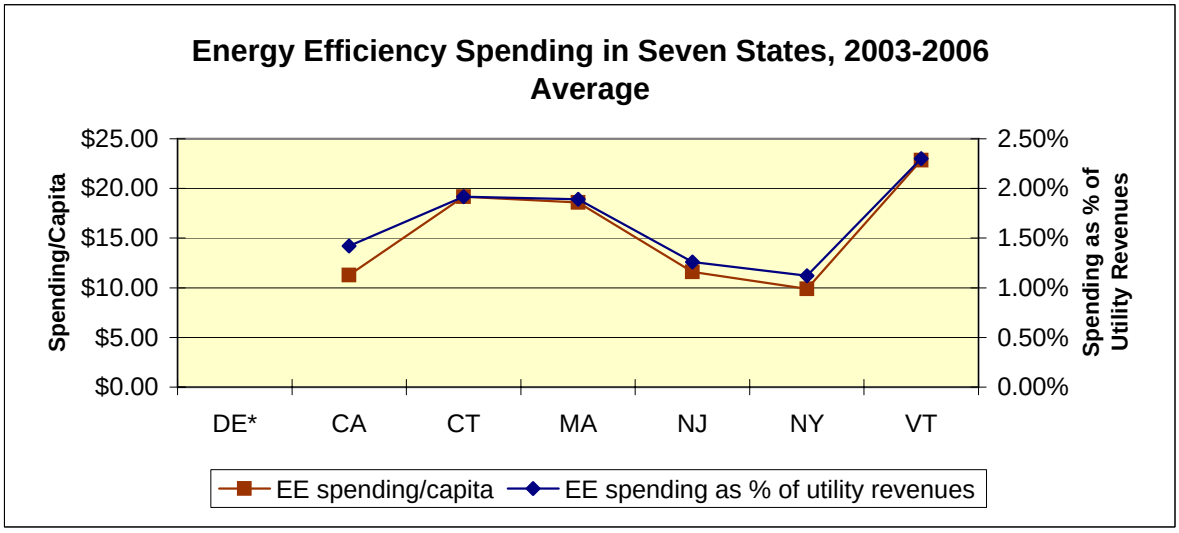
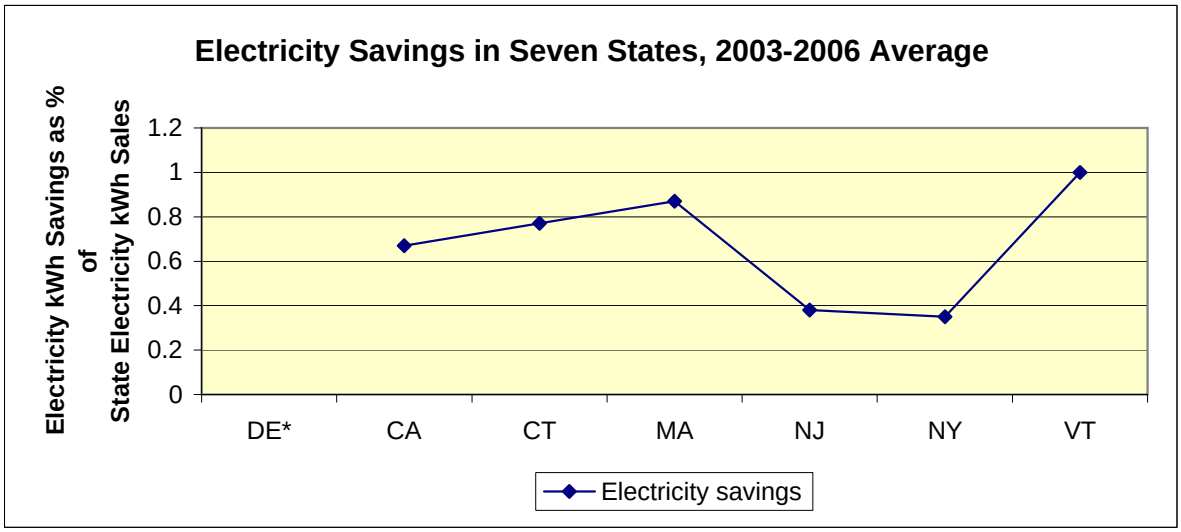
