

2016 Report on the Implementation of P.A. 295 Utility Energy Optimization Programs

In Compliance with Public Act 295 of 2008

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DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

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Executive Summary

Michigan's Energy Optimization (EO) standard, created under Public Act 295 of 2008 (PA 295 or the Act), requires all natural gas and electric utility providers in the state to implement programs to reduce overall energy usage by specified targets, in order to reduce the future cost of service to utility customers. This report complies with Section 95 of the Act. Summaries of the report's major findings are as follows:

For 2015, Michigan utility providers successfully complied with the energy savings targets laid out in PA 295. Providers met a combined average of 121 percent of their electric energy savings targets and 117 percent of their natural gas energy savings targets – one percent of retail sales for electric providers, and 0.75 percent of retail sales for gas providers. EO programs across the state accounted for electric savings totaling over 1.1 million MWh (megawatt hours) and natural gas savings totaling over 4.58 million Mcf (thousand cubic feet) for program year 2015.

Utility providers spent \$262 million to operate the EO programs in 2015. This will result in lifecycle savings to customers of \$1.08 billion. For every dollar spent on EO programs in 2015, customers will realize benefits of \$4.35. EO resources were obtained at a cost of \$13.55 per MWh, which is significantly lower than the costs of supply side options. PA 295 requires that all programs meet the Utility System Resource Cost Test (USRCT). All programs offered during 2015 had a USRCT of 1.00 or greater. This means that the avoided supply side costs are greater than the total costs of administering and delivering the EO programs.

Introduction

In October 2008, Public Act 295 of 2008 was signed into law. Section 95(3)(e) of the Act requires that by November 30, 2009, and each year thereafter, the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC or Commission) is to submit to the standing committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with primary responsibility for energy and environmental issues, a report on the Commission's effort to implement energy conservation and energy efficiency programs or measures. The report may include any recommendations of the MPSC for energy conservation legislation.

Subpart B of PA 295 requires providers of electric or natural gas service to establish energy optimization (EO) programs for their customers. Annual energy savings targets for providers are specified in the Act. These targets ramped up to one percent of annual retail sales for electric providers and 0.75 percent of annual retail sales for natural gas providers in 2012. Targets shall be sustained for subsequent years. Providers are required to file plans with the Commission detailing the programs they will utilize to meet their annual energy savings goals. Regulated providers are allowed to fund their programs through Commission approved EO surcharges, but must demonstrate that the program costs are reasonable and prudent, as well as cost-effective according to a standardized cost-benefit analysis specified in the Act.

In 2015, there were 14 investor-owned natural gas, electric, or natural gas and electric combined utility providers (IOUs), 10 electric cooperatives, and 40 municipal electric utilities with EO plans, for a total of 64 natural gas and electric Energy Optimization Plans. A listing of case numbers and company

names can be found in [Appendix A](#). For the 2015 plan year, 50 of the 64 utilities in Michigan are formally coordinating the design and implementation of their EO programs in order to reduce administrative costs, create consistency among programs, and improve customer and contractor understanding of program offerings and administrative procedures. The remaining 14 utilities independently administer their own programs. To the extent feasible, the utility providers that independently administer their programs try to align with the program design offered by the coordinated utility providers' programs to improve customer and contractor participation.

