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**A National Review of
Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Programs designed to help natural gas customers reduce their energy use and costs through increased energy efficiency have existed for over 30 years in some states. Early programs tended to focus on residential customers, especially low-income households. Natural gas programs provided by natural gas utilities and related organizations have grown to serve all types of natural gas customers in a majority of states. The programs are funded by customers through natural gas rates or special purpose fees (generally “public benefits fees”) on customer bills. There are opportunities for improved energy efficiency across the spectrum of customers and technologies using natural gas. Programs may target specific technologies that use natural gas, such as furnaces, water heaters, boilers, and cooking equipment, or they may target the systems and entire facilities that are served by natural gas technologies.

Despite the growth and expansion of natural gas energy efficiency programs, until the late 2000s, there has not been consistent, comprehensive, and regular tracking of these programs. The Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) and the American Gas Association (AGA) began collecting and reporting data on natural gas energy efficiency programs in 2006. To complement this data reporting, ACEEE completed a comprehensive review of state policies and programs addressing natural gas energy efficiency as funded through rates or public benefits fees. The purpose of this report is to examine and summarize these policies and programs to capture a complete national picture of natural gas efficiency programs and to track recent trends in funding, savings, and objectives. We surveyed contacts in each state and the District of Columbia to gather relevant data. We also used annual data gathered by CEE and AGA.

We found that most states have natural gas energy efficiency programs. Utilities or related organizations in 41 states¹ provide some level of ratepayer-funded natural gas energy efficiency programs, either required or offered voluntarily. Thirty-two states require programs by legislation, regulation, or both. Utilities in nine states offer programs voluntarily. Only ten states have no programs in place (this includes states with little or no natural gas service). Of the 40 jurisdictions with programs that responded to the survey, 23 provide utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs to all customer sectors (low-income, residential, commercial, and industrial). Eleven states have programs for all customer sectors except the industrial sector. Four states have programs that serve only low-income customers.

Natural gas energy efficiency programs in a growing number of states are seeking to achieve high energy savings in response to the enactment of energy efficiency resource standards (EERS). These standards establish specific savings targets, typically higher than historical achievements. Twelve states surveyed have specific natural gas EERS in place, and another three states have policies pending enactment.

Utilities are largely responsible for program administration and implementation. In 27 states, utilities alone administer efficiency programs, generally with some type of regulatory oversight. In seven jurisdictions, utilities and some other entity² administer the programs. The utilities alone implement natural gas energy efficiency programs in 13 states. In another 17 states, the utilities partner with other agencies, contractors, community action agencies, state agencies, etc. to implement the programs.

Programs are funded through utility rates. The specific mechanisms by which the money is collected, however, varies by jurisdiction, and sometimes by utility. Utilities generally either include the charges for the natural gas energy efficiency programs in their base rates or place a surcharge on the customers’ utility bills to fund the programs. Sometimes the utilities employ a combination of these funding mechanisms.

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

² Other entities include agencies like New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), the Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO), and a state’s energy office.

Total funding for programs increased rapidly over the past several years. The amount that states budgeted for utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs increased from \$125 million in 2005 to \$942 million in 2010. Energy savings grew rapidly as well. Total annual savings from programs in 2005 were about 89 million therms. In 2010, annual savings reached 529 million therms.³

Trends indicate continued expansion of overall funding for natural gas energy efficiency programs, driven by specific, high savings goals as established through EERS. An initial estimate for 2011 shows total budgets to be about \$1.2 billion nationwide. There is clearly a strong foundation of funding support and program experience upon which to continue to provide natural gas customers—households, businesses, institutions, and industries—programs and associated services that facilitate and enable them to reduce their energy costs through improved energy efficiency. The clear trend is acceleration and expansion of these programs

³ The Energy Information Administration report, "Trends in U.S. Residential Natural Gas Consumption," indicates that the average weather-adjusted natural gas consumption for a residential customer in 2009 was 74 Mcfs, or 761 Therms. See http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/natural_gas/feature_articles/2010/ngtrendsresidcon/ngtrendsresidcon.pdf.

INTRODUCTION

Programs designed to help natural gas customers reduce their energy use and costs through increased energy efficiency have existed for over 30 years in some states. Many of the first customer energy efficiency programs specifically targeted reducing natural gas use through improved efficiency. These were early residential energy efficiency programs, which typically worked to increase insulation levels and reduce air leaks in homes along with installation of high efficiency natural gas furnaces. Many of these early programs specifically addressed the needs of low-income customers who faced difficulties trying to keep up with increasing winter heating costs at times when there were large, rapid increases in natural gas prices. Making energy affordable was a primary objective of many of these early programs.

While the roots of natural gas efficiency programs lie within residential markets, there are now programs serving multiple types of natural gas customers—from homeowners to large industries. There are opportunities for improved energy efficiency across the spectrum of customers and technologies using natural gas. Programs may target specific technologies that use natural gas, such as furnaces, water heaters, boilers and cooking equipment, or they may target the systems and facilities that are served by natural gas technologies. Improving the thermal envelope of buildings is one example of programs that address whole buildings. Reducing the heating demand in a home or business reduces natural gas use and costs for the participating customer.

This report is ACEEE's first comprehensive review of natural gas energy efficiency programs offered by utilities and related non-utility organizations like the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA). It provides a comprehensive look at these programs on both the state and national levels. The primary purpose of this report is to summarize state by state efforts regarding utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs. It complements annual reports initiated in 2006 by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) and the American Gas Association (AGA) that present state and national data on both electric and natural gas energy efficiency programs based on annual surveys of program administrators across North American (Canadian utilities are included).

The objective of this report is to provide state summaries of natural gas energy efficiency programs and policies, particularly focused on program structures, regulations, legislation and funding. The report includes programs funded through utility rates or separate fees paid by utility customers as part of their regular bills. Programs that are funded through state tax revenues or the federal government are excluded from the analysis.

EXISTING RESEARCH AND DATA ON NATURAL GAS ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

A review of energy efficiency programs research indicates that far less attention has been placed on utility-sector natural gas programs compared to the numerous Web sites⁴ and national summaries⁵ that have been written describing the country's electric energy efficiency activity. This is largely due to the rapid growth and implementation of electric "demand-side management" (DSM) by electric utilities in the 1980s into the 1990s. ACEEE research shows that electric DSM program expenditures had reached nearly \$2 billion by the early 1990s. While natural gas utility energy efficiency programs grew in parallel with electric programs, such growth was much smaller and there were no national efforts to compile and track such data as there were for electric programs, principally through the Energy Information Administration. Although the majority of the existing utility-sector energy efficiency summaries have focused on electric

⁴ For example, the Energy Information Administration Form EIA-861 Database at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/eia861.html>, the DSIRE (Database of State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency) funded by the Department of Energy at <http://www.dsireusa.org/>, and ACEEE's State Energy Efficiency Policy Database at <http://www.aceee.org/sector/state-policy>.

⁵ For example, Harrington and Murray (2003), Geller and Schlegel (2008), and Eldridge et al. (2008).

programs, there have been some noteworthy compilations prepared for natural gas programs, which we summarize below.

In January 2006, Suzanne Tegen and Howard Geller of the Southwest Energy Efficiency Project presented the results of an energy efficiency program survey of ten major natural gas utilities in a report *Natural Gas Demand-Side Management Programs: A National Survey*. This report presented an overview of the 2004 natural gas energy efficiency program activity of ten utilities with comprehensive natural gas portfolios. The report itemized and summarized the companies' program spending, spending as a percentage of retail revenues, natural gas energy savings, energy savings as a percentage of natural gas sales, a general description of the types of programs offered, and the cost-effectiveness of the programs. The report concluded that, as of 2004, the leading utilities were spending at least 0.7% of revenues on these programs and were saving 0.5 to 1.0% of their gas sales.

The authors determined that, in most cases, state regulators had either decoupled the utility's gas sales from its revenues or provided an incentive mechanism for program performance. All of the utility program portfolios were reported as cost-effective, with benefit-cost ratios ranging from 1.6 to 5.6. Although these were major utilities with large natural gas energy efficiency programs, the data in the 2006 report was limited by the number of utilities included in the study.

The American Gas Association has completed a number of summaries of natural gas utility efficiency programs (Gant 2008; AGA 2009, 2010, 2011). In 2010, the AGA worked with the Consortium for Energy Efficiency, a nonprofit association of energy efficiency program administrators, state energy offices, research organizations and environmental groups, on a fourth annual report on the natural gas efficiency market. This fourth annual study looked at the 2009 status of the natural gas efficiency market, including expenditures and savings impacts, and presented estimated budgets for 2010. The report also examined regulatory approaches to advancing the natural gas efficiency market. Study results showed that residential natural gas efficiency program participants in the U.S. saved on average nine percent of usage or about 69 therms per year, averaging \$83 in cost saving on their annual energy bill. The study determined that 28 states required that utilities fund natural gas efficiency programs and that eighty-five percent of natural gas efficiency programs provided conservation or energy efficiency activities to low-income customers. AGA's 5th such annual report was published in December 2011 (AGA 2011) and confirms the trends in growth and expansion of natural gas programs across North America.⁶

CEE also produces its own annual report that summarizes budgets, expenditures, and energy savings data for ratepayer-funded natural gas and electric energy efficiency programs. Each annual report provides state by state budget and regional energy savings estimates for ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs in the U.S. and Canada.

CEE's annual industry reports are posted on its Web site at <http://www.cee1.org/ee-pe/AIRindex.php3>. Historically, CEE has reported statewide program *budgets* for its members. But in its most recent annual industry reports (Nevius et al. 2010; CEE 2010), CEE provided actual program *expenditures* for 2008 and 2009 ratepayer-funded energy efficiency programs for CEE members and nonmembers.

Expenditures in the U.S. for the 2008 and 2009 natural gas programs were estimated to be \$564.9 million and \$802.6 million, respectively. CEE reported estimated 2008 energy savings for natural gas programs as 290 million therms and 2009 energy savings as 528.9 million therms.

An ACEEE report, *Compendium of Champions: Chronicling Exemplary Energy Efficiency Programs from Across the U.S.* (York et al. 2008) profiled outstanding natural gas (and electric)

⁶ Data from this latest annual report include 2010 expenditures and 2011 budgets. These data became available too late for us to incorporate fully into our report. We cite selected data from AGA (2011).

utility-sector energy efficiency programs implemented in 2006. The 90 utility programs recognized in this review saved an estimated annual total of 125 million therms. This savings estimate does not reflect a national perspective, however, as it represents only a sample of programs in the U.S.

These sources are valuable contributions to the knowledge base on ratepayer-funded natural gas efficiency programs. This report seeks to supplement and complement these existing documents by presenting state summaries of natural gas energy efficiency programs. Specifically in this report we present:

- state data on annual expenditures and energy savings;
- information on state regulatory policies and administrative approaches; and
- individual profiles for each state summarizing its natural gas energy efficiency program activity.

The result is ACEEE's first effort to create comprehensive information on utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency efforts across the U.S. with individual state summaries and a composite national perspective.

METHODOLOGY

Questionnaires

In an effort to create an overview of national utility-sector natural gas efficiency activity, we designed a questionnaire to collect statewide program expenditures and energy savings for 2004–2009, current legislative and regulatory policies and information regarding program administration and implementation for these programs (see Appendix A). We also conducted selected follow-up in late 2010 and early 2011 to update our data.

Based on previous research and CEE data, we identified a target list of states with ratepayer-funded natural gas energy efficiency programs. (See Appendix B for a final list of states we contacted for this project.) We completed a questionnaire for each target state based on information ACEEE had on file for state energy efficiency policies and programs. We e-mailed the completed questionnaire to each state contact (generally someone at the state regulatory commission or state energy office) and asked them to update and complete the questionnaire and return it to us.

Based on the updated information provided by states, we summarized the status of the utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs for each state (see Appendix C).

Additional Information

We supplemented the natural gas energy efficiency program spending data that were provided by the state contacts with budget and expenditures data from CEE's annual industry reports (CEE 2007, 2008, 2010; Nevius et al. 2010). CEE's data allowed us to fill in natural gas budget and expenditures information we were missing. CEE's 2006, 2007 and 2009 annual industry reports provided estimated annual budgets for each state for each of those years. CEE's 2009 and 2010 reports (Nevius et al. 2010; CEE 2010) included actual expenditures for 2008 and 2009 and budgets for 2010. Whenever possible, ACEEE tried to use program expenditures, although generally expenditure data lags available budget data by one year due to the necessity of accounting and reconciling expenditure data at the conclusion of a program year. Actual expenditures will largely match budgeted amounts, but there also can be differences due to a wide variety of factors that affect actual program spending.

