



Michigan Energy Waste Reduction Statewide Potential Study (2021-2040)

Prepared for:



State of Michigan
Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs

Submitted by:

Guidehouse Inc.
South State Commons
2723 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Reference No.: 148595

September 13, 2021

guidehouse.com

This deliverable was prepared by Guidehouse Inc. for the sole use and benefit of, and pursuant to a client relationship exclusively with the MPSC ("Client"). The work presented in this deliverable represents Guidehouse's professional judgment based on the information available at the time this report was prepared. Guidehouse is not responsible for a third party's use of, or reliance upon, the deliverable, nor any decisions based on the report. Readers of the report are advised that they assume all liabilities incurred by them, or third parties, because of their reliance on the report, or the data, information, findings and opinions contained in the report.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Estimation of Energy Waste Reduction Potential.....	2
Findings	3
EWR Potential Results	3
Conclusions	18
1. Introduction	21
1.1 Context and Study Goals.....	21
1.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Interactive Review Process.....	22
1.3 Caveats and Limitations	23
1.3.1 Program Design.....	23
1.3.2 Measure Characterization	23
1.4 Interpreting Results	24
1.5 Utilities	24
1.6 Report Organization	25
2. Global Data	26
2.1 Technical Potential Global Inputs	27
2.1.1 Electricity and Peak Load Forecasts	27
2.1.2 Natural Gas Forecasts	27
2.1.3 Residential Housing Stock Forecasts.....	28
2.1.4 Commercial and Industrial Building Stock Forecasts.....	28
2.1.5 End-Use Allocations.....	28
2.1.6 Space and Water Heating Fuel Type Multipliers	28
2.2 Economic Potential Global Inputs	29
2.2.1 Electricity Avoided Costs.....	29
2.2.2 Electricity Peak Demand Avoided Costs	29
2.2.3 Natural Gas Avoided Costs	29
2.2.4 Electricity and Gas Retail Rates.....	30
2.2.5 Electricity and Gas Load Shapes	30
2.2.6 Line Losses.....	30
2.2.7 Discount Rate, Inflation Rate, and Reserve Margins	31
3. Primary Data Collection.....	32
3.1 Approach to Primary Data Collection.....	32
3.2 Residential Survey Response Summary.....	32
3.3 C&I Survey Response Summary	33
3.4 Survey Methodology and Results	34
3.4.1 EWR Awareness.....	34
3.4.2 EWR Willingness to Pay	35

3.4.3 Baseline and Saturation	35
3.4.4 COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts	35
4. Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization.....	37
4.1 Energy Waste Reduction Measure List.....	37
4.2 Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization Key Parameters	38
4.3 Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization Approaches and Sources	40
4.3.1 Energy and Demand Savings	40
4.3.2 Incremental Costs	41
4.3.3 Incentives, Administrative Costs, and Net-to-Gross	41
4.3.4 Building Stock and Densities.....	41
4.4 Codes and Standards Adjustments	42
5. Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results.....	43
5.1 Approach to Estimating Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential.....	43
5.2 Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results by Sector	43
5.3 Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results by End Use	47
6. Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results	51
6.1 Approach to Estimating Economic Potential	51
6.2 Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results by Sector	52
6.3 Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results by End Use.....	56
7. Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Market Potential Approaches	60
7.1 Calculation of Equilibrium Market Share	61
7.2 Calculation of the Approach to Equilibrium Market Share	62
7.3 Behavioral Measures.....	62
7.4 Energy Waste Reduction Investment Strategy	62
7.5 Energy Waste Reduction Incentive Strategy.....	62
7.6 Reparticipation	63
7.7 Energy Waste Reduction Model Calibration	63
8. Energy Waste Reduction Scenario Configuration Approach	65
8.1 Scenario Configuration	65
9. Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results	66
9.1 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results by Sector	66
9.2 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results by End Use.....	69
9.3 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Potential Results by Customer Segment	73
9.4 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Potential Results by Measure	76
9.5 Reference Scenario Sensitivity Analysis.....	83
9.6 Comparison of Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Scenario	85

9.7 Budgets and Cost-Effectiveness.....	89
10. Conclusions.....	92
Appendix A. Residential Survey Instrument	94
Appendix B. Commercial & Industrial Survey Instrument	95
Appendix C. Michigan 2021-2040 Potential Study Modeling Methodology	96
Appendix D. Energy Waste Reduction Results File	97

List of Tables

Table ES-1. Lower Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Electricity Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario	15
Table ES-2. Upper Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Electricity Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario	16
Table ES-3. Lower Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Natural Gas Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario	17
Table ES-4. Upper Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Natural Gas Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario	18
Table 1-1. Summary of Project Scope.....	21
Table 2-1. Global Inputs Elements	26
Table 3-1. Customer Incentive Details	32
Table 3-2. Stratification of Residential Customer Surveys	33
Table 3-3. Stratification of Completed C&I Customer Surveys	34
Table 3-4. Residential EWR Awareness.....	34
Table 3-5. C&I EWR Awareness	35
Table 4-1. Key Measure Characterization Parameters	38
Table 4-2. Sources for Measure Characterization Inputs.....	40
Table 7-1. EWR Achievable Potential Methodology Overview.....	61
Table 9-1. Lower Peninsula, Benefits and Costs, Reference Scenario	90
Table 9-2. Upper Peninsula, Benefits and Costs, Reference Scenario	91

List of Figures

Figure ES-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter).....	3
Figure ES-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter).....	4
Figure ES-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Electricity Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	5
Figure ES-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Electricity Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	6
Figure ES-5. Lower Peninsula Technical and Economic Potential Summer Peak Demand Savings, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter).....	7
Figure ES-6. Upper Peninsula Technical and Economic Potential Summer Peak Demand, Reference Scenario Savings (MW, Net at Meter).....	8

Figure ES-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Summer Peak Demand Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	9
Figure ES-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Summer Peak Demand Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	10
Figure ES-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	11
Figure ES-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	12
Figure ES-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Natural Gas Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	13
Figure ES-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Natural Gas Cumulative Savings (therms, Net at Meter)	14
Figure 5-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	44
Figure 5-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	44
Figure 5-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	45
Figure 5-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	45
Figure 5-5. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	46
Figure 5-6. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	46
Figure 5-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	47
Figure 5-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	48
Figure 5-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	49
Figure 5-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	49
Figure 5-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	50
Figure 5-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	50
Figure 6-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	52
Figure 6-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	53
Figure 6-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	54
Figure 6-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	54
Figure 6-5. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	55
Figure 6-6. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	55
Figure 6-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	56

Figure 6-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter).....	57
Figure 6-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	57
Figure 6-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	58
Figure 6-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	58
Figure 6-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	59
Figure 9-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	66
Figure 9-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	67
Figure 9-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	67
Figure 9-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	68
Figure 9-5. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	68
Figure 9-6. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter).....	69
Figure 9-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	70
Figure 9-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	70
Figure 9-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	71
Figure 9-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	71
Figure 9-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	72
Figure 9-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	72
Figure 9-13. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	73
Figure 9-14. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	74
Figure 9-15. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	74
Figure 9-16. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	75
Figure 9-17. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter).....	75
Figure 9-18. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter).....	76
Figure 9-19. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	77

Figure 9-20. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)	78
Figure 9-21. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Summer Peak Demand Savings, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter).....	79
Figure 9-22. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Summer Peak Demand Savings, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter).....	80
Figure 9-23. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	81
Figure 9-24. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	82
Figure 9-25. Lower Peninsula Electricity Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)	83
Figure 9-26. Upper Peninsula Electricity Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)	84
Figure 9-27. Lower Peninsula Natural Gas Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)	84
Figure 9-28. Upper Peninsula Natural Gas Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)	85
Figure 9-29. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Electricity Savings, by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter).....	85
Figure 9-30. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Electricity Savings, by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter).....	86
Figure 9-31. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings (MW, Net at Meter).....	87
Figure 9-32. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings, by Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)	87
Figure 9-33. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Natural Gas Savings, by Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	88
Figure 9-34. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Natural Gas Savings, by Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)	88

List of Equations

Equation 6-1. Benefit-Cost Ratio for Utility Cost Test	51
--	----

Common Acronyms

ACEEE	American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
ACS	American Community Survey
Btu	British Thermal Unit
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CBECS	Commercial Building End Use Consumption Survey
CBSA	Commercial Building Stock Assessment
CFL	Compact Fluorescent
Com	Commercial
Consumers	Consumers Energy
COVID-19	Coronavirus 2019
DOE	United States Department of Energy
DR	Demand Response
DSM	Demand-Side Management
DSMore	Demand Side Management Option Risk Evaluator
DSMSim™	Guidehouse's Proprietary Demand Side Management Simulator
DTE	DTE Energy
EWR	Energy Waste Reduction
EIA	US Energy Information Administration
EWR	Energy Waste Reduction
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GWh	Gigawatt-Hour
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
I&M	Indiana Michigan Power
kWh	Kilowatt-Hour
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
MECS	Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey
MEMD	Michigan Energy Measures Database
MGU	Michigan Gas Utilities
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator
MPSC	Michigan Public Service Commission
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt-Hour
NEW	New Construction

NSP	Northern States Power
NPV	Net Present Value
NTG	Net-to-Gross
PJM	PJM Interconnection
PV	Present Value
RECS	Residential Energy Consumption Survey
Res	Residential
RET	Retrofit
ROB	Replace-on-Burnout
SEER	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio
SEMCO	SEMCO Energy Gas Company
TRC	Total Resource Cost
TRM	Technical Reference Manual
TSD	Technical Support Document
UMERC	Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation
UPPCO	Upper Peninsula Power Company
US	United States
UCT	Utility Cost Test

Executive Summary

The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) engaged Guidehouse Inc. (Guidehouse) to prepare a statewide energy waste reduction (EWR) potential study for electricity and natural gas in the Michigan Lower and Upper Peninsulas over a 20-year forecast horizon from 2021 to 2040. The study was conducted simultaneously with a study (reported separately) of active demand response (DR) potential for the same time period.

This study's objective was to assess the potential in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, with the addition of small commercial, multifamily and low-income segments, by analyzing EWR measures and improvements to end-user behaviors to reduce energy consumption. Measure and market characterization data was input into Guidehouse's Demand Side Management Simulator (DSMSim™) model, which calculates technical, economic, and achievable potential across utility service areas in Michigan for more than 600 measure permutations. Results were developed and are presented separately for the Lower and Upper Peninsulas. These results will be used to inform EWR goal setting and associated program design for the MPSC.

Three scenarios were modeled:

1. **Reference Scenario:** Estimates of achievable potential calibrated to 2021 total program expectations and refined using relative savings percentages at the end use and high impact measure-level with 2019 actual achievements. Key assumptions include non-low income measure incentives of 40% of incremental cost (low income segments incentivized at 100% of incremental cost) and administrative costs representing 33% of total utility program spending.
2. **Aggressive Scenario:** Increased measure incentives and marketing factors and decreased program administrative costs.
 - Analyzed measure incentive levels to determine the 1.0 Utility Cost Test (UCT) ratio tipping point. Developed measure-level incentive estimates based on these results and adjusted where necessary to ensure program-level cost-effectiveness.
 - This adjustment models a more optimized incentive strategy that results in higher spending and reduced alignment with detailed Reference Scenario calibration while maintaining a cost-effective program UCT ratio.
 - Increased marketing factors above calibrated values for specific end use and sector combinations.
 - This adjustment estimates an increase in marketing effectiveness and implementation of program design enhancements, while not increasing the relative administrative cost burden of programs.
3. **Carbon Price Scenario:** Acknowledging the regulatory uncertainty around carbon price legislation, provides a high-level fuel cost adder, ramping up through time as the probability of regulatory action increases. This scenario provides insight into the sensitivity of EWR savings potential to avoided costs. Due to the uncertain nature of carbon pricing legislation, the scenario is not related to specific program or policy recommendations.

- Increased electricity (\$/MWh) and natural gas (\$/therm) avoided costs by 50% in 2021, escalating with a 2.5% multiplier growth until a 100% increase was met.

Estimation of Energy Waste Reduction Potential

Guidehouse employed its proprietary DSMSim model to estimate the technical, economic, and achievable potential for electricity and natural gas energy waste reduction and summer peak demand savings across Michigan. DSMSim is a bottom-up technology diffusion and stock tracking model implemented using a system dynamics¹ framework. The model explicitly accounts for different types of efficient measures, such as retrofit and early retirement (RET), replace-on-burnout (ROB), and new construction (NEW), and the impacts these measures have on savings potential. The model then reports the technical, economic, and achievable potential savings in aggregate by sector, customer segment, end-use category, and highest impact measures.

Guidehouse developed potential and cost estimates using a bottom-up analysis. The analysis involved five steps:

1. Characterize the market
2. Develop baseline projections
3. Define and characterize EWR options
4. Develop key assumptions for potential and costs
5. Estimate potential and costs

This study defines **technical potential** as the energy savings that can be achieved assuming that all installed measures can immediately be replaced with the efficient measure, wherever technically feasible, regardless of the cost, market acceptance, or whether a measure has failed (or burned out) and is in need of being replaced.

Economic potential is a subset of technical potential, using the same assumptions regarding the immediate replacement as in technical potential, but limiting the calculation only to those measures that have passed the benefit-cost test chosen for measure screening—in this case, the UCT test as used in Michigan.

Achievable potential further considers the likely rate of demand-side management (DSM) resource acquisition given factors like the rate of equipment turnover (a function of a measure's lifetime), simulated incentive levels, consumer willingness to adopt efficient technologies, and the likely rate at which marketing activities can facilitate technology adoption. The adoption of DSM measures can be broken down into the calculation of the equilibrium market share and the calculation of the dynamic approach to equilibrium market share, as discussed in more detail in Section 7.1.