Program Offerings

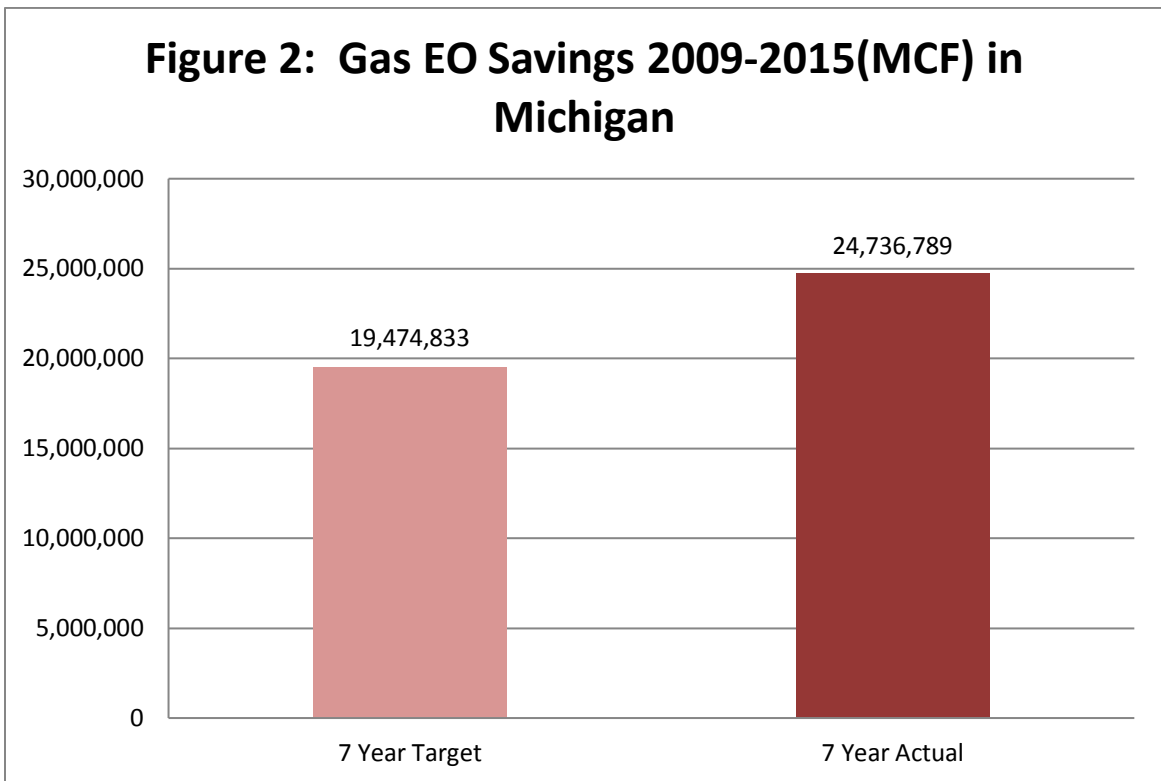
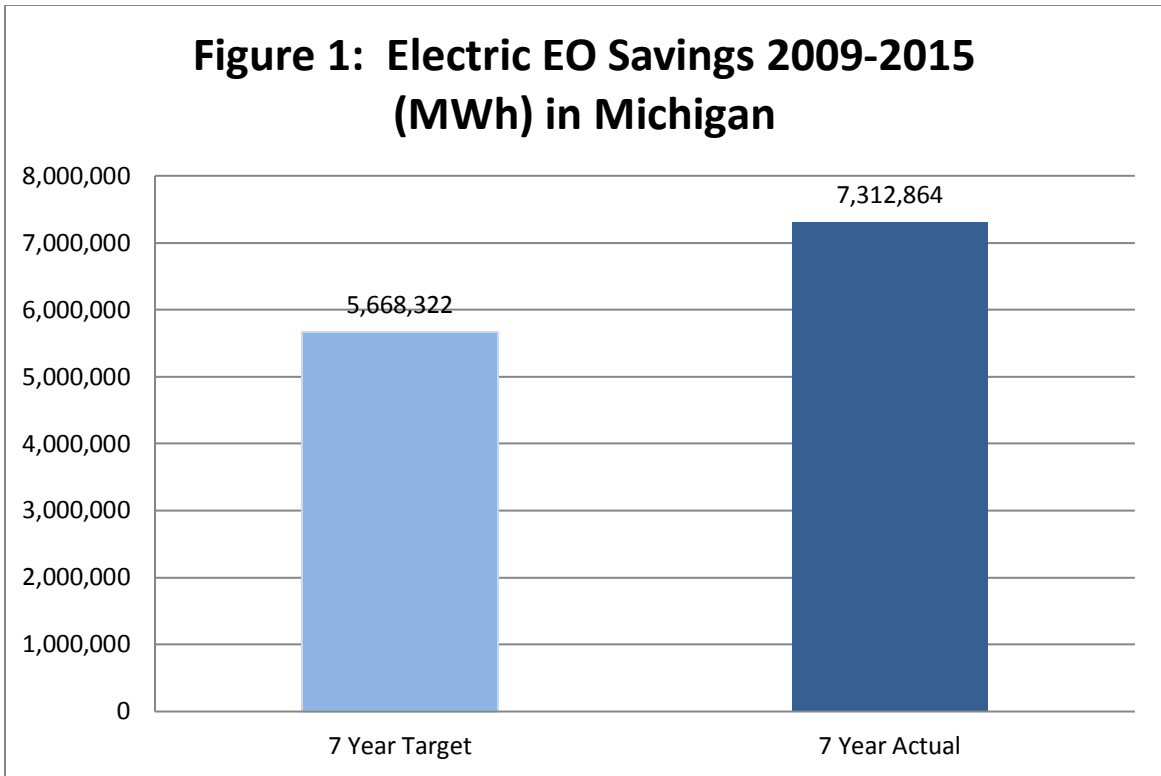
All natural gas and electric utility customers in Michigan are able to participate in energy efficiency programs offered by their local utility. In general, individual programs are divided into two broad categories: residential and commercial/industrial. Residential programs consist of five major categories: lighting; heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC); weatherization; energy education; and pilot programs. Commercial/Industrial offerings include prescriptive and custom programs. Prescriptive programs provide rebates for specific equipment replacement such as lighting, boilers, pumps, and compressors. Custom programs generally provide a rebate per kWh of electricity savings or per Mcf of natural gas savings for a comprehensive system or industrial process improvement.

Energy Savings Targets

Section 77 of PA 295 provides annual energy savings targets for electric and natural gas utilities. The minimum savings targets are based upon a percentage of calendar-year retail sales for each utility. These energy savings targets increased progressively over the four year period from 2009 to 2012 at which time they were fixed at one percent for electric utilities and 0.75 percent for natural gas utilities annually.

