



U.S. ENERGY-EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

A \$2.6 Billion Industry

2006 REPORT

2005 and 2006 State-by-State Energy-Efficiency Budgets
2005 Savings Impacts for CEE Members

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Highlights	1
Notes and Caveats	3

TABLES and FIGURES

Table 1: 2006 Electric and Gas Combined, By State and Program Sector	4
Table 2: Comparison of 2005 and 2006 Budgets, By State	5
Table 3: 2006 Budgets for Electric Programs, By State and Program Sector	6
Figure 1: 2006 Per Capita Budgets for Electric Programs, by State	7
Table 4: 2006 Budgets for Gas Programs, By State and Program Sector	8
Figure 2: 2006 Per Capita Budgets for Gas Programs, by State	9
Table 5: Annual Effects from CEE Members' 2005 Electric Programs	10
Table 6: Annual Effects from CEE Members' 2005 Gas Programs	10

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Footnotes and Sources for Table 1	i
Appendix B: Footnotes and Sources for Table 2	iii
Appendix C: Footnotes and Sources for Table 3 and Figure 1	iv
Appendix D: Footnotes and Sources for Table 4 and Figure 2	vii

ABOUT CEE

The Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) is a nonprofit organization that brings together energy-efficiency program administrators in the U.S. and Canada. CEE provides a forum where efficiency organizations can pool ideas and resources, and partner with other industries. By working together at CEE, efficiency program administrators are able to make better use of their funding dollars and, at the same time, achieve greater energy efficiency for the public good.

CEE members administer virtually all of the ratepayer-funded efficiency programs in the United States and many in Canada. The program budgets of U.S. members represent about 91 percent of the country's total ratepayer support for energy efficiency.

CEE has developed mutually beneficial partnerships with key stakeholders such as the American Lighting Association, the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, the Electrical Apparatus Service Association and the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association as well as many other trade associations, manufacturers and industry representatives.

The EPA/DOE ENERGY STAR® Program has become a prominent marketing platform for energy-efficiency programs in North America. CEE and its members strongly support ENERGY STAR, providing input on product categories and minimum performance levels.

Introduction

Soaring energy prices and concerns about harmful emissions have escalated the interest in energy efficiency to unprecedented levels. Organizations throughout North America are running energy-efficiency programs, many of which are mandated by the state or province in which they operate.

The “business” of designing and implementing these programs has evolved into a major industry, financed by nearly \$3 billion of public funds. The overwhelming majority of this funding is administered by members of CEE.

Prior to 2005, no current-year estimates of the funding for U.S. energy-efficiency programs were published. Estimates of the aggregated impacts of CEE members’ programs were also not collected or reported. In an effort to provide the energy-efficiency industry — as well as manufacturers, retailers and other businesses — with a picture of energy-efficiency funding and impacts, CEE has committed to collect and publish this information on an annual basis. In 2007, it is hoped that data from Canadian programs will also be included.

Highlights

2006 Estimated State Budgets

\$2.6 billion

In 2006, U.S. energy-efficiency budgets totaled \$2.6 billion. Electric programs represent 90 percent of this total, while gas programs represent 10 percent. This total includes low income and load management/control programs (for details, see Table 1).

13 percent

Energy-efficiency budgets in the U.S. have increased 13 percent since 2005. Looking strictly at budgets for energy-efficiency programs, totals have rise from \$1.64 billion in 2005 to \$1.86 billion in 2006 (for details, see Table 2).

99 percent

CEE members are responsible for 99 percent of gas energy-efficiency program budgets, and 90 percent of electric energy-efficiency program budgets, in the U.S. (for details, see Tables 3 and 4).

\$1 billion

More than a billion dollars, nearly 43 percent of the combined total of all efficiency programs, is earmarked for commercial/industrial programs.

\$798 million

More than three-quarters of a billion dollars, about 30 percent of the combined total of all kinds of efficiency programs, is earmarked for residential programs. Low-income programs represent about 13 percent of the total, while the remaining 14 percent is earmarked for load management/control programs (for details, see Table 1).

CEE Members' Estimated 2005 Savings Impacts

\$35 billion

ELECTRIC SAVINGS

- In 2005, CEE members' programs resulted in electricity savings of 47,384 GWh (see Table 5^{1,2}). This is more than 1 percent of all U.S. electricity consumption in 2005,³ and slightly more than the total residential electricity consumption of New York State in 2004.⁴
- The average retail value of the electric energy savings from CEE members' programs in 2005 totaled \$35.2 billion.

