

# State of the Efficiency Program Industry

2009 Expenditures, Impacts & 2010 Budgets



For more information, contact:

**Julie Caracino**

**Program Manager**

**Evaluation & Research**

[jcaracino@cee1.org](mailto:jcaracino@cee1.org)

(617) 337-9279

Consortium for Energy Efficiency  
98 North Washington Street, Suite 101  
Boston, MA 02114

December 10, 2010

## Terms of Use

This document may not be reproduced, disseminated, published, or transferred in any form or by any means, except with prior written permission of CEE or as specifically provided below.

CEE grants its members and participants permission to use the material for their own use in implementing or administering the specific CEE Initiative to which the material relates on the understanding that: (a) CEE copyright notice will appear on all copies; (b) no modifications to the material will be made; (c) members or participants will not claim ownership or rights to the material; (d) the material will not be published, reproduced, transmitted, stored, sold, or distributed for profit, including in any advertisement or commercial publication; (e) the material will not be copied or posted on any Internet site, server, or computer network without express consent by CEE; and (f) the foregoing limitations have been communicated to all persons who obtain access to or use of the material as the result of member or participant access and use thereof.

CEE does not make, sell, or distribute any products or services, other than CEE membership services, and CEE does not play any implementation role in the programs offered and operated by or on behalf of its members. The accuracy of member program information and of manufacturer product information discussed or complied in this document is the sole responsibility of the organization furnishing such information to CEE. CEE is not responsible for any inaccuracies or misrepresentations that may appear therein.

CEE does not itself test or cause to be tested any equipment or technology for merchantability, fitness for purpose, product safety, or energy efficiency and makes no claim with respect thereto. The reference and descriptions of products or services within this document are provided "as is" without any warranty of any kind, express or implied. CEE is not liable for any damages, including consequential damages, of any kind that may result to the user from the use of the site, or any of the products or services described therein.

## Acknowledgements

CEE would like to thank the gas and electric efficiency program administrators in the United States and Canada that participated in this year's industry data collection. We appreciate the time and effort given by all survey respondents throughout the data collection process, including the extensive clarification and data validation follow-up. The list of participating organizations can be found in Appendices B and C.

CEE would also like to thank the American Gas Association and the Institute for Electric Efficiency, which were once again major contributors to this year's report. We use a common data instrument to eliminate multiple requests for the same information as well as coordinate and share in data collection.

CEE also acknowledges the reviewers working in the field of energy efficiency who have provided informal feedback and insights on this work over the years. Reviewers include but are not limited to CEE members and staff of the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, Natural Resources Canada, and the Energy Information Administration. We welcome additional feedback from readers to help inform future reports.

This report was produced by Julie Caracino, Program Manager, and Monica Nevius, Principal Program Manager of the CEE Evaluation & Research team. Lillian Fesler provided valuable data collection and management work during the summer of 2010.

## Erratum

Table 17, Canadian Gas Program Expenditures by Province on page 59 of this report was updated on December 14, 2010 to correct errors in rounding. CEE also updated Table 5, U.S. Electric Program Expenditures by State on page 44 of this report on January 12, 2011 to correct typographical errors.

Since this report was published, CEE received additional efficiency program data from an organization in Arkansas. This data has been added to Tables 1 - 6 that are posted online. Go to [www.cee1.org](http://www.cee1.org) for the most recent state and provincial data on efficiency program expenditures and budgets for 2009 and 2010.

# Table of Contents

- Summary .....6
- 1 Introduction .....8
- 2 Methodology .....10
  - 2.1 Data Description & Caveats..... 11
    - 2.1.1 Ratepayer Funding..... 11
    - 2.1.2 Gaps in Data..... 12
    - 2.1.3 Budgets & Expenditures..... 12
    - 2.1.4 Reporting Period ..... 12
    - 2.1.5 Reporting Categories ..... 12
    - 2.1.6 Low-Income Data..... 12
    - 2.1.7 Currency ..... 13
- 3 Efficiency Program Funding in the U.S. and Canada ..... 14
  - 3.1 United States..... 14
    - 3.1.1 Electric Efficiency Programs..... 15
    - 3.1.2 Load Management..... 17
    - 3.1.3 Natural Gas Efficiency Programs ..... 18
  - 3.2 Canada.....20
    - 3.2.1 Electric Efficiency Programs..... 20
    - 3.2.2 Load Management..... 22
    - 3.2.3 Natural Gas Efficiency Programs ..... 22
- 4 Products and Services ..... 24
- 5 Evaluation, Measurement & Verification ..... 26
- 6 Estimated Energy Savings & Environmental Impacts..... 28
  - 6.1 Electric Efficiency Program Savings ..... 29
  - 6.2 Natural Gas Efficiency Program Savings.....30
- Appendix A State and Provincial Tables..... 33
- Appendix B List of Electric Survey Respondents ..... 61
- Appendix C List of Gas Survey Respondents ..... 67

# Table of Figures

Figure 1. U.S. and Canadian Efficiency Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010 .....	14
Figure 2. U.S. Combined Electric and Gas Program Budgets, 2007-2010 .....	15
Figure 3. U.S. Electric Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010 .....	16
Figure 4. Growth in U.S. Electric Efficiency Program Budgets (\$) .....	16
Figure 5. U.S. Electric Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010 .....	17
Figure 6. U.S. Electric Efficiency Program Budgets by Region, 2010 .....	18
Figure 7. U.S. Electric Load Management Program Budgets, 2010 .....	18
Figure 8. U.S. Gas Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010 .....	19
Figure 9. U.S. Gas Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010 .....	19
Figure 10. Canadian Electric and Gas Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010 .....	20
Figure 11. Canadian Electric Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010 .....	20
Figure 12. Canadian Energy Efficiency Program Budgets by Province, 2010 .....	21
Figure 13. Canadian Electric Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010 .....	22
Figure 14. Canadian Gas Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010 .....	23
Figure 15. Canadian Gas Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010 .....	23
Figure 16. Products and Services Included in Electric Programs (%) .....	24
Figure 17. Products and Services Included in Gas Programs (%) .....	25
Figure 18. Expenditures and Budgets Allocated to EM&V, U.S. (%) .....	26
Figure 19. Expenditures and Budgets Allocated to EM&V, Canada (%) .....	27
Figure 20. Estimated Annual Electric Energy Savings for 2009 (GWh) .....	29
Figure 21. Electric Efficiency Program Savings by Customer Class, 2009 .....	30
Figure 22. Estimated Annual Gas Energy Savings for 2009 (MDth) .....	31
Figure 23. Gas Efficiency Program Savings by Customer Class, 2009 .....	31

## Summary

This is the fifth annual industry data collection conducted by CEE and the second year in a row that CEE partnered with the American Gas Association (AGA) and the Institute for Electric Efficiency (IEE) to collect data on gas and electric efficiency program budgets, expenditures, and impacts from administrators across the U.S. and Canada.

Out of a total of 423 confirmed or likely program administrators in the U.S. and Canada, CEE, together with IEE and AGA, obtained data from 316 utility and nonutility program administrators operating efficiency programs in 45 states and eight Canadian provinces.

This report looks retrospectively at the gas and electric ratepayer-funded efficiency industry in 2009, including expenditures and energy savings, and presents a snapshot of budgets for 2010. Below are the key findings from this year's industry data collection:

- U.S. and Canadian combined gas and electric efficiency program budgets reached \$7.5 billion in 2010. CEE members' programs accounted for 83 percent of this total, or \$6.2 billion.
- U.S. and Canadian efficiency programs saved approximately 104,000 GWh of electricity and over 898 million therms of gas (or 89.8 trillion BTU) in 2009. This is equivalent to 79.3 million metric tons of avoided carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions or the annual emissions of 20 coal-fired power plants.
- In the U.S. alone, gas and electric efficiency program budgets increased by 24 percent this year to over \$6.6 billion. In 2009, program administrators spent \$4.6 billion on efficiency programs.
- Together, California, New York, Florida, and Massachusetts accounted for 50 percent (or \$2.7 billion) of the total amount budgeted for electric energy efficiency in the U.S. Ten states – California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Arizona, Maryland, and Oklahoma – represented over 94 percent of the growth in budgets.
- Natural gas efficiency program budgets in the U.S. and Canada increased by 21 percent this year to over \$1.2 billion, with U.S. gas program budgets reaching the one billion dollar mark for the first time. In 2009, U.S. and Canadian administrators spent \$870 million on gas efficiency.
- Canadian gas and electric efficiency program budgets rose by more than 23 percent this year to \$940 million (\$985 million CAD). In 2009, administrators spent over \$682 million (\$715 million CAD) on efficiency programs.
- Efficiency program budgets in Ontario, Québec, and British Columbia accounted for more than 90 percent (or \$812 million CAD) of the total amount budgeted for electric

efficiency in 2010 (\$896 million CAD). Ontario alone accounts for over 40 percent of the nation's total 2010 electric efficiency program budgets.

- Between 2007 and 2010, Canadian gas budgets grew by 59 percent from \$56 million (\$56 million CAD) to \$85 million (\$89 million CAD).

# 1 Introduction

This report looks retrospectively at the gas and electric ratepayer-funded energy efficiency program industry in 2009, including expenditures and energy savings, and presents a snapshot of budgets for 2010. The primary purpose of these data is to illustrate in real time the magnitude of the ratepayer-funded energy efficiency program industry and to provide a timely sense of industry trends. The data are meant to supplement, and not replace, data collected by organizations such as the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

CEE, together with the American Gas Association (AGA)<sup>1</sup> and the Institute for Electric Efficiency (IEE)<sup>2</sup> collected information on budgets, expenditures, and energy savings this year from the larger known program administrators in the United States and Canada.<sup>3</sup> CEE has administered this survey annually to efficiency program administrators in the U.S. since 2006 and to program administrators in Canada since 2007. Since 2009, CEE has partnered with AGA and IEE to provide the most current and comprehensive data available on the efficiency program industry in the U.S.

Over the last five years, not only has CEE reported the steady growth of efficiency program budgets in this report, but the number of organizations responding to its survey has grown, both in terms of new programs and in the number of program administrators with existing programs reporting for the first time.

From the 316 utility and nonutility program administrators responding to CEE's survey this year, more than 22 percent of the administrators are either new to efficiency (i.e. programs started in 2009) or are reporting to CEE for the first time. This represents more than \$505 million of the total reported 2010 efficiency program budgets.<sup>4</sup> An

---

<sup>1</sup> The American Gas Association (AGA), founded in 1918, represents 195 local energy companies that deliver clean natural gas to more than 64 million residential, commercial and industrial customers in the United States. This is 91 percent of all U.S. natural gas customers. AGA is an advocate for natural gas utility companies and their customers and provides a broad range of programs and services for member natural gas pipelines, marketers, gatherers, international natural gas companies and industry associates.

<sup>2</sup> The Institute for Electric Efficiency (IEE) is a program of the Edison Foundation, a 501(c)(3) charitable organization. IEE's mission is to advance energy efficiency and demand response among electric utilities. IEE is governed by a Management Committee of electric industry executives. IEE has a permanent Advisory Committee made up of representatives of the efficiency community, federal and state government agencies, and other informed stakeholders. IEE also has a Strategy Committee comprising senior energy industry executives that identify strategies and projects for IEE.

<sup>3</sup> The budgets and expenditures reported here are for ratepayer funded energy efficiency programs. Whenever possible, CEE has excluded non-ratepayer funding streams from reported budgets, expenditures, and impacts data, including but not limited to federal stimulus funding, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), the New England Forward Capacity Market, and energy efficiency funded through tax revenues.

<sup>4</sup> This amount is underestimated because eight natural gas utilities, which reported for the first time in 2010, did not agree to release their budget and expenditures data at the organizational level.

additional 16 programs, including ten electric and six natural gas efficiency programs, are planned for 2011 and will be included in next year's report.

The 2009-2010 State of the Efficiency Program Industry is divided into seven sections. Sections one and two provide an overview of the report's scope and key findings. Section three describes the report's methodology and includes detailed information on how data were collected, survey response rates, and information on how to understand data presented in this report. Section four presents national level data and analysis on ratepayer-funded natural gas and electric efficiency programs in the U.S. and Canada. Sections five and six present analysis on the services and products included in efficiency programs and on evaluation, measurement and verification budgets and expenditures, respectively. The final section of this report, section seven, provides estimated national energy savings data from efficiency programs in the U.S. and Canada. These data are reported by fuel type and country.

Efficiency program budgets and expenditures are available by state and province in this report. CEE also publishes organizational level data for many respondents on its website ([www.cee1.org](http://www.cee1.org)). Energy savings or impacts data are aggregated and reported at the regional level in the United States and at the national level in Canada. Savings data are not reported at the state or organizational level because of the risk of inaccurate inference about program cost-effectiveness. State and provincial level data can be found in Appendix A of this report or online at [www.cee1.org](http://www.cee1.org).

This is a voluntary survey that is administered annually to program administrators in the U.S. and Canada. Because responding organizations may vary by state or province from year to year, caution should be used in comparing data and inferring trends, especially at the state or provincial level. Despite extensive follow-up efforts, not all organizations included in the sample frame respond to CEE's survey each year. Thus, the changes from year to year in the data reported here cannot be entirely attributed to new or expanded programs and new program administrators.

AGA and IEE were major contributors to this year's report. Partnering with these organizations has streamlined data collection and reduced the reporting burden on program administrators in the U.S. and Canada. AGA and IEE also publish information on the U.S. gas and electric efficiency program industry for their members, including a summary of the efficiency program budgets and expenditures reported here, energy savings data, and regulatory information on the efficiency program industry. These organizations may be contacted directly for more information on their publications. For more information on this report, or to obtain copies of the graphics produced for this report, contact CEE's Director of Communications at [sgriffith@cee1.org](mailto:sgriffith@cee1.org) or visit [www.cee1.org](http://www.cee1.org).

## 2 Methodology

CEE collected data in the summer and fall of 2010 in conjunction with AGA and IEE. CEE and AGA included in the sample frame all member organizations of CEE, AGA, and IEE that were known or potential program administrators and nonmember organizations identified as larger current or new program administrators from previous surveys and from EIA Form 861 data for 2007 and 2008.

Because the energy efficiency industry is in a rapid state of change, it is very difficult to specify a complete listing of ratepayer-funded energy efficiency program administrators to use as a sample frame. CEE attempted to make its sample frame of larger program administrators as comprehensive as possible. Because of the vast number of community-owned electric utilities, CEE focused on the larger municipal power providers identified as having programs and on a few large co-ops.<sup>5</sup>

CEE collected all electric program data on behalf of CEE and IEE, as well as a subset of the gas program data. CEE aimed to collect data, as well as permission to show program expenditures and budget data at the organizational level, from all respondents. CEE requested data directly from nearly all program administrators including smaller nonmember utilities whose data had been collected indirectly prior to 2009. In some cases, where CEE knew that there were programs running and did not obtain a response after numerous contact attempts, we used secondary public data such as filings to obtain basic information on budgets, expenditures, and impacts.