PROGRAM STATUS, STRUCTURE, AND GOVERNING POLICIES

We sent the questionnaire to the 41 states (including the District of Columbia) we had identified as having utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs. We did not contact ten jurisdictions (Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, and West Virginia) that we had determined did not have utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs. We did not include these ten states in this summary.

Forty states (including DC) contacted provided information on the status of utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs.⁷ The first segment of results presented in this report focuses on summary data we collected from the responses to our questionnaires.⁸

Legislative or Regulatory Authority

We asked our state contacts whether the utilities in their state were required to provide natural gas energy efficiency programs to their customers. If yes, we inquired whether the mandate was through legislation or regulatory authority.

Tables 1 and 2 show the breakdown of required and voluntary program activity by state. Utilities or state program administrators in 41 states provide some level of ratepayer-funded natural gas energy efficiency programs, either required or offered voluntarily. Thirty-two jurisdictions are required to provide utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs to their customers. Nine of the 32 jurisdictions are required to provide the programs due to legislation, ten are required by regulatory authority, and 13 are required by both legislation and regulatory authority. Nine jurisdictions provide programs to their customers voluntarily.

Table 1. Are Utility-Sector Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs Required by State Legislation, Regulation or Both?

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?
AL	No, none in place; not surveyed	
AK	No, none in place; not surveyed	
AZ	Yes	Order
AR	No, programs are voluntary	
CA	Yes	Legislation and Order
CO	Yes	Legislation and Order
CT	Yes	Legislation and Order
DE	No, none in place; not surveyed	
DC	Yes	Legislation and Order
FL	Yes	Legislation
GA	Yes, Atlanta Gas Light Company only	Order
HI	No, none in place; not surveyed	
ID	Yes	Order
IL	Yes	Legislation
IN	Yes	Order
IA	Yes	Legislation

⁷ North Dakota did not respond to our contacts but we know from our research that the state does have natural gas programs.

⁸ Information on natural gas energy efficiency programs can also be found in ACEEE's *2011 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard* and ACEEE's State Energy Efficiency Policy Database (<http://www.aceee.org/sector/state-policy>).

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?
KS	No, none in place; not surveyed	
KY	No, programs are voluntary	
LA	No, none in place; not surveyed	
ME	Yes	Legislation and Order
MD	Yes	Legislation
MA	Yes	Legislation
MI	Yes	Legislation and Order
MN	Yes	Legislation
MS	No, none in place; not surveyed	
MO	No, programs are voluntary	
MT	Yes	Legislation and Order
NE	No, none in place; not surveyed	
NV	Yes	Legislation and Order
NH	Yes	Legislation and Order
NJ	Yes	Legislation
NM	Yes	Legislation
NY	Yes	Order ⁹
NC	Yes	Pending Legislation and Order
ND ¹⁰	No response; programs are voluntary	No response
OH	Yes	Order
OK	Yes (programs initiated in 2011)	Order
OR	Yes	Legislation and Order
PA	Yes	Order
RI	Yes	Legislation and Order
SC	No, programs are voluntary	
SD	No, programs are voluntary	
TN	No, none in place; not surveyed	
TX	No, programs are voluntary	
UT	Yes	Order
VT	Yes	Legislation and Order
VA	No, programs are voluntary	
WA	Yes	Order
WV	No, none in place; not surveyed	
WI	Yes	Legislation ¹¹
WY	No, programs are voluntary	

⁹ Although not a law, in April 2007, Governor Spitzer set a new policy goal to reduce electricity use in 2015 by 15% ("15 by 15"), relative to projected use in 2015. Shortly thereafter, the New York Public Service Commission established an Energy Portfolio Standard Proceeding to determine the best approach for meeting this target. The proceeding includes electric and natural gas programs, including setting appropriate 2015 savings targets for these programs.

⁹ North Dakota officials contacted did not respond to ACEEE; other research indicates that ND has a small level of voluntary program activity.

¹¹ Several utilities provide natural gas energy efficiency programs that are in addition to those required. Funding decisions were made in rate case proceedings, dockets 05-UR-103, 6680-UR-116, and 6690-UR-119.

Table 2. State Summary of the Status of Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs

Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	States	Number
Yes, programs are required and in place	AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, FL, GA ¹² , ID, IL, IN, IA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, UT, VT, WA, WI	32
No, programs are not required, but are in place. ¹³	AR, KY, MO, SC, ND, ¹⁴ SD, TX, VA, WY	9
No, programs are not required and are not in place	AL, AK, DE, HI, KS, LA, MS, NE, TN, WV	10

Energy Efficiency Resource Standards: Policies Driving Higher Savings

A policy innovation that has grown rapidly over the past decade is an “energy efficiency resource standard” (EERS). An EERS establishes specific savings targets (commonly expressed as a percentage of energy sales or specific energy units, such as therms of natural gas or kilowatt-hours of electricity) on a specific timetable. EERS are analogous to renewable energy standards, which are common among states across the U.S.

When an EERS is in place, programs are driven to meet established targets. Historically such goal-driven approaches have not necessarily been the norm for how programs have been developed and funded. In many cases program budgets have been a starting point and the amount of savings achieved became a function of the initial budgets, cost-effectiveness screening of measures and programs, and implementation of the programs. Savings were an outcome, not necessarily the primary driver of program development and implementation.

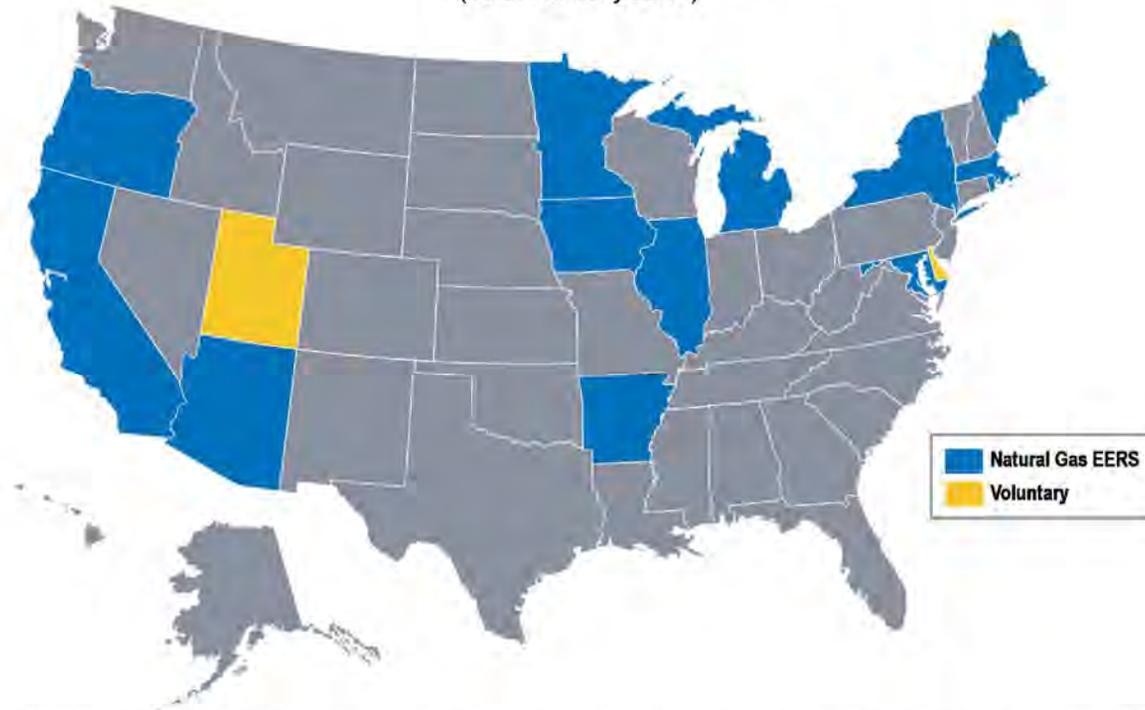
In 1999, Texas was the first state to establish an EERS for energy efficiency programs offered by the electric utilities. Since then, a total of 26 states have established some type of EERS for electricity. Twelve of these states have specific natural gas EERS in place, and another 3 states have policies pending enactment. Table 3 summarizes the states that have an EERS for ratepayer-funded natural gas energy efficiency programs.

¹² Atlanta Gas Light Company only.

¹³ Programs are voluntary.

¹⁴ North Dakota officials contacted did not respond to ACEEE; other research indicates that it has a small level of voluntary program activity.

Figure 1. State Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) Activity That Includes Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs (as of January 2011)



The development of EERS is significant because these savings targets generally are set at levels that are pushing programs to achieve higher savings than they may have ever achieved prior to their enactment. Not only are EERS pushing the programs to achieve high savings, but they also seek to sustain such high savings levels over a span of several years. To meet and sustain these goals will require both adaptations of existing programs and the development of new programs with innovative approaches to reach and serve more customers. Programs will have to achieve more savings per participating customer as well as reach customers who have not participated in past programs. A recent report from ACEEE examines how programs are responding to EERS (Nowak et al. 2011). A related report by ACEEE shows that states with natural gas EERS in place are generally on track and meeting target levels of savings (Sciortino et al. 2011).

Table 3. Summary of Policies for States with Natural Gas EERS in Place or Pending

State EERS descriptions are listed below chronologically from when the state adopted an EERS.

State	EERS Policy	Reference
California 2004 and 2009 Electric and Natural Gas	In their 2010-2012 plan, California's investor-owned utilities (IOUs) established natural gas savings targets of 150 million metric therms.	Rulemaking 06-04-010; Application 08-07-021
Colorado 2007 Electric and Natural Gas	In April 2007, the Colorado legislature adopted a bill that called on the Colorado Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish energy savings goals and provide financial incentives for electric and natural gas utilities. Natural gas utilities have individual targets in place.	HB-07-1037; CPUC Docket No. 07A-420E; Docket No. 08A-518E
Minnesota 2007 Electric and Natural Gas	Minnesota Conservation Improvement Program (CIP) of 1982 required natural gas utilities to spend .5% of gross operating revenues on CIP programs. The Next Generation Energy Act of 2007 added a 1.5% savings goal for all utilities. The MN law was modified to allow investor-owned natural gas utilities that have a market potential study that demonstrates that they cannot reach 1% energy savings can file for energy savings at the level the market potential study identifies as the economic opportunity. In 2009, the state legislature amended the Act to reduce the mandated level of savings during the first three years for natural gas utilities, establishing an interim average annual savings goal of 0.75 percent over 2010-2012 (Minnesota Session Laws 2009, Ch. 110, Sec. 32).	MN Statutes 2008 § 216B.241 MN Statues 2009 Ch. 110, Section 32
Illinois 2007 Electric and Natural Gas	In 2009, the Illinois legislature passed natural gas savings targets providing cumulative savings of 8.6% in 2020. For all programs, there is a rate impact cap of 2% of overall rates over the 3-year reporting period.	220 ILCS 5/12-103; SB 1918
New York 2008 Electric and Natural Gas	New York has natural gas targets that aim for 1.3% annual savings and are not binding.	NYSERDA Order 07-M-0548
Michigan 2008 Electric and Natural Gas	Michigan's goals start at 0.1% of natural gas sales in 2009 and ramp up to an annual natural gas savings requirement of .75% of total sales by 2012, and continue at that level each year thereafter.	SB 213
Iowa 2009 Electric and Natural Gas	In 2008, the Iowa Utilities Board issued an order asking investor-owned utilities to submit plans including a scenario to achieve a 1.5% annual electricity and natural gas savings goal. In March 2009, the IUB approved MidAmerican Energy Company's Energy Efficiency Plan which calls for 1.5% electricity savings by 2010 and 0.85% natural gas savings by 2013. Although not required by legislation, once the board approves the utility plan, the goals are binding. Also in 2008, the legislature passed a new framework for municipal and cooperative utility efficiency programs requiring these utilities to set energy savings goals, create plans to achieve those goals, and report to the IUB on progress.	Docket No. 199 IAC 35.4(1) (EEP-02-38, EEP-03-1, EEP-03-4); 2009 Iowa Code Title XI, Subtitle 5, Ch. 476

