



The Edison Foundation

INSTITUTE for
ELECTRIC INNOVATION

Report

Energy Efficiency Trends in the Electric Power Industry (2008-2017)

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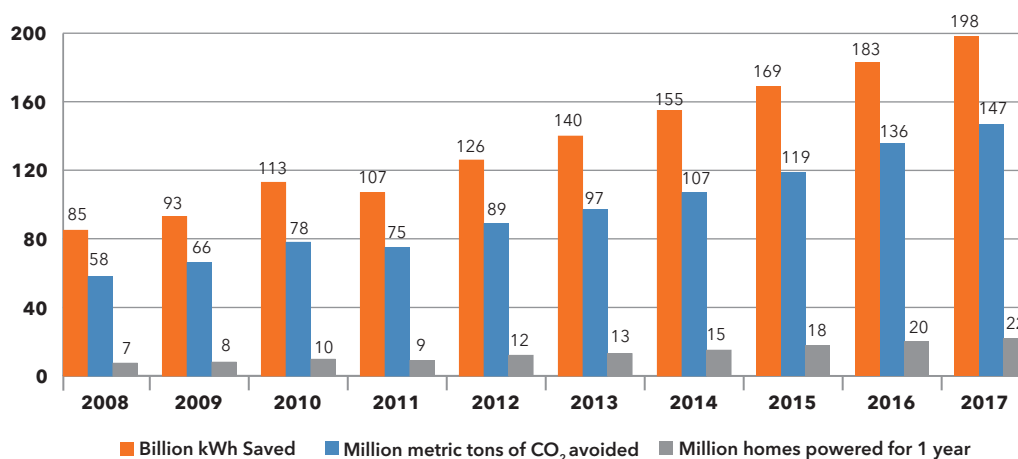
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Energy efficiency programs are a win-win – customers save energy, and electric companies reduce carbon emissions. For several decades, electric companies have supported their customers' interest in energy efficiency by providing incentives that lower the cost of purchasing energy-efficient appliances and devices and that encourage energy management through energy efficiency and demand response programs.

According to the most recent information, electric company customer-funded energy efficiency programs (i.e., both efficiency and demand response programs) saved 198 terawatt-hours (TWh) of electricity in 2017, up from 183 TWh in 2016.^{1,2}

- Energy efficiency savings grew 41 percent since 2013, from 140 TWh saved in 2013 to 198 TWh saved in 2017.
- In 2017, energy efficiency programs avoided the generation of 147 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.³
- In 2017, energy efficiency programs saved enough electricity to power 22 million U.S. homes for one year.⁴

Figure 1. U.S. Energy Efficiency Savings and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Avoided (2008-2017)



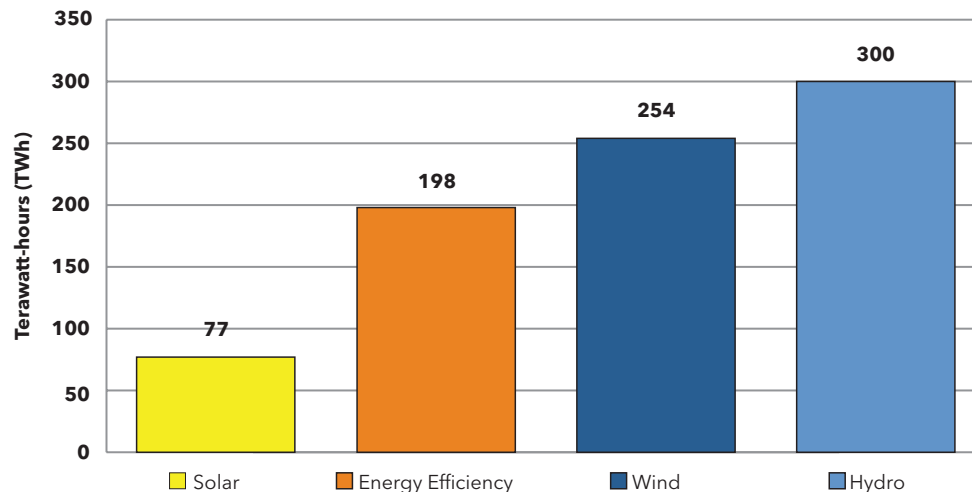
Since 2008, customer-funded energy efficiency program expenditures more than doubled, increasing from \$3.4 billion to \$7.2 billion in 2017. A 2018 report from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory found energy efficiency programs continue to be very cost-effective, delivering energy savings at a cost of roughly 2.5 cents per kilowatt-hour (kWh) over the lifetime of the investment.⁵

1. For the purposes of this report, the electric power industry includes investor-owned electric companies, public power utilities, electric cooperatives, and federal utilities. We use the term 'electric companies' in this report to encompass all of these industry segments.
2. Details on how energy efficiency program savings are calculated can be found on page 12.
3. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator: <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>
4. Ibid.
5. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The Cost of Saving Electricity Through Energy Efficiency Programs Funded by Utility Customers: 2009-2015. June 2018.

