

# State Energy Plan Guidelines

February 2013



# + Benefits of a State Energy Plan

- Cost savings in the public and private sectors
- Job creation
- Competitive economic advantage and growth
- Sustainable environment
- Security, reliability, and resiliency
- Resource diversity

## State Energy Plans Themes Pre- and Post-2010

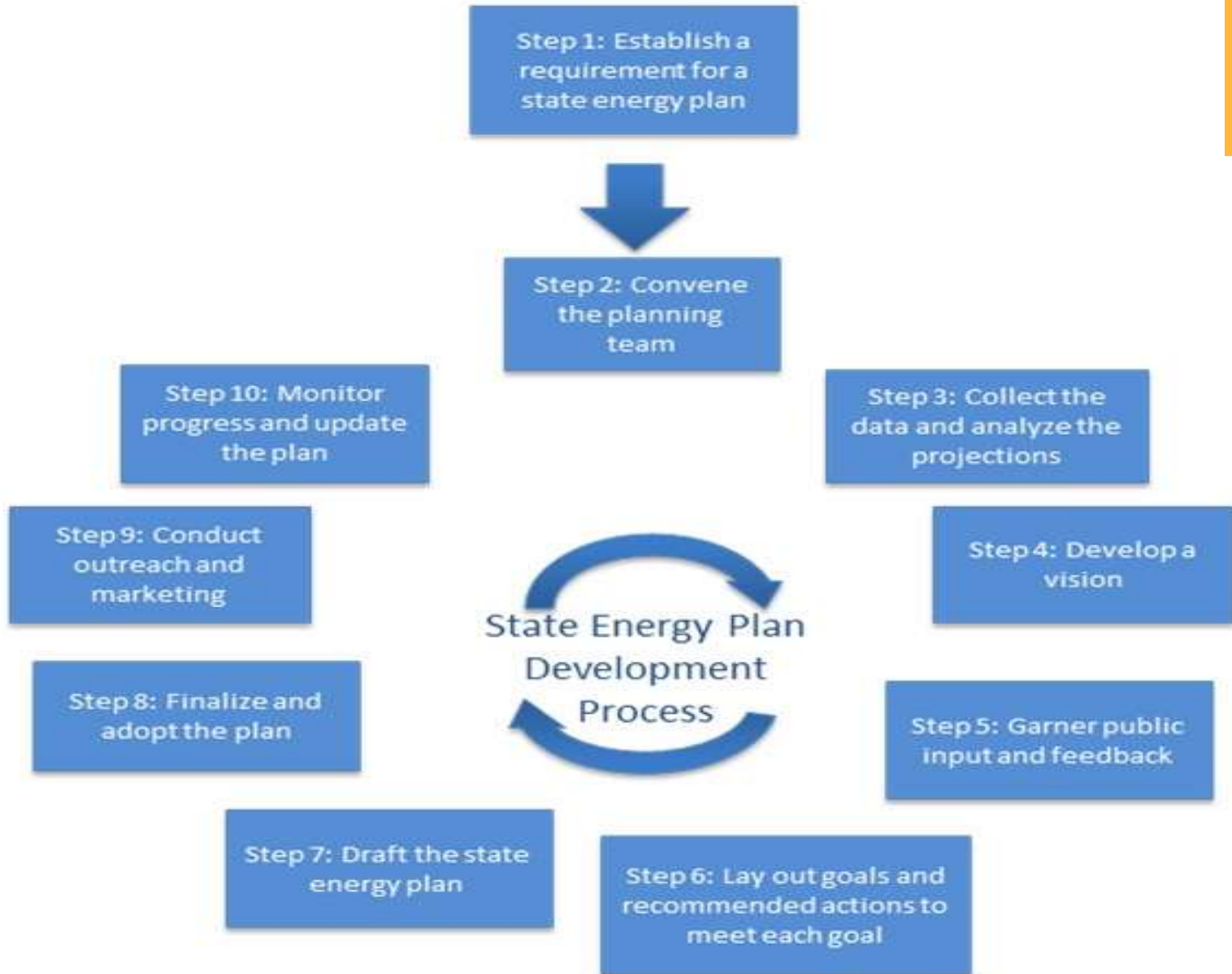
### Pre-2010:

- Reduce dependence on fossil fuels and foreign oil
- Enhance energy reliability through grid improvements and ensuring adequate supply
- Reduce GHG emissions

### Post-2010:

- Enhance economic development
  - Create jobs
  - Improve workforce development
  - Spur innovation and technology
- Reduce energy use
- Enhance energy affordability