\$212 million

GAS SAVINGS

- In 2005, CEE members' programs resulted in gas savings of 161 million therms. Gas programs are just beginning to grow – yet they saved an amount equal to almost one-tenth of one percent of all US natural gas consumption in 2005⁵ (for details, see Table 6⁷).
- The average retail value of the gas savings from CEE members' programs in 2005 totaled \$212.3 million.

Environmental impacts

In 2005, CEE members' electric and gas programs kept more than 30.3 million metric tons of CO₂ from being emitted.⁶ This is equivalent to:

6.6 million



Removing 6.6 million passenger cars from the road for one year.

25 million



A year's worth of carbon dioxide storage from 25 million acres of pine or fir forests.⁷

¹ These estimates do not include the savings from load management/control programs. Were load management/control programs to be included, the total kWh savings would be substantially higher.

² Electric and gas retail values were calculated based on the average rate per kWh or therm across the U.S. in 2004. Average electric rates used: \$.0897 (residential); \$.0672 (commercial/industrial). Average gas rates used: \$1.245 (residential); \$.974 (commercial/industrial). Source of averages: Energy Information Administration.

³ Based on 2005 electricity consumption data from U.S. EIA, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/stb0809.xls>, accessed January 8, 2007.

⁴ NYSEERDA, "2004 New York State Energy Fast Facts," http://www.nyserda.org/energy_information/fastfacts.html, accessed January 8, 2007.

⁵ Based on 2005 gas consumption data from U.S. EIA, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/stb0605.xls>, accessed January 8, 2007.

⁶ Based on assumptions provided by the U.S. EPA and outlined in http://epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ind_assumptions.html. Accessed January 8, 2007.

⁷ As calculated by the U.S. Climate Technology Cooperation Gateway calculator at <http://www.usctcgateway.net/tool/>, accessed January 8, 2007. The U.S. Climate Technology Cooperation web site is a project of the Global Environment & Technology Foundation in partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Notes and caveats for budget data

While every attempt has been made to ensure that the data collected for this survey is reliable, the information is limited in certain unavoidable ways described below.

The budgets included in this report are estimates. Total actual expenditures for the program year may vary from the budget reported for each state.

Different organizations track budgets using different time periods. Information for the 2006 program year includes both calendar and fiscal years.

Data collection took place between August and October 2006. As budgets are subject to change, the information represents a snapshot in time valid for the collection period only.

Not all organizations allocate program budgets by sector exactly the same way. In cases where it was impossible to determine how much of each budget was earmarked for residential, low income, and commercial and industrial programs, CEE asked the respondent to provide an estimate of the likely breakdown based on the prior year'. For those cases in which such information was not available, the organization's budget is reported under the "other" category.

Estimates for load management are conservative. Some states that do not appear to have load management programs actually have such programs, but these expenditures are not considered a part of efficiency program budgets. Thus they are not reported here. In addition, a few organizations do not break out load management budgets from those of "pure" efficiency programs. In these few cases, load management is allocated by sector.

The 2006 and 2005 budgets reported here are conservative. Most smaller municipal and co-operative energy suppliers are not included. Note that most low-income weatherization programs run by state energy offices are excluded.

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA) serve multi-state regions. Thus the energy-efficiency budgets for these two organizations cannot be broken out by state and data for BPA and NEEA have been included in a separate line.

Notes and caveats for savings impacts

Savings impacts are estimates. Not all impacts reported have been verified.

The majority of the reported impacts are net.

It is *not* possible to calculate cost-effectiveness using this table and the 2005 or 2006 budgets provided elsewhere on the CEE Web site. The savings impacts reported are for CEE members only, while the budgets are for all program administrators, whether or not they are CEE members.

These are estimated annual impacts. The figures include all the savings accrued in 2005 for measures installed in 2005 as well as for measures installed as early as 1992 that are still generating savings.

RELATIONSHIP TO EIA DATA

CEE bases its data collection request on the U.S. Energy Information Administration's (EIA) form EIA-861. CEE's data differ from the data on energy efficiency published by the EIA in the following ways:

- *Timeliness* – CEE budget data for the current year are published on our Web site in fall of that year. At the same time, impacts data are published for the previous year.
- *Reliability* – CEE works with the staff of each reporting organization to ensure that the data supplied are categorized in ways consistent with other reporting organizations. CEE staff work with members to ensure that data definitions are interpreted the same way by each organization and that the impacts are data reported consistently.
- *Transparency* – All CEE budget data are fully referenced with sources and dates of contact. Footnotes highlight any remaining inconsistencies in the way particular states aggregate and report data.
- *Scope* – CEE reports impacts data for its members only. Thus, the budget and impacts data cannot be used together to compare cost-effectiveness of programs across states.

► In 2006, U.S. energy efficiency budgets totaled \$2.6 billion.

