



Summary of Ratepayer-Funded Electric Efficiency Impacts, Expenditures, and Budgets

*IEE Brief
Updated January 2011*



INSTITUTE FOR
Electric Efficiency

*Advancing energy-efficiency and
demand response among electric utilities.*

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INTRODUCTION

In mid-2010 the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE), in coordination with the Institute for Electric Efficiency (IEE) and the American Gas Association (AGA), collected industry-wide data on ratepayer-funded energy impacts, expenditures, and budgets for energy efficiency programs from utility and non-utility administrators in the U.S. and Canada. The full results of this joint data collection were released by CEE in December 2010 (www.cee1.org).

This IEE report is focused on U.S. electric efficiency results based on information from 195 organizations – 167 electric and combined utilities, 11 non-utility energy efficiency (EE) administrators, and 17 organizations that declined to release their data at the organizational level. For information on Canadian electric efficiency results and/or gas utility efficiency information please reference the most recent CEE report.

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS INCLUDE:

- U.S. ratepayer-funded electric efficiency budgets totaled over \$5.4 billion in 2010, a 24 percent increase over 2009.
- Electric utilities are by far the largest providers of EE in the U.S., with utility budgets comprising 88 percent of the total ratepayer-funded electric efficiency budget nationwide.
- Given the current political landscape, IEE believes that ratepayer funded electric efficiency budgets are highly likely to reach or exceed \$12 billion by 2020. In fact, if the average annual growth rate of electric efficiency budgets from 2010-2020 is one-third the rate observed from 2007-2010, the \$12.4 billion high case scenario of a recent LBNL report will be realized.¹
- The 2010 budgets for six states are more than double their 2009 budgets – Kansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Over the next 10 years, as different states develop new and, in some cases, first time programs, we can expect many new states to become leaders in energy efficiency.
- Reported 2009 electric efficiency expenditures increased by approximately \$375 million, an 11 percent increase from 2008 levels. In 13 states, 2009 electric efficiency expenditures more than doubled from their 2008 levels.

¹ The Shifting Landscape of Ratepayer-Funded Energy Efficiency in the U.S. LBNL – 2258E. October 2009.

- Six states have 2010 electric efficiency budgets that are at least double their share of U.S. electricity consumption—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In contrast, eleven states have 2010 electric efficiency budgets that are no greater than half their share of U.S. electricity consumption—Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming.
- Overall, EE programs saved over 85 TWh in 2008, enough to power approximately 7.4 million U.S. homes for one year, and avoided the generation of 61 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.² Electric efficiency savings were achieved at an average cost of 3.983 cents per kWh saved in 2008.
- Overall, EE programs saved over 92 TWh in 2009, enough to power over 8 million U.S. homes for one year, and avoided the generation of 66 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.³ Electric efficiency savings were achieved at an average cost of 4.056 cents per kWh saved in 2009.
- IEE projects 2010 total electric savings from ratepayer-funded electric efficiency programs to meet or exceed 100 TWh.⁴
- 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.

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

³ Ibid.

⁴ Note: This projection is internally derived and assumes equal or greater participation in the survey administered by CEE along with realized 2010 expenditures equal to or exceeding 2010 budgets.

ELECTRIC EFFICIENCY BUDGETS INCREASE IN 2010

As shown in Table 1, based on the CEE/IEE database, U.S. ratepayer-funded electric efficiency budgets totaled over \$5.4 billion in 2010 – including energy efficiency (EE), demand response (DR), and evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) – a 24 percent increase over 2009 budgets. *Electric utilities are by far the largest providers of EE in the U.S., with budgets comprising between 85 percent and 89 percent of the total electric efficiency budget nationwide.*

Table 1: U.S. Ratepayer-Funded Electric Efficiency Budgets (2007-2010)

Electric Efficiency 2007-2010 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%

