

**STATE SCORECARD ON UTILITY AND PUBLIC BENEFITS
ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS:
AN UPDATE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2000, ACEEE published the report *State Scorecard on Utility Energy Efficiency Programs* (Nadel, Kubo, and Geller 2000). This report analyzed utility spending on energy efficiency programs in each state, which included scoring and ranking states based on the following four parameters:

1. energy efficiency expenditures as a percentage of utility revenues;
2. electricity savings as a percentage of electricity sales;
3. changes in expenditures as a percentage of revenues between 1993 and 1998; and
4. changes in savings as percentage of sales between 1993 and 1998.

The 2000 scorecard report was based on data available through 1998. This 2002 update includes data through 2000, which is the most recent official data available. This update tracks selected data and derived indicators of energy efficiency program activity from 1993 through 2000, namely:

1. energy efficiency expenditures as a percentage of utility revenues;
2. energy efficiency expenditures per capita; and
3. electricity savings as a percentage of electricity sales.

In this update, we report the above data and derived indicators directly for each state. We also track these data and indicators over time using the database developed for the 2000 scorecard. (However, we do not replicate the scoring scheme used in the scorecard to develop a single score and associated ranking of states.) We also track total spending on energy efficiency programs for the United States as a whole.

Key Findings

1. Total spending (utility-reported demand-side management [DSM] combined with public benefits spending) has increased modestly since 1998—from \$918 million to \$1.10 billion in 2000.
2. Public benefits funding has increased rapidly since 1998 and has become a large share of total funding for energy efficiency programs.
3. Public benefits spending is expected to continue to increase, as indicated by the total amount of funding authorized by states enacting such programs. Public benefits spending in 2000 in many states was not fully “ramped up” to the full amounts of authorized budgets.
4. Generally, most states that have been actively engaged in providing energy efficiency services have continued to fund and implement energy efficiency programs, although the funding mechanisms and structure of programs in many cases are changing.
5. The states most actively providing publicly supported energy efficiency programs continue to be primarily in the Northeast (including New England and the Mid-Atlantic region), the Pacific Northwest, and certain parts of the Midwest, as well as the states of Florida and California.

6. A number of states are notable for increasing their commitment to energy efficiency from the late 1990s, although in most of these cases (New York, Wisconsin, Texas, and Vermont), spending levels in 2000 were still lower than 1993. A few states (notably Connecticut and New Jersey) increased spending from the late 1990s and also are at higher levels than they were in 1993.
7. There is great variability in funding levels for energy efficiency programs. About one-third of the states (16) account for 86% of total U.S. spending on energy efficiency programs. One-half of the states (25) account for essentially all (95%) of total spending on efficiency programs. Even within this top half of states, there is great variability, as the spending per capita ranges from \$1.16 to \$19.48—a factor of about 17 from lowest to highest.

The overall trend in energy efficiency activity reflects a growing recognition among states that energy efficiency programs provide important economic and environmental benefits. Whether funded through traditional utility DSM or emerging public benefits programs, many individual states are showing renewed commitment to ensuring that energy efficiency is a strategic element in meeting present and future energy demand.

BACKGROUND

As restructuring initiatives spread around the United States in the latter half of the 1990s, spending on energy efficiency in the form of utility DSM programs fell dramatically, from a peak of over \$1.6 billion in 1993 to about \$900 million by 1997 (Nadel 2000). This rapid drop resulted in large part from elimination of requirements by state public service commissions and legislatures for utilities to conduct integrated resource planning (IRP) and implement associated DSM programs. The over-riding policy model seemed to be that IRP and DSM were not appropriate under restructured, competitive electricity markets. Investments and related spending on energy efficiency would be left principally to market forces.

Unfortunately, recent research (Kushler and Witte 2001a) suggested that utility energy efficiency programs and services are not likely to be replaced by private entities in the competitive market, especially for certain market segments and end-use technologies. As a result, the pace of improvement in the energy efficiency of our economy would likely be slowed if public support for energy efficiency programs were reduced.

Fortunately, not all states have reduced or eliminated public support for energy efficiency. In recognition of the likely adverse effects of restructuring on certain areas of societal benefits, such as energy efficiency, restructuring legislation in many states has included explicit provisions to establish or maintain commitments to such programs. These “public benefits programs” are taking a variety of forms. In some cases, utilities are given this responsibility. In other cases, other entities, such as state energy offices or nonprofit organizations, have been given this responsibility. Kushler and Witte (2000; 2001b) provided a comprehensive review and summary of state public benefits policies and programs across the United States and York et al. (2002) examined in more detail the public benefits programs in four states with diverse approaches to public benefits administration and implementation.

Although restructuring of the electric utility industry has stalled in many states, and recent events (such as California’s 2001 energy crisis and the fall of Enron) have caused regulators and other policy makers to reconsider the claimed benefits of greater competition, support for public benefits policies regarding energy efficiency has remained high. In fact, four states (California, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island) have taken action to officially extend their original public benefits funding mechanism, and at least two states (Wisconsin and Vermont) have enacted public benefits programs without restructuring their electric industry.

With the forces put in motion in the mid-1990s by efforts to restructure electric utility markets across the country, “traditional” utility DSM might be perceived as an activity rapidly on the decline. ACEEE’s 2000 scorecard report documented this rapid decline. Although total spending on utility DSM still was close to a billion dollar activity in 1997, it was much below the higher levels reached earlier in the 1990s. However, in recent years some of that decline has been compensated for by the growth in public benefits funding for energy efficiency.

In this report we re-visit the issues and relevant data surrounding spending for energy efficiency programs and services as offered through utility DSM programs and emerging public benefits programs. We update earlier analyses by adding data from 1999 and 2000 and we re-examine trends identified in the earlier scorecard report to see what the updated data reveal.

METHODOLOGY

Data Sources

The primary source for utility data on DSM programs was the Energy Information Administration (EIA) within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). EIA collects and publishes data on utility sales, revenues, DSM spending, DSM savings, and other parameters (EIA 2002a; 2002b). An important secondary source of utility data—particularly state breakdowns of electricity sales and revenues for utilities serving multiple states—was the Edison Electric Institute (2002). For utilities serving multiple states, we use pro-rata shares based on electricity sales in each state to apportion DSM spending and savings values to individual states. Where necessary, this information was supplemented by directly contacting staff in public utility commissions and other appropriate organizations in various states. Appendix A gives the complete set of data for each state for 2000.

Scoring and Ranking

The 2000 scorecard collected and reported data from EIA and other sources as we do in this 2002 update. However, we have not repeated the scoring of states according to the collected data as was done in the scorecard. Rather, in this update we compile and report key data and then rank states according to derived indicators of energy efficiency program activity, namely:

1. energy efficiency expenditures as a percentage of utility revenues;
2. energy efficiency expenditures per capita; and
3. electricity savings as a percentage of electricity sales.

Caveats

A major caveat with the data and resulting reporting and ranking by state energy efficiency activity is that the EIA data is self-reported and not independently verified as to accuracy. While EIA provides clear guidance and definitions for reporting, and undertakes extensive efforts to collect and check the data, the EIA data ultimately rest on utility self-reports of expenditures and savings. Not all utilities report these DSM data to EIA, and those that do may use different methods to estimate savings data. Consequently, the EIA data is somewhat incomplete, and data from utility to utility may not be exactly comparable. A further complication is that spending on public benefits programs may not be within the domain of utility operations in certain states, and therefore, would not be reported to EIA. To address this problem, we have contacted selected utility or state regulatory or administrative staff, or relied on published program and planning documents to fill in missing data and otherwise

check the accuracy of reported data (Brensdal 2002; Efficiency Vermont 2001; Hermenet 2002; Keating 2002; Meier 2002; NYSERDA 2002; Ward 2002). We also have relied on other research performed by ACEEE on public benefits programs (Kushler and Witte 2000, 2001b).

Another difficulty in determining statewide spending on energy efficiency is that many utilities serve multiple states. Data reported to EIA by such utilities are not broken down by states for certain data, such as DSM spending, savings, and other DSM parameters. As noted above under “Methodology,” we primarily used pro-rata shares based on the break-down of electricity sales in each state served by a multi-state utility to in turn estimate state-by-state break-downs of DSM expenditures and savings. In some cases, we used other information as obtained through personal contacts or other sources instead of these pro-rata shares to divide total DSM data into individual state shares.

Due to these limitations in the data, our rankings should be considered approximate—differences in ranks of just a few levels (e.g., 10th to 13th) may not be meaningful, while differences in quintiles (e.g., top 10 and next 10, etc.) are much more likely to be meaningful. The rankings in this update should be used as relative measures of statewide energy efficiency program activity compared to other states. Other limitations on the data include the following.

- The data are only through the year 2000. Energy efficiency activity—especially as measured by expenditures on programs—may have changed significantly since 2000, especially in states that have “ramped up” their public benefits programs, such as Wisconsin, Vermont, Texas and New York. California greatly increased its spending on energy efficiency and related programs in 2001 in response to its “electricity crisis.” In other states, spending may actually have decreased, particularly if deregulation has proceeded without specific provisions to support energy efficiency through creation of public benefits programs.
- State-level analysis may mask substantial variations from utility to utility within a state. Some low-ranked states may have a few strong utility energy efficiency programs, but these efforts would be diluted when programs are viewed statewide.

In this update, we focus more on expenditures on energy efficiency programs than on reported savings as we believe that data on expenditures are much less prone to variations due to different ways of estimating the values or otherwise interpreting what data to report. Utility reporting on DSM expenditures is generally subject to state regulatory review while reporting requirements and review of reported savings vary widely among states. Therefore, we place greater confidence in the accuracy of reported energy efficiency expenditures than savings values.