Table 1: Estimated 2006 Total Energy-Efficiency Budgets for Electric and Gas Programs Combined, by State and Sector¹

	Residential Programs	Low Income Programs	C&I Programs	Other ²	Total
<i>in millions</i>					
New England & MidAtlantic					
Connecticut	\$ 13.960	\$ 6.886	\$ 37.414	\$ 2.245	\$ 60.505
Massachusetts	43.399	22.213	82.506	0.000	148.117
Maryland	1.412	0.803	0.022	0.000	2.238
Maine	1.600	2.363	5.563	2.403	11.929
New Hampshire	5.814	2.054	9.917	0.000	17.785
New Jersey	54.346	27.305	43.544	0.000	125.195
New York	41.477	30.000	124.463	75.739	271.679
Rhode Island	4.443	1.684	14.846	0.000	20.973
Vermont	6.107	2.373	7.999	1.398	17.877
Midwest					
Iowa	31.147	5.523	52.919	4.322	93.912
Illinois	1.700	3.415	1.375	26.260	32.750
Indiana	4.650	0.500	0.500	0.000	5.650
Kentucky	1.386	0.777	0.310	0.000	2.472
Michigan	0.000	15.000	0.000	0.000	15.000
Minnesota	13.706	1.539	29.494	55.153	99.892
Missouri	4.267	0.467	3.513	0.078	8.325
Ohio	0.000	12.380	3.383	0.000	15.763
Wisconsin	21.608	36.626	26.742	18.969	103.945
Southwest					
Arizona	14.200	0.000	11.700	0.000	25.900
Colorado	11.178	2.598	10.094	0.266	24.135
Nevada	22.730	2.081	5.250	0.050	30.111
New Mexico	1.350	0.900	0.474	0.000	2.724
Utah	14.500	0.160	10.500	0.000	25.160
Wyoming	0.007	0.000	0.045	0.385	0.385
Pacific Northwest					
Idaho	4.725	1.814	6.705	1.757	15.001
Montana	1.850	0.917	4.034	3.762	10.562
Oregon	19.744	0.795	30.340	0.150	51.029
Washington	25.477	5.325	32.024	3.576	66.402
BPA and NEEA	35.019	4.500	39.116	2.177	80.811
Southeast & South Central					
Florida	144.387	0.167	78.720	22.082	245.356
Georgia	6.288	1.600	19.768	0.000	27.655
Texas	32.237	11.605	37.543	1.537	82.922
Tennessee	9.600	0.000	0.000	4.542	14.142
California	193.637	148.736	389.020	141.212	872.605
Hawaii	9.831	0.000	9.111	0.000	18.942
Total	\$797.781	\$353.105	\$1,128.953	\$368.063	\$2,647.849

¹ Does not include renewables programs and most small municipal and co-op programs. Includes load management (either under Other or allocated by sector). See Appendix A for footnotes and sources.

² Includes some load management as well as program budgets that could not be allocated by sector.

► Energy-efficiency budgets in the U.S. have increased 13 percent since 2005.

Table 2: Estimated Energy-Efficiency Budgets for 2005 and 2006, by State¹

Does not include load management/control or low income programs.

	2005	2006
New England & MidAtlantic	<i>in millions</i>	
Connecticut	\$ 55.83	\$ 50.83
Massachusetts	117.575	125.905
Maine	6.877	9.566
Maryland	NC	0.000
New Hampshire	14.274	15.731
New Jersey	78.000	97.890
New York	236.900	227.339
Rhode Island	19.903	19.289
Vermont	15.560	15.504
Midwest		
Iowa	38.088	53.476
Illinois	9.010	17.306
Indiana	NC	2.300
Kentucky	NC	0.918
Michigan	6.000	0.000
Minnesota	57.900	54.840
Missouri	0.500	2.670
Ohio	0.250	3.383
Wisconsin	52.006	58.923
Southwest		
Arizona	15.500	25.900
Colorado	24.000	15.181
Nevada	12.000	27.233
New Mexico	1.500	2.724
Utah	22.700	18.500
Wyoming	0.000	0.385
Pacific Northwest		
Idaho	6.515	9.816
Montana	13.719	9.639
Oregon	66.080	50.234
Washington	57.275	61.077
BPA and NEEA	80.000	76.211
Southeast & South Central		
Florida	40.000	89.149
Georgia	6.990	5.206
Texas	66.263	67.146
Tennessee	NC	11.642
California	503.665	620.632
Hawaii	13.452	14.587
Total	\$1,638.333	\$1,861.131

¹ Unless otherwise noted, does not include low-income, renewables, load management programs, and most small municipal and co-op programs. See Appendix B for footnotes.

NC: Not collected in 2005.