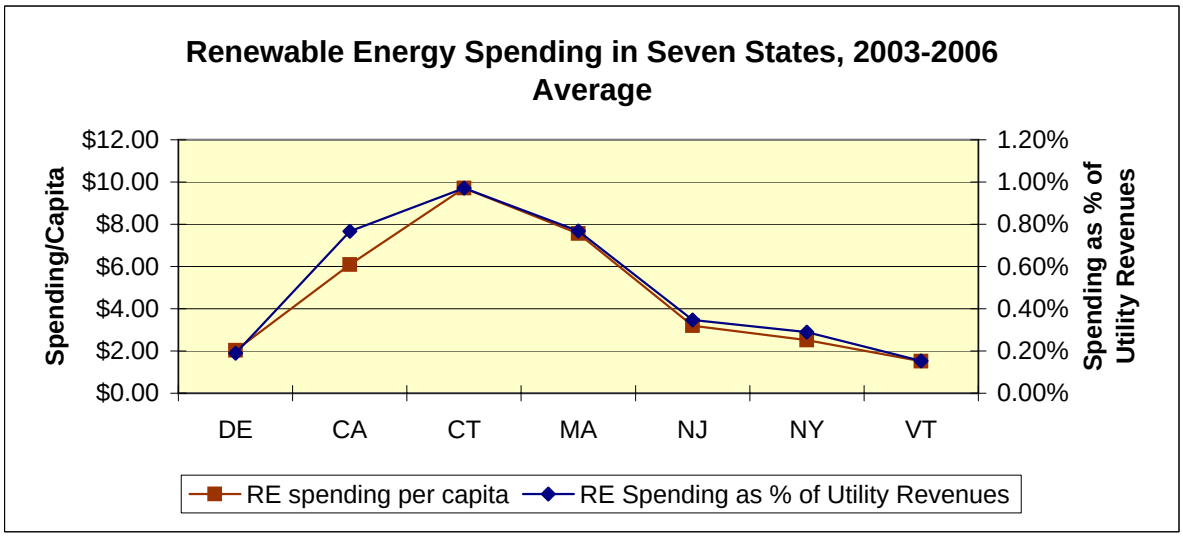
Section F.1.1: Performance Graphs