State	EERS Policy	Reference
Massachusetts 2009 Electric and Natural Gas	Massachusetts has a legislative requirement enacted in 2008 for electric and natural gas utilities to acquire all cost-effective energy efficiency that costs less than new energy supply as the first priority resource. The Department of Public Utilities also recently approved a natural gas target of 1.15% by 2012.	D.P.U. 09-116 through D.P.U. 09- 128
Maine 2010 Electric and Natural Gas	The Maine Public Utilities Commission approved the triennial plan of the Efficiency Maine Trust, which develops, plans, coordinates, and implements energy efficiency programs in the state. In the plan, the Trust commits to annual energy savings goals in FY2011 of around 1%, ramping up to 1.4% in FY2013. The plan also includes savings targets for other fuels.	Docket No. 2010-116
Oregon 2010 Electric and Natural Gas	In its first long-range strategic plan, the Energy Trust of Oregon laid out energy savings goals between 2010 and 2014 of 256 average megawatts (2,242.6 GWh) of electricity and 22.5 million annual therms of natural gas. The natural gas targets ramp up from 0.2 percent of 2007 natural gas sales to 0.4 percent in 2014.	Energy Trust of Oregon 2009 Strategic Plan
Arkansas 2010 Electric and Natural Gas	In December 2010, the Arkansas PSC adopted the first statewide energy performance targets in a Southeastern state. The natural gas targets are moderate, rising from an annual reduction of 0.2% of total natural gas (MWh) sales in 2011 to 0.4% of total natural gas (MWh) sales in 2013, but require a high level of verification.	Order No. 17, Docket No. 08-144-U; Order No. 15, Docket No. 08-137-U
Wisconsin 2010 Electric and Natural Gas	In 2010, the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and a committee of the state legislature approved goals for Wisconsin Focus on Energy, the statewide energy efficiency program. The PSC approved natural gas goals of 0.5% in 2011, ramping up to 1% in 2013.	Docket 5-GF-191
Delaware Pending Electric and Natural Gas	On July 29, 2009, Governor Markell signed SB 106, which sets goals for consumption and peak demand for electricity and natural gas utilities. The goals for natural gas consumption are 10% savings by 2015. A binding EERS is currently pending, however, as regulations outlining compliance standards and procedures have yet to be approved.	SB 106
Utah Pending Electric and Natural Gas	Utah passed an EERS bill in 2009 that urges the UT PUC to set energy savings goals of at least 1% per year for regulated electric utilities and at least 0.5% per year for gas utilities. The bill does not penalize utilities that do not meet the savings goals, as long as they make good faith efforts. A docket is open that is reviewing a wide range of DSM policies including (but not limited to) the issues addressed in the resolution.	Docket No. 09-035- T08, House Joint Resolution 9
New Jersey Pending Electric and Natural Gas	New Jersey's utility efficiency goals, which are still under development, contain two main elements: (1) setting energy and demand goals for the administrators of the Clean Energy Program, and (2) requiring each electricity supplier/provider to meet efficiency goals. As of June 2007, the BPU has been authorized to adopt an electric and a gas energy efficiency portfolio standard, with goals as high as 20% savings by 2020 relative to predicted consumption in 2020. It has yet to implement any targets for utilities.	Executive Order 54; New Jersey Energy Master Plan

Sectors Served

In our surveys we asked each contact to identify the customer sectors they serve through their natural gas energy efficiency programs: residential, low-income, commercial and/or industrial. Table 4 lists the states and the various sectors for which natural gas programs are available.

Of the 40 jurisdictions with programs that responded to the survey, 23 provide utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs to all customer sectors. Further break-down of these data shows that low-income programs are provided in 39 states; residential programs in 35 states, commercial programs in 34 states and industrial programs in 23 states. Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Texas serve only low-income customers.

Program Administration and Implementation

ACEEE asked state contacts to identify the administrators and implementers of their utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs. Their responses are provided in Table 5.

In 27 states, the utilities alone *administer* the programs, generally with some type of regulatory oversight. In seven states, utilities and some other entity¹⁵ administer the programs. In four of these cases (Arizona, Idaho, Maryland, and North Carolina), a separate entity administers the low-income programs. In the remaining three cases (Michigan, New York, and Oregon), a third party administrator either assists the utilities in administering the programs or administers some portion of the programs. In Indiana, New Jersey, Texas and Wisconsin, the programs are administered primarily by a third party. In the District of Columbia, the programs are administered by the District Department of the Environment's Energy Office.

Utilities alone *implement* the natural gas energy efficiency programs in 13 states. In 17 states, the utilities implement the programs with other entities such as implementation contractors, community action agencies, and state agencies. In California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin, the programs are primarily implemented by energy efficiency program contractors, the third party administrator and/or other entities. Maryland's program is implemented by the state weatherization office. In the District of Columbia, the programs are implemented by the District Department of the Environment's Energy Office and implementation contractors.

¹⁵ Other entities include agencies like New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA), the Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO) and a state's energy office.

Table 4. Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs—Sectors Served by State

State	Low-Income (LI)	Res. (non LI)	Commercial	Industrial
AZ	X	x	x	x
AR	x ¹⁶	x	x	x
CA	X	x	x	x
CO	X	x	x	
CT	X			x
DC	X	x		
FL		x	x	
GA	X			
ID	X	x	x	x
IL	X	x	x	
IN	X	x	x	
IA	X	x	x	x
KY	X	x	x	
ME	X	x	x	x
MD	X			
MA	X	x	x	x
MI	X	x	x	x
MN	X	x	x	x
MO	X	x	x	x
MT	X	x	x	
NE	X	x	x	x
NH	X	x	x	x
NJ	X	x	x	x
NM	X	x	x	x
NY	X	x	x	x
NC	X	x	x	
ND	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OK	X	x	x	
OH	X	x	x	
OR	X	x	x	x
PA	X			
RI	X	x	x	x
SC	X	x	x	
SD	X	x	x	x
TX	X			
UT	X	x	x	x
VT	X	x	x	x
VA	X	x	x	
WA	X	x	x	x
WI	X	x	x	x
WY	X	x	x	
TOTAL	39	35	34	23

¹⁶ Although not technically low-income, one Arkansas program is targeted to customers that qualify for the DOE Weatherization Assistance Program.

Table 5. Ratepayer-Funded Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Program Administration and Implementation

State	Administers NG EE Programs	Implements NG EE Programs
Arizona	Utilities and, for low-income programs, community action agencies.	Utilities, implementation contractors and community action agencies.
Arkansas	Utilities	Utilities, implementation contractors and community action agencies.
California	Utilities	Implementation contractors, local governments, and quasi-governmental agencies (such as educational institutions and regional energy groups).
Colorado	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors
Connecticut	Utilities under the oversight of the Energy Efficiency Board	Utilities and implementation contractors
District of Columbia	The District Department of the Environment's Energy Office (DDOE)	DDOE and implementation contractors hired by DDOE.
Florida	Utilities	Utilities
Georgia	Utility	Utility and implementation contractors
Idaho	Utility and, for low-income program, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	Utility
Illinois	Utilities	Primarily implementation contractors
Indiana	Wisconsin Energy Conservation Corporation (WECC) (contractor)	WECC (contractor)
Iowa	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors
Kentucky	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors
Maine	Efficiency Maine under the oversight of the Efficiency Maine Trust	Efficiency Maine under the oversight of the Efficiency Maine Trust
Maryland	Utility and the state weatherization office ¹⁷	The state weatherization office
Massachusetts	Utilities under the oversight of the Energy Efficiency Advisory Council	Utilities
Michigan	EO Plans: Utilities and the independent administrator, the Michigan Community Action Agency Administration LIEEF: Grantees, generally non-profit organizations that implement programs	EO Plans: Implementation contractors LIEEF: Grantees
Minnesota	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors

¹⁷ Maryland's programs are primarily designed for low-income customers.

State	Administers NG EE Programs	Implements NG EE Programs
Missouri	Utilities	Utilities
Montana	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors
Nevada	Utilities	Utilities
New Hampshire	Utilities	Utilities
New Jersey	Office of Clean Energy, Board of Public Utilities and the Utilities	Utilities, implementation contractors and third parties.
New Mexico	Utility	Utility
New York	Utilities and New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)	Utilities, implementation contractors and NYSERDA
North Carolina	Utility, NC State Energy Office and the Department of Health and Human Services	Utility, NC State Energy Office and the Department of Health and Human Services
North Dakota	N/A	N/A
Ohio	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors
Oklahoma	Utilities	Utilities
Oregon	Utilities and the Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO)	Utilities, ETO, implementation contractors and the state low-income agencies
Pennsylvania	Utilities	Implementation contractors
Rhode Island	Utility with an advisory role by the Energy Efficiency and Resource Management Council	Utility
South Carolina	Utility	Utility
South Dakota	Utilities	Utilities
Texas	Contractor	Implementation Contractor
Utah	Utility	Utility and implementation contractors
Vermont	Utility	Utility
Virginia	Utilities	Utilities
Washington	Utilities	Utilities and implementation contractors
Wisconsin	Contractor and, for low-income, the Department of Administration	Implementation contractors
Wyoming	Utility	Utility and implementation contractors

Funding Mechanisms

Although ratepayers typically fund natural gas efficiency programs, the mechanism by which money is collected varies by jurisdiction and sometimes by utility. Utilities generally either include the charges for the natural gas energy efficiency programs in their base rates or place a surcharge on the customers' utility bills to fund the programs. Sometimes the utilities employ a combination of these funding mechanisms.

In the descriptions of the natural gas energy efficiency funding mechanisms in Table 6, we listed the terminology used in each state, when available.

**Table 6. Ratepayer-funded Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Funding
Description of Funding Mechanism**

State	Funding Mechanism
AZ	DSM adjustor mechanism. Utilities recover their DSM costs through surcharges, usually based on projected spending. Over- or under-collections are trued up at resets. Resets are done annually and require approval by the Commission.
AR	Recovery of incremental costs associated with commission-approved energy efficiency programs is accomplished through Energy Efficiency Cost Recovery riders.
CA	Funding is from both public goods (benefits) charge (PGC) and procurement resources. Both are embedded in rates.
CO	The utility may recover DSM program expenditures either through expensing or by adding DSM program expenditures to base rates as a part of, or outside of, a rate case.
CT ¹⁸	Funding for programs comes from the natural gas distribution companies' base rates and from a conservation adjustment mechanism (CAM) on customer's bills. The CAM may be adjusted downward if funds are available from an excess gross receipts tax on the natural gas distribution companies.
DC	A charge per therm, for fiscal year 2010, is listed on customers' Washington Gas bills.
FL	Utilities can petition for energy conservation cost recovery tariff riders.
GA	Embedded in rates
ID	Funded by base rates and tariff riders
IL	Tariff rider
IN	Energy efficiency programs are funded through either base rates, tariff riders, or a combination of both.
IA	Investor-owned utility cost recovery is via tariff riders, which are not separated on utility bills.
KY	Tariff Rider
ME ¹⁹	Assessment on natural gas revenues that can be modified by the Public Utilities Commission.
MD	Tariff Rider
MA	Energy Efficiency surcharge (EES) for each natural gas company as part of Local Distribution Adjustment Clause (LDAC) as well as a separate Residential Conservation Services/MassSave charge (RCS) ²⁰
MI	<i>EO Plans:</i> The funds are collected from residential customers through volumetric charges and from nonresidential customers through per meter charges on the utility bills. <i>LIEEF:</i> A portion of the cost savings resulting from electric utility securitization financing is used to support the LIEEF programs. ²¹
MN	The utilities recover program costs through an adjustment or surcharge to the natural gas rates that they charge their customers.
MO	Recovered through rates
MT	Combination of tariffed rates and public benefits fund.
NV	Deferred account.
NH	Energy Efficiency adjustment part of Local Distribution Adjustment Clause (LDAC) as

¹⁸ The Connecticut funding mechanism is described at <http://www.ctsavesenergy.org/files/2011%20Gas%20Plan%20Decision%20Final%20101004-010611.doc>, p. 2.

¹⁹ The Maine funding mechanism is described at <http://www.mainelegislature.org/legis/statutes/35-A/title35-Asec10111.html>.

²⁰ The Massachusetts funding mechanism is described at <http://www.ma-eeac.org/docs/DPU-filing/1-28-10%20DPU%20Order%20Gas%20PAs.pdf>, p. 19 and p. 31.

²¹ As defined in Public Act 141 of 2000: "If securitization savings exceed the amount needed to achieve a 5% rate reduction for all customers, then, for a period of 6 years, 100% of the excess savings, up to 2% of the electric utility's commercial and industrial revenues, shall be allocated to the low-income and energy efficiency fund administered by the commission. Detroit Edison is the only company whose securitization savings exceed this amount. In addition, revenues generated under the Detroit Edison Company's interim rate relief order issued February 20, 2004 and final rate order issued November 23, 2004 in Case No. U-13808 and Consumers Energy Company's final rate orders issued December 22, 2005 in Case No. U-14347 and November 21, 2006 in Case No. U-14547 have been devoted to the LIEEF.