► CEE members are responsible for 90 percent of electric energy-efficiency program budgets in the U.S.

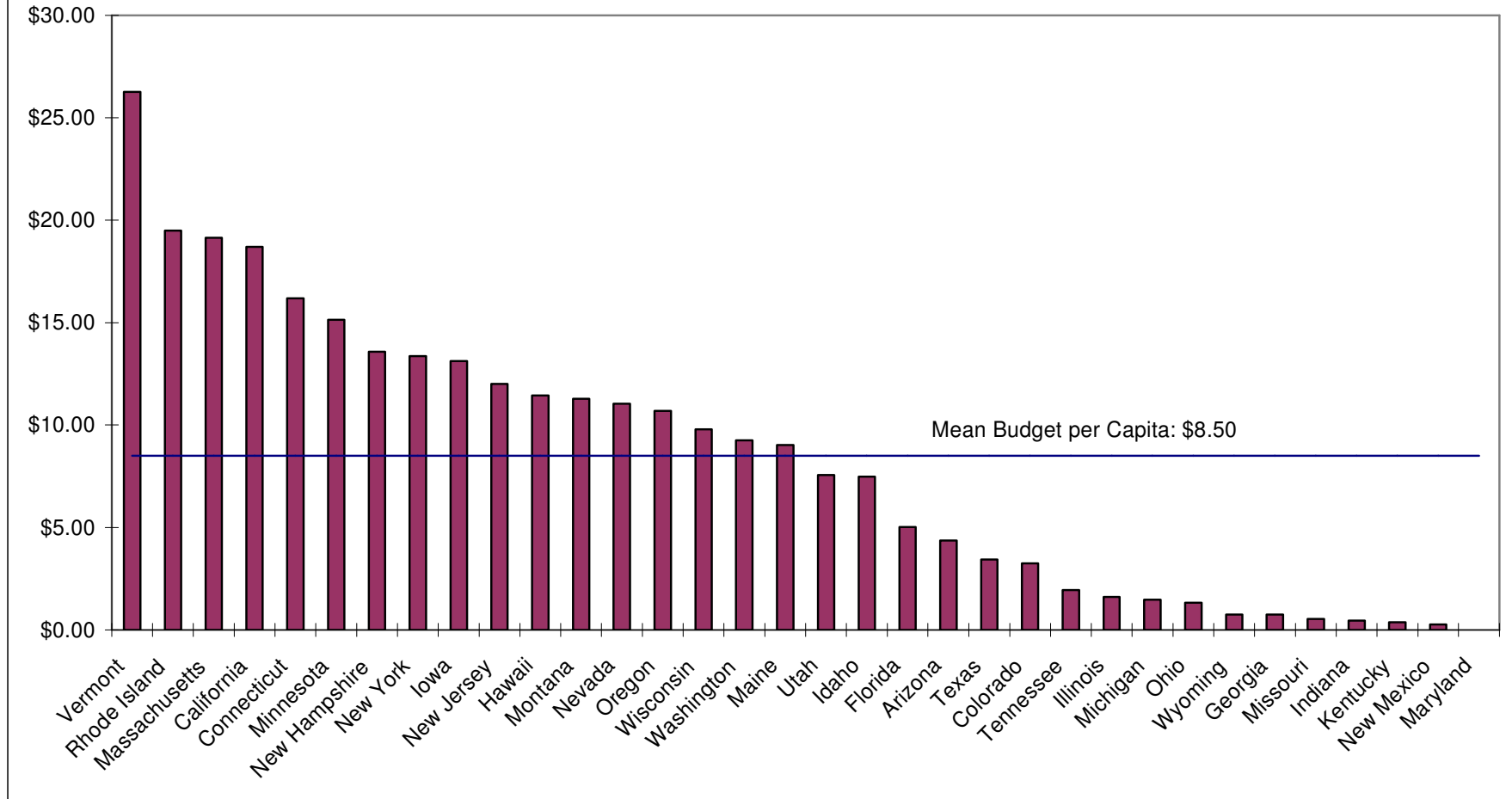
Table 3: Estimated 2006 Energy-Efficiency Budgets for Electric Programs, by State and Sector¹