For 2015, Michigan utility providers successfully complied with the energy savings targets laid out in PA 295. Providers met a combined average of 121 percent of their electric energy savings targets and 117 percent of their natural gas energy savings targets. EO programs across the state accounted for one year electric savings totaling over 1.1 million MWh (megawatt hours) and natural gas savings totaling over 4.58 million Mcf (thousand cubic feet) for program year 2015.

For the seven year period of 2009 through 2015, EO program savings achieved for electric utility providers were 129 percent of the target. The target and actual electric savings for 2009 through 2015 are shown below in [Figure 1](#). EO program savings achieved for natural gas utility providers were 127 percent of the required target. The total statewide target and actual gas savings for 2009 through 2015 are shown in [Figure 2](#). For a detailed spreadsheet of energy savings targets and achieved energy savings by utility provider, see [Appendix B](#).



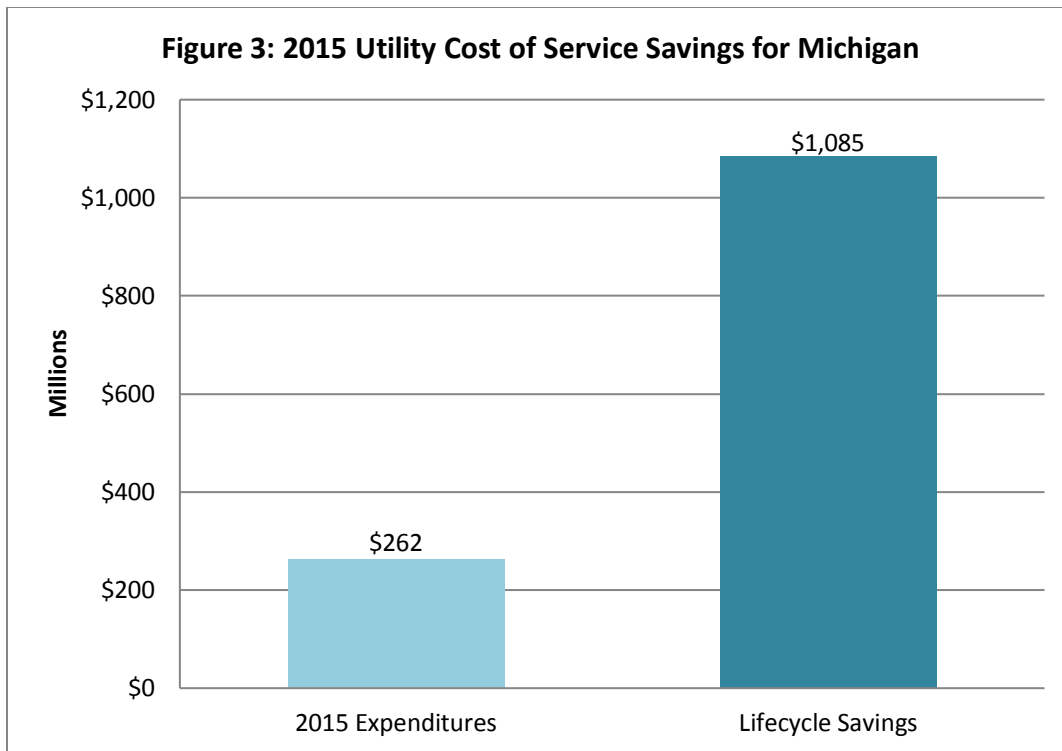
EO Surcharges and Program Funding

Section 71 of PA 295 requires utilities to specify necessary funding levels for the activities being proposed. Commission-regulated utility providers are able to recover their EO program expenditures through a customer surcharge approved by the Commission. Under Section 89 of PA 295, surcharges approved by the Commission are assessed on either an energy usage basis or on a per meter basis. Residential customers pay based on their energy usage. The average residential customer pays approximately \$1 to \$2 per month. Generally, the larger, primary electric or natural gas transportation customer's EO surcharge is based on a per meter charge. Funding information by utility is included in *Appendix C*.

Program Benefits

In 2015, aggregate EO program expenditures of \$262 million by all natural gas and electric utilities in the state are estimated to result in lifecycle savings to customers of \$1.08 Billion. For every dollar spent on EO programs in 2015, customers should expect to realize benefits of \$4.35. Data provided to the Commission in EO provider annual reports indicate that EO resources were obtained at a statewide levelized cost of \$13.55/MWh, significantly cheaper than supply side options such as new natural gas combined cycle generation at \$56.40/MWh (Source: [U.S. Energy Information Administration Annual Energy Outlook 2016](#)).

The benefits of the EO program will flow through to customers over the mean lifecycle of all efficiency projects implemented by customers during the year. The direct benefits are in the form of reduced utility cost of service for production or purchase of electricity, or purchases of natural gas, which would otherwise be recovered in utility rates. These savings represent the avoided cost to utilities due to lower energy usage, and are calculated based on the energy savings identified for individual energy efficiency measures as reflected in the Michigan Energy Measures Database. Over the long run, the cumulative reduction in customer demand for electricity is expected to result in the deferral or reduction in the need to build new electric generation plants, the cost of which is allocated to all customers, whether or not they have participated in the EO program. The net present value of utility cost of service savings for EO expenditures statewide is shown in *Figure 3*.