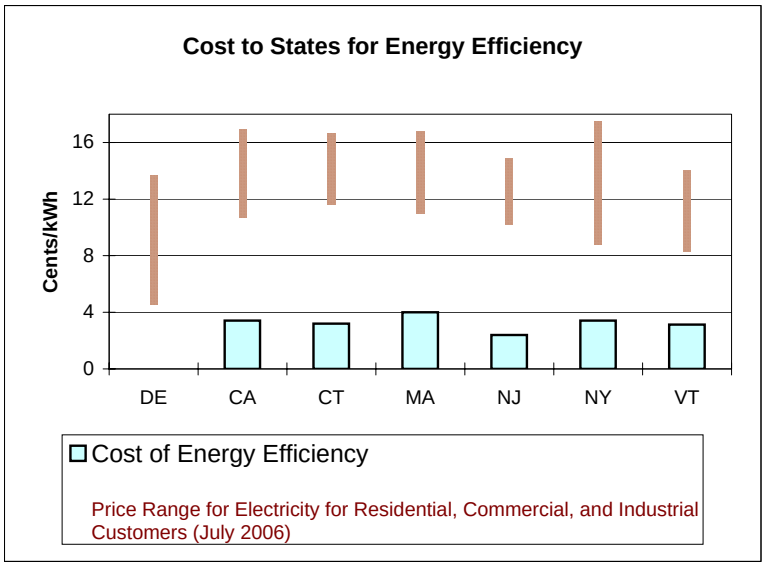


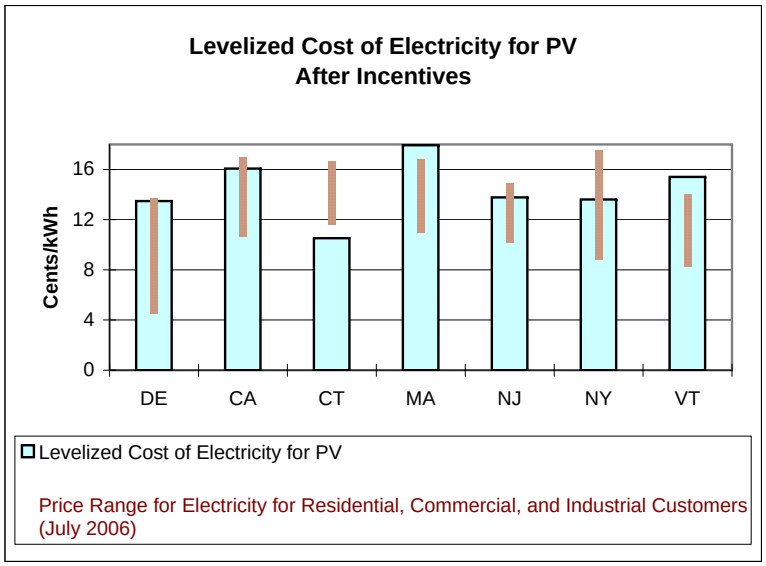


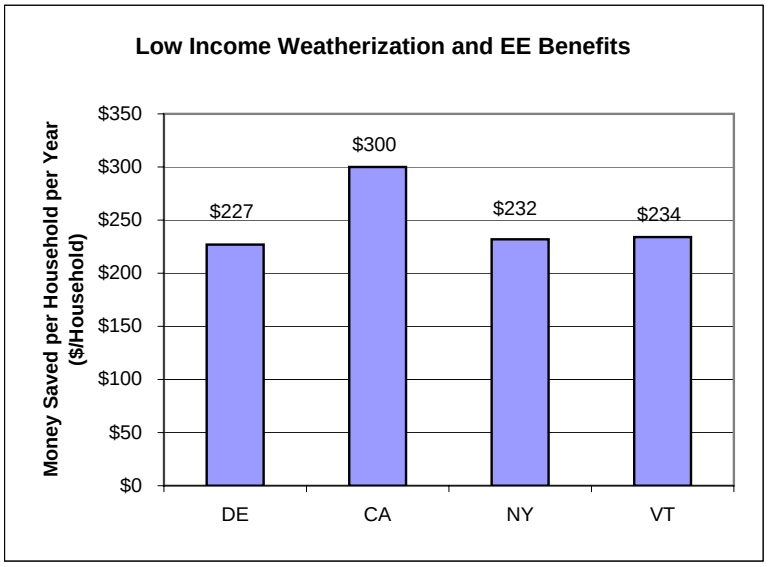


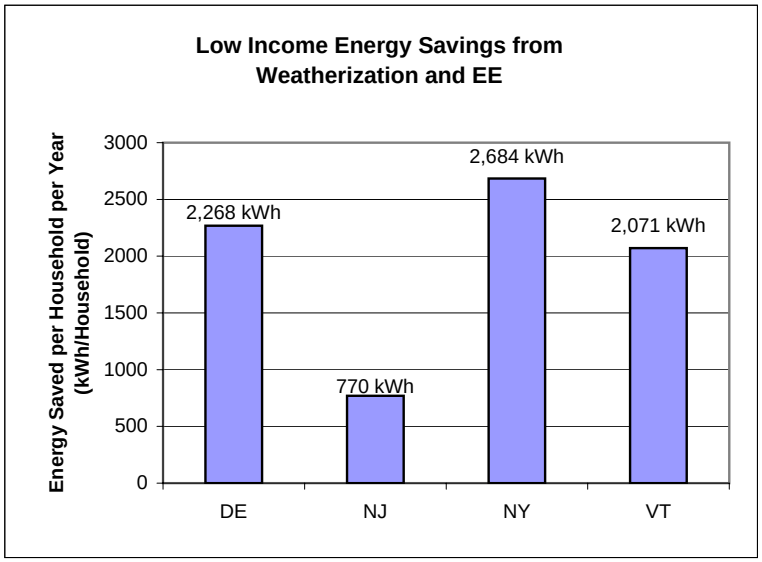
* No data available. Delaware did not fund energy efficiency until July 1, 2006.