Similar to renewable energy resources, energy efficiency programs reduce CO₂ emissions and are an important part of the U.S. energy mix. Figure 2 shows that:

- Energy efficiency programs saved far more energy than solar energy generated in 2017.
- Energy efficiency programs saved 78 percent of the electricity generated by wind energy in 2017.

Figure 2. Energy Efficiency Programs Saved More Energy Than Solar Generated in 2017



It is widely recognized that supportive state regulatory frameworks are key to the electric power industry's significant and ongoing commitment to energy efficiency. Homes and businesses that take advantage of energy efficiency programs benefit from them.

- States with regulatory frameworks that support electric company investments in energy efficiency programs tend to be leaders in energy savings.
- In total, 34 states have approved fixed-cost recovery mechanisms—18 states have revenue decoupling, and 16 have lost revenue adjustment mechanisms (see Table 1).
- In total, 32 states have performance incentives in place.

More details on the regulatory frameworks by state are provided in the second half of this report.

Table 1. Summary of State Regulatory Frameworks in 2018

Energy Efficiency Incentive Mechanisms		Number of States	Pending
Fixed-Cost Recovery Mechanisms	Lost Revenue Recovery	16	1
	Revenue Decoupling	18	0
Performance Incentives		32	0
Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS)		27	0

INTRODUCTION

Energy efficiency programs are an essential component of an ever-expanding set of customer energy solutions—high-efficiency lighting, smart thermostats, dynamic rates, clean energy options, energy storage, and more. Meeting the growing expectations of customers who live and work in an on-demand, service-centric world requires electric companies to innovate constantly in the design and delivery of energy efficiency programs.

For customers, it's a new era of automation and control over their energy use, one that is increasingly digital and connected. For electric companies, this means leveraging smart meter and other data, partnering with technology providers to deliver a wider array of more targeted solutions, and testing new approaches that expand reach, reduce program costs, and enhance customer value. Technology is opening the door to energy efficiency programs that are locational, time-based, data-driven, and automated.

The goal of energy efficiency programs is to produce energy and capacity savings that benefit customers, electric companies, and society as a whole. For several decades, electric companies have supported their customers' interest in energy efficiency by providing incentives, technical assistance, and information that lower the cost of purchasing energy-efficient appliances and devices and that encourage energy management through energy efficiency and demand response programs.

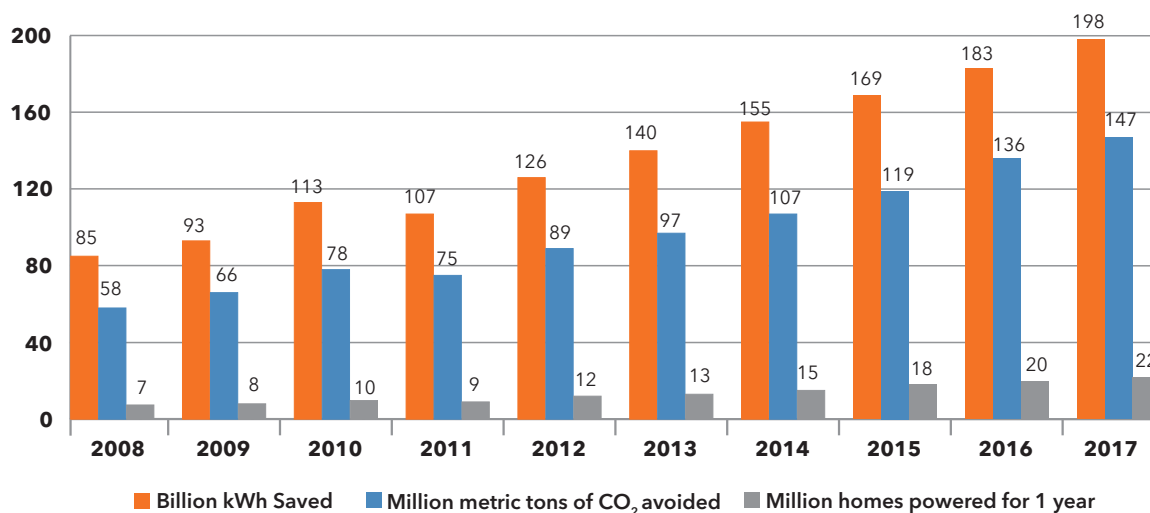
- The focus of energy efficiency programs is to reduce energy consumption while increasing energy input productivity (e.g., fewer kWh in exchange for equal or improved output).
- The focus of demand response programs is to reduce peak energy demand when the wholesale price of electricity is relatively high.

“Technology is opening the door to energy efficiency programs that are locational, time-based, data-driven, and automated.”

2017 ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS

In 2017, energy efficiency programs saved 198 TWh of electricity, enough to power 22 million homes for one year, and avoided the generation of 147 million metric tons of CO₂ (see Figure 3).⁶ The energy savings from energy efficiency programs was equivalent to 5.3 percent of total end use electricity consumption in 2017.