Electric EO programs not only delay the need for building new generation, they also reduce emissions of environmental pollutants from existing generation. Fossil fuel generation plants in particular emit sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, mercury, other air toxics and particulate matter. Both the electric and natural gas EO programs also result in hundreds of millions of dollars in fuel cost savings that would have otherwise been spent in order to import energy into Michigan. EO programs also increase demand for equipment and installations from local businesses. In addition, the benefits flowing to Michigan utility customers via the EO program should help reduce utility uncollectible expenses and lower operating costs for Michigan businesses and institutions.

Cost Effectiveness

There are many ways to calculate the cost effectiveness of utility energy efficiency programs. Simply stated the overall benefits should outweigh the overall costs. PA 295 requires providers to meet the Utility System Resource Cost Test (USRCT). As defined in section 13 of PA 295, the USRCT standard is met for an investment in energy optimization if, on a life cycle basis, the total avoided supply-side costs to the provider, including representative values for electricity or natural gas supply, transmission, distribution, and other associated costs, are greater than the total costs to the provider of administering and delivering the energy optimization program.

All of the utilities met the cost effectiveness test, with a USRCT score of 1.00 or greater. Providers who chose to use the state administrator did not have to meet this requirement but the state administrator was contractually required to do so.

Section 97 of PA 295 requires the Commission to evaluate and determine whether the energy optimization standards have been cost-effective. The levelized cost of conserved energy for the energy optimization programs in Michigan is \$13.55/MWh, which is lower than other sources of energy supply. This was weighted by the life cycle energy savings, extrapolated through 2029, expected from the companies' Energy Optimization Programs.

Residential Bill Information on Estimated Monthly Savings

Section 45 of PA 295 describes information that a provider shall report to the residential customer on the monthly customer bill. Subsection (5)(c) requires 'An estimated monthly savings, expressed in dollars and cents, for that customer to reflect the reduction in the monthly energy bill produced by the energy optimization program under this act'. The Commission has calculated the following statewide average monthly electric and natural gas savings estimates for use by small providers in lieu of company specific estimates:

The average electric residential customer is expected to save \$5.07 each month of the Energy Optimization program life.

The average natural gas residential customer is expected to save \$5.57 each month of the Energy Optimization program life.

