



Summary Table of Public Benefit Programs and Electric Utility Restructuring (August 2007)

State	Description	Details of Public Benefit Program Funding					Renewables Portfolio Standard	Generation Disclosure
		R&D	EE	LI	RE	Total		
Rhode Island	Retail competition phased in by Jan98. The legislation required a min. SBC of 2.3 mills per kWh for EE and RE. Low-income EE and rate discounts are funded in rates, not the SBC. In 2002, the law was amended to separate the EE and RE surcharges but were maintained at a minimum of 2 mills for EE and .3 mills for RE for 10 years. Actual spending levels exceed the minimum required.	million \$	15.99	in rates	2.40	18.4	Begins in 2007 with 3% RE with req. increases to 16% by 2019 and after.	Participant of NE Disclosure Project.
		mills/kWh	2.00	in rates	0.30	2.3		
		% rev.	1.74	in rates	0.26	2.0		
		admin.	Utility	Utility	State			
Texas	Restructuring Law signed in June 1999. Established a 10% LI rate discount & small SBC for customer education and LI assistance. Total LI set at statutory maximum .65 mills/kWh. HB6393 (Jun07) raised the EE goal of electric utilities from 10% annual demand growth to 15% in 2008 and 20% in 2009. HB6393 also required the PUC to study the feasibility of reaching 30% by 2010 and 50% by 2015.	million \$	80.0	164.05		244.0	SB20 (Aug05) mandates 5% RE by 2015.	Aug01 PUCT Rule \$25.476 requires fuel mix and environmental impact disclosure.
		mills/kWh	0.32	0.65		1.0		
		% rev.	0.34	0.70		1.0		
		admin.	Utility	PUCT				
Utah	Utah has not restructured its electricity industry. The Utah PSC requires all utilities to file biennial integrated resource plans. PacifiCorp is the main electric utility operating in the state. The EE funding mechanism is a tariff rider which amounts to approximately 3% of each customer's bill.	million \$	29.0	Incl.		29.0	None.	None.
		mills/kWh	1.44	In		1.44		
		% rev.	2.56	EE		2.56		
		admin.	Utility					
Vermont	VT has not restructured its elec industry, but in June 1999, S.137 passed giving PSB the authority to establish an SBC to fund statewide EE thru a non-utility entity, in place of utility programs. Originally the Board established a \$17.5 million/yr maximum with a 5-year ramp-up budget which was set in a settlement. An Aug06 order set a 3 yr budget for 2006 through 2008 avging \$24.75 mill/yr. EVT = Efficiency Vermont.	million \$	24.75	in		24.75	S.52 (Jun05) encourages growth w/ RE. Capped at 10%. No mandate.	Fuel mix and "environmental effects of each energy source" req. NE Disclosure Proj.
		mills/kWh	4.21	EE		4.21		
		% rev.	3.84			3.84		
		admin.	EVT	EVT				
Washington	WA has not passed electric restructuring legis. The state's IOUs have historically offered EE programs to customers although not required by law/order. Initiative 937(Nov06) requires utilities w/ > 25,000 WA customers to i.d. EE potential through 2019 & update the 10-yr plan every 2 yrs. Beg Jan 2010, these utilities must estab a 2-yr EE target and meet target in the subsequent 2 yrs. EE has some LI Wx.	million \$	51.9	14.5		66.4	Initiative 937(Nov06) req utilities w/ > 25,000 WA customers to provide 15% RE by 2020.	HB2565 (2000) requires fuel mix disclosure.
		mills/kWh	1.73	0.48		2.2		
		% rev.	2.62	0.73		3.4		
		admin.	Utility	Utility				

¹ Public benefit programs as defined in this table are electric energy efficiency, low-income and renewable energy programs paid for by monies collected by a state's electric utilities.

² R&D = Research and Development

³ EE = Energy Efficiency Programs

⁴ LI = Low-income Programs. Includes low-income payment assistance funded through the public benefits fund. May or may not include low-income energy efficiency. Some states include low-income energy efficiency funding in the EE budget, some states include low-income energy efficiency funding in the LI budget and some states place some low-income energy efficiency funding in the EE budget and some in the LI budget.

⁵ RE = Renewable Energy Programs. RE only includes customer end use programs. RE only includes Renewable Portfolio Standard funding that is used for renewable programs for customers.

⁶ Million \$ = The state's average authorized budget in millions of dollars for public benefit programs in 2007. Dollars provided in the table represent the average annual amounts budgeted by each state's electric utilities, rather than amount spent.

⁷ TBD = to be decided

⁸ Mills/kWh = If not specified explicitly in state legislation, this variable is calculated by dividing the state's 2007 public benefits program budget by the kWh sold in that state in 2005 (based on 2005 Energy Information Administration (EIA) State Electricity Profile Data at http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/e_profiles_sum.html). 2005 was the most recent EIA utility revenue data available at the time this table was assembled. kWhs were based on kilowatthour retail sales only for those utility classes (e.g., investor owned, public, federal, etc.) that assessed the public benefits charge in that state. One mill = one-tenth (1/10) of a cent

⁹ % rev. = If not specified explicitly in state legislation, this variable is calculated by dividing the state's 2007 public benefits program budget by the state's 2005 electric utilities' annual revenue in dollars. Percent revenue was based only on retail sales (in dollars) for those utility classes (e.g., investor owned, public, federal, etc.) that assessed the public benefits charge in that state.

¹⁰ admin. = administrator of the programs

¹¹ SBC = system benefits charge, another name for a public benefits fund

¹² LM = Load Management

Note: If the activity in a state is not accurately represented in these tables, please contact Martin Kushler at mgkushler@aol.com.