Figure 3. U.S. Energy Efficiency Savings and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Avoided (2008-2017)



Of the total 198 TWh saved in 2017, 31 TWh are incremental energy savings either from new programs or new participants in existing programs in 2017. The energy savings estimates in this report are based on the following:

- Energy savings due to past program participation, which continue to deliver measurable and verifiable savings (e.g., a high efficiency refrigerator installed in 2011 continues to save energy in 2017).
- Energy savings due to customer participation in new programs (e.g., in 2017, an electric company offers a brand new LED product rebate, and a customer purchases and installs an LED lamp).
- Energy savings due to new participants in an existing program (e.g., in 2017, an electric company continues to offer rebates for high-efficiency refrigerators, and a customer utilizes the rebate to purchase an eligible refrigerator).

Energy efficiency programs are cost-effective ways to manage energy use. A 2018 report from Lawrence Berkeley National Lab found that electric company customer-funded energy efficiency programs that reported results during 2009-2015 delivered energy savings at a cost of roughly 2.5 cents per kWh saved over the lifetime of the investment.⁷

6. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator:

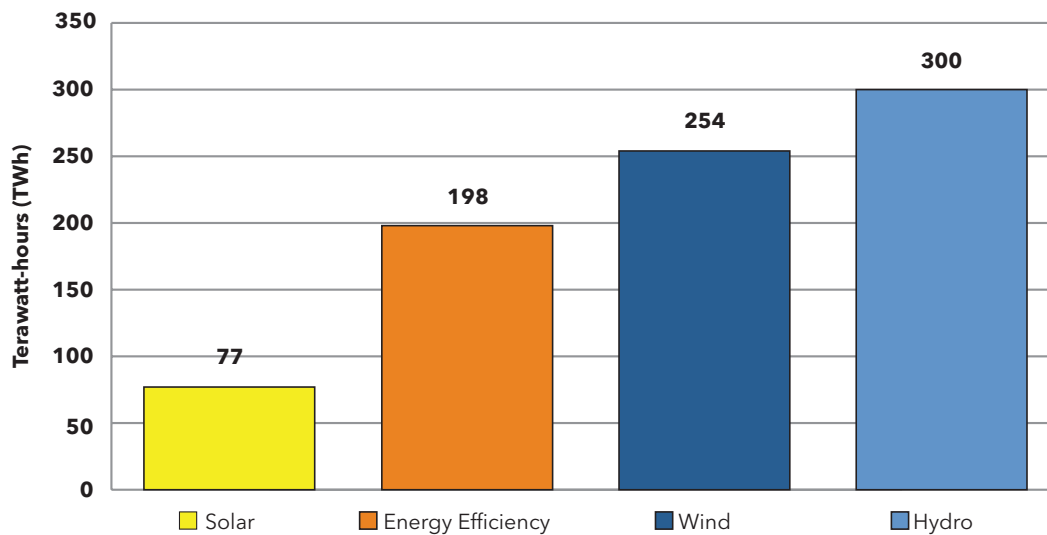
<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>

7. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The Cost of Saving Electricity Through Energy Efficiency Programs Funded by Utility Customers: 2009-2015. June 2018.

Similar to renewable energy resources, energy efficiency programs reduce CO₂ emissions and are an important part of the U.S. energy mix. Figure 4 shows that:

- In 2017, energy efficiency programs saved far more energy (198 TWh) than solar energy generated (77 TWh).
- In 2017, energy efficiency program savings represented about 78 percent of the electricity generated by wind energy.

Figure 4. Energy Efficiency Programs Saved More Energy than Solar Generated in 2017



2017 ENERGY EFFICIENCY EXPENDITURES

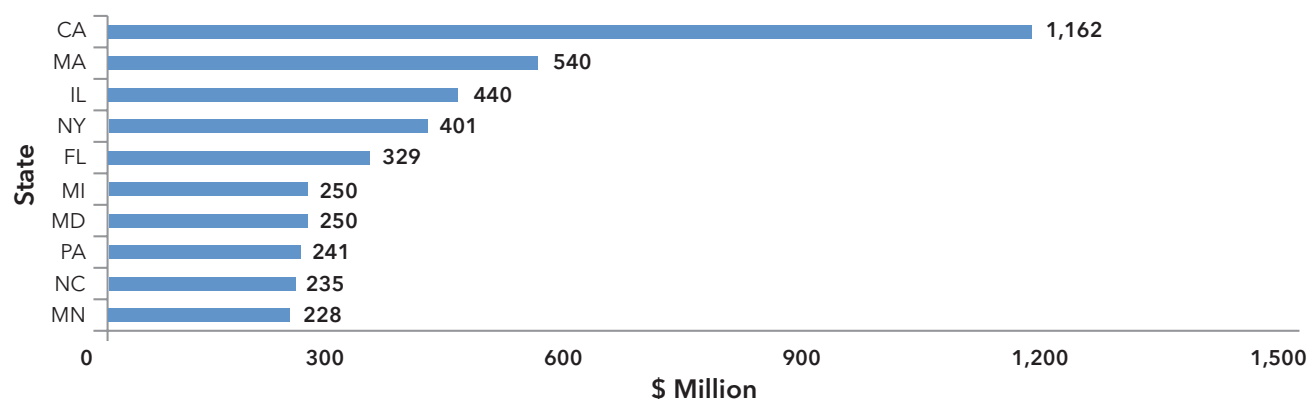
Table 2 shows energy efficiency program expenditures of more than \$7.2 billion in the United States in 2017, marking the fourth year in a row that energy efficiency program expenditures exceeded \$7 billion. With energy efficiency resource standards in half of all U.S. states and with more than 30 states with regulatory frameworks that support electric company investments in energy efficiency, the Institute for Electric Innovation (IEI) believes that expenditures are likely to exceed \$9 billion by 2025.