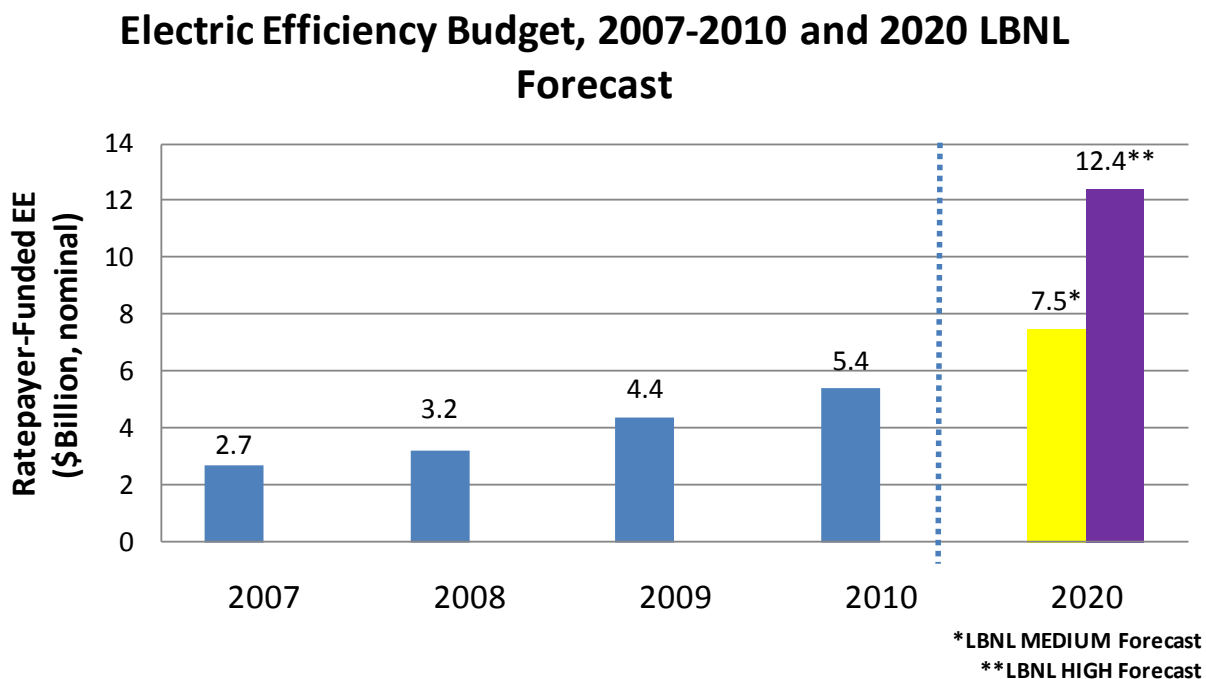
Source: CEE (2010)

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

From 2007 to 2010 the average annual growth rate for electric efficiency budgets was approximately 25 percent (see Figure 1). The rapid rate of growth is partly due to the fact that CEE receives responses from more administrators each year, but this is also indicative of the recent dramatic increase in budgets for energy efficiency as a result of new state regulatory policies supporting ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs as well as new state energy efficiency goals and targets. A recent report by LBNL forecasts \$12.4 billion in ratepayer funded electric efficiency by 2020 under its “high case” scenario (see Figure 1). *Given the current political landscape, IEE believes that ratepayer funded electric efficiency budgets are highly likely to reach or exceed \$12 billion by 2020. In fact, if the average annual growth rate of electric efficiency budgets from 2010-2020 is one-third the rate observed from 2007-2010, the high case scenario will be realized.*⁵

⁵ The Shifting Landscape of Ratepayer-Funded Energy Efficiency in the U.S. LBNL – 2258E. October 2009.

Figure 1: U.S. Electric Efficiency Budgets (2007-2010) and 2020 LBNL Forecast



Source: CEE (2010), LBNL (2009)

As shown in Table 2, the 2010 budgets for six states are more than double their 2009 budgets – Kansas, Mississippi, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. *This is due in part to state regulatory policies supporting utility energy efficiency investments. Hence, over the next 10 years, as different states develop new and, in some cases, first time programs, we can expect many new states to become leaders in energy efficiency.*

Energy efficiency investments in the six states with 2010 budgets more than double their 2009 budgets will occur in areas that consume roughly 15 percent of all electricity in the U.S.⁶ In most of these states, a major source of electricity generation is coal. *The increases in electric efficiency budgets will help these states reduce their carbon footprint.*

⁶ Energy Information Administration, Form 861, Retail Sales of Electricity by State by Sector by Provider