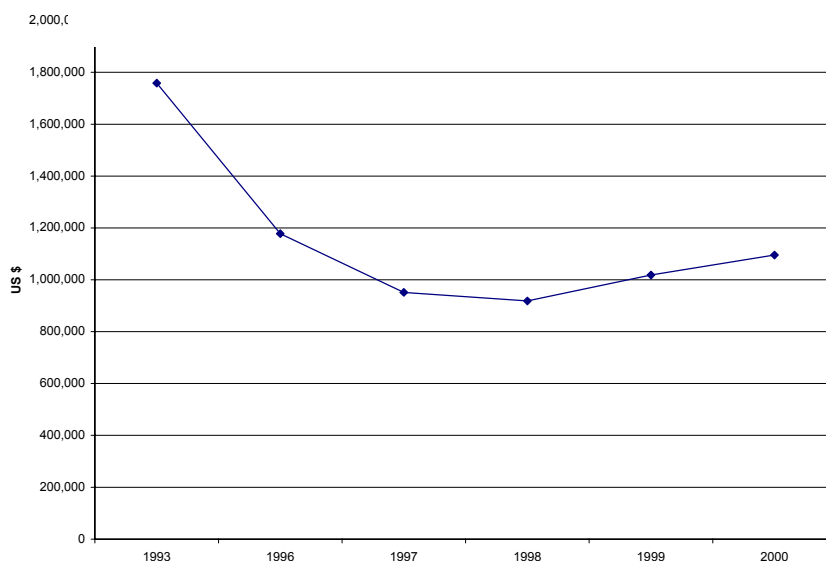
The complete time series data given in Appendix C for each state are valuable references to track trends in a given state as the kinds of limitations to the data generally would be applicable in each reported year, effectively negating such influences and revealing an accurate depiction of the aggregate trends in that particular state.

RESULTS

Aggregate Trends

The most obvious and important result is that apparently 1998 marked the low point in publicly supported energy efficiency programs. The data for 2000 show that spending on energy efficiency has rebounded somewhat since the sharp decline noted from 1993 to 1998. Total spending—including both utility DSM and emerging public benefits programs—increased modestly, but significantly, from 1998 to 2000. Total spending on energy efficiency programs was \$1.10 billion in 2000 (see Figure 1). Utility spending (including both traditional DSM and newer public benefits mechanisms for which the utilities still provide programs and services) appears to have increased modestly from 1998 to 2000 (from about \$913 million to \$1.02 billion), while public benefits program spending by entities other than utilities has increased rapidly (from essentially zero in 1998 to about \$77 million in 2000).

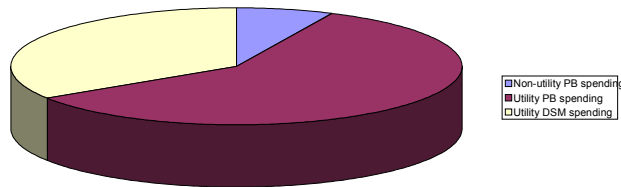
Figure 1: Total Energy Efficiency Spending in 1993 through 2000



Public benefits spending, whether by non-utility entities or utilities, is likely to continue to increase based on other research performed by ACEEE (Kushler and Witte 2001b). This research documented that close to \$1 billion is authorized for spending on energy efficiency programs funded by public goods charges in states that have established or are establishing such programs. Actual spending in 2000 on public benefits programs is less than this due to the

transition period “ramp up” occurring in many states, including New York, Vermont, and Wisconsin among others. We estimate that total public benefits program spending in 2000 was about \$720 million. Of this total, public benefits programs implemented by utilities accounted for the largest share—about \$643 million. The remainder—about \$77 million—was spending by non-utility entities on state public benefits programs. Utility DSM spending was \$376 million in 2000. Figure 2 shows the shares of total spending according to these categories. Public benefit data are somewhat tricky to track as some states will show this as a distinct budget, while in others (such as California and Texas), such activities may continue to be reported through utility DSM activities. For this report we conducted additional research as necessary to determine whether EIA data on utility DSM accounted for public benefits spending or if there were separate budgets that should be included.

Figure 2: Fraction of Public Benefits Funding Compared to Total Energy Efficiency Spending



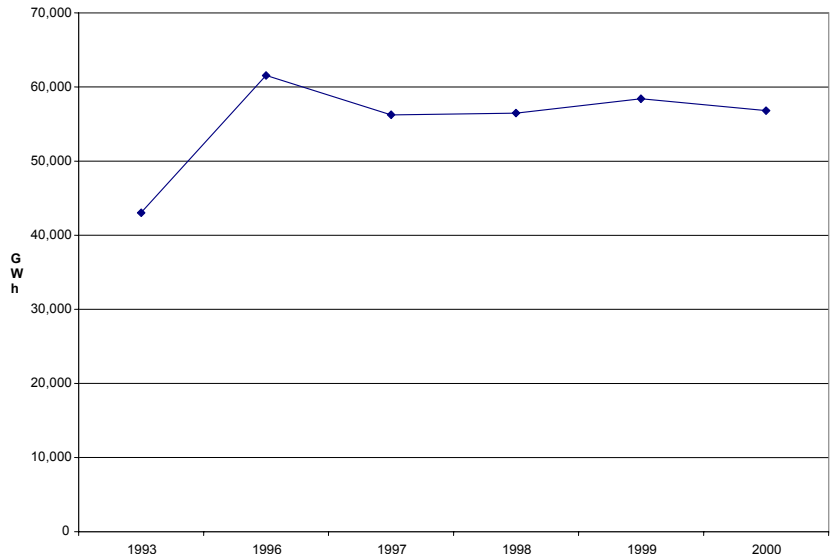
Total savings from energy efficiency programs for the period 1993–2000 is shown in Figure 3. The overall trend varies from that of total spending, with savings peaking in 1996 and declining slightly from that total for the years 1997–2000. The main difference in this trend from that of spending is that total savings represent the annual savings achieved from implementation of all program measures from both the reporting year *and* prior program

years. This reflects the fact that even if a program were to be eliminated entirely, the measures implemented previously would continue to achieve savings beyond the program’s termination. Thus there is both a time lag and dampening of the impact of spending declines in total program savings.

Examination of the top-ranked states for energy efficiency activity shows that about one-third of the states account for the bulk of energy efficiency program activity. For example, in the ranking of states according to “spending per capita,” the 16 states that exceeded the national average spending level of \$3.88 per capita account for 86% of the total national spending on energy efficiency programs. Further examination of these states shows that most of these states have been long-time leaders in providing energy efficiency programs and services.

Going beyond this upper third, one-half of the states (25) account for essentially all (95%) of total spending on efficiency programs. Even within this top half of states, there is great variability in the amount of spending on energy efficiency: the spending per capita ranges from \$1.16 to \$19.48—a factor of about 17 from lowest to highest.

Figure 3: Energy Efficiency Program Savings from 1993 to 2000



The original scorecard report gave the following 10 states the highest scores (in order):

1. Washington
2. New Jersey
3. Rhode Island
4. Massachusetts
5. Minnesota
6. Oregon
7. Iowa
8. Wisconsin
9. Hawaii
10. Vermont

While we have not replicated the scoring and ranking used in the scorecard, examination of the data that we have compiled and estimated in this update shows that most of these 10 states, along with most of those in the next quintile ranked in the scorecard (Maryland, Montana, Connecticut, Florida, New York, Maine, California, Missouri, New Hampshire, and North Dakota), continue to support energy efficiency programs at a high level. Appendix B, Section 1 gives the state rankings for energy efficiency program spending per capita. In 2000, the states with the highest spending on energy efficiency programs per capita according to our estimates were (in ranked order):

1. Connecticut
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. New Jersey
5. Vermont
6. Maine
7. Wisconsin
8. Hawaii
9. New York
10. California

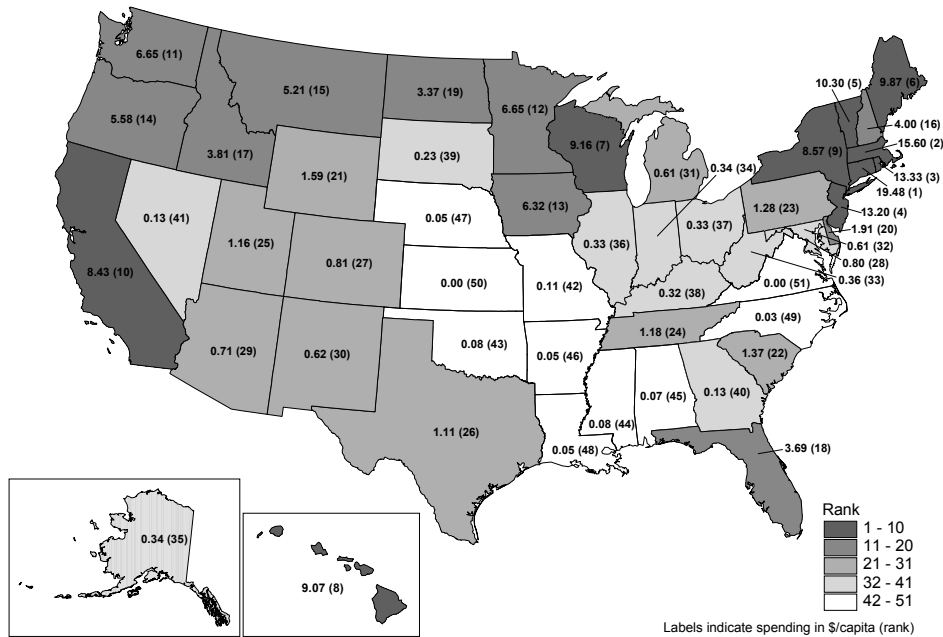
As a side note, while California ranks among the top 10 states using 2000 data, spending in California increased even further in 2001 as a response to the electricity crisis faced as reserve margins became perilously thin, causing some unplanned outages and threatening to cause more outages (Kushler, Vine and York 2002).

The next quintile of spending per capita in this update includes Washington, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, Montana, New Hampshire, Idaho, Florida, North Dakota, and Delaware.

Comparing the top 20 states in the scorecard and the update, we find little change in the states included: Maryland and Missouri dropped out while Idaho and Delaware entered into the top 20. In both Maryland and Missouri, we believe the decreases are due to movements within each state toward deregulation without specific provisions for continued support of energy efficiency through utility DSM or public benefits programs. Delaware has moved ahead with a deregulation initiative that includes a specific provision for continued support of energy efficiency through a public benefits programs. Idaho's increase is due to increased utility DSM activity and the rise of regional market transformation activities of the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance. Figure 4 shows a map of the United States showing state rankings according to quintiles, along with specific values of spending per capita for each state.

Looking at total energy efficiency spending as a percentage of total utility revenues doesn't change this picture much at all. Appendix B, Section 2 shows rankings by this measure. The rankings may change slightly, but overall, almost the same group of 20 states is included. The only exception is that Delaware falls out (down to 21st place from 20th) and Utah enters in (up to 20th place from 25th).