¹ See Sterman, John D. *Business Dynamics: Systems Thinking and Modeling for a Complex World*. Irwin McGraw-Hill, 2000, for detail on system dynamics modeling. Also see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_dynamics for a high level overview.

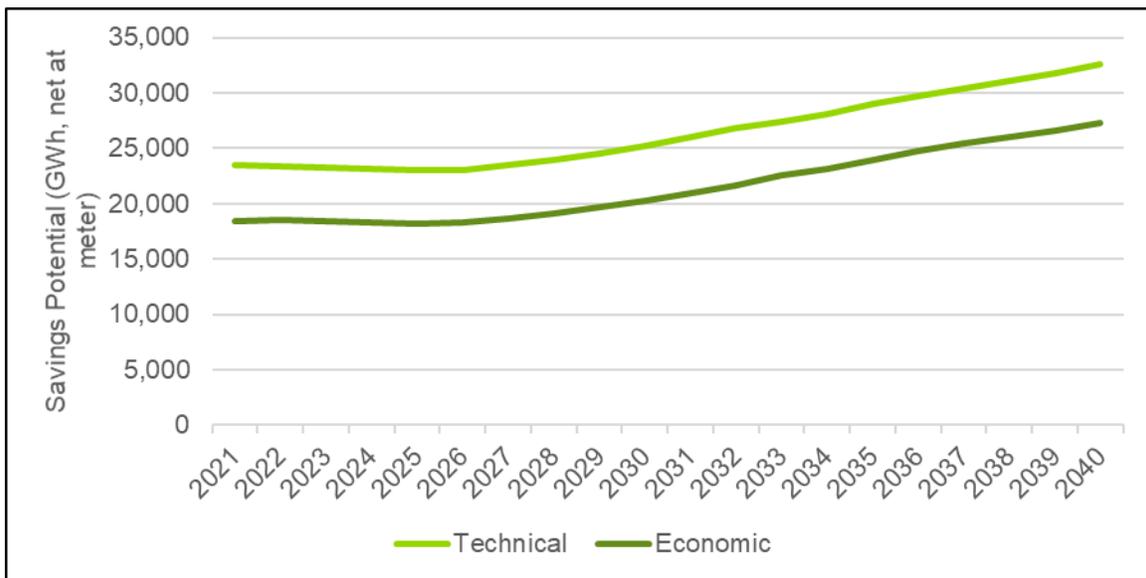
Achievable potential savings reported in this study are net rather than gross, meaning these values include the impacts of free ridership, spillover, and market effects attributable to DSM programs. Providing net potential is appropriate for MPSC’s primary intended purposes for conducting this study—setting EWR goals and targets for Michigan utilities—because net savings is the definition used in Michigan.

Findings

EWR Potential Results

Figure ES-1 presents the net technical and economic electricity potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Technical and economic potential remain relatively flat or slightly declining through 2026 due to minor year-over-year decreases in stock and sales forecasts throughout the early study years, and then steadily increase over the remaining period. In 2026, unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in, causing the increase in technical potential in later years, in addition to increased customer stocks over the study period. Economic potential is close to technical, indicating the prevalence of established measures (i.e., ones that have already passed cost-effectiveness screening and are included in the Michigan Energy Measures Database, or MEMD) and that most might impact measures pass the economic UCT threshold ratio of 1.0.

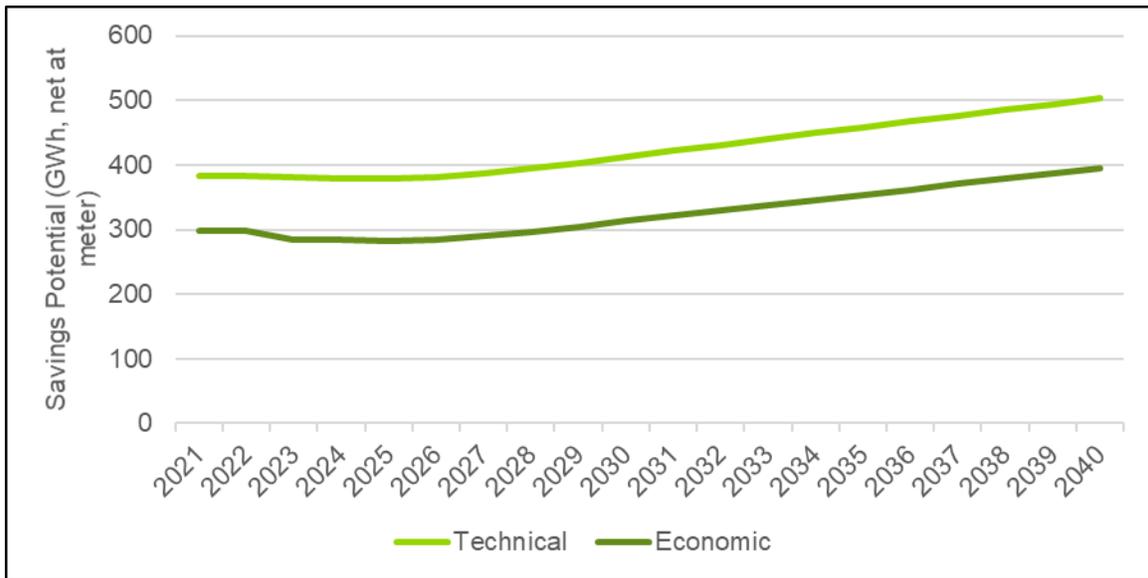
Figure ES-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-2 presents the net technical and economic electricity potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Technical and economic potential remain relatively flat or slightly declining through 2026 due to minor year-over-year decreases in stock and sales throughout the early study years, and then steadily increase over the remaining period. In 2026, unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in, causing the increase in technical potential in later years. Economic potential is close to technical, indicating the prevalence of established measures (i.e., ones that have already passed cost-effectiveness screening and are included in the MEMD) and that most high impact measures pass the economic UCT threshold ratio of 1.0.

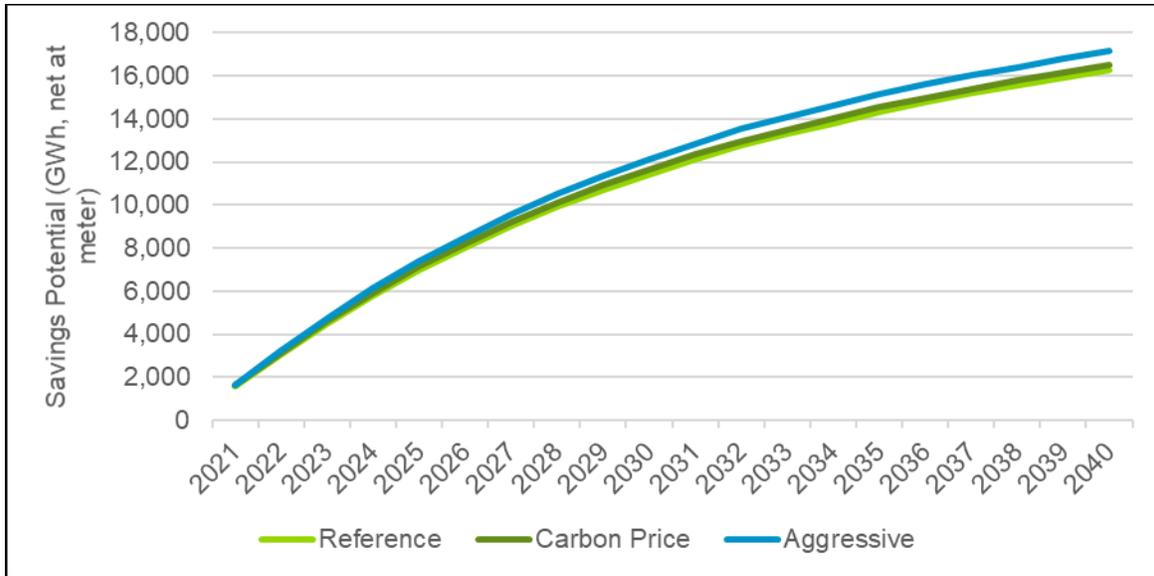
Figure ES-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-3 presents the cumulative annual net achievable electricity potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula. The potential for all three scenarios (Reference, Aggressive, and Carbon Price) in 2021 is around 1,600 GWh net at meter and increases to more than 16,000 GWh net at meter over the 20-year study period, with all three scenarios resulting in similar overall savings potential. In 2040, the Aggressive Scenario achieves about 5% more total savings compared to the Reference Scenario, indicating that utilities’ current calibrated achievements are capturing a majority of the achievable incremental annual savings.

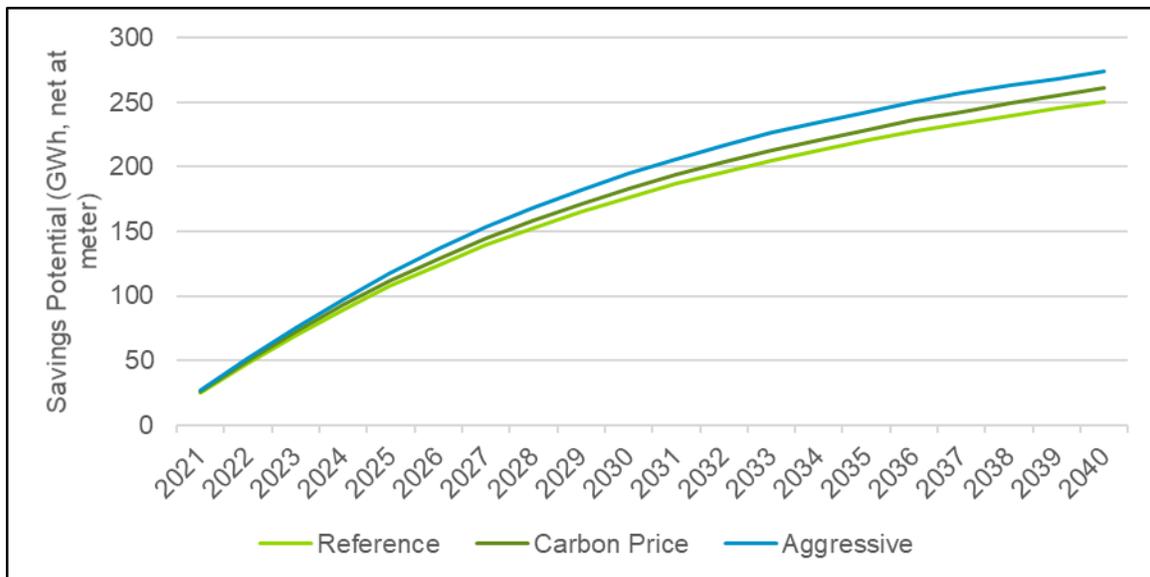
Figure ES-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Electricity Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-4 presents the cumulative annual net achievable electricity potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. The potential for all three scenarios (Reference, Aggressive, and Carbon Price) in 2021 is around 25 GWh net at meter and increases to at least 250 GWh net at meter over the 20-year study period, with all three scenarios resulting in similar overall savings potential. In 2040, the Aggressive Scenario achieves about 10% more total savings compared to the Reference Scenario, and twice the increase expected in the Lower Peninsula, indicating that the Upper Peninsula has generally lower efficient saturation of technologies in 2021. Differences in baseline and efficient saturation percentages, as well as fuel type multipliers, between the Upper and Lower Peninsula lead to differing changes based on scenario application. The Aggressive scenario impacts each measure by adjusting incentive levels. If the Upper Peninsula has lower efficient saturation in 2021 of a measure highly impacted by the incentive change then it will see a greater relative adoption increase over the study period.

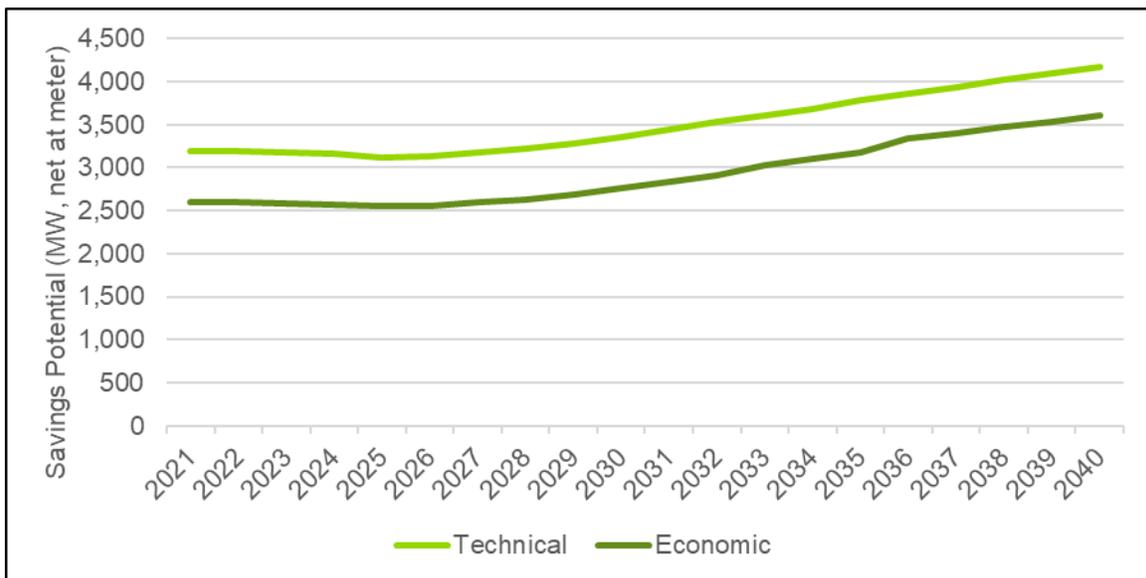
Figure ES-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Electricity Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-5 presents the net technical and economic summer peak demand potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Technical and economic potential remain relatively flat through 2026, and then steadily increase over the remaining period. Similar to the electricity technical potential, the peak demand savings remains relatively flat until 2026, when unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in. The economic potential is around 80% of technical, indicating the prevalence of established measures (i.e., measures that have already passed cost-effectiveness screening and are included in the MEMD) and that most high impact measures pass the economic UCT threshold ratio of 1.0.