“Respondents” in this report include organizations that provided CEE with data directly or aggregated through state agencies or nonutility program administrators, and organizations for which CEE obtained data directly from public sources.<sup>6</sup>

The overall response rate for the electric survey was 73 percent. The CEE member response rate was 96 percent.<sup>7</sup> Of the 280 confirmed or likely electric program administrators identified for this report, CEE obtained data for 197 electric utility and

---

<sup>5</sup> There are many community-owned electric utilities operating efficiency programs in the U.S., which are not included in this report. The American Public Power Association (APPA), a nonprofit organization created to serve the nation’s more than 2,000 community-owned electric utilities that collectively deliver power to more than 46 million Americans, plans to independently collect data on the efficiency program budgets and expenditures of its members in the near future. For more information about APPA, go to [www.publicpower.org](http://www.publicpower.org).

<sup>6</sup> This includes information for 41 community-based electric utilities in California. CEE obtained this data from the California Municipal Utilities Association’s March 2010 Status Report “Energy Efficiency in California’s Public Power Sector.” This document can be found at [http://www.anaheim.net/utilities/adv\\_svc\\_prog/SB1037.pdf](http://www.anaheim.net/utilities/adv_svc_prog/SB1037.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> A consolidated list of responding organizations appears in Appendix B. This number appears low compared to the response rate information reported above because of the overlap between organizations responding to both the gas and electric surveys and because some organizations may be counted as separate entities in different states for the purposes of calculating response rates.

nonutility program administrators, many of which are operating programs in more than one jurisdiction.<sup>8</sup>

The vast majority of large electric efficiency program administrators are represented in this report. Of the total number of non-respondents to the survey, six organizations that were known program administrators declined to participate this year due to resource constraints and 70 organizations did not respond to CEE's multiple data requests. Based on information from the EIA and from prior years' survey responses, non-respondents are comprised primarily of smaller municipal electric utilities.<sup>9</sup> The exception is a Pacific Northwest utility with 2008 expenditures of approximately \$25 million.

AGA collected most of the gas program data for this report. There were a total of 131 utility and nonutility program administrators in the sample frame.<sup>10</sup> According to AGA, the gas survey response rate was 88 percent. The CEE member response rate for the gas portion of the survey was 96 percent.

## 2.1 Data Description & Caveats

### 2.1.1 Ratepayer Funding

All electric and natural gas efficiency program funding reported here is from ratepayers through public benefits charges or other rate funding mechanisms. Some program funds originate from sources other than ratepayers. These are termed "non-ratepayer funding" for the purposes of this report. These funds include but are not limited to federal stimulus funding and energy efficiency funded through tax revenues.

Where respondents reported that funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) or the New England Forward Capacity Market were included in efficiency program expenditures or budgets for the 2009 and 2010 calendar years, CEE excluded these amounts from expenditures and budgets by customer class. In a small number of cases, when the respondent was unable to exclude non-ratepayer funding by customer class, CEE and AGA subtracted the total amount from "other" programs.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> Twenty-two (22) organizations in the sample were found to either not be running efficiency programs (12 organizations) or had programs pending regulator approval for 2011 (10 organizations). These organizations were excluded from the response rate calculation.

<sup>9</sup> Twenty-four (24) of the 70 organizations that did not respond to CEE's survey were identified from EIA Form-861 data in 2007 or 2008 as program administrators with expenditures greater than \$1 million. However, these organizations' current efficiency program status could not be verified this year due to non-response.

<sup>10</sup> Fifty (50) organizations in the sample were found to either not be running efficiency programs (44 programs) or had programs pending for 2011 (6 organizations). These organizations were excluded from the response rate calculation.

<sup>11</sup> Stimulus funding that has been subtracted from program expenditures and budgets is included in the organizational level data tables that are published on CEE's website.

## 2.1.2 Gaps in Data

Several states, including Washington, New York, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and South Carolina, are missing data from one or more known electric program administrators. This is footnoted in the tables in Appendix A.

In addition, not all gas program administrators responding to the AGA gas survey gave permission to release their data at the state level. Gas data for these program administrators has been excluded from their states' gas totals but included in the national totals. The states that are missing data from one or more known gas program administrators are Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. This is footnoted in the state tables.

## 2.1.3 Budgets & Expenditures

This report understates the total amount budgeted for energy efficiency in the United States and Canada in 2010 and the amount spent in 2009. This report excludes budgets and expenditures of State Energy Programs (SEP), most federally-funded low-income weatherization programs, renewable energy programs, most smaller municipal and cooperative providers running efficiency programs, and 2010 stimulus funding earmarked for energy efficiency.

Changes to program budgets after the summer of 2010, such as those due to newly approved programs or budget cuts, have not been reflected here. Because budgets are subject to change, reported 2009 expenditures are likely to differ from reported 2009 budgets. Some dollars reported in 2010 represent carryover of unspent funds from 2009.

## 2.1.4 Reporting Period

CEE asked respondents to provide program expenditures and impacts data for the 2009 calendar year and approved budgets for the 2010 calendar year by customer class and program type. Not all energy efficiency program administrators' program or fiscal years match the calendar year. In some cases, data may reflect program or fiscal year data rather than calendar year data.

## 2.1.5 Reporting Categories

The categories "commercial and industrial," "residential," "load management," and "low-income" are used in this report because they are both common and straightforward, but not all programs use these exact categories. In particular, the contents of the "other" category vary somewhat by state and province. It includes items that not all program administrators allocate by sector, such as administration, advertising, agriculture, codes and standards, education and training, general support, planning, and research and development. "Other" also includes any program budgets or expenditures that are not allocable by customer class, including EM&V.

## 2.1.6 Low-Income Data

The low-income data understate what states and provinces budget for low-income programs because many low-income weatherization programs receive significant

amounts of federal funding and are run by state or provincial agencies not included in this report. For this reason, the category should be considered illustrative of only ratepayer funded low-income programs, and the data provided to CEE may differ from other published information about the efforts of particular program administrators.

## 2.1.7 Currency

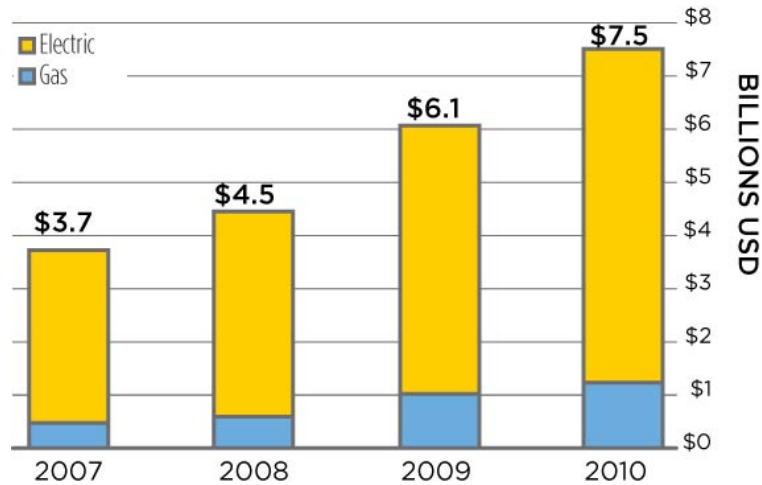
For ease of reading, all currency is reported in USD unless otherwise specified. This report uses the July 8, 2010 exchange rate of 0.9544 USD = 1 CAD throughout. For prior years, the following exchange rates were used: (2009 budgets and 2008 expenditures) 0.9339 USD = 1 CAD; (2008 budgets) 0.9345 USD = 1 CAD; and (2007 budgets) 1 USD = 1 CAD.

### 3 Efficiency Program Funding in the U.S. and Canada

Since 2006, when CEE first collected comparable information for the United States, U.S. ratepayer funded efficiency program budgets have grown more than two and a half times, from \$2.6 billion in 2006 to \$6.6 billion in 2010. In the four years since CEE began collecting program data for Canada, Canadian budgets have grown by 62 percent, from \$582 million (\$582 million CAD) in 2007 to \$940 million USD (\$985 million CAD) in 2010.<sup>12</sup>

The combined U.S. and Canadian gas and electric energy efficiency program budgets, including load management, are over \$7.5 billion this year, up from \$6 billion in 2009 (Figure 1). This is a 24 percent increase in reported program budgets from last year.

Figure 1. U.S. and Canadian Efficiency Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010



Across the U.S. and Canada, reporting program administrators spent \$5.3 billion on gas and electric efficiency programs in 2009. Of the total reported budgets, CEE member budgets accounted for \$6.2 billion or 83 percent of the total U.S. and Canadian gas and electric efficiency program budgets.

#### 3.1 United States

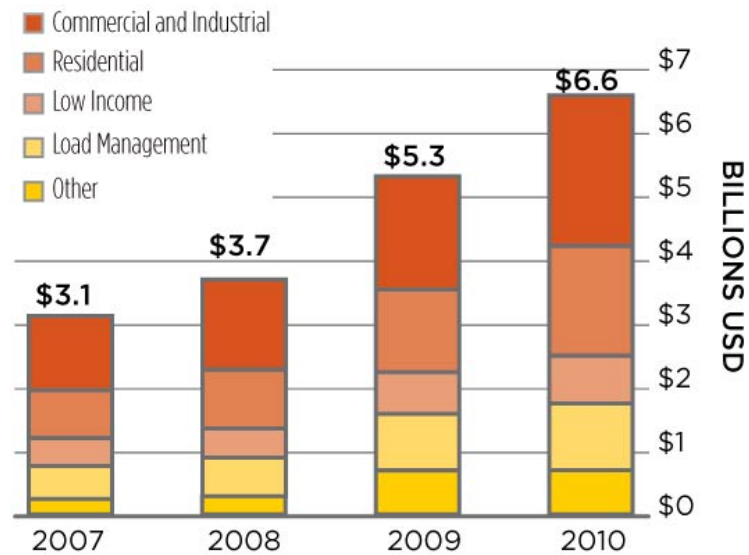
In 2009, reporting natural gas and electric efficiency program administrators in the U.S. spent over \$4.6 billion on energy efficiency. This is \$600 million more than what gas and electric administrators spent on efficiency programs in 2008. For 2010, administrators

---

<sup>12</sup> Percent growth in Canadian expenditures and budgets is calculated using Canadian dollar (CAD) values.

have budgeted over \$6.6 billion for combined gas and electric energy efficiency, more than two and half times reported program budgets in 2007 (Figure 2).

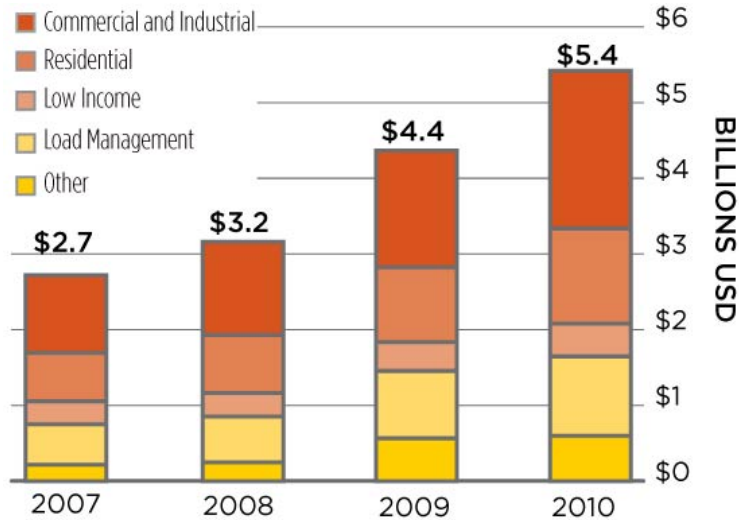
**Figure 2. U.S. Combined Electric and Gas Program Budgets, 2007-2010**



### 3.1.1 Electric Efficiency Programs

Electric efficiency comprises over 85 percent of the total reported U.S. program budgets for 2010. Electric program administrators responding to this year’s survey spent \$3.8 billion on energy efficiency in 2009, including load management, and have budgeted over \$5.4 billion for 2010. This is 24 percent more than reported 2009 program budgets and more than twice the reported growth in program budgets since 2007 (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. U.S. Electric Program Budgets  
2007 - 2010**



For administrators responding to CEE’s data request in 2009 and 2010, spending on electric efficiency is expected to increase by 17 percent this year.

Together, California, New York, Florida, and Massachusetts account for 50 percent (or \$2.7 billion) of the total amount budgeted for electric energy efficiency for 2010. Ten states, including California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Arizona, Maryland, and Oklahoma, accounted for 94 percent of the total growth in budgets from 2009 to 2010 (Figure 4).

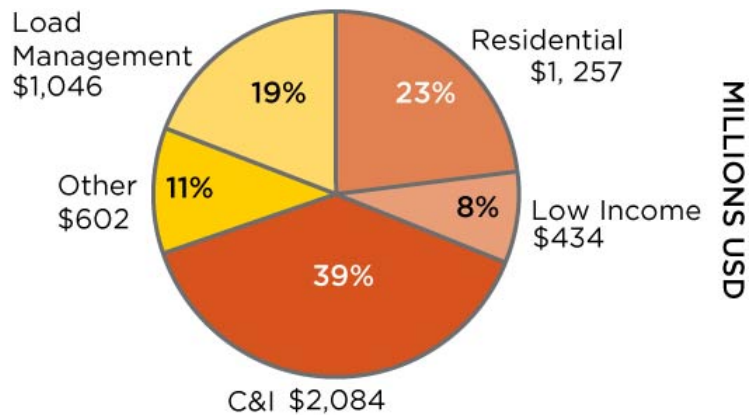
**Figure 4. Growth in U.S. Electric Efficiency Program Budgets (\$)**

	Growth in Millions	Size in Millions
<b>States</b>		
California .....	281	1500
New York .....	215	600
Pennsylvania .....	150	151
Ohio .....	148	172
Massachusetts .....	105	281
Illinois .....	51	116
Minnesota .....	43	111
Arizona .....	38	96
Maryland .....	38	114
Oklahoma .....	27	31

Represented among the ten states leading the growth in the U.S. electric efficiency program industry (reported above) are states with established programs, including California, New York, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, as well as states with newer efficiency programs including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Arizona, Maryland, and Oklahoma.