Section F.1.1: Performance Graphs









Section F.1.2: Performance Indices

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Energy Efficiency	EE spending/capita[1]	--[7]	$11.26	$19.17	$18.59	$11.60	$9.88[10]	$22.83
	EE spending as % of utility revenues[2]	--[7]	1.42%	1.92%	1.89%	1.26%	1.12%[10]	2.30%
	Electricity kWh savings as % of elec. kWh sales in state[3]	--[7]	0.67%	0.77%	0.87%	0.38%	0.35%[10]	1.00%
	Avg. annual demand savings as % of peak summer capacity[4]	--[7]	0.66%	1.18%	0.47%	1.08%	0.49%[10]	0.67%
Renewable Energy	RE spending per capita[5]	$2.03	$6.09	$9.71	$7.56	$3.20	$2.49[10]	$1.51
	RE Spending as % of Utility Revenues[6]	0.190%	0.766%	0.971%	0.768%	0.347%	0.252%[10]	0.153%
Low Income Energy Programs	Total funding	$11,563,473	$930,097,902	$56,368,180	$153,400,000	$326,479,983	$280,693,575	$22,030,000
	Qualifying income level (% of fed. poverty level)	200%	200%	200%	200%	175%	200%	125%-150%
	Annual households served by weatherization and EE	450	169,171 + WAP	19,300	--	9,160	4600 (LIPA) 34,500 (NYSERDA)	~1,000
	Average annual benefits per household for weatherization and EE	$227[8]	$300[9]	--	--	--	$128 (LIPA) $246 (NYSERDA)	$234
	Average annual household energy saved from weatherization and EE	2,268 kWh 152 CCF	--	--	--	460 kWh 91 CCF	1,100 kWh (LIPA) 2,900 kWh (NYSERDA)	2,071 kWh

1. Using average annual EE spending 2003-2006, and the census 2005 estimated population.
2. Using average annual EE spending 2003-2006, and average annual utility revenue, 2003-2005 (EIA).
3. Using average annual electricity savings 2003-2006, and average annual electricity sales for all utilities, 2003-2004 (EIA).
4. Using 2004 Net Summer Capability by State from EIA State Electricity Profiles, 2004 Edition
5. Using average annual RE spending, 2003-2006 and the census 2005 estimated population.
6. Using average annual RE spending, 2003-2006 and average annual utility revenue, 2003-2005 (EIA).
7. Delaware did not fund energy efficiency until July 1, 2006.
8. Savings are from 2002-2005 averages before the recent electricity rate increase. Similar kWh or CCF savings in 2006 would yield annual savings of $338.
9. Does not include savings from CA's Low-Income Energy Efficiency Program
10. This data is estimated for LIPA and NYSERDA only.

Section F.1.3: Program Performance - Energy Efficiency

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Retail price of electricity (July 2006)[1]	Residential	13.4 ¢/kWh	16.66 ¢/kWh	16.36 ¢/kWh	16.53 ¢/kWh	14.61 ¢/kWh	17.26 ¢/kWh	13.76 ¢/kWh
	Commercial	13.17 ¢/kWh	16.18 ¢/kWh	13.90 ¢/kWh	15.88 ¢/kWh	14.16 ¢/kWh	14.63 ¢/kWh	11.80 ¢/kWh
Cost to state for EE savings		--[6]	3.42 ¢/kWh	3.20 ¢/kWh	4.00 ¢/kWh	2.4 ¢/kWh; 22.00 ¢/ccf	3.42 ¢/kWh	3.13 ¢/kWh
Average annual EE spending, 2003-2006		$8,000,000[7]	$406,805,750	$67,300,000	$118,949,201	$101,145,000	$187,700,700[10]	$14,224,076
Average annual electricity savings, 2003-2006		--[6]	1,638 GWh	247 GWh	~483 GWh[8,9]	294 GWh	512 GWh[10]	55 GWh[9]
Average annual demand savings, 2003-2006		--[6]	386.25 MW	93.19 MW	65.15 MW[9]	195.77 MW[9]	187.00 MW[10]	7.88 MW[9]
EE spending/capita[2]		--[6]	$11.26	$19.17	$18.59	$11.60	$9.88[10]	$22.83
EE spending as % of utility revenues[3]		--[6]	1.42%	1.92%	1.89%	1.26%	1.12%[10]	2.30%
Electricity kWh savings as % of elec. kWh sales in state[4]		--[6]	0.67%	0.77%	0.87%	0.38%	0.35%[10]	1.00%
Avg. annual demand savings as % of peak summer capacity[5]		--[6]	0.66%	1.18%	0.47%	1.08%	0.49%[10]	0.67%