	Residential Programs	Low Income Programs	C&I Programs	Other	Subtotal	Percent Administered by CEE Members	Load Management	Total including Load Management
	<i>in millions</i>					<i>percent</i>	<i>in millions</i>	
New England & MidAtlantic								
Connecticut	\$ 13.4	\$ 6.6	\$ 34.6	\$ 2.2	\$ 56.8	100 %	\$ 2.8	\$ 59.6
Massachusetts	33.9	16.5	72.1	0.0	122.5	100	0.0	122.5
Maine	1.6	2.4	5.6	2.4	11.9	100	0.0	11.9
Maryland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.4	1.4
New Hampshire	5.8	2.1	9.9	0.0	17.8	100	0.0	17.8
New Jersey	42.9	27.3	34.4	0.0	104.6	100	0.0	104.6
New York	39.7	30.0	115.5	72.1	257.3	100	11.5	268.9
Rhode Island	4.4	1.7	14.8	0.0	21.0	100	0.0	21.0
Vermont	5.2	2.4	7.4	1.4	16.4	100	0.0	16.4
Midwest								
Iowa	13.6	1.4	20.6	3.3	38.9	100	34.9	73.8
Illinois	1.7	3.4	1.4	14.2	20.7	79	12.0	32.8
Indiana	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.8	0	2.9	5.7
Kentucky	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	0	0.8	2.3
Michigan	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0	0.0	15.0
Minnesota	6.9	0.8	25.4	4.3	77.7	100	8.1	85.8
Missouri	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.1	3.1	82	5.2	8.3
Ohio	0.0	12.4	2.9	0.0	15.3	100	0.0	15.3
Wisconsin	15.1	7.6	20.7	1.8	54.2	100	2.0	56.2
Southwest								
Arizona	14.2	0.0	11.7	0.0	25.9	19	0.0	25.9
Colorado	5.1	0.0	9.8	0.3	15.2	100	6.4	21.5
Nevada	19.3	1.7	5.3	0.0	26.7	100	3.2	29.9
New Mexico	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0	0.0	0.5
Utah	8.0	0.2	10.5	0.0	18.7	100	6.5	25.2
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0	0.0	0.4
Pacific Northwest								
Idaho	1.6	1.7	5.6	1.8	10.7	65	3.4	14.1
Montana	1.8	0.9	4.0	3.8	10.6	100	0.0	10.6
Oregon	11.1	0.8	26.9	0.2	39.0	100	0.0	39.0
Washington	21.6	4.5	28.9	3.1	58.2	98	0.0	58.2
BPA and NEEA	35.0	4.5	39.1	2.1	80.7	NA	0.1	80.8
Southeast & South Central								
Florida	47.4	0.2	19.6	22.1	89.3	0	156.0	245.4
Georgia	4.4	1.6	0.8	0.0	6.8	0	20.8	27.7
Texas	29.5	11.6	36.1	1.5	78.8	64	4.2	82.9
Tennessee	7.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	11.6	100	2.5	14.1
California	168.8	108.2	354.8	43.4	675.2	100	103.2	778.5
Hawaii	6.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	14.6	95	4.4	18.9
Totals	\$569.1	\$267.3	\$929.3	\$184.5	\$2,000.4	90 %	\$392.3	\$2,392.7

¹ Does not include renewables programs and most small municipal and co-op programs. See Appendix B for footnotes and sources.

► The average per capita budget among states with electric energy-efficiency programs in 2006 was \$8.50.

Figure 1: Estimated Per Capita Budgets for Electric Energy-Efficiency Programs for All 34 States with Energy-Efficiency Programs (Excludes Load Management Programs)



For sources, see Appendix C. Population data from Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01). Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. December 22, 2005. <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html>

► CEE members are responsible for 99 percent of gas energy-efficiency program budgets in the U.S.