# + Energy Planning Process



# + Step 1: Establish a Requirement for a State Energy Plan

- Generally the state energy planning process is initiated through a top-level state authority via an executive order, statute, or agency directive.
- Often identifies the following:
  - Overall Vision
  - Stakeholders
  - Resources
  - Timeline

*State Plans Developed through a Mandate or Executive Order*

Connecticut	Hawaii	Michigan	North Carolina	Utah
Delaware	Idaho	New Hampshire	North Dakota	Vermont
District of Columbia	Maine	New Jersey	Oregon	Virginia
Florida	Massachusetts	New York	Pennsylvania	Washington
				West Virginia

## + Step 2: Convene a Planning Team



### Public Sector

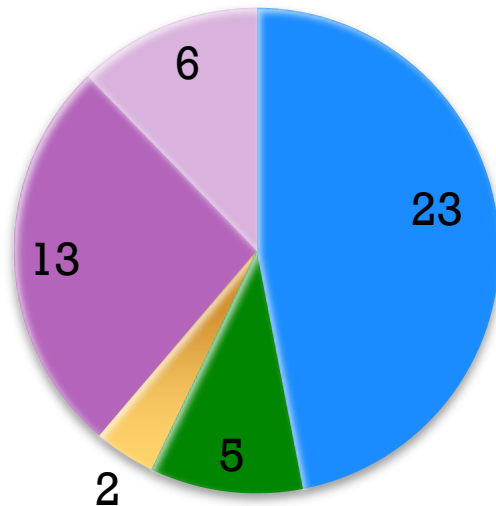
- Governor's office
- Key energy legislator(s)
- State Energy Office
- Public Utility Commission
- Environmental Agencies
- Related agency directors
- Local government and tribal leaders
- Military installation representatives
- Consumer advocates
- Research entities

### Private Sector

- Utility representatives
- Major industry groups
- Business leaders
- Energy producers
- Financial institutions
- Academic institutions
- Energy-focused non-profit organizations
- Others: civic groups, faith based groups, community groups

# + Findings: Authoring/ Lead Entity

- Leads the planning process, engages stakeholders, solicits public input, and writes the energy plan.



- State Energy Office (SEO)
- Governor
- Public Utility Commission
- Advisory Board
- SEO on Advisory Board

## + Step 3: Collect and Analyze Data



- *Analysis of data and information will allow the planning team to consider options within realistic parameters and set benchmarks for measuring progress.*
- Questions to consider in the data collection process:
  - What other energy-related plans, policies, and programs exist at the state level that can be leveraged by the state energy plan?
  - What is the current profile of the state's energy resources, industry figures, and intellectual capacity?



## + Step 4: Develop the Vision



- *A focused vision statement or statements will reflect the overall objective of the plan. The vision drives the remainder of the plan's development.*

*“... we intend to manage the continuing transition from traditional energy fossil fuel to cleaner energy supplies in a manner that secures our economic and environmental future.”*  
*-Vermont's 2009 Comprehensive Energy Plan*

*“Grow Indiana jobs and incomes by producing more of the energy we need from our own natural resources while encouraging conservation and energy efficiency.”*  
*-Indiana's 2006 Strategic Energy Plan*

