



**Strategic Policy Initiatives:**

The Colorado Energy Office (CEO) identified several strategic policy initiatives for FY2018 and beyond. For this performance evaluation, the Department has updated progress on the initiatives identified in its FY2018 Performance Plan that capture the Department's strategic and operational priorities, and reflect the overall direction as identified by Department leadership. The updates reflect data as of July 1, 2018. Additional detail for these and other strategic policy initiatives is available in the Department's Performance Plan, which may be accessed [here](#).

**Transportation Sector: Alternative-Fuel Vehicles**

**SPI 1: Increase the sales of compressed natural gas (CNG) fuel by 500% from 2.5 million gasoline gallon equivalents (GGEs) per year in 2013 to 13 million GGEs per year by June 30, 2018, and increase the electric vehicle (EV) market share for new light duty vehicles sold in Colorado from 0.62% in 2013 to 2.3% by June 30, 2018, diversifying transportation fuel use for all Coloradans.**

**Progress Outcome:**

**CNG:** CNG fuel sales in Colorado increased from 5,815,863 GGEs in 2015 to 8,221,186 GGEs in 2016 to 9,664,149 GGEs in 2017 (Data source: DOR). Sales for 2018 were 10,065,490.

**EV:** Colorado had an estimated 8,138 EVs in the state in calendar year 2016, increasing new light duty vehicles sold in Colorado from 0.9% in 2015 to 1.2% in 2016 (Data source: DOR and Polk). In 2017, 4,156 EVs were sold in Colorado (up from 2,711 in 2016, representing a 53% increase in annual sales), increasing new light duty vehicles sold in Colorado to 2% in 2017. Sales data for 2018 will not be available until early 2019, but FY2018 new EV sales totaled 4,470, representing a fiscal year over year increase of 27%. While total vehicle sales are not yet available for June 2018, through May 2018 the percentage of new EVs sold was 2.1% of the light duty market (Data source: Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers and Colorado Auto Dealers Association).

\*Note that while prior year numbers were based on a calendar year, the final numbers above represent fiscal year numbers. For the FY2019 performance plan, CEO will shift this methodology and use fiscal year numbers for its goals and quarterly and annual reporting figures.

One of CEO's main strategies for removing market barriers to alternative fuel adoption is to increase the number of alternative fueling and charging stations in Colorado's communities and along its major transportation corridors. This will reduce driver concerns about the distance from one station to another and increase the likelihood of alternative fuel vehicle purchases. Through two grant programs, Colorado is incentivizing the market by providing grants that reduce the upfront cost of deploying fueling and charging infrastructure. With designated federal and state dollars, CEO makes awards for the installation of new CNG fueling and EV charging stations and will monitor and evaluate progress through the state's contract standards.

**Buildings/Facilities Sector: Energy Efficiency and On-Site Clean Generation**

**SPI 2: Increase energy savings resulting from CEO's direct energy efficiency projects by 14.6% from a goal of 151,265 MMBtu in FY2016 to at least 173,378 MMBtu by June 30, 2018.**

CEO's direct energy efficiency projects, including the following programs, will result in energy savings: 1) Low-Income Energy Services; 2) Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) for public buildings; 3) Energy Savings for Schools; and 4) Agricultural Energy Efficiency. Progress data is captured on an annual basis.

**Progress Outcome:** CEO's direct energy efficiency projects resulted in 146,995 MMBtu of energy savings in FY2018 (Data source: CEO contractor attested energy audits). The energy savings for CEO's direct energy efficiency projects were lower than expected due to one key factor. CEO's EPC program had an extremely successful FY2018 in terms of securing project agreements (MOUs), but the energy savings from those projects are not included in CEO's progress outcome calculations until the project has been completed and those energy savings are realized. As such, the progress outcome presented here does not



accurately represent the success of CEO’s efforts, particularly its EPC program, and CEO will reevaluate its methodology for tracking and reporting the successes of its direct energy efficiency projects in FY2019.

**SPI 3: Increase average low-income household energy cost savings by 50% from \$200 in 2013 to \$300 by June 30, 2018.**

**Progress Outcome:** CEO contracts with local agencies to provide low-income residences access to cost-effective improvements that will reduce their energy usage and improve the comfort of their homes. In FY2018, the program saved 43,696.62 MMBtu and achieved a \$69 annual increase in energy cost savings, raising its average low-income household annual energy cost savings to \$330. To achieve these goals, CEO is contracting with external vendors and agencies to perform energy audits, ratings, trainings, and cost-effective retrofits and solar installations. CEO is monitoring and evaluating progress through the state’s contract standards. CEO is conducting presentations and trainings to educate stakeholders and build partnerships; educating consumers through identified communication channels, and performing quality assurance through the Colorado’s Weatherization Assistance Program.

**Innovative Energy Production:**

**SPI 4: Assist clean technology developers to increase annual generation of emerging technologies by 100% from 130,000 MWh in 2013 to 260,000 MWh by 2018, and increase the capacity of hydropower by 16% from 209 MW in 2010 to 242 MW by 2018.**

**Progress Outcome:** In 2013, electricity from emerging energy technologies totaled 135,377 MWh, which increased by 149% to 337,260 MWh in 2018. Hydropower capacity increased by 15% from 209 MW in 2010 to 239.74 MW in 2018.