As in past years, the commercial and industrial efficiency programs continued to receive the majority of program funding (39 percent). This was followed by residential efficiency (23 percent), load management (19 percent) and low-income programs (eight percent). Administrators allocated an average of 11 percent of their total program budget to “other,” which includes programs not otherwise allocable by customer class (Figure 5).<sup>13</sup>

Figure 5. U.S. Electric Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010



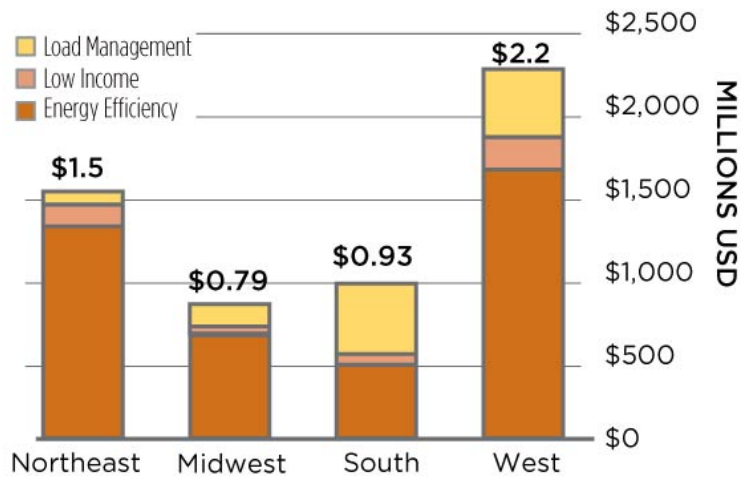
### 3.1.2 Load Management

Once again this year, CEE collected data on load management budgets and expenditures for electric efficiency program administrators.

The southern United States continued to invest heavily in load management (Figure 6). Over 44 percent of the South’s total 2010 efficiency program budgets are earmarked for load management, including direct load control, interruptible demand, and price response programs. The total amount budgeted for load management in the South (\$424 million) is followed closely by the West, which plans to spend about \$408 million on load management programs in 2010.

<sup>13</sup> At this time, it is not possible to differentiate between commercial and industrial program budgets or expenditures.

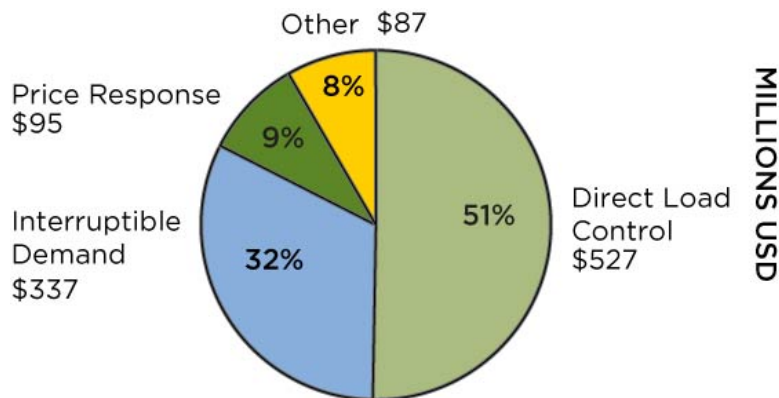
**Figure 6. U.S. Electric Efficiency Program Budgets by Region, 2010**



While load management represents nearly half of the South’s electric program budgets, load management comprises only about 18 percent of the West’s 2010 electric program budgets.

In the U.S., over half (51 percent) of load management program budgets are invested in direct load control (Figure 7). This is followed by interruptible demand at 32 percent and price response at nine percent. “Other” load management programs comprise eight percent of the total load management program budgets in 2010 and include programs not otherwise allocable by program type.

**Figure 7. U.S. Electric Load Management Program Budgets, 2010**

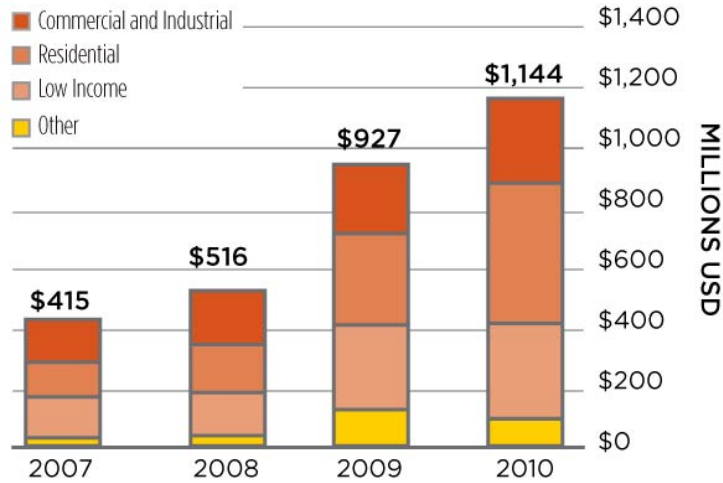


### 3.1.3 Natural Gas Efficiency Programs

Natural gas efficiency program budgets in the U.S. continued to increase this year, hitting the one billion dollar mark (Figure 8). This year, reporting administrators

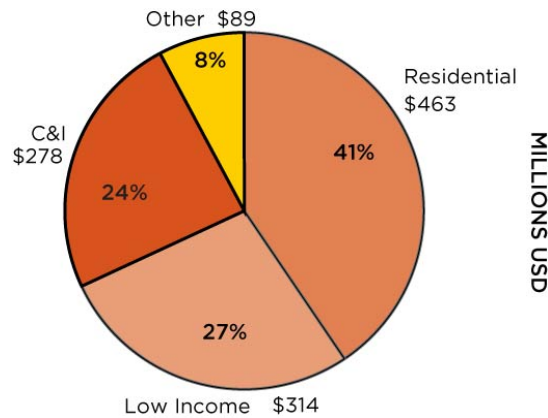
budgeted over \$1.1 billion for gas efficiency and spent about \$803 million in 2009 on gas efficiency programs, a 42 percent increase in expenditures from 2008. CEE members' programs comprised about 61 percent of 2009 expenditures and 62 percent of 2010 program budgets.

**Figure 8. U.S. Gas Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010**



Residential energy efficiency programs comprised the largest percentage of 2010 program budgets at 41 percent, followed by low-income programs at 27 percent, and commercial and industrial programs at 24 percent (Figure 9). "Other" programs comprised eight percent of the total efficiency program budgets and included programs that were not otherwise allocable by customer class such as administration, market research, planning and development, pilot programs, marketing and outreach, and education.

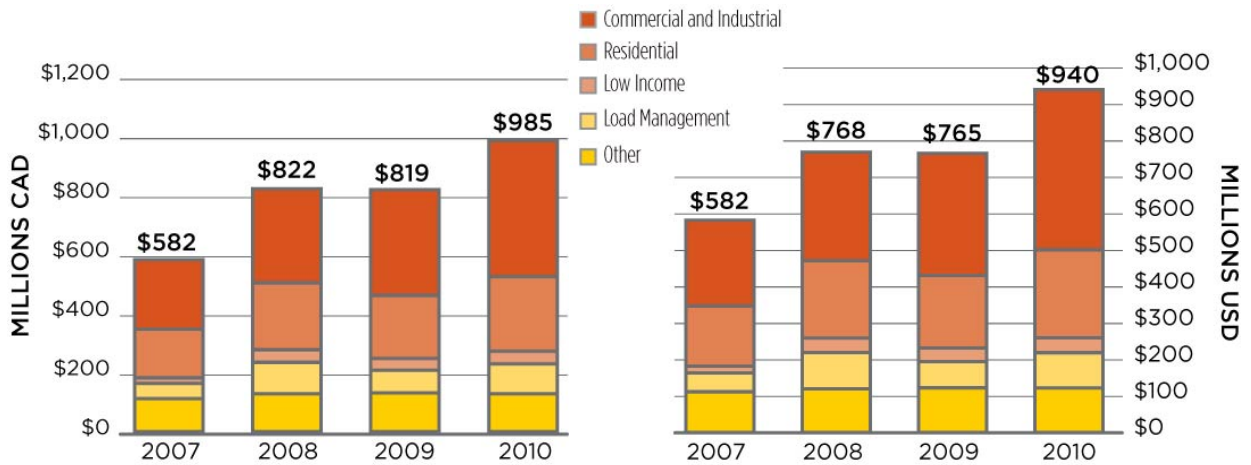
**Figure 9. U.S. Gas Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010**



## 3.2 Canada

In 2009, reporting natural gas and electric efficiency program administrators in Canada spent over \$682 million (\$715 million CAD) on energy efficiency. For 2010, administrators have budgeted over \$940 million (\$985 million CAD) for energy efficiency. This is a 20 percent increase from reported 2009 program budgets and almost 70 percent more than reported 2007 program budgets (Figure 10).

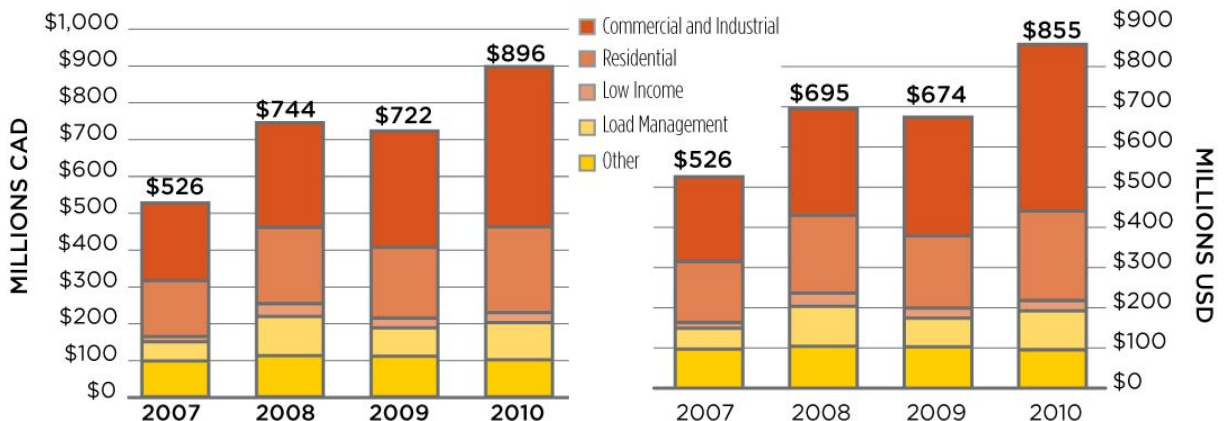
Figure 10. Canadian Electric and Gas Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010



### 3.2.1 Electric Efficiency Programs

Electric efficiency comprises over 90 percent of the total reported efficiency program budgets for 2010. Canadian program administrators this year reported budgets of over \$855 million (\$896 million CAD) for electric efficiency, which is a 27 percent increase in program budgets from 2009 (Figure 11).

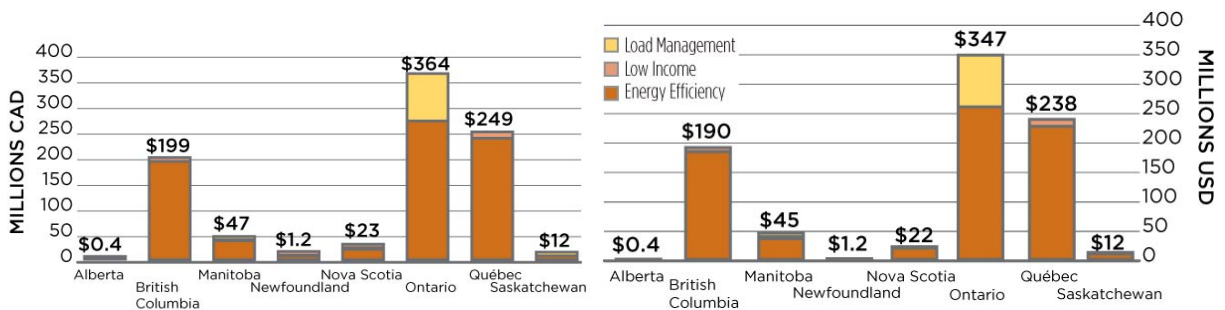
Figure 11. Canadian Electric Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010



In 2009, administrators spent \$615 million (\$644 million CAD) on electric efficiency. For administrators responding to CEE’s data request in 2009 and 2010, spending on electric efficiency is expected to increase by almost 20 percent this year.

Ontario, Québec, and British Columbia represent 90 percent of the total amount budgeted for electric efficiency programs in 2010 (Figure 12).<sup>14</sup> Ontario alone accounts for over 40 percent of the nation’s total 2010 electric efficiency program budgets. Most of the growth in efficiency program budgets from 2009 to 2010 is from Ontario and British Columbia.

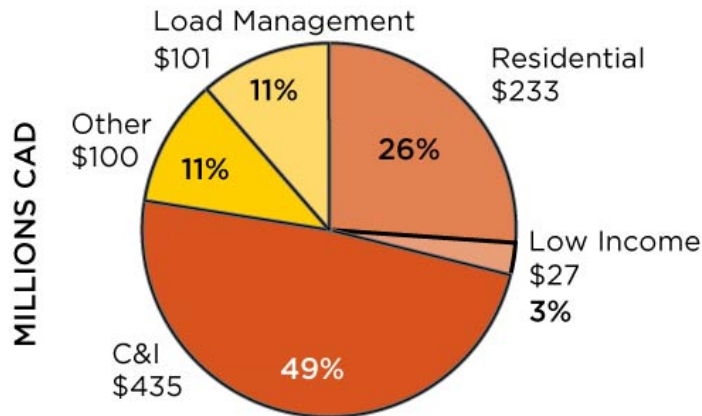
Figure 12. Canadian Energy Efficiency Program Budgets by Province, 2010



Commercial and industrial programs receive the majority of program funding in Canada (Figure 13). Reporting utilities plan to invest 49 percent of total efficiency program funding for 2010 in commercial and industrial programs. This is followed by residential programs at 26 percent of total program budgets and low-income programs at three percent. “Other” programs, which are not otherwise allocable by customer class, comprise 11 percent of total 2010 electric efficiency program budgets.

<sup>14</sup> This analysis only considers organizations that reported electric efficiency program budgets for 2009 and 2010. For example, Nova Scotia, which reported program budgets of \$23 million USD in 2010, is not included in this analysis because there were no reporting organizations for this province in 2009. This brings the total 2010 Canadian electric budget to \$834 million (\$873 million CAD).

Figure 13. Canadian Electric Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010



### 3.2.2 Load Management

Ninety-four (94) percent of Canada’s \$97 million (\$101 million CAD) in load management program budgets is allocated to “other,” and the remaining six percent is allocated to interruptible demand. These percentages may not be representative of the distribution of program dollars across load management programs because load management expenditures and budgets from at least one large Canadian program administrator could not be broken down by program type and were allocated to “other.” Therefore, CEE did not try to analyze these data.