The electric power industry, encompassing investor-owned electric companies, public power utilities, electric cooperatives, and federal utilities, is the largest provider of energy efficiency programs in the United States, with program-related expenditures of \$6.5 billion, comprising 90 percent of expenditures nationwide. Third-party administrators deliver the remaining 10 percent.

Table 2. U.S. Customer-Funded Energy Efficiency Expenditures (2008-2017)

Year	Energy Efficiency Expenditure	Electric Power Industry	Third-Party Administrator	Electric Power Industry 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%
2012	\$5,861,218,593	\$5,244,287,814	\$616,930,779	89%	3%
2013	\$6,440,303,000	\$5,811,865,000	\$628,438,000	90%	10%
2014	\$7,285,637,000	\$6,589,178,000	\$696,459,000	90%	13%
2015	\$7,232,937,000	\$6,490,523,000	\$742,414,000	90%	-1%
2016	\$7,513,376,000	\$6,613,805,000	\$899,571,000	88%	4%
2017	\$7,245,596,000	\$6,524,207,000	\$721,389,000	90%	-4%

Figure 5 shows the 10 states with the largest 2017 energy efficiency expenditures. These 10 states accounted for 56 percent of U.S. energy efficiency expenditures in 2017. California leads the states with \$1.16 billion in expenditures, with Massachusetts second and Illinois third.

Figure 5. 2017 Energy Efficiency Expenditures – Top 10 States

Though expenditures at the national level dropped slightly in 2017, three states increased their energy efficiency program expenditures by 50 percent or more relative to 2016—Delaware, Illinois, and New Hampshire.

To provide some sense of the relative magnitude of spending, it is important to consider spending on energy efficiency in both absolute terms and in relation to the state's share of the nation's total population and electricity consumption. Table 3 shows 2017 energy efficiency expenditures, population by state, and the state's relative share of U.S. energy efficiency expenditures, population, and electricity consumption.

Six states—California, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont—have 2017 energy efficiency expenditure shares that are at least double their share of U.S. electricity consumption. Energy efficiency programs in these states have delivered substantial cumulative energy savings, thus lowering the per-capita consumption of electricity. This is reflected in the fact that, in these six states, the percent of U.S. electricity consumption is lower than the percent of U.S. population.

Table 3. Summary of U.S. Customer-Funded Energy Efficiency Efforts by State

State	2017 Energy Efficiency Expenditures (\$Millions)	Population (2017 U.S. Census)	% of Total 2017 U.S. Energy Efficiency Expenditures	% of U.S. Population	% of 2017 U.S. Electricity Consumption
AK	\$0.1	739,795	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
AL	\$48.1	4,874,747	0.7%	1.5%	2.3%
AR	\$112.7	3,004,279	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%
AZ	\$125.7	7,016,270	1.7%	2.2%	2.1%
CA	\$1,162.1	39,536,653	16.0%	12.1%	6.9%
CO	\$62.8	5,607,154	0.9%	1.7%	1.5%
CT	\$157.1	3,588,184	2.2%	1.1%	0.8%
DC	\$15.6	693,972	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
DE	\$12.1	961,939	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
FL	\$329.2	20,984,400	4.5%	6.4%	6.3%
GA	\$57.0	10,429,379	0.8%	3.2%	3.6%
HI	\$33.8	1,427,538	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
IA	\$171.5	3,145,711	2.4%	1.0%	1.3%
ID	\$28.9	1,716,943	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
IL	\$440.1	12,802,023	6.1%	3.9%	3.7%
IN	\$115.9	6,666,818	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%
KS	\$9.9	2,913,123	0.1%	0.9%	1.1%
KY	\$91.7	4,454,189	1.3%	1.4%	2.0%
LA	\$16.6	4,684,333	0.2%	1.4%	2.4%
MA	\$540.0	6,859,819	7.5%	2.1%	1.4%
MD	\$249.8	6,052,177	3.4%	1.9%	1.6%
ME	\$31.1	1,335,907	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
MI	\$250.4	9,962,311	3.5%	3.1%	2.7%
MN	\$228.2	5,576,606	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%
MO	\$110.7	6,113,532	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%
MS	\$33.0	2,984,100	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%