Table 2: Size of 2010 Electric Efficiency Budget Relative to 2009 Budget

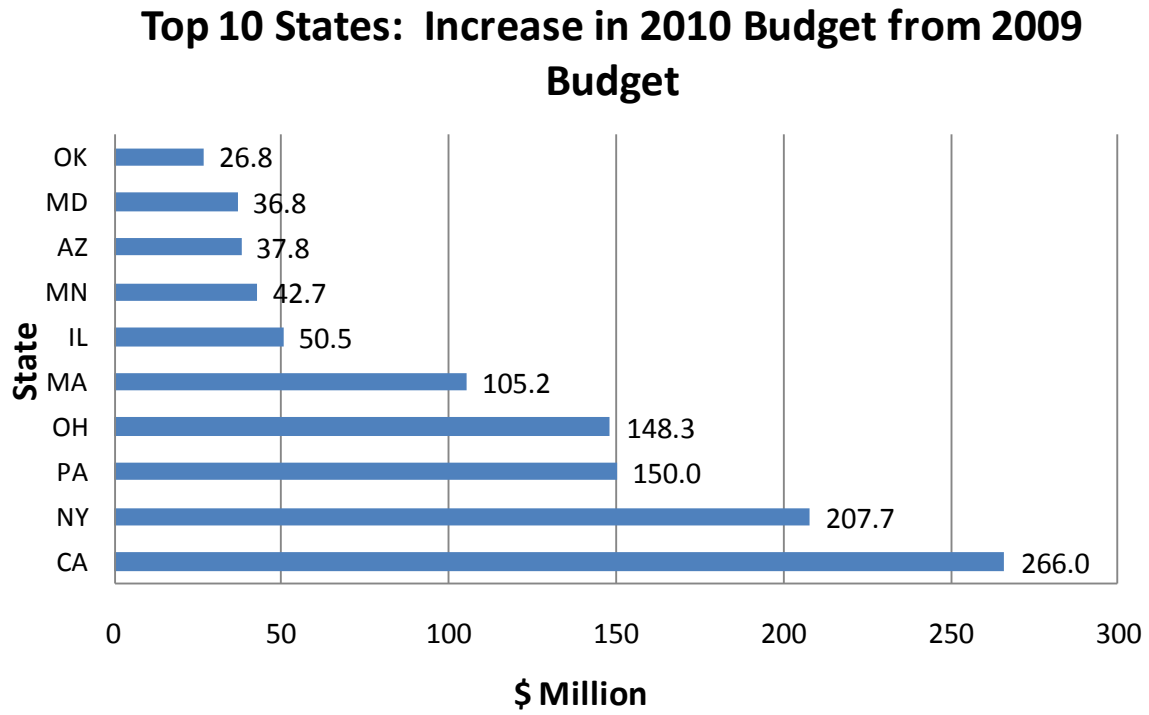
Size of 2010 Budget Change Relative to 2009 Budget							
Percent Change	<0%	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%	>100%
# of States	8	13	5	5	7	1	6
State(s)	CO HI IN ME NJ SD TN WI	CT FL GA IA NC NH NV *Pacific NW TX VT	CA MI NM RI UT	AL KY MA MD NY	AR AZ IL MN NE SC WY	MO	KS MS OH OK PA VA

Source: CEE(2010), *Pacific NW is the sum of Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA), Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington state program efforts

Eight states reported a reduction in 2010 budgets relative to 2009 budgets. However, the overall increase in 2010 budgets relative to 2009 budgets is a robust 24 percent. *Some states are still experiencing the effects of the recession but the overall funding commitment to electric efficiency programs and the overall direction of change remains significant and positive.*

Figure 2 lists the ten states with the largest increase in 2010 budgets above 2009 levels. Included in this list are perennial leaders such as California, Massachusetts, and New York as well as several Midwestern states—Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania—that are taking large strides to advance electric efficiency.