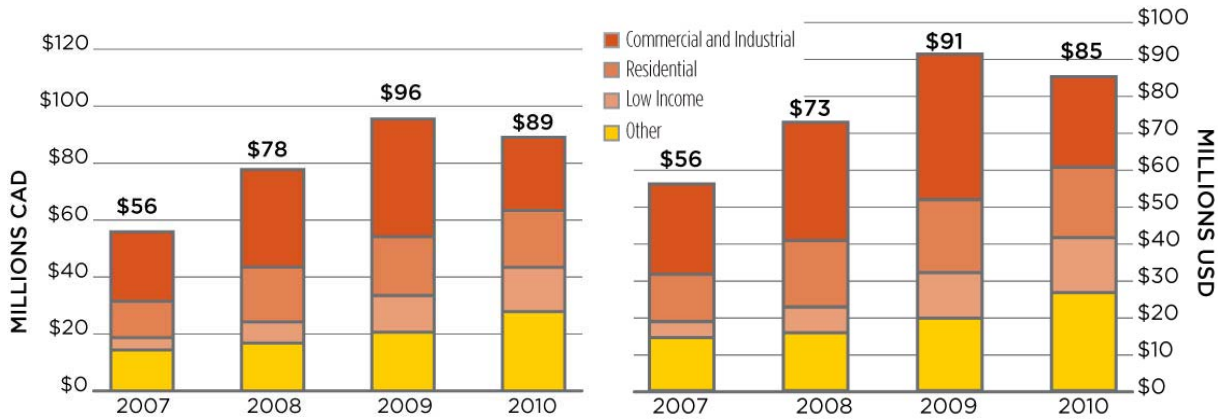
Direct load control or price response programs were either not broken out by Canadian respondents, or are not funded. Load management budgets for 2010 are 32 percent more than 2009 load management program budgets. In 2009, reporting administrators spent \$58 million (\$61 million CAD) on load management programs.

### 3.2.3 Natural Gas Efficiency Programs

Program expenditures and budgets fell slightly in 2009 and 2010 from previous years.<sup>15</sup> In 2009, reporting Canadian program administrators spent \$67 million (\$70 million CAD) on natural gas efficiency programs and budgeted about \$85 million (\$89 million CAD) for 2010, seven percent less than reported 2009 program budgets. Between 2007 and 2010, Canadian gas budgets grew by 59 percent (Figure 14).

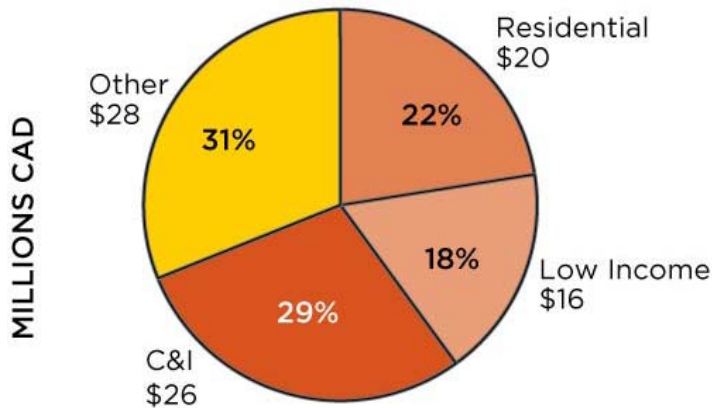
<sup>15</sup> This decline in reported budgets may not be entirely representative of actual trends in natural gas efficiency. Program administrators in Alberta and Québec that reported budgets in 2009 did not submit information to CEE in 2010. Together, these administrators’ 2009 program budgets comprised 17 percent of the total reported 2009 Canadian gas program budgets, or \$15.5 million (\$16.6 million CAD).

Figure 14. Canadian Gas Program Budgets, 2007 - 2010



Spending is divided almost equally among customer classes (Figure 15). Commercial and industrial programs account for 29 percent of total efficiency program budgets, followed closely by residential programs (22 percent) and low-income programs (18 percent). “Other” programs account for 31 percent of the total efficiency program budgets and include programs that are not otherwise allocable by customer class.

Figure 15. Canadian Gas Program Budgets by Customer Class, 2010



## 4 Products and Services

For the second year in a row, CEE asked respondents to identify the product categories included in their programs from a range of products common to efficiency programs. The product categories are listed below in Figures 16 and 17 by percentage of respondents that indicated that the product was included in their programs. The results are shown for the U.S. and Canada and are listed in descending order of percent coverage by programs.

**Figure 16. Products and Services Included in Electric Programs (%)**

<b>Electric Programs</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Electric Programs</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Residential</b>		<b>Commercial</b>	
Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFL) .....	78	Lamps .....	83
Heat Pumps .....	76	Ballasts .....	83
Air Conditioning .....	64	HVAC: Unitary Heat Pump .....	73
Comprehensive Whole Home: New Construction .....	58	HVAC: Packaged Units .....	73
Refrigerators .....	56	HVAC: Unitary A/C .....	72
Comprehensive Whole Home: Existing .....	54	Controls .....	67
Quality Installation .....	49	Solid State Lighting .....	65
Clothes Washers .....	46	Whole Building: Existing Buildings .....	58
Fixtures .....	46	Whole Building: New Construction .....	58
Tune-ups .....	40	Data/IT .....	41
Room Air Conditioners .....	38	Kitchens .....	40
Windows .....	35	HVAC: Tune-Ups .....	39
Dish Washers .....	32	Heat Pump Water Heater .....	36
Comprehensive Whole Home: Energy Use Behavior .....	30	HVAC: Quality Installation .....	31
Solar Thermal Water Heaters .....	30		
Heat Pump Water Heaters .....	29	<b>Industrial</b>	
Solid State Lighting .....	25	Motors .....	78
Televisions .....	18	Drives .....	77
Advanced Power Strips .....	18	Custom .....	70
Controls .....	17	Plant Assessments .....	55
Pool Pumps .....	15	Prescriptive .....	49
Computer Monitors .....	9	Agriculture .....	27
Computers .....	9	Finance: Other Financing .....	14
Set-top Boxes .....	6	Finance: On-Bill Loan .....	10
Whole Home Automation .....	3	Finance: On-Bill Tariff .....	8
<b>Multifamily</b>			
Existing Buildings .....	61		
Energy Management .....	49		
New Construction .....	43		

**Figure 17. Products and Services Included in Gas Programs (%)**

Gas Programs	Percent	Gas Programs	Percent
<b>Residential</b>		<b>Industrial</b>	
Furnaces .....	81	Custom .....	58
Boilers .....	73	Any Industrial .....	58
Storage Water Heater .....	73	Prescriptive .....	46
Comprehensive Whole Home: Existing.....	68	Plant Assessments .....	43
Tankless Water Heater .....	62		
Comprehensive Whole Home: New .....	53		
Tune-ups .....	38		
Quality Installation .....	35		
Clothes Washer .....	27		
Windows .....	21		
Dish Washer .....	17		
Solar Thermal Water Heater .....	16		
<b>Commercial</b>			
Boilers .....	69		
Furnaces .....	64		
Storage Water Heater .....	62		
Kitchens .....	52		
Tankless Water Heater .....	51		
Tune-ups .....	44		
Energy Mgmt/Continuous Energy Improvement .....	28		
Quality Installation .....	24		
Solar Thermal Water Heater .....	21		

## 5 Evaluation, Measurement & Verification

CEE, together with IEE and AGA, asked respondents to report spending on Evaluation, Measurement and Verification (EM&V) in 2009 and the amount budgeted for EM&V in 2010. About 35 percent of natural gas respondents and 60 percent of electric respondents indicated that evaluation was included in their efficiency program budgets or expenditures.

Not every respondent that reported that EM&V was included in its program budget or expenditures was able to break out evaluation as a separate value.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, not all respondents budget or conduct evaluation on an annual basis. Therefore, the percentages of gas and electric expenditures and budgets allocated to EM&V in the U.S. and Canada in Figures 18 and 19 should not be used as benchmarks, but should be considered as relative values for administrators that reported EM&V budgets or expenditures greater than \$0.

**Figure 18. Expenditures and Budgets Allocated to EM&V, U.S. (%)**

	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Number*
<b>Electric</b>					
2009 Expenditures*** .....	0.1	22.5	1.8	2.8	<b>79</b>
2010 Budgets*** .....	0.1	50.0	3.0	3.9	<b>92</b>
<b>Gas</b>					
2009 Expenditures .....	0.1	16.3	1.6	2.5	<b>46</b>
2010 Budgets .....	0.5	13.3	3.1	3.8	<b>52</b>

**Notes:**

\* The base includes organizations that reported EM&V expenditures or budgets greater than \$0.

\*\* Includes load management

<sup>16</sup> About 14 percent of electric respondents that indicated that EM&V was included in their program budgets or expenditures could not break out the value from the total efficiency budget. This figure cannot be determined for gas respondents because not every respondent agreed to release their data at the organizational level.

**Figure 19. Expenditures and Budgets Allocated to EM&V, Canada (%)**

	Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Number*
<b>Electric</b>					
2009 Expenditures** .....	1.2	4.9	2.4	2.7	<b>6</b>
2010 Budgets** .....	0.8	4.7	3.1	2.9	<b>6</b>
<b>Gas</b>					
2009 Expenditures .....	0.2	2.8	2.1	1.8	<b>4</b>
2010 Budgets .....	1.4	3.5	3.1	2.7	<b>3</b>

**Notes:**

\* The base includes organizations that reported EM&V expenditures or budgets greater than \$0.

\*\* Includes load management

## 6 Estimated Energy Savings & Environmental Impacts

CEE collected data on the previous year's energy impacts from gas and electric program administrators.<sup>17</sup> To help ensure that impacts were reported consistently across states and provinces and to reduce the reporting burden on program administrators, CEE used the EIA's definitions of annual and incremental effects to collect data from efficiency program administrators.<sup>18</sup>

Most utility electric efficiency program administrators in the U.S. are required to submit efficiency program funding and impacts data to the U.S. EIA each year. However, gas program administrators, many smaller utilities, and nonutility energy efficiency program administrators are not currently required to submit information to the EIA. Organizations administering programs in Canada also do not report to the EIA.

CEE worked with respondents to increase the likelihood that energy savings were reported in a way that was consistent with EIA definitions. When CEE identified what appeared to be outlying values in the data, we contacted the respective reporting organizations to find the source of the unexpected values. Working with respondents, we revised them in cases when it was determined that the respondent reported something other than annual impacts as defined by the EIA.

Although CEE worked with respondents to ensure consistency, many organizations calculate and report impacts according to reporting requirements in their states or provinces, which may or may not be consistent with EIA definitions. Not all organizations were able to adjust their estimates to reflect EIA definitions. Also, because of the timing of the request and differing evaluation cycles across organizations and jurisdictions, impacts were often reported prior to evaluation and are subject to change.

CEE calculated national and regional energy savings totals for the U.S. and Canada using net effects where provided.<sup>19</sup> If the respondent was not able to provide net annual effects, we used gross annual effects. If annual effects were not provided, then CEE used net or gross incremental effects, as available. In most cases, respondents were

---

<sup>17</sup> CEE also collects data on energy savings from load management programs. However, this data is not reported by region or nation because it cannot be aggregated in a meaningful way.

<sup>18</sup> According to the EIA Form EIA-861, incremental effects or impacts include all energy savings that accumulated from new participants in existing programs and all participants in new programs in 2009. Annual effects or impacts are defined as "all energy savings that accumulated from participation in existing or previously implemented programs (including those terminated since 1992) during the calendar year 2009 and the ramped impacts from new programs, or new participants in existing programs, during the calendar year 2009." We asked respondents to consider the useful life of efficiency measures by accounting for building demolition, equipment degradation, and program attrition when calculating annual effects.

<sup>19</sup> Net effects exclude whatever is typically excluded in the jurisdictions of reporting organizations. This often includes, but is not limited to, free riders, savings due to government mandated codes and standards, and the "natural operations of the marketplace," such as reduced usage because of higher prices and fluctuations in weather or business cycles.

able to provide incremental effects. However, only about 60 percent of electric respondents provided annual effects.

## 6.1 Electric Efficiency Program Savings

Ratepayer funded energy efficiency programs are reducing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the United States and Canada. Reporting efficiency programs in the U.S. and Canada estimated savings of approximately 104,000 GWh of electricity in 2009 (Figure 20).<sup>20</sup> This is equivalent to 75 million metric tons of avoided carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions or the annual emissions of 18 coal-fired power plants.<sup>21</sup> CEE members’ programs accounted for 90 percent of these estimated savings.

**Figure 20. Estimated Annual Electric Energy Savings for 2009 (GWh)**

	Residential	Low Income	C & I	Other	Total
<b>United States**</b>					
Northeast .....	4,772	278	22,142	136	<b>27,328</b>
Midwest .....	2,291	46	10,045	19	<b>12,401</b>
South .....	6,170	149	5,496	52	<b>11,868</b>
West .....	12,909	261	25,341	2,488	<b>40,999</b>
<b>Subtotal, United States</b>	<b>26,142</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>63,024</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>92,596</b>
<b>Canada***</b>	<b>4,499</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6,560</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>11,578</b>
<b>Binational Electric Total</b>	<b>30,642</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>69,583</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>104,174</b>

**Notes:**

\* Based on estimated 2009 savings from measures installed in 2009, as well as from measures installed as early as 1992 that were still generating savings as of 2009 (i.e. "annual effects").

\*\* Sixty (60) percent of respondents reported annual effects. For respondents that did not report annual effects, CEE used incremental effects in calculating totals.

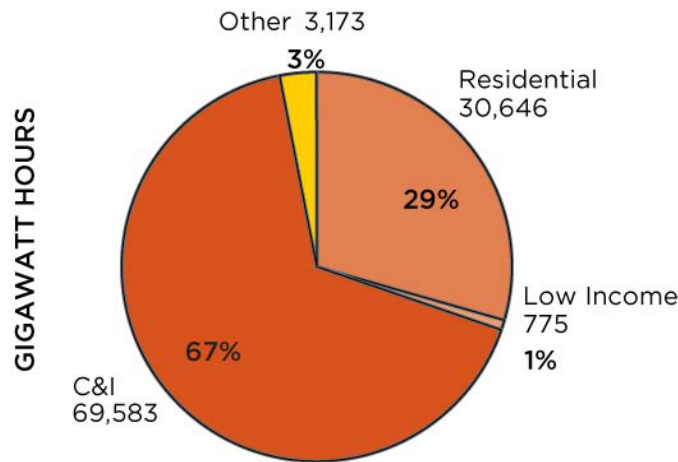
\*\*\* Seventy-five (75) percent of respondents reported annual effects. For respondents that did not report annual effects, CEE used incremental effects in calculating totals.

Across the U.S. and Canada, commercial and industrial electric programs accounted for almost three-quarters of the total energy savings (67 percent), followed by residential (29 percent) and low-income programs (one percent). "Other" accounted for three percent of the total energy savings and includes programs not otherwise allocable by customer class (Figure 21).

<sup>20</sup> This figure represents a combination of annual and incremental impacts. About 63 percent of respondents that reported savings data provided net impacts. The remainder provided gross impacts.

<sup>21</sup> Calculated using the EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator. Accessed November 2010, <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.htm>.