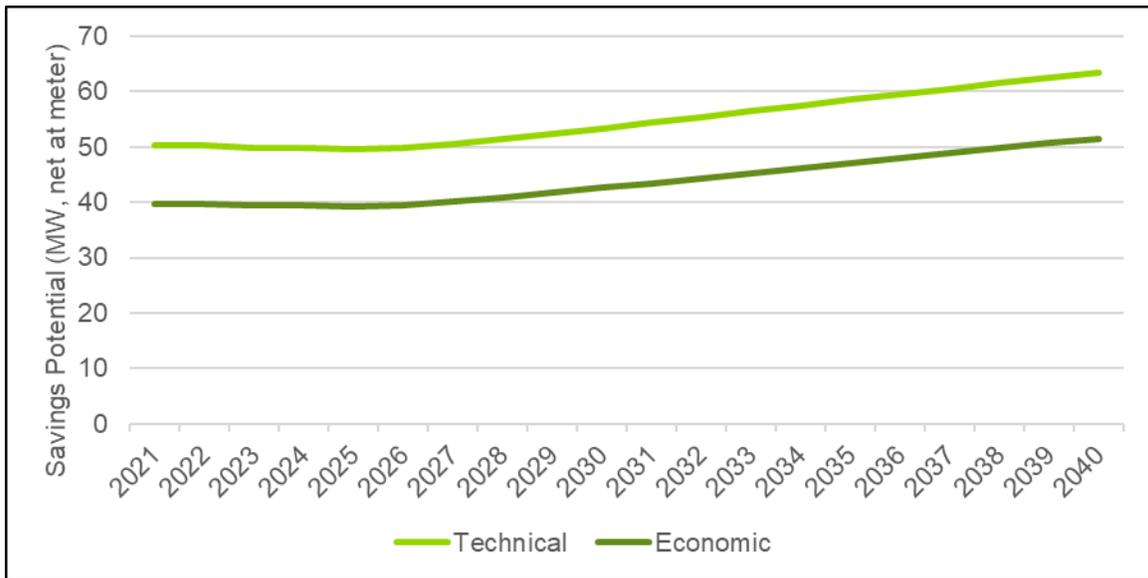
Figure ES-5. Lower Peninsula Technical and Economic Potential Summer Peak Demand Savings, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-6 presents the net technical and economic summer peak demand potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Technical and economic potential remain relatively flat through 2006, and then steadily increase through the remaining period. Similar to the electricity technical potential, the peak demand savings remains relatively flat until 2026, when unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in. Economic potential is around 80% of technical, indicating the prevalence of established measures (i.e., measures that have already passed cost-effectiveness screening and are included in the MEMD) and that most high impact measures pass the economic UCT threshold ratio of 1.0.

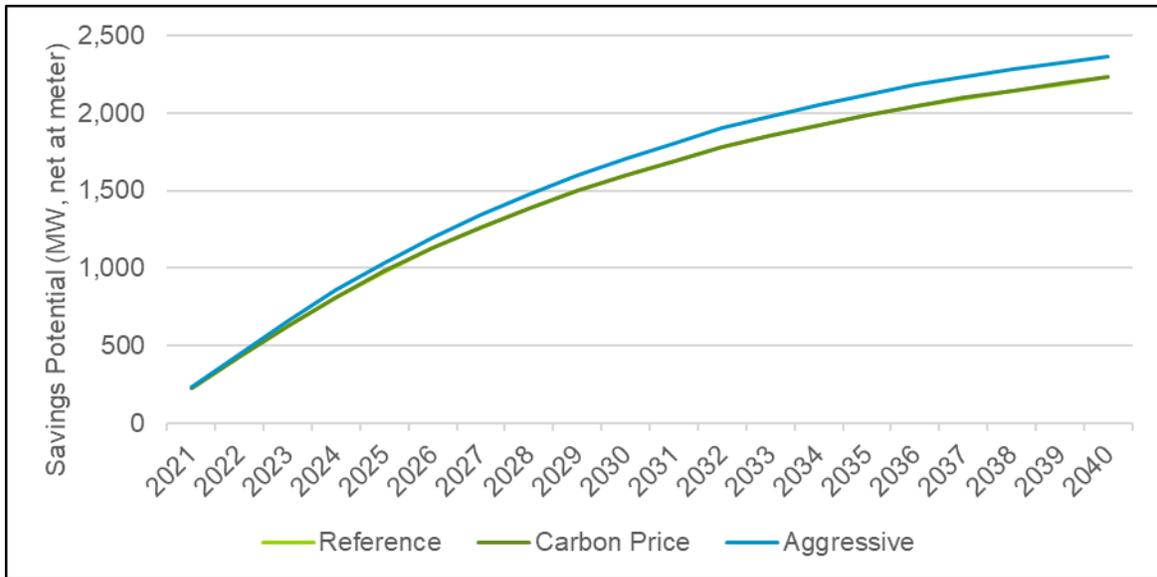
Figure ES-6. Upper Peninsula Technical and Economic Potential Summer Peak Demand, Reference Scenario Savings (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-7 presents the cumulative annual net achievable summer peak demand potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula. The potential for all three scenarios (Reference, Aggressive, and Carbon Price) in 2021 is around 250 MW net at meter and increases overall to around 2,300 GW net at meter over the 20-year study period, with the Reference and Carbon Price Scenarios mirroring each other, indicating that achievable potential is not highly sensitive to increases in avoided costs. The Aggressive Scenario achieves about 6% greater cumulative savings in 2040 when compared to the Reference and Carbon Price Scenarios.

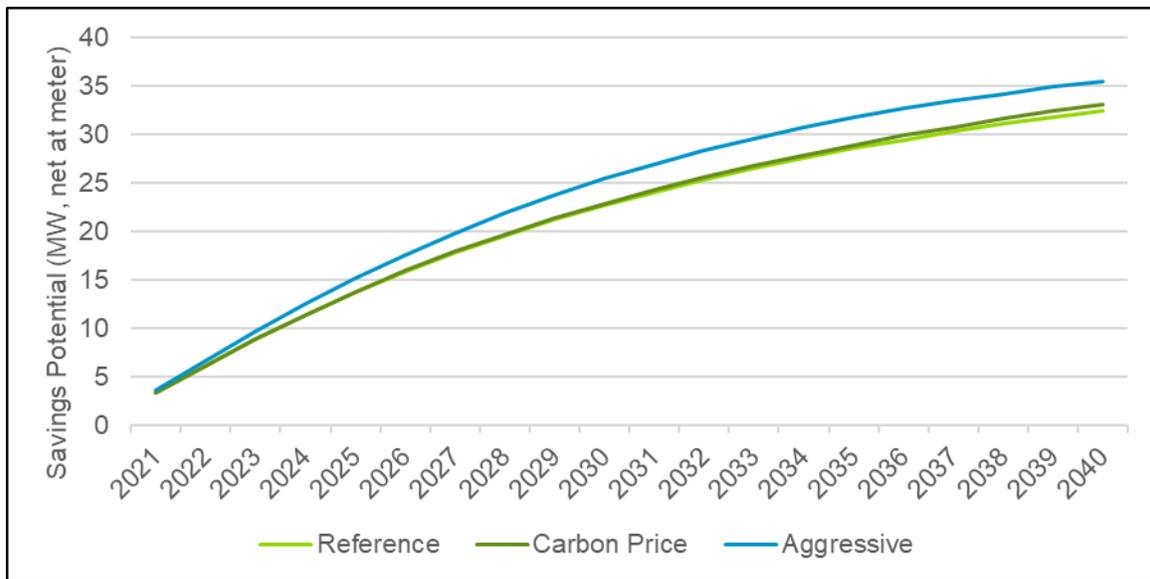
Figure ES-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Summer Peak Demand Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-8 presents the cumulative annual net achievable summer peak demand potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. The potential for all three scenarios (Reference, Aggressive, and Carbon Price) in 2021 is around 4 MW net at meter and increases to around 34 MW net at meter over the 20-year study period, with the Reference and Carbon Price Scenarios mirroring each other, indicating that, similar to the Lower Peninsula, potential is not highly sensitive to increases in avoided costs. The Aggressive Scenario achieves about 10% greater cumulative savings in 2040 when compared to the Reference and Carbon Price Scenarios.

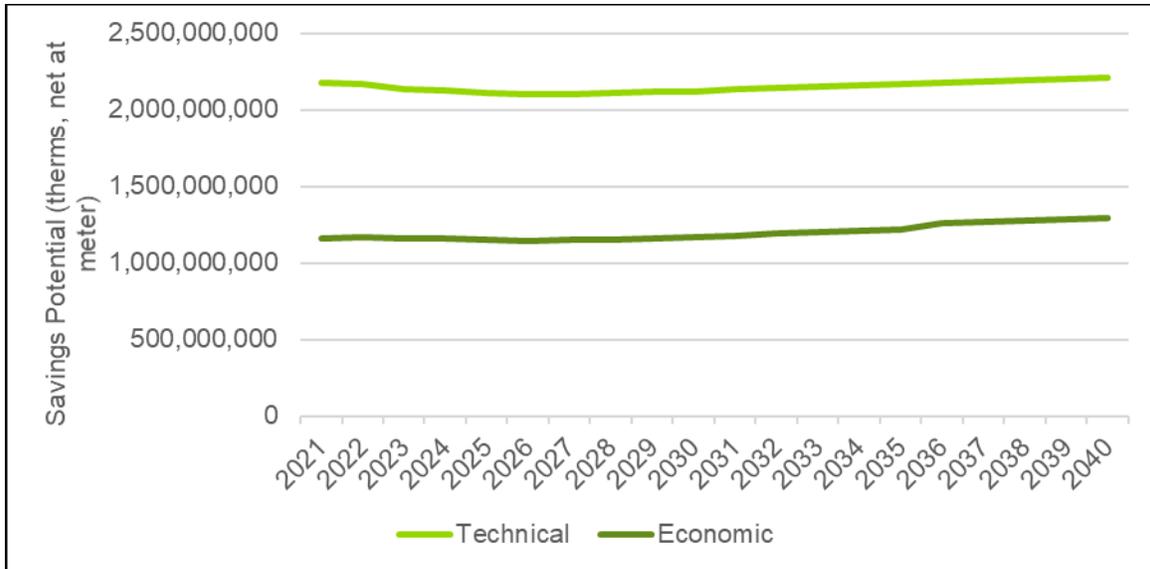
Figure ES-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Summer Peak Demand Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-9 presents the net technical and economic natural gas potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Technical and economic potential remain relatively flat throughout the 20-year study period, with slight decreases in early years due to stock forecasts. Compared to electricity, natural gas savings are less impacted by the unidentified future technology assumptions, increasing slightly after a small decrease in the initial years. Economic potential is about 50% of technical, indicating that fewer natural gas measures pass the economic UCT threshold ratio of 1.0, as compared to electricity measures.

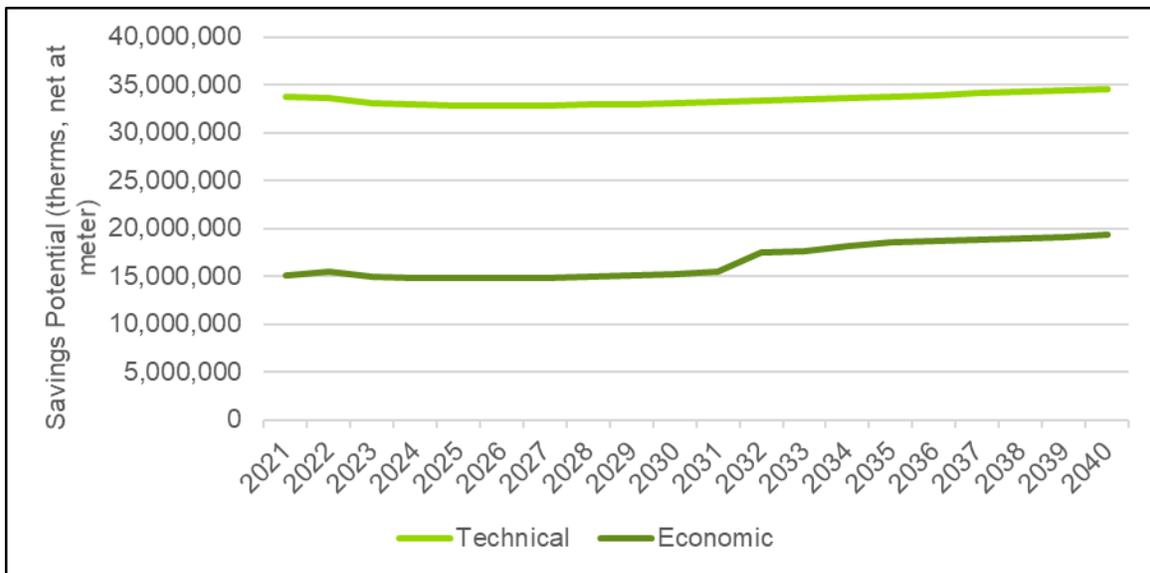
Figure ES-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-10 presents the net technical and economic natural gas potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Technical and economic potential remain relatively flat throughout the 20-year study period. Compared to electricity, natural gas savings are less impacted by the unidentified future technology assumptions, increasing slightly after a small decrease in the initial years. Economic potential is about 50% of technical, indicating that fewer measures pass the economic UCT threshold ratio of 1.0, as compared to electricity measures. The increased in economic potential from 2031 to 2032 is attributable to residential thermostats becoming cost-effective.