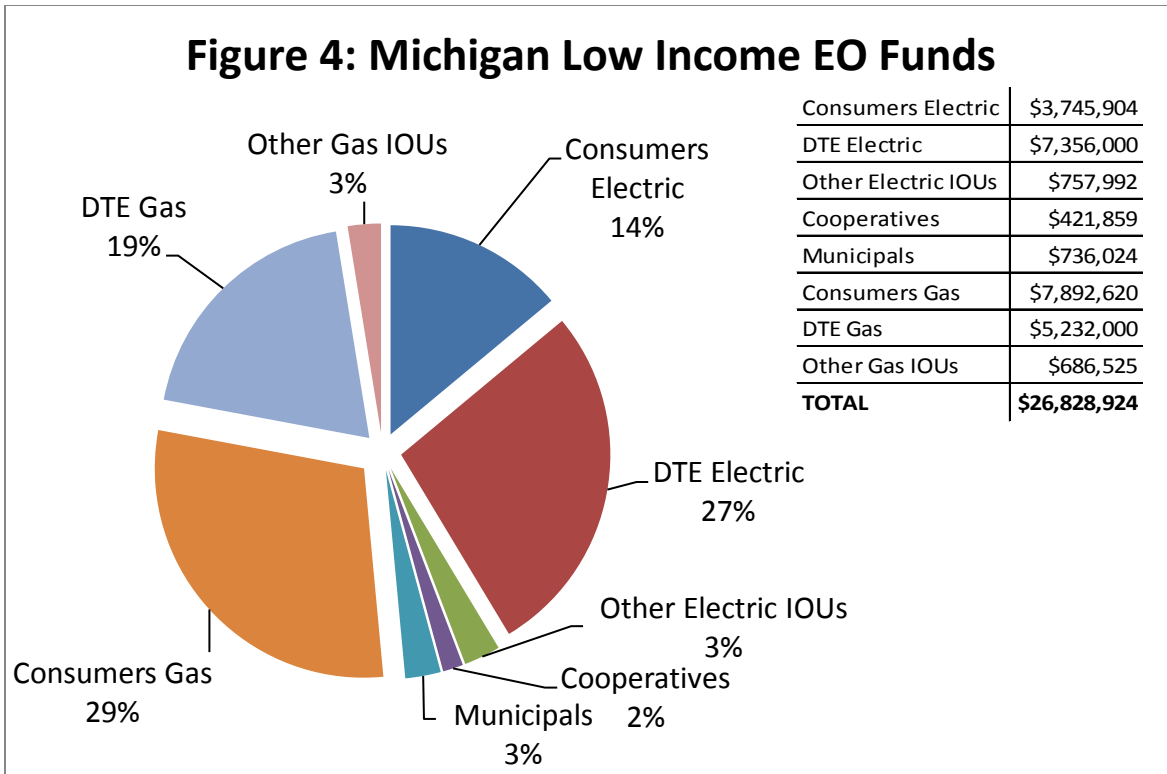
State Administrator: Efficiency United

Section 91 of PA 295 created an option for electric and natural gas providers to offer energy optimization services through a program administrator. Section 91(6) requires the administrator to be a 'qualified nonprofit organization' selected by the MPSC through a competitive bid process. To fund the program the administrator is paid directly by the participating providers using funds collected from customers.

Michigan Community Action (MCA) is under contract as the State Administrator and operates under the name of Efficiency United (EU). Services and offerings are similar to, and coordinated with, those of other providers. Although EU program services are specifically exempt from meeting the PA 295 energy savings targets, equivalent contractual targets were imposed and reached each year since 2009.

Programs for Low Income Customers

Sections 71, 89, and 93 of PA 295 require utilities to offer EO programs for each customer class, including low income residential. All customer classes must contribute proportionally to low income program costs based on their allocation of the utility's total EO budget. Low income EO programs are excluded from the requirement to meet the cost-benefit test. Approximately 10% of the total 2015 EO program expenditures were allocated to income qualified customers. Most Michigan customers at or below 200% of the federal poverty level qualify for these programs. The contribution to low income program costs by Michigan utilities in 2015 is shown in *Figure 4*.



Self-Directed EO Program

Under Section 93 of PA 295, large electric customers that meet certain eligibility requirements may create and implement a customized EO plan, and thus be exempt from paying an EO surcharge except for a portion of income qualified program costs. Electric customer eligibility to participate in the self-directed EO plans is determined by the customer’s annual peak demand. The Act allows customers with at least 1 MW aggregated annual peak demand in the preceding year at all of the customer’s sites within a service provider’s territory to participate. The number of customers enrolled to self-direct their own EO program has continued to drop, with 20 customers self-directing in 2015, as shown in *Table 1*. Reported energy savings for these self-directed large commercial and industrial customers are summarized in *Table 2*.

Table 1: Number of Michigan Self-Directed Large Commercial and Industrial Customers

Provider	2009 Customers	2010 Customers	2011 Customers	2012 Customers	2013 Customers	2014 Customers	2015 Customers
DTE Electric	26	26	13	7	6	6	6
Consumers Energy	30	30	16	13	11	9	7
Efficiency United	9	11	10	6	6	6	5
Cooperatives	3	3	4	3	3	2	1
Municipals	9	9	4	3	3	1	1
TOTAL	77	79	47	32	29	24	20

Table 2: Reported Energy Savings for Michigan Self-Directed Large Commercial and Industrial Customers

Provider	2009 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)	2010 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)	2011 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)	2012 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)	2013 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)	2014 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)	2015 Reported Energy Reduction (MWh)
DTE Electric	12,486	18,488	7,835	9,535	6,115	6,084	5,749
Consumers Energy	8,515	12,343	7,404	7,118	5,936	5,062	4,899
Efficiency United	5,196	14,568	20,808	30,654	24,515	23,903	2,152
Cooperatives	899	1,498	1,442	1,262	813	533	72
Municipals	2,006	3,343	606	500	450	Not Available	1,136
TOTAL	29,102	50,240	38,095	49,069	37,829	35,582	14,008

Financial Incentive Mechanism

Section 75 of PA 295 allows Commission-regulated utilities to request a financial incentive for exceeding the energy savings targets in a given year. There are currently 4 utilities that have obtained a financial incentive mechanism. The actual and anticipated incentives awarded for program years 2009-2015 are listed in *Table 3*.

Table 3: Utility Performance Incentives Awarded or Anticipated through 2015

Program Year	Consumers Energy Electric & Gas	DTE Energy - Electric	DTE Energy - Gas	Indiana Michigan Power Co.	SEMCO Energy Inc.	Annual Total
2009	\$5,685,305	\$3,008,829	\$913,374	n/a	n/a	\$9,607,508
2010	\$8,483,795	\$6,200,000	\$2,400,000	n/a	n/a	\$17,083,795
2011	\$14,593,977	\$8,400,000	\$3,400,000	n/a	n/a	\$26,393,977
2012	\$17,327,620	\$10,400,000	\$4,300,000	n/a	n/a	\$32,027,620
2013	\$17,530,000	\$10,562,411	\$3,848,020	n/a	n/a	\$31,940,431
2014	\$17,322,230	\$12,716,895	\$3,617,094	\$618,074	\$780,795	\$35,055,088
2015*	\$17,700,000	\$13,100,000	\$3,600,000	\$759,727	\$933,725	\$36,093,452
Total	\$98,642,927	\$64,388,135	\$22,078,488	\$1,377,801	\$1,714,520	\$188,201,871