## + Step 5: Garner Public Input



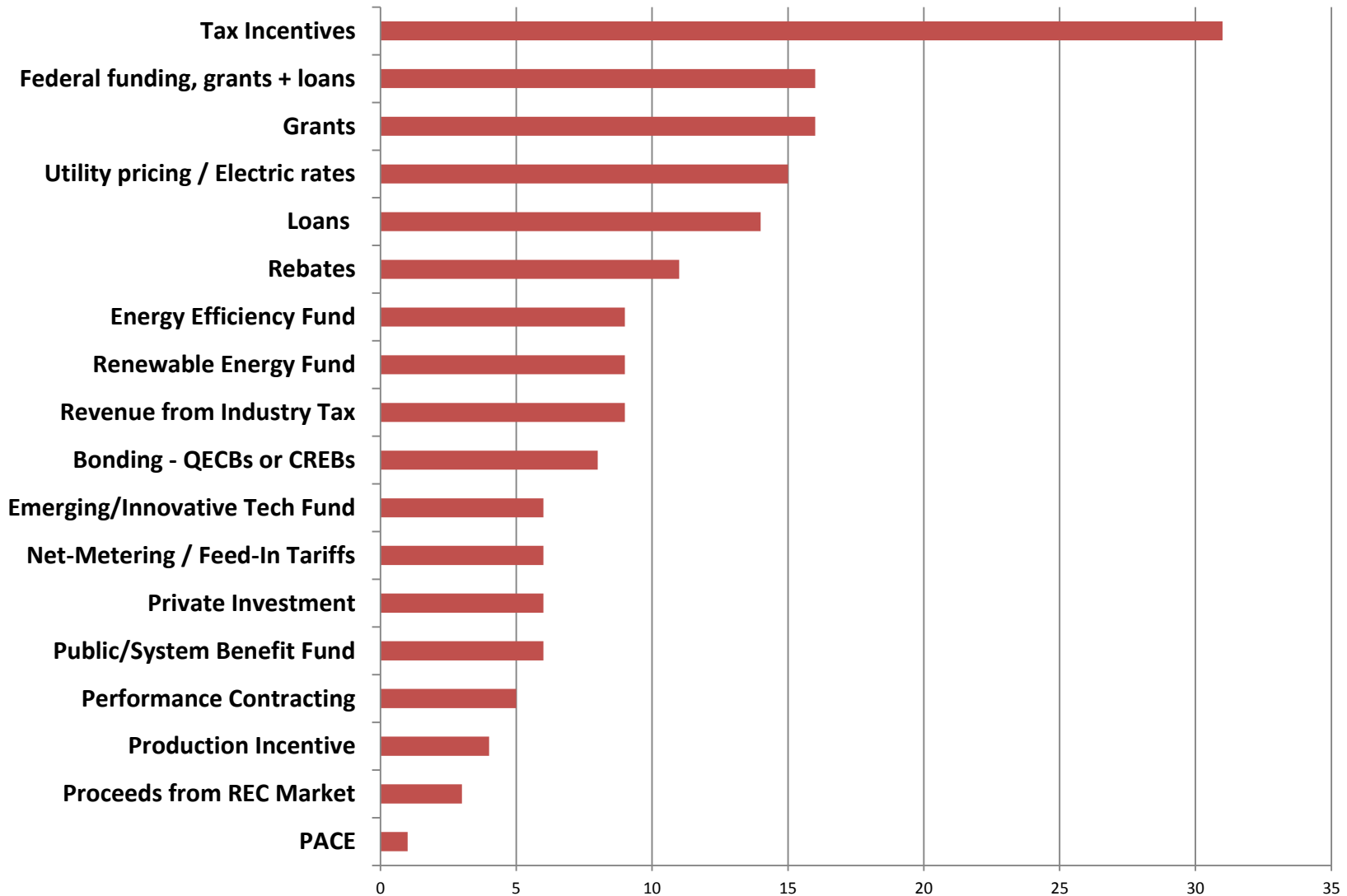
- *Public communication will elevate the visibility of the plan, attract valuable input from energy consumers, and facilitate public support.*
- Broad acceptance is essential to the plan's recognition as the primary energy strategy for meeting future energy needs.
- Avenues for communication:
  - Public forums
  - Announcements
  - Working groups
  - Information campaigns
  - Open educational events
- Factoring in the costs for these types of outreach is a key component of the budget for the energy planning process.

## + Step 6: Outline Goals and Actions



- “SMART” goals
  - *Specific*
  - *Measurable*
  - *Attainable*
  - *Realistic/Relevant*
  - *Timely*
- Once goals are established, it is important to:
  - Recommend actions to meet each goal
  - Explore financing mechanisms
  - Consider evaluation and measurement criteria

# + Financing and Funding Mechanisms



## + Step 7: Draft the Plan



- The content of the state energy plan will be unique to the state's forecasted energy needs and constraints, as well as state-specific political, economic, and social drivers.

## + Step 8: Finalize and Adopt the Plan



- Present the plan to the appropriate authority (e.g., Governor or Legislature) for approval.
- The planning team will respond to any final questions and defend the plan as needed.
- Once approved, the state energy plan should be publicly accessible.

# + Step 9: Conduct Outreach and Marketing



- Options for marketing an energy plan:
  - Use a graphics firm to give the final version(s) of the state energy plan a professional appeal
  - Host local events to showcase the plan and the recommended actions
  - Create a website to report on the progress of the state energy plan measures
  - Host a series of community meetings
- The extent of the outreach and marketing strategy will depend on the state's planning budget. Limited budgets may find that a website is the most cost-effective form of communication.