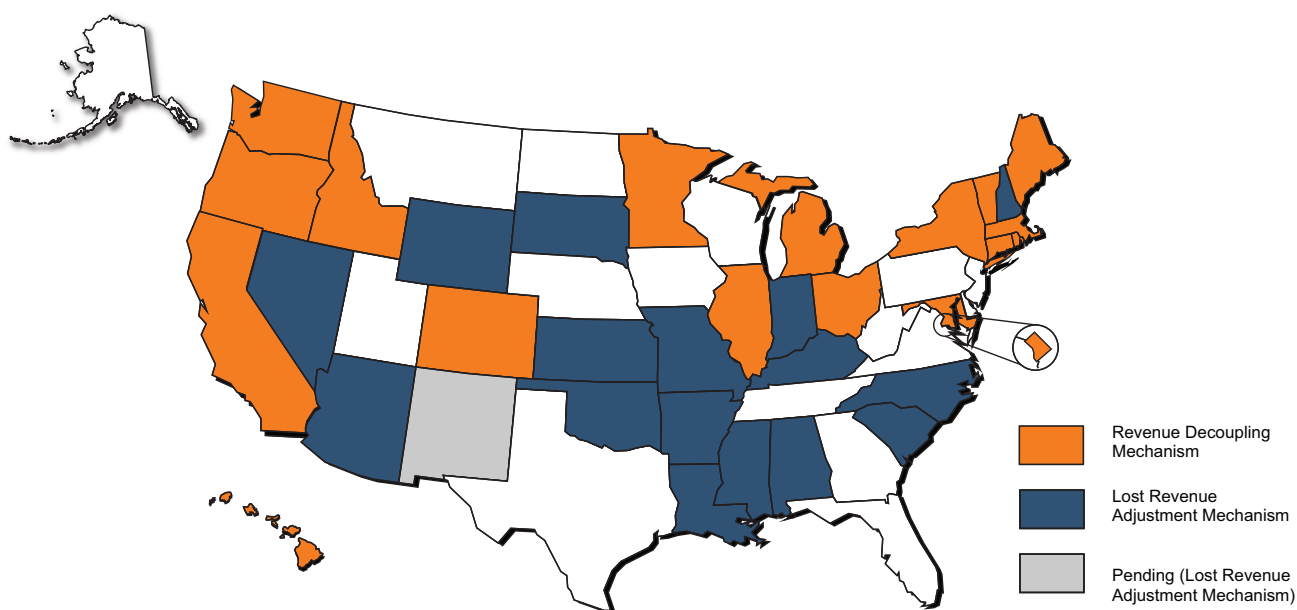
State	2017 Energy Efficiency Expenditures (\$Millions)	Population (2017 U.S. Census)	% of Total 2017 U.S. Energy Efficiency Expenditures	% of U.S. Population	% of 2017 U.S. Electricity Consumption
MT	\$15.1	1,050,493	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
NC	\$234.9	10,273,419	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%
ND	\$21.9	755,393	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
NE	\$27.2	1,920,076	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
NH	\$26.6	1,342,795	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
NJ	\$212.6	9,005,644	2.9%	2.8%	2.0%
NM	\$43.7	2,088,070	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
NV	\$47.6	2,998,039	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%
NY	\$401.3	19,849,399	5.5%	6.1%	3.9%
OH	\$212.4	11,658,609	2.9%	3.6%	3.9%
OK	\$95.2	3,930,864	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%
OR	\$157.7	4,142,776	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%
PA	\$241.4	12,805,537	3.3%	3.9%	3.8%
RI	\$83.9	1,059,639	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
SC	\$202.6	5,024,369	2.8%	1.5%	2.1%
SD	\$9.9	869,666	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
TN	\$40.6	6,715,984	0.6%	2.1%	2.6%
TX	\$175.3	28,304,596	2.4%	8.7%	10.8%
UT	\$57.7	3,101,833	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
VA	\$42.2	8,470,020	0.6%	2.6%	3.0%
VT	\$71.2	623,657	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%
WA	\$226.6	7,405,743	3.1%	2.3%	2.5%
WI	\$139.1	5,795,483	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
WV	\$14.3	1,815,857	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
WY	\$10.2	579,315	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Total	\$7,245.6	325,719,178			

ENERGY EFFICIENCY REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

The regulatory environment in each state is a major factor in determining the size of customer-funded energy efficiency programs. Three regulatory mechanisms are critical for aligning incentives for electric companies to treat demand-side resources as financial equivalents to supply-side investments: direct cost recovery, fixed-cost recovery, and performance incentives.