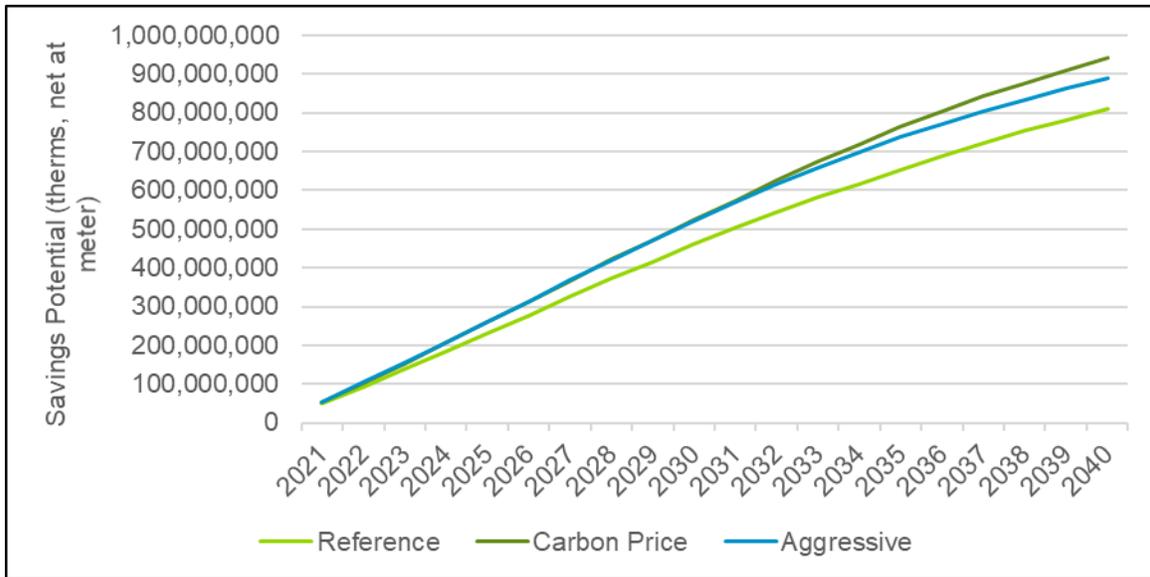
Figure ES-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical and Economic Potential Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-11 presents the cumulative annual net achievable natural gas potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula. The potential for all three scenarios (Reference, Aggressive, and Carbon Price) in 2021 is around 60 million therms net at meter and increases overall to between 800 million to around 950 million therms net at meter over the 20-year study period. The Carbon Price Scenario shows the greatest increase relative to the Reference Scenario, indicating that the natural gas potential is more sensitive to avoided costs than incentive refinements. The Carbon Price Scenario achieves about 16% greater cumulative potential in 2040 compared to the Reference Scenario.

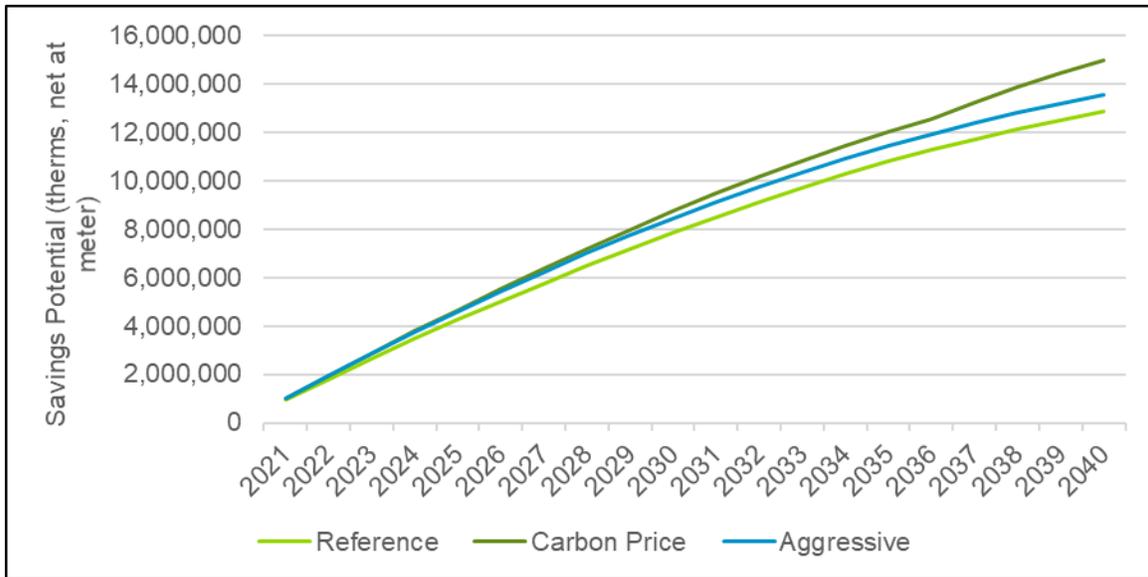
Figure ES-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Natural Gas Cumulative Annual Savings by Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure ES-12 presents the cumulative annual net achievable natural gas potential at the meter for utilities in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula. The potential for all three scenarios (Reference, Aggressive, and Carbon Price) in 2021 is around 1 million therms net at meter and increases overall to between 12.5 million to around 15 million therms net at meter over the 20-year study period. The Carbon Price Scenario shows the greatest increase relative to the Reference Scenario, indicating that the natural gas potential is more sensitive to avoided costs than incentive refinements. The Carbon Price Scenario achieves about 16% greater cumulative potential by 2040 compared to the Reference Scenario.

Figure ES-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential Natural Gas Cumulative Savings (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Table ES-1, Table ES-2, Table ES-3, and Table ES-4 summarize the EWR potential for each of the three achievable potential scenarios (Reference, Carbon Price, and Aggressive) for each year of the analysis, and in total over the 20-year study period, in terms of electricity savings and natural gas savings, and percent of sales, for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula.

Table ES-1 shows the EWR achievable electricity potential for the Lower Peninsula starts around 1,600 GWh in 2021 and increases to between 16,290 to 17,160 GWh across the three scenarios (Reference, Carbon Price, and Aggressive). The achievable potential reaches more than 18% of sales over the 20-year study period, with more than half the increase in sales in the first six years, through 2026.

Table ES-1. Lower Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Electricity Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario

Year	Reference		Carbon Price		Aggressive	
	GWh Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	GWh Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	GWh Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales
2021	1,580	1.9%	1,618	2.0%	1,659	2.0%
2022	3,059	3.7%	3,132	3.8%	3,221	3.9%
2023	4,481	5.4%	4,582	5.5%	4,724	5.7%
2024	5,805	7.0%	5,926	7.2%	6,123	7.4%
2025	6,992	8.6%	7,132	8.7%	7,382	9.0%
2026	8,069	9.9%	8,226	10.1%	8,529	10.5%
2027	9,061	11.1%	9,235	11.3%	9,588	11.7%
2028	9,930	12.2%	10,119	12.4%	10,517	12.9%
2029	10,719	13.1%	10,920	13.4%	11,360	13.9%
2030	11,435	14.0%	11,648	14.2%	12,124	14.8%
2031	12,115	14.6%	12,339	14.9%	12,851	15.5%
2032	12,755	15.2%	12,976	15.4%	13,521	16.1%
2033	13,302	15.7%	13,520	16.0%	14,090	16.7%
2034	13,798	16.3%	14,013	16.5%	14,603	17.2%
2035	14,323	16.6%	14,541	16.8%	15,153	17.5%
2036	14,783	17.0%	15,003	17.2%	15,626	18.0%
2037	15,183	17.4%	15,406	17.6%	16,036	18.4%
2038	15,563	17.7%	15,789	18.0%	16,422	18.7%
2039	15,920	18.1%	16,150	18.3%	16,783	19.1%
2040	16,292	18.4%	16,526	18.6%	17,158	19.3%

Source: Guidehouse analysis

Table ES-2 shows the EWR achievable electricity potential for the Upper Peninsula starts around 25 GWh in 2021 and increases to between 250 to 275 GWh across the three scenarios (Reference, Carbon Price, and Aggressive). The achievable potential reaches 18.9% or more of sales over the 20-year study period, with more than half the increase in sales in the first seven years, through 2027.

Table ES-2. Upper Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Electricity Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario

Year	Reference Scenario		Carbon Price Scenario		Aggressive Scenario	
	GWh Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	GWh Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	GWh Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales
2021	25	1.9%	26	2.0%	27	2.0%
2022	48	3.6%	50	3.7%	52	3.9%
2023	69	5.2%	72	5.4%	75	5.6%
2024	89	6.7%	93	6.9%	98	7.3%
2025	108	8.0%	112	8.4%	118	8.8%
2026	124	9.3%	129	9.6%	136	10.2%
2027	139	10.4%	145	10.8%	153	11.5%
2028	153	11.4%	159	11.9%	168	12.6%
2029	165	12.4%	171	12.8%	182	13.6%
2030	176	13.2%	183	13.7%	195	14.6%
2031	187	14.0%	194	14.5%	206	15.4%
2032	196	14.7%	203	15.3%	217	16.2%
2033	205	15.4%	213	15.9%	226	17.0%
2034	213	16.0%	221	16.6%	235	17.6%
2035	220	16.5%	229	17.2%	243	18.2%
2036	227	17.1%	236	17.7%	250	18.8%
2037	233	17.6%	243	18.3%	257	19.3%
2038	239	18.0%	249	18.7%	263	19.8%
2039	245	18.4%	255	19.2%	268	20.2%
2040	250	18.9%	261	19.6%	273	20.6%

Source: Guidehouse analysis

Table ES-3 shows the EWR achievable natural gas potential for the Lower Peninsula starts around 50 million therms in 2021 and increases to between 810 to 891 million therms across the three scenarios (Reference, Carbon Price, and Aggressive). The achievable potential reaches more than 18% of sales over the 20-year study period, with more than half the increase in sales in the first six years, through 2026.

Table ES-3. Lower Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Natural Gas Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario

Year	Reference Scenario		Carbon Price Scenario		Aggressive Scenario	
	Therm Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	Therm Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	Therm Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales
2021	48,793,613	1.1%	53,113,808	1.2%	54,294,476	1.2%
2022	93,736,869	2.1%	102,762,455	2.3%	104,909,575	2.3%
2023	139,212,470	3.1%	153,597,221	3.4%	156,591,614	3.5%
2024	185,807,356	4.1%	206,747,249	4.6%	209,407,362	4.6%
2025	231,948,693	5.2%	259,755,434	5.8%	261,873,170	5.8%
2026	278,433,475	6.2%	313,349,468	7.0%	314,659,442	7.0%
2027	325,337,432	7.2%	367,511,999	8.2%	367,730,235	8.2%
2028	371,264,279	8.2%	420,713,395	9.3%	419,869,566	9.3%
2029	416,433,025	9.2%	473,071,012	10.5%	471,119,201	10.5%
2030	460,243,136	10.2%	524,663,350	11.6%	520,753,533	11.5%
2031	503,011,379	11.1%	574,944,392	12.7%	569,159,596	12.6%
2032	543,839,031	12.0%	626,469,029	13.8%	615,368,915	13.6%
2033	581,759,351	12.8%	674,620,024	14.9%	658,227,382	14.5%
2034	617,328,198	13.6%	719,837,243	15.9%	698,321,002	15.4%
2035	651,610,769	14.3%	763,092,844	16.8%	736,872,788	16.2%
2036	687,876,422	15.1%	803,585,377	17.6%	772,176,813	16.9%
2037	721,602,397	15.8%	842,164,403	18.4%	804,827,249	17.6%
2038	753,143,903	16.5%	877,751,070	19.2%	835,168,158	18.3%
2039	782,557,261	17.1%	910,471,230	19.9%	863,415,025	18.8%
2040	810,328,389	17.6%	940,901,460	20.5%	890,171,294	19.4%

Source: Guidehouse analysis

Table ES-4 shows the EWR achievable natural gas potential for the Upper Peninsula starts around 1 million in 2021 and increases to between 12.9 to 14.9 million therms across the three scenarios (Reference, Carbon Price, and Aggressive). The achievable potential varies between 14.7% to 17.0% of sales over the 20-year study period with the Carbon Price Scenario higher indicating gas measures are more sensitive to increases in avoided costs than incentives, with more than half the increase in sales in the first eight years, through 2028.

Table ES-4. Upper Peninsula Energy Waste Reduction Cumulative Achievable Natural Gas Potential and Percent of Sales by Scenario

Year	Reference Scenario		Carbon Price Scenario		Aggressive Scenario	
	Therm Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	Therm Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales	Therm Savings Net at Meter	% of Sales
2021	952,861	1.2%	1,024,805	1.3%	1,028,348	1.3%
2022	1,803,188	2.2%	1,953,465	2.4%	1,952,009	2.4%
2023	2,642,031	3.2%	2,875,322	3.5%	2,860,444	3.5%
2024	3,466,185	4.2%	3,787,084	4.6%	3,750,534	4.5%
2025	4,255,711	5.2%	4,667,352	5.7%	4,601,799	5.6%
2026	5,021,800	6.1%	5,525,577	6.7%	5,425,292	6.6%
2027	5,768,281	7.0%	6,363,740	7.7%	6,224,177	7.5%
2028	6,491,371	7.8%	7,176,218	8.6%	6,994,324	8.4%
2029	7,191,767	8.6%	7,973,219	9.5%	7,735,449	9.3%
2030	7,867,635	9.4%	8,740,743	10.4%	8,445,100	10.1%
2031	8,516,519	10.1%	9,475,233	11.2%	9,120,537	10.8%
2032	9,135,586	10.8%	10,173,115	12.0%	9,759,176	11.5%
2033	9,722,408	11.4%	10,831,580	12.7%	10,359,383	12.2%
2034	10,275,035	12.0%	11,448,596	13.4%	10,920,458	12.8%
2035	10,792,342	12.6%	12,023,212	14.0%	11,442,783	13.3%
2036	11,274,087	13.1%	12,555,552	14.6%	11,927,637	13.8%
2037	11,720,984	13.5%	13,220,765	15.3%	12,377,059	14.3%
2038	12,134,413	13.9%	13,861,091	15.9%	12,793,453	14.7%
2039	12,516,471	14.3%	14,436,022	16.5%	13,179,547	15.1%
2040	12,869,751	14.7%	14,947,018	17.0%	13,538,197	15.4%

Source: Guidehouse analysis

Conclusions

This EWR potential study has resulted in updated, expanded, and improved information on the Michigan customer base, and the potential for energy and demand reductions possible through EWR programs and initiatives by building upon previous studies, with the addition of natural gas potential and analysis of the Upper Peninsula. While much EWR potential remains, there are unique challenges in Michigan in realizing this potential over the 20-year study period. The potential study incorporates these real factors into the analysis by using primary research findings, Michigan baseline study data, and historical and expected program achievements, to

estimate efficient measure and fuel type saturations, as well as calibration targets. The following are the key findings and takeaways from the potential analysis.