Figure 2: Top 10 States: Increase in 2010 Electric Efficiency Budget Relative to 2009



Source: CEE (2010)

MODEST GROWTH IN 2009 ELECTRIC EFFICIENCY EXPENDITURES

Table 3 shows aggregate electric efficiency program expenditures of \$3.8 billion in the U.S. in 2009, based on a combination of electric utilities and non-utility administrators with electric utilities responsible for \$3.3 billion, or 88 percent of all expenditures. The reported 2009 electric efficiency expenditures increased by approximately \$380 million, an 11 percent increase from 2008 levels. *IEE believes that the recession caused households and businesses to delay some investments in energy efficiency and anticipates 2010 expenditures to track closely with reported 2010 budgets.*

Table 3: U.S. Ratepayer-Funded Electric Efficiency Expenditures (2008-2009)

Electric Efficiency 2008-2009 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	\$3,317,900,483	\$458,110,923	88%	11%

Source: CEE (2010)

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

Both CEE and U.S. DOE's Energy Information Administration develop annual energy efficiency expenditure figures and neither the CEE nor the EIA database includes all EE administrators; each database is based on voluntary reporting. 2008 is the last year for which both CEE and EIA have electric utility reported expenditures and the figures reported by each organization are very similar, indicating that the databases have similar (but not complete) coverage of the overall ratepayer-funded EE landscape in the U.S.⁷

⁷ CEE reported 2008 expenditures of \$3.009 billion; EIA reported 2008 expenditures of \$3.189 billion (EIA Form 861, File 3)

Table 4: Size of 2009 Electric Efficiency Expenditure Relative to 2008 Expenditure

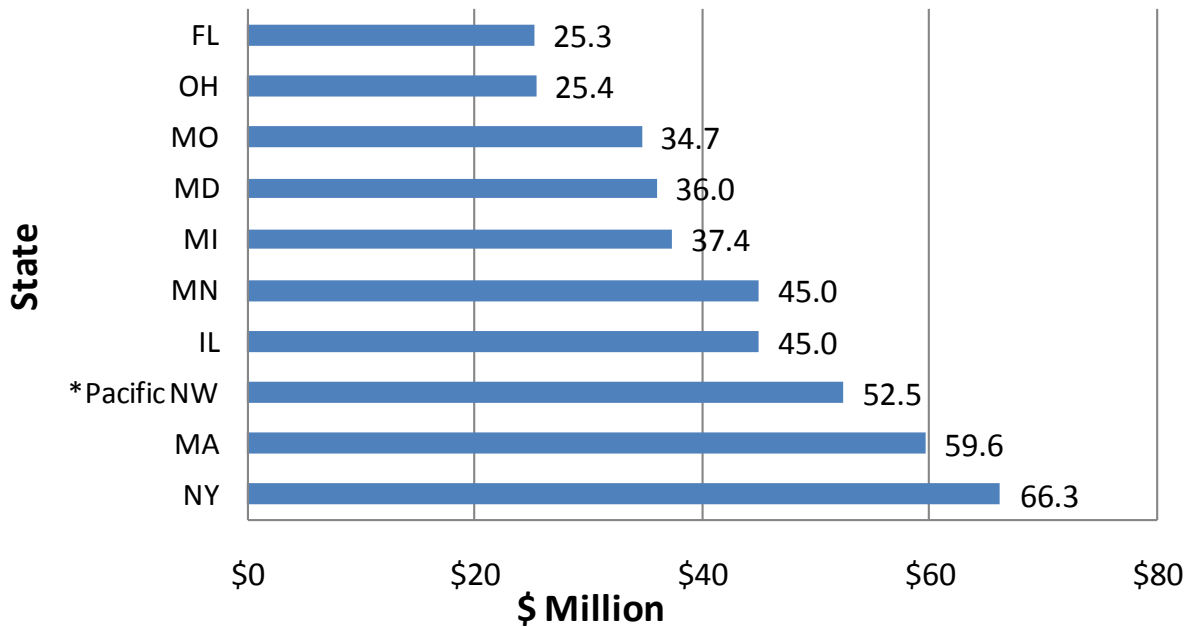
Size of 2009 Expenditure Change Relative to 2008 Expenditure							
Percent Change	<0%	0-20%	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100%	>100%
# of States	9	9	5	4	4	1	13
State(s)	CA CT GA HI ME NJ SD TN VT	FL NH NV *Pacific NW TX WI	AL AZ IA IN NY	CO MA NC SC	MN NM RI UT	MD	AR IL KS KY MI MO MS NE OH OK PA VA WY

