

**Summary of Customer-Funded Electric Efficiency  
Savings, Expenditures, and Budgets**

**(2011-2012)**

**IEE Issue Brief**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Savings from customer-funded electric efficiency programs are poised to grow. As shown in Figure 1, energy efficiency (EE) savings are on a growth path in the U.S., with 107 TWh of savings achieved in 2011. The stability of 2012 electric efficiency budgets relative to 2011 (about \$7 billion) places EE programs on solid ground as utilities continue to find cost-effective energy efficiency solutions that transform the ways in which electricity is managed and used by households, businesses, and industries across the U.S.

**Figure 1: U.S. Electric Efficiency Savings (2007-2011)**

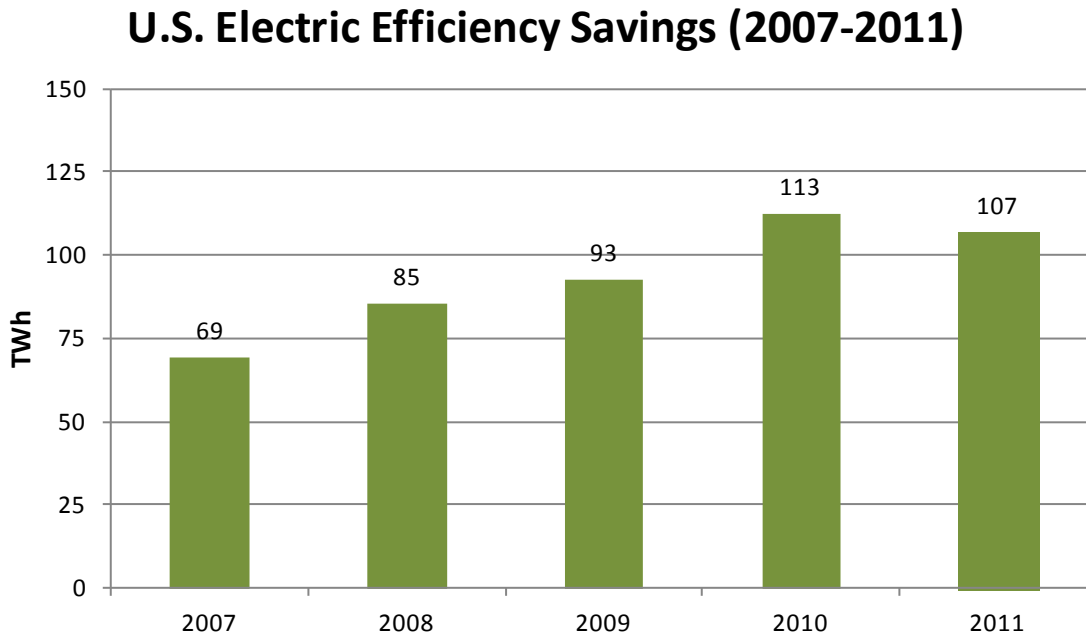
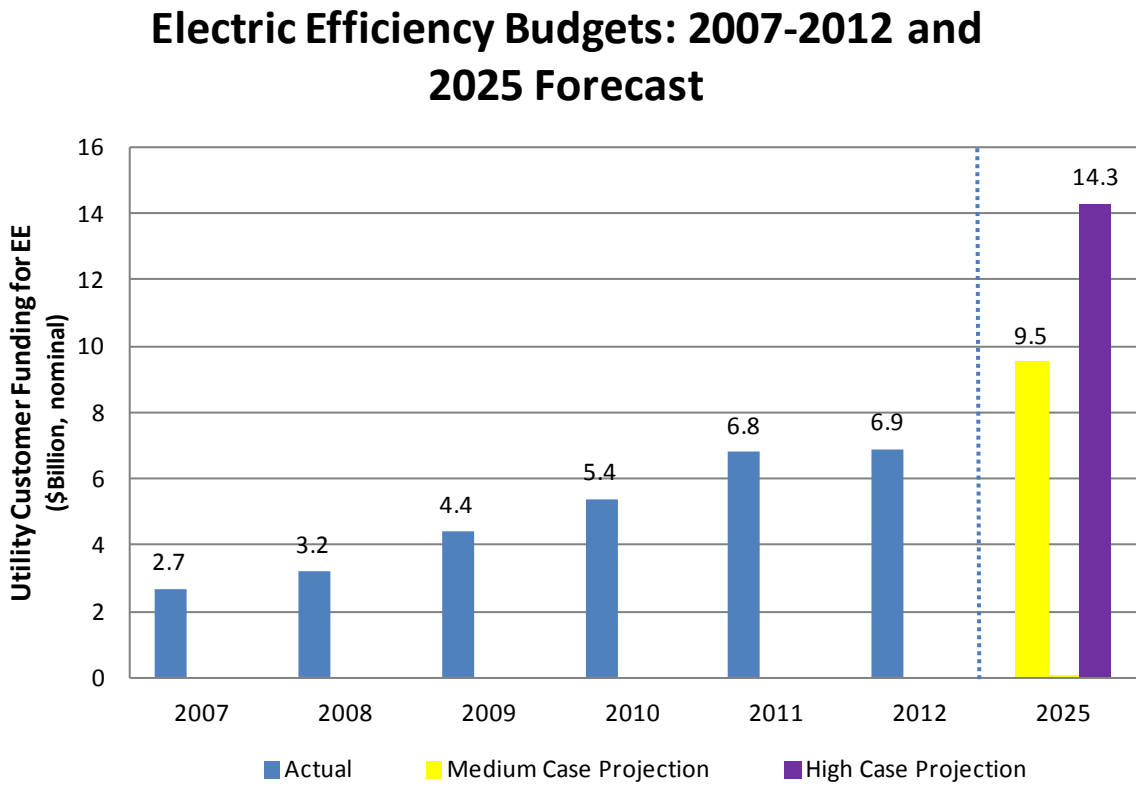