Figure 21. Electric Efficiency Program Savings by Customer Class, 2009



In 2009, the value of electric energy efficiency savings across the U.S. and Canada was \$9.7 billion (\$10 billion CAD).<sup>22</sup>

## 6.2 Natural Gas Efficiency Program Savings

Reporting natural gas efficiency programs in the U.S. and Canada estimated savings of over 898 million therms of gas (or 89.8 trillion BTU) in 2009 (Figure 22).<sup>23</sup> This is equivalent to 4.5 million metric tons of avoided CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or the annual emissions of two coal-fired power plants. CEE members' programs accounted for 84 percent of the total energy savings estimate.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> U.S. electric retail values were calculated based on the average rate per kWh across the U.S. in 2008 using data from the Energy Information Administration, Electric Power Annual 2008. Average electric rates used: \$0.1126 per kWh (residential) and \$ 0.0860 per kWh (commercial/industrial). Canadian electric retail values were calculated based on the average rate per kWh across Canada in 2009 using data from Natural Resources Canada. Average electric rates used: \$0.095 per kWh (residential) and \$ 0.089 per kWh (commercial/industrial).

<sup>23</sup> According to AGA, about 47 percent of respondents that provided savings data reported net impacts, with the remainder providing gross impacts. This figure represents a combination of annual and incremental impacts.

<sup>24</sup> Natural gas efficiency program savings for the 2008 program year have been revised for the U.S. and Canada since this report was last updated in June 2010. A number of companies had provided first year savings for newly installed measures in 2008 rather than annualized savings from all measures that achieved savings during 2008 (whether pre-existing or newly installed). Therefore, these companies revised 2008 numbers to meet the specific definition of annualized savings (see page 28), providing comparable data for 2008 and 2009. In Canada, annual energy savings from established natural gas efficiency programs are generally high. This is because of the substantial savings opportunities from gas heating programs in this climate, and the long-term nature of the type of measures, such as heating systems, that are installed as part of these programs.

**Figure 22. Estimated Annual Gas Energy Savings for 2009 (MDth)**

	Residential	Low Income	C & I	Other	Total
<b>United States</b>					
Northeast .....	3,665	656	4,528	404	<b>9,252</b>
Midwest .....	6,292	1,491	3,702	50	<b>11,534</b>
South .....	69	207	3	0	<b>279</b>
West .....	7,913	1,456	20,584	1,878	<b>31,831</b>
<b>Subtotal, United States</b>	<b>17,938</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>28,817</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>52,896</b>
<b>Canada**</b>	<b>8,424</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>-313</b>	<b>36,941</b>
<b>Binational Gas Total</b>	<b>26,362</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>57,183</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>89,838</b>

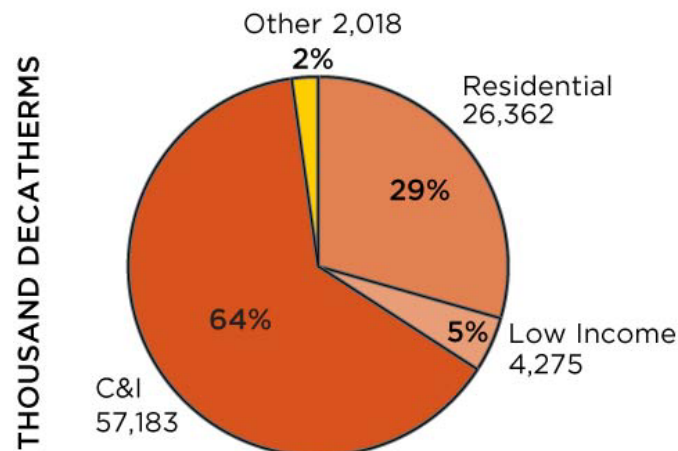
**Notes:**

\* Based on estimated 2009 savings from measures installed in 2009, as well as from measures installed as early as 1992 that were still generating savings as of 2009 (i.e. "annual effects").

\*\* Canadian therms savings in the "other" category are negative due to heat loss caused by efficient lighting.

Across the U.S. and Canada, commercial and industrial programs accounted for the majority of energy savings (64 percent), followed by residential programs (29 percent) and low-income (five percent). "Other" accounted for two percent of the estimated natural gas energy savings and includes programs not otherwise allocable by customer class (Figure 23).

**Figure 23. Gas Efficiency Program Savings by Customer Class, 2009**



In 2009, the value of natural gas energy efficiency savings across the U.S. and Canada was \$781 million (\$819 million CAD).<sup>25</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> U.S. gas retail values were calculated based on the average rate per therms across the U.S. in 2008 using data from Energy Information Administration: Table 6.5 Natural Gas Consumption by Sector, 1949-2008 and Table 6.8 Natural Gas Prices by Sector, 1967-2008 (Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Review 2008, Report No. DOE/EIA-0384, June 2009). Average gas prices used, inclusive of all tax, delivery, commodity, demand and other charges: \$1.1655 per therms (residential) and \$0.7371 per therms (commercial/industrial). Canadian gas retail values were calculated based on the average rate per therms across Canada in 2009 using data from the Canadian Energy Statistics Handbook 2010. Average gas prices used: \$1.1845 per therms (residential) and \$0.7714 per therms (commercial/industrial).

## Appendix A State and Provincial Tables

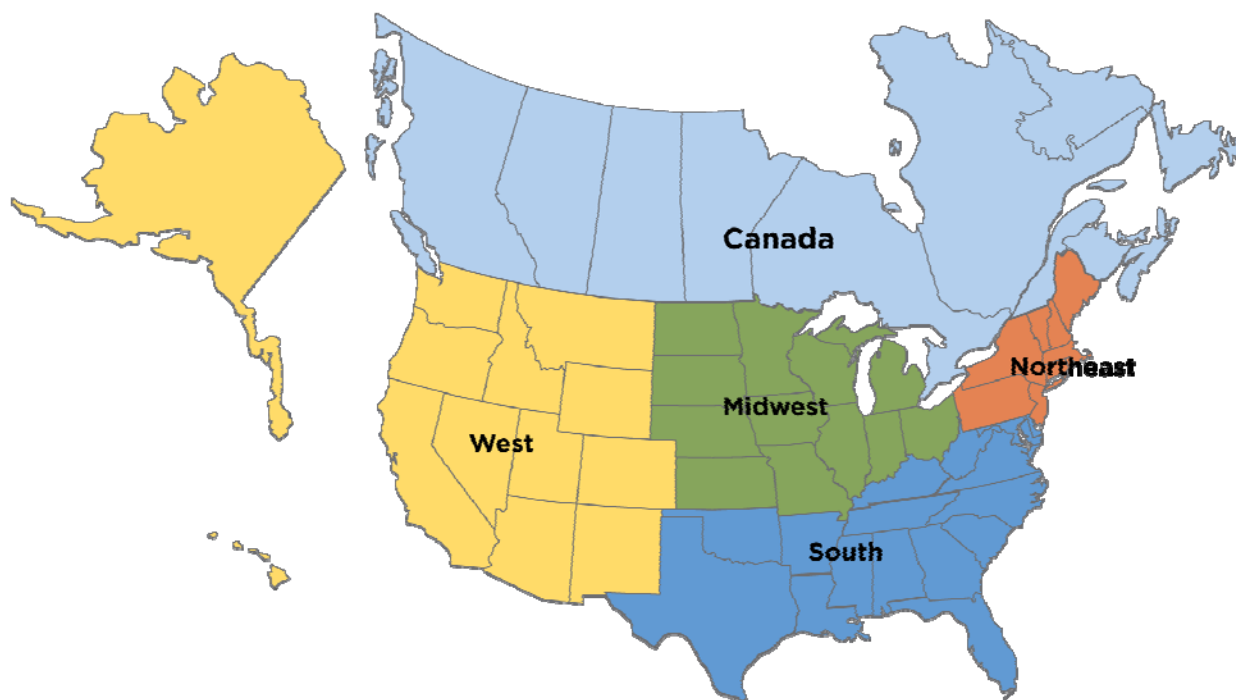


Table 1. U.S. Electric and Gas Program Budgets by State, Including Load Management, 2006 - 2010 (Millions USD)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>674.1</b>	<b>755.9</b>	<b>869.7</b>	<b>1,264.8</b>	<b>1,853.4</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>277.2</b>	<b>340.9</b>	<b>358.9</b>	<b>430.6</b>	<b>606.5</b>
Connecticut .....	60.5	107.7	114.3	118.2	134.0
Maine .....	11.9	15.9	16.8	20.8	14.6
Massachusetts .....	148.1	148.8	148.9	208.5	357.1
New Hampshire .....	17.8	21.3	22.0	19.3	29.4
Rhode Island .....	21.0	21.8	20.9	31.1	35.2
Vermont .....	17.9	25.3	36.1	32.6	36.2
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b> .....	<b>396.9</b>	<b>415.0</b>	<b>510.7</b>	<b>834.2</b>	<b>1,246.9</b>
New Jersey .....	125.2	144.4	196.8	388.9	395.0
New York* ** .....	271.7	270.6	314.0	436.1	688.4
Pennsylvania* .....	-	-	-	9.2	163.5
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>375.2</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>490.5</b>	<b>662.3</b>	<b>1,013.4</b>
Illinois* .....	32.8	8.5	41.8	69.7	133.4
Indiana .....	5.7	10.6	11.7	39.1	38.8
Iowa .....	93.9	94.7	96.7	134.5	156.7
Kansas .....	-	4.3	4.8	4.3	14.6
Michigan* .....	15.0	20.0	20.0	72.3	103.0
Minnesota .....	99.9	89.6	89.2	84.3	151.0
Missouri .....	8.3	7.7	9.1	24.6	47.4
Nebraska .....	-	-	-	12.0	20.1
North Dakota .....	-	-	-	1.0	0.1
Ohio* .....	15.8	6.2	76.4	49.6	183.4
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	1.2	1.6
Wisconsin .....	103.9	113.8	140.8	169.7	163.4
<b>South</b>	<b>374.8</b>	<b>402.2</b>	<b>494.2</b>	<b>916.3</b>	<b>955.0</b>
<b>South Central</b> .....	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>348.4</b>
Alabama .....	-	-	-	44.3	63.2
Arkansas** .....	-	-	0.9	8.9	7.2
Kentucky* .....	2.5	2.4	2.4	29.6	43.5
Louisiana** .....	-	-	-	2.4	-
Mississippi .....	-	-	-	4.4	17.8
Oklahoma .....	-	-	-	3.8	30.6
Tennessee .....	-	-	-	-	64.0
Texas* ** .....	82.9	83.0	114.3	110.1	122.2
Tennessee Valley Authority***.....	14.1	13.7	26.4	174.3	-

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>275.2</b>	<b>303.1</b>	<b>350.2</b>	<b>538.7</b>	<b>606.5</b>
Delaware .....	-	-	1.0	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	1.5	-	-
Florida .....	245.4	256.0	303.0	321.7	322.9
Georgia .....	27.7	29.7	38.6	40.5	43.1
Maryland .....	2.2	17.3	6.1	76.9	116.9
North Carolina .....	-	-	-	80.9	86.4
South Carolina** .....	-	-	-	18.7	30.8
Virginia .....	-	-	-	-	6.4
West Virginia .....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>West</b>	<b>1,223.8</b>	<b>1,625.1</b>	<b>1,827.1</b>	<b>2,356.0</b>	<b>2,658.9</b>
<b>Pacific Northwest</b> .....	<b>223.8</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>348.7</b>	<b>415.6</b>	<b>428.6</b>
Idaho* .....	15.0	22.9	27.2	50.8	51.6
Montana .....	10.6	12.0	15.4	0.3	9.5
Oregon .....	51.0	56.0	77.1	106.0	119.0
Washington* ** .....	66.4	87.2	131.5	151.4	141.8
BPA and NEEA .....	80.8	78.0	97.5	107.2	106.8
<b>Pacific West</b> .....	<b>891.5</b>	<b>1,234.7</b>	<b>1,286.5</b>	<b>1,648.2</b>	<b>1,852.1</b>
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	-
California .....	872.6	1,210.3	1,255.5	1,606.3	1,832.8
Hawaii .....	18.9	24.4	31.0	41.8	19.3
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>108.4</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>292.2</b>	<b>378.2</b>
Arizona .....	25.9	30.5	46.7	60.9	98.3
Colorado* .....	24.1	24.8	34.4	93.0	96.4
Nevada .....	30.1	37.1	56.9	54.0	61.5
New Mexico .....	2.7	2.0	11.0	19.8	27.0
Utah .....	25.2	38.7	43.0	61.9	90.4
Wyoming .....	0.4	1.2	0.0	2.6	4.7
<b>Additional Gas Budgets****</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>85.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,647.8</b>	<b>3,138.6</b>	<b>3,681.4</b>	<b>5,297.0</b>	<b>6,566.5</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in years marked with " - ."

\* At least one organization in this state did not grant permission to release gas data at the state level. The gas budgets not included in this state's total have been incorporated into the "Additional Gas Budgets" line below and are included in the national total.

\*\* Information from at least one known electric program administrator is missing from this state.

\*\*\* The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) administers efficiency programs in seven states in the U.S. southern region. Prior to 2010, TVA provided CEE with aggregated budget and expenditures data for its regional activities, which could not be broken down by state. In 2010, TVA's budgets are included in state totals.