Source: CEE (2010), *Pacific NW is the sum of BPA, NEEA, ID, MT, OR, WA program efforts

Table 4 and Figure 3 represent how 2009 electric efficiency expenditures changed relative to 2008 expenditures. In 13 states, 2009 electric efficiency expenditures more than doubled from their 2008 levels. In 2009, Midwestern states increased electric efficiency spending significantly and this will likely continue given 2010 budgets. The doubling of electric efficiency expenditures in these 13 states has meaningful impacts on the long-run demand for electricity because these areas consume approximately 30 percent of all electricity in the U.S. Figure 3 lists the 10 states with the largest increase in 2009 electric efficiency expenditures above 2008 levels. Included in this list are some new “faces” in energy efficiency.

Figure 3: Top 10 States: Increase in 2009 Electric Efficiency Expenditures Relative to 2008

Top 10 States: Increase in 2009 Expenditure from 2008 Expenditure



Source: CEE (2010), *Pacific NW is the sum of BPA, NEEA, ID, MT, OR, WA

Anecdotal evidence of the recession’s impact on electric efficiency expenditures can be drawn from a comparison of expenditure to budget ratios. In 2008 expenditures actually exceeded projected 2008 budgets by 7 percent, while 2009 expenditures fell approximately 14 percent below the reported 2009 budget, which is atypical for energy efficiency where budgets are typically exhausted. However, expenditures still increased by \$380 million between 2008 and 2009 even under recessionary pressures. *IEE believes the less than expected growth in 2009 expenditures reflects a temporary condition of risk hedging as short-term conservation efforts on the parts of households and businesses were used as a substitute for long-term investments in efficiency. Sustained gains in the national economy along with improvements in household budgets and business balance sheets will likely lead to substantial electric efficiency expenditures in the years ahead.*

Table 5 shows 2009 electric efficiency expenditures, 2010 electric efficiency budgets, population by state, and the state's relative share of U.S. electric efficiency budgets, population, and electricity consumption. *In order 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.*

Several relative measures are detailed in Table 5. Of note, six states have 2010 electric efficiency budgets that are at least double their share of U.S. electricity consumption—California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In contrast, eleven states have 2010 electric efficiency budgets that are no greater than half their share of U.S. electricity consumption—Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming.

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

State	2009 Electric Efficiency Expenditures	2010 Electric Efficiency Budgets	2009 Population	% of Total 2010 U.S. EE Budgets	% of U.S. Population	% of U.S. Electricity Consumption (MWh)
AK	--	--	698,473	--	0.2%	0.2%
AL	\$47,169,974	\$63,162,448	4,708,708	1.2%	1.5%	2.4%
AR	\$6,742,757	\$13,601,096	2,889,450	0.3%	0.9%	1.2%
AZ	\$50,762,620	\$95,678,025	6,595,778	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%
CA	\$1,138,196,004	\$1,494,003,210	36,961,664	27.5%	12.1%	7.2%
CO	\$52,671,498	\$78,055,519	5,024,748	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%
CT	\$80,752,767	\$123,179,881	3,518,288	2.3%	1.1%	0.8%
DE	--	--	885,122	--	0.3%	0.3%
DC	--	--	599,657	--	0.2%	0.3%
FL	\$313,906,998	\$316,352,163	18,537,969	5.8%	6.1%	6.1%
GA	\$30,061,269	\$42,052,208	9,829,211	0.8%	3.2%	3.6%
HI	\$23,136,075	\$19,254,136	1,295,178	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
IA	\$103,909,001	\$116,173,077	3,007,856	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%
IL	\$57,501,678	\$116,115,189	12,910,409	2.1%	4.2%	3.9%
IN	\$9,597,981	\$24,277,272	6,423,113	0.4%	2.1%	2.9%
KS	\$11,804,011	\$14,564,807	2,818,747	0.3%	0.9%	1.1%
KY	\$27,124,854	\$41,539,151	4,314,113	0.8%	1.4%	2.5%
LA	--	--	4,492,076	--	1.5%	2.1%
MA	\$179,282,975	\$281,208,587	6,593,587	5.2%	2.2%	1.5%
MD	\$74,073,581	\$113,519,922	5,699,478	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%
ME	\$12,388,485	\$14,208,485	1,318,301	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
MI	\$42,213,415	\$77,950,000	9,969,727	1.4%	3.3%	2.8%

Table 5: Summary of U.S. Ratepayer-Funded Electric Efficiency Efforts, by State (cont.)