1. From EIA Table 5.6.A Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by End-Use Sector by State, July 2006.
2. Using average annual EE spending 2003-2006, and the census 2005 estimated population.
3. Using average annual EE spending 2003-2006, and average annual utility revenue, 2003-2005 (EIA).
4. Using average annual electricity savings 2003-2006, and average annual electricity sales for all utilities, 2003-2004 (EIA).
5. Using 2004 Net Summer Capability by State from EIA State Electricity Profiles, 2004 Edition
6. Delaware did not fund energy efficiency until July 1, 2006.
7. This number represents the amount Delaware allocated for energy efficiency starting on July 1,2006.
8. Number estimated from annual lifetime savings statistics.
9. This data is for 2003-2005 only.
10. This data is estimated for LIPA and NYSERDA only and does not include customers or revenue from NYPA.

Section F.1.4: Program Performance - Renewable Energy

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Retail price of electricity (July 2006)[1]	Residential	13.4 ¢/kWh	16.66 ¢/kWh	16.36 ¢/kWh	16.53 ¢/kWh	14.61 ¢/kWh	17.26 ¢/kWh	13.76 ¢/kWh
	Commercial	13.17 ¢/kWh	16.18 ¢/kWh	13.90 ¢/kWh	15.88 ¢/kWh	14.16 ¢/kWh	14.63 ¢/kWh	11.80 ¢/kWh
Cost premium to state for PV generation[2]		10.59 ¢/kWh	7.71 ¢/kWh	14.77 ¢/kWh	5.41 ¢/kWh	11.46 ¢/kWh	11.80 ¢/kWh	9.31 ¢/kWh
Levelized cost to consumers for PV[3]		13.48 ¢/kWh	16.08 ¢/kWh	10.52 ¢/kWh	17.93 ¢/kWh	13.78 ¢/kWh	13.61 ¢/kWh	15.41 ¢/kWh
Current PV rebate amount		50%[6]	$2.50/W	$5.00/W	$2.00-$6.50/W	$3.85-$4.40/W	$4.00/W	$1.75-$3.50/W
Average annual RE spending, 2003-2006		$1,715,387	$220,074,639	$34,100,000	$48,365,115	$27,936,000	$47,900,000[8]	$943,480
Average annual RE incentives paid		$317,663	$182,915,921	$17,000,000	$3,445,207	$46,751,373	$4,966,000	$457,973
RE installed capacity from incentive programs		1 MW	1,045.42 MW (1999-2006)	2.02 MW (2004-2006)	1.87 MW (2005-2006)	26.60 MW (2001-2006)	8.7 MW (1996-2006)	0.58 MW (2003-2006)
RE installed capacity from incentive programs, by technology		PV: 0.63 MW Geothermal: 0.41 MW	Wind: 350.77 MW PV: 339.13 MW IC Engines[7]: 149.79 MW Geothermal: 59.00 MW Microturbines: 43.87 MW Landfill Gas: 36.37 MW Small Hydro: 31.25 MW Fuel Cells: 11.85 MW Other: 23.21MW	Fuel Cells: 1.33 MW PV: 0.65 MW Other: 0.04 MW	PV: 1.45 MW Wind: 0.42 MW	Wind: 2.67 MW Biomass: 2.20 MW PV: 21.70 MW	Wind: 6.3 MW PV: 2.4 MW	PV: 0.39 MW Wind: 0.14 MW Solar Hot Water: 0.05 MW
RE spending per capita[4]		$2.03	$6.09	$9.71	$7.56	$3.20	$2.52[8]	$1.51
RE Spending as % of Utility Revenues[5]		0.190%	0.766%	0.971%	0.768%	0.347%	0.285%[8]	0.153%

1. From EIA Table 5.6.A Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by End-Use Sector by State, July 2006.
2. Assumes 25 years of generation from solar PV systems.
3. Assumes 25 years of generation and an average price of $8/W.
4. Using average annual RE spending, 2003-2006 and the census 2005 estimated population.
5. Using average annual RE spending, 2003-2006 and average annual utility revenue, 2003-2005 (EIA).
6. Typical installation cost for PV is $8/W, so the Delaware rebate is approximately $4/W.
7. IC Engines must use only renewable fuels.
8. This data is estimated for LIPA and NYSERDA only and does not include customers or revenue from NYPA.