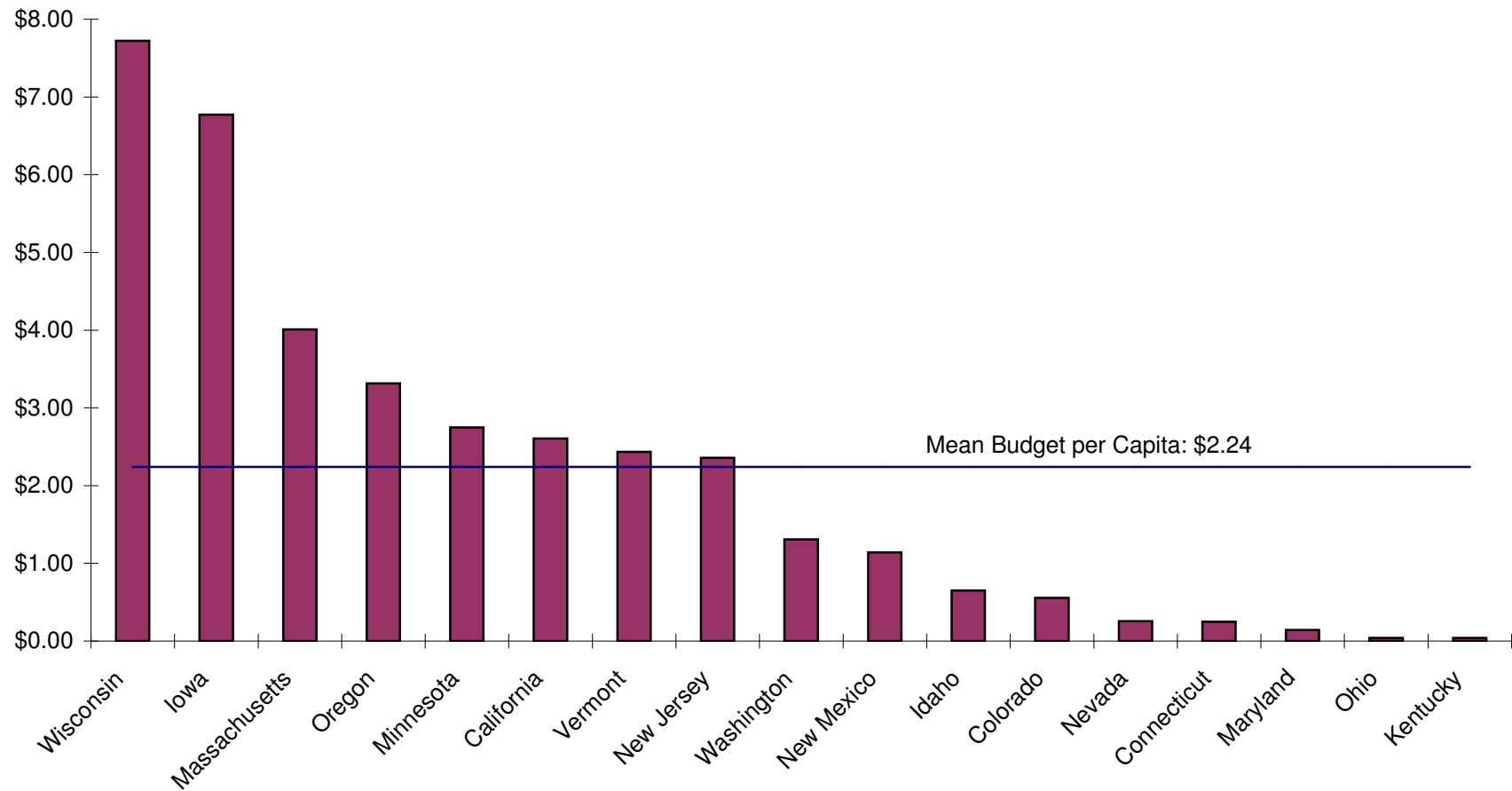
Table 4: Estimated 2006 Energy-Efficiency Budgets for Gas Programs, by State and Sector¹

	Residential Programs	Low Income Programs	C&I Programs	Other	Total	Percent Administered by CEE Members
	<i>in millions</i>					<i>percent</i>
New England & MidAtlantic						
Connecticut	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.9	100 %
Massachusetts	9.5	5.7	10.4	0.0	25.6	100
Maine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Maryland	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	100
New Hampshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
New Jersey	11.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	20.6	100
New York	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Vermont	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	42
Midwest						0
Iowa	11.9	4.1	3.1	1.0	20.1	100
Illinois	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Indiana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Kentucky	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Minnesota	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.4	14.1	0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Ohio	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	92
Wisconsin	5.6	30.4	6.6	0.1	42.8	100
Southwest						0
Arizona	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Colorado	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	100
Nevada	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	100
New Mexico	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	0
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Pacific Northwest						
Idaho	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0
Montana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Oregon	8.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	12.1	100
Washington	3.9	0.8	3.1	0.4	8.2	0
BPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
NEEA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA
Southeast & South Central						
Florida	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Texas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
California	19.4	40.5	30.1	4.1	94.1	100
Hawaii	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Totals	\$74.9	\$87.3	\$69.2	\$6.1	\$247.8	99 %

¹ Does not include renewables and most small municipal and co-op programs. For footnotes and sources, see Appendix C.

Figure 2

Figure 2. Estimated Per Capita Budgets for Gas Efficiency Programs for All 17 States with Gas Energy-Efficiency Programs



For sources see Table 4: Estimated 2006 Energy-Efficiency Budgets for Gas Programs, by State and Sector. Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01). Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. December 22, 2005. <http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html>

CEE members' energy-efficiency programs saved 47,384 GWh of electricity in 2005 – and kept more than 29 million metric tons of CO₂ from being emitted.