Figure 2: U.S. Electric Efficiency Budgets (2007-2012) and 2025 Forecast



Source: LBNL (2013) with modifications by IEE.

In mid-2012, the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE), in coordination with IEE, an Institute of the Edison Foundation, collected industry-wide data on customer-funded electric efficiency program savings, expenditures, and budgets from utility and non-utility administrators in the U.S. and Canada (CEE/IEE database).<sup>1</sup>

This IEE report focuses on the state of electric efficiency in the U.S. based on information collected from 169 U.S. organizations – 155 electric and combined utilities and 14 non-utility energy efficiency administrators.

<sup>1</sup> For information on Canadian electric efficiency results and/or gas utility efficiency information, please reference the most recent CEE report at [www.cee1.org](http://www.cee1.org).

## MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall, electric efficiency programs saved 107 TWh in 2011 – enough to power 9.3 million U.S. homes for one year – and avoided the generation of 75 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.<sup>2</sup>
- Electric utilities are by far the largest providers of EE in the U.S., responsible for 86 percent of the total customer-funded electric efficiency expenditures nationwide.
- U.S. customer-funded electric efficiency expenditures totaled over \$5.7 billion in 2011, an 18 percent increase from 2010 levels. In three states, 2011 electric efficiency expenditures more than doubled from their 2010 levels.
- States with regulatory frameworks that support utilities in their efforts to pursue electric efficiency as a sustainable business tend to be leaders in electric efficiency expenditures and savings.
- U.S. customer-funded electric efficiency budgets totaled \$6.9 billion in 2012, similar to 2011 levels.
- Given that energy efficiency resource standards are established in half of all U.S. states, covering two-thirds of the nation’s population, and that several of these standards have scheduled increases, IEE believes that customer funded electric efficiency budgets are highly likely to exceed \$14 billion by 2025.<sup>3</sup>
- Over the next 10 years, as different states develop new, and in some cases first time, programs, we can expect some new states to become leaders in energy efficiency.

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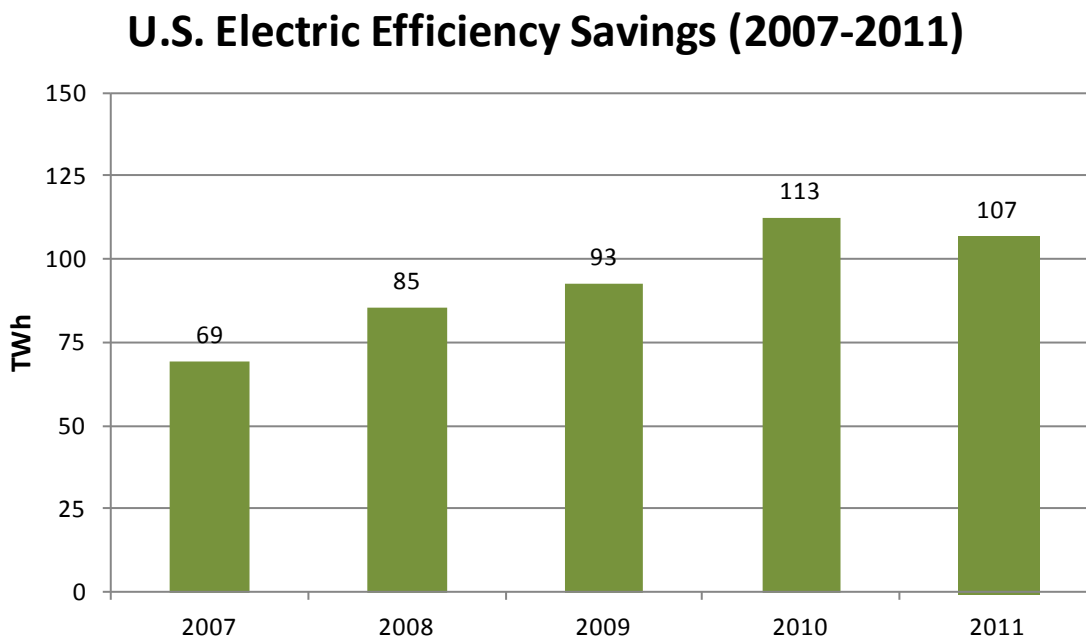
<sup>2</sup> Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator; <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>

<sup>3</sup> The Future of Utility Customer-Funded Energy Efficiency Programs in the United States: Projected Spending and Savings to 2025. LBNL – 5803E. January 2013.