Section F.1.5: Program Performance - Low Income Energy Programs

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Federal Programs	**LIHEAP funding, 2006**	$10,140,746	$152,032,389	$47,809,073	$82,760,000	$77,346,024	$250,840,650	$13,680,000
	WAP funding, 2006	$612,727	$7,085,364	$2,759,107	$6,940,000	$5,266,959	$21,818,047	$1,350,000
	Total federal funding	$10,753,473	$159,117,753	$50,568,180	$89,700,000	$82,612,983	$272,658,697	$15,030,000
State Programs	**State fuel/energy assistance funding**	$360,000	$640,357,181	--	$50,000,000	$228,400,000	--	--
	State weatherization and EE funding	$450,000[1]	$130,622,968	$5,800,000	$21,200,000	$15,467,000	$8,034,878	~$7,000,000[1]
	Total state funding	$2,810,000[2]	$770,980,149	$5,800,000	$71,200,000	$243,867,000	$8,034,878	~$7,000,000
Combined results	**Total funding**	$13,563,473	$930,097,902	$56,368,180	$160,900,000	$326,479,983	$280,693,575	$22,030,000
	Qualifying income level (% of fed. poverty level)	200%	200%	200%	200%	175%	200%	125%-150%
	Annual households served by weatherization and EE	450	169,171 + WAP	19,300	--	9,160	4600 (LIPA) 34,500 (NYSERDA)	~1,000
	Average annual benefits per household for weatherization and EE	$227[3]	$300[4]	--	--	--	$128 (LIPA) $246 (NYSERDA)	$234
	Average annual household energy saved from weatherization and EE	2,268 kWh 152 CCF	--	--	--	460 kWh 91 CCF	1,100 kWh (LIPA) 2,900 kWh (NYSERDA)	2,071 kWh

1. Some of this money can be made available for fuel assistance also.
2. Includes a $2 million one-time allotment from the State General Funds, made in April, 2006, to be used for either weatherization or energy assistance.
3. Savings are from 2002-2005 averages before the recent electricity rate increase. Similar kWh or CCF savings in 2006 would yield annual savings of $338.
4. Does not include savings from CA's Low-Income Energy Efficiency Program