\*\*\*\* Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant permission to release their data at the state level. This total includes data from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

Table 2. U.S. Electric and Gas Program Budgets by State, 2010 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>556.1</b>	<b>193.9</b>	<b>952.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>1,853.4</b>	
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>211.3</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>297.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>606.5</b>	
Connecticut .....	39.9	14.4	61.7	10.2	7.8	134.0	
Maine .....	2.5	2.6	7.1	2.4	0.0	14.6	
Massachusetts .....	134.1	50.6	172.4	0.0	0.0	357.1	
New Hampshire .....	10.2	3.3	15.8	0.0	0.1	29.4	
Rhode Island .....	14.5	0.4	20.2	0.1	0.0	35.2	
Vermont .....	10.2	3.3	20.3	2.4	0.0	36.2	
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b> .....	<b>344.7</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>654.6</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>1,246.9</b>	
New Jersey .....	132.2	46.2	199.8	4.0	12.9	395.0	
New York** *** .....	158.2	50.4	409.1	53.5	17.3	688.4	
Pennsylvania*** .....	54.3	22.7	45.7	0.1	40.6	163.5	
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>275.2</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>194.9</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>1,013.4</b>	
Illinois** .....	47.7	1.8	53.2	22.0	8.8	133.4	
Indiana .....	14.4	4.5	7.5	4.5	7.8	38.8	
Iowa .....	49.1	6.4	44.3	8.6	48.3	156.7	
Kansas .....	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	9.1	14.6	
Michigan** .....	26.6	12.2	21.0	43.2	0.0	103.0	
Minnesota .....	41.0	7.3	69.7	12.2	20.8	151.0	
Missouri .....	19.8	5.8	12.9	2.0	6.9	47.4	
Nebraska .....	4.5	0.0	6.4	2.1	7.1	20.1	
North Dakota .....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
Ohio*** .....	38.4	16.1	42.5	66.7	19.6	183.4	
South Dakota .....	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	
Wisconsin .....	29.0	47.6	47.3	33.2	6.3	163.4	
<b>South</b>	<b>238.1</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>175.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>955.0</b>	
<b>South Central</b> .....	<b>102.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>348.4</b>	
Alabama .....	8.9	0.0	8.8	0.0	45.4	63.2	
Arkansas** .....	3.1	1.2	2.6	0.1	0.2	7.2	
Kentucky*** .....	13.3	4.1	6.8	4.8	14.5	43.5	
Louisiana** .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mississippi .....	7.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.2	17.8	

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
Oklahoma .....	11.1	8.8	6.1	2.0	-	2.6	30.6
Tennessee .....	22.7	0.0	26.2	0.0	-	15.1	64.0
Texas** *** .....	35.8	36.8	39.3	2.3	-	7.9	122.2
<b>South Atlantic .....</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>332.8</b>	<b>606.5</b>
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	67.9	3.1	30.5	28.3	-	193.1	322.9
Georgia .....	15.0	3.0	4.6	0.0	-	20.5	43.1
Maryland .....	26.3	4.9	24.0	1.1	-	60.7	116.9
North Carolina .....	18.6	4.5	16.3	7.1	-	39.9	86.4
South Carolina** .....	4.5	1.2	4.9	1.8	-	18.5	30.8
Virginia .....	3.8	0.4	0.5	1.7	-	0.1	6.4
West Virginia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>West</b>	<b>613.7</b>	<b>357.6</b>	<b>914.9</b>	<b>364.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>2,658.9</b>
<b>Pacific Northwest .....</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>428.6</b>
Idaho*** .....	8.2	2.3	16.1	5.4	-	19.7	51.6
Montana .....	3.3	0.5	5.1	0.0	-	0.6	9.5
Oregon .....	43.7	3.4	68.1	3.1	-	0.6	119.0
Washington*** .....	58.7	6.1	59.7	16.9	-	0.4	141.8
BPA and NEEA .....	8.5	5.0	10.7	80.7	-	1.9	106.8
<b>Pacific West .....</b>	<b>327.8</b>	<b>321.0</b>	<b>629.9</b>	<b>237.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>1,852.1</b>
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California .....	319.3	320.6	620.8	236.2	-	335.9	1,832.8
Hawaii .....	8.6	0.4	9.1	1.2	-	0.0	19.3
<b>Southwest .....</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>378.2</b>
Arizona .....	38.8	4.3	37.5	9.0	-	8.6	98.3
Colorado*** .....	27.3	7.3	41.6	6.9	-	13.3	96.4
Nevada .....	28.4	3.9	15.5	0.7	-	13.1	61.5
New Mexico .....	7.8	3.0	8.0	1.5	-	6.8	27.0
Utah .....	59.4	0.8	19.9	2.9	-	7.5	90.4
Wyoming .....	1.8	0.2	2.6	0.1	-	0.0	4.7
<b>Additional Gas Budgets ***</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,720.6</b>	<b>747.7</b>	<b>2,362.3</b>	<b>690.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,045.7</b>	<b>6,566.5</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in states marked with " - ".

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

\*\* Information from at least one known electric program administrator is missing from this state.

\*\*\* At least one organization in this state did not grant permission to release gas data at the state level. The gas budgets not included in this state's total have been incorporated into the "Additional Gas Budgets" line below and are included in the national total.

\*\*\*\* Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant permission to release their data at the state level. This total includes data from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

Table 3. U.S. Electric and Gas Program Expenditures by State, 2009 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>187.5</b>	<b>541.3</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>1,059.1</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>135.3</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>406.3</b>
Connecticut .....	20.0	13.7	38.6	10.6	7.5	7.5	90.3
Maine .....	2.7	2.6	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.2
Massachusetts .....	84.5	26.6	112.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	223.4
New Hampshire .....	7.1	2.8	10.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.6
Rhode Island .....	12.5	1.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8
Vermont .....	8.5	1.4	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	27.9
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b> .....	<b>138.6</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>652.8</b>
New Jersey .....	60.0	48.8	86.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	197.4
New York** *** .....	75.4	81.6	251.7	20.6	11.8	11.8	441.2
Pennsylvania** .....	3.1	8.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	14.3
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>682.5</b>
Illinois*** .....	22.2	1.0	24.9	8.6	7.2	7.2	63.8
Indiana .....	8.0	1.3	1.3	2.5	5.8	5.8	18.8
Iowa .....	45.4	6.2	42.3	6.7	41.0	41.0	141.6
Kansas .....	4.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	5.5	5.5	11.8
Michigan** .....	20.5	8.4	20.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	59.6
Minnesota .....	25.7	6.2	57.4	10.0	21.7	21.7	120.9
Missouri .....	13.0	4.8	8.3	0.9	6.9	6.9	33.9
Nebraska .....	3.8	0.0	5.8	0.6	6.9	6.9	17.0
North Dakota .....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio*** .....	12.1	3.4	5.8	19.0	3.6	3.6	43.9
South Dakota .....	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Wisconsin .....	29.6	51.3	56.2	30.0	3.0	3.0	170.1
<b>South</b>	<b>197.3</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>717.1</b>
<b>South Central</b> .....	<b>66.2</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>235.7</b>
Alabama .....	4.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	40.2	40.2	47.2
Arkansas** .....	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1
Kentucky*** .....	5.5	2.6	2.3	5.0	12.0	12.0	27.4
Louisiana** .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi .....	4.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	10.5

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other**	Management	Load	Grand Total
Oklahoma .....	1.6	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.3	7.4	
Tennessee .....	11.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	6.2	24.7	
Texas** *** .....	37.8	36.5	33.0	2.2	6.8	116.3	
<b>South Atlantic .....</b>	<b>131.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>481.4</b>	
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida .....	94.2	1.4	21.0	23.3	179.8	319.8	
Georgia .....	10.1	2.6	0.5	0.0	17.9	31.1	
Maryland .....	16.2	1.6	9.9	0.0	48.3	76.1	
North Carolina .....	7.3	0.7	4.4	5.0	24.1	41.4	
South Carolina** .....	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.3	6.7	10.8	
Virginia .....	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	
West Virginia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>West</b>	<b>538.0</b>	<b>242.4</b>	<b>755.1</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>323.6</b>	<b>2,056.3</b>	
<b>Pacific Northwest .....</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>364.4</b>	
Idaho*** .....	7.9	2.1	14.6	4.5	16.9	45.9	
Montana .....	13.6	1.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	19.9	
Oregon .....	39.2	2.6	46.7	2.9	0.6	92.0	
Washington** *** .....	50.8	4.7	51.0	11.1	0.9	118.5	
BPA and NEEA .....	6.9	6.6	14.9	59.2	0.6	88.1	
<b>Pacific West .....</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>539.7</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>1,389.6</b>	
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
California .....	264.1	209.8	530.7	104.7	257.1	1,366.5	
Hawaii .....	12.4	0.3	9.0	1.5	0.0	23.1	
<b>Southwest .....</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>302.3</b>	
Arizona .....	24.9	3.0	18.1	5.4	0.4	51.8	
Colorado*** .....	16.3	4.9	25.6	5.3	13.1	65.3	
Nevada .....	20.8	3.5	20.4	0.1	15.5	60.3	
New Mexico .....	5.8	2.4	3.1	0.8	5.9	18.0	
Utah .....	74.7	0.7	15.9	1.7	12.5	105.6	
Wyoming .....	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	
<b>Additional Gas Expenditures ****</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>58.1</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,216.9</b>	<b>583.1</b>	<b>1,614.7</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>792.6</b>	<b>4,573.0</b>	

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in states marked with " - ."

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

\*\* Information from at least one known electric program administrator is missing from this state.

\*\*\* At least one organization in this state did not grant permission to release gas data at the state level. The gas budgets not included in this state's total have been incorporated into the "Additional Gas Budgets" line below and are included in the national total.

\*\*\*\* Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant permission to release their data at the state level. This total includes data from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

Table 4. U.S. Electric Program Budgets by State, 2010 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Total Efficiency	Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>353.4</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>847.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>1403.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>1482.1</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>160.2</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>494.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>502.2</b>
Connecticut	36.2	12.1	56.9	10.2	115.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	123.2
Maine	2.3	2.6	6.9	2.2	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0
Massachusetts	93.1	34.8	153.3	0.0	281.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.2
New Hampshire	6.5	2.6	9.9	0.0	19.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.2
Rhode Island	13.1	0.0	17.5	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6
Vermont	9.0	3.3	19.4	2.4	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b>	<b>193.2</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>583.6</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>909.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>979.8</b>
New Jersey	37.3	16.9	158.7	2.6	215.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	228.4
New York	104.1	46.9	379.2	53.5	583.6	10.8	4.4	0.0	2.0	17.3	600.9
Pennsylvania	51.8	12.5	45.7	0.0	110.0	27.0	7.9	0.0	5.8	40.6	150.6
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>260.7</b>	<b>169.8</b>	<b>658.6</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>793.3</b>
Illinois	36.7	0.1	48.9	21.7	107.4	5.8	0.8	0.0	2.2	8.8	116.1
Indiana	5.9	3.2	6.0	1.4	16.5	4.6	3.0	0.2	0.0	7.8	24.3
Iowa	24.6	1.5	36.0	5.7	67.8	7.6	36.5	0.0	4.2	48.3	116.2
Kansas	3.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	5.4	6.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	14.6
Michigan	17.5	3.5	17.4	39.5	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0
Minnesota	22.8	4.0	54.7	8.6	90.1	19.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	20.8	110.9
Missouri	17.4	4.0	12.2	1.6	35.2	3.5	3.0	0.4	0.0	6.9	42.1
Nebraska	4.5	0.0	6.4	2.1	13.0	6.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	20.1
Ohio	34.1	11.0	42.2	65.4	152.8	4.9	14.7	0.0	0.0	19.6	172.4
South Dakota	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Wisconsin	19.6	14.1	35.3	23.3	92.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.3	98.5
<b>South</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>172.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>505.1</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>423.8</b>	<b>928.9</b>
<b>South Central</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>249.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>340.7</b>
Alabama	8.9	0.0	8.8	0.0	17.7	1.7	43.7	0.0	0.0	45.4	63.2
Arkansas	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.1
Kentucky	12.1	3.4	6.8	4.7	27.1	11.9	2.3	0.3	0.0	14.5	41.5
Mississippi	7.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	17.8
Oklahoma	11.1	8.8	6.1	2.0	27.9	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.6	30.6
Tennessee	22.7	0.0	26.2	0.0	48.9	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	15.1	64.0
Texas	34.5	36.7	39.1	2.3	112.7	6.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.9	120.6

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Total Efficiency	Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>123.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>255.4</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>332.8</b>	<b>588.2</b>
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	62.4	3.1	29.5	28.3	123.2	156.5	26.6	2.4	7.7	193.1	316.4
Georgia .....	15.0	2.0	4.6	0.0	21.6	2.9	12.5	5.1	0.0	20.5	42.1
Maryland .....	23.6	4.2	24.0	1.1	52.8	59.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	60.7	113.5
North Carolina .....	17.7	4.3	16.2	7.1	45.3	14.2	11.3	0.0	14.5	39.9	85.2
South Carolina .....	4.5	1.2	4.9	1.8	12.3	10.3	5.0	0.0	3.3	18.5	30.8
Virginia .....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
<b>West</b> .....	<b>496.9</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>803.3</b>	<b>313.3</b>	<b>1,809.7</b>	<b>148.4</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>408.4</b>	<b>2,218.1</b>
<b>Pacific Northwest</b> .....	<b>103.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>367.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>390.2</b>
Idaho .....	7.4	2.0	15.3	5.1	29.8	17.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	49.5
Montana .....	3.2	0.5	5.1	0.0	8.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.4
Oregon .....	28.5	1.1	59.2	2.3	91.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	91.8
Washington .....	56.0	5.6	57.8	13.0	132.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	132.7
BPA and NEEA .....	8.5	5.0	10.7	80.7	104.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	106.8
<b>Pacific West</b> .....	<b>275.7</b>	<b>169.5</b>	<b>535.6</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>1,177.3</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>1,513.3</b>
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California .....	267.1	169.2	526.5	195.2	1,158.1	83.7	123.5	85.4	43.3	335.9	1,494.0
Hawaii .....	8.6	0.4	9.1	1.2	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>117.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>265.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>314.7</b>
Arizona .....	37.9	3.8	36.3	9.0	87.0	5.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	8.6	95.7
Colorado .....	18.4	3.1	39.8	3.5	64.7	13.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	13.3	78.1
Nevada .....	26.4	3.5	14.6	0.5	45.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	58.1
New Mexico .....	6.8	1.7	7.7	1.4	17.5	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	24.3
Utah .....	26.5	0.3	18.5	1.5	46.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	54.3
Wyoming .....	1.5	0.2	2.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,257.1</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>2,084.2</b>	<b>601.5</b>	<b>4,376.9</b>	<b>527.0</b>	<b>336.9</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>1,045.7</b>	<b>5,422.5</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in states marked with " - ".  
 \*\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."  
 \*\*\* Information from at least one known program administrator is missing from this state.