Figure 4: State Ranking by Energy Efficiency Program Spending Per Capita



The top 10 states according to total spending on energy efficiency programs as a percentage of total retail sales revenues are (in order):

1. Connecticut
2. Massachusetts
3. Rhode Island
4. New Jersey
5. Wisconsin
6. California
7. Vermont
8. Maine
9. New York
10. Washington

The range in this measure of program activity for these top 10 states is from 2.33% for Connecticut down to 0.94% for Washington. The national average is 0.47%; a total of 16 states exceed this national average. The range for the next quintile (states ranked 11th through 20th) is from 0.93% for Minnesota down to 0.23% for Utah. The remaining 30 states and the District of Columbia spend only from essentially zero to 0.22% of total retail revenues on energy efficiency programs. The national average for spending as a percentage of revenues generally exhibits the same trends noted for total energy efficiency program spending and spending per capita—peaking in 1993, reaching a low in 1998, and rebounding into 2000.

Figure 5 shows a map of the United States showing state rankings according to quintiles, along with specific values of spending as a percentage of total retail revenue for each state.

The picture for reported savings as a percentage of total electricity sales changes somewhat, but again, we believe that savings data are less directly comparable due to different interpretations and methods of estimating the reported values. Appendix B, Section 3 shows state ranking based on energy savings as a percentage of energy sales. Even with this caveat, the only changes in the top 20 for this update relative to the 2000 scorecard are that Utah, the District of Columbia, Idaho, Tennessee, and Wyoming are included, while Hawaii, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire and North Dakota drop out.

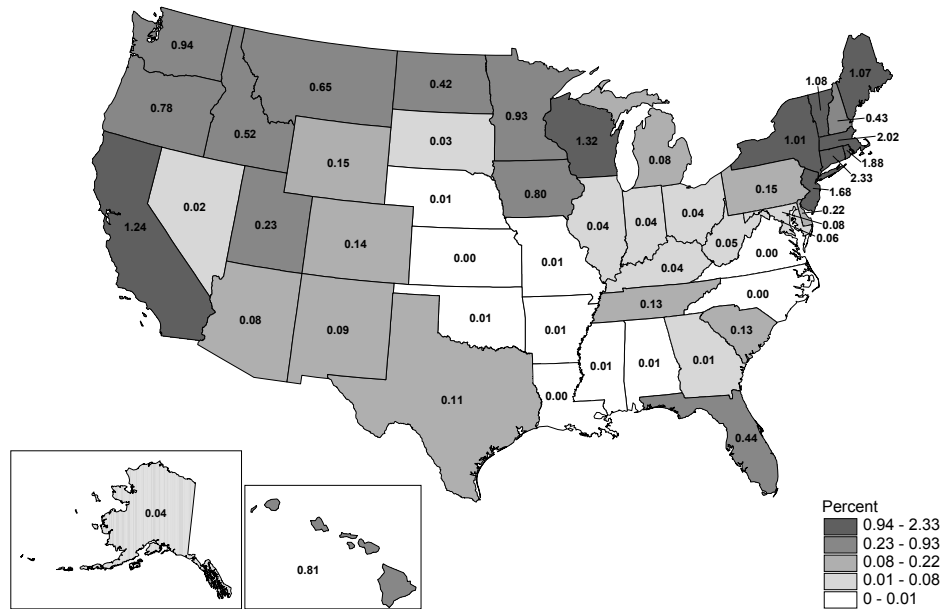
The top 10 states according to total savings (in kilowatt-hours) from energy efficiency programs as a percentage of total retail sales (in kilowatt-hours) are (in order):

1. Connecticut
2. Wisconsin
3. Minnesota
4. Rhode Island
5. California
6. Massachusetts
7. Washington
8. New Jersey
9. Maryland
10. Oregon

The range in this measure of program activity for these top 10 states is from 6.8% for Connecticut down to 3.6% for Oregon. The national average is 1.7%; a total of 20 states exceed this. The range for the next quintile (states ranked 11th through 20th) is from 3.5% for Florida down to 1.8% for Wyoming. The remaining 31 states (the District of Columbia falls within the top 20) achieved savings of 1.6% (New Hampshire) down to 0% (Kansas) from efficiency programs. On a national basis for the period 1993–2000, this measure was highest in 1996 at 2.0% and has fluctuated between about 1.7% and 1.8% since then. The value in 2000 was 1.7%. Figure 6 shows a map of the United States showing state rankings according to quintiles, along with specific values of savings as a percentage of total sales for each state.

Regionally, we see trends noted by other research, including the 2000 scorecard. Energy efficiency activity remains strong in the Northeast (New England and the Mid-Atlantic regions), the Pacific Northwest, California, Florida, and a few Midwestern states (notably Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa). Beyond these regions and selected states, a few other states show similar levels of activity, notably Texas, Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, and Delaware. Overall energy efficiency seems low in the Southeast, South, Southwest, and Mountain regions of the United States, as well as certain Midwestern states.

Figure 5: State Ranking by Energy Efficiency Program Spending as a Percentage of Annual Total Revenues



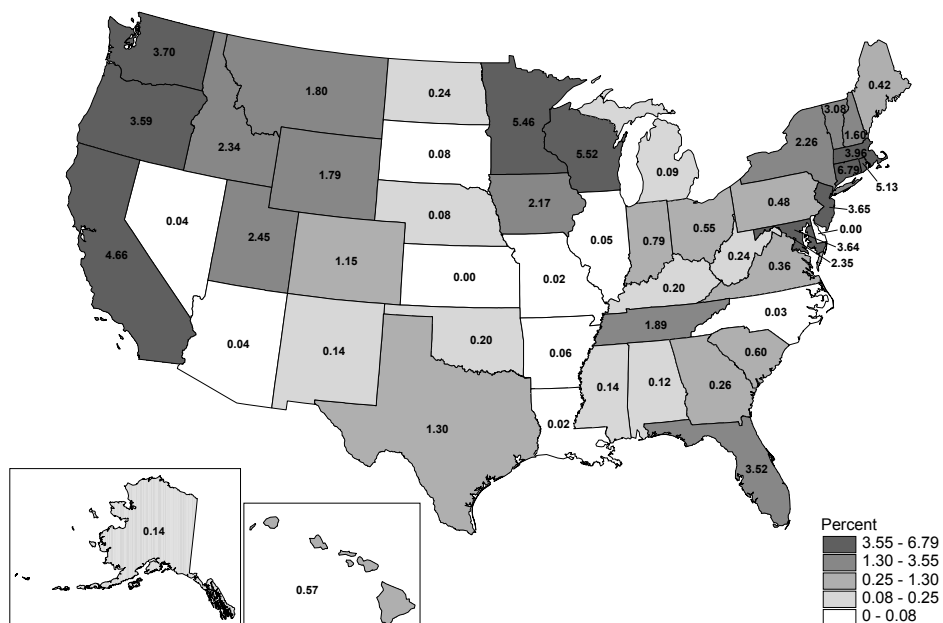
Just as there has been little overall change from the scorecard to the update in the top of the rankings of states that are actively supporting energy efficiency through utility DSM or public benefits programs, there generally has been little change in states that have historically been the least engaged in such activity. The bottom 10 from the 2000 scorecard were (in order from the bottom):

51. West Virginia
50. Alabama
49. Nevada
48. Tennessee
47. Arizona
46. Michigan
45. Pennsylvania
44. Georgia
43. Nebraska
42. Kansas

In comparison, seven of the above states are not in the bottom 10 according to spending per capita in the rankings in this update. The states of Georgia, West Virginia, Michigan, Arizona, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Nevada all rank in the 3rd and 4th quintiles (21st to 41st places) according to per capita spending using 2000 data. However, rankings in these lower

quintiles are not as meaningful as the upper quintiles as the range of spending is much lower. Spending per capita among these states ranges only from \$1.59 per capita down to zero. This lower two-thirds of the states accounts for only 14% of total spending on energy efficiency by utilities or public benefits programs. And the lower half of the states represents only 5% of total spending.

Figure 6: State Ranking by Annual Energy Efficiency Program Savings as a Percentage of Total Annual Retail Sales



The bottom 10 states in terms of energy efficiency program spending per capita are (in order from the bottom):

- 51. Virginia
- 50. Kansas
- 49. North Carolina
- 48. Louisiana
- 47. Nebraska
- 46. Arkansas
- 45. Alabama
- 44. Mississippi
- 43. Oklahoma
- 42. Missouri

All of the above states except Missouri and North Carolina fell into the bottom 15 of ranked states in the scorecard. Missouri ranked 18th in the scorecard; spending on programs has dropped dramatically as the state has restructured its industry without creating a public benefits program. North Carolina ranked 35th in the scorecard; spending in this state on energy efficiency programs has fallen dramatically.

Looking at time series data for statewide spending on energy efficiency reveals several other trends worth noting.

- Like most states, Connecticut experienced a downward trend in total spending from 1993 to 1999, dropping from about \$50 million in 1993 to about \$28 million in 1999. However, in 2000 the total spending level more than doubled, up to a total of about \$66 million, which was the result of public benefits legislation passed by the legislature.
- New York similarly experienced a downward trend in total spending from 1993 to 1998, but since has greatly increased spending as its public benefits program has been initiated and expanded. Spending went from a high of about \$340 million in 1993 down to about \$99 million in 1998, but in 2000 the spending is up to \$163 million.¹ This spending level is likely to continue to increase somewhat and be sustained for several years as New York recently extended the period of funding for its statewide program through 2006.
- Wisconsin's pattern of statewide spending mirrors that of New York. Energy efficiency spending in Wisconsin went from \$67 million in 1993 down to \$18 million in 1997 and has since increased to \$49 million. This level will continue to increase as the 2000 data only included a small amount of public goods spending, for 2000 was the first of a 3-year transition period. After this transition, the total spending is expected to be about \$62 million per year for energy efficiency.
- Texas experienced a steady decline in spending from 1993 to 2000, from about \$41 million to \$23 million. However, spending levels beginning in 2001 will increase significantly as the recently mandated efficiency programs reach full operational levels in 2003. This mandate was part of Texas's restructuring legislation passed in 1999.
- New Jersey shows a continuous increase in spending levels from 1993 to 2000, from \$18.7 million in 1993 to \$111 million in 2000. This trend was aided by New Jersey's 1999 restructuring legislation, which included provisions to establish public benefits programs. As a result of this legislation, New Jersey is implementing a coordinated statewide program through its utilities to offer a menu of standard programs. Funding for energy efficiency programs alone in 2001 and 2002 was about \$86 million and \$89 million, respectively, and will be about \$93 million in 2003.
- Hawaii shows an overall steady increase from 1993 to 2000, from \$1.2 million to \$11 million.