Table 5: Estimated 2005 Savings Impacts from CEE Members' Electric Energy-Efficiency Programs, by Region¹

	Residential and Low Income Programs	All Other (Non-residential) Programs	Total GWh
<i>in GWh</i>			
New England and MidAtlantic	3.682	8.972	12.654
Midwest	0.915	5.525	6.440
Southwest	0.450	1.645	2.095
Pacific Northwest	4.272	3.495	7.766
Southeast & South Central	1.266	1.112	2.377
California & Hawaii	4.420	11.704	16.124
Total	15.004	32.453	47.457
<i>in millions</i>			
Total Average Retail Value	\$13,459	\$21,792	\$35,251

¹ Based on estimated 2005 savings from measures installed in 2005, as well as from measures installed as early as 1992 that were still generating savings as of 2005. The results have been aggregated to maintain confidentiality.

Source: CEE Member organizations (as of October 2006).

CEE members' energy efficiency programs saved 161 million therms of gas in 2005—and kept more than 850 metric tons of CO₂ from being emitted.

Table 6: Estimated 2005 Savings Impacts from CEE Members' Gas Energy-Efficiency Programs, by Region¹

	Residential and Low-Income Programs	Commercial & Industrial Programs	Total Therms
<i>in millions of therms</i>			
New England and MidAtlantic	77.113	25.000	102.113
Midwest	37.398	21.769	59.168
All Other States (California, Colorado, Oregon)	13.544	7.529	21.072
Total	128.055	54.298	182.353
<i>in millions</i>			
Total Average Retail Value	\$159.428	\$52.887	\$212.314

¹ Based on estimated 2005 savings from measures installed in 2005, as well as from measures installed as early as 1992 that were still generating savings as of 2005. The results have been aggregated to maintain confidentiality.

Source: CEE Member organizations (as of October 2006).

Appendices

APPENDIX A: Footnotes and sources for Table 1 2006 Estimated Total Energy-Efficiency Budgets Electric and Gas Combined, by State

Arizona	Sources: 41, 42.
BPA and NEEA	BPA:"Other" includes EM&V. BPA's budgets for CA, NV, and WY have been deducted and are reported as part of these individual states' budgets. NEEA: "Other" includes information resources, codes support and agriculture. Sources: 57, 58.
California	Includes \$0.052 of BPA funding. This funding is not allocated by sector. "Other" includes some EM&V. Sources: 44, 67 68, 69, 70, 71.
Colorado	Sources: 31.
Connecticut	"Other" includes EM&V, Smart Living Center, and Energy Smart education. Sources: 1, 2, 3.
Florida	"Other" includes common expenses (advertising, office space, vehicles, etc.). Source: 59.
Georgia	Source: 60.
Hawaii	Sources: 72, 73.
Idaho	Sources: 46, 47, 48.
Illinois	"Other" includes entire EE budget not available by sector. Sources: 27,28.
Indiana	Source: 29.
Iowa	"Other" includes trees, assessments, and agriculture. Sources: 24,25,26.
Kentucky	Source: 29.
Maine	"Other" includes public facilities, education, administration, and market research. Sources: 12, 13, 14.
Maryland	Source: 61.
Massachusetts	Sources: 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11.
Michigan	Source: 30.
Minnesota	Includes \$35M in municipal and coop budgets that were not reported in 2005. Sector subtotals do not equal total because sector-level data and total were provided by different organizations. Total also includes load management funding that could not be broken down by sector. Sources: 31, 32, 33.
Missouri	Sources: 34, 35, 36.
Montana	"Other" includes \$3.724M toward Conservation investments made through power purchases pursuant to 69-8-402 (2) (b). Sources: 49, 50.
Nevada	Includes \$0.371 of BPA funding. This funding is not allocated by sector. Sources: 43, 44.
New Hamp.	Sources: 9, 10, 15.
New Jersey	Sources: 16, 17, 18.
New Mexico	Sources: 31, 45.
New York	"Other" includes outreach/education, awareness, marketing, and \$36M of energy efficiency programs implemented at public facilities throughout the state. Sources: 19, 20, 21.
Ohio	Source: 37.
Oregon	Sources: 47, 51, 52.
Rhode Island	Source: 10.
Tennessee	"Other" includes labor and all indirect program costs. Source: 66.
Texas	"Other" includes administration. Sources: 31, 62, 63, 64, 65.
Utah	Source: 46.
Vermont	"Other" includes EM&V, administration, and IT. Sources: 22,23
Washington	"Other" includes conservation division support services, lighting design lab, conservation Voltage Reduction program and \$1.7M which has not yet been allocated. Sources: 46,53,54,55,56.
Wisconsin	Sources: 31,38,39,40.
Wyoming	Includes \$0.332 of BPA funding. This funding is not allocated by sector. Sources: 41,46.