Section F.2.1: Best Practices - Energy Efficiency

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Electricity Fuel Mix (2004, listed by highest to lowest fuel mix share)		*Coal: 60.5% Natural Gas: 21.8% Petroleum: 13.9% Other gases: 3.8%*	Natural Gas: 51.6% Hydro: 17.5% Nuclear: 15.5% Renewables: 12.4% Coal: 1.2% Petroleum: 1.2% Other gases: 1%	Nuclear: 50.7% Natural Gas: 24.8% Coal: 13% Petroleum: 5.3% Renewables: 4.6% Hydro: 1.4%	Natural Gas: 44.2% Coal: 22.2% Petroleum: 15.8% Nuclear: 12.5% Renewables: 4.3% Hydro: 2.1%	Nuclear: 48.5% Natural Gas: 28.6% Coal: 18.5% Petroleum: 2.5% Renewables: 2.3% Hydro: 0.1%; Other gases: 0.1%	Nuclear: 29.5% Natural Gas: 19.8% Hydro: 17.4% Coal: 16.6% Petroleum: 15.3% Renewables: 2%	Nuclear: 70.5% Hydro: 21.7% Renewables: 7.4% Natural Gas: 0.1% Petroleum: 0.3%
Other Fuels[1] as % of Net Energy Consumption for Residential Customers (2002)		*Natural Gas: 29%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 28%*	Natural Gas: 60%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 2.1%	Natural Gas: 24%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 47.5%	Natural Gas: 35%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 41.3%	Natural Gas: 57.6%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 15.6%	Natural Gas: 45.4%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 27.6%	Natural Gas: 9%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 64.2%
Retail price ofelectricity (July 2006)[2]	**Residential**	*13.4 ¢/kWh*	16.66 ¢/kWh	16.36 ¢/kWh	16.53 ¢/kWh	14.61 ¢/kWh	17.26 ¢/kWh	13.76 ¢/kWh
	Commercial	*13.17 ¢/kWh*	16.18 ¢/kWh	13.90 ¢/kWh	15.88 ¢/kWh	14.16 ¢/kWh	14.63 ¢/kWh	11.80 ¢/kWh
Program Name(s)		*Green Energy Fund; Energy An$wers*	Flex Your Power, California Energy Efficiency	Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund	MassSAVE; utility programs	New Jersey Clean Energy Program	NYSERDA EnergySmart; utility programs	Efficiency Vermont (Energy Efficiency Utility)
Structure		*The Delaware Energy Office, housed within DNREC, admisters the Green Energy Fund.*	The CPUC regulates programs administered by IOUs. IOUs can contract with third-parties to implement programs. The CEC administers its own programs.	The Connecticut Energy Advisory Board oversees the CEEF, which works with the utilities to administer programs	Utilities run the programs, with oversight and coordination by Div. of Energy Res. and Dept. of Telecom. and Energy	Utilities offer the services with oversight by the Board of Public Utilities and Office of Clean Energy	NYSERDA is a public benefit corporation	Independent EEU contracted for 3 yrs by Public Service Board
Current Budget		---	CEC annual budget is $328 million for FY06/07; CPUC-IOU budget is $2.14 billion for program years 2006-2008.	$80 Million for 2005	Electricity: $124 million; Gas: $25 million (2006)	$113 million for 2006	$57.937 million for 2006-07	$14.85 million for 2006, expanding to $30.75 million by 2008
Funding Source		*SBC: 0.178 mills for EE and RE, plus allocations from the Energy Efficiciency Financial Incentives Act*	CPUC programs funded by the public goods charge (EE PGC =1.3 mills[3]) and incremental demand rates. CEC funded by PGC, federal money, and State trust monies.	Surcharge on electric bills	SBC: 2.5 mills	SBC: 1.22 mills[3]	SBC: 1.02 mills[3]	SBC: 3.2 mills (average)

Section F.2.1: Best Practices - Energy Efficiency

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Services delivered by		---	California Public Utilities Commission Oversees all Efficiency Spending, then investor owned utilities and the CEC both work independently to implement Energy Efficiency Programs	Connecticut Energy Efficiency Fund, working with the two utilities	utilities	utilities	NYSERDA and utilities	Efficiency Vermont (VEIC)
Services and incentives	**Rebates**	*yes*	yes	yes	yes, for all sectors	yes	yes	yes, for all sectors
	Audits	*yes, nonresidential*	yes, for all sectors	yes	yes, for all sectors	online for residential	yes, all sectors	yes, for commercial, industrial, agriculture
	Grants	*yes, nonresidential*	yes	no	some utilities	yes	yes	yes
	Loans	*no*	yes	yes	some utilities offer 0% for commercial	yes	yes	yes
	Custom services	*yes, nonresidential*	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes

1. "Other fuels" indicates non-electric heating and cooking fuels.
2. From EIA Table 5.6.A Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by End-Use Sector by State, July 2006.
3. Estimated by ACEEE.