¹ New York data on energy efficiency program spending are from NYSERDA (2002). In this case we did not use EIA data. The data from the New York Energy Plan included specific data for all energy efficiency programs offered by the state's investor-owned utilities and public power authorities (Long Island Power Authority and New York Power Authority), and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority.

- Arizona spending levels show a large drop from 1999 levels, from \$6.4 million in 1999 to \$3.7 million in 2000. Both these levels are down from the 1993 level of \$8.8 million.
- North Carolina shows a dramatic decrease in spending levels, from \$20.2 million in 1993 to \$238 thousand in 2000.
- Idaho shows a dramatic decrease in spending levels, from \$20.8 million in 1993 to about \$5 million in 2000.
- Oregon spending levels declined from 1993 to 2000, from \$49.6 million to \$19.1 million. However, Oregon recently has established an energy trust to support energy efficiency programs. This new statewide program is just becoming operational in 2002. Spending levels are expected to increase significantly as this program reaches full-scale implementation.
- Washington shows a dramatic decline in spending—from \$234 million in 1993 to \$39 million in 2000.

In these last three states cited above (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington), the spending decreases observed resulted from cut-backs from both the Bonneville Power Administration and investor-owned utilities. Much of the energy efficiency program activity in these states and the Northwest as a whole is now being carried out by the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA), a regional market transformation organization. NEEA receives its funding from a variety of sources, including the Bonneville Power Administration, investor-owned utilities, and public utilities. NEEA's funding (about \$20 million per year) is reflected in our estimates (Hermetet 2002).

CONCLUSION

Our research clearly demonstrates that a number of individual states are affirming their commitments to funding energy efficiency programs as a way to maintain and increase the public benefits associated with increased levels of energy efficiency within their economies. Such public benefits include lower energy costs, environmental improvements, and increased system reliability (see Kushler, Vine, and York 2002 for an examination of the role of energy efficiency in electric system reliability).

Rather than abandoning utility efforts to provide DSM, many states have continued to require that utilities offer such services—whether the utilities are under traditional rate regulation or under a competitive retail market structure. State regulatory agencies, legislatures, and governors in a significant number of states are looking beyond the rhetorical claims made by restructuring advocates that “market forces” alone will assure that consumers make optimal decisions regarding energy efficiency investments. The resulting decision to provide public support for energy efficiency clearly demonstrates an ongoing commitment regardless of market restructuring and increased competition within the industry.

What is changing is the structure and delivery of publicly supported energy efficiency programs in many states. A variety of approaches are being taken—the specific approach is a function of a state's individual circumstances, regulatory structure, experience with DSM, and politics. The emergence of public benefits programs has been the dominant trend

observed as these programs displace, replace, or supplement “traditional” utility-delivered DSM programs as the primary public policy mechanism for offering customers energy efficiency programs.

Despite the emergence and growth of public benefits programs as a complement or replacement for utility demand-side management programs, there remains a vast resource of energy efficiency opportunities in the United States that is being largely untapped. Two-thirds of the states provide little or no funding support for improving the energy efficiency of their economies. These states have virtually no spending through utility DSM or state public benefits programs and are thereby missing significant opportunities to increase the energy efficiency of their homes, businesses, and industries.

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APPENDIX A. 2000 DATA SET

State/Region	Energy Efficiency Spending*1	Energy Efficiency Savings*1	Electricity Sales to Consumers*2	Revenue from Sales to Consumers*2	Population*3	Spending per Capita	Spending as % of Revenues	Savings per Capita	Savings as % of Sales
	"\$1000	GWh	GWh	"\$1000		\$ per capita		kWh	
Alabama	323	100	83,524	4,687,257	4,451,493	\$0.07	0.0%	22	0.12%
Alaska	215	8	5,310	535,246	627,601	\$0.34	0.0%	12	0.14%
Arizona	3,693	22	61,130	4,431,208	5,165,274	\$0.71	0.1%	4	0.04%
Arkansas	147	25	41,611	2,399,365	2,678,030	\$0.05	0.0%	9	0.06%
California	286,697	11,375	244,057	23,105,312	34,000,446	\$8.43	1.2%	335	4.66%
Colorado	3,518	495	43,020	2,527,778	4,323,410	\$0.81	0.1%	114	1.15%
Connecticut	66,417	2,034	29,952	2,852,294	3,410,079	\$19.48	2.3%	597	6.79%
Delaware	1,500	NA	11,274	684,979	786,234	\$1.91	0.2%	NA	NA
Dist. of Columbia	457	249	10,616	798,345	571,066	\$0.80	0.1%	437	2.35%
Florida	59,293	6,891	195,843	13,525,901	16,054,328	\$3.69	0.4%	429	3.52%
Georgia	1,100	316	119,185	7,403,936	8,229,823	\$0.13	0.0%	38	0.26%
Hawaii	10,996	55	9,691	1,359,755	1,212,281	\$9.07	0.8%	45	0.57%
Idaho	4,946	535	22,834	953,202	1,299,258	\$3.81	0.5%	412	2.34%
Illinois	4,159	68	134,697	9,345,020	12,435,970	\$0.33	0.0%	5	0.05%
Indiana	2,093	777	97,775	5,068,041	6,089,950	\$0.34	0.0%	128	0.79%
Iowa	18,488	846	39,088	2,318,828	2,927,509	\$6.32	0.8%	289	2.17%
Kansas	7	0	35,921	2,253,725	2,691,750	\$0.00	0.0%	0	0.00%
Kentucky	1,276	154	78,316	3,276,955	4,047,424	\$0.32	0.0%	38	0.20%
Louisiana	206	19	80,690	5,229,232	4,469,970	\$0.05	0.0%	4	0.02%
Maine	12,608	51	12,163	1,178,477	1,276,961	\$9.87	1.1%	40	0.42%
Maryland	3,227	2,209	60,678	4,088,626	5,310,908	\$0.61	0.1%	416	3.64%
Massachusetts	99,193	2,053	51,773	4,914,012	6,357,072	\$15.60	2.0%	323	3.96%
Michigan	6,072	96	104,772	7,448,640	9,952,006	\$0.61	0.1%	10	0.09%
Minnesota	32,769	3,262	59,782	3,510,679	4,931,093	\$6.65	0.9%	662	5.46%
Mississippi	216	63	45,336	2,651,567	2,849,100	\$0.08	0.0%	22	0.14%
Missouri	600	18	72,643	4,370,246	5,603,553	\$0.11	0.0%	3	0.02%
Montana	4,710	262	14,580	728,813	903,157	\$5.21	0.6%	290	1.80%
Nebraska	82	21	24,349	1,291,802	1,712,577	\$0.05	0.0%	12	0.08%
Nevada	262	10	27,792	1,714,709	2,018,723	\$0.13	0.0%	5	0.04%
New Hampshire	4,957	163	10,159	1,143,051	1,239,881	\$4.00	0.4%	131	1.60%
New Jersey	111,251	2,551	69,977	6,623,586	8,429,007	\$13.20	1.7%	303	3.65%
New Mexico	1,123	26	18,801	1,236,731	1,821,282	\$0.62	0.1%	14	0.14%
New York	162,800	3,213	142,027	16,166,619	18,989,332	\$8.57	1.0%	169	2.26%
North Carolina	238	35	119,855	7,767,071	8,077,367	\$0.03	0.0%	4	0.03%
North Dakota	2,158	23	9,413	512,299	640,919	\$3.37	0.4%	36	0.24%
Ohio	3,788	917	165,195	10,581,388	11,359,955	\$0.33	0.0%	81	0.55%
Oklahoma	293	98	49,564	2,911,907	3,453,250	\$0.08	0.0%	28	0.20%
Oregon	19,130	1,806	50,330	2,460,231	3,429,293	\$5.58	0.8%	527	3.59%
Pennsylvania	15,721	643	133,845	10,236,563	12,282,591	\$1.28	0.2%	52	0.48%
Rhode Island	14,000	374	7,301	742,982	1,050,236	\$13.33	1.9%	356	5.13%
South Carolina	5,495	460	77,012	4,331,765	4,023,438	\$1.37	0.1%	114	0.60%
South Dakota	174	6	8,283	523,468	755,509	\$0.23	0.0%	8	0.08%
Tennessee	6,700	1,809	95,728	5,346,272	5,702,027	\$1.18	0.1%	317	1.89%
Texas	23,298	4,128	318,263	20,642,251	20,946,503	\$1.11	0.1%	197	1.30%
Utah	2,591	568	23,185	1,123,003	2,241,555	\$1.16	0.2%	253	2.45%
Vermont	6,282	173	5,639	579,087	609,709	\$10.30	1.1%	284	3.08%
Virginia	0	347	96,715	5,741,668	7,104,016	\$0.00	0.0%	49	0.36%
Washington	39,280	3,567	96,511	4,179,728	5,908,372	\$6.65	0.9%	604	3.70%
West Virginia	656	67	27,693	1,405,280	1,807,099	\$0.36	0.0%	37	0.24%
Wisconsin	49,188	3,599	65,146	3,717,450	5,372,243	\$9.16	1.3%	670	5.52%
Wyoming	785	222	12,368	537,050	494,001	\$1.59	0.1%	449	1.79%
U.S. Total	1,095,178	56,808	3,421,412	233,163,400	282,124,631	\$3.88	0.5%	201	1.66%

Sources: 1. EIA 2002b. Also supplemented by Brensdal 2000; Efficiency Vermont 2001; Hermet 2002; Keating 2002; Kushler and Witte 2001b and 2000; Meier 2002; NYSEDA 2002; and Ward 2002.
 2. EIA 2002a.
 3. U.S. Census Bureau 2002.