State	2009 Electric Efficiency Expenditures	2010 Electric Efficiency Budgets	2009 Population	% of Total 2010 U.S. EE Budgets	% of U.S. Population	% of U.S. Electricity Consumption (MWh)
MN	\$98,506,378	\$110,879,250	5,266,214	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%
MO	\$30,643,428	\$42,143,919	5,987,580	0.8%	2.0%	2.3%
MS	\$10,493,683	\$17,770,204	2,951,996	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%
NC	\$40,127,753	\$85,173,296	9,380,884	1.6%	3.1%	3.5%
ND	--	--	646,844	--	0.2%	0.3%
NE	\$17,042,067	\$20,115,000	1,796,619	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%
NH	\$17,412,852	\$19,162,328	1,324,575	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
NJ	\$104,850,943	\$228,367,569	8,707,739	4.2%	2.8%	2.2%
NM	\$16,215,947	\$24,325,025	2,009,671	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
NV	\$59,681,006	\$58,123,000	2,643,085	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
NY	\$382,528,795	\$600,911,306	19,541,453	11.1%	6.4%	3.9%
OH	\$35,430,060	\$172,368,924	11,542,645	3.2%	3.8%	4.3%
OK	\$7,430,504	\$30,580,188	3,687,050	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%
*Pacific NW	\$331,261,444	\$390,173,647	13,010,642	7.1%	4.2%	4.7%
PA	\$3,967,580	\$150,550,507	12,604,767	2.8%	4.1%	4.0%
RI	\$24,685,530	\$30,599,207	1,053,209	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
SC	\$10,802,065	\$30,814,704	4,561,242	0.6%	1.5%	2.2%
SD	\$47,233	\$158,758	812,383	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
TN	\$24,719,000	\$63,987,085	6,296,254	1.2%	2.1%	2.8%
TX	\$114,699,173	\$120,584,778	24,782,302	2.2%	8.1%	9.3%
UT	\$58,169,410	\$54,250,000	2,784,572	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
VA	\$103,000	\$269,583	7,882,590	0.0%	2.6%	2.9%
VT	\$25,939,361	\$34,079,470	621,760	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
WI	\$98,614,659	\$98,539,717	5,654,774	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%
WV	--	--	1,819,777	--	0.6%	0.9%
WY	\$1,343,592	\$4,265,000	544,270	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	\$3,776,011,046	\$5,433,087,642	306,308,077			

Notes: This database reflects voluntary responses to the CEE survey and is therefore not comprehensive and may not reflect all EE spending/budgets by state. Please see Appendix B for discussion of possible limitations of the database.

Arkansas values include non-survey data provided by Arkansas Public Service Commission

*Pacific NW is the sum of BPA, NEEA, ID, MT, OR, WA

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Based on the CEE/IEE database, Tables 6 and 7 provide aggregate data for 2008 and 2009 electric efficiency savings for energy efficiency program administrators by NERC region.

- Overall, EE programs saved over 85 TWh in 2008, enough to power approximately 7.4 million homes for one year, and avoided the generation of 61 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.⁸ Electric efficiency savings were achieved at an average cost of 3.983 cents per kWh saved in 2008.

Table 6: Aggregate EE Savings (MWh) by U.S. Region (2008)

2008 U.S. Electric Efficiency Impacts (MWh)				
Region	Residential	C&I	Other	Total
MW	2,341,012	10,726,686	40,205	13,107,903
NE	4,255,018	10,002,506	141,735	14,399,260
S	5,678,482	5,527,945	0	11,206,428
W	12,599,099	18,036,465	15,905,255	46,540,819
Total US	24,873,612	44,293,603	16,087,196	85,254,410
Percentage of Total	29%	52%	19%	

Source: CEE

- Overall, EE programs saved over 92 TWh in 2009, enough to power over 8 million homes for one year, and avoided the generation of 66 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.⁹ Electric efficiency savings were achieved at an average cost of 4.056 cents per kWh saved in 2009.