State	Funding Mechanism
	part of companies' base rates.
NJ	Public Benefits Fund
NM	Utility has the option of recovering approved program costs and incentives through an approved tariff rider or in base rates, or by a combination of the two. Program costs may be deferred for future recovery through creation of a regulatory asset.
NY	System Benefits Charge
NC	Beginning in 2009, the funding is embedded in rates.
ND	N/A
OH	Embedded in rates and/or recovered in tariff riders.
OK	Embedded in rates through decoupling mechanism
OR	NW Natural—public purpose charges Cascade Natural Gas—public purpose charges Avista Utilities—deferred accounts
PA	N/A
RI	In 2010 and 2011, the company plans to level fund the gas energy efficiency programs at the full statutory-based DSM charge of \$0.15 per dekatherm.
SC	Embedded in rates
SD	Tariff Rider
TX	Tariff Rider (\$1 million annually) and shareholder contributions (\$1 million annually).
UT	Deferred Account, amortized in rates over 12 month period.
VT	Energy Efficiency expenses, excluding payroll, are deferred between rate proceedings. In the next base rate proceeding the deferred expenses are embedded in rates and amortized over a three year period. Energy efficiency payroll expenses are embedded in rates.
VA	Tariff Rider
WA	The utilities recover the costs through rates (purchase gas adjustments).
WI	Embedded in rates for energy efficiency and a combination of embedded in rates and a public benefits fee on electric customers for low income weatherization (this fee funds both gas and electric services). Voluntary utility program funding is embedded in rates.
WY	'Lost revenue' deferred account and surcharge within rates.

Program Expenditures, Budgets and Savings

In our effort to assemble comprehensive national data on utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs, we asked each state to provide budgets, actual expenditures and energy savings data for 2005–2010.

We supplemented actual annual expenditures data provided by state contacts with the budget and expenditure data from CEE reports (as described in the Methodology section). Based on these data, we created tables summarizing annual energy savings and expenditures/budget data for ratepayer-funded natural gas energy efficiency programs (see Tables 7 and 8).

We did not independently verify the data reported by the states or CEE, so the reader is cautioned about making direct comparisons between states because different states often use different methods and assumptions when estimating program savings (e.g., net vs. gross savings, etc.).

Table 7 lists the total annual natural gas energy savings and budget/expenditures for states with utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs. States that do not offer utility-sector natural gas efficiency programs were not included in the table. In some cases, low-income data were not available. In those cases, low-income values were not included in the energy savings and expenditures/budget totals. A description of the data (the source of the energy savings and expenditure/budget figures, whether the data includes low-income programs, etc.) is included in the "notes" column in the full data tables in Appendix C.

Data on program savings are subject to a variety of limitations stemming from differences in program data definitions, conventions, reporting metrics and evaluation. We asked for program year savings (annual new energy savings achieved by programs in the given reporting year.) We did not ask for greater detail on reported savings as our experience was that such details typically are not included in summary reports and thus would require additional contacts and surveys, expanding the scope of work too far for our available time and resources. Greater detail and consistency for program reporting are areas needing improvement nation-wide.

**Table 7. Utility-Sector Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs
Annual Energy Savings and Expenditures/Budget Data²²**

State	Year	Energy Savings ²³ (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Arizona ²⁴	2008	.15	1.2	E
	2009	.25	1.8	E
	2010	N/A ²⁵	2.6	B
Arkansas	2008	N/A	0.531	E
	2009	N/A	1.0	E
	2010	N/A	4.2	B
California	2005	47.0	N/A	
	2006	24.6	94.1	B
	2007	61.2	182.5	B
	2008	N/A	220.0	E
	2009	N/A	228.3	E
	2010	N/A	338.8	B
Colorado	2005	.59	N/A	
	2006	.33	2.6	B
	2007	N/A	2.6	B
	2008	N/A	2.4	E
	2009	3.4	13.0	E
	2010	N/A	18.4	B
Connecticut	2006	.17	1.4	E
	2007	.42	2.6	E
	2008	1.0	5.9	E
	2009	2.4	9.4	E
	2010	2.7	11.8	E

²² The data in this table includes low-income programs with the exception of a few states for which low-income data was not available. A description of the data (the source of the energy savings and expenditure/budget figures, whether the data includes low-income programs, etc.) is included in the "notes" column in the full data tables in Appendix C. There were no data on the South Carolina programs at the time the survey was conducted.

Sources of CEE data:

2006 Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) data taken from U.S. Energy-Efficiency Programs A \$2.6 Billion Industry,

2006 Report. 2007. Boston, MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from: www.cee1.org.

2007 CEE data taken from 2007 Annual Industry Report. 2008. Boston, MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from: www.cee1.org.

2008 CEE expenditures data and 2009 CEE budget data taken from CEE, M., Eldridge, R., and J. Krouk. 2010. "The State of the Efficiency Program Industry: Budgets, Expenditures, and Impacts 2009." March. Boston MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from <http://www.cee1.org/files/StateofEEIndustry2009.pdf>.

2009 CEE expenditures data and 2010 CEE budget data taken from Consortium for Energy Efficiency. 2010. "State of the Efficiency Program Industry: 2009 Expenditures, Impacts & 2010 Budgets." December. Boston MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from <http://www.cee1.org/files/2010%20State%20of%20the%20Efficiency%20Program%20Industry.pdf>.

²³ In some cases, the original energy savings units were in Mcfs or MMBtus. We converted all units to Therms by dividing Mcfs by .0972 and multiplying MMBtus by 10.

²⁴ Arizona had natural gas energy efficiency programs well before 2005 but due to time constraints, the ACC only provided data for 2008 and 2009.

²⁵ N/A = Not Available.

State	Year	Energy Savings ²³ (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
District of Columbia	2008	N/A	2.1	B
	2009	N/A	3.0	B
	2010	N/A	3.0	B
Florida	2005	N/A	14.9	E
	2006	N/A	14.2	E
	2007	N/A	14.2	E
	2008	N/A	11.5	E
	2009	N/A	5.9	E
	2010	N/A	6.5	B
Georgia	2006	N/A	1.0	E
	2007	N/A	1.0	E
	2008	N/A	1.0	E
	2009	N/A	1.0	E
	2010	N/A	1.0	E
Idaho	2006	N/A	0.9	B
	2007	N/A	1.0	B
	2008	.61	2.1	E
	2009	N/A	2.5	E
	2010	N/A	2.1	B
Illinois ²⁶	2008	N/A	0.8	E
	2009	N/A	6.3	E
	2010	N/A	17.3	B
Indiana	2007	.93	2.2	E
	2008	3.8	10.9	E
	2009	2.5	9.2	E
	2010	N/A	14.5	B
Iowa	2005	8.7	26.9	E
	2006	8.7	29.5	E
	2007	8.1	28.4	E
	2008	N/A	29.7	E
	2009	N/A	37.7	E
	2010	N/A	40.5	B
Kentucky	2005	2.6	1.6	E
	2006	2.9	1.4	E
	2007	N/A	1.5	E
	2008	N/A	1.7	B
	2009	N/A	2.4	B
	2010	N/A	1.9	B
Maine	9/05-4/06	.13 ²⁷	0.056	E
	5/06-4/07	.25 ²⁸	0.130	E
	11/07-10/08	3.9 ²⁹	0.262	E
	11/08-10/09	N/A	0.442	E
	2010	N/A	0.400	B
Maryland	2006	N/A	0.8	E
	2007	N/A	0.8	E
	2008	N/A	0.9	E

²⁶ Illinois has a large-scale energy efficiency program pending

²⁷ Lifetime therms.

²⁸ Lifetime therms.

²⁹ Lifetime therms.

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Year	Energy Savings ²³ (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Massachusetts ³⁰	2009	N/A	2.0	E
	2010	N/A	3.4	B
	2005	8.0	N/A	
	2006	8.0	25.6	E
	2007	8.0	25.6	E
	2008	10.0	30.1	E
	2009	N/A	38.0	E
Michigan	2010	N/A	75.9	B
	2005	N/A	9.7	B
	2006	N/A	7.5	B
	2007	N/A	9.8	B
	2008	N/A	12.4	B
	2009	N/A	30.8	B
Minnesota	2010	N/A	25.0	B
	2005	26.6	15.2	E
	2006	21.3	15.3	E
	2007	19.4	15.6	E
	2008	15.6	18.1	E
	2009	18.4	22.8	E
Missouri	2010	N/A	40.1	B
	2007	N/A	0.3	B
	2008	N/A	1.0	E
	2009	N/A	3.2	E
Montana	2010	N/A	5.3	B
	2005	.69	1.445	E
	2006	1.6	2.147	E
	2007	1.1	1.613	E
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
Nevada	2010	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	0.6	B
	2007	N/A	0.6	B
	2008	N/A	0.5	E
	2009	N/A	0.6	E
New Hampshire	2010	N/A	3.4	B
	2005	12.6 ³¹	1.8	E
	2006	14.8 ³²	2.2	E
	2007	15.5 ³³	2.5	E
	2008	25.7 ³⁴	2.4	E
	2009	17.9 ³⁵	3.3	E
New Jersey ³⁶	2010	N/A	10.3	B
	2005	6.2	27.1	E

³⁰ Does not reflect final numbers for Massachusetts. Final numbers have not been filed and should be considered estimates.

³¹ Lifetime therms.

³² Lifetime therms.

³³ Lifetime therms.

³⁴ Lifetime therms.

³⁵ Lifetime therms.

³⁶ The New Jersey Clean Energy Reports include energy efficiency expenditures for electric and gas programs combined. ACEEE prorated total expenditures to calculate estimated natural gas program expenditures by using a ratio of natural gas spending to total spending that was available from 2006.

State	Year	Energy Savings ²³ (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
	2006	6.4	34.2	E
	2007	4.5	29.8	E
	2008	4.4	27.3	E
	2009	6.4	38.5	E
	2010	N/A	N/A	
New Mexico	2006	1.9 ³⁷	1.5	E
	2007	N/A	1.6	E
	2008	4.7 ³⁸	1.5	E
	2009	N/A	1.8	E
	2010	N/A	2.6	B
New York	2007	6.6	15.0	B
	2008	7.4	50.1	E
	2009	7.9	58.6	E
	2010	N/A	87.5	B
North Carolina	2006	N/A	0.5	E
	2007	.02	0.8	E
	2008	N/A	1.25	E
	2009	N/A	1.3	E
	2010	N/A	1.3	B
North Dakota	2008	N/A	0.1	E
	2009	N/A	0.1	E
	2010	N/A	0.1	B
Ohio	2006	N/A	0.5	B
	2007	N/A	2.9	B
	2008	N/A	12.2	E
	2009	N/A	8.5	E
	2010	N/A	11.0	B
Oklahoma	Programs initiated in 2011			
Oregon	2006	N/A	10.6	E
	2007	2.5	11.6	E
	2008	N/A	16.4	E
	2009	N/A	21.2	E
	2010	N/A	27.2	B
Pennsylvania	2005	N/A	7.8	E
	2006	N/A	7.6	E
	2007	N/A	7.5	E
	2008	N/A	5.1	E
	2009	N/A	10.3	E
	2010	N/A	12.9	B
Rhode Island	7/07-12/08	N/A	7.1	B
	2009	N/A	6.1	E
	2010	N/A	4.4	E
South Dakota	2006	.07	.025	E
	2007	.11	.017	E
	2008	.09	.033	E
	2009	1.6	.785	E
	2010	N/A	1.4	B
Texas	2008	N/A	2.0	B

³⁷ Lifetime therms.³⁸ Lifetime therms.

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Year	Energy Savings ²³ (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Utah	2009	N/A	2.0	B
	2010	N/A	.65	E
	2005	N/A	0.25	E
	2006	N/A	0.25	E
	2007	1.6	10.0	E
	2008	3.5	18.0	E
	2009	10.9	47.4	E
	2010	N/A	36.1	B
Vermont	2005	.76	1.5	E
	2006	.60	1.5	E
	2007	.81	1.5	E
	2008	1.0	1.9	E
	2009	.65	2.0	E
	2010	.85	2.0	E
Virginia	2009	N/A	2.2	E
	2010	N/A	6.2	B
Washington	2005	4.0	5.9	E
	2006	3.4	9.2	E
	2007	3.9	11.5	E
	2008	5.3	18.9	E
	2009	5.3	18.9	E
	2010	N/A	N/A	
Wisconsin	2005	9.3	10.6	E
	2006	11.3	11.0	E
	2007	14.8	10.0	E
	2008	20.9	18.2	E
	2009	N/A	35.3	E
	2010	N/A	31.4	B
Wyoming	2009	N/A	.41	E
	2010	N/A	.40	B
CEE Additional Gas 2010 Budgets ³⁹	2010		85.8	

³⁹ Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant CEE permission to release their data at the state level in 2010.

