

Lead by Example Annual Report

ENERGY INITIATIVE – RHODE ISLAND OFFICE OF ENERGY
RESOURCES

January 2025



Executive Order 23-06

Executive Order 23-06, passed in May 2023, mandates Rhode Island state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, improve energy efficiency and transition to a sustainable, zero-emission future by setting progressive targets through 2050. The Order sets the following targets:



Reduce Emissions

Reduce GHG emissions from a 2014 baseline associated with the burning of onsite fossil fuels at buildings and in vehicles:

- 40% by 2030
- 70% by 2040
- 95% by 2050



Increase ZEVs

Acquire vehicles such that the light-duty state fleet consists of 25% zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) by 2030



Increase Energy Efficiency

Reduce overall site energy use intensity (EUI) by from a 2014 baseline at state-owned buildings:

- 20% by 2030
- 30% by 2040
- 40% by 2050



Increase EV Charging Stations

Increase the total number of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at state-owned properties to 200 by 2030



Renewable Electricity

State agencies shall procure 100% of their electricity consumption from renewable sources.



Executive Order 23-06 Progress

Objective	2014 Baseline	Current Progress	2030 Goal	2040 Goal	2050 Goal
Reduce GHG Emissions from State Facilities and Vehicles	114,046 mt CO ₂ e	-31.9%	-40%	-70%	-95%
Increase Zero Emission Vehicles in State Fleet	1% of fleet	15.4% of fleet	25% of fleet	TBD	TBD
Increase Overall State Agency Site Energy Efficiency	103.28 kBtu/ft ²	-18.9%	-20%	-30%	-40%
Increase Total EV Charging Stations at State-owned Properties	2 stations	72 stations	200 stations	TBD	TBD
Procure State Electricity from Entirely Renewable Sources	8.50%	100%	100%	100%	100%

GHG Emissions Reduction

As of 2023, state agencies have reduced their overall GHG emissions from a 2014 baseline of 114,046 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mt) to 77,624 mt. The 36,422 mt difference between 2014 and 2023 translates to a 31.9% reduction, which puts Rhode Island well on track to reach the 40% reduction target by 2030.