Table 5. U.S. Electric Program Expenditures by State, 2009 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Total Efficiency	Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>180.2</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>490.4</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>811.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>831.8</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>98.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>332.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>340.5</b>
Connecticut .....	16.8	11.2	35.1	10.2	73.3	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	80.8
Maine .....	2.3	2.6	7.2	0.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4
Massachusetts .....	56.6	19.6	103.1	0.0	179.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	179.3
New Hampshire .....	5.9	2.3	9.1	0.0	17.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17.4
Rhode Island .....	9.8	0.0	14.8	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7
Vermont .....	7.2	1.3	16.4	1.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b> .....	<b>81.6</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>478.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>491.3</b>
New Jersey .....	17.3	15.5	70.4	0.6	103.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	104.9
New York .....	62.8	53.0	234.3	20.6	370.7	5.3	4.4	0.0	2.1	11.8	382.5
Pennsylvania .....	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>189.6</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>403.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>505.3</b>
Illinois .....	17.2	0.0	24.5	8.6	50.3	4.3	0.7	0.0	2.2	7.2	57.5
Indiana .....	2.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	3.8	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	9.6
Iowa .....	22.9	1.3	34.3	4.4	62.9	6.4	33.4	0.0	1.1	41.0	103.9
Kansas .....	4.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	6.3	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	11.8
Michigan .....	14.8	2.3	18.2	6.9	42.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2
Minnesota .....	19.4	2.9	50.3	4.3	76.9	20.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	21.7	98.5
Missouri .....	11.8	3.0	8.1	0.8	23.7	3.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.9	30.6
Nebraska .....	3.8	0.0	5.8	0.6	10.1	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	17.0
Ohio .....	8.7	0.2	5.6	17.3	31.8	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	35.4
South Dakota .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin .....	19.1	15.1	40.9	20.6	95.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	98.6
<b>South</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>354.9</b>	<b>226.5</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>346.9</b>	<b>701.8</b>
<b>South Central</b> .....	<b>64.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>232.8</b>
Alabama .....	4.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.9	0.9	39.3	0.1	0.0	40.2	47.2
Arkansas .....	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1
Kentucky .....	5.5	2.3	2.3	5.0	15.1	10.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	12.0	27.1
Mississippi .....	4.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	10.5
Oklahoma .....	1.6	2.8	2.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.4
Tennessee .....	11.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	18.5	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	24.7
Texas .....	36.4	36.5	32.8	2.2	107.9	4.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	114.7

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Total Efficiency	Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>122.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>192.2</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>276.9</b>	<b>469.1</b>
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	89.1	1.4	20.2	23.3	134.1	148.5	23.4	1.6	6.3	179.8	313.9
Georgia .....	10.1	1.6	0.5	0.0	12.1	1.5	11.4	5.1	0.0	17.9	30.1
Maryland .....	14.8	1.0	9.9	0.0	25.7	48.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	48.3	74.1
North Carolina .....	6.4	0.5	4.2	5.0	16.1	9.7	8.0	0.0	6.4	24.1	40.1
South Carolina .....	1.7	0.1	1.0	1.3	4.1	2.7	2.9	0.0	1.1	6.7	10.8
Virginia .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>West</b> .....	<b>429.3</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>679.1</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>1,407.8</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>105.1</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>323.6</b>	<b>1,731.4</b>
<b>Pacific Northwest</b> .....	<b>99.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>312.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>331.3</b>
Idaho .....	6.7	2.0	13.7	4.2	26.6	16.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	16.9	43.4
Montana .....	13.5	1.8	4.5	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8
Oregon .....	26.6	1.1	40.4	2.1	70.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	70.7
Washington .....	45.9	3.8	48.0	10.5	108.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	109.2
BPA and NEEA .....	6.9	6.6	14.9	59.2	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	88.1
<b>Pacific West</b> .....	<b>238.5</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>475.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>904.2</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>257.1</b>	<b>1,161.3</b>
Alaska* .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California .....	226.2	105.5	466.8	82.6	881.1	92.8	104.6	38.3	21.4	257.1	1,138.2
Hawaii .....	12.4	0.3	9.0	1.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>91.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>238.8</b>
Arizona .....	24.4	2.5	18.1	5.4	50.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	50.8
Colorado .....	10.6	1.8	24.6	2.5	39.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	52.7
Nevada .....	20.4	3.2	20.4	0.1	44.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	59.7
New Mexico .....	5.4	1.2	2.9	0.7	10.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	16.2
Utah .....	29.8	0.2	15.1	0.6	45.6	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	58.2
Wyoming .....	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>920.6</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>1,444.5</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>2,977.8</b>	<b>443.8</b>	<b>260.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>792.6</b>	<b>3,770.4</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in states marked with " - " ."

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

\*\* Information from at least one known program administrator is missing from this state.

**Table 6. U.S. Electric Program Budgets per Capita, Energy Efficiency and Load Management Combined (USD)**

State	Dollars
Vermont .....	54.81
Massachusetts .....	42.65
California .....	40.42
Iowa .....	38.62
Connecticut .....	35.01
New York* .....	30.75
Pacific Northwest** .....	29.99
Rhode Island .....	29.05
New Jersey .....	26.23
Nevada .....	21.99
Minnesota .....	21.05
Maryland .....	19.92
Utah .....	19.48
Wisconsin .....	17.43
Florida .....	17.07
Ohio .....	15.89
Colorado .....	15.53
Hawaii .....	14.87
Arizona .....	14.51
New Hampshire .....	14.47
Alabama .....	13.41
New Mexico .....	12.10
Pennsylvania .....	11.94
Nebraska .....	11.20
Maine .....	10.78
Tennessee .....	10.16
Kentucky .....	9.63
North Carolina .....	9.08
Illinois .....	8.99
Oklahoma .....	8.29
Wyoming .....	7.84
Michigan .....	7.82
Missouri .....	7.04
South Carolina* .....	6.76
Mississippi .....	6.02
Kansas .....	5.17
Texas* .....	4.87
Georgia .....	4.28
Indiana .....	3.78
Arkansas* .....	1.06
South Dakota .....	0.20
Virginia .....	0.03

**Notes:**

\* Information from at least one known electric program administrator is missing from this state.

\*\* Includes aggregated data from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance, and the Bonneville Power Administration.

**Table 7. U.S. Gas Program Budgets by State, 2010 (Millions USD)**

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Total Efficiency
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>371.2</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>51.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>104.1</b>
Connecticut .....	3.7	2.3	4.8	0.0	10.8
Maine .....	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Massachusetts .....	41.0	15.8	19.1	0.0	75.9
New Hampshire .....	3.7	0.7	5.9	0.0	10.3
Rhode Island .....	1.4	0.4	2.7	0.1	4.6
Vermont .....	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	2.1
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b> .....	<b>151.5</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>267.1</b>
New Jersey .....	94.9	29.3	41.1	1.3	166.7
New York** .....	54.1	3.5	29.9	0.0	87.5
Pennsylvania** .....	2.5	10.3	0.0	0.1	12.9
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>220.1</b>
Illinois** .....	11.0	1.7	4.4	0.3	17.3
Indiana .....	8.5	1.3	1.5	3.1	14.5
Iowa .....	24.5	4.9	8.3	2.9	40.5
Kansas .....	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan** .....	9.1	8.7	3.6	3.6	25.0
Minnesota .....	18.2	3.3	15.1	3.5	40.1
Missouri .....	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	5.3
Nebraska .....	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota .....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio** .....	4.2	5.1	0.4	1.3	11.0
South Dakota .....	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4
Wisconsin .....	9.4	33.4	12.0	10.0	64.8
<b>South</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>South Central</b> .....	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Alabama .....	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas .....	2.4	0.0	1.6	0.1	4.2
Kentucky** .....	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.9
Louisiana .....	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi .....	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma .....	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee .....	-	-	-	-	-
Texas** .....	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	5.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	6.5
Georgia .....	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Maryland .....	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4
North Carolina .....	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3
South Carolina .....	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia .....	3.7	0.4	0.4	1.7	6.2
West Virginia .....	-	-	-	-	-

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Total Efficiency
<b>West</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>440.8</b>
<b>Pacific Northwest</b> .....	<b>18.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>38.5</b>
Idaho** .....	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.1
Montana .....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oregon .....	15.3	2.3	8.9	0.8	27.2
Washington** .....	2.7	0.6	2.0	3.9	9.1
<b>Pacific West</b> .....	<b>52.1</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>338.8</b>
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	-
California .....	52.1	151.4	94.3	41.0	338.8
Hawaii .....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>45.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Arizona .....	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	2.6
Colorado** .....	8.9	4.2	1.9	3.4	18.4
Nevada .....	1.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	3.4
New Mexico .....	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	2.6
Utah .....	32.9	0.5	1.4	1.4	36.1
Wyoming .....	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
<b>Additional Gas Budgets ***</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>85.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>463.5</b>	<b>313.6</b>	<b>278.1</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>1144.0</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in states marked with " - ."

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

\*\* At least one organization in this state did not grant permission to release gas data at the state level. The gas budgets not included in this state's total have been incorporated into the "Additional Gas Budgets" line below and are included in the national total.

\*\*\* Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant permission to release their data at the state level. This total includes data from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

**Table 8. U.S. Gas Program Expenditures by State, 2009 (Millions USD)**

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Total Efficiency
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>227.3</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>36.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Connecticut .....	3.2	2.5	3.5	0.4	9.6
Maine .....	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8
Massachusetts .....	27.9	7.0	9.2	0.0	44.1
New Hampshire .....	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	3.2
Rhode Island .....	2.6	1.3	2.2	0.0	6.1
Vermont .....	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.0
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b> .....	<b>57.0</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>161.5</b>
New Jersey .....	42.7	33.3	16.2	0.3	92.5
New York** .....	12.6	28.6	17.4	0.0	58.6
Pennsylvania** .....	1.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	10.3
<b>Midwest</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>177.2</b>
Illinois** .....	5.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	6.3
Indiana .....	5.7	0.4	0.8	2.3	9.2
Iowa .....	22.5	4.9	8.0	2.3	37.7
Kansas .....	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan** .....	5.6	6.1	2.1	3.5	17.4
Minnesota .....	6.2	3.3	7.2	5.7	22.4
Missouri .....	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	3.2
Nebraska .....	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota .....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio** .....	3.4	3.2	0.2	1.7	8.5
South Dakota .....	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Wisconsin .....	10.5	36.2	15.4	9.4	71.5
<b>South</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>
<b>South Central</b> .....	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Alabama .....	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas .....	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.0
Kentucky .....	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Louisiana .....	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi .....	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma .....	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee .....	-	-	-	-	-
Texas** .....	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>8.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Delaware .....	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia .....	-	-	-	-	-
Florida .....	5.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	5.9
Georgia .....	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Maryland .....	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0
North Carolina .....	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.3
South Carolina .....	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia .....	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	2.2
West Virginia .....	-	-	-	-	-

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Total Efficiency
<b>West</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>324.8</b>
<b>Pacific Northwest</b> .....	<b>18.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Idaho** .....	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	2.5
Montana .....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oregon .....	12.7	1.5	6.3	0.8	21.2
Washington** .....	4.9	0.9	3.0	0.6	9.3
<b>Pacific West</b> .....	<b>37.9</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>228.3</b>
Alaska .....	-	-	-	-	-
California .....	37.9	104.3	63.9	22.1	228.3
Hawaii .....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>51.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>63.4</b>
Arizona .....	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0
Colorado** .....	5.6	3.1	1.1	2.8	12.6
Nevada .....	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
New Mexico .....	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.8
Utah .....	45.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	47.4
Wyoming .....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Additional Gas Expenditures ***</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>58.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>296.3</b>	<b>275.6</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>802.6</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in states marked with " - ."

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

\*\* At least one organization in this state did not grant permission to release gas data at the state level. The gas budgets not included in this state's total have been incorporated into the "Additional Gas Budgets" line below and are included in the national total.

\*\*\* Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant permission to release their data at the state level. This total includes data from Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

**Table 9. U.S. Gas Program Budgets per Capita (USD)**

State	Dollars
New Jersey .....	19.14
Iowa .....	13.47
Utah .....	12.97
Massachusetts .....	11.50
Wisconsin .....	11.47
California .....	9.17
New Hampshire .....	7.76
Minnesota .....	7.61
Oregon .....	7.11
New York* .....	4.48
Rhode Island .....	4.35
Colorado* .....	3.66
Vermont .....	3.43
Connecticut .....	3.08
Michigan* .....	2.51
Indiana .....	2.26
South Dakota .....	1.76
Arkansas .....	1.44
Washington* .....	1.36
Idaho* .....	1.34
Illinois* .....	1.34
New Mexico .....	1.31
Nevada .....	1.29
Pennsylvania* .....	1.03
Ohio* .....	0.95
Missouri .....	0.88
Virginia .....	0.78
Wyoming .....	0.71
Maryland .....	0.59
Kentucky* .....	0.45
Arizona .....	0.39
Florida .....	0.35
Maine .....	0.32
North Carolina .....	0.14
Montana .....	0.11
Georgia .....	0.10
Texas* .....	0.07

**Notes:**

\* One or more respondents in this state did not grant permission to release data at the state level.

**Table 10. Canadian Electric and Gas Program Budgets by Province, Including Load Management, 2007 - 2010 (Millions USD)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alberta .....	0.2	1.8	2.1	0.4
British Columbia .....	75.2	114.9	150.3	207.1
Manitoba .....	58.1	57.3	61.4	65.0
New Brunswick* .....	26.8	24.4	17.5	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.6	-	1.7	1.2
Nova Scotia .....	-	-	-	21.5
Ontario .....	193.5	315.8	264.6	393.1
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	226.2	252.0	258.2	238.0
Saskatchewan .....	1.6	1.8	9.0	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>582.1</b>	<b>767.9</b>	<b>765.0</b>	<b>940.2</b>

**Canadian Electric and Gas Program Budgets by Province, Including Load Management, 2007 - 2010 (Millions CAD)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alberta .....	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.4
British Columbia .....	75.2	122.9	161	217.0
Manitoba .....	58.1	61.3	65.8	68.1
New Brunswick* .....	26.8	26.1	18.8	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.6	-	1.8	1.2
Nova Scotia .....	-	-	-	22.6
Ontario .....	193.5	337.9	283.4	411.9
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	226.2	269.7	276.5	249.4
Saskatchewan .....	1.6	1.9	9.6	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>582.1</b>	<b>821.7</b>	<b>819.1</b>	<b>985.1</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in years marked with " - "

\* Efficiency programs are not funded by ratepayers.

Table 11. Canadian Electric and Gas Program Budgets by Province, 2010 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	51.4	10.3	106.7	38.6	0.0	0.0	207.1
Manitoba .....	13.9	12.4	26.5	6.2	6.1	6.1	65.0
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
Nova Scotia .....	4.2	2.5	12.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	21.5
Ontario .....	103.1	3.1	183.0	15.7	88.2	88.2	393.1
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	65.4	12.1	104.3	56.2	0.0	0.0	238.0
Saskatchewan .....	3.5	0.1	6.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>241.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>940.2</b>

Canadian Electric and Gas Program Budgets by Province, 2010 (Millions CAD)

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	53.9	10.8	111.8	40.5	0.0	0.0	217.0
Manitoba .....	14.5	13.0	27.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	68.1
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
Nova Scotia .....	4.4	2.7	13.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	22.6
Ontario .....	108.0	3.3	191.7	16.5	92.5	92.5	411.9
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	68.5	12.7	109.2	58.9	0.0	0.0	249.4
Saskatchewan .....	3.6	0.2	6.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>460.5</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>985.1</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in provinces marked with " - " .

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

Table 12. Canadian Electric and Gas Program Expenditures by Province, 2009 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	31.7	2.9	73.4	30.0	0.0	0.0	137.9
Manitoba .....	9.3	3.3	21.9	5.3	5.5	5.5	45.3
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nova Scotia .....	5.0	1.0	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.3
Ontario .....	67.5	3.5	130.1	12.6	52.1	52.1	265.8
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	74.5	7.9	97.4	34.4	0.0	0.0	214.2
Saskatchewan .....	3.3	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>329.8</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>681.8</b>

Canadian Electric and Gas Program Expenditures by Province, 2009 (Millions CAD)

	Residential	Low Income	Commercial & Industrial	Other*	Management	Load	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	33.2	3.0	76.9	31.4	0.0	0.0	144.5
Manitoba .....	9.7	3.5	22.9	5.6	5.8	5.8	47.4
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nova Scotia .....	5.3	1.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.9
Ontario .....	70.7	3.7	136.3	13.2	54.6	54.6	278.5
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	78.0	8.3	102.1	36.0	0.0	0.0	224.4
Saskatchewan .....	3.4	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>345.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>714.4</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in provinces marked with " - " ."