APPENDIX B. RANKINGS BASED ON 2000 DATA

Section 1. Spending per Capita

State Ranking by Spending per Capita					
Rank	State/Region	Spending per Capita	Rank	State/Region	Spending per Capita
1	Connecticut	\$19.48	27	Colorado	\$0.81
2	Massachusetts	\$15.60	28	Dist. of Columbia	\$0.80
3	Rhode Island	\$13.33	29	Arizona	\$0.71
4	New Jersey	\$13.20	30	New Mexico	\$0.62
5	Vermont	\$10.30	31	Michigan	\$0.61
6	Maine	\$9.87	32	Maryland	\$0.61
7	Wisconsin	\$9.16	33	West Virginia	\$0.36
8	Hawaii	\$9.07	34	Indiana	\$0.34
9	New York	\$8.57	35	Alaska	\$0.34
10	California	\$8.43	36	Illinois	\$0.33
11	Washington	\$6.65	37	Ohio	\$0.33
12	Minnesota	\$6.65	38	Kentucky	\$0.32
13	Iowa	\$6.32	39	South Dakota	\$0.23
14	Oregon	\$5.58	40	Georgia	\$0.13
15	Montana	\$5.21	41	Nevada	\$0.13
16	New Hampshire	\$4.00	42	Missouri	\$0.11
17	Idaho	\$3.81	43	Oklahoma	\$0.08
18	Florida	\$3.69	44	Mississippi	\$0.08
19	North Dakota	\$3.37	45	Alabama	\$0.07
20	Delaware	\$1.91	46	Arkansas	\$0.05
21	Wyoming	\$1.59	47	Nebraska	\$0.05
22	South Carolina	\$1.37	48	Louisiana	\$0.05
23	Pennsylvania	\$1.28	49	North Carolina	\$0.03
24	Tennessee	\$1.18	50	Kansas	\$0.00
25	Utah	\$1.16	51	Virginia	\$0.00
26	Texas	\$1.11	United States		\$3.88

Section 2. Spending as a Percentage of Total Revenues

State Ranking by Energy Efficiency Program Spending as a Percentage of Annual Total Revenues					
Rank	State/Region	Spending as % of Revenues	Rank	State/Region	Spending as % of Revenues
1	Connecticut	2.33%	27	Texas	0.11%
2	Massachusetts	2.02%	28	New Mexico	0.09%
3	Rhode Island	1.88%	29	Arizona	0.08%
4	New Jersey	1.68%	30	Michigan	0.08%
5	Wisconsin	1.32%	31	Maryland	0.08%
6	California	1.24%	32	Dist. of Columbia	0.06%
7	Vermont	1.08%	33	West Virginia	0.05%
8	Maine	1.07%	34	Illinois	0.04%
9	New York	1.01%	35	Indiana	0.04%
10	Washington	0.94%	36	Alaska	0.04%
11	Minnesota	0.93%	37	Kentucky	0.04%
12	Hawaii	0.81%	38	Ohio	0.04%
13	Iowa	0.80%	39	South Dakota	0.03%
14	Oregon	0.78%	40	Nevada	0.02%
15	Montana	0.65%	41	Georgia	0.01%
16	Idaho	0.52%	42	Missouri	0.01%
17	Florida	0.44%	43	Oklahoma	0.01%
18	New Hampshire	0.43%	44	Mississippi	0.01%
19	North Dakota	0.42%	45	Alabama	0.01%
20	Utah	0.23%	46	Nebraska	0.01%
21	Delaware	0.22%	47	Arkansas	0.01%
22	Pennsylvania	0.15%	48	Louisiana	0.00%
23	Wyoming	0.15%	49	North Carolina	0.00%
24	Colorado	0.14%	50	Kansas	0.00%
25	South Carolina	0.13%	51	Virginia	0.00%
26	Tennessee	0.13%	United States		0.47%

Section 3. Savings as a Percentage of Total Retail Sales

State Ranking by Energy Efficiency Annual Program Savings as a Percentage of Total Annual Retail Sales					
Rank	State/Region	Savings as % of Sales	Rank	State/Region	Savings as % of Sales
1	Connecticut	6.79%	27	Ohio	0.55%
2	Wisconsin	5.52%	28	Pennsylvania	0.48%
3	Minnesota	5.46%	29	Maine	0.42%
4	Rhode Island	5.13%	30	Virginia	0.36%
5	California	4.66%	31	Georgia	0.26%
6	Massachusetts	3.96%	32	North Dakota	0.24%
7	Washington	3.70%	33	West Virginia	0.24%
8	New Jersey	3.65%	34	Oklahoma	0.20%
9	Maryland	3.64%	35	Kentucky	0.20%
10	Oregon	3.59%	36	Alaska	0.14%
11	Florida	3.52%	37	New Mexico	0.14%
12	Vermont	3.08%	38	Mississippi	0.14%
13	Utah	2.45%	39	Alabama	0.12%
14	Dist. of Columbia	2.35%	40	Michigan	0.09%
15	Idaho	2.34%	41	Nebraska	0.08%
16	New York	2.26%	42	South Dakota	0.08%
17	Iowa	2.17%	43	Arkansas	0.06%
18	Tennessee	1.89%	44	Illinois	0.05%
19	Montana	1.80%	45	Arizona	0.04%
20	Wyoming	1.79%	46	Nevada	0.04%
21	New Hampshire	1.60%	47	North Carolina	0.03%
22	Texas	1.30%	48	Missouri	0.02%
23	Colorado	1.15%	49	Louisiana	0.02%
24	Indiana	0.79%	50	Kansas	0.00%
25	South Carolina	0.60%	NA	Delaware	NA
26	Hawaii	0.57%	United States		1.66%

Source: Data indicators derived from data sets presented in Appendix A.

APPENDIX C. TIMES SERIES DATA FOR SELECTED VARIABLES, 1993–2000

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Energy efficiency spending Thousand \$						
New England	207,051	139,964	143,592	152,076	153,951	203,457
Connecticut	49,957	32,209	35,433	28,551	27,973	66,417
Maine	13,779	15,813	13,240	14,656	13,882	12,608
Massachusetts	115,435	72,542	75,527	88,968	87,839	99,193
New Hampshire	3,122	5,021	4,378	4,553	4,825	4,957
Rhode Island	13,499	10,251	11,085	11,174	14,197	14,000
Vermont	11,259	4,128	3,929	4,174	5,235	6,282
Mid Atlantic	373,835	212,157	180,150	192,824	214,727	289,772
New Jersey	18,737	41,598	46,881	92,788	96,373	111,251
New York	339,600	159,600	132,000	98,800	118,000	162,800
Pennsylvania	15,498	10,959	1,269	1,236	354	15,721
E.N.Central	188,143	84,192	37,193	53,614	59,157	65,300
Illinois	1,516	2,882	1,185	5,663	7,031	4,159
Indiana	28,502	20,564	5,982	2,051	3,480	2,093
Michigan	55,707	13,891	244	3,901	3,581	6,072
Ohio	35,242	22,139	11,776	7,712	6,439	3,788
Wisconsin	67,176	24,716	18,006	34,287	38,626	49,188
W.N.Central	44,268	74,513	57,367	83,297	59,259	54,280
Iowa	11,868	17,212	19,934	22,336	20,663	18,488
Kansas	2	5	6	78	11	7
Minnesota	31,024	53,655	33,552	37,501	35,232	32,769
Missouri	109	1,995	2,110	20,250	300	600
Nebraska	530	69	87	71	118	82
North Dakota	573	819	826	2,253	2,113	2,158
South Dakota	162	759	852	808	822	174
S.Atlantic	244,215	225,444	180,925	127,511	92,646	71,966
Delaware	1,143	2,593	1,554	1,747	0	1,500
Dist. of Columbia	15,610	13,409	3,523	2,953	2,388	457
Florida	70,014	94,392	81,743	71,412	67,087	59,293
Georgia	42,015	2,047	2,701	1,248	1,094	1,100
Maryland	68,552	65,571	58,167	32,520	16,525	3,227
North Carolina	20,234	29,707	21,062	10,450	88	238
South Carolina	16,013	13,617	8,931	6,990	5,409	5,495
Virginia	9,477	3,481	3,104	192	55	0
West Virginia	1,157	626	140	0	0	656
E.S.Central	12,434	6,455	17,207	9,218	50,329	8,515
Alabama	4,863	665	589	496	41,068	323
Kentucky	1,623	3,802	3,839	2,951	2,377	1,276
Mississippi	263	181	179	171	164	216
Tennessee	5,685	1,807	12,600	5,600	6,720	6,700
W.S.Central	43,611	41,276	35,379	32,972	30,538	23,943
Arkansas	304	365	252	135	134	147
Louisiana	1,556	1,391	347	495	181	206
Oklahoma	983	54	73	316	327	293
Texas	40,767	39,466	34,707	32,026	29,897	23,298
Mountain	73,604	45,447	23,274	19,425	21,147	21,628
Arizona	8,775	9,405	4,652	4,482	6,360	3,693
Colorado	7,900	15,713	6,227	2,613	3,312	3,518
Idaho	20,819	6,408	4,167	2,393	3,010	4,946
Montana	9,075	4,477	3,470	4,749	2,342	4,710
Nevada	5,515	933	737	4	2	262
New Mexico	451	631	878	1,359	1,589	1,123
Utah	14,357	5,228	2,224	2,685	3,327	2,591
Wyoming	6,712	2,652	918	1,139	1,206	785
Pacific	569,919	345,491	268,020	237,536	326,997	345,107
California	286,409	206,110	178,069	153,747	246,780	286,697
Oregon	49,570	41,398	27,875	21,177	21,142	19,130
Washington	233,940	97,984	62,076	62,612	59,075	39,280
P.N.*	1,377	2,871	8,373	9,981	9,494	11,211
Alaska	125	125	231	226	280	215
Hawaii	1,252	2,746	8,142	9,755	9,214	10,996
U.S. Total	1,758,456	1,177,811	951,481	918,455	1,018,245	1,095,178