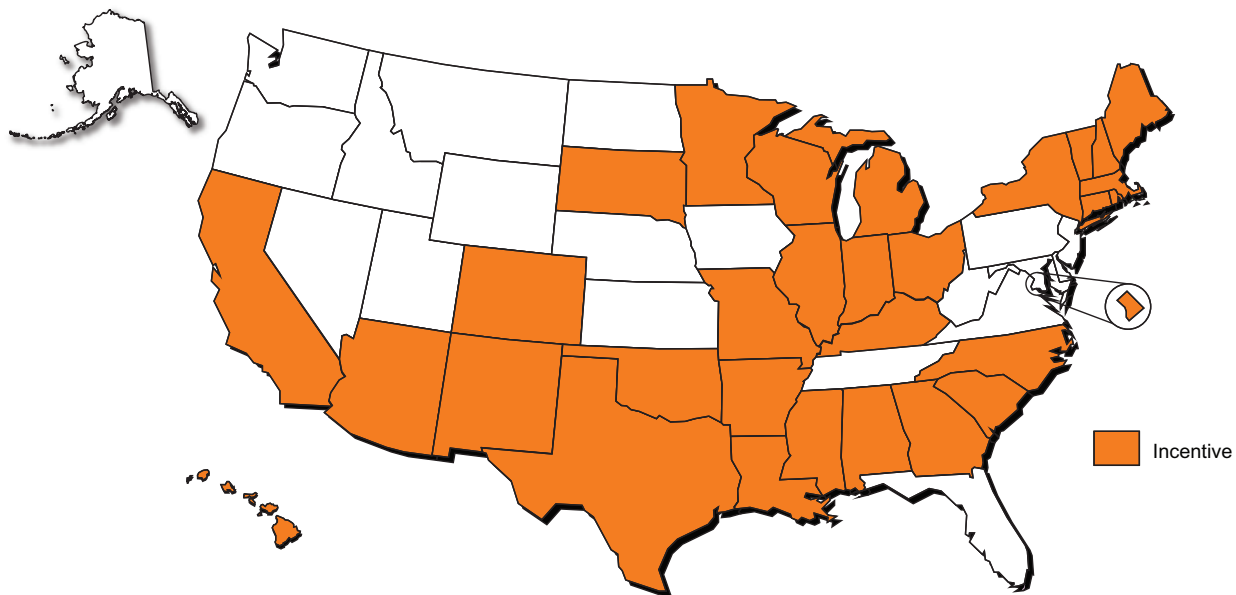
- Direct cost recovery refers to regulator-approved mechanisms for the recovery of costs related to the administration of the efficiency program; implementation costs such as marketing; and the actual cost of product rebates and mid-stream product buy-downs. Such costs are recovered through regulatory rate reviews, system benefits charges, and tariff rider/surcharges.
- Fixed-cost recovery refers to decoupling and lost revenue adjustment mechanisms that assist the electric company in recovering the marginal revenue associated with fixed operating costs. Fixed costs include transmission, distribution, and ancillary services and customer-specific services such as metering and billing. Legacy ratemaking practices tie the recovery of fixed costs to volumetric consumption based on an assumed level of energy sales. The purpose of energy efficiency programs is to reduce the consumption of electricity; decoupling and lost revenue adjustment mechanisms allow for timely recovery of fixed costs. Figure 6 shows fixed-cost recovery mechanisms by state.

Figure 6. Lost Revenue & Decoupling Mechanisms – by State



- Performance incentives reward electric companies for achieving certain energy efficiency program goals and, in some cases, impose a penalty for performance below the agreed-upon goals. Performance incentives allow electric companies to earn a return on their investment in energy efficiency, similar to the return on supply-side investments. Figure 7 shows performance incentives by state.

Figure 7. Performance Incentives – by State



- Over the past several years, state regulatory frameworks have changed significantly in support of energy efficiency programs. Since the last IEI report (December 2017), several states have updated their regulatory frameworks. Table 4 shows that 34 states allow for some type of fixed-cost recovery (either decoupling or a lost revenue adjustment mechanism) and 32 states have performance incentives. In addition, 27 states have enacted long-term (3+ years) energy efficiency savings targets known as Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS).⁸

Table 4. Summary of State Regulatory Frameworks in 2018

Energy Efficiency Incentive Mechanisms		Number of States	Pending
Fixed-Cost Recovery Mechanisms	Lost Revenue Recovery	16	1
	Revenue Decoupling	18	0
Performance Incentives		32	0
Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS)		27	0

8. American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy. The 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard. October 2018.

CONCLUSION

The role of energy efficiency as a resource continues to expand in the nation's energy mix. Electric companies continue to innovate and pursue strategies that ensure energy efficiency is a smart business solution that delivers broad-based benefits to customers. By taking a portfolio approach, electric companies are offering easily accessible tried and true programs, such as high-efficiency lighting and HVAC tune ups, to an increasing share of customers, while also increasingly offering programs that achieve deep, comprehensive energy savings in homes and buildings, by leveraging data, price signals, and connected technologies to manage energy.

At the national level, 2017 was another strong year in terms of energy savings and expenditures. However, a closer look at the state and regional levels shows the profound effect of state policy on the industry and the ability for electric companies to deliver consistent energy efficiency services and products to customers. For states in the Midwest and Southeast, legislative and regulatory decisions produced a mix of gains and setbacks. Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states largely saw advancements in both state policy goals and program funding. Western states delivered nearly 40 percent of the 198 TWh saved in the nation.

IEI believes that energy efficiency expenditures and savings will continue to grow over the next decade as long as participation in energy efficiency programs remains an easy option for customers. The key issue facing energy efficiency programs and the industry as a whole is whether electric companies, technology companies, and regulators can collaborate to help customers take advantage of new service offerings and unlock value. The regulatory frameworks that support electric company investments in energy efficiency programs have proven successful and will remain foundational for the next generation of energy efficiency programs and services.

METHODOLOGY

There is diversity in how electric companies estimate and report energy efficiency savings, largely influenced by filing requirements of their respective regulatory bodies. Not all electric companies maintain energy efficiency 'aggregate' or 'annual' program results. In fact, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) tracks and publishes only 'incremental' and 'lifecycle' impacts. Incremental savings only capture the impacts of new programs and new participants in existing programs for a one-year period (e.g., 2017). Lifecycle savings extend incremental savings over the anticipated useful life of the energy efficiency investment.