## 2011 ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS

Savings from customer-funded electric efficiency programs are poised to grow. As shown in Figure 2, energy efficiency (EE) savings are on a growth path in the U.S. with 107 TWh of savings achieved in 2011. The stability of 2012 electric efficiency budgets relative to 2011 (about \$7 billion) places EE programs on solid ground as utilities continue to find cost-effective energy efficiency solutions that transform the ways in which electricity is managed and used by households, businesses, and industries across the U.S.

**Figure 3: U.S. Electric Efficiency Savings (2007-2011)**



*Overall, EE programs saved 107 TWh in 2011, enough to power 9.3 million homes for one year, and avoided the generation of 75 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.<sup>4</sup>*

The goal of electric efficiency (EE) programs is to produce energy savings (i.e., impacts) which benefit the end customer. For several decades, utilities have supported their customers by providing rebates, incentives, and information that lower the cost of purchasing energy efficient devices and encourage practices that enable sound management of energy. To gauge the effect of these programs, CEE and IEE collect industry-wide data to determine the energy savings

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<sup>4</sup> Environmental Protection Agency Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator; <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>

resulting from customer participation in existing EE programs, customer participation in new programs, and new participants in existing programs during the most recent program year (e.g., 2011). This approach to measuring energy savings is viewed as retrospective and produces a value known within the industry as “annual” savings.

Not all utilities maintain EE program results in an “annual” format; some utilities track their program impacts in an “incremental” format. Incremental savings only capture the impacts of new programs and new participants in existing programs. Another factor that influences the evaluation and comparison of efficiency programs is whether the energy impacts are reported in “net” or “gross” terms. Gross savings are defined as total savings and net savings are defined as savings attributable only to the EE program administrator’s efforts. Respondents report available information, and that information sometimes varies in format.

To account for differences across the collected information, CEE and IEE developed a prioritization methodology that utilizes net annual savings information when available (representing 38 percent of total savings reported). When net annual information is not available, gross annual information is used (33 percent of total savings reported). If annual information is not available at all, net or gross incremental information is used (about 30 percent of total savings reported). Based on that method, Table 1 shows that customer-funded electric efficiency programs achieved 107 TWh of aggregate energy savings in 2011 in the U.S.<sup>5</sup> The largest savings occurred in the Western Census region. The residential and commercial sectors account for almost 80 percent of total energy savings.

**Table 1: Aggregate EE Savings (MWh) by U.S. Census Region (2011)**

<b>2011 U.S. Electric Efficiency &amp; DR Impacts (MWh)</b>					
Region	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
MW	6,213,594	8,834,062	4,110,953	2,783,048	23,390,061
NE	6,266,010	9,181,914	1,483,446	1,015,979	19,048,451
S	6,630,690	4,099,158	1,027,671	2,177,371	14,016,042
W	16,184,735	21,629,265	7,759,739	4,602,434	50,335,247
<b>Total US</b>	<b>35,295,029</b>	<b>43,744,399</b>	<b>14,381,808</b>	<b>10,578,832</b>	<b>106,789,801</b>
<b>Percentage of total</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	

2011 U.S. aggregate electric efficiency savings of 107 TWh are comparable to 2010 levels of 113 TWh. The persistence in achieving energy savings reflects the steadfast commitment of the

<sup>5</sup> Low income programs impacts are included in the Residential sector.

electric power sector to EE. The difference between 2010 and 2011 can be largely explained by organizations reporting impacts in different formats in those two years (e.g., annual terms last year, but only reporting incremental impacts this year which will result in a lower savings number). In addition, the survey respondents vary somewhat from year to year.<sup>6</sup>

Acknowledging the fact that some recipients are unable to provide annual savings information, Tables 2 shows incremental energy savings, which are the savings that occurred in 2011 from either (1) new programs or (2) new participants in existing programs. Savings from prior participation in existing programs that are still occurring are not counted in this incremental savings estimate.

**Table 2: Aggregate Incremental EE Savings (MWh) by U.S. Census Region (2011)**

<b>2011 U.S. Electric Efficiency &amp; DR Impacts (MWh)--Incremental</b>					
Region	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total
MW	2,550,992	2,094,585	536,739	707,975	6,876,618
NE	2,079,075	2,046,516	447,461	972,611	6,000,525
S	1,545,602	1,162,900	321,890	8,285	3,107,910
W	8,585,327	7,838,663	2,495,699	1,520,048	20,610,737
<b>Total US</b>	<b>14,760,996</b>	<b>13,142,663</b>	<b>3,801,790</b>	<b>3,208,919</b>	<b>36,595,791</b>
<b>Percentage of total</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	

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<sup>6</sup> 2011 Northeast savings figures were influenced by a change in reporting by one program administrator. In prior surveys, the administrator provided annual impacts and this year, for the first time, reported only incremental impacts.