- **Near-term electricity and summer peak demand savings:** The top five electricity measures—consisting of commercial and industrial custom and lighting, residential LED bulbs, and residential home energy reports—represent approximately 50% of achievable savings in 2021 for both the Lower and Upper Peninsulas. This situation presents challenges for program administrators interested in maintaining a high rate of incremental annual savings. LED bulbs and industrial custom stocks saturate quickly in the study period due to aggressive early year calibration. Home energy reports do not, by definition, saturate in year-over-year contributions to potential; however, their 1-year lifetime and contribution limits as a percentage of total residential potential presents uncertainty around the longevity of this measure.
- **Near-term natural gas savings:** The top five measures for each peninsula comprise nearly 60% of the natural gas savings. The Upper Peninsula's top five measures—residential furnaces, commercial custom, residential boilers, home energy reports, and residential showerheads—consist mostly of residential savings due to the large share of residential load to overall natural gas load in the Upper Peninsula. The Lower Peninsula contains many of the same top measures—commercial custom, residential furnaces, and residential home energy reports—but because of the larger share of commercial load in the Lower Peninsula, two other commercial measures round out the remaining top five measures in the Lower Peninsula (commercial demand controlled ventilation, and commercial HVAC).
- **Long-term electricity and summer peak demand savings trends:** Incremental annual electricity potential decreases year-over-year over the 20-year study period, as some end uses, such as lighting in all sectors, begin to saturate. The calibration resulted in high lighting savings in the first few years of the study, but little overall total lighting potential remains due to existing high LED saturations identified from the primary data collection, causing the projected lighting savings to saturate quickly. Custom savings potential also deteriorates over time, and the market also saturates. The HVAC end uses show strong and steady increases year-over-year, which is a product of relatively low current participation and stock turnover limits.
- **Long-term natural gas savings:** Natural gas savings are much steadier over the study period than electricity savings. The top two end-use categories for both peninsulas are residential HVAC and commercial HVAC, which are limited by stock turnover and relatively low historical accomplishments, resulting in these categories ramping up more over time. Other end-use categories, such as residential water heating, begin to saturate, resulting in lower incremental savings potential years. However, the variance from the incremental savings potential in the early years (about 1% per year) compared to later years (about 0.7% per year) is much lower than the variance of electricity savings over time.
- **Cost test results:** All sectors achieve a UCT ratio of above 1.0 at the start of the study. However, as time progresses, the residential sector UCT drops below 1.0 for both electricity and natural gas residential program bundles. For residential electricity, this result is largely due to low-cost lighting measures saturating in the market and being backfilled with more expensive technologies in later years. Additionally, low-income segments receive 100% incentives and are inherently less cost-effective at the UCT level. As the highly cost-effective lighting programs diminish, these less cost-effective segments have much more of an impact on overall residential program bundle cost-

effectiveness. This effect is true for residential natural gas programs as well, though it is a more muted effect because there is not a measure with an analogous impact to that of lighting. However, this result is observed in the natural gas programs when a low-income furnace measure passes the UCT threshold of 0.8 in 2036 in the Lower Peninsula.

- **Scenario savings comparison:** There are modest differences in cumulative annual achievable potential in 2040 across the three scenarios. The Aggressive Scenario yields the highest electricity potential in the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, with an increase of around 5% and about 10%, respectively, as compared to the Reference Scenario. The Carbon Price Scenario results in an increase of around 16% in natural gas potential, outpacing the Aggressive Scenario for this fuel type. These results indicate the electricity potential is more sensitive to changes in incentives and spending, while natural gas potential is more sensitive to increases in avoided costs.
- **Scenario dynamics:** The primary adjustment between the scenarios is the incentive alignment with measure level UCT screening. This adjustment has the effect of increasing potential by making more measures cost-effective and reducing customer payback for measures that were already cost-effective at the 40% incentive level in the Reference Scenario. The resulting magnitude of this impact is small for several reasons.
 - The low levels of incentives required to make additional measures in the Reference Scenario screen causes these measures to have long customer payback periods. While more measures are included, these new measures do not see much customer adoption.
 - The higher incentives for previously cost-effective measures increase the measure long-run market equilibrium but may not dramatically increase savings in the early study period as the increased incentives do not immediately manifest in greater technology awareness.
 - Many high impact measures are already achieving significant savings and therefore have reduced potential for increased savings between scenarios due to the high Reference Scenario calibration targets.
- **Sensitivity results:** Electricity potential exhibits a symmetrical and high sensitivity to net-to-gross (NTG) ratio and marketing effect variances, and a high negative impact from decreasing avoided costs, with a lower positive impact from increasing avoided costs. Natural gas potential shows a similar behavior to electricity, with the addition of a high positive impact from decreasing incremental costs. Changes to line loss factors, discount rates, and word of mouth effects have little impact on potential for each territory and fuel type.

1. Introduction

This section provides an overview of the potential study, including background and study goals, a discussion of the report’s organization, and key caveats and limitations of the study. Guidehouse’s modeling tools ensure the rigor, validity, and sensibility required of the demand-side management (DSM) potential study results. Our potential study models have been validated in numerous US states, and our DSM potential studies and models have been quoted by the American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE) as being “robust and transparent... [and] their methodology for forecasting participation is industry standard best-practice.”²

As is typical in the development of such studies, Guidehouse worked collaboratively with the Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) and its stakeholders to ensure the study, to the fullest extent, reflects current Michigan market conditions. We received considerable guidance and feedback from MPSC staff, particularly in the development of global input assumptions, measure characterizations, and historical portfolio performance calibration. Guidehouse also carefully considered, and as appropriate, was responsive to stakeholders’ input, incorporating their feedback into the analysis approach.

1.1 Context and Study Goals

MPSC retained Guidehouse to develop an estimate of the potential for electricity waste reduction (EWR) in Michigan during the 20-year timeframe covering the period 2021 to 2040. Concurrently, Guidehouse estimated the potential for active demand response (DR) for the same period; that potential is included in a separate report. We worked with MPSC to develop information on current levels and patterns of energy use in Michigan, characterize potential measures that could be implemented to increase EWR through DSM programs in the state, and develop estimates of EWR potential. The study data and analysis will be used to inform EWR program design for utilities in Michigan. Table 1-1 summarizes the various elements of the project scope.

Table 1-1. Summary of Project Scope

Element	Dimensions
Forms of Energy	Electricity, natural gas
Type of Potential	Energy waste reduction Technical, economic, achievable
Sectors	Residential, commercial, and industrial
Income	Residential: low income, non-low income
Characteristics	Multifamily, C&I small business
Climate	Single weather zone
Time Horizon	2021-2040 (20 years)

Source: Guidehouse analysis

² ACEEE, “Cracking the TEAPOT: Technical, Economic, and Achievable Energy Efficiency Potential Studies,” August 2014.

1.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Interactive Review Process

The stakeholder engagement process and level of participation in Michigan was greater than what Guidehouse has seen in many other jurisdictions due to the number of affected utilities. We appreciate the thorough review and comments provided by stakeholders and thank them for their feedback and participation in the process. Modifications related to feedback from the reviews were incorporated into this final report.

Three virtual stakeholder meetings were conducted using the Microsoft Teams platform. Each meeting provided an update of study progress and provided stakeholders the opportunity to ask questions. Guidehouse used a project-specific email address to receive study-specific feedback from stakeholders.

- **December 2, 2020:** The initial stakeholder meeting provided an overview of the potential study approach and summarized the project's status. The meeting also solicited stakeholder feedback on the EWR measure and DR option lists.
- **February 4, 2021:** The second stakeholder meeting provided a general project update. Guidehouse presented on, and solicited feedback to, the market characterization results, and provided an overview of stakeholder feedback from the draft customer survey instruments.
- **June 17, 2021:** The final stakeholder meeting included a presentation of the EWR and DR achievable potential study draft results and provided stakeholders an opportunity to provide feedback and request clarifications on the analysis and results. Questions and clarifications from the meeting were incorporated into this final report.

Key reviews occurred and stakeholder feedback was incorporated into the Research Plan, measure list, customer survey, global inputs/market characterization, and draft technical, economic, and achievable potential.

This study began in September 2020 and encompassed five phases. Each phase involved interactive engagement and review.

1. **Research Plan.** The Research Plan details how Guidehouse planned to gather and analyze project data and model the estimated potentials. The Research Plan summarized planned stakeholder engagement, our process for drafting and finalizing the reports, and included the project's planned schedule and assumptions.
2. **Measure List.** Guidehouse compiled a comprehensive measure list based on historical Michigan program data and an assortment of recent potential studies in comparable jurisdictions. A high-level screen was applied based on savings potential (high, medium, low) and measure market maturity to develop a final list of 110 measures with the greatest savings potential or market opportunity. We developed savings assumptions, baseline measure characteristics, load shapes, and measure costs based on regionally appropriate program research. Measure savings not included in the top 110 were incorporated as uncharacterized potential (which was less than 10% of total potential).
3. **Customer Surveys.** Survey objectives included assessing customer program and measure awareness, willingness to pay, and effect of the COVID-19 pandemic to inform modeling. The surveys identified customer perspectives on EWR, barriers and recent energy use decisions, associated impacts on achievable potential, and customer

willingness to adopt joint EWR-DR technologies (e.g., smart thermostats, networked LEDs, smart water heaters).

4. **Market Characterization.** Several rounds of data requests and review were conducted from the applicable Michigan utilities to inform the market characterization. The information received through the data request was used as the preferred source for model inputs. However, secondary sources such as US Census Bureau (census) data and publicly available US Energy Information Administration (EIA) data were used to estimate statewide input values after utility data gaps were identified. Input values were adjusted throughout the study period as new data and resulting modifications to the modeling methodology became relevant.
5. **Draft Technical, Economic, and Achievable Results.** Guidehouse presented draft potential results to stakeholders on May 24, 2021 and incorporated their feedback to develop the final potential results.

1.3 Caveats and Limitations

Several caveats and limitations are associated with the results of this study, as detailed in the following sections.

1.3.1 Program Design

The results of this study provide the savings potential for the State of Michigan and provide insights into how this potential can be translated into program design in key areas. However, this potential study is not intended to provide, nor does it have information on, detailed program designs. Different program designs and delivery mechanisms would inevitably result in different levels of adoption of efficient technologies, which means the output of this study is an estimate of what can be achieved under the specific set of assumptions outlined in this study. Program design is typically a separate activity and is outside the scope of this study.

1.3.2 Measure Characterization

The scope of this study included primary data collection techniques and a variety of secondary data sources for estimates of measure savings, costs, and market presence (e.g., saturations and densities). Primary data specific to Michigan was used wherever possible. Where Michigan-specific data was not available, the best available data was used. This situation and approach did not limit Guidehouse's ability to achieve the study objectives and is consistent with the previous EWR potential study for Michigan and Guidehouse's experience in other jurisdictions.

Furthermore, we consider the measure list used in this study to appropriately focus on those technologies likely to have the highest impact on savings potential over the study horizon. However, unidentified emerging technologies may arise that could increase savings opportunities over the study period, and broader societal changes may affect levels of energy use in ways not anticipated in the study. Guidehouse included an estimate of unidentified future technology emergence for each sector and primary fuel type (electricity and natural gas) beginning in 2026 and accelerating through the study horizon. These estimates are high level and are meant to represent the directional probability of unknown technology contributions to potential toward the end of the study period. The addition of these assumptions adds some uncertainty to later year results. While the modeled unidentified future technology emergence may under or overstate the actual values in the future, it is reasonable to assume that such technologies will become available over the 20-year study period. This study does not make

assumptions about future code and standard changes beyond those already planned for the study period.

Potential studies must make assumptions about the adoption of technologies and options that inevitably come with a degree of uncertainty. While techniques such as use of payback acceptance curves and technology diffusion models are considered to provide reasonable aggregate estimates of savings potential, such techniques (which must be applied to dozens or in some cases hundreds of measures) are limited in their ability to accurately predict the adoption for specific measures or in specific customer segments.

For EWR, model calibration steps (e.g., comparing projected results with past achieved results) seek to ground the analysis in the real world, but inaccuracies are bound to exist the further one drills into a technology or segment—even if the aggregate results are considered to be reasonable. One reason that aggregate results can, in many cases, be more reliable than individual technology or segment results is that the uncertainty of inputs at the measure level will exhibit a pooling effect when aggregated up to the portfolio (whereby positive or negative differences at a finer level of aggregation can help to offset each other in an aggregate result). While more in-depth technology adoption techniques do exist (e.g., discrete choice analysis) to improve the projection accuracy for any given technology, application of these techniques to the quantity of measures analyzed in studies such as this are not typically warranted, considering the dramatic increase in cost one would have to incur to calibrate a different adoption model for every single measure.