The level of expenditures by state varies widely. States with the highest funding levels are California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey and New York. States that have recently increased their spending on natural gas include Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. In this report, we didn't compare and rank the individual states on natural gas efficiency spending. The ACEEE report, *The 2010 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard* (Molina et al. 2010), provides state rankings on natural gas energy efficiency budgets and a number of other efficiency variables.

Figure 2 shows the amount that state expenditures/budgets for utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs have increased from 2005 (\$125 million) to 2010 (\$970 million). Data published by AGA (2011) late in 2011 shows this upward, rapid growth continuing nationally. AGA's survey shows that total budgets for natural gas energy efficiency programs in 2011 are about \$1.2 billion.

Figure 2. Expenditures/Budgets for Ratepayer-Funded Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs, 2005 through 2010

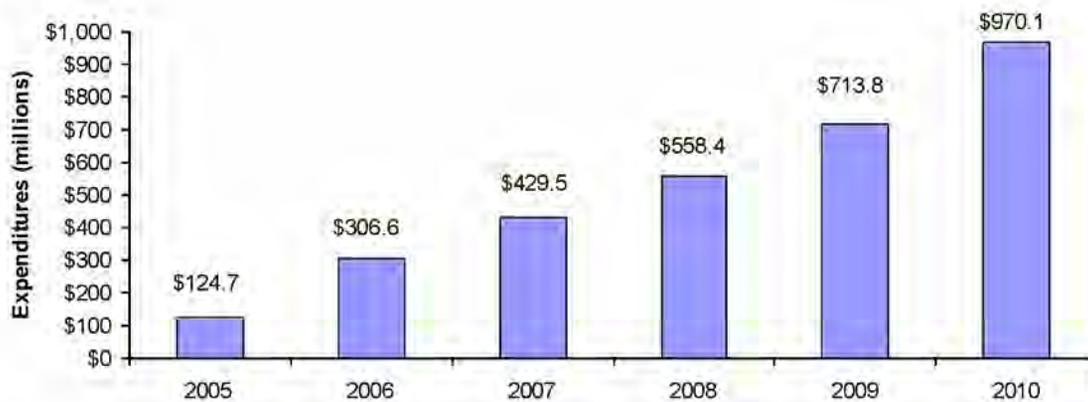
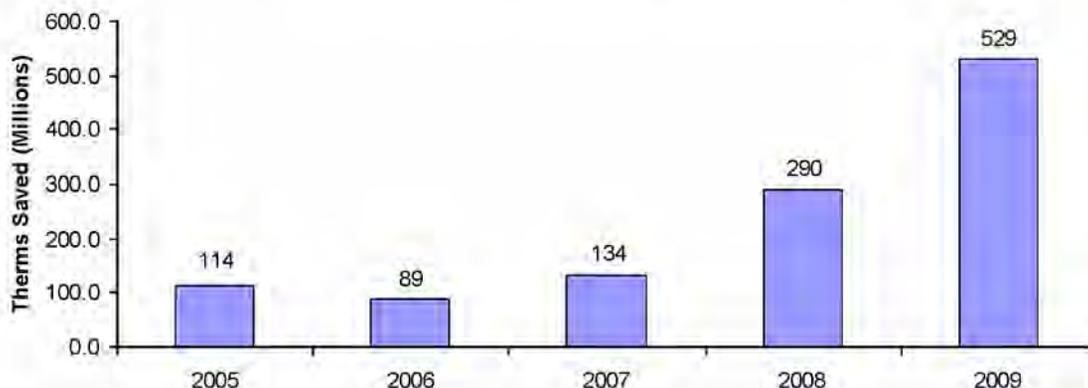


Table 7 indicates that California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin are the states with the highest natural gas savings. This is not surprising as these are the states with the highest expenditures and most program experience. As with the spending data, in this study, we did not compare and rank individual states based on energy savings.

Figure 3 shows the energy savings attributable to the utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs for 2005-2009. Based on the data collected, savings from utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs grew from 114 million to 529 million therms annually from 20065 to 2009.

Figure 3. Energy Savings for Ratepayer-Funded Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs, 2005 through 2009



In Table 8, annual energy savings and expenditures/budget data are provided for low-income utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs for states with these programs. Figure 2 indicates increased spending on low-income programs from 2005 through 2010. These data on low-income programs generally are included in the earlier total statewide program data. A description of the data is included in the "notes" column in the full data tables in Appendix C.

Expenditures/budget data for the low-income ratepayer-funded natural gas energy efficiency programs are listed below. Due to limited energy savings data on the low-income programs, that information is not provided.

Table 8. Low-Income Utility-Sector Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs Annual Energy Savings and Expenditures/Budget Data⁴⁰

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Arizona	2008	.01	.58	E
	2009	.01	.76	E
	2010	N/A	0.5	B
Arkansas	2008	N/A ⁴¹	0.3	E
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
California	2005	2.3	N/A	
	2006	2.6	40.5	B
	2007	2.2	64.4	B
	2008	N/A	72.1	E
	2009	N/A	104.3	E
	2010	N/A	151.4	B
Colorado	2005	.59	N/A	
	2006	.33	2.6	B
	2007	N/A	2.6	B
	2008	N/A	2.4	E
	2009	1.1	3.2	E
	2010	N/A	4.2	B
Connecticut	2006	.13	1.0	E
	2007	.26	1.3	E
	2008	.26	1.6	E
	2009	.82	3.0	E
	2010	.58	2.8	E
District of Columbia	2008	N/A	2.1	B
	2009	N/A	3.0	B
	2010	N/A	3.0	B

⁴⁰ A description of the data (the source of the energy savings and expenditure/budget figures, etc.) is included in the "notes" column in the full data tables in Appendix C. There was no data on the South Carolina programs at the time the survey was conducted.

Sources of CEE data:

2006 Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) data taken from U.S. Energy-Efficiency Programs A \$2.6 Billion Industry, 2006 Report.

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⁴¹ N/A = not available.

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Florida		Data not available		
Georgia	2006	N/A	1.0	E
	2007	N/A	1.0	E
	2008	N/A	1.0	E
	2009	N/A	1.0	E
	2010	N/A	1.0	E
Idaho	2006	N/A	0.1	B
	2007	N/A	0.1	B
	2008	.01	0.1	E
	2009	N/A	0.1	E
	2010	N/A	0.3	B
Illinois	2008	N/A	0.1	E
	2009	N/A	0.9	E
	2010	N/A	1.7	B
Indiana	2007	N/A	0.9	E
	2008	N/A	0.7	E
	2009	N/A	0.5	E
	2010	N/A	1.3	B
Iowa	2005	.37	N/A	
	2006	.62	4.6	E
	2007	.32	4.7	B
	2008	N/A	4.3	E
	2009	N/A	4.9	E
	2010	N/A	4.9	B
Kentucky	2005	N/A	0.7	E
	2006	N/A	0.8	E
	2007	N/A	0.8	B
	2008	N/A	0.8	B
	2009	N/A	0.3	E
	2010	N/A	0.7	B
Maine	2005	.00 ⁴²	N/A	
	2006	.00 ⁴³	N/A	
	2007	.05 ⁴⁴	N/A	
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	0.0	B
Maryland	2006	N/A	0.8	E
	2007	N/A	0.8	E
	2008	N/A	0.9	E
	2009	N/A	0.6	E
	2010	N/A	0.7	B
Massachusetts	2005	.65	N/A	
	2006	.65	5.7	B
	2007	.65	6.7	B
	2008	.65	5.2	E
	2009	N/A	7.0	E
	2010	N/A	15.8	B

⁴² Lifetime therms.⁴³ Lifetime therms.⁴⁴ Lifetime therms.

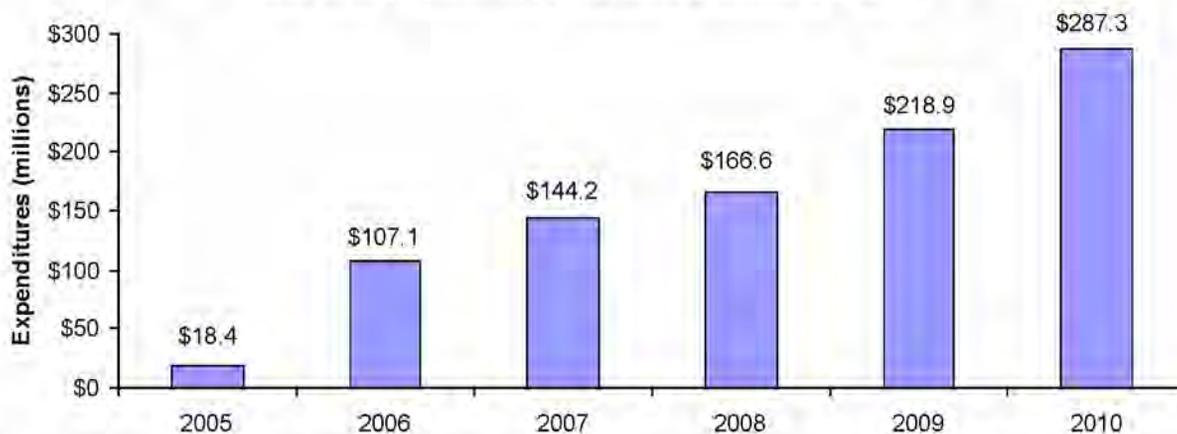
State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Michigan	2005	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	N/A	
	2007	N/A	N/A	
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	8.7	B
Minnesota	2005	2.4	3.5	E
	2006	.71	3.2	E
	2007	.75	3.3	E
	2008	N/A	2.8	E
	2009	N/A	3.3	E
	2010	N/A	3.3	B
Missouri	2008	N/A	0.1	E
	2009	N/A	1.8	E
	2010	N/A	1.8	B
Montana	2005	.25	0.585	E
	2006	.29	0.610	E
	2007	.23	0.585	E
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
Nevada	2006	N/A	0.4	B
	2007	N/A	0.2	B
	2008	N/A	0.2	E
	2009	N/A	0.2	E
	2010	N/A	0.4	B
New Hampshire	2005	1.7 ⁴⁵	0.2	E
	2006	1.3 ⁴⁶	0.4	E
	2007	1.1 ⁴⁷	0.4	E
	2008	1.6 ⁴⁸	0.5	E
	2009	1.6 ⁴⁹	0.5	E
	2010	N/A	0.7	B
New Jersey ⁵⁰	2005	.49	4.7	E
	2006	.43	5.5	E
	2007	.48	7.9	E
	2008	.74	6.2	E
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
New Mexico	2006	1.3 ⁵¹	.62	E
	2007	N/A	.80	B
	2008	2.6 ⁵²	.87	E
	2009	N/A	1.2	E

⁴⁵ Lifetime therms.⁴⁶ Lifetime therms.⁴⁷ Lifetime therms.⁴⁸ Lifetime therms.⁴⁹ Lifetime therms.⁵⁰ The New Jersey Clean Energy Reports include energy efficiency expenditures for electric and gas programs combined. ACEEE prorated total expenditures to calculate estimated natural gas program expenditures by using a ratio of natural gas spending to total spending that was available from 2006⁵¹ Lifetime therms.⁵² Lifetime therms.

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
New York	2010	N/A	1.3	B
	2007	N/A	4.4	B
	2008	N/A	16.2	E
	2009	N/A	28.6	E
	2010	N/A	3.5	B
North Carolina	2006	N/A	0.3	E
	2007	.01	0.1	E
	2008	N/A	0.5	E
	2009	N/A	0.2	E
	2010	N/A	0.2	B
Ohio	2008	N/A	12.2	E
	2009	N/A	3.2	E
	2010	N/A	5.1	B
Oklahoma	Programs initiated in 2011			
Oregon	2005	N/A	0.7	E
	2006	N/A	0.7	E
	2007	.06	0.9	E
	2008	.15	2.0	E
	2009	N/A	1.5	E
	2010	N/A	2.3	B
Pennsylvania	2005	N/A	7.8	E
	2006	N/A	7.6	E
	2007	N/A	7.5	E
	2008	N/A	5.1	E
	2009	N/A	8.6	E
	2010	N/A	10.3	B
Rhode Island	7/07-12/08	N/A	1.4	B
	2009	N/A	1.3	E
	2010	N/A	0.4	E
Texas	2008	N/A	2.0	B
	2009	N/A	2.0	B
	2010	N/A	.65	E
Utah	2005	N/A	0.25	E
	2006	N/A	0.25	E
	2007	N/A	0.50	E
	2008	N/A	0.50	E
	2009	N/A	0.50	E
	2010	N/A	0.50	B
Vermont	2005	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	N/A	
	2007	N/A	N/A	
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
Virginia	2009	N/A	0.20	E
	2010	N/A	0.40	B
Washington	2006	N/A	N/A	
	2007	N/A	N/A	
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures (E)/ Budget (B) (million \$)	
Wisconsin	2010	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	30.4	B
	2007	N/A	34.3	B
	2008	N/A	24.4	E
	2009	N/A	36.2	E
	2010	N/A	33.4	B
Wyoming	2009	N/A	.05	E
	2010	N/A	N/A	B
CEE Additional Gas 2010 Budgets ⁵³	2010		26.5	

Figure 4. Low-Income Expenditures/Budgets for Ratepayer-Funded Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs, 2005 through 2010



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Natural gas energy efficiency programs provided to utility customers are well established and growing both in terms of customers served and size of program budgets. Forty-one states offer such programs currently. Almost all of these states have programs available for residential and commercial customers; about 2/3 of these states also have programs available for their industrial customers. Low-income residential customers are served by all states that have any type of ratepayer funded programs for energy efficiency, which reflects a strong and long-standing commitment and priority to meet the needs of the most vulnerable customers first.