Market assessments represent a means to commercialization and market transformation goals. To investigate the opportunities that may increase generation from clean energy technologies, market assessments are being designed and executed by working closely with key stakeholders to ensure that the analysis is properly targeted and of the greatest value to investors and other market movers.

**Operational Measures**

**SPI 1: Alternative Fuel Vehicles - Diversifying transportation fuel use for all Coloradans**  
**Major Program Area – Programs and Initiatives**  
**Process – Grant funding rounds and outreach**

Measures	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Actual	Q1 FY18	Q2 FY18	Q3 FY18	Q4 FY18	FY18 Total	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Publicly accessible compressed natural gas fueling stations awarded	N/A	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Number of CNG gallon equivalents committed to by fleet owners in awarded CNG station proposals	N/A	1,995,164	1,441,399	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,000	175,000
*Electric vehicle charging stations installed outside of Denver Metro	17	42	51	28	*0	4	3	19	26	20	20



**Number of applications received	N/A	30	30	31	**14	7	19	0	40	40	40
Number of EV Wired Workplace events	N/A	N/A	4	4	1	0	0	3	4	12	12
Number funding rounds through RFAs	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	3	3	3

Note: The 3-year goal is a projected annual goal, not a cumulative goal.

\*CEO will be reporting on electric vehicle charging stations installed moving forward as opposed to awarded as it has in the past

\*\*CEO will be reporting on the # of applications received moving forward as opposed to the # of stations proposed as it has in the past

While CEO continues to support statewide development of the CNG market, its efforts are focused on driving adoption of CNG vehicles in public and private fleets. Due to relatively low gas and diesel prices, While gas prices have started to go up, the program continues to see significant caution from market participants with respect to CNG infrastructure investment. CEO continues to adapt to these market forces and in FY2018 it shifted a portion of its grant funding toward EV fast-charging stations along Colorado’s major transportation corridors. Program funding remains available for CNG stations though interest in EVs and in charging infrastructure remains strong

**SPI 2: Energy Efficiency and On-Site Clean Generation – Energy Savings resulting from CEO’s direct energy efficiency projects**

**Major Program Area – Programs and Initiatives**

**Process – Energy audits and presentations and MOU execution**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Actual	Q1 FY18	Q2 FY18	Q3 FY18	Q4 FY18	FY18 Total	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
<b>Energy audits performed for Colorado producers</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>
Number of applications received for Colorado Agricultural Energy Efficiency Program	N/A	N/A	84	71	17	19	14	15	65	70	70
Partner contributions leveraged from CEO's Regional Conservation Partnership Program partners	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$275,000	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	\$50,027	\$300,027	\$275,000	\$275,000
<b>EPC MOUs</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Number of preliminary presentations before MOUs	N/A	19	17	31	15	6	10	5	36	24	48
<b>ESS MOUs</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
Number of preliminary presentations before MOUs	N/A	24	31	31	4	10	15	7	36	24	48

Note: The 3-year goal is a projected annual goal, not a cumulative goal.

CEO’s Agricultural Energy Efficiency Program met its primary goal for audits completed for FY2017-18 and will focus resources beginning in FY2018-19 on increasing project implementation rates. CEO experienced slower than expected production of MOUs within the ESS program and has since adjusted the program to focus on student and staff engagement.



**SPI 3: Energy Efficiency and On-Site Clean Generation – Low-Income Energy Burden**

**Major Program Area – Weatherization Assistance Program**

**Process – Inspection of sub-grantee closed housing units**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Actual	Q1 FY18	Q2 FY18	Q3 FY18	Q4 FY18	FY18 Total	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Energy efficiency measures performed on low-income eligible homes	2,925	3,050	2,969	2180	242	335	408	929	1914	1,750	2,000
Percent of home retrofits meeting or exceeding performance standards for weatherization	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98.81%	99.75%	100%	99.74%	100%	100%

Note: The 3-year goal is a projected annual goal, not a cumulative goal.

The Weatherization Assistance Program inspects a minimum of 5% of Colorado weatherized homes for quality assurance. The Weatherization Assistance Program exceeded its FY2017-18 operational goal as it inspected 8% of Colorado weatherized homes.

**SPI 4: Innovative Energy Production - Emerging Energy Technologies**

**Major Program Area – Policy and Research**

**Process - Market assessments to analyze opportunities and barriers and targeted outreach to enable project implementation**

Measure	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual	FY17 Actual	Q1 FY18	Q2 FY18	Q3 FY18	Q4 FY18	FY18 Total	1-Year Goal	3-Year Goal
Pressure-reducing valve (PRV) hydropower webinars for water utility stakeholders	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	N/A
Number of stakeholders attending	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	0	0	0	42	42	12	N/A
Customer/developer commitment for a recycled energy project secured	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	N/A
Number of contacts with recycled energy stakeholders	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	0	11	28	45	84	20	N/A

Note: The 3-year goal is a projected annual goal, not a cumulative goal.

In FY2018, CEOs Policy and Research unit has adjusted its operational measures to respond to reductions in funding and staffing. As such, some new operational measures have been adopted while others have been terminated (i.e. commitment to secure a customer/developer energy storage project). CEOs Policy & Research unit held a PRV hydropower webinar for water utility stakeholders which was attended by 42 stakeholders. Although CEO did not secure a commitment for a Recycled Energy project, the outreach efforts provided important feedback to reshape the FY2018-19 program offering.