1.4 Interpreting Results

This report includes a high-level account of savings potential results for MPSC in Michigan and focuses largely on aggregated forms of savings potential. EWR potentials are estimated at the finest level of granularity, which is at the measure level within each customer segment. The measure-level data is mapped to the various customer segments and end-use categories to permit a reviewer to easily create custom aggregations. Top measure achievable potential results in 2021 are available in the study appendices and in the results section of this report for the Reference Scenario. Inputs were gathered from utilities in Michigan and aggregated to the service territory level, Lower and Upper Peninsulas. Results were not developed at the utility level as part of this study.

1.5 Utilities

Guidehouse engaged utilities within the State of Michigan as part of this process. The utilities provided information on their utility EWR and DR programs and provided Guidehouse with customer emails to allow us to collect information for modeling via surveys. We received data from the following utilities:

- Alpena Power Company (electric)
- Consumers Energy (gas and electric)
- DTE Energy (gas and electric)
- Indiana Michigan Power (I&M) (electric)
- Michigan Gas Utilities (MGU) (gas)

- Northern States Power (NSP) (gas and electric)
- SEMCO Energy Gas Company (gas and electric)
- Upper Michigan Energy Resources Corporation (UMERC) (gas and electric)
- Upper Peninsula Power Company (UPPCO) (electric)

Unless otherwise specified, all utilities will be referred to jointly in this report.

1.6 Report Organization

The report is organized as follows:

- Section 2 provides an overview of the **Global Data** developed and used in the study.
- Section 3 summarizes the **Primary Data Collection** conducted for the study, including the Michigan utility customer survey.
- Section 4 discusses the **Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization**, including key parameters.
- Section 5 presents the **Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results** for energy waste reduction measures, including a summary of results by sector and end use. This is presented both for electricity and natural gas measures.
- Section 6 provides the **Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results** for energy waste reduction measures, including a summary of results by sector and end use. This is presented for both electricity and natural gas measures.
- Section 7 presents the **Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Market Potential Approaches**, including discussion of equilibrium market share, behavioral measures, investment and incentive strategy, reparticipation, and model calibration.
- Section 8 discusses the **Energy Waste Reduction Scenario Configuration Approach** for the Carbon Price and Aggressive Scenarios.
- Section 9 presents the **Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results** for energy waste reduction measures for electricity and natural gas, including a summary of results by sector, end use, customer segment, and measure, as well as cost-effectiveness tests and investment insights.
- Section 10 presents the **Conclusions** of the study.

The report also includes four appendices:

- Appendix A. Residential Survey Instrument
- Appendix B. Commercial & Industrial Survey Instrument
- Appendix C. Michigan 2021-2040 Potential Study Modeling Methodology
- Appendix D. Energy Waste Reduction Results File

2. Global Data

Guidehouse aggregated multiple data sources to simulate many elements of the market conditions in Michigan that help to define the potential for energy-saving technologies modeled in this study. These inputs are separated into technical potential inputs and economic potential inputs, as Table 2-1 shows.

Table 2-1. Global Inputs Elements

Technical Potential Global Inputs	Economic Potential Global Inputs
Electricity, peak demand, and natural gas consumption forecasts	Electricity, demand, and natural gas avoided costs
Residential household stock forecasts	Electric and gas retail rates
Commercial and industrial building stock forecasts	Electric and gas load shapes
End-use allocations	Line losses
Space and water heating fuel type multipliers	Discount rate, inflation rate, reserve margins

Source: Guidehouse

Many of the global inputs rely on segmentation by sector or subsector. This study includes three sectors: residential, commercial, and industrial. Per discussions with the MPSC, the residential sector is further segmented into the following sub-sector segments: single-family, single-family – low income, multifamily, and multifamily – low income. Commercial is split into large and small commercial segments based on consumption thresholds outlined in Section 2.1.1. Industrial is not segmented any further than the sector level.

To develop the technical and economic global inputs, Guidehouse prioritized data provided by Michigan utilities or the MPSC and primary data collected from surveys fielded for this study. In many cases, the data provided by a utility or the MPSC required augmentation with secondary data, such as:

- EIA Form 861 – Annual Electric Power Industry Report³
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Form 1 – Electric Utility Annual Report⁴
- US Census Bureau – American Community Survey (ACS)⁵
- EIA’s Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS)⁶
- EIA’s Commercial Building End Use Consumption Survey (CBECS)⁷
- EIA’s Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS)⁸

The following sections outline the data sources used to develop each of the global inputs.

³ <https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia861/>

⁴ <https://www.ferc.gov/industries-data/electric/general-information/electric-industry-forms/form-1-electric-utility-annual>

⁵ <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/>

⁶ <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/>

⁷ <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/>

⁸ <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/manufacturing/data/2014/>

2.1 Technical Potential Global Inputs

2.1.1 Electricity and Peak Load Forecasts

Guidehouse used energy sales forecasts data provided by utilities and supplemented with MPSC filings for those utilities that did not provide data. Data granularity provided by the utilities varied but allowed for disaggregation at the sector level. For utilities that did not provide sector-level data, the average proportion of sales by sector from other MI utilities was applied. In some cases, certain years of forecast or historical data were missing, and average compound annual growth rates (CAGRs) across years with submitted data were used to estimate sales for any missing years.

For the residential sector, census data and usage per home type from EIA's RECS⁹ were used to determine the fraction of housing types (single-family vs. multifamily). Census data was also used to determine the percentage of income-eligible customers by segment (percentage of households below 200% of the federal poverty line).

To disaggregate commercial loads into small versus large commercial, Guidehouse leveraged DTE, Consumers, and UPPCO 2019 FERC Form 1 data, which reports customer counts and total annual energy sales by tariff for each of these utilities and classify it either as small commercial (<1,200 MWh/year) or large commercial (>1,200 MWh/year). Additionally, a statewide segment sales portion was calculated based on these three utilities. In the final application of shares, DTE, Consumers, and UPPCO sales forecasts all utilized their own respective shares based on FERC data and the statewide average was applied to all other utilities.

To determine peak load forecasts, Guidehouse applied peak factors to electricity sales forecasts based on the Michigan Energy Measures Database's (MEMD's) peak definition of 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the three consecutive hottest weekdays in July. Peak factors are developed based on 8,760 hourly data and 2019 sales from DTE (Lower Peninsula) and UMERG (Upper Peninsula). Data from these utilities provide the most comprehensive 8,760 hourly data in their region and comprise the largest share of the peak demand in their region. All residential segments use the same peak factor. Where additional granularity was available, different peak factors were developed for the commercial and industrial subsegments.

2.1.2 Natural Gas Forecasts

Gas sales were forecasted similarly to electricity sales using utility data, and data from MPSC filings, where needed. For utilities that did not distinguish between commercial and industrial sector sales, data from MPSC Annual Report Form P-522 was used for disaggregation. For SEMCO and DTE, which operate in both the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, Guidehouse allocated 97.5% of sales to the Lower Peninsula and 2.5% of the sales to the Upper Peninsula.

Like the electricity sales forecasts, census data and usage per home type from EIA's RECS were used to determine the fraction of housing types (single-family vs. multifamily) for the residential sector. Census data was also used to determine the percentage of income-eligible customers (percentage of households below 200% of the federal poverty line). For the commercial sector, Guidehouse used the same share of large versus small commercial as the

⁹ <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/residential/index.php>

electricity load because there was not an analogous way to disaggregate gas sales in the data provided.

2.1.3 Residential Housing Stock Forecasts

The total number of residential households was primarily developed using utility customer count databases and supplemented by publicly available FERC and EIA form data. However, this customer tracking data lacked the granularity to develop customer segment level estimates. Therefore, census data was used to determine the fraction of housing types (single-family vs. multifamily) and percentage of income eligible customers (below 200% of federal poverty line). Residential demolition rates are set to a standard 0.5% per year, which indicates an expected 200-year full building stock turnover. Demolished stock is available for new construction installation in the next modeled year.

2.1.4 Commercial and Industrial Building Stock Forecasts

Commercial building stocks are expressed in thousands of square feet, and industrial stocks are expressed as annual load. Therefore, industrial stocks are already complete from the sales forecasts outlined previously. For commercial buildings, utility data received through the data request process lacked enough information to develop complete square footage stock forecasts. Therefore, average building energy use intensities (EUIs) were sourced from EIA's CBECS data and applied to the sales forecast to estimate total building square footage. As noted previously, commercial sales disaggregation to the segment level leveraged DTE, Consumers, and UPPCO 2019 FERC Form 1 data, which gives customer counts and total annual energy sales by tariff. Commercial demolition rates are set to a standard 0.5% per year, which indicates an expected 200-year full building stock turnover. Demolished stock is available for new construction installation in the next modeled year. Industrial demolition rates are set to a standard 0.00%.

2.1.5 End-Use Allocations

End-use allocations were used solely for quality control purposes in this model. End-use breakout data received by utilities was high level and limited. DTE provided detailed breakouts for the residential sector, and Consumers provided some distributions for the main end uses such as heating. Because of the sparsely received end-use allocation data, national survey data from EIA's RECS, CBECS, and MECS was used as the basis to derive the end-use allocations estimate for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, respectively. Whenever possible, regional numbers were used to approximate Michigan-specific values. End-use allocations from EIA were compared to utility-provided data and were deemed appropriate for use at the statewide level.

2.1.6 Space and Water Heating Fuel Type Multipliers

Space heating and water heating electricity and gas fuel splits are critical global inputs that parse out the total building stocks to applicable fuel types. This approach ensures that measures that are only applicable to one fuel type for space and water heating are applied only to the proper subset of building stocks. In this model, these inputs are essential for residential building stocks, but not for commercial and industrial, which weight measure-level density data to account for fuel shares.

Residential fuel type multipliers were developed from the primary data collection and census data. The primary data collection was initially used as the primary data source for each

customer segment in the residential sector. However, upon stakeholder review, Guidehouse updated the primary data source to census data because multifamily electric heat saturation was skewed low compared to other sources. 2019 census data was used to develop average fuel type multipliers for single-family and multifamily, and primary data collected was used to estimate the fuel share difference between low income and non-low income stocks.

2.2 Economic Potential Global Inputs

Economic global inputs were either provided directly by the utilities during the data request or derived from utility-provided DSMore¹⁰ benefit-cost calculators. These inputs are required in the model to estimate the Utility Cost Test (UCT) for each measure and subsequent inclusion into economic potential if the measure passes the UCT. Guidehouse received data from all utilities but Alpena and MGU. We analyzed the received data into separate economic inputs for the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, weighted based on each utility's load in that territory. Economic inputs between MISO and PJM territories were deemed to be similar in this study, thus adding this dimensionality would not materially impact study results.

2.2.1 Electricity Avoided Costs

DTE and I&M provided electricity avoided cost data through the data request. Guidehouse also received DSMore input data from NSP, UPPCO, and Consumers to supplement the electricity avoided costs already provided. We used the data from DTE, I&M, and the DSMore files to analyze this data for load shape periods common across available avoided cost information (on vs. off peak).

2.2.2 Electricity Peak Demand Avoided Costs

Electricity peak demand avoided costs include \$/kW avoided for generation, transmission and distribution, and ancillary costs. DTE and I&M provided electricity demand avoided cost data during the data request. Guidehouse also received DSMore input data from NSP, UPPCO, and Consumers to supplement the electricity demand avoided costs already provided. DTE and I&M provided capacity avoided costs as a forecast, while the DSMore data files had predefined escalators to apply to the first-year avoided capacity and transmission and distribution values. We used the data from DTE, I&M, and the DSMore files to analyze this data for load shape periods common across available avoided cost information (on vs. off peak).

2.2.3 Natural Gas Avoided Costs

DTE provided gas avoided cost data during the data request. Guidehouse also received DSMore input data from NSP and Consumers to supplement the gas energy avoided costs already provided from DTE. This data was not provided for different load shape periods; therefore, Guidehouse summarized this data to create one gas avoided cost stream for both the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, weighted by gas sales in each region.

¹⁰ Demand Side Management Option Risk Evaluator, Integral Analytics, <https://iawpwebapp01.azurewebsites.net/index.php/dsmore-2/>

2.2.4 Electricity and Gas Retail Rates

Electricity and gas retail rates were not provided by utilities during the data request, and the DSMore data provided limited detail on rates. Guidehouse used data on the MPSC website^{11 12} for residential, commercial, and industrial electricity and gas retail rates. These rates were weighted by sales within the Lower and Upper Peninsulas to create weighted rates specific to each region.

2.2.5 Electricity and Gas Load Shapes

DTE and I&M provided electricity load shapes during the data request. DTE provided a suite of 8,760 load shapes for all sectors and many end uses. I&M's load shapes are only for major end uses, such as heating, cooling, and lighting. Guidehouse also requested DSMore input data for each utility from its most recent DSM program evaluation to supplement currently obtained economic inputs. Load shapes are embedded into the DSMore model, which are identified in the input page, but are not extractable with the data provided. However, the load shapes identified in the utility input tabs of the DSMore files provided mostly identified DTE load shapes as the source for analysis.

Based on this information, Guidehouse used DTE load shapes as the base for this analysis, weighting in I&M load shapes where available. Load shapes were analyzed as the percentage of annual load that is during on-peak and off-peak market price hours for each end use. We used PJM and Midcontinent Independent System Operator's (MISO's) definition of on versus off peak market prices, defined as follows: on-peak is a period of time when consumers typically use more electricity - normally on weekdays, when many businesses are operating. PJM considers weekdays from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on peak, except for the following holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.¹³

No gas load shapes were provided during the data request.