Natural gas energy efficiency programs have been established generally by legislation or regulatory action. Total spending on these programs has grown significantly over the past five years, driven by increased support for such programs and creation of specific energy savings targets in many states (via "Energy Efficiency Resource Standards—EERS"). This trend is likely to continue as states continue to push for higher energy savings through improved customer energy efficiency to meet both economic and environmental objectives, which include reducing customer energy costs, increasing green jobs and reducing greenhouse gas and other emissions.

Our review demonstrates clearly that there is a strong foundation of funding support and program experience upon which to provide natural gas customers—households, businesses, institutions and industries—programs and associated services that facilitate and enable them to reduce their energy costs

⁵³ Total of gas budgets from respondents that did not grant CEE permission to release their data at the state level in 2010.

through improved energy efficiency. Such programs and services are growing, both in states with long histories of programs, but also in states that have not had programs in place. The clear trend is acceleration and expansion of these programs, driven primarily by the goal of reducing energy costs. An added benefit is the environmental improvement gained by reducing emissions. We encourage continued funding and support for these programs. We also encourage improvements in data tracking and reporting on these programs serving natural gas customers.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

ACEEE Natural Gas Summary Profile

State:

Name:

Organization:

Phone number:

E-mail:

Date:

Availability of natural gas utility sector energy efficiency programs⁵⁴: [Are programs offered by either utilities or non-utility organizations to natural gas customers? If "No"—the rest of the summary profile is not applicable.]

1. Yes ____ 2. No ____

What customer sectors are served by natural gas energy efficiency programs?

1. Residential? _____
 - a. Low-income? _____
 - b. Non-low-income? _____
2. Commercial? _____
3. Industrial? _____

Is energy efficiency required by legislation or order? 1. Yes ____ 2. No ____

(If yes) 1. Legislation ____ 2. Order ____ 3. Both Legislation and Order ____
(Please provide specific legislation and orders/decisions below)

- Key legislation:
- Key Regulatory Orders/Decisions:

When did your utility funded natural gas energy efficiency programs begin?

Funding Mechanism(s) (for program cost recovery—i.e., embedded in rates, tariff rider, deferred account, or "public benefits fund"):

Organization(s) responsible for program administration:

⁵⁴ Energy efficiency programs include programs that offer information and economic incentives to customers to get them to implement energy efficiency measures in their homes or businesses.

Organization(s) that implement (deliver) programs:

Financial incentive mechanism for program administration and brief description (i.e., Mechanisms in place by which utilities (or in some cases, non-utility program administrators) can earn a profit, or shareholder incentives, from energy efficiency programs):

“Lost revenue” recovery mechanism for reduced energy sales resulting from energy efficiency programs (decoupling or other mechanism):

Total state utility sector budgets and actual expenditures on natural gas energy efficiency programs by year:

Year	Budget (million \$)	Actual Expenditures (million \$)
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		

Does this include low-income energy efficiency programs?

1. Yes ____ 2. No ____

What are the totals for your low-income programs (if applicable)?

Year	Budget (million \$)	Actual Expenditures (million \$)
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		

Total natural gas energy savings:

Energy savings by program year: (program year savings—i.e., all new savings attributable to that reporting year). *Please indicate units used for natural gas savings.*

Year	Energy Savings	Units
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		

Does this include low-income energy efficiency programs?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

What are the totals for your low-income programs (if applicable)?

Year	Energy Savings	Units
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		

Are there any discussions or proceedings underway that may change the structure, administration or funding of utility-sector energy efficiency programs from the status quo? Such changes may include:

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

- Budget/expenditure levels.
- Organizations responsible for program administration or implementation.
- Utility requirements/regulatory treatment of program costs and savings (e.g., cost recovery, decoupling, performance incentives, or explicit savings targets (such as energy efficiency resource standards).
- Related utility and environmental policies, such as global warming mitigation policies.

Please describe such changes.

Is there a Web site that program administrators and stakeholders can access for information such as annual reports, planning documents, evaluations, etc. for natural gas energy efficiency programs? [Not the customer Web sites for program information]

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

If yes, what is that Web site address?

Have any evaluations or reports been written that calculate 'cost per therm saved' for the programs as a whole or for individual programs?

1. Yes _____ 2. No _____

If yes, are those evaluations available on a Web site?

1. Yes ____ 2. No ____

If yes, what is that Web site address?

If no, how can we obtain copies of the evaluations?

Finally, is there an annual report for the most recent year (2010) and recent years (2005–09) available that provides program information, including data on expenditures and savings?

1. Yes ____ 2. No ____

If yes, is this report available on-line?

1. Yes ____ 2. No ____

If yes, what is that Web site address?

If not, how can we obtain a copy?

Thank you very much for your time!

APPENDIX B: LIST OF STATES CONTACTED FOR THIS REPORT

At the conclusion of our work, this is the set of states our data indicated had utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs and that we contacted to complete the questionnaire:

Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota—did not respond to emails or telephone calls
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Wisconsin
Wyoming

This is the set of states that our data indicated did *not* have utility-sector natural gas energy efficiency programs in place and that we did not contact:

Alabama
Alaska
Delaware
Hawaii
Kansas
Louisiana
Mississippi
Nebraska
Tennessee
West Virginia

APPENDIX C: FULL DATA TABLES FOR NATURAL GAS ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

Table C-1. Are Utility-Sector Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs Required by State Legislation, Regulation or Both

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?	State Legislation	Regulatory Order
Alabama	No, no programs in place			
Alaska	No, no programs in place			
Arizona	Yes	Order		Decision No. 71289 (10/7/09), Decision No. 70180 (2/27/08)
Arkansas	No, programs are voluntary	Order		Docket Nos. 06-004-R and 08-144-U
California	Yes	Legislation and Order	AB 1002	D. 07-10-032, D. 08-09-40
Colorado	Yes	Legislation and Order	HB 07-1037	Commission Rules 4750
Connecticut	Yes	Legislation and Order	PA 05-1, An Act Concerning Energy Independence, June Special Session (House Bill No. 7501), July 21, 2005. http://www.cga.ct.gov/2005/ACT/PA/2005PA-00001-R00HB-07501SS1-PA.htm	Orders set the details of the EE plans
Delaware	No, no programs in place			
District of Columbia	Yes	Legislation and Order	Clean and Affordable Energy Act of 2008 http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us/images/00001/20080819161530.pdf	Order sets the details of the EE plan
Florida	Yes	Legislation	Section 366.81-82, Florida Statutes	
Georgia	Yes, Atlanta Gas Light Company only	Gas Light		Docket No. 18638-Atlanta Gas Light Company's 2005 Rate Case—Home and Heartwarming Program, Decided June 17, 2005. (Order on Reconsideration)

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?	State Legislation	Regulatory Order
Hawaii	No, no programs in place			
Idaho	Yes	Order		Order 22299—January 27th 1989—requires utilities to consider cost-effective EE in their portfolios
Illinois	Yes	Legislation	220 ILCS 5/8-104	
Indiana	Yes	Order		Cause Nos. 43046, 43051, and 42767
Iowa	Yes	Legislation	Iowa Code Chapter 476.1, 476.1B, 476.1C http://www.legis.state.ia.us/IACODE/2001/476/1.html http://www.legis.state.ia.us/IACODE/2001/476/1B.html http://www.legis.state.ia.us/IACODE/2001/476/1C.html Iowa Code Chapter 476.6(15) and (17) http://www.legis.state.ia.us/IACODE/2001/476/6.html	
Kansas	No, no programs in place			
Kentucky	No, programs are voluntary			
Louisiana	No, no programs in place			
Maine	Yes	Legislation and Order	35-A Maine Revised Statutes, section 10111	Nos. 2006-129 (Chapter 480 Rulemaking), 2006-728 (Programs thru 4/2010), and 2008-431
Maryland	Yes	Legislation	Late 1980s/early 1990s law	
Massachusetts	Yes	Legislation	Green Communities Act, CH 169 of the Acts of 2008	
Michigan	Yes	Legislation and Order	EO Plans: Public Act 295	EO Plans: Consumers Energy Company (U-15889), Michigan

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?	State Legislation	Regulatory Order
Minnesota	Yes	Legislation	Minnesota Statutes Energy Conservation Improvement (The Next Generation Energy Act of 2007, Minnesota Laws Chapter 136) https://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/bin/getpub.php?type=law&year=2007&sn=0&num=136	Consolidated Gas Company (U-15890), Michigan Gas Utilities Corporation (U-15891), Northern States Power Company—Wisconsin (Xcel) (U-15892), SEMCO Energy, Inc. (U-15893), Wisconsin Public Service Corporation (U-15894)
Mississippi	No, no programs in place			
Missouri	No, programs are voluntary			
Montana	Yes	Legislation and Order	§69-3-1401, et seq Montana Code Annotated	D2004.4.50
Nebraska	No, no programs in place			
Nevada	Yes	Legislation and Order	Senate Bill 437	NRS 704.992, NAC 705.535 and LCB File Nos. R095-08 and T004-08
New Hampshire	Yes	Legislation and Order	RSA 374-5	Order No. 24,109 (Docket No. DG 02-106)

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?	State Legislation	Regulatory Order
New Jersey	Yes	Legislation	P.L. 1999, CHAPTER 23, approved February 9, 1999 Assembly, No. 16 http://www.nileg.state.nj.us/9899/Bills/a199/23.pdf	
New Mexico	Yes	Legislation	Efficient Use of Energy Act 62-17 NMSA 1978	
New York	Yes	Order ⁵⁵		New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC) Opinion No. 96-12, Cases 94-E-0952 et al., May 20, 1996 http://www3.dps.state.ny.us/pscweb/WebFileRoom.nsf/Web/E05EBC3E5C3E79B385256DF10075624C/\$File/doc886.pdf?OpenElement NYPSC Order, Case 94-E-0952, January 2
North Carolina	Yes	Pending Legislation and Order		Docket No. G-9, Sub 499 for years 2006, 2007, and 2008 Docket No. G-09, Sub 550, and Docket No. G-05, Sub 495 for years starting 2009
North Dakota				
Ohio	Yes	Order		Columbia Gas of Ohio, Case No. 08-833-GA-UNC (7/23/2008) Vectren Energy Delivery of Ohio, Case No. 07-1080-GA-AIR (9/8/2008) Dominion East Ohio, Case No. 07-829-GA-AIR (10/15/2008) Duke Energy of Ohio, Case

⁵⁵ Although not a law, in April 2007, Governor Spitzer set a new policy goal to reduce electricity use in 2015 by 15% ("15 by 15"), relative to projected use in 2015. Shortly thereafter, the New York Public Service Commission established an Energy Portfolio Standard Proceeding to determine the best approach for meeting this target. The proceeding includes electric and natural gas programs, including setting appropriate 2015 savings targets for these programs.

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both?	State Legislation	Regulatory Order
Oklahoma	Yes, programs initiated in 2011	Order		No. 06-91-EL-UNC (7/11/07) OAC 165.45, Subchapter 23, Demand Programs. Rules effective June 25, 2009.
Oregon	Yes	Legislation and Order	Residential Energy Conservation Act ORS 469.631 to 469.645 (1981 legislation requiring all energy utilities to offer residential weatherization assistance).	OPUC Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) Order No. 89-507, superseded by IRP Order Nos. 07-002 and 07-047; Order No. 02-634 adopted public purpose funding and a decoupling mechanism for NW Natural; Order No. 06-191 adopted public purpose funding and decoupling Regulatory orders mandate companies to maintain LIURP programs
Pennsylvania	Yes	Order		
Rhode Island	Yes	Legislation and Order	The Comprehensive Energy Conservation, Efficiency and Affordability Act of 2006	RIPUC Docket #3790 RIPUC Docket #4000
South Carolina	No, programs are voluntary			
South Dakota	No, programs are voluntary			
Tennessee	No, no programs in place			
Texas	No, programs are voluntary			
Utah	Yes	Order		Utah Public Service Commission—Docket 08-057-22
Vermont	Yes	Legislation and Order	30 V.S.A. section 235(d)	Docket No. 5270, particularly Docket No. 5270 VGS-1 and VGS-2
Virginia	No, programs are voluntary			
Washington	Yes	Order		WAC 480-90-238, Integrated Resource Planning
West Virginia	No, no programs in place			

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Are Natural Gas EE Programs Required?	State Legislation, Order or Both? ⁵⁶	State Legislation	Regulatory Order
Wisconsin	Yes	Legislation ⁵⁶	2005 Wisconsin Act 141 http://www.legis.state.wi.us/2005/data/acts/05Act141.pdf	
Wyoming	No, programs are voluntary			

⁵⁶ Several utilities provide natural gas energy efficiency programs that are in addition to those required. Funding decisions were made in rate case proceedings, dockets 05-UR-103, 6680-UR-116, and 6690-UR-119.