*Anticipated

MPSC Energy Optimization Collaborative

In Case Numbers U-15805 and U-15806, the Commission directed the MPSC Staff to establish a statewide energy optimization collaborative which requires the participation of all natural gas and electric providers and offers the opportunity for a variety of additional stakeholders to participate. A key goal reached by the collaborative was the reduction of the extent and cost of the formal contested hearing process through stakeholder consensus and industry peer review of standards and procedures. The collaborative identifies recommendations for improving energy optimization plans for all providers, offers

program evaluation and support, and develops any necessary redesign improvements to energy efficiency programs. Program Design and Implementation, and Program Evaluation workgroups continued to meet throughout 2015, as well as the Michigan Energy Measures Database Technical Subcommittee.

Michigan Energy Measures Database

Measurement and verification are essential tools in improving Energy Optimization programming. In 2009, Michigan began with a foundation database of projected energy savings that was derived from other states' experience. By incorporating data derived from Michigan weather stations, program implementation, and specialized evaluation studies, the database evolved into the Michigan Energy Measures Database (MEMD).

The objective of the MEMD is to provide users with accurate information on energy savings associated with technologies or measures that could be used in energy efficiency programs. The MEMD is also used to prioritize the allocation of funding toward these possible measures. For this critical function, it is important to utilize Michigan-specific data in the MEMD. Thus, under the direction of Commission Staff, stakeholders are participating in monthly collaborative meetings to update this database. The collaborative has developed an annual process for selecting the highest priority measures to update with Michigan specific data. For the selected measures, field studies are undertaken in customer homes and businesses using data collection equipment, such as light loggers and sub-metering, and engineering analysis to obtain reliable measurement of the actual energy consumption.

Revenue Decoupling

PA 295 requires the Commission to establish revenue decoupling mechanisms (RDMs) upon request by those natural gas utilities that have implemented an Energy Optimization program. A gas utility must file a request for an RDM, although the Commission may authorize an alternative mechanism that it deems to be in the public interest. There are currently two natural gas utilities that have a decoupling mechanism, DTE Gas and Consumers Energy.

Conclusion

Energy Optimization programs have seen many successes due to continued efforts by utilities and their EO contractors and implementation allies. The 2015 program year is no exception, with utilities meeting or exceeding energy savings targets.

The year 2015 was a biennial review year and all of the utilities filed at least a 2 year plan. The updated plans show that the savings goals can be met with cost effective programs. The work of the EO Collaborative and the ongoing pilots and evaluation activities provide strong support for the evolution of the EO programs. The EO programs continue to attract a wide range of customers from low income residential to large scale industrial customers. The declining number of customers who choose to self-direct also suggests that large customers are finding value in the programs.

Customer benefits are a key outcome of the EO programs. The cost of reducing energy waste is much lower than other energy resources. Customers who participate in the program directly benefit by seeing reduced energy use and bills. Other benefits, such as reduced emissions and fuel cost savings, provide value to all customers. The EO programs have led to the creation of new jobs in Michigan, by process contractors and by installation contractors. EO programs have also prompted the increasing availability of higher efficiency equipment such as LED lighting for homes and businesses.

The Commission will continue to explore ways to improve the savings and the cost effectiveness of the programs for large and small utilities and to ensure the programs meet the needs of all customers.