2.2.6 Line Losses

Alpena, Consumers, MGU, and DTE provided line loss assumptions or a line loss study. DTE and Consumers provided detailed line loss studies with average and marginal loss options. Guidehouse derived line loss assumptions for NSP, I&M, UPPCO, UMER, and SEMCO from the DSMore data each of those utilities provided. The DSMore data is much less granular than the line loss studies provided, with only one line loss apparently applied to all sectors; the line losses appear to be averages and not marginal. To remain consistent between data sources, we used the average line losses from the DTE and Consumers line loss studies and weighted the losses by utility sales data for the Lower and Upper Peninsulas.

¹¹ Comparison of Average Electric Rates for MPSC-Regulated Electric Utilities in Michigan – February 1, 2021: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mpsc/rates1_594951_7.pdf

¹² Gas Cost Recovery Factors - February 1, 2021: https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mpsc/gasrates_592543_7.pdf

¹³ <https://www.pjm.com/Glossary>

2.2.7 Discount Rate, Inflation Rate, and Reserve Margins

2.2.7.1 Discount Rates

I&M, DTE, and MGU provided discount rates during the data request. Guidehouse was able to summarize discount rates from DSMore input files for Consumers, NSP, and SEMCO by different cost test types (UCT, Total Resource Cost [TRC], Societal, etc.). We summarized this data across the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, weight based on utility sales as a percentage of total in each region, which resulted in discount rates by cost test for the Lower and Upper Peninsulas.

2.2.7.2 Reserve Margin

I&M and DTE provided reserve margins during the data request. I&M's reserve margins are for PJM, and DTE's reserve margins are for MISO. Upon review of the PJM and MISO territory for Michigan, I&M is a part of PJM and the rest of the state is under MISO. Therefore, Guidehouse applied the MISO reserve margins to all the other utilities and created a weighted average statewide reserve margin.

2.2.7.3 Inflation

UMERC, Consumers, I&M, MGU, and DTE provided inflation rates data during the data request. We summarized this data across utilities and weighted the values based on utility sales as a percentage of total to approximate statewide inputs. Inflation rates were not available in the utility DSMore data.

3. Primary Data Collection

Guidehouse conducted online surveys of Michigan’s electricity and gas utility end-use customers to collect primary data that supplemented secondary sources to develop market acceptance and adoption forecasts. Through the primary data collection process, we emphasized the collection of Michigan-specific data to improve the quality of the potential modeling and address data gaps that were not already available through recent studies.

As discussed in the following sections, primary data collection included two online surveys: a residential survey and a C&I survey. Each survey was used to collect data to inform both the EWR and DR potential analyses.

3.1 Approach to Primary Data Collection

The surveys’ primary objective was to collect information on customer awareness of and willingness to pay for EWR measures, and awareness and willingness to participate in DR programs. Guidehouse also included a limited number of measure baseline and saturation questions to supplement data from other studies and further inform the potential study.

Guidehouse also collected customer feedback in the surveys to support achievable potential model calibration related to:

- Impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on customer decision-making around energy efficiency upgrades.
- Motivating factors driving customer decision-making about energy-consuming equipment in their home or business.
- Major barriers to customers taking action on the ways they consume energy in their home or business, including installation of energy efficient equipment.

All survey respondents were recruited through email solicitations, sourced from utility tracking data. Customers were offered an incentive through Tango to encourage participation; Tango allows customers to select an e-gift card from a participating retailer or restaurant (including Amazon.com, CVS, Dunkin’ Donuts, etc.) or an online debit card (Visa or MasterCard), as Table 3-1 shows.

Table 3-1. Customer Incentive Details

Survey/Customer Type	Customer Incentive
Residential	\$15
C&I	\$25

Source: Guidehouse 2021

The survey instruments and recruitment methodologies are detailed in the following sections: survey instruments are included in 0 (residential) and Appendix B (C&I).

3.2 Residential Survey Response Summary

Residential customer responses are tabulated by region (Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula), customer income level (low income and non-low income), and residence type

(single-family and multifamily). Table 3-2 shows the stratification for residential customers and the number of completed surveys in each stratum.

Table 3-2. Stratification of Residential Customer Surveys

Segment (Region-Residence Type-Income Level)	Completed Surveys
Lower-Multifamily-Low Income	36
Lower-Multifamily-Non-Low Income	34
Lower-Multifamily-Unknown	11
Lower-Single-Family-Low Income	48
Lower-Single-Family-Non-Low Income	170
Lower-Single-Family-Unknown	70
Lower-Unknown-Unknown	1
Upper-Multifamily-Low Income	13
Upper-Multifamily-Non-Low Income	5
Upper-Multifamily-Unknown	2
Upper-Single-Family-Low Income	64
Upper-Single-Family-Non-Low Income	99
Total Residential Surveys	591

Source: Guidehouse 2021

3.3 C&I Survey Response Summary

C&I customer responses are tabulated by region (Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula), customer size¹⁴ (small and large), and business type¹⁵ (commercial or industrial). Table 3-3 shows the stratification for C&I customers and the number of completed surveys in each stratum.

¹⁴ Large customers are defined as those customers who indicated their combined gas and electricity bills were more than \$65,000 per year. Small customers are defined as those customers who indicated their combined gas and electricity bills were less than \$65,000 per year.

¹⁵ Customer business type was determined based on customer responses to a survey question.

Table 3-3. Stratification of Completed C&I Customer Surveys

Segment (Region-Customer Size-Business Type)	Completed Surveys
Lower-Large-Commercial	45
Lower-Large-Industrial	9
Lower-Large-Unknown	2
Lower-Small-Commercial	261
Lower-Small-Industrial	32
Lower-Small-Unknown	49
Upper-Large-Commercial	5
Upper-Large-Unknown	1
Upper-Small-Commercial	51
Upper-Small-Industrial	3
Upper-Small-Unknown	12
Total C&I Surveys	470

Source: Guidehouse 2021

To maximize online survey responses from large C&I customers and in the absence of a utility data flag to sample around customer size, Guidehouse implemented a small C&I customer quota of 400 in the online survey. This means that after receiving 400 small C&I completes, the survey remained open only for large customers. Upon closing the survey, Guidehouse received 408 small C&I completes and 62 large C&I completes.

3.4 Survey Methodology and Results

This section details the methodology for the primary research objectives of the survey for which responses were used as direct model inputs and briefly discusses the results.

3.4.1 EWR Awareness

To assess customer awareness of EWR measures, respondents were asked whether they are familiar with a sample of two measures. One was a higher cost measure (e.g., insulation, boiler) and one was a lower cost measure (e.g., a light bulb, thermostat). The two measures were randomly selected from a set of representative measures to provide context across an array of measure types. Table 3-4 and Table 3-5 show high cost and low cost measure awareness for the residential and C&I sectors.

Table 3-4. Residential EWR Awareness

Measure Type	% Customers Aware (n=591)
Low Cost EWR Measure	70%
High Cost EWR Measure	57%

Source: Guidehouse 2021

Table 3-5. C&I EWR Awareness

Measure Type	% Customers Aware (n=470)
Low Cost EWR Measure	51%
High Cost EWR Measure	57%

Source: Guidehouse 2021

An awareness index is calculated for each respondent at the high and low cost measure level. The combined awareness index was applied to measures with similar cost and decision-making influencers in the EWR potential model.

3.4.2 EWR Willingness to Pay

Respondents were asked two sets of questions to assess customer willingness to pay for EWR measures: one from a set of low cost measures (e.g., a light bulb, thermostat) and one from a set of high cost measures (e.g., insulation, boiler); low and high cost measures varied between the two surveys to ensure the measures included were relevant for the survey respondent population. These questions probe customers on alternative payback times required to adopt representative high and low cost energy efficient technologies. Each respondent started at a randomly assigned payback period. Results from these questions were used to develop acceptance curves (i.e., willingness to accept a simple payback period) that were calibrated for low cost and high cost measures. The results of interpolating the relevant willingness to pay curves derived from survey data were applied to forecasted measure simple paybacks to inform the long-run market equilibrium of each measure in the EWR potential model. Results from the EWR willingness to pay questions are included in the payback curves in Section 7.

3.4.3 Baseline and Saturation

Guidehouse included a limited number of baseline and saturation questions to supplement existing studies to inform the potential study models. Respondents were asked questions to assess the baseline number of bulbs in a variety of common interior and exterior fixture types and the saturation of given bulb types (e.g., LED, CFL, linear fluorescent). In addition, questions were asked to understand customer fuel and system type for domestic water and space heating. Details on these results and how they informed the model are included in Sections 2.1.6.

3.4.4 COVID-19 Pandemic Impacts

Respondents were asked to provide feedback on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on their decision-making around energy efficiency upgrades. In aggregate, the pandemic has little-to-no impact on customer decision-making around energy efficiency.

More than half (60%) of residential customers say they are just as likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades. Some customers say they are less likely to pursue upgrades (19%), and a similar proportion of customers say they are more likely to pursue upgrades (22%). Similarly, more than half (55%) of C&I customers say they are just as likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades. Some customers say they are less likely to pursue upgrades (28%), and a similar proportion of customers say they are more likely to pursue upgrades (17%).

Based on the minimal, self-reported impact of the pandemic on customer decision-making around energy efficiency upgrades and a comparison of willingness to pay curves developed

from this primary research to a range of previous studies, Guidehouse opted to not adjust the model scenarios.

4. Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization

Guidehouse fully characterized 110 detailed EWR measures and nine end use measure buckets across the utilities' residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. These sectors were further segmented (four residential segments and two commercial segments), with measures identified as eligible for either retrofit, new construction, or both. Measures also include electricity and gas end uses; however, impacts from fuel switching are not evaluated. Measures are mapped to either electric or gas program buckets, based on primary fuel, for the purposes of budget tracking but may provide multi-fuel benefits. The net combined impact of the dimensionality defined above produced 608 unique measure permutations that were incorporated into Guidehouse's Demand Side Management Simulator (DSMSim™) model.

4.1 Energy Waste Reduction Measure List

Guidehouse developed a comprehensive measure list of EWR measures likely to contribute to economic potential. To build this list of the most promising measures, we first compiled lists from current program offerings, MEMD, Michigan's 2017 Energy Waste Reduction Potential Study¹⁶, and measure lists of top performing measures from other jurisdictions. The resulting list was ranked and prioritized to identify EWR measures with the greatest potential for achievable energy and economic impacts. EWR measures did not include fuel substitution, combined heat and power (CHP), conservation voltage reduction (CVR), or codes and standards attribution programs.

For the measure screening process, Guidehouse focused on EWR measures that would pass the UCT cost screen and, in aggregate, are projected to achieve 90% or more of the incremental achievable savings in 2021. We then worked with the MPSC and stakeholders to iterate and finalize the measure list, and ensure it contained technologies viable for future DSM program planning activities, to include current top performers and measures anticipated to offer the greatest future potential within the 20-year study period.

As one of the measure categories, Guidehouse included an estimate of unidentified future technology emergence for each sector and primary fuel type (electricity and gas) beginning in 2026 and accelerating through the study horizon. These estimates are high level and are meant to represent the directional probability of unknown technology contributions to potential toward the end of the study period. The addition of these assumptions adds some uncertainty to later year results. While the modeled unidentified future technology emergence may under or overstate the actual values in the future, it is reasonable to assume that such technologies will become available over the 20-year study period.

With the exception of the unidentified future technologies and custom measures, all remaining EWR measures included in the model are available in the market and economically viable. For measures not included in the primary list, Guidehouse benchmarked recent studies across North America compared to the primary list, removed measures that are no longer relevant¹⁷, and modeled and aggregated results by end use with a high-level percentage of sales savings estimates and customer costs. Nine end use bucket characterizations were included through

¹⁶ https://www.michigan.gov/mpsc/0,9535,7-395-93309_93439_93463_93723_93730-406251--,00.html

¹⁷ Measures were removed if these have been superseded (e.g., T8 lamps having been superseded by LEDs) or if the former energy conservation measure is now a standard market practice.

this process and represent less than 10% of achievable potential. In this way, the results provide a comprehensive assessment of potential.

4.2 Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization Key Parameters

The measure characterization effort consisted of defining more than 50 individual parameters for each measure included in this study. Table 4-1 defines 14 of the most critical parameters and how these items impact technical and economic potential savings estimates.