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Energy efficiency savings GWh						
New England	3,710	4,308	4,656	3,575	5,635	4,849
Connecticut	1,288	1,615	1,705	957	1,909	2,034
Maine	433	524	538	85	80	51
Massachusetts	1,619	1,590	1,780	1,829	2,763	2,053
New Hampshire	33	72	86	121	130	163
Rhode Island	257	309	325	339	418	374
Vermont	80	198	221	244	336	173
Mid Atlantic	3,690	7,202	5,972	5,688	2,851	6,407
New Jersey	203	1,075	1,348	1,794	1,998	2,551
New York	3,034	5,581	4,423	3,681	3,469	3,213
Pennsylvania	453	546	201	213	212	643
E.N.Central	3,736	5,705	3,457	5,645	5,389	5,455
Illinois	45	82	82	121	140	68
Indiana	171	619	634	691	840	777
Michigan	582	770	58	405	226	96
Ohio	226	1,198	997	1,126	948	917
Wisconsin	2,713	3,036	1,687	3,303	3,235	3,599
W.N.Central	233	2,623	2,938	3,538	3,812	4,177
Iowa	99	573	582	658	742	846
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	93	2,003	2,279	2,802	3,017	3,262
Missouri	9	9	35	39	6	18
Nebraska	16	14	13	14	19	21
North Dakota	10	19	23	21	22	23
South Dakota	5	6	6	6	6	6
S.Atlantic	7,937	11,544	10,457	11,740	9,875	10,574
Delaware	30	87	94	97	0 NA	
Dist. of Columbia	92	424	183	216	241	249
Florida	4,139	5,470	5,944	6,297	6,635	6,891
Georgia	221	366	298	306	318	316
Maryland	629	1,875	2,012	2,035	2,152	2,209
North Carolina	1,772	1,859	1,070	1,069	35	35
South Carolina	570	678	459	1,304	91	460
Virginia	210	420	349	365	352	347
West Virginia	274	364	48	50	52	67
E.S.Central	3,824	1,906	1,959	1,995	2,039	2,125
Alabama	489	66	73	85	91	100
Kentucky	49	104	119	135	153	154
Mississippi	16	40	46	52	44	63
Tennessee	3,270	1,696	1,721	1,723	1,751	1,809
W.S.Central	2,428	4,186	3,731	3,946	4,028	4,271
Arkansas	22	30	33	33	33	25
Louisiana	18	15	17	19	19	19
Oklahoma	115	114	111	109	102	98
Texas	2,272	4,028	3,569	3,785	3,875	4,128
Mountain	1,757	2,650	2,327	2,461	2,187	2,138
Arizona	584	720	119	142	130	22
Colorado	176	371	491	499	441	495
Idaho	290	494	529	558	508	535
Montana	162	337	365	382	368	262
Nevada	290	152	195	198	1	10
New Mexico	42	34	13	15	42	26
Utah	143	362	411	446	483	568
Wyoming	70	180	204	220	214	222
Pacific	15,689	21,393	20,691	17,799	22,530	16,748
California	8,482	11,246	9,900	6,798	10,851	11,375
Oregon	1,038	2,304	2,502	2,586	2,697	1,806
Washington	6,169	7,842	8,290	8,414	8,983	3,567
P.N.*	19	34	53	87	61	63
Alaska	2	5	7	7	7	8
Hawaii	17	29	46	80	54	55
U.S. Total	43,023	61,552	56,240	56,474	58,407	56,808

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Electricity sales to consumers GWh					
New England	104,797	108,408	109,137	110,647	111,473	116,987
Connecticut	27,238	28,417	28,432	28,956	29,803	29,952
Maine	11,952	11,726	11,959	11,599	11,944	12,163
Massachusetts	45,281	47,294	47,659	48,607	47,821	51,773
New Hampshire	8,761	9,127	9,081	9,254	9,723	10,159
Rhode Island	6,548	6,604	6,693	6,868	6,655	7,301
Vermont	5,016	5,239	5,312	5,363	5,527	5,639
Mid Atlantic	315,772	326,040	325,727	325,581	296,439	345,849
New Jersey	65,621	66,889	65,915	68,162	70,582	69,977
New York	130,170	131,527	131,936	131,161	129,834	142,027
Pennsylvania	119,981	127,623	127,875	126,258	96,023	133,845
E.N.Central	489,034	528,123	531,588	545,637	560,270	567,585
Illinois	117,786	125,589	126,449	131,217	132,237	134,697
Indiana	81,931	88,901	89,147	92,059	96,735	97,775
Michigan	87,589	96,302	97,391	100,506	103,480	104,772
Ohio	148,571	158,587	158,508	159,793	164,271	165,195
Wisconsin	53,156	58,744	60,094	62,061	63,547	65,146
W.N.Central	201,831	223,623	228,402	236,377	238,073	249,479
Iowa	32,104	34,999	36,148	37,318	38,034	39,088
Kansas	28,808	31,291	32,270	34,140	33,820	35,921
Minnesota	49,211	54,942	55,674	56,744	57,399	59,782
Missouri	58,622	64,843	65,673	68,986	68,976	72,643
Nebraska	18,749	21,497	22,582	23,145	22,810	24,349
North Dakota	7,432	8,314	8,282	8,220	9,112	9,413
South Dakota	6,905	7,736	7,773	7,824	7,922	8,283
S.Atlantic	582,431	639,019	645,037	679,757	688,419	718,871
Delaware	9,121	9,641	10,122	10,398	10,494	11,274
Dist. of Columbia	10,375	10,137	10,107	10,281	10,418	10,616
Florida	152,748	171,832	175,041	187,355	187,270	195,843
Georgia	89,191	101,307	102,250	110,720	112,656	119,185
Maryland	53,872	56,998	56,264	57,834	59,086	60,678
North Carolina	99,778	108,296	109,050	113,596	115,015	119,855
South Carolina	61,533	67,086	68,534	72,454	73,304	77,012
Virginia	81,372	87,596	87,420	90,609	93,032	96,715
West Virginia	24,442	26,127	26,247	26,511	27,144	27,693
E.S.Central	247,788	277,405	278,395	289,283	296,659	302,904
Alabama	65,058	73,104	74,554	79,173	80,401	83,524
Kentucky	68,149	77,019	76,836	75,850	79,098	78,316
Mississippi	34,749	39,622	40,089	42,510	43,980	45,336
Tennessee	79,832	87,659	86,917	91,750	93,180	95,728
W.S.Central	390,034	433,147	443,900	469,633	466,637	490,128
Arkansas	31,663	36,137	36,858	39,315	39,789	41,611
Louisiana	67,756	75,269	75,886	77,716	78,267	80,690
Oklahoma	40,531	43,291	44,453	47,897	46,737	49,564
Texas	250,084	278,450	286,704	304,705	301,844	318,263
Mountain	171,193	195,177	199,587	206,019	210,123	223,710
Arizona	44,408	52,085	54,456	55,843	57,662	61,130
Colorado	32,958	37,073	38,069	39,574	40,571	43,020
Idaho	18,720	21,119	21,235	21,276	21,846	22,834
Montana	12,929	13,820	11,917	13,774	12,132	14,580
Nevada	18,499	22,574	24,219	25,037	26,253	27,792
New Mexico	14,927	17,173	17,528	18,173	17,998	18,801
Utah	16,867	19,858	20,376	20,700	21,879	23,185
Wyoming	11,885	11,475	11,786	11,641	11,782	12,368
Pacific	345,550	352,711	363,786	362,528	353,132	390,898
California	210,500	218,112	227,876	226,396	211,981	244,057
Oregon	44,578	47,185	47,603	45,083	46,996	50,330
Washington	90,473	87,413	88,306	91,050	94,155	96,511
P.N.*	13,033	14,159	14,204	14,356	14,674	15,001
Alaska	4,375	4,780	4,841	5,095	5,293	5,310
Hawaii	8,658	9,379	9,363	9,261	9,381	9,691
U.S. Total	2,861,462	3,097,810	3,139,761	3,239,818	3,235,899	3,421,412

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Revenue from sales to consumers thousand \$					
New England	10,485,738	11,145,911	11,420,439	11,062,265	10,828,023	11,409,903
Connecticut	2,795,080	2,987,422	2,990,638	2,983,159	2,968,057	2,852,294
Maine	1,087,316	1,108,747	1,136,882	1,131,165	1,167,145	1,178,477
Massachusetts	4,518,345	4,789,174	4,992,562	4,659,237	4,382,360	4,914,012
New Hampshire	950,684	1,058,151	1,058,633	1,103,783	1,142,138	1,143,051
Rhode Island	680,962	691,899	716,368	657,826	600,056	742,982
Vermont	453,351	510,518	525,356	527,095	568,267	579,087
Mid Atlantic	30,013,821	31,814,906	31,852,199	30,898,591	27,920,042	33,026,768
New Jersey	6,554,406	7,026,414	6,949,676	6,932,014	7,054,224	6,623,586
New York	13,960,391	14,633,492	14,681,897	14,043,372	13,503,004	16,166,619
Pennsylvania	9,499,024	10,155,000	10,220,626	9,923,205	7,362,814	10,236,563
E.N.Central	31,789,611	34,210,118	34,359,786	35,408,307	35,761,072	36,160,539
Illinois	9,122,712	9,655,281	9,746,796	9,791,850	9,225,563	9,345,020
Indiana	4,234,987	4,651,220	4,712,769	4,913,561	5,116,823	5,068,041
Michigan	6,256,380	6,835,947	6,851,869	7,129,310	7,387,391	7,448,640
Ohio	9,239,617	9,983,227	9,911,313	10,197,625	10,516,499	10,581,388
Wisconsin	2,935,915	3,084,443	3,137,039	3,375,961	3,514,796	3,717,450
W.N.Central	12,182,887	13,218,189	13,463,112	14,018,636	14,100,288	14,781,047
Iowa	1,915,530	2,078,499	2,156,763	2,254,581	2,254,954	2,318,828
Kansas	1,902,019	2,040,841	2,035,517	2,144,621	2,102,264	2,253,725
Minnesota	2,755,867	3,046,006	3,120,983	3,239,046	3,343,791	3,510,679
Missouri	3,709,661	3,961,895	4,002,121	4,194,868	4,184,045	4,370,246
Nebraska	1,038,748	1,143,080	1,196,327	1,227,265	1,211,755	1,291,802
North Dakota	432,986	469,497	468,026	468,861	500,472	512,299
South Dakota	428,076	478,371	483,375	489,394	503,007	523,468
S.Atlantic	38,503,403	41,803,827	42,008,981	43,745,348	43,860,108	45,747,571
Delaware	636,812	663,611	708,360	715,678	746,909	684,979
Dist. of Columbia	703,077	744,568	746,612	761,540	776,523	798,345
Florida	10,994,035	12,343,460	12,588,114	13,126,644	12,819,403	13,525,901
Georgia	5,982,598	6,513,692	6,515,259	7,087,107	7,024,803	7,403,936
Maryland	3,748,338	3,966,135	3,928,375	4,045,023	4,157,853	4,088,626
North Carolina	6,618,805	7,074,551	7,068,220	7,332,425	7,411,703	7,767,071
South Carolina	3,471,952	3,801,596	3,770,898	4,008,476	4,085,478	4,331,765
Virginia	5,071,811	5,334,188	5,365,742	5,323,715	5,454,492	5,741,668
West Virginia	1,275,975	1,362,026	1,317,401	1,344,740	1,382,944	1,405,280
E.S.Central	12,946,790	13,993,384	14,051,110	15,257,203	15,482,257	15,962,051
Alabama	3,687,334	3,913,103	3,970,067	4,404,244	4,456,054	4,687,257
Kentucky	2,943,291	3,103,503	3,097,065	3,154,844	3,298,834	3,276,955
Mississippi	2,147,198	2,383,070	2,369,106	2,542,743	2,485,558	2,651,567
Tennessee	4,168,967	4,593,708	4,614,872	5,155,372	5,241,811	5,346,272
W.S.Central	24,737,608	26,348,022	26,895,629	27,849,287	27,565,865	31,182,755
Arkansas	2,096,490	2,223,712	2,265,699	2,271,531	2,261,531	2,399,365
Louisiana	4,241,904	4,568,626	4,544,170	4,489,585	4,550,226	5,229,232
Oklahoma	2,415,301	2,404,980	2,409,865	2,601,691	2,511,063	2,911,907
Texas	15,983,913	17,150,704	17,675,895	18,486,480	18,243,045	20,642,251
Mountain	10,520,577	11,707,875	11,839,149	12,210,289	12,371,946	13,252,494
Arizona	3,644,564	3,929,579	4,019,207	4,091,929	4,170,220	4,431,208
Colorado	1,994,131	2,243,760	2,264,955	2,356,601	2,414,525	2,527,778
Idaho	748,582	835,403	821,097	854,768	870,008	953,202
Montana	564,227	652,609	619,241	661,283	607,246	728,813
Nevada	1,086,769	1,342,112	1,357,457	1,442,006	1,555,643	1,714,709
New Mexico	1,078,881	1,160,593	1,191,960	1,232,749	1,184,403	1,236,731
Utah	898,415	1,049,255	1,054,379	1,068,812	1,063,740	1,123,003
Wyoming	505,008	494,564	510,853	502,141	506,161	537,050
Pacific	25,674,148	26,585,809	27,511,837	26,317,898	25,942,687	29,745,271
California	20,401,476	20,668,309	21,750,361	20,438,971	19,791,632	23,105,312
Oregon	1,974,306	2,252,859	2,196,634	2,209,290	2,286,908	2,460,231
Washington	3,298,366	3,664,641	3,564,842	3,669,637	3,864,147	4,179,728
P.N.*	1,365,606	1,626,533	1,656,807	1,578,321	1,640,539	1,895,001
Alaska	442,809	489,489	487,620	508,097	517,414	535,246
Hawaii	922,797	1,137,044	1,169,187	1,070,224	1,123,125	1,359,755
U.S. Total	198,220,189	212,454,574	215,059,049	218,346,145	215,472,827	233,163,400