Table 7: Aggregate EE Savings (MWh) by U.S. Region (2009)

2009 U.S. Electric Efficiency Impacts (MWh)				
Region	Residential	C&I	Other	Total
MW	2,337,031	10,044,547	19,184	12,400,762
NE	5,050,557	22,141,611	136,192	27,328,360
S	6,319,342	5,496,083	52,376	11,867,800
W	13,169,859	25,341,323	2,487,741	40,998,924
Total US	26,876,789	63,023,563	2,695,493	92,595,845
Percentage of total	29%	68%	3%	

Source: CEE

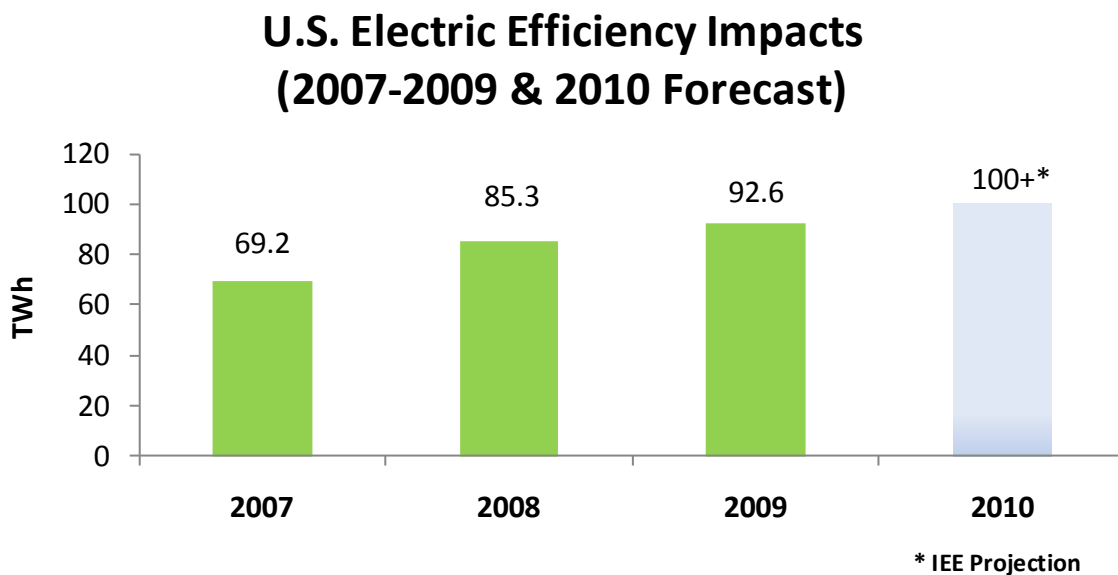
⁸ EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator; <http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/calculator.html>

⁹ Ibid.

Between 2008 and 2009 the gain in aggregate electric efficiency impacts was slightly more than 7 TWh, representing an 8 percent increase in savings. The growth in energy efficiency program spending between 2008 and 2009 along with technological improvements in the products and technologies that are installed to achieve the energy savings are some of the reasons for the increased savings.

As noted previously, 2010 is poised to be a stellar year for ratepayer-funded energy efficiency and demand response programs. As shown in Figure 4, energy efficiency savings are on a growth path. The expected increase in 2010 electric efficiency budgets of roughly \$1 billion (from \$4.4 billion in 2009 to \$5.4 billion in 2010) will continue to transform the ways in which electricity is used by households, businesses, and institutions across the U.S. As presented in Figure 4, IEE projects 2010 total electric savings from ratepayer-funded electric efficiency and demand response programs to meet or exceed 100 TWh.¹⁰

Figure 4: U.S. Electric Efficiency Savings (2007-2009) & IEE 2010 Projection



Source: CEE, IEE

¹⁰ Note: This projection is internally derived and assumes equal or greater participation in the survey administered by CEE along with realized 2010 expenditures equal to or exceeding 2010 budgets.