Electric companies may report energy impacts in 'net' or 'gross' terms. Gross savings are defined as the total change in energy consumption that results from program-promoted actions taken by program participants regardless of the extent or nature of program influence on their actions. Net savings are defined as the change in energy consumption attributable only to the energy efficiency program efforts, separating out exogenous influences on energy consumption, such as customer self-interest, program free riders, and program spillover. This report primarily includes gross energy savings.

To account for differences across the collected information, IEI employs a simple calculation to develop an aggregate estimate of energy savings in 2017. First, a basic decay rate is applied to 2016 aggregate energy savings by major census region to approximate the effect of past program measures reaching the end of their useful life. Second, 2017 incremental savings by region are added.

- 2017 aggregate energy savings equals 2016 aggregate energy savings by region, less the product of the decay rate, plus 2017 incremental savings.

DATA, LIMITATIONS, AND INTERPRETATIONS

Information on program expenditures, impacts, and budgets are in calendar year format. In 2018, the EIA released customer-funded electric efficiency program savings and expenditures data for 2017. This dataset covers 605 companies in the United States—595 electric and combined electric and natural gas companies and 10 third-party energy efficiency administrators. From this dataset and past IEI survey efforts, IEI estimated energy savings in 2017.

We encourage participation from all energy efficiency program administrators, their staff, and the respective state commissions. We kindly request that comments or questions regarding the findings contained in this report be sent to Adam Cooper, Senior Director, Research and Strategy at IEI, acooper@edisonfoundation.net.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS - STATE DETAILS

The table below lists the states with lost revenue, decoupling, and/or performance incentives in place and cites the relevant regulatory order or decision.

State	Decoupling	Lost Revenue Adjustment	Performance Incentives	References
AL		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Docket 31045 Performance Incentive: Docket 31045
AR		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Decision #73183, #75558, #75742 (addendum) and #76058, Docket E-01345A-11-0224 Performance Incentive: Docket 08-137-U, Order No. 15; Docket 13-002-U, Order No. 43
AZ		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Decision #73183, #75558, #75742 (addendum) and #76058, Docket E-01345A-11-0224 Performance Incentive: Docket No. E- 01345A-05-0816 (Decision 67744), Docket No. E- 01933A-12-0291 (Decision 73912), Docket No. E-0 1 345A- 12-0224 1 (Decision 74406)
CA	✓		✓	Decoupling: Code Sec. 9, section 739(3) and Sec. 10, section 739.10, as amended by A.B. XI 29; Decisions 98-03-063 and 07-09-043 Performance Incentive: R. 12-01-005; Decision 13.09.023
CO	✓		✓	Decoupling: Proceeding Number 16A-0546E, Decision No. C17-0557 Performance Incentive: Proceeding No. 13A-0686EG, Decision No. C14-0731
CT	✓		✓	Decoupling: Public Act No. 13-298; Docket No. 12-08-11; Docket No. 13-03-02; Docket NO. 14-05-06; DOCKET NO. 16-06-04 Performance Incentive: Dockets 07-10-03; 08-10-03; 09-10-03
DC	✓		✓	Decoupling: PSC Order 1053-E-549; PSC Order 1053, Case No. 15556 Performance Incentive: Section 202 of the DC Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008
GA			✓	Performance Incentive: Docket & Order 36499
HI	✓		✓	Decoupling: Docket 2008-0274 Order dated Aug.31, 2010; Docket 2013-0141 Performance Incentive: Docket 2009-0029, Order 23258; Docket 2007-0323, Order 23681
ID	✓			Decoupling: Case No. IPC-E-04-15, Order No. 30267; Case No. IPC-E-09-28, Order No. 31063; Case No. IPC-E-11-19, Order No. 32505, Order No. 32731
IL	✓		✓	Decoupling: SB 2814 Performance Incentive: SB 2814