## 2011 ELECTRIC EFFICIENCY EXPENDITURES

Table 3 shows aggregate electric efficiency program expenditures of \$5.7 billion in the U.S. in 2011, based on a combination of electric utilities and non-utility administrators.<sup>7</sup> Electric utilities are the largest providers of EE in the U.S., with expenditures of \$4.9 billion, comprising 86 percent of total energy efficiency expenditures nationwide. The reported 2011 electric efficiency expenditures increased by \$879 million, an 18 percent increase from 2010 levels.

*IEE believes that the increase in expenditures can be partially attributed to households and businesses becoming more concerned with long-run energy costs, upticks in energy savings goals associated with state energy efficiency resource standards, and more states with regulatory frameworks that support utility investments in EE.*

**Table 3: U.S. Customer-Funded Electric Efficiency Expenditures (2008-2011)**

Electric Efficiency 2008-2011 U.S. Expenditures					
	Total	Utility	Non-Utility	Utility Share of Total	Percent Increase
2008	\$3,395,273,063	\$3,009,521,643	\$385,751,420	89%	
2009	\$3,776,011,406	\$3,312,287,327	\$458,110,923	88%	11%
2010	\$4,831,868,289	\$4,271,690,924	\$560,177,365	88%	28%
2011	\$5,711,276,703	\$4,914,350,762	\$796,925,941	86%	18%

Notes: 2009 values include non-survey data provided by Arkansas Public Service Commission. CEE survey total for 2009 expenditure is \$3,770,398,250.

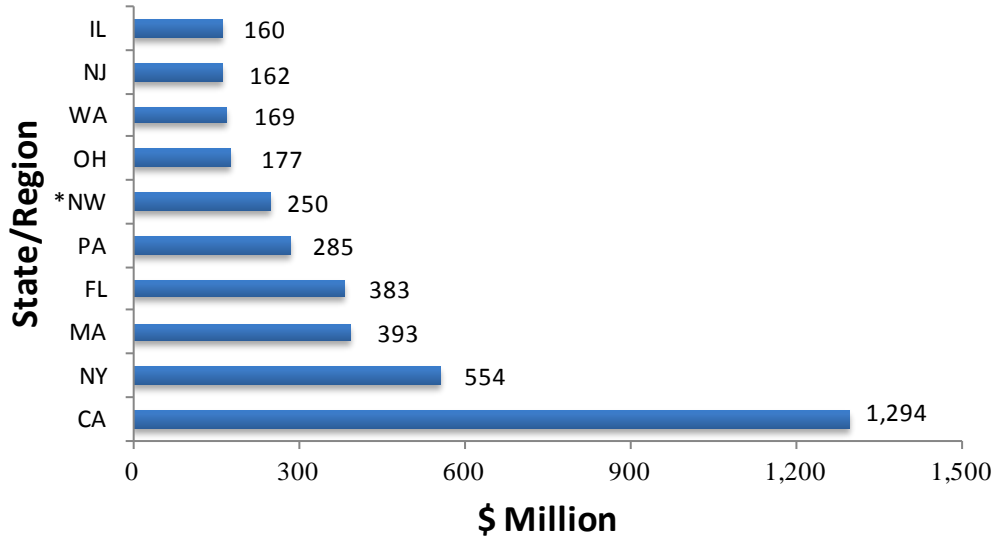
In 2011, three states more than doubled their electric efficiency expenditures relative to 2010 – Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In addition, nine states increased their EE expenditures by over 50 percent – Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, the Pacific Northwest, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

Figure 3 lists the ten states with the largest 2011 electric efficiency expenditures. These ten states account for 71 percent of U.S. electric efficiency expenditures in 2011. California leads the states with more than \$1.3 billion in EE expenditures, with New York second and Massachusetts third. Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington are new additions to the top ten, displacing Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, and Texas from the top ten expenditure list in 2010.

<sup>7</sup> Program expenditures were primarily provided in calendar year format. In some instances the program administrator was unable to provide expenditures for the calendar year and program/fiscal year expenditures were used.

Figure 4: 2011 Electric Efficiency Expenditures—Top Ten States

### 2011 EE Expenditures: Top Ten States



\* NW is the sum of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA) in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

## 2012 ELECTRIC EFFICIENCY BUDGETS

As shown in Table 4, based on the CEE/IEE database, U.S. customer-funded electric efficiency budgets totaled \$6.9 billion in 2012 – including energy efficiency (EE); load management/demand response (LM/DR); and evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) – a 1 percent increase over the \$6.8 billion budget in 2011.<sup>8,9</sup>

*Electric utilities are by far the largest providers of EE in the U.S., with budgets comprising 83 percent of total customer-funded electric efficiency budget nationwide.*

**Table 4: U.S. Customer-Funded Electric Efficiency Budgets (2007-2012)**

Electric Efficiency 2007-2012 U.S. Budgets					
	Total	Utility	Non-Utility	Utility Share of Total	Percent Increase
2007	\$2,722,788,884	\$2,413,639,443	\$309,149,441	89%	
2008	\$3,165,329,920	\$2,704,072,429	\$461,257,491	85%	16%
2009	\$4,370,445,097	\$3,796,110,308	\$574,334,789	87%	38%
2010	\$5,433,087,642	\$4,789,681,107	\$643,406,535	88%	24%
2011	\$6,812,079,691	\$5,750,298,200	\$1,061,781,491	84%	25%
2012	\$6,890,930,717	\$5,728,523,510	\$1,162,407,207	83%	1%

Notes: 2010 values include non-survey data provided by Arkansas Public Service Commission. CEE survey total for 2010 budget is \$5,422,548,158.