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APPENDIX B: Footnotes for Table 2
Estimated Energy-Efficiency Budgets
Comparing 2005 and 2006, By State

BPA & NEEA	2005 numbers were revised.
Florida	2005 is an extremely conservative budget estimate.
Minnesota	Includes IOU budgets only. \$35M of municipal and co-op funds are reported in 2006 that are not shown here.
Montana	Both years' budgets are a mix of previous year's actual expenditures and current year's budgets and include co-op expenditures.
Texas	2005 budget for IOU's only. The figure reported for 2005 is the midpoint of the range within which the budget was expected to fall as of August 2005.
Wisconsin	2005 total includes prior year carryover of \$13.5M. 2006 is a conservative estimate.
Vermont	2005 numbers were revised.

Appendix C: Footnotes and Sources for Table 3 and Figure 1
Estimated Energy-Efficiency Budgets
For Electric Programs Only, by State

Arizona	Sources: 34, 35.
BPA and NEEA	BPA: "Other" includes EM&V. BPA's budgets for CA, NV, and WY have been deducted and are reported as part of these individual states' budgets. NEEA: "Other" includes information resources, codes support and agriculture. Sources: 49, 50.
California	Includes \$0.052M of BPA funding. This funding is not allocated by sector. "Other" includes some EM&V. Sources: 38, 59, and 60, 61, 62, 63.
Colorado	Sources: 24.
Connecticut	"Other" includes EM&V, Smart Living Center, and Energy Smart education. Sources: 1, 2.
Florida	"Other" includes common expenses (advertising, office space, vehicles, etc.). Source: 51.
Georgia	Source: 52.
Hawaii	Sources: 64, 65.
Idaho	Sources: 39, 40.
Illinois	"Other" reflects entire efficiency budget. Budgets cannot be broken out by sector. Sources: 17, 20, 21.
Indiana	Source: 22.
Iowa	"Other" includes trees, assessments, and agriculture. Sources: 17, 18, 19.
Kentucky	Source: 22.
Maine	"Other" includes public facilities, education, administration, and market research. Sources: 7, 8, 9.
Maryland	Source: 53.
Massachusetts	Sources: 3, 4, 5, 6.
Michigan	Source: 23.
Minnesota	Includes \$35M in municipal and coop budgets that were not reported in 2005. Sector subtotals do not equal total because sector-level data and total were provided by different organizations. Total also includes load management funding that could not be broken down by sector. Sources: 24, 25, 26.
Missouri	Sources: 27, 28, 29.
Montana	"Other" includes \$3.724M toward conservation investments made through power purchases pursuant to 69-8-402 (2) (b). Sources: 41, 42.
Nevada	Includes \$0.371M of BPA funding. This funding is not allocated by sector. Source: 36.
New Hampshire	Sources: 4, 5, 10.
New Jersey	Budget data were not broken out by fuel type. Electric budget estimate is based on 2005 expenditures for electric programs. Sources: 11, 12.
New Mexico	Source: 24.
New York	"Other" includes outreach/education, awareness, marketing, and \$36 million of energy efficiency programs implemented at public facilities throughout the state. Sources: 13, 14, 15.
Ohio	Source: 30.
Oregon	Sources: 39, 43, 44.
Rhode Island	Source: 5.
Tennessee	"Other" includes labor and all indirect program costs. Source: 58.
Texas	"Other" includes administration. Sources: 38, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

Utah	Sources: 38.
Vermont	"Other" includes EM&V, administration, and information technology. Source: 16.
Washington	"Other" includes conservation division support services, lighting design lab, conservation Voltage Reduction program and \$1.7M which has not yet been allocated. Sources: 38, 46, 47, 48.
Wisconsin	Sources: 24, 31, 32, 33.
Wyoming	Includes \$0.332M of BPA funding. This funding is not allocated by sector. Sources: 37,38.

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Appendix D: Footnotes and Sources for Table 4 and Figure 2
Estimated Energy-Efficiency Program Budgets
For Gas Programs, By State

California	"Other" includes EM&V. Source: 26, 27.
Colorado	Source: 16.
Connecticut	Sources: 1, 2.
Idaho	Source: 22.
Iowa	"Other" includes assessments. Sources: 11, 12.
Kentucky	Source: 13.
Maryland	Source: 25.
Massachusetts	Sources: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Minnesota	Sector subtotals do not equal total because sector-level data and total were provided by different organizations. Source: 12, 14, 15, 16.
Nevada	Source: 20.
New Jersey	Budget data were not broken out by fuel type. Gas budget estimate is based on 2005 expenditures for gas programs. Source: 9.
New Mexico	Source: 21.
Ohio	Source: 17.
Oregon	Source: 23.
Vermont	Source: 10.
Washington	Sources: 22, 24.
Wisconsin	Sources: 16, 18, 19.

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