## + Step 10: Monitor Progress and Update Plan



- A specific outline should be developed to evaluate the implementation and progress of goals and actions against the established timelines and measurement criteria.
- Publicly report on the progress of the state energy plan measures and implementation efforts to help build accountability and transparency.
- Establish a transparent process for modifying and updating the plan.
  - Regular updates will ensure that the plan adequately reflects current realities and the state's evolving energy objectives and needs

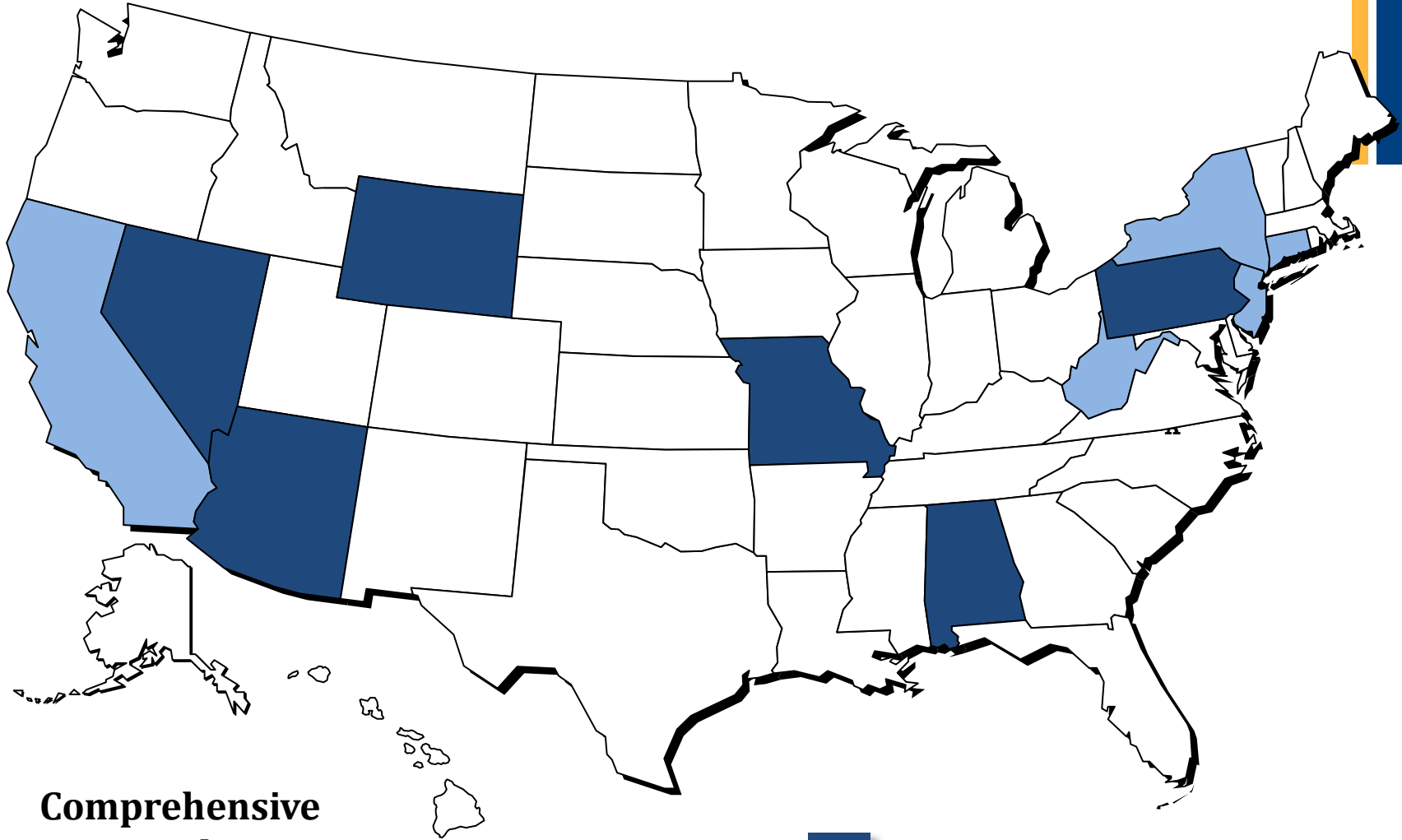


# + Impactful Policy and Program Options





- Energy resources (e.g., hydro, coal, oil, natural gas) vary state to state
- Customer-sited generation and demand-side management activities (in the electricity and transportation sectors) that are broadly applicable to all states
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Renewable Energy Grid Integration
  - Clean and Efficient Transportation
  - Financing Mechanisms
  - Evaluation and Measurement for Continuous Improvement
  - Energy Assurance and Emergency Response

# + State Energy Planning Analysis: 2013



**Comprehensive  
Energy Plans:  
12 Plans Under  
Development**

-  Tier 1 Focus: First Time Plan or Early Stages of Development (six states and D.C.)
-  Tier 2 Focus: Plans Near Completion or Strong Planning Process in Place (five states)



## Conclusion

- Successful implementation is dependent on its overall development.
- There is an opportunity to draw out a national policy perspective on meeting the country's future energy needs.
- The linkages between state, local, and federal policies and programs that can be addressed within the plans.
- NASEO seeks to raise the quality of state energy planning by institutionalizing and formalizing the process.





Questions?  
Thank you!

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