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

Table 13. Canadian Electric Program Budgets by Province, 2010 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Efficiency	Total Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	46.9	7.0	105.0	31.0	189.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	189.9
Manitoba .....	9.2	4.1	22.4	3.4	39.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	45.2
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Nova Scotia .....	4.2	2.5	12.4	2.4	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5
Ontario .....	93.4	0.0	165.5	0.0	259.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.2	88.2	347.2
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	65.4	12.1	104.3	56.2	238.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	238.0
Saskatchewan .....	3.1	0.0	4.8	1.5	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>415.0</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>758.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>855.2</b>

Canadian Electric Program Budgets by Province, 2010 (Millions CAD)

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Efficiency	Total Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	49.2	7.3	110.0	32.5	199.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	199.0
Manitoba .....	9.7	4.3	23.5	3.5	41.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	47.3
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Nova Scotia .....	4.4	2.7	13.0	2.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6
Ontario .....	97.9	0.0	173.5	0.0	271.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	92.5	363.8
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	68.5	12.7	109.2	58.9	249.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	249.4
Saskatchewan .....	3.3	0.0	5.0	1.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>434.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>794.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>896.0</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in provinces marked with "-".  
 \* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

Table 14. Canadian Electric Program Expenditures by Province, 2009 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Efficiency	Total Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	29.2	2.5	72.4	27.9	131.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.9
Manitoba .....	4.9	0.5	17.6	3.4	26.4	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	31.9
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nova Scotia .....	5.0	1.0	4.9	0.3	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3
Ontario .....	54.8	0.0	113.5	0.0	168.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.1	52.1	220.3
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	74.5	7.9	97.4	34.4	214.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.2
Saskatchewan .....	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>171.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>307.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>557.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>614.9</b>

Canadian Electric Program Expenditures by Province, 2009 (Millions CAD)

	Residential	Low Income	C&I	Other*	Efficiency	Total Direct Load Control	Interruptible Demand	Price Response	Other	Total Load Mgmt.	Grand Total
Alberta .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
British Columbia .....	30.6	2.6	75.9	29.2	138.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.3
Manitoba .....	5.1	0.5	18.5	3.5	27.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	5.8	33.4
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nova Scotia .....	5.3	1.1	5.2	0.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9
Ontario .....	57.4	0.0	118.9	0.0	176.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.6	54.6	230.8
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	78.0	8.3	102.1	36.0	224.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.4
Saskatchewan .....	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>321.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>583.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>644.3</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in provinces marked with "-".  
 \* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

**Table 15. Canadian Electric Program Budgets per Capita, Energy Efficiency and Load Management Combined (USD)**

Province	Dollars
British Columbia .....	42.57
Manitoba .....	37.03
Québec .....	30.40
Ontario .....	26.58
Nova Scotia .....	22.93
Saskatchewan .....	11.50
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	2.32
Alberta .....	0.10

**Canadian Electric Program Budgets per Capita, Energy Efficiency and Load Management Combined (CAD)**

Province	Dollars
British Columbia .....	40.63
Manitoba .....	35.34
Québec .....	29.02
Ontario .....	25.36
Nova Scotia .....	21.88
Saskatchewan .....	10.98
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	2.22
Alberta .....	0.09

**Notes:**

Excludes provinces with no program data

Table 16. Canadian Gas Program Budgets by Province, 2010 (Millions USD)

	Residential	Low Income	C & I	Other*	Grand Total
Alberta .....	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia .....	4.5	3.3	1.8	7.6	17.2
Manitoba .....	4.6	8.3	4.1	2.8	19.8
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario .....	9.6	3.1	17.4	15.7	45.9
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan .....	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>85.0</b>

Canadian Gas Program Budgets by Province, 2010 (Millions CAD)

	Residential	Low Income	C & I	Other*	Grand Total
Alberta .....	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia .....	4.7	3.5	1.9	8.0	18.0
Manitoba .....	4.8	8.7	4.3	2.9	20.8
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario .....	10.1	3.3	18.3	16.5	48.1
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan .....	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in provinces marked with " - " .

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

**Table 17. Canadian Gas Program Expenditures by Province, 2009 (Millions USD)**

	Residential	Low Income	C & I	Other*	Grand Total
Alberta .....	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia .....	2.5	0.4	1.0	2.1	6.0
Manitoba .....	4.4	2.8	4.2	2.0	13.4
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario .....	12.7	3.5	16.7	12.6	45.5
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan .....	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>66.9</b>

**Canadian Gas Program Expenditures by Province, 2009 (Millions CAD)**

	Residential	Low Income	C & I	Other*	Grand Total
Alberta .....	-	-	-	-	-
British Columbia .....	2.6	0.4	1.1	2.2	6.3
Manitoba .....	4.6	2.9	4.5	2.1	14.1
New Brunswick .....	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland and Labrador .....	-	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia .....	-	-	-	-	-
Ontario .....	13.3	3.7	17.5	13.2	47.6
Prince Edward Island .....	-	-	-	-	-
Québec .....	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan .....	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>70.1</b>

**Notes:**

No organizations responded with data in provinces marked with " - " .

\* In cases in which EM&V is not allocated by customer class, it is included in "other."

**Table 18. Canadian Gas Program Budgets per Capita (USD)**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Dollars</b>
Manitoba .....	16.25
British Columbia .....	3.86
Saskatchewan .....	2.04
Ontario .....	1.65

**Canadian Gas Program Budgets per Capita (CAD)**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Dollars</b>
Manitoba .....	15.51
British Columbia .....	3.68
Saskatchewan .....	1.95
Ontario .....	1.58

**Notes:**

Excludes provinces with no program data

## Appendix B List of Electric Survey Respondents

Alameda Municipal Power  
Allegheny Power  
Alliant Energy  
Ameren Corporation  
American Electric Power  
Anaheim Public Utilities  
APS  
Atco Electric Ltd.  
Austin Energy  
Avista Corporation  
Azusa Light & Water  
Baltimore Gas and Electric Company  
Black Hills Energy  
Bonneville Power Administration  
British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority  
Cape Light Compact  
CenterPoint Energy, Inc.  
Central Iowa Power Cooperative  
City of Banning Electric Utility  
City of Biggs  
City of Burbank Water and Power  
City of Burlington Electric Department  
City of Colton Electric Utility  
City of Fort Collins  
City of Glendale Water & Power  
City of Green Cove Springs  
City of Gridley Municipal Utilities Department

City of Healdsburg  
City of Industry  
City of Lodi Electric Utility  
City of Lompoc  
City of Needles  
City of Palo Alto Utilities  
City of Riverside Public Utilities  
City of Shasta Lake  
City of Vernon Light & Power Department  
City Utilities of Springfield  
Clallam County Public Utility District  
Colorado Springs Utilities  
Commonwealth Edison Company  
Connecticut Light and Power  
Consolidated Edison Company of New York  
Consumers Energy Company  
Corona Department of Water and Power  
DTE Energy Company  
Duke Energy Corporation  
Efficiency Maine  
Efficiency Vermont  
El Paso Electric Company  
Energy Trust of Oregon, Inc.  
Eugene Water and Electric Board  
FirstEnergy Corporation  
Fitchburg Gas and Electric Light Company  
Florida Power and Light Company  
Focus on Energy  
FortisBC Inc.

Gainesville Regional Utilities  
Great River Energy  
Hawaii Energy  
Hawaiian Electric Light Company, Inc.  
Hercules Municipal Utility  
Hydro-Québec  
Idaho Power Company  
Imperial Irrigation District  
Indiana Michigan Power  
Indianapolis Power and Light Company  
Island Energy  
Kansas City Power and Light  
Kentucky Utilities Company  
Lassen Municipal Utility District  
Lee County Electric Cooperative  
Long Island Power Authority  
Longmont Power and Communications  
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power  
Louisville Gas and Electric Company  
Loveland Water and Power  
Manitoba Hydro  
Maui Electric Company, Ltd.  
Merced Irrigation District  
MidAmerican Energy Holdings Company  
Minnesota Power  
Modesto Irrigation District  
Montana Electric Cooperatives' Association  
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company  
Moreno Valley Electric Utility

National Grid  
Nebraska Public Power District  
New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc.  
New Jersey's Clean Energy Program  
New York Power Authority  
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority  
Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro  
Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance  
Nova Scotia Power Inc.  
NSTAR  
NV Energy, Inc.  
OGE Energy Corporation  
Omaha Public Power District  
Oncor Electric Delivery Company LLC  
Ontario Power Authority  
Otter Tail Power Company  
Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
Pacific Power  
Pasadena Water and Power  
PECO Energy Company  
Platte River Power Authority  
Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative  
PNM  
Port of Oakland  
Progress Energy  
Public Interest Energy Research Program  
Public Service Electric and Gas Company  
Public Service of New Hampshire  
Puget Sound Energy, Inc.

Rancho Cucamonga Municipal Utility  
Redding Electric Utility  
Rocky Mountain Power  
Roseville Electric  
Sacramento Public Utility District  
Salt River Project  
San Diego Gas & Electric Company  
SaskPower  
Silicon Valley Power  
Snohomish County PUD  
Southern California Edison  
Southern Company  
Southern Minnesota Municipal Power Agency  
Southwestern Public Service Company  
Spencer Municipal Utilities  
Tacoma Power  
Tampa Electric Company  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
The Dayton Power and Light Company  
The Empire District Electric Company  
The United Illuminating Company  
Town of Estes Park  
Trinity Public Utility District  
Truckee Donner Public Utility District  
Turlock Irrigation District  
Tuscon Electric Power Company  
Ukiah Public Utilities Department  
Unitil Energy Systems  
UNS Electric, Inc.

Upper Peninsula Power Company  
Vectren Energy Delivery of Indiana - South  
Victorville Municipal Utility Services  
We Energies  
Westar Energy, Inc.  
Western Massachusetts Electric Company  
Wisconsin Division of Energy Services  
Wisconsin Power and Light Company  
Wisconsin Public Service Corporation  
Xcel Energy Inc.

## Appendix C List of Gas Survey Respondents

Ameren Illinois Utilities (Ameren Corporation)  
Arkansas Oklahoma Gas Corporation  
Arkansas Western Gas Co (SourceGas LLC)  
Atlanta Gas Light (AGL Resources Inc.)  
Atmos Energy  
Avista Utilities (Avista Corp.)  
Baltimore Gas and Electric Corporation (Constellation Energy)  
Bay State Gas Company (NiSource Inc.)  
Berkshire Gas Company, The (Iberdrola USA, formerly Energy East)  
Black Hills Energy Corporation (formerly Aquila, Black Hills Corporation)  
Cascade Natural Gas Corp (MDU Resources Group)  
CenterPoint Energy  
Citizens Energy Group  
City Gas Company  
City of Palo Alto  
Colorado Natural Gas, Inc. (Summit Energy)  
Columbia Gas (NiSource Inc.)  
Connecticut Natural Gas Corp & Southern Connecticut Natural Gas (Iberdrola USA, formerly Energy East)  
Consolidated Edison of New York (Consolidated Edison, Inc.)  
Consumers Energy (CMS Energy Corporation)  
Delta Natural Gas Company, Inc.  
Dominion East Ohio (Dominion Resources, Inc.)  
Duke Energy Corporation  
Elizabethtown Gas (AGL Resources Inc.)  
Empire District Gas Company (The Empire District Electric Company)  
Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc. (Enbridge Inc.)

Energy Trust of Oregon  
Equitable Gas Company LLC (EQT Corp.)  
Fitchburg Gas and Electric Light Company d/b/a Unitil Massachusetts  
Great Plains Natural Gas Co (MDU Resources Group)  
Intermountain Gas Company (MDU Resources Group)  
Interstate Power and Light Company (An Alliant Energy Company)  
LaCleve Gas Company (The LaCleve Group Inc.)  
Madison Gas and Electric Company (MGE Energy)  
Manitoba Hydro  
MichCon (DTE Energy Corporation)  
Michigan Gas Utilities (Integritys Energy Group)  
MidAmerican Energy Company  
Midwest Natural Gas Corp.  
Minnesota Energy Resources Corporation (Integritys Energy Group)  
Missouri Gas Energy (Southern Union Company)  
Montana - Dakota Utilities Co (MDU Resources Group)  
National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation (National Fuel Gas Company)  
National Grid  
New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (for New Jersey Clean Energy Program)  
New Jersey Natural Gas Company (New Jersey Resources)  
New Mexico Gas Company (Continental Energy Systems LLC)  
New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (or NYSERDA)  
Nicor Gas (Nicor Inc.)  
North Shore Gas and Peoples Gas (Integritys Energy Group, Inc.)  
Northern Indiana Public Service Company (NiSource Inc.)  
Northern Utilities Inc, Inc.  
NSTAR Electric & Gas Corporation  
NV Energy, Inc. (formerly Sierra Pacific Resources)  
NW Natural

Orange & Rockland Utilities, Inc. (Consolidated Edison Inc.)  
Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E Corporation)  
PECO (Exelon Corporation)  
Peoples Natural Gas (formerly Dominion Peoples)  
Philadelphia Gas Works  
Piedmont Natural Gas Company, Inc.  
Public Interest Energy Research Program (PIER)  
Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSEG)  
Puget Sound Energy (Puget Energy)  
Questar Gas Company  
San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SEMPRA Energy)  
SaskEnergy  
Source Gas Distribution (SourceGas LLC)  
South Jersey Gas (South Jersey Industries Inc.)  
Southern California Gas Company (SEMPRA Energy)  
Southwest Gas Corporation  
St. Croix Valley Natural Gas Company, Inc.  
St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc. (Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.)  
Superior Water, Light & Power Company (ALLETE)  
TECO Peoples Gas (TECO Energy, Inc.)  
Terasen Gas Inc. (Terasen Gas)  
Texas Gas Service (ONEOK, Inc.)  
UGI Utilities, Inc. (UGI Corporation)  
Vectren Energy Delivery (Vectren Corporation)  
Vermont Gas Systems, Inc. (Northern New England Energy Corporation)  
Virginia Natural Gas (AGL Resources Inc.)  
Washington Gas Light Company (WGL Holdings, Inc.)  
We Energies (Wisconsin Energy Group)  
Wisconsin Division of Energy Services

Wisconsin Energy Conservation Corporation (for Focus on Energy Program)

Wisconsin Power and Light, An Alliant Energy Company

Wisconsin Public Service (Integrus Energy Group)

Xcel Energy Inc.

Yankee Gas Service (Northeast Utilities)