**Table C-2. Utility-Sector Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs
Annual Energy Savings and Expenditures/Budget Data⁵⁷**

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Arizona ⁶⁰	2008	.15	1.2	From the Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC). Includes low-income programs.
	2009	.25	1.8	From ACC. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A ⁶¹	2.6	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Arkansas	2008	N/A	0.531	From contact with Arkansas Public Service Commission. Does not include low-income programs. http://www.apscservices.info/ for more information.
	2009	N/A	1.0	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Does not include low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	4.2	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Does not include low-income programs.
California	2005	47.0	N/A	From contact with California Energy Commission (CEC). Includes low-income programs. Evaluations are filed at http://calmac.org . Additional data available at http://eeqa2006.cpuc.ca.gov/ .
	2006	24.6	94.1	Energy savings from CEC. Includes low-income programs. Budget from CEE 2006 budget data (CEE 2007). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	61.2	182.5	Energy savings from CEC. Includes low-income programs. Budget from CEE 2007 budget data (CEE 2008). Includes low-income programs.

⁵⁷ 2006 Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) data taken from U.S. Energy-Efficiency Programs A \$2.6 Billion Industry, 2006 Report. 2007. Boston, MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from: www.cee1.org. 2007 CEE data taken from 2007 Annual Industry Report. 2008. Boston, MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from: www.cee1.org.

2008 CEE expenditures data and 2009 CEE budget data taken from CEE, M., Eldridge, R., and J. Krouk. 2010. "The State of the Efficiency Program Industry: Budgets, Expenditures, and Impacts 2009." March. Boston MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from <http://www.cee1.org/files/StateofEEIndustry2009.pdf>.

2009 CEE expenditures data and 2010 CEE budget data taken from and CEE, J. and M. CEE. 2010. "State of the Efficiency Program Industry: 2009 Expenditures, Impacts & 2010 Budgets." December. Boston MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from <http://www.cee1.org/files/2010%20State%20of%20the%20Efficiency%20Program%20Industry.pdf>.

⁵⁸ In some cases, the original energy savings units were in Mcfs or MMBtus. We converted all units to Therms by dividing Mcfs by .0972 and multiplying MMBtus by 10.

⁵⁹ "Partial data" indicates that one or more respondents in the state did not grant CEE permission to release gas data at the state level.

⁶⁰ Arizona had natural gas energy efficiency programs well before 2005 but due to time constraints, the ACC only provided data for 2008 and 2009.

⁶¹ N/A = Not Available.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Colorado	2008	N/A	220.0	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	228.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	338.8	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2005	.59	N/A	From the Colorado Public Utilities Commission's 2005 DSM Monitoring and Evaluation Report. All low-income programs.
	2006	.33	2.6	Energy savings from the Colorado Public Utilities Commission's 2006 DSM Monitoring and Evaluation Report. All low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	2.6	CEE budget data (CEE 2007). All low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	2.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2008). All low-income programs.
	2009	3.4	13.0	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	18.4	From the Colorado Public Utilities Commission. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	18.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
Connecticut	2006	.17	1.4	Partial data. From the Connecticut Energy Conservation and Management Board (ECMB) Web site http://www.ctsavesenergy.org/ecmb/ . Residential natural gas programs began in 2006 and C/I programs began in 2007. Includes low-income programs.
	2006	.17	1.4	2006 energy savings from 2006 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2007).
	2006	.17	1.4	2006 Expenditures from 2006 Preliminary Legislative Gas Report (ECMB 2007).
	2007	.42	2.6	From 2007 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2008). Includes low-income programs.
	2008	1.0	5.9	From 2008 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2009). Includes low-income programs.
	2009	2.4	9.4	From 2009 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2010). Includes low-income programs.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
	2010	2.7	11.8	From 2010 Annual Legislative Report (Energy Efficiency Board 2011). Includes low-income programs.
District of Columbia	2008	N/A	2.1	From the DCPSC—budget data All low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	3.0	From the DCPSC—budget data All low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	3.0	From the DCPSC—budget data All low-income programs.
Florida	2005	N/A	14.9	From contact with the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC). Does not include low-income programs. Reports are available at http://www.psc.state.fl.us/publications/reports.aspx .
	2006	N/A	14.2	From FPSC. Does not include low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	14.2	From FPSC. Does not include low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	11.5	From FPSC. 2008 expenses are estimated. Does not include low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	5.9	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Does not include low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	6.5	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Does not include low-income programs.
Georgia	2006	N/A	1.0	From GPSC. All low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	1.0	From GPSC. All low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	1.0	From GPSC. All low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	1.0	From GPSC. All low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	1.0	From GPSC. All low-income programs.
Idaho	2006	N/A	0.9	CEE budget data (CEE 2007). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	1.0	CEE budget data (CEE 2008). Includes low-income programs.
	2008	.61	2.1	Energy savings from Idaho Public Utilities Commission. Includes low-income programs. Expenditures from Avista annual report. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	2.5	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Illinois ⁶²	2010	N/A	2.1	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	0.8	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	6.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	17.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
Indiana	2007	.93	2.2	From the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC). Includes low-income programs.
	2008	3.8	10.9	From IURC. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	2.5	9.2	From IURC. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	14.5	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Iowa	2005	8.7	26.9	From Iowa Utilities Board (IUB). Includes low-income programs.
	2006	8.7	29.5	From IUB. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	8.1	28.4	From IUB. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	29.7	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	37.7	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Kentucky	2010	N/A	40.5	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2005	2.6	1.6	From Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC). Includes low-income programs.
	2006	2.9	1.4	From KPSC. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	1.5	From KPSC. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	1.7	From KPSC. 2008 total is the budgeted amount rather than the actual expenses. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	2.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.

⁶² Illinois has a large-scale energy efficiency program pending.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Maine	2010	N/A	1.9	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	9/05- 4/06	.13 ⁶³	0.056	From Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC). Includes low-income programs.
	5/06- 4/07	.25 ⁶⁴	0.130	From MPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	11/07- 10/08	3.9 ⁶⁵	0.262	From MPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	11/08- 10/09	N/A	0.442	From MPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	0.400	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Maryland	2006	N/A	0.8	From Maryland Public Service Commission (MPSC). All low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	0.8	From MPSC. All low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	0.9	From MPSC. All low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	2.0	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	3.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Massachusetts ⁶⁶	2005	8.0	N/A	From Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), Department of Energy Resources (DOER). Includes low-income programs. Totals are estimated. Final reports have not been filed.
	2006	8.0	25.6	From EEA. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	8.0	25.6	From EEA. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	10.0	30.1	From EEA. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	38.0	From EEA. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	75.9	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Michigan	2005	N/A	9.7	From Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC)—Low-Income and Energy Efficiency Fund (LIEEF). Data are budgeted, not actual. Includes low-income programs.

⁵³ Lifetime therms.⁶⁴ Lifetime therms.⁶⁵ Lifetime therms.⁶⁶ Does not reflect final numbers for Massachusetts. Final numbers have not been filed and should be considered estimates.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Minnesota	2006	N/A	7.5	From MPSC—LIEEF. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	9.8	From MPSC—LIEEF. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	12.4	From MPSC—LIEEF. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	30.8	From MPSC—LIEEF (\$10.0 million) plus new Energy Optimization programs which started in 2009 (\$20.8 million). EO data obtained from 5 investor-owned gas utilities' energy optimization plans. Proposed budgets. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	25.0	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2005	26.6	15.2	From Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (MPUC). Includes low-income programs.
	2006	21.4	15.3	From MPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	19.4	15.6	From MPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	15.6	18.1	Minnesota Office of Energy Security CIP Program Report for 2008-2009.
	2009	18.4	22.8	Minnesota Office of Energy Security CIP Program Report for 2008-2009.
Missouri	2010	N/A	40.1	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	0.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2008). No low-income programs in 2007.
	2008	N/A	1.0	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	3.2	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Montana	2010	N/A	5.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2005	.69	1.445	From Montana Public Service Commission (MPSC). Includes low-income programs. Reports are available at http://psc.mt.gov/eDocs/ .
	2006	1.6	2.147	From MPSC. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	1.1	1.613	From MPSC. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	N/A	

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Nevada	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	0.6	CEE budget data (CEE 2007). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	0.6	CEE budget data (CEE 2008). Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	0.5	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	0.6	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
New Hampshire	2010	N/A	3.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2005	12.6 ⁶⁷	1.8	From New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (NHPUC). Includes low-income programs. Reports are available at http://puc.state.nh.us/Gas-Steam/energyefficiencyprograms.htm .
	2006	14.8 ⁶⁸	2.2	From NHPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	15.5 ⁶⁹	2.5	From NHPUC reports. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	25.7 ⁷⁰	2.4	From NHPUC reports. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	17.9 ⁷¹	3.3	From NHPUC reports. Includes low-income programs.
New Jersey ⁷²	2010	N/A	10.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2005	6.2	27.1	From Applied Energy Group (AEG). Includes low-income programs. Reports are available at http://nicleanenergy.com/main/public-reports-and-library/annual-reports/nj-clean-energy-program-annual-reports .
	2006	6.4	34.2	From AEG. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	4.5	29.8	From AEG. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	4.4	27.3	From AEG. Includes low-income programs.

⁶⁷ Lifetime therms.⁶⁸ Lifetime therms.⁶⁹ Lifetime therms.⁷⁰ Lifetime therms.⁷¹ Lifetime therms.⁷² The New Jersey Clean Energy Reports include energy efficiency expenditures for electric and gas programs combined. ACEEE prorated total expenditures to calculate estimated natural gas program expenditures by using a ratio of natural gas spending to total spending that was available from 2006.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
New Mexico	2009	6.4	38.5	From AEG. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	N/A	
	2006	1.9 ⁷³	1.5	From New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission (NMPRC). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	1.6	From NMPRC. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	4.7 ⁷⁴	1.5	From NMPRC. Includes low-income programs.
New York	2009	N/A	1.8	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	2.6	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	6.6	15.0	Energy savings from New York Public Service Commission (NYPSC) Staff. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	7.4	50.1	Budget from CEE budget data (CEE 2008). Includes low-income programs.
	2008	7.4	50.1	Energy savings from NYPSC Staff. Includes low-income programs.
North Carolina	2009	7.9	58.6	Expenditures from CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	87.5	Energy savings from NYPSC Staff. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	87.5	Expenditures from CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	87.5	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2006	N/A	0.5	From North Carolina Utilities Commission (NCUC) Public Staff, Natural Gas Division. Includes low-income programs.
North Carolina	2007	.02	0.8	From NCUC Public Staff, Natural Gas Division. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	1.25	From NCUC Public Staff, Natural Gas Division. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	1.3	From NCUC Public Staff, Natural Gas Division. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	1.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.