2014 Emissions

114,046
metric tons CO₂e
in 2014

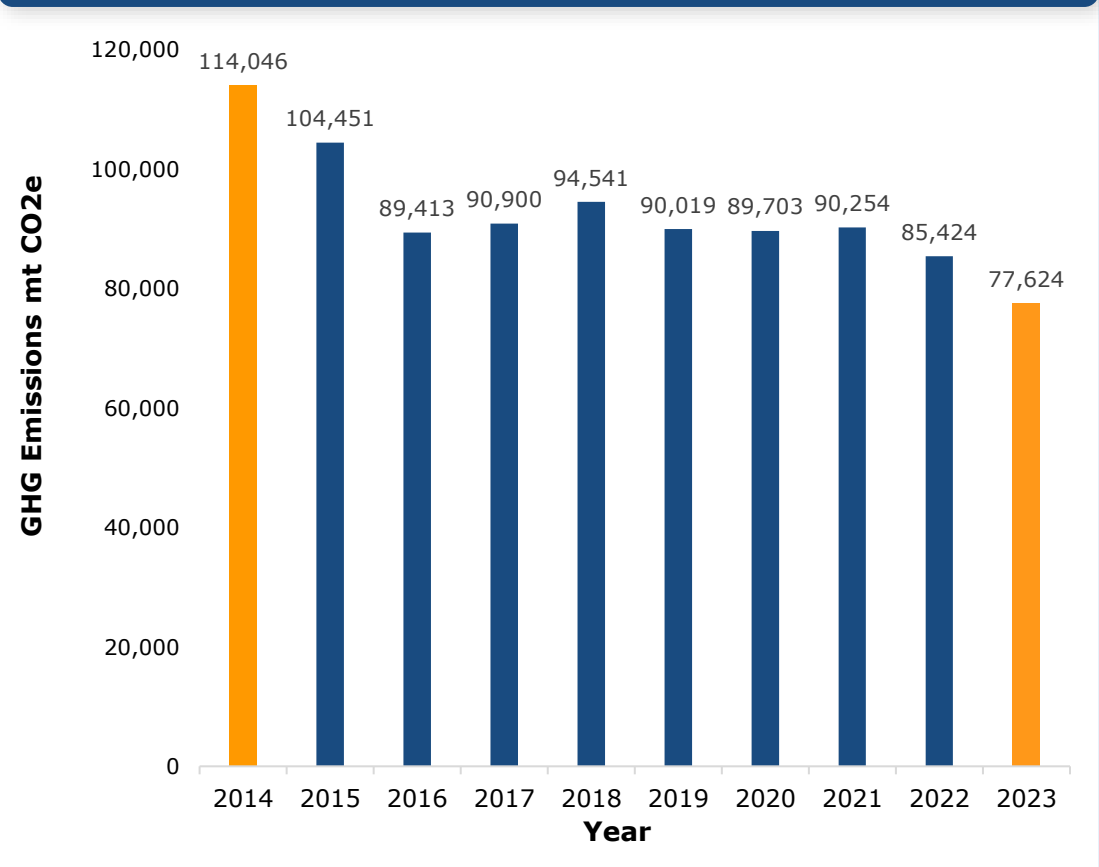
2023 Emissions

77,624
metric tons CO₂e
in 2023

32%

reduction from the 2014 baseline

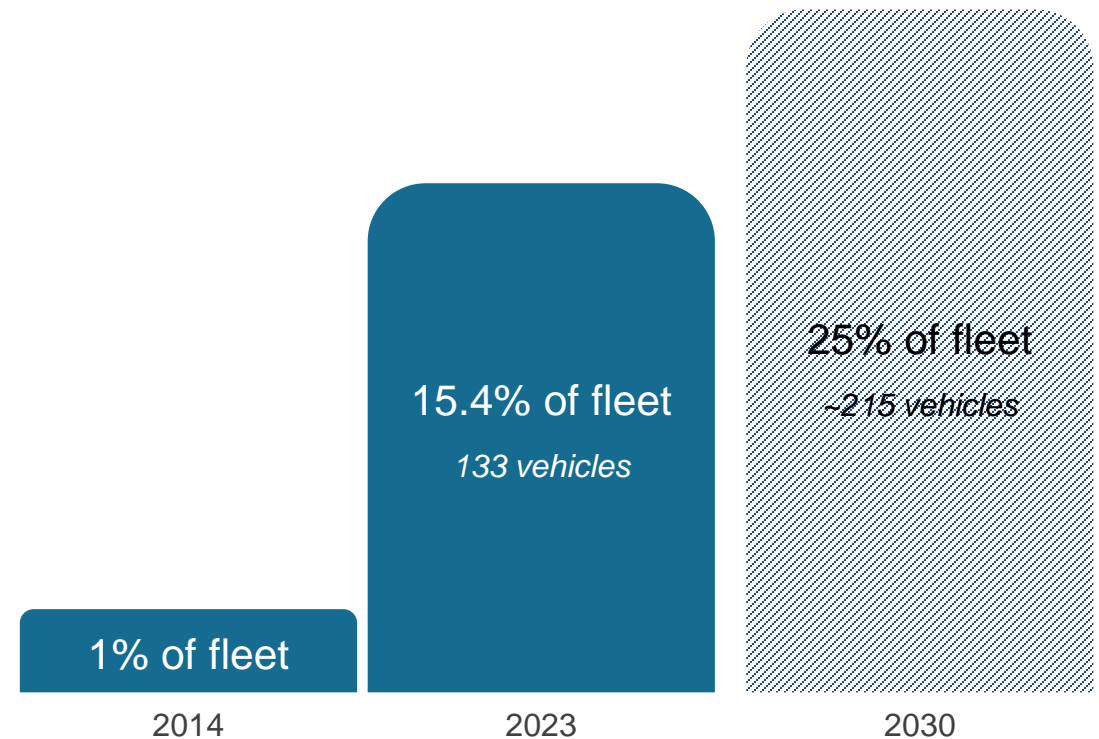
Overall GHG Emissions | Rhode Island Annual Emissions by Year