Figure 4 shows that from 2007 to 2012, the average annual growth rate for electric efficiency budgets was approximately 21 percent. The rapid rate of growth is indicative of the recent dramatic increase in budgets for energy efficiency as a result of new state regulatory policies supporting customer-funded energy efficiency programs as well as state energy efficiency goals and targets which tend to increase over time.<sup>10</sup>

Over the past six years, U.S. customer-funded electric efficiency budgets increased from \$2.7 billion in 2007 to \$6.9 billion in 2012. A 2013 report by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) forecasts \$12.2 billion in customer-funded energy efficiency by 2025 under its “high

<sup>8</sup> The load management/demand response (LM/DR) category includes budgets for direct load control, interruptible demand, price response, and other programs. LM/DR budgets account for 17 percent of total electric efficiency budgets in 2012.

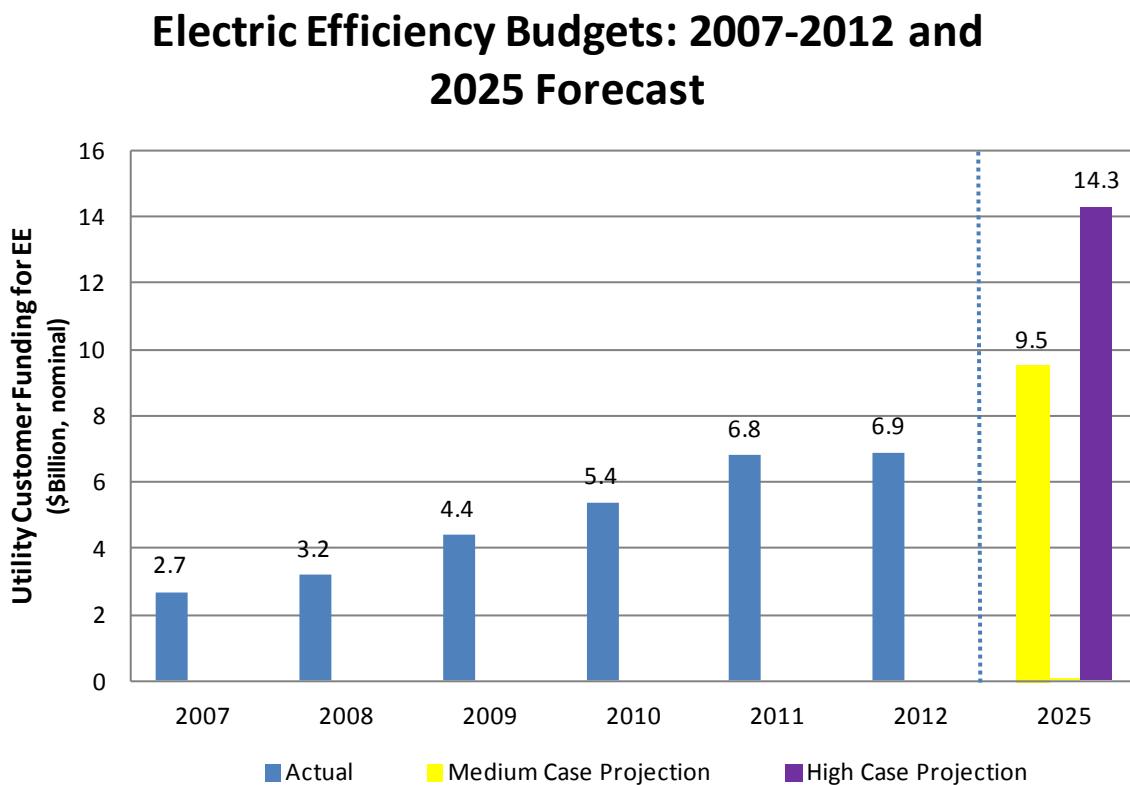
<sup>9</sup> Program budgets were primarily provided in calendar year format. In some instances the program administrator was unable to provide budgets for the calendar year and program/fiscal year budgets were used.

<sup>10</sup> State Electric Efficiency Regulatory Frameworks. IEE. July 2012.

case” scenario and \$8.1 billion under its “medium case” scenario.<sup>11</sup> The LBNL report does not include load management programs, while the information in the CEE/IEE database and presented in this report does include load management. For consistency, IEE made a simple calculation, based on collected 2012 budget information, to include load management activities in the forecasted LBNL 2025 estimate. Load management programs accounted for 17 percent of 2012 electric efficiency budgets and applying this percentage to LBNL’s projections produces an estimate of \$14.3 billion budgeted for electric efficiency in 2025 for the “high case” and \$9.5 billion for the “medium case”.