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
State/Region	Population thousand					
New England	13,212	13,325	13,379	13,429	13,496	13,944
Connecticut	3,273	3,267	3,270	3,274	3,282	3,410
Maine	1,237	1,239	1,242	1,244	1,253	1,277
Massachusetts	6,008	6,085	6,118	6,147	6,175	6,357
New Hampshire	1,122	1,160	1,173	1,185	1,201	1,240
Rhode Island	998	988	987	988	991	1,050
Vermont	574	586	589	591	594	610
Mid Atlantic	38,030	38,176	38,210	38,291	38,334	39,701
New Jersey	7,869	8,002	8,053	8,115	8,143	8,429
New York	18,139	18,134	18,137	18,175	18,197	18,989
Pennsylvania	12,022	12,040	12,020	12,001	11,994	12,283
E.N.Central	42,995	43,713	43,890	44,194	44,442	45,210
Illinois	11,675	11,845	11,896	12,045	12,128	12,436
Indiana	5,700	5,828	5,864	5,899	5,943	6,090
Michigan	9,524	9,731	9,774	9,817	9,864	9,952
Ohio	11,058	11,163	11,186	11,209	11,257	11,360
Wisconsin	5,038	5,146	5,170	5,224	5,250	5,372
W.N.Central	18,090	18,470	18,571	18,694	18,800	19,263
Iowa	2,820	2,848	2,852	2,862	2,869	2,928
Kansas	2,535	2,579	2,595	2,629	2,654	2,692
Minnesota	4,524	4,649	4,686	4,725	4,776	4,931
Missouri	5,238	5,364	5,402	5,439	5,468	5,604
Nebraska	1,613	1,649	1,657	1,663	1,666	1,713
North Dakota	637	643	641	638	634	641
South Dakota	723	738	738	738	733	756
S.Atlantic	45,682	47,587	48,230	48,944	49,561	51,964
Delaware	698	723	732	744	754	786
Dist. of Columbia	577	539	529	523	519	571
Florida	13,712	14,419	14,654	14,916	15,111	16,054
Georgia	6,896	7,334	7,486	7,642	7,788	8,230
Maryland	4,945	5,060	5,094	5,135	5,172	5,311
North Carolina	6,948	7,309	7,425	7,546	7,651	8,077
South Carolina	3,625	3,717	3,760	3,836	3,886	4,023
Virginia	6,465	6,666	6,734	6,791	6,873	7,104
West Virginia	1,816	1,820	1,816	1,811	1,807	1,807
E.S.Central	15,704	16,187	16,326	16,471	16,584	17,050
Alabama	4,193	4,287	4,319	4,352	4,370	4,451
Kentucky	3,793	3,882	3,908	3,936	3,961	4,047
Mississippi	2,635	2,711	2,731	2,752	2,769	2,849
Tennessee	5,083	5,307	5,368	5,431	5,484	5,702
W.S.Central	27,973	29,233	29,631	30,014	30,325	31,548
Arkansas	2,424	2,506	2,523	2,538	2,551	2,678
Louisiana	4,285	4,341	4,352	4,369	4,372	4,470
Oklahoma	3,229	3,295	3,317	3,347	3,358	3,453
Texas	18,035	19,091	19,439	19,760	20,044	20,947
Mountain	14,841	16,125	16,483	16,814	17,128	18,267
Arizona	3,994	4,434	4,555	4,669	4,778	5,165
Colorado	3,563	3,816	3,893	3,971	4,056	4,323
Idaho	1,101	1,188	1,210	1,229	1,252	1,299
Montana	840	877	879	880	883	903
Nevada	1,382	1,601	1,677	1,747	1,809	2,019
New Mexico	1,617	1,711	1,730	1,737	1,740	1,821
Utah	1,875	2,018	2,059	2,100	2,130	2,242
Wyoming	469	480	480	481	480	494
Pacific	39,469	40,574	41,121	41,638	42,217	43,338
California	31,183	31,858	32,268	32,667	33,145	34,000
Oregon	3,036	3,196	3,243	3,282	3,316	3,429
Washington	5,250	5,520	5,610	5,689	5,756	5,908
P.N.*	1,757	1,788	1,796	1,807	1,805	1,840
Alaska	597	605	609	614	620	628
Hawaii	1,160	1,183	1,187	1,193	1,185	1,212
U.S. Total	257,753	265,179	267,636	270,299	272,692	282,125

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Spending per capita dollar/capita					
New England	15.67	10.50	10.73	11.32	11.41	14.59
Connecticut	15.26	9.86	10.84	8.72	8.52	19.48
Maine	11.14	12.76	10.66	11.78	11.08	9.87
Massachusetts	19.21	11.92	12.35	14.47	14.22	15.60
New Hampshire	2.78	4.33	3.73	3.84	4.02	4.00
Rhode Island	13.53	10.38	11.23	11.31	14.33	13.33
Vermont	19.61	7.04	6.67	7.06	8.81	10.30
Mid Atlantic	9.83	5.56	4.71	5.04	5.60	7.30
New Jersey	2.38	5.20	5.82	11.43	11.84	13.20
New York	18.72	8.80	7.28	5.44	6.48	8.57
Pennsylvania	1.29	0.91	0.11	0.10	0.03	1.28
E.N.Central	4.38	1.93	0.85	1.21	1.33	1.44
Illinois	0.13	0.24	0.10	0.47	0.58	0.33
Indiana	5.00	3.53	1.02	0.35	0.59	0.34
Michigan	5.85	1.43	0.03	0.40	0.36	0.61
Ohio	3.19	1.98	1.05	0.69	0.57	0.33
Wisconsin	13.33	4.80	3.48	6.56	7.36	9.16
W.N.Central	2.45	4.03	3.09	4.46	3.15	2.82
Iowa	4.21	6.04	6.99	7.80	7.20	6.32
Kansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
Minnesota	6.86	11.54	7.16	7.94	7.38	6.65
Missouri	0.02	0.37	0.39	3.72	0.05	0.11
Nebraska	0.33	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05
North Dakota	0.90	1.27	1.29	3.53	3.33	3.37
South Dakota	0.22	1.03	1.15	1.09	1.12	0.23
S.Atlantic	5.35	4.74	3.75	2.61	1.87	1.38
Delaware	1.64	3.59	2.12	2.35	0.00	1.91
Dist. of Columbia	27.05	24.88	6.66	5.65	4.60	0.80
Florida	5.11	6.55	5.58	4.79	4.44	3.69
Georgia	6.09	0.28	0.36	0.16	0.14	0.13
Maryland	13.86	12.96	11.42	6.33	3.20	0.61
North Carolina	2.91	4.06	2.84	1.38	0.01	0.03
South Carolina	4.42	3.66	2.38	1.82	1.39	1.37
Virginia	1.47	0.52	0.46	0.03	0.01	0.00
West Virginia	0.64	0.34	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.36
E.S.Central	0.79	0.40	1.05	0.56	3.03	0.50
Alabama	1.16	0.16	0.14	0.11	9.40	0.07
Kentucky	0.43	0.98	0.98	0.75	0.60	0.32
Mississippi	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08
Tennessee	1.12	0.34	2.35	1.03	1.23	1.18
W.S.Central	1.56	1.41	1.19	1.10	1.01	0.76
Arkansas	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
Louisiana	0.36	0.32	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.05
Oklahoma	0.30	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.08
Texas	2.26	2.07	1.79	1.62	1.49	1.11
Mountain	4.96	2.82	1.41	1.16	1.23	1.18
Arizona	2.20	2.12	1.02	0.96	1.33	0.71
Colorado	2.22	4.12	1.60	0.66	0.82	0.81
Idaho	18.91	5.39	3.44	1.95	2.40	3.81
Montana	10.80	5.10	3.95	5.40	2.65	5.21
Nevada	3.99	0.58	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.13
New Mexico	0.28	0.37	0.51	0.78	0.91	0.62
Utah	7.66	2.59	1.08	1.28	1.56	1.16
Wyoming	14.31	5.52	1.91	2.37	2.51	1.59
Pacific	14.44	8.52	6.52	5.70	7.75	7.96
California	9.18	6.47	5.52	4.71	7.45	8.43
Oregon	16.33	12.95	8.60	6.45	6.38	5.58
Washington	44.56	17.75	11.07	11.01	10.26	6.65
P.N.*	0.78	1.61	4.66	5.52	5.26	6.09
Alaska	0.21	0.21	0.38	0.37	0.45	0.34
Hawaii	1.08	2.32	6.86	8.18	7.78	9.07
U.S. Total	6.82	4.44	3.56	3.40	3.73	3.88