APPENDIX A

ENERGY EFFICIENCY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory environment in each state is a large factor that determines the size of ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs. Over the past two years, state regulatory frameworks have changed significantly in support of energy efficiency programs. Table 8 indicates whether the current regulatory framework by state allows for some type of fixed cost recovery (either decoupling or a lost revenue adjustment mechanism), or performance incentives. *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 8: Regulatory Framework and 2010 Electric Efficiency Budgets (Sorted by Budget)

Rank	State	2010 Electric Efficiency Budgets	Fixed Cost Recovery		Performance Incentives	Virtual Power Plant
			Decoupling	Lost Revenue Adjustment Mechanism		
1	CA	\$1,494,003,210	Yes		Yes	
2	NY	\$600,911,306	Yes		Yes	
3	*Pacific NW	\$390,173,647	Yes	Yes		
4	FL	\$316,352,163			Yes	
5	MA	\$281,208,587	Yes		Yes	
6	NJ	\$228,367,569	Pending		Yes	
7	OH	\$172,368,924		Yes	Yes	Yes
8	PA	\$150,550,507				
9	CT	\$123,179,881	Yes	Yes	Yes	
10	TX	\$120,584,778			Yes	
11	IA	\$116,173,077			Yes	
12	IL	\$116,115,189				
13	MD	\$113,519,922	Yes			
14	MN	\$110,879,250	Yes		Yes	
15	WI	\$98,539,717	Yes		Yes	
16	AZ	\$95,678,025	Yes		Yes	
17	NC	\$85,173,296		Yes	Yes	Yes
18	CO	\$78,055,519		Yes	Yes	
19	MI	\$77,950,000	Yes		Yes	
20	TN	\$63,987,085				

Table 8: Regulatory Framework and 2010 Electric Efficiency Budgets (cont.)

Rank	State	2010 Electric Efficiency Budgets	Fixed Cost Recovery		Performance Incentives	Virtual Power Plant
			Decoupling	Lost Revenue Adjustment Mechanism		
21	AL	\$63,162,448				
22	NV	\$58,123,000		Yes		
23	UT	\$54,250,000	Pending	Pending	Pending	
24	MO	\$42,143,919				
25	GA	\$42,052,208		Yes	Yes	
26	KY	\$41,539,151		Yes	Yes	
27	VT	\$34,079,470	Yes			
28	SC	\$30,814,704		Yes	Yes	Yes
29	RI	\$30,599,207	Pending		Yes	
30	OK	\$30,580,188		Yes	Yes	
31	NM	\$24,325,025	Pending	Yes	Yes	
32	IN	\$24,277,272	Pending		Yes	Pending
33	NE	\$20,115,000				
34	HI	\$19,254,136	Yes		Yes	
35	NH	\$19,162,328	Pending		Yes	
36	MS	\$17,770,204				
37	KS	\$14,564,807			Yes	
38	ME	\$14,208,485				
39	AR	\$13,601,096		Yes	Yes	
40	WY	\$4,265,000		Yes		
41	VA	\$269,583				
42	SD	\$158,758		Yes	Yes	
43	AK	--				
44	DC	--	Yes			
45	DE	--	Pending			
46	LA	--				
47	ND	--				
48	WV	--				
Total	U.S	\$ 5,433,087,642				

APPENDIX B

DATA AND SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The 2009 CEE survey was sent to 280 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 280 electric administrators that received the survey, 267 were U.S. administrators. CEE received results from 153 electric efficiency program administrators in the U.S.

Respondents were asked to fill out a survey instrument which included questions on the overall organization, 2009 program expenditures, 2009 program impacts (both incremental and annual), 2010 budgets, state regulatory policies related to efficiency, and efficiency products offered. CEE managed all aspects of the survey administration and developed a database using the voluntary responses from the survey. IEE received a final version of the database and post-processed data to construct this report.

In addition to the survey responses, CEE obtained publicly available data and data from state offices on electric efficiency programs for 42 utilities and IEE also received information from commission staff. This non-survey information was incorporated into the database by its respective state, program, and customer class definitions. In total, the results detailed in this report represent the electric efficiency activities of 195 organizations in 45 states. All survey results were voluntarily provided and the total reported figures should be considered conservative given the survey's coverage and response rate.

We encourage participation from all program administrators, their staff, and the respective state commissions. We kindly request that all requests for data revisions, clarifications, and other comments regarding the findings contained in this report be sent to Adam Cooper, Manager, Electric Efficiency, Institute for Electric Efficiency, at acooper@edisonfoundation.net.

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