*Given that state energy efficiency resource standards are established in half of all U.S. states, covering two-thirds of U.S. population, and that several of these standards have scheduled increases, IEE believes that customer-funded electric efficiency budgets are highly likely to exceed \$14 billion by 2025.*

**Figure 5: U.S. Electric Efficiency Budgets (2007-2011) and 2025 Forecast**



Source: LBNL (2013) with modifications by IEE.

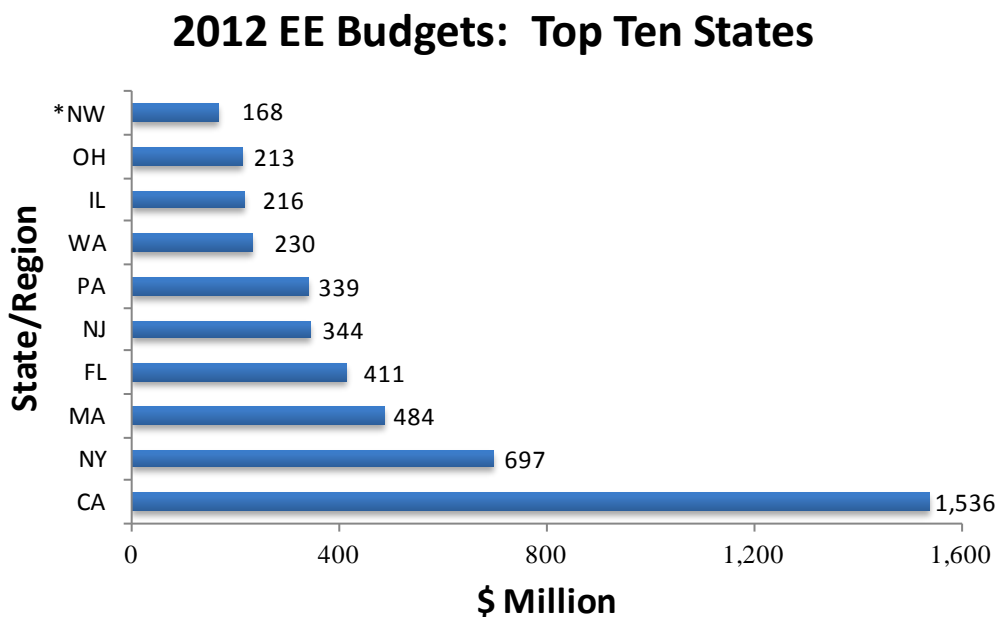
<sup>11</sup> The Future of Utility Customer-Funded Energy Efficiency Programs in the United States: Projected Spending and Savings to 2025. LBNL – 5803E. January 2013.

Three states have 2012 EE budgets more than double their 2011 budgets – Arkansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. In addition, six states increased their EE budgets by over 50 percent— Georgia, Illinois, Maine, North Dakota, Ohio, and Washington. *This is due in part to state legislative and regulatory policies supporting utility energy efficiency investments. Over the next 10 years, as different states develop new, and in some cases first time, programs, we can expect some new states to become leaders in energy efficiency.*

In the states where 2012 energy efficiency budgets were 50 percent higher than their 2011 budgets, a major source of electricity generation is coal.<sup>12</sup> *The increases in electric efficiency budgets will help these states reduce their carbon footprint.*

Figure 6 presents the ten states with the largest 2012 electric efficiency budgets. These ten states account for 67 percent of U.S. electric efficiency budgets in 2012. As with expenditures, California, New York, and Massachusetts have the highest EE budgets. Illinois and Washington are new additions to the top ten, displacing Arizona and Maryland from last year’s report.

**Figure 6: 2011 Electric Efficiency Budgets – Top Ten States**



\* NW is the sum of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA) in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

<sup>12</sup> Energy Information Administration, Form 861, Retail Sales of Electricity by State by Sector by Provider.

To provide some sense of relative magnitude, it is important to consider spending on electric efficiency in both absolute terms and in relation to the state's share of the nation's total population and electricity consumption. Table 5 shows 2011 electric efficiency expenditures, 2012 electric efficiency budgets, population by state, and the state's relative share of U.S. electric efficiency budgets, population, and electricity consumption.

Several relative measures are detailed in Table 5. Of note, six states have 2011 electric efficiency budget shares that are at least double their share of U.S. electricity consumption – California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Electric efficiency programs in these states have delivered substantial cumulative energy savings, thus lowering the per-capita consumption of electricity.

## **CONCLUSION**

2012 is posed to be a stellar year for savings from customer-funded EE programs in the U.S. IEE believes that EE budgets, expenditures, and savings will continue to grow over the next decade and the budgets will exceed 14 billion by 2025, up from \$7 billion in 2012.