⁷³ Lifetime therms.⁷⁴ Lifetime therms.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
North Dakota	2010	N/A	1.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	0.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). ND does not have utility funded low-income EE programs.
	2009	N/A	0.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). ND does not have utility funded low-income EE programs.
	2010	N/A	0.1	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). ND does not have utility funded low-income EE programs.
Ohio	2006	N/A	0.5	CEE budget data (CEE 2007). No low-income programs in 2006.
	2007	N/A	2.9	CEE budget data (CEE 2008). No low-income programs in 2007.
	2008	N/A	12.2	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	8.5	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	11.0	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
Oregon	2006	N/A	10.6	From Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC). Includes low-income programs.
	2007	2.5	11.6	From OPUC. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	16.4	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	21.2	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	27.2	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Pennsylvania	2005	N/A	7.8	From Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PA PUC). All low-income programs. Reports available at http://www.puc.state.pa.us/General/publications_reports/pdf/EDC_NG_DC_UniServ_Rpt2007.pdf .
	2006	N/A	7.6	From PA PUC All low-income programs.
	2007	N/A	7.5	From PA PUC All low-income programs.
	2008	N/A	5.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Rhode Island	2009	N/A	10.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	12.9	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data. Includes low-income programs.
	7/07- 12/08	N/A	7.1	From Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission. Budget data. Includes low-income programs. Reports available at http://www.ripuc.org/ .
	2009	N/A	6.1	From 2009 DSM Year-End Report for The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a National Grid, June 1, 2010. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	4.4	From the Narragansett Electric Company, d/b/a National Grid Revised Energy Efficiency Program Plan for 2010, Docket 4116, http://www.ripuc.org/eventsactions/docket/4116-NGrid-AmendedEEPP(2-8-10).pdf .
South Dakota	2006	.07	.025	Includes low-income programs. From South Dakota Public Utilities Commission (SDPUC). Doesn't include low-income programs.
	2007	.11	.017	From SDPUC. Doesn't include low-income programs.
	2008	.09	.033	From SDPUC. Doesn't include low-income programs.
	2009	1.6	.785	From SDPUC. Doesn't include low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	1.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Doesn't include low-income programs.
Texas	2008	N/A	2.0	From Railroad Commission of Texas. Budget. All low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	2.0	From Railroad Commission of Texas. Budget. All low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	.65	From Railroad Commission of Texas. Expenditures. All low-income programs.
Utah	2005	N/A	0.25	From Questar Gas. Includes low-income programs.
	2006	N/A	0.25	From Questar Gas. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	1.6	10.0	From Questar Gas. Expenses include low-income programs, but energy savings do not.

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Vermont	2008	3.5	18.0	From Questar Gas. Expenses include low-income programs, but energy savings do not.
	2009	10.9	47.4	Energy savings from Howard Geller at SWEEP. CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	36.1	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2005	.76	1.5	From Vermont Public Service Board (PSB). Includes low-income programs.
	2006	.60	1.5	From Vermont PSB. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	.81	1.5	From Vermont PSB. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	1.0	1.9	From Vermont PSB. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	.65	2.0	Energy savings from Vermont Gas Systems 2009 DSM Annual Report. CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
	2010	.85	2.0	Energy savings and expenditures from Vermont Gas Systems 2010 DSM Annual Report.
	Virginia	2009	N/A	2.2
	2010	N/A	6.2	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Includes low-income programs.
Washington	2005	4.0	5.9	From Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). Includes low-income programs.
	2006	3.4	9.2	From WUTC. Includes low-income programs.
	2007	3.9	11.5	From WUTC. Includes low-income programs.
	2008	5.3	18.9	From WUTC. Includes low-income programs.
	2009	5.3	18.9	Data not available for 2009. Used 2008 WUTC data as an estimate. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	N/A	

State	Year	Energy Savings ⁵⁸ (million Therms)	Expenditures/ Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁵⁹
Wisconsin	2005	9.3	10.6	From the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSCW). Focus on Energy programs only. Does not include low-income programs. ⁷⁵
	2006	11.3	11.0	From PSCW. Focus on Energy programs only. Does not include low-income programs.
	2007	14.8	10.0	From PSCW. Focus on Energy programs only. Does not include low-income programs.
	2008	20.9	18.2	From PSCW. Focus on Energy programs only. Does not include low-income programs.
	2009	N/A	35.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Does not include low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	31.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Does not include low-income programs.
Wyoming	2009	N/A	.41	From Wyoming Public Service Commission. Includes low-income programs.
	2010	N/A	.40	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). No low-income programs indicated for 2010.

⁷⁵ Expenditures for voluntary utility programs in Wisconsin are not included. These dollars are estimates for Focus on Energy based on past utility allocations between electric and natural gas expenditures. The Focus on Energy program does not budget or track expenditures by fuel.

Table C-3. Low-Income Utility-Sector Natural Gas Energy Efficiency Programs
Annual Energy Savings and Expenditures/Budget Data⁷⁶

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures /Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁷⁷
Arizona	2008	.01	.58	From the Arizona Corporation Commission.
	2009	.01	.76	From the Arizona Corporation Commission.
	2010	N/A	0.5	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
Arkansas	2008	N/A ⁷⁸	0.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
California	2005	2.3	N/A	From California Energy Commission (CEC). Evaluations are filed at http://calmac.org .
	2006	2.6	40.5	Energy savings from CEC. Budget from CEE 2006 budget data (CEE 2007).
	2007	2.2	64.4	Energy savings from CEC. Budget from CEE 2007 budget data (CEE 2008).
	2008	N/A	72.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2009	N/A	104.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
Colorado	2010	N/A	151.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
	2005	.59	N/A	From the Colorado Public Utilities Commission's 2005 DSM Monitoring and Evaluation Report.
	2006	.33	2.6	Energy savings from the Colorado Public Utilities Commission's 2006 DSM Monitoring and Evaluation Report.
	2007	N/A	2.6	CEE budget data (CEE 2007).
	2008	N/A	2.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2008).
	2009	1.1	3.2	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2010	N/A	4.2	From the Colorado Public Utilities Commission. CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data.

⁷⁶ Low-income spending and energy savings data was not available for Florida or South Dakota. North Dakota did not have rate-payer funded low-income programs during the periods examined.

2006 Consortium for Energy Efficiency (CEE) data taken from U.S. Energy-Efficiency Programs A \$2.6 Billion Industry, 2006 Report. 2007. Consortium for Energy Efficiency, Boston, MA. www.cee1.org.

2007 CEE data taken from 2007 Annual Industry Report. 2008. Consortium for Energy Efficiency, Boston, MA. www.cee1.org. 2008 and 2009 CEE data taken from CEE, M., Eldridge, R., and J. Krouk. 2010. "The State of the Efficiency Program Industry: Budgets, Expenditures, and Impacts 2009." March. Boston MA: Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Retrieved from <http://www.cee1.org/eepe/2009AIR.php3>.

⁷⁷ "Partial data" indicates that one or more respondents in the state did not grant CEE permission to release gas data at the state level.

⁷⁸ N/A = not available.

Natural Gas EE Programs, ACEEE

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures /Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁷⁷
Connecticut	2006	.13	1.0	From the Connecticut Energy Conservation and Management Board (ECMB) Web site http://www.ctsavesenergy.org/ecmb/ . 2006 energy savings from 2006 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2007). 2006 Expenditures from 2006 Preliminary Legislative Gas Report (ECMB 2007).
	2007	.26	1.3	From 2007 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2008)
	2008	.26	1.6	From 2008 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2009)
	2009	.82	3.0	From 2009 Annual Legislative Report (ECMB 2010)
	2010	.58	2.8	From 2010 Annual Legislative Report (Energy Efficiency Board 2011).
District of Columbia	2008	N/A	2.1	From the DCPSC—budget data
	2009	N/A	3.0	From the DCPSC—budget data
Florida	2010	N/A	3.0	From the DCPSC—budget data
	2005	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	N/A	
	2007	N/A	N/A	
	2008	N/A	N/A	
Georgia	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
	2006	N/A	1.0	From GPSC.
	2007	N/A	1.0	From GPSC.
	2008	N/A	1.0	From GPSC.
Idaho	2009	N/A	1.0	From GPSC.
	2010	N/A	1.0	From GPSC.
	2006	N/A	0.1	CEE budget data (CEE 2007).
	2007	N/A	0.1	CEE budget data (CEE 2008).
	2008	.01	0.1	Energy savings from Idaho Public Utilities Commission. Expenditures from CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
Illinois	2009	N/A	0.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2010	N/A	0.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2008	N/A	0.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2009	N/A	0.9	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2010	N/A	1.7	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data.

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures /Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁷⁷
Indiana	2007	N/A	0.9	From the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC), savings for low-income programs not available
	2008	N/A	0.7	From IURC
	2009	N/A	0.5	From IURC
	2010	N/A	1.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
Iowa	2005	.37	N/A	From Iowa Utilities Board (IUB).
	2006	.62	4.6	From IUB
	2007	.32	4.7	Energy savings from IUB. Budget from CEE budget data (CEE 2008).
	2008	N/A	4.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2009	N/A	4.9	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2010	N/A	4.9	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
Kentucky	2005	N/A	0.7	From Kentucky Public Service Commission (KPSC).
	2006	N/A	0.8	From KPSC
	2007	N/A	0.8	From KPSC. 2007 total is the budgeted amount rather than actual expenses.
	2008	N/A	0.8	From KPSC. 2008 total is the budgeted amount rather than the actual expenses.
	2009	N/A	0.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2010	N/A	0.7	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
Maine	2005	.00 ⁷⁹	N/A	From Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC).
	2006	0 ⁸⁰	N/A	From MPUC.
	2007	.05 ⁸¹	N/A	From MPUC.
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	0.0	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
Maryland	2006	N/A	0.8	From Maryland Public Service Commission (MPSC).
	2007	N/A	0.8	From MPSC
	2008	N/A	0.9	From MPSC
	2009	N/A	0.6	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2010	N/A	0.7	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).

⁷⁹ Lifetime therms.⁸⁰ Lifetime therms.⁸¹ Lifetime therms.

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures /Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁷⁷
Massachusetts	2005	.65	N/A	From Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA), Department of Energy Resources (DOER). Totals are estimated. Final reports have not been filed.
	2006	.65	5.7	Energy savings from EEA. Budget from CEE 2006 budget data (CEE 2007).
	2007	.65	6.7	Energy savings from EEA. Budget from CEE 2007 budget data (CEE 2008).
	2008	.65	5.2	Energy savings from EEA. CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2009	N/A	7.0	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2010	N/A	15.8	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
Michigan	2005	N/A	N/A	Cannot determine amount of low-income funding from LIEEF report.
	2006	N/A	N/A	Cannot determine amount of low-income funding from LIEEF report.
	2007	N/A	N/A	Cannot determine amount of low-income funding from LIEEF report.
	2008	N/A	N/A	Cannot determine amount of low-income funding from LIEEF report.
	2009	N/A	N/A	Cannot determine amount of low-income funding from LIEEF report or utilities' Energy Optimization plans.
	2010	N/A	8.7	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
Minnesota	2005	2.4	3.5	From Minnesota Public Utilities Commission (MPUC).
	2006	.71	3.2	From MPUC
	2007	.75	3.3	From MPUC
	2008	N/A	2.8	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2009	N/A	3.3	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2010	N/A	3.3	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
Missouri	2008	N/A	0.1	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010). Partial data.
	2009	N/A	1.8	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2010	N/A	1.8	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).

State	Year	Energy Savings (million Therms)	Expenditures /Budget (million \$)	Notes ⁷⁷
Montana	2005	.25	0.585	From Montana Public Service Commission (MPSC). Reports are available at http://psc.mt.gov/eDocs/ .
	2006	.29	0.610	From MPSC
	2007	.23	0.585	From MPSC
	2008	N/A	N/A	
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
Nevada	2006	N/A	0.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2007).
	2007	N/A	0.2	CEE budget data (CEE 2008).
	2008	N/A	0.2	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2009	N/A	0.2	CEE expenditures data (CEE 2010).
	2010	N/A	0.4	CEE budget data (CEE 2010).
New Hampshire	2005	1.7 ⁸²	0.2	From New Hampshire Public Utilities Commission (NHPUC).
	2006	1.3 ⁸³	0.4	From NHPUC
	2007	1.1 ⁸⁴	0.4	From NHPUC reports. Reports are available at http://puc.state.nh.us/Gas-Steam/energyefficiencyprograms.htm
	2008	1.6 ⁸⁵	0.5	From NHPUC reports.
	2009	1.6 ⁸⁶	0.5	From NHPUC reports.
New Jersey ⁸⁷	2005	.49	4.7	CEE budget data (CEE 2010). From Applied Energy Group (AEG). Reports are available at http://njcleanenergy.com/main/public-reports-and-library/annual-reports/nj-clean-energy-program-annual-reports .
	2006	.43	5.5	From AEG
	2007	.48	7.9	From AEG
	2008	.74	6.2	From AEG
	2009	N/A	N/A	
	2010	N/A	N/A	
New Mexico	2006	1.3 ⁸⁸	.62	From New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission.
	2007	N/A	.80	CEE budget data (CEE 2008).
	2008	2.6 ⁸⁹	.87	From New Mexico Public Regulatory Commission.

⁸² Lifetime therms.⁸³ Lifetime therms.⁸⁴ Lifetime therms.⁸⁵ Lifetime therms.⁸⁶ Lifetime therms.⁸⁷ The New Jersey Clean Energy Reports include energy efficiency expenditures for electric and gas programs combined. ACEEE prorated total expenditures to calculate estimated natural gas program expenditures by using a ratio of natural gas spending to total spending that was available from 2006⁸⁸ Lifetime therms.⁸⁹ Lifetime therms.