State	Decoupling	Lost Revenue Adjustment	Performance Incentives	References
IN		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Cause No. 43827; Cause No. 43955; SB 340; SB 412; Dockets 43966, 44841, 44792, 44634 Performance Incentive: Administrative Code, Title 170, Art. 4; Cause Numbers 43955, 43912, 43960, 44497, 44495, 44486, 44634
KS		✓		Lost Revenue: Docket No. 10-WSEE-775-TAR; Docket No. 12-GIMX-337-GIV
KY		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Statute Ch. 278, Title 285; Case No. 2016-00281 Performance Incentive: Rev. Stat. 278.285(1)(c); Docket 2008-00473; 2007-00477; Docket No. 2016-00382
LA		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Docket R-31106 Performance Incentive: Docket R-31106
MA	✓		✓	Decoupling: Docket 07-50; Docket 09-39; DPU 07-50-A Performance Incentive: Docket 04-11, Order 98-100; Order 11-120A
MD	✓			Decoupling: SB 205 (2008); PSC Case No. 9093; Order 81518, Case No. 9153; Case No. 9154; Case No. 9155; Case No. 9156; Case No. 9157; Case No. 9494
ME	✓		✓	Decoupling: Docket No. 2013-00168; 35-A MRSA, section 3195, subsection 3195 (1)(A) Performance Incentive: Docket No. 2013-00168; 35-A MRSA, section 3195, subsection 3195 (1)(A)
MI	✓		✓	Decoupling: PA 342 Performance Incentive: PA 295 (2008); U-15806
MN	✓		✓	Decoupling: Docket No. 13-868; Docket No. 15-826 Performance Incentive: Docket CI-08-133; Statute 216B.241
MO		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: SB 376; Case EO-2015-0055, Case No. EO-2015-0240, Case No. EO-2015-0241 Performance Incentive: Case Numbers EO-2012-0166; ER 2012-0175; EO-2015-0085; EO 2015-0241
MS		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Docket No. 2010-AD-2 Performance Incentive: Docket No. 2010-AD-3
MT			✓	Performance Incentive: Code 69-3-712
NC		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Docket E-2, Sub 931; Docket No. E-7, Sub 1105; Docket No. E212, Sub 536 Performance Incentive: Docket No. E-7, Sub 1032; Docket No. E-2, Sub 931 (Order dated January 20, 2015); Docket No. E-22, Sub 464 (Order dated May 7, 2015)
NH		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Docket No. 15-137, Order No 25932 Performance Incentive: Docket DE 12-262, Order No. 25,569

State	Decoupling	Lost Revenue Adjustment	Performance Incentives	References
NM			✓	Performance Incentive: Case No. 16-00096-UT (PNM), Case No. 16-00110-UT (SPS); Case No. 16-00185-UT (EPE)
NV		✓		Lost Revenue: PUC Docket 12-12030; Docket 14-10018
NY	✓		✓	Decoupling: Cases 03-E-0640, 07-E-0949, 07-E-0523 Performance Incentive: Commission Opinion No. 89-29, Case 14-M-0110; Case 15-M-0252
OH	✓		✓	Decoupling: ORC 4928.143(B)(2)(h); ORC 4928.66; ORC 4901:1-39-07; Case No. 11-3549-EL-SSO; Case No. 11-0351-EL-AIR; Case No. 14-841-EL-SSO; Case No. 11-5905-EL-RDR Performance Incentive: Statute OAC 4901:1-39-07; Docket 08-920-EL-SSO; Docket 11-4393-EL-RDR
OK		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Cause No. PUD 200800059, Order 556179; Cause No. PUD 200700449 (ID No. 3710105, April 8, 2008) Performance Incentive: Cause No. PUD 200700449, Order 555302; Cause No. PUD 200800059, Order 556179
OR	✓			Decoupling: Order 16-359; Docket UE 306
RI	✓		✓	Decoupling: R.I.G.L. 39-1-27.7.1; Docket No. 4206, Order 20745 Performance Incentive: Docket 3635, Order 18152; Docket No. 4527; Docket No. 4366
SC		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Docket 2008-251-E Performance Incentive: Title 58. Public Utilities, Services And Carriers, Chapter 37, Energy Supply and Efficiency; Dockets 2007-358-E, 2008-251-E, 2009-261-E
SD		✓	✓	Lost Revenue: Dockets EL11-012; GE10-001; EL11-002; EL11-013; GE12-001 Performance Incentive: Docket Nos. EL-07-015, GE10-001, GE09-001
TX			✓	Performance Incentive: PUC of Texas Substantial Rule 25.181(h); CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric 2016 Energy Plan & Report
VT	✓		✓	Decoupling: Dockets 7175, 7176, 7336 Performance Incentive: Contract 0337956, Attachment C; Efficiency Vermont Triennial Plan 2015-2017
WA	✓			Decoupling: Docket UE-140188 ; Docket UE-121373; Docket UE-152253
WI			✓	Performance Incentive: Docket 6680-UR-114
WY		✓		Lost Revenue: Docket No. 200004-65-ET-06

About the Institute for Electric Innovation

The Institute for Electric Innovation focuses on advancing the adoption and application of new technologies that will strengthen and transform the energy grid. IEI's members are the investor-owned electric companies that represent about 70 percent of the U.S. electric power industry. The membership is committed to an affordable, reliable, secure, and clean energy future.

IEI promotes the sharing of information, ideas, and experiences among regulators, policy makers, technology companies, thought leaders, and the electric power industry. IEI also identifies policies that support the business case for the adoption of cost-effective technologies.

IEI is governed by a Management Committee of electric industry Chief Executive Officers. In addition, IEI has a Strategy Committee made up of senior electric industry executives and a select group of technology companies on its Technology Partner Roundtable.

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The Edison Foundation is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization dedicated to bringing the benefits of electricity to families, businesses, and industries worldwide. Furthering Thomas Alva Edison's spirit of invention, the Foundation works to encourage a greater understanding of the production, delivery, and use of electric power to foster economic progress; to ensure a safe and clean environment; and to improve the quality of life for all people. The Edison Foundation provides knowledge, insight, and leadership to achieve its goals through research, conferences, grants, and other outreach activities.



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