**Table 5: Summary of U.S. Customer-Funded Electric Efficiency Efforts, by State**

State/Region	2011 Electric Efficiency Expenditures	2012 Electric Efficiency Budgets	Population (2010 U.S. Census)	% of Total 2012 U.S. EE Budgets	% of U.S. Population	% of 2011 U.S. Electricity Consumption
AK	--	--	710,231	0	0.2%	0.2%
AL	\$39,735,037	\$55,736,367	4,779,736	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%
AR	\$23,558,060	\$57,442,347	2,915,918	0.8%	0.9%	1.3%
AZ	\$121,400,665	\$136,409,897	6,392,017	2.0%	2.1%	2.0%
CA	\$1,294,039,472	\$1,535,568,381	37,253,956	22.3%	12.1%	7.0%
CO	\$70,496,656	\$84,045,664	5,029,196	1.2%	1.6%	1.4%
CT	\$108,671,073	\$103,343,854	3,574,097	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%
DE	--	--	897,934	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
DC	--	--	601,723	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
FL	\$382,891,510	\$410,965,385	18,801,310	6.0%	6.1%	6.0%
GA	\$41,208,490	\$48,548,869	9,687,653	0.7%	3.1%	3.6%
HI	\$25,077,053	\$33,318,967	1,360,301	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
IA	\$122,968,857	\$134,668,007	3,046,355	2.0%	1.0%	1.2%
ID	\$53,258,459	\$60,302,717	1,567,582	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
IL	\$160,397,465	\$215,914,096	12,830,632	3.1%	4.2%	3.8%
IN	\$32,957,778	\$117,682,786	6,483,802	1.7%	2.1%	2.8%
KS	\$11,831,866	\$13,495,234	2,853,118	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%
KY	\$33,615,453	\$50,774,132	4,339,367	0.7%	1.4%	2.4%
LA	\$3,843,000	\$3,650,000	4,533,372	0.1%	1.5%	2.3%
MA	\$393,463,918	\$484,258,228	6,547,629	7.0%	2.1%	1.5%
MD	\$130,390,069	\$138,271,574	5,773,552	2.0%	1.9%	1.7%
ME	\$14,855,628	\$22,270,258	1,328,361	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
MI	\$113,631,399	\$152,276,724	9,883,640	2.2%	3.2%	2.8%
MN	\$120,052,668	\$113,296,584	5,303,925	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%
MO	\$64,877,225	\$33,024,282	5,988,927	0.5%	1.9%	2.2%
MS	\$14,966,081	\$16,486,759	2,967,297	0.2%	1.0%	1.3%
MT	\$11,016,743	\$13,849,646	989,415	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
NC	\$84,291,601	\$98,254,203	9,535,483	1.4%	3.1%	3.5%
ND	\$564,184	\$843,850	672,591	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
NE	\$11,185,660	\$11,907,000	1,826,341	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%
NH	\$18,591,621	\$19,524,743	1,316,470	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
NJ	\$161,587,573	\$343,510,872	8,791,894	5.0%	2.8%	2.0%
NM	\$27,833,259	\$33,160,383	2,059,179	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
NV	\$44,580,047	\$49,863,755	2,700,551	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
*NW	\$249,641,752	\$167,610,876	--	2.4%	--	--
NY	\$554,153,079	\$697,491,761	19,378,102	10.1%	6.3%	3.8%
OH	\$176,666,175	\$212,932,671	11,536,504	3.1%	3.7%	4.1%
OK	\$35,615,951	\$34,083,098	3,751,351	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%
OR	\$100,503,092	\$121,586,540	3,831,074	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%
PA	\$285,211,388	\$338,767,362	12,702,379	4.9%	4.1%	4.0%
RI	\$45,249,000	\$61,408,800	1,052,567	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
SC	\$21,267,710	\$30,832,180	4,625,364	0.4%	1.5%	2.1%
SD	\$536,500	\$1,208,847	814,180	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
TN	\$59,247,450	\$80,310,450	6,346,105	1.2%	2.1%	2.7%
TX	\$138,685,526	\$159,718,699	25,145,561	2.3%	8.1%	10.0%
UT	\$42,701,803	\$47,047,412	2,763,885	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
VA	\$400,210	\$554,210	8,001,024	0.0%	2.6%	2.9%
VT	\$36,886,848	\$38,038,993	625,741	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
WA	\$169,024,253	\$229,957,951	6,724,540	3.3%	2.2%	2.5%
WI	\$50,350,120	\$62,136,228	5,686,986	0.9%	1.8%	1.8%
WV	\$2,816,876	\$9,884,376	1,852,994	0.1%	0.6%	0.8%
WY	\$4,480,400	\$4,694,700	563,626	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,711,276,703</b>	<b>\$6,890,930,717</b>	<b>308,745,538</b>			

Notes: Database reflects voluntary responses to the CEE survey, is therefore not comprehensive, and may not reflect all electric efficiency spending/budgets. See Appendix B for discussion of possible limitations of the database.

\* NW is the sum of BPA and NEEA program efforts in ID, MT, OR, & WA.

**APPENDIX A**  
**ENERGY EFFICIENCY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

The regulatory environment in each state is a large factor that determines the size of customer-funded energy efficiency programs. Over the past several years, state regulatory frameworks have changed significantly in support of energy efficiency programs. As shown in Table 6, 27 states allow for some type of fixed cost recovery (either decoupling or a lost revenue adjustment mechanism) and 23 states have performance incentives. In addition, 29 states have enacted long-term (3+ years) energy efficiency savings targets known as Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS).<sup>13</sup> Table 7 shows the details state by state.