2014 -2015 Energy Optimization Plan Filings - Appendix A

2014 - 2015 EO Plan Filings		
COMPANY	Plan Case #	Group
Electric IOUs		
1 Alpena Power Company	U-17350	Efficiency United
2 Consumers Energy Company	U-17351	Independent
3 DTE - Energy Electric	U-17352	Independent
4 Indiana Michigan Power Company	U-17353	Independent
5 Northern States Power Company-Wisconsin	U-17354	Efficiency United
6 Upper Peninsula Power Company	U-17355	Efficiency United
7 Wisconsin Public Service Corporation	U-17356	Efficiency United
8 Wisconsin Electric Power Company	U-17357	Efficiency United
Co-ops		
9 Alger Delta Cooperative Electric Association	U-17367	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
10 Bayfield Electric Cooperative	U-17368	Efficiency United
11 Cherryland Electric Cooperative	U-17369	Independent
12 Cloverland Electric Cooperative	U-17364	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
13 Great Lakes Energy Cooperative	U-17370	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
14 Midwest Energy Cooperative	U-17365	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
15 Ontonagon Co. Rural Electrification Assoc.	U-17371	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
16 Presque Isle Electric and Gas Co-op	U-17372	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
17 Thumb Electric Cooperative	U-17366	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
18 Tri-County Electric Cooperative	U-17373	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
Municipals		
19 Village of Baraga	U-17381	Efficiency United
20 City of Bay City	U-17382	MI Public Power Agency
21 City of Charlevoix	U-17383	MI Public Power Agency
22 Chelsea Department of Electric and Water	U-17384	MI Public Power Agency
23 Village of Clinton	U-17385	Independent
24 Coldwater Board of Public Utilities	U-17386	Independent
25 Croswell Municipal Light & Power Department	U-17387	MI Public Power Agency
26 City of Crystal Falls	U-17388	Efficiency United
27 Daggett Electric Department	U-17389	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
28 City of Dowagiac	U-17391	MI Public Power Agency
29 City of Eaton Rapids	U-17392	MI Public Power Agency
30 City of Escanaba	U-17393	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
31 City of Gladstone	U-17394	Efficiency United
32 Grand Haven Board of Light and Power	U-17395	MI Public Power Agency
33 City of Harbor Springs	U-17396	Efficiency United
34 City of Hart Hydro	U-17397	MI Public Power Agency
35 Hillsdale Board of Public Utilities	U-17398	Efficiency United
36 Holland Board of Public Works	U-17399	MI Public Power Agency
37 Village of L'Anse	U-17400	Efficiency United
38 Lansing Board of Water & Light	U-17401	Independent
39 Lowell Light and Power	U-17402	MI Public Power Agency
40 Marquette Board of Light and Power	U-17403	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
41 Marshall Electric Department	U-17404	Independent
42 Negaunee Department of Public Works	U-17405	Efficiency United
43 Newberry Water and Light Board	U-17406	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
44 Niles Utility Department	U-17407	MI Public Power Agency
45 City of Norway	U-17408	Efficiency United
46 City of Paw Paw	U-17409	MI Public Power Agency
47 City of Petoskey	U-17410	MI Public Power Agency
48 City of Portland	U-17411	MI Public Power Agency
49 City of Sebawaing	U-17412	Independent
50 City of South Haven	U-17413	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
51 City of St. Louis	U-17414	MI Public Power Agency
52 City of Stephenson	U-17415	MI Electric Coop. Assoc.
53 City of Sturgis	U-17416	MI Public Power Agency
54 Traverse City Light & Power	U-17417	MI Public Power Agency
55 Union City Electric Department	U-17418	Independent
56 City of Wakefield	U-17419	Independent
57 Wyandotte Department of Municipal Service	U-17420	MI Public Power Agency
58 Zeeland Board of Public Works	U-17421	MI Public Power Agency
Gas IOUs		
59 Consumers Energy Company(filing joint w/electric)	U-17351	Independent
60 DTE - Energy Gas	U-17358	Independent
61 Michigan Gas Utilities Corporation	U-17360	Efficiency United
62 Northern States Power Co-Wisc.(filing joint w/elec)	U-17361	Efficiency United
63 SEMCO Energy, Inc.	U-17362	Independent
64 Wisconsin Public Serv. Corp.(filing jointly w/elec)	U-17363	Efficiency United