Section F.2.2: Best Practices - Renewable Energy

	Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Electricity Fuel Mix (2004)	*Coal: 60.5% Natural Gas: 21.8% Petroleum: 13.9% Other gases: 3.8%*	Natural Gas: 51.6% Hydro: 17.5% Nuclear: 15.5% Renewables: 12.4% Coal: 1.2% Petroleum: 1.2% Other gases: 1%	Nuclear: 50.7% Natural Gas: 24.8% Coal: 13% Petroleum: 5.3% Renewables: 4.6% Hydro: 1.4%	Natural Gas: 44.2% Coal: 22.2% Petroleum: 15.8% Nuclear: 12.5% Renewables: 4.3% Hydro: 2.1%	Nuclear: 48.5% Natural Gas: 28.6% Coal: 18.5% Petroleum: 2.5% Renewables: 2.3% Hydro: 0.1%; Other gases: 0.1%	Nuclear: 29.5% Natural Gas: 19.8% Hydro: 17.4% Coal: 16.6% Petroleum: 15.3% Renewables: 2%	Nuclear: 70.5% Hydro: 21.7% Renewables: 7.4% Natural Gas: 0.1% Petroleum: 0.3%
Other Fuels[1] as % of Net Energy Consumption for Residential Customers (2002)	*Natural Gas: 29%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 28%*	Natural Gas: 60%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 2.1%	Natural Gas: 24%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 47.5%	Natural Gas: 35%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 41.3%	Natural Gas: 57.6%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 15.6%	Natural Gas: 45.4%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 27.6%	Natural Gas: 9%; LPG, Kerosene, Dist. Fuel: 64.2%
Retail price ofelectricity (July 2006)[2] **Residential**	*13.4 ¢/kWh*	16.66 ¢/kWh	16.36 ¢/kWh	16.53 ¢/kWh	14.61 ¢/kWh	17.26 ¢/kWh	13.76 ¢/kWh
Commercial	*13.17 ¢/kWh*	16.18 ¢/kWh	13.90 ¢/kWh	15.88 ¢/kWh	14.16 ¢/kWh	14.63 ¢/kWh	11.80 ¢/kWh
Program Name(s)	*Green Energy Fund*	Self Generation Incentive Program and CEC Renewable Resource Trust Fund	Connecticut Clean Energy Fund	Renewable Energy Trust	New Jersey Clean Energy Program	NYSERDA EnergySmart	Clean Energy Development Fund, Small Wind Demo Program
Structure	*The Delaware Energy Office, housed within DNREC, admisters the Green Energy Fund.*	The California Energy Commission and the California Public Utilities Commission oversee the implementation of renewable energy programs.	Connecticut Innovations administers the CCEF, which works with the utilities to encourage clean energy	administered by Massachusetts Technology Collaborative, a quasi-agency.	Utilities offer the services with oversight by the Board of Public Utilities and Office of Clean Energy	NYSERDA is a public benefit corporation	CEDF run by Dept. of Public Service, but VEIC runs Solar and Small Wind Incentive Program
Current Budget	*About $1.5 million per year.*	CEC annual budget is $135 million (2003-2006). The Self-Generation Incentive Program has paid $891 million in incentives between 2001 and 2006.	$37 million for 2005	$47.803 million for 2006	$52 million for 2006	~$24.9 million for 2007	CEDF: $1.3 million, plus $6.2-$7 million annually
Funding Source	*SBC: 0.178 mills for EE and RE*	Funds for both CEC programs and the Self-Gen. Incentive Program come from Public Goods Charges (RE PGC = .8 mills[3]) plus incremental demand rates	surcharge on electric bills	SBC: 0.5 mills	SBC: 0.41 mills[3]	SBC: 0.16 mills[3]	MOU with Entergy over nuclear facility issues; some funds from US DOE

Section F.2.2: Best Practices - Renewable Energy

		Delaware	California	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Jersey	New York	Vermont
Services delivered by		*Delaware Energy Office*	CEC and the Self Generation Incentive Program Administrators (the four-major IOUs)	Connecticut Clean Energy Fund	Renewable Energy Trust, or grantees and contractors of RET	Office of Clean Energy	NYSERDA	VEIC; contracts and grants through Dept of Public Service
Services and incentives	**Rebates**	*yes*	yes	yes	$2-$6.50/W for solar and wind; $4-$7.75/W for small hydro	solar: $3.80-$4.40/W; wind and biomass: $5/W up to 60%	solar: $4/W (incentive for installers)	PV: $1.75; wind: $2.50-$4.50/W; SHW $1.75/100 Btu/day
	Grants	*yes*	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	CHP, Biomass projects; wind demo projects
	Loans	*no*	yes	yes	yes	yes (commercial, schools, government)	yes	no
	Custom services	*no*	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no

1. "Other fuels" indicates non-electric heating and cooking fuels.
2. From EIA Table 5.6.A Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Consumers by End-Use Sector by State, July 2006.
3. Estimated by ACEEE.