*States with regulatory frameworks that support utilities in their efforts to pursue electric efficiency as a sustainable business tend to be the leaders in annual electric efficiency expenditures and budgets.*

**Table 6: Summary of U.S. State Regulatory Frameworks: July 2012**

<b>Summary of State Regulatory Frameworks: July 2012</b>			
<b>Energy Efficiency Incentive Mechanisms</b>		<b>Number of States</b>	<b>Pending</b>
Fixed-Cost Recovery Mechanisms	Lost Revenue Recovery	13	3
	Revenue Decoupling	14	5
Performance Incentives		23	6

Source: State Electric Efficiency Regulatory Frameworks. IEE. July 2012.

<sup>13</sup> State Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS). ACEEE. September 2012.



**Table 7: Regulatory Framework and 2012 Electric Efficiency Budgets (Sorted by Budget)**

Rank	State/Region	2012 Electric Efficiency Budgets	Fixed Cost Recovery		Performance Incentive	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard
			Decoupling	Lost Revenue Mechanism		
1	CA	\$1,535,568,381	Yes		Yes	Yes
2	NY	\$697,491,761	Yes		Yes	Yes
3	MA	\$484,258,228	Yes		Yes	Yes
4	FL	\$410,965,385			Pending	Yes
5	NJ	\$343,510,872				
6	PA	\$338,767,362				Yes
7	WA	\$229,957,951				Yes
8	IL	\$215,914,096				Yes
9	OH	\$212,932,671	Pending	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	*NW	\$167,610,876	Yes	Yes	Pending	Yes
11	TX	\$159,718,699			Yes	Yes
12	MI	\$152,276,724	Yes		Yes	Yes
13	MD	\$138,271,574	Yes			Yes
14	AZ	\$136,409,897		Yes	Yes	Yes
15	IA	\$134,668,007	Pending			Yes
16	OR	\$121,586,540	Yes			Yes
17	IN	\$117,682,786		Yes	Yes	Yes
18	MN	\$113,296,584	Pending		Yes	Yes
19	CT	\$103,343,854	Yes		Yes	
20	NC	\$98,254,203		Yes	Yes	Yes
21	CO	\$84,045,664		Yes	Yes	Yes
22	TN	\$80,310,450				
23	WI	\$62,136,228	Yes		Yes	Yes
24	RI	\$61,408,800	Yes		Yes	Yes
25	ID	\$60,302,717	Yes		Pending	
26	AR	\$57,442,347		Yes	Yes	Yes
27	AL	\$55,736,367				
28	KY	\$50,774,132		Yes	Yes	
29	NV	\$49,863,755		Yes		Yes
30	GA	\$48,548,869			Yes	
31	UT	\$47,047,412	Pending	Pending	Pending	Yes
32	VT	\$38,038,993	Yes		Yes	Yes
33	OK	\$34,083,098		Yes	Yes	
34	HI	\$33,318,967	Yes		Yes	Yes
35	NM	\$33,160,383	Pending		Yes	Yes
36	MO	\$33,024,282		Pending	Pending	
37	SC	\$30,832,180		Yes	Yes	
38	ME	\$22,270,258				Yes
39	NH	\$19,524,743	Pending		Yes	
40	MS	\$16,486,759				
41	MT	\$13,849,646		Yes	Pending	
42	KS	\$13,495,234		Yes	Pending	
43	NE	\$11,907,000				
44	WV	\$9,884,376				
45	WY	\$4,694,700		Yes		
46	LA	\$3,650,000				
47	SD	\$1,208,847		Yes		
48	ND	\$843,850				
49	VA	\$554,210		Pending		Yes
50	AK	--				
51	DE	--	Pending			Pending
52	DC	--	Yes			

Source: State Electric Efficiency Regulatory Frameworks. IEE. July 2012.

State Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS). ACEEE. September 2012.

\*NW is the sum of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA) in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

## **APPENDIX B DATA AND SURVEY ADMINISTRATION**

The 2012 survey was sent to 246 electric program administrators, which comprised electric utilities, combined electric and gas utilities, and non-utility administrators in the U.S. and Canada. The recipients consisted of CEE members, IEE member companies, and several administrators who had responded to CEE's surveys in the past. Out of the 246 electric administrators that received the survey, 235 were U.S. administrators. CEE received results from 169 electric efficiency program administrators in the U.S.

Respondents were asked to fill out a survey instrument which included questions on their overall organization, 2011 program expenditures, 2011 program impacts, 2012 budgets, and state regulatory policies related to energy efficiency. The survey requested that information on program expenditures, impacts, and budgets be delivered in calendar year format. The majority of program administrators provided calendar year information, while some administrators provided information based on their non-calendar year program/fiscal year. CEE managed all aspects of the survey administration and developed a database using the voluntary responses from the survey. IEE received a modified version of the database and post-processed data to construct this report.

All survey results were voluntarily provided and the total reported figures should be considered conservative given the survey's energy impacts prioritization methodology, organizations covered, and response rate.

We encourage participation from all program administrators, their staff, and the respective state commissions. We kindly request that all requests for clarifications and other comments regarding the findings contained in this report be sent to Adam Cooper, Research Manager, IEE at [acooper@edisonfoundation.net](mailto:acooper@edisonfoundation.net).