Utilities	Annual Funding				
	2009-2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Electric IOUs					
1 Alpena	\$711,512	\$510,504	\$456,435	\$586,815	\$420,528
2 Consumers	\$104,546,754	\$67,369,007	\$69,097,040	\$74,900,000	\$76,200,000
3 DTE Energy Electric	\$117,539,193	\$69,600,000	\$74,900,000	\$84,779,297	\$87,100,000
4 Indiana Michigan	\$5,432,573	\$4,420,319	\$4,517,294	\$4,120,487	\$5,064,846
5 UP Power	\$2,555,556	\$1,967,085	\$1,834,617	\$1,626,752	\$1,491,437
6 Wisconsin Electric	\$983,889	\$931,154	\$883,440	\$820,905	\$727,502
7 WPSCorp	\$553,620	\$381,404	\$409,687	\$714,535	\$309,185
8 Xcel Energy Electric	\$299,179	\$234,475	\$203,557	\$222,747	\$230,593
Subtotal Electric IOUs	\$232,622,276	\$145,413,948	\$152,302,070	\$167,771,538	\$171,544,091
Electric Coops					
9 Alger Delta	\$201,039	\$148,468	\$155,303	\$150,910	\$183,629
10 Bayfield	\$1,043	\$866	\$1,271	\$638	\$719
11 Cherryland	\$439,729	\$174,515	\$329,623	\$344,215	\$289,921
12 Cloverland/Edison Sault	\$1,327,578	\$904,920	\$1,273,334	\$1,080,115	\$1,147,541
13 Great Lakes	\$2,656,920	\$1,503,475	\$2,142,034	\$1,849,764	\$1,858,446
14 Midwest	\$1,327,889	\$841,983	\$929,834	\$1,049,336	\$1,137,178
15 Ontonagon	\$122,508	\$45,447	\$52,279	\$43,648	\$42,246
16 Presque Isle	\$707,182	\$313,565	\$425,955	\$346,051	\$364,501
17 Thumb	\$375,517	\$227,833	\$254,229	\$234,950	\$299,744
18 Tri-County	\$814,853	\$378,650	\$443,333	\$493,557	\$499,903
Subtotal Electric Coops	\$7,974,258	\$4,539,722	\$6,007,195	\$5,593,184	\$5,823,828
Municipals					
19 Baraga	\$42,794	\$48,700	\$42,490	\$39,737	\$37,467
20 Bay City	\$779,774	\$469,307	\$479,666	\$578,296	\$700,192
21 Charlevoix	\$124,543	\$68,757	\$78,900	\$63,353	\$94,145
22 Chelsea	\$174,424	\$72,410	\$36,909	\$108,690	\$127,311
23 Clinton	\$15,365	\$9,465	\$11,949	\$9,391	\$16,245
24 Coldwater	\$329,201	\$536,800	\$536,000	\$301,048	\$265,514
25 Croswell	\$74,315	\$43,500	\$57,029	\$84,861	\$38,081
26 Crystal Falls	\$82,466	\$43,440	\$43,059	\$55,740	\$33,006
27 Daggett	\$3,199	\$2,469	\$1,993	\$1,875	\$1,852
28 Detroit PLD	\$527,650	\$141,860			
29 Dowagiac	\$179,237	\$66,347	\$113,166	\$113,643	\$121,180
30 Eaton Rapids	\$99,978	\$67,040	\$86,412	\$84,448	\$58,887
31 Escanaba	\$271,926	\$191,237	\$211,714	\$160,238	\$265,300
32 Gladstone	\$106,122	\$79,460	\$61,598	\$70,807	\$54,825
33 Grand Haven	\$601,512	\$228,811	\$173,729	\$370,376	\$376,155
34 Harbor Springs	\$80,329	\$43,205	\$64,774	\$56,859	\$47,197
35 Hart Hydro	\$65,815	\$38,926	\$68,214	\$74,927	\$51,966
36 Hillsdale	\$218,169	\$214,108	\$196,493	\$201,931	\$191,637
37 Holland	\$2,056,460	\$1,066,505	\$1,265,403	\$1,472,659	\$1,072,065
38 L'Anse	\$37,661	\$31,114	\$22,350	\$25,586	\$28,353
39 LBWL	\$5,457,314	\$3,260,845	\$3,612,207	\$3,537,494	\$3,878,490
40 Lowell	\$147,825	\$63,247	\$92,874	\$136,862	\$74,326
41 Marquette	\$701,097	\$488,019	\$468,288	\$403,665	\$500,865
42 Marshall	\$137,457	\$55,902	\$74,234	\$84,910	\$74,853
43 Negaunee	\$93,777	\$65,940	\$54,094	\$45,694	\$40,818
44 Newberry	\$43,332	\$31,159	\$34,013	\$16,728	\$32,887
45 Niles	\$300,065	\$129,103	\$120,312	\$222,279	\$190,805
46 Norway	\$98,179	\$72,560	\$81,451	\$65,792	\$55,267
47 Paw Paw	\$64,413	\$55,998	\$24,638	\$79,359	\$70,204
48 Petoskey	\$170,584	\$96,140	\$24,929	\$167,240	\$174,399
49 Portland	\$80,819	\$41,497	\$60,388	\$57,832	\$65,519
50 Sebewaing	\$119,312	\$43,577	\$79,772	\$54,616	\$61,591
51 South Haven	\$281,730	\$260,203	\$224,941	\$240,518	\$226,012
52 St. Louis	\$86,583	\$53,446	\$66,106	\$73,664	\$60,509
53 Stephenson	\$16,467	\$7,799	\$8,055	\$6,854	\$8,738
54 Sturgis	\$462,458	\$242,340	\$230,663	\$316,200	\$332,581
55 Traverse City	\$865,596	\$612,250	\$394,329	\$460,846	\$387,710
56 Union City	\$18,295	\$11,577	\$12,738	\$9,679	\$25,187
57 Wakefield	\$18,908	\$6,186	\$10,525	\$5,596	\$19,062
58 Wyandotte	\$714,828	\$238,925	\$205,254	\$346,719	\$346,202
59 Zeeland	\$618,228	\$285,371	\$420,021	\$405,471	\$392,449
Subtotal Municipals	\$16,368,207	\$9,585,545	\$9,851,680	\$10,612,483	\$10,599,852
Subtotal Statewide Electric	\$256,964,741	\$159,539,215	\$168,160,945	\$183,977,204	\$187,967,771
Gas Companies					
60 Consumers	\$87,207,089	\$48,148,786	\$47,776,959	\$40,600,000	\$41,900,000
61 DTE Energy Gas	\$48,112,540	\$28,600,000	\$25,600,000	\$24,113,957	\$24,000,000
62 MGU	\$5,308,430	\$3,671,084	\$3,471,355	\$2,563,990	\$2,269,607
63 SEMCO Energy	\$10,285,456	\$6,242,032	\$7,363,011	\$5,469,134	\$5,930,748
64 WPSCorp	\$169,938	\$91,685	\$98,743	\$77,633	\$78,803
65 Xcel Energy Electric	\$218,623	\$109,531	\$112,867	\$102,188	\$101,642
Subtotal Statewide Gas	\$151,302,076	\$86,863,118	\$84,422,935	\$72,926,902	\$74,280,800
Total Gas and Electric	\$408,266,817	\$246,402,333	\$252,583,880	\$256,904,107	\$262,248,571