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Spending as % of revenues %					
New England	1.97	1.26	1.26	1.37	1.42	1.78
Connecticut	1.79	1.08	1.18	0.96	0.94	2.33
Maine	1.27	1.43	1.16	1.30	1.19	1.07
Massachusetts	2.55	1.51	1.51	1.91	2.00	2.02
New Hampshire	0.33	0.47	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.43
Rhode Island	1.98	1.48	1.55	1.70	2.37	1.88
Vermont	2.48	0.81	0.75	0.79	0.92	1.08
Mid Atlantic	1.25	0.67	0.57	0.62	0.77	1.01
New Jersey	0.29	0.59	0.67	1.34	1.37	1.68
New York	2.43	1.09	0.90	0.70	0.87	1.01
Pennsylvania	0.16	0.11	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.15
E.N.Central	0.59	0.25	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.18
Illinois	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.08	0.04
Indiana	0.67	0.44	0.13	0.04	0.07	0.04
Michigan	0.89	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.08
Ohio	0.38	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.06	0.04
Wisconsin	2.29	0.80	0.57	1.02	1.10	1.32
W.N.Central	0.36	0.56	0.43	0.59	0.42	0.37
Iowa	0.62	0.83	0.92	0.99	0.92	0.80
Kansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minnesota	1.13	1.76	1.08	1.16	1.05	0.93
Missouri	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.48	0.01	0.01
Nebraska	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
North Dakota	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.48	0.42	0.42
South Dakota	0.04	0.16	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.03
S.Atlantic	0.63	0.54	0.43	0.29	0.21	0.16
Delaware	0.18	0.39	0.22	0.24	0.00	0.22
Dist. of Columbia	2.22	1.80	0.47	0.39	0.31	0.06
Florida	0.64	0.76	0.65	0.54	0.52	0.44
Georgia	0.70	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01
Maryland	1.83	1.65	1.48	0.80	0.40	0.08
North Carolina	0.31	0.42	0.30	0.14	0.00	0.00
South Carolina	0.46	0.36	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.13
Virginia	0.19	0.07	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Virginia	0.09	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05
E.S.Central	0.10	0.05	0.12	0.06	0.33	0.05
Alabama	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.92	0.01
Kentucky	0.06	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.04
Mississippi	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Tennessee	0.14	0.04	0.27	0.11	0.13	0.13
W.S.Central	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Arkansas	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Louisiana	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Oklahoma	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
Texas	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.11
Mountain	0.70	0.39	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.16
Arizona	0.24	0.24	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.08
Colorado	0.40	0.70	0.27	0.11	0.14	0.14
Idaho	2.78	0.77	0.51	0.28	0.35	0.52
Montana	1.61	0.69	0.56	0.72	0.39	0.65
Nevada	0.51	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02
New Mexico	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.09
Utah	1.60	0.50	0.21	0.25	0.31	0.23
Wyoming	1.33	0.54	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.15
Pacific	2.22	1.30	0.97	0.90	1.26	1.16
California	1.40	1.00	0.82	0.75	1.25	1.24
Oregon	2.51	1.84	1.27	0.96	0.92	0.78
Washington	7.09	2.67	1.74	1.71	1.53	0.94
P.N.*	0.10	0.18	0.51	0.63	0.58	0.59
Alaska	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04
Hawaii	0.14	0.24	0.70	0.91	0.82	0.81
U.S. Total	0.89	0.55	0.44	0.42	0.47	0.47

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Savings per capita kWh					
New England	281	323	348	266	418	348
Connecticut	394	494	522	292	582	597
Maine	350	423	433	69	64	40
Massachusetts	269	261	291	298	447	323
New Hampshire	29	62	73	102	108	131
Rhode Island	258	313	329	343	422	356
Vermont	140	338	376	413	565	284
Mid Atlantic	97	189	156	149	74	161
New Jersey	26	134	167	221	245	303
New York	167	308	244	203	191	169
Pennsylvania	38	45	17	18	18	52
E.N.Central	87	131	79	128	121	121
Illinois	4	7	7	10	12	5
Indiana	30	106	108	117	141	128
Michigan	61	79	6	41	23	10
Ohio	20	107	89	100	84	81
Wisconsin	538	590	326	632	616	670
W.N.Central	13	142	158	189	203	217
Iowa	35	201	204	230	259	289
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	21	431	486	593	632	662
Missouri	2	2	6	7	1	3
Nebraska	10	8	8	8	11	12
North Dakota	16	30	35	32	35	36
South Dakota	7	7	8	8	8	8
S.Atlantic	174	243	217	240	199	203
Delaware	44	120	128	131	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	159	787	346	413	464	437
Florida	302	379	406	422	439	429
Georgia	32	50	40	40	41	38
Maryland	127	371	395	396	416	416
North Carolina	255	254	144	142	5	4
South Carolina	157	183	122	340	23	114
Virginia	33	63	52	54	51	49
West Virginia	151	200	26	28	29	37
E.S.Central	244	118	120	121	123	125
Alabama	117	15	17	20	21	22
Kentucky	13	27	30	34	39	38
Mississippi	6	15	17	19	16	22
Tennessee	643	320	321	317	319	317
W.S.Central	87	143	126	131	133	135
Arkansas	9	12	13	13	13	9
Louisiana	4	3	4	4	4	4
Oklahoma	36	34	34	32	30	28
Texas	126	211	184	192	193	197
Mountain	118	164	141	146	128	117
Arizona	146	162	26	30	27	4
Colorado	49	97	126	126	109	114
Idaho	263	416	437	454	405	412
Montana	193	384	415	434	416	290
Nevada	210	95	116	114	0	5
New Mexico	26	20	7	9	24	14
Utah	76	179	200	213	227	253
Wyoming	150	376	425	457	446	449
Pacific	397	527	503	427	534	386
California	272	353	307	208	327	335
Oregon	342	721	772	788	813	527
Washington	1175	1,421	1,478	1,479	1,561	604
P.N.*	11	19	29	48	34	34
Alaska	3	8	11	11	11	12
Hawaii	15	24	39	67	45	45
U.S. Total	167	232	210	209	214	201

State Scorecard on Utility & Public Benefits Energy Efficiency Programs, ACEEE

State/Region	1993	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Savings as % of sales %					
New England	3.54	3.97	4.27	3.23	5.06	4.14
Connecticut	4.73	5.68	6.00	3.31	6.41	6.79
Maine	3.62	4.47	4.50	0.74	0.67	0.42
Massachusetts	3.58	3.36	3.74	3.76	5.78	3.96
New Hampshire	0.38	0.79	0.95	1.31	1.34	1.60
Rhode Island	3.92	4.68	4.85	4.93	6.28	5.13
Vermont	1.60	3.78	4.17	4.55	6.08	3.08
Mid Atlantic	1.17	2.21	1.83	1.75	0.96	1.85
New Jersey	0.31	1.61	2.05	2.63	2.83	3.65
New York	2.33	4.24	3.35	2.81	2.67	2.26
Pennsylvania	0.38	0.43	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.48
E.N.Central	0.76	1.08	0.65	1.03	0.96	0.96
Illinois	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.05
Indiana	0.21	0.70	0.71	0.75	0.87	0.79
Michigan	0.66	0.80	0.06	0.40	0.22	0.09
Ohio	0.15	0.76	0.63	0.70	0.58	0.55
Wisconsin	5.10	5.17	2.81	5.32	5.09	5.52
W.N.Central	0.12	1.17	1.29	1.50	1.60	1.67
Iowa	0.31	1.64	1.61	1.76	1.95	2.17
Kansas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minnesota	0.19	3.65	4.09	4.94	5.26	5.46
Missouri	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02
Nebraska	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08
North Dakota	0.13	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.24
South Dakota	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
S.Atlantic	1.36	1.81	1.62	1.73	1.43	1.47
Delaware	0.33	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.00	0.00
Dist. of Columbia	0.88	4.19	1.81	2.10	2.31	2.35
Florida	2.71	3.18	3.40	3.36	3.54	3.52
Georgia	0.25	0.36	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.26
Maryland	1.17	3.29	3.58	3.52	3.64	3.64
North Carolina	1.78	1.72	0.98	0.94	0.03	0.03
South Carolina	0.93	1.01	0.67	1.80	0.12	0.60
Virginia	0.26	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.36
West Virginia	1.12	1.39	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.24
E.S.Central	1.54	0.69	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70
Alabama	0.75	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
Kentucky	0.07	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.19	0.20
Mississippi	0.05	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.14
Tennessee	4.10	1.93	1.98	1.88	1.88	1.89
W.S.Central	0.62	0.97	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.87
Arkansas	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.06
Louisiana	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Oklahoma	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20
Texas	0.91	1.45	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.30
Mountain	1.03	1.36	1.17	1.19	1.04	0.96
Arizona	1.32	1.38	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.04
Colorado	0.53	1.00	1.29	1.26	1.09	1.15
Idaho	1.55	2.34	2.49	2.62	2.32	2.34
Montana	1.25	2.44	3.06	2.77	3.03	1.80
Nevada	1.57	0.67	0.81	0.79	0.00	0.04
New Mexico	0.28	0.20	0.07	0.08	0.24	0.14
Utah	0.85	1.82	2.02	2.16	2.21	2.45
Wyoming	0.59	1.57	1.73	1.89	1.82	1.79
Pacific	4.54	6.07	5.69	4.91	6.38	4.28
California	4.03	5.16	4.34	3.00	5.12	4.66
Oregon	2.33	4.88	5.26	5.74	5.74	3.59
Washington	6.82	8.97	9.39	9.24	9.54	3.70
P.N.*	0.15	0.24	0.37	0.60	0.42	0.42
Alaska	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14
Hawaii	0.20	0.31	0.49	0.86	0.57	0.57
U.S. Total	1.50	1.99	1.79	1.74	1.80	1.66

Sources:

1. Data indicators for 2000 derived from data set presented in Appendix A.
2. Data for 1993–1998 from Nadel, Kubo, and Geller 2000.
3. Data for 1999 from U.S. Census Bureau 2001 and ACEEE calculations based on EIA 2002a, 2000b.

Note: * = Pacific Noncontiguous