



The **National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)** is the only national non-profit association for the governor-designated energy officials from each state and territory. Formed by the states in 1986, NASEO facilitates peer learning among state energy officials, serves as a resource for and about state energy offices, and advocates the interests of the state energy offices to Congress and federal agencies.

The State and Territory Energy Offices do the following:

- Advance practical energy policies and support energy technology research, demonstration, and deployment;
- Partner with the private sector to accelerate energy-related economic development and enhance environmental quality;
- Focus on domestic energy development including energy efficiency, renewable energy, and conventional fuels and infrastructure;
- Allocate and/or aid in oversight of \$7 billion in funds derived from ratepayers and state appropriations annually; and
- Aid in emergency response and mitigation related to energy infrastructure, liquid fuels, and cyber security.

NASEO committees are the formal mechanism for members to work on key priorities and ongoing issues. The committees' work helps to guide the association's strategic direction and build consensus on pertinent issues.

NASEO Committees

Buildings	Focuses on residential, commercial, and public buildings sectors, and building energy codes.
Energy Security	Covers energy data collection, analysis, energy assurance, and cyber security.
Financing	Addresses energy efficiency and renewable energy financing mechanisms and tools.
Fuels and Grid Integration	Deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of electricity and liquid and gas fuels.
Government Affairs	Highlights Congressional and Administration energy policy, legislation, and appropriations.
Industrial and Advanced Manufacturing	Aims to enhance American manufacturing competitiveness and works to overcome barriers in basic and applied research and commercialization.
Transportation	Leads efforts to accelerate the use of domestic resources, reduce reliance on imported oil, and improve air quality in the transportation sector.



The 56 **State and Territory Energy Offices** have evolved to become important agents of change, researching, demonstrating, and deploying emerging energy technologies. These offices spur energy-related economic development and minimize the environmental impact of growth, crafting energy solutions that address their citizens' needs and increase our national energy security.

Much of the support for State and Territory Energy Offices comes in the form of state funding for programs and activities under the direction of the governors or legislatures, as well as federal appropriations under the U.S. State Energy Program, which focuses on promoting cost-effective energy solutions. State and Territory Energy Offices are also deeply involved in developing, managing, and implementing funds associated with electricity- and gas-industry restructuring.

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| The activities of State and Territory Energy Offices vary widely, depending upon states' indigenous resources and needs. However, most SEOs: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Advise legislators on energy issues✓ Help businesses use energy effectively✓ Assist during energy emergencies✓ Manage federal energy research✓ Support low-level energy consumers✓ Work with other state agencies✓ Communicate energy importance |
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The **U.S. State Energy Program (SEP)** is the only cost-shared program administered by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that provides resources directly to the States for allocation by the governor-designated State Energy Office for use in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and alternative energy demonstration activities. The 30-year program is authorized at \$125 million and received \$50 million in FY'12 appropriations.

With these SEP funds and the resources leveraged by them, the SEOs develop and manage strategic programs that support the private sector in increasing energy efficiency, developing renewable and alternative energy sources, promoting energy related economic development, and reducing reliance on imported oil.

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| SAVINGS
 | Each \$1 of SEP federal funds is associated with annual savings of 1.03 million source BTUs and energy cost savings of \$7.22. |
| LEVERAGE
 | Each \$1 of SEP federal funds is typically leveraged by \$10.71 of state and private (non-federal) funds. |

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