Zero Emission Vehicles (ZEV) Fleet

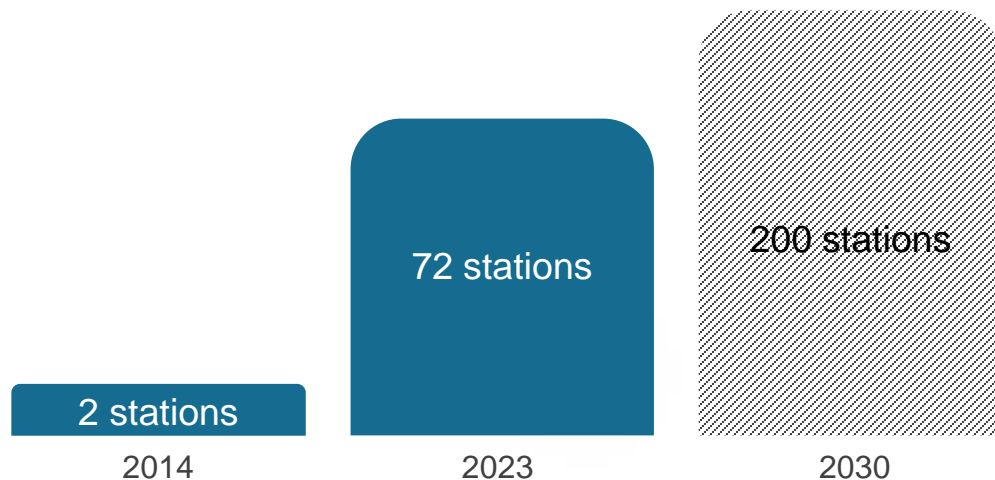
- As of June 30, 2024, ZEVs account for 15.4% of the state's 862 light-duty vehicles, leaving an additional 9.6% (approximately 83 vehicles) to be transitioned over the next six years.
- Achieving this will require replacing about 14 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles with ZEVs annually.
- ZEVs, include battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrids, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles, produce no tailpipe emissions and rely primarily on electric power.

Vehicle Fleet | Percentage of ZEVs in the State Fleet and Projected Target

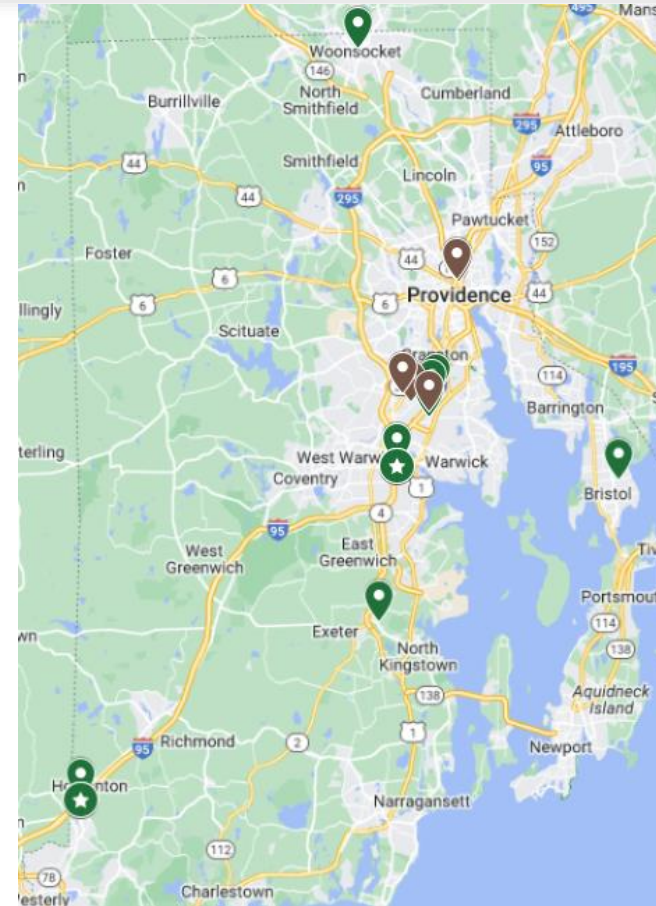


EV Charging Stations

- With 72 installed stations, OER is 36% of the way towards the goal of 200 active stations in the network by 2030.
- OER is actively expanding the network with locations identified for the installation of 60 additional stations over the next 12-18 months.
- This 36% percent will increase significantly as the planned and identified station locations come online in the coming years.



EV Charging Network | EV Charging Infrastructure Located on State Properties

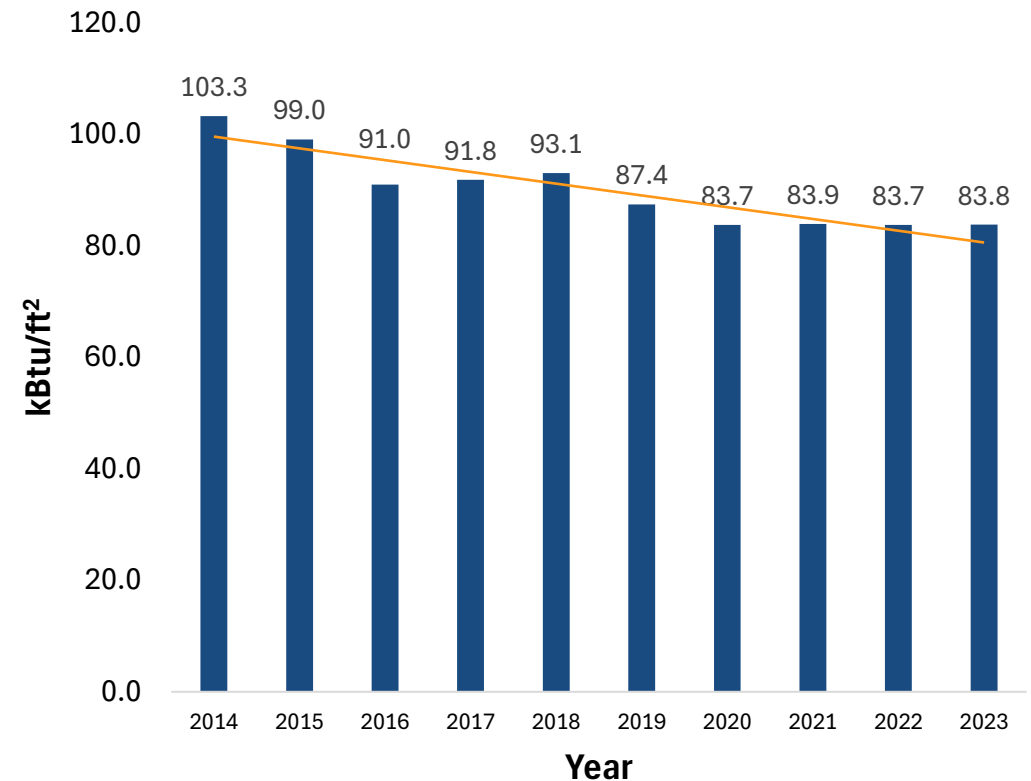




Energy Efficiency at State Facilities

- As of 2023, the index of state agencies have reduced their overall EUI from a 2014 baseline of 103.28 kBtu/ft² to 83.77 kBtu/ft².
- Rhode Island state agencies index achieved a 18.9% reduction between 2014 and 2023.

Rhode Island State Agencies Overall EUI by Year



EUI determined from a selected index of 16 state agencies



Renewable Energy Credit Purchases

- The state of Rhode Island has a renewable energy standard (RES) that mandates a certain percentage of the grid's electricity come from renewable sources. Eventually 100% of the state grid's electricity will be renewable, however, until that point OER must make up the difference. To do this, OER purchases renewable energy credits (RECs) to ensure 100% of the State's electricity consumption comes from renewable sources, meeting the goal of 100% renewable electricity by 2025.
- OER has been purchasing RECs since 2015, increasing the percentage procured with each contract.
- By 2021, OER achieved 100% renewable electricity for State facilities