Table 4-1. Key Measure Characterization Parameters

Parameter Name	Definition	Example
Baseline Measure	Existing inefficient equipment or process to be replaced.	T5/T8 Fluorescent Lighting
Energy Waste Reduction Measure	Efficient equipment, process, or project to replace the baseline measure.	Indoor LED Linear Lamp
Measure Lifetime	The lifetime in years for the base and energy efficient technologies. The base and energy efficient lifetimes only differ in instances where the two cases represent inherently different technologies, such as solar water heaters compared to a baseline of regular storage water heaters.	T5/T8 Fluorescent Lighting: 10 years Indoor LED Linear Lamp: 12 years
Measure Costs	<p>The incremental cost between the assumed baseline and efficient technology using the following variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base Costs: The cost of the base equipment, including both material and labor costs. • Energy Efficient Costs: The cost of the energy efficient equipment, including both material and labor costs. <p>Retrofit measure costs will include the full material cost of the efficiency measure and associated labor rates for removal of existing equipment and installation of the efficient technology. Dual baseline measures consider the initial retrofit measure cost and savings and that of the portion of measure life once a new code or standard is projected to become effective.</p>	Baseline cost: \$500 Efficient cost: \$690
Replacement Type	Identifies when in the technology or building's life an efficiency measure is introduced. Replacement type affects when in the potential study period the savings are achieved and the duration of savings.	Retrofit and early retirement (RET), replace-on-burnout (ROB) and new construction (NEW)
Annual Energy Consumption	The annual energy consumption for electricity in kWh and demand in kW, for gas in therms, for propane and fuel oil in MMBtu, and for each baseline and EWR measure.	Baseline: 196 kWh/year Efficient: 163 kWh/year
Unit Basis	The normalizing unit for energy, demand, cost, and density estimates.	Per bulb, per hp, per kWh consumption, per therm consumption

Parameter Name	Definition	Example
Scaling Basis	The unit used to scale the energy, demand, cost, and density estimate for each measure according to the reference forecast.	Per home, per 1,000 square feet of commercial area, etc.
Sector and End-use Mapping	The team mapped each measure to the appropriate end uses, customer segments, and sectors. Where Michigan-specific information was not available, Guidehouse used secondary data, including internal Guidehouse data sources. Guidehouse's review of these resources was used to support the data sources provided by the utilities and to ensure consistency among the utilities' data, Guidehouse's estimates, and publicly available resources. Section 2.1 describes the breakdown of customer segments with each sector.	Commercial Chiller Tune-up is mapped to the commercial sector, HVAC end use, and has customized inputs for small and large market segments
Fuel Type Multiplier	Assigns the percentage of electric/gas fuel type to measures with electricity/gas fuel type, such as water heaters and space heating equipment.	The Electric space heating multiplier only assigns electric space heating measures to customers that have electric heating
Measure Density	Used to characterize the occurrence or count of a baseline or EWR measure, or stock, within a residential household or within 1,000 square feet of a commercial building. This parameter was not defined for industrial measures as they scaled by consumption.	35 bulbs per household
Energy Waste Reduction Saturation	The fraction of the residential housing stock or commercial building space that has the efficiency measure installed each year. For the industrial sector, saturations are based on energy consumption.	40% of all residential bulbs are LEDs so saturation of LEDs is 40%
Technical Suitability	The percentage of the base technology that can be reasonably and practically replaced with the specified efficient technology.	Occupancy sensors have a technical applicability <1.0 because they are not practical on fixtures that have constant use, require manual control, or have alternate controls (e.g., timer)
Competition Group	Identifies measures competing to replace the same baseline density to avoid double counting of savings.	Efficient storage tank water heater or a tankless water heater can replace an inefficient storage water heater, but not both.

Source: Guidehouse

4.3 Energy Waste Reduction Measure Characterization Approaches and Sources

This section provides approaches and sources for the main measure characterization variables. Table 4-2 lists sources of data accessed for measure characterization.

Table 4-2. Sources for Measure Characterization Inputs

Measure Input	Data Sources
Measure Costs, Measure Life, Energy Savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michigan MEMD • MI Utilities' program data • US Department of Energy (DOE) Appliance Standards and Rulemakings supporting documents • Engineering analyses • Guidehouse measure database and previous potential studies
Fuel Type Applicability Splits, Density, Baseline Initial Saturation, Technical Suitability, End-Use Consumption Breakdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary research conducted by Guidehouse • 2016-2017 Michigan Baseline Study • Residential Building Stock Assessment (RBSA) • Commercial Building Stock Assessment (CBSA) • Guidehouse's other potential studies
Codes and Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US DOE engineering analyses • Local building code

Source: Guidehouse

4.3.1 Energy and Demand Savings

Guidehouse took four general bottom-up approaches to analyzing measure energy and demand savings for all measures, except for proxy measures representing custom projects and emerging technologies. Inputs to these bottom-up analysis are based on the following:

- **MEMD:** This reference has two parts: one covers weather-dependent measures, and a separate document provides guidance around the remainder of measures with previously defined prescriptive savings applicable for utilities in Michigan. This document is the primary source for inputs on energy and demand savings, as well as effective useful life and incremental measure cost.
- **Utilities' Program Data:** For custom measures, Guidehouse used the custom program data to estimate consumption and savings for all custom measures included in this study. The savings assumptions for custom measures were derived from recently reported custom program data, which was provided by utilities through the data request. We also leveraged the characterization from the 2017 Energy Waste Reduction Potential Study¹⁸.
- **Technical Reference Manual (TRM):** For measures or associated inputs not covered by the MEMD, Guidehouse cross-referenced various TRMs from the Midwest, New

¹⁸ Michigan's 2017 Energy Waste Reduction Potential Study

England, and Mid-Atlantic states to determine standard algorithms and, when necessary, various inputs to the savings analysis.

- **Previous Potential Studies:** When applicable, Guidehouse leveraged research and analysis conducted for other recent potential studies. This data was calibrated to ensure applicability in Michigan and consistency in inputs from other sources, such as the MEMD.
- **Engineering Analysis:** Guidehouse used secondary research and custom engineering analysis to calculate any inputs not included in the sources listed previously.

4.3.2 Incremental Costs

For incremental cost data, Guidehouse relied primarily on the MEMD and utility-provided program data. To fill any remaining gaps in cost data, Guidehouse also leveraged market research our team has conducted as part of other, recent evaluation and potential studies. Incremental costs for custom measures were calculated based on utilities' actual program data. Incremental costs are held steady throughout the study period. This is a conservative assumption as some efficient measures may see a decline in costs through time as these gain market share.

4.3.3 Incentives, Administrative Costs, and Net-to-Gross

Net-to-gross (NTG) ratios were included from the utilities' 2019 tracking data for all electricity and natural gas measures. All low-income measures received a NTG ratio of 1.0. Generally, non-low income measure received a NTG ratio of 0.90, with the exception of screw-based lighting. The general service screw-based bulbs NTG ratio is 0.54, and specialty bulbs is 0.67. Guidehouse understands the variable nature of NTG ratios within Michigan. At the time of study completion, proposed screw-based lighting NTG adjustments have not been finalized, therefore the initial assumptions remain constant for the study period. Incentive levels and administrative costs are defined in the scenario characteristics, as discussed in Section 8.1.

4.3.4 Building Stock and Densities

Guidehouse relied heavily on the primary data for information on equipment densities and saturations for lighting, HVAC, and water heating measures in the residential and commercial sector. Density and saturation inputs for between 50% and 60% of savings (depending on impact and potential type) were sourced from this research. For lower impact measures and measures not included in the primary data collection, Guidehouse referred to previous baseline studies¹⁹ conducted in Michigan secondary data from other baseline studies to estimate density and saturation values. To estimate density and saturation values for these measures, we also leveraged the historical data in the RBSA²⁰ and CBSA²¹ databases, along with data from other potential and baseline studies.

¹⁹ Including: DTE Energy 2016 - 2017 Residential Baseline Study, DTE Energy 2016 - 2017 Commercial & Industrial Baseline Study, and 2011 Michigan Residential and Commercial Baseline Studies (https://www.michigan.gov/mpsc/0,9535,7-395-93309_94801_95000---,00.html)

²⁰ <https://neea.org/data/residential-building-stock-assessment>

²¹ <https://neea.org/data/commercial-building-stock-assessments>

4.4 Codes and Standards Adjustments

Estimates of future adjustments in savings related to codes and standards are included as part of the measure characterization process.

DOE publishes federal energy waste reduction regulations for many types of residential appliances and commercial equipment. The DOE Technical Support Documents (TSDs)²² contain information on energy and cost impacts of each appliance standard. In the TSD, Section 5 includes engineering analysis, Section 7 includes energy use analysis, and Section 8 includes cost impact. As these codes and standards take effect, the energy savings from existing measures impacted by these codes and standards decline and the reduction is transferred to the codes and standards savings potential.

Guidehouse accounts for the effect of codes and standards through baseline energy and cost multipliers (sourced from DOE's analysis), which reduce the baseline equipment consumption starting from the year a code or standard takes effect. The baseline cost of an efficient measure affected by codes and standards will often increase upon the code's implementation. As such, computed measure-level potential is net of these adjustments from codes and standards implemented after the study's first year.

²² Appliance standards rulemaking notices and TSD can be found at:
<https://www.energy.gov/eere/buildings/appliance-and-equipment-standards-program>

5. Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results

This section briefly describes Guidehouse’s approach to calculating technical potential and presents the results for the utilities pertaining to total technical savings potential at different levels of aggregation. Results are shown by sector and end-use category. For more detail and levels of aggregation of technical potential, see Appendix D.

5.1 Approach to Estimating Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential

This study defines **technical potential** as the total energy savings available assuming that all applicable installed baseline measures can *immediately* be replaced with the efficient measure or technology—wherever technically feasible—regardless of the cost, market acceptance, or whether a measure has failed and must be replaced. Therefore, technical potential is neither cumulative nor incremental; instead, it shows the total potential if all savings were to be achieved in a single year.

The *Michigan 2021-2040 Potential Study Modeling Methodology* (see Appendix C) discusses the approach to estimating technical potential in more detail. Guidehouse used its DSMSim model to estimate the technical potential for demand-side resources considered for this study. DSMSim is a bottom-up, technology-diffusion and stock tracking model implemented using a system dynamics framework.²³

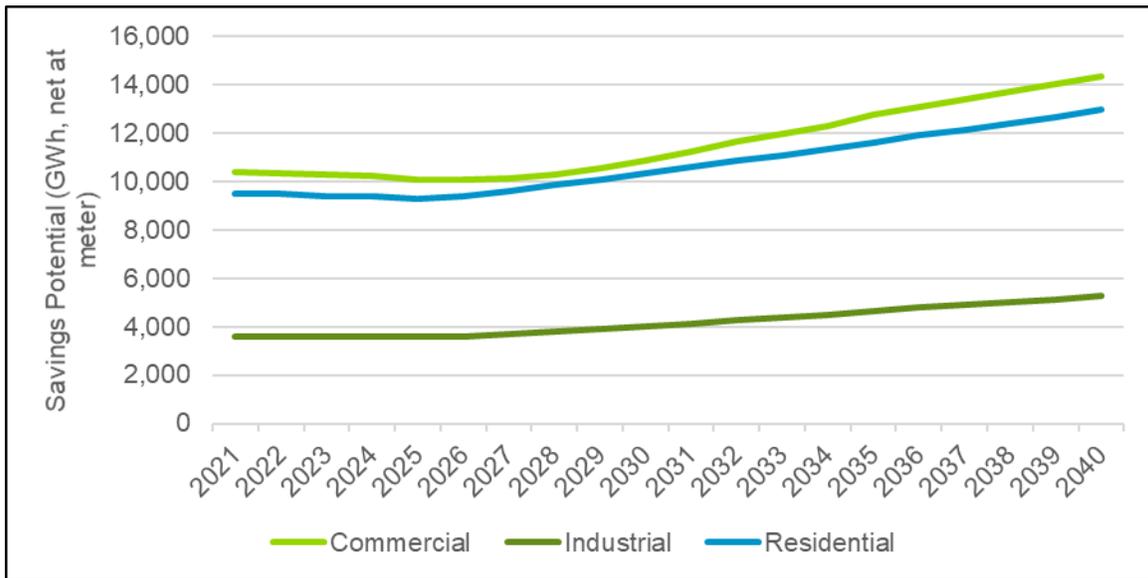
5.2 Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results by Sector

Figure 5-1 shows the total electricity technical savings potential, net at meter, for each sector in the Lower Peninsula in GWh for the Reference Scenario. The technical potential remains relatively flat for all sectors for the first 5 years of the study period. In 2026, unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in, causing the increase in technical potential in later years, in addition to increased customer stocks over the study period.

Figure 5-2 shows the total electricity technical savings potential, net at meter, for each sector in the Upper Peninsula in GWh for the Reference Scenario. The technical potential remains relatively flat for all sectors for the first 5 years of the study period. In 2026, unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in, causing the increase in technical potential in later years.

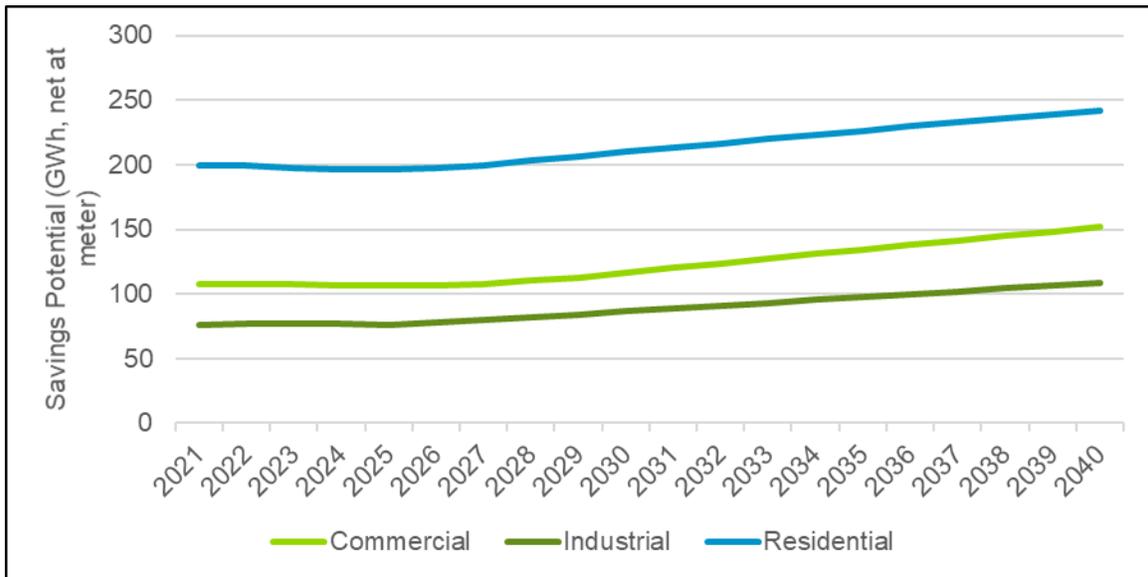
²³ See Sterman, John D. *Business Dynamics: Systems Thinking and Modeling for a Complex World*. Irwin McGraw-Hill. 2000 for detail on system dynamics modeling. Also see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_dynamics for a high level overview.

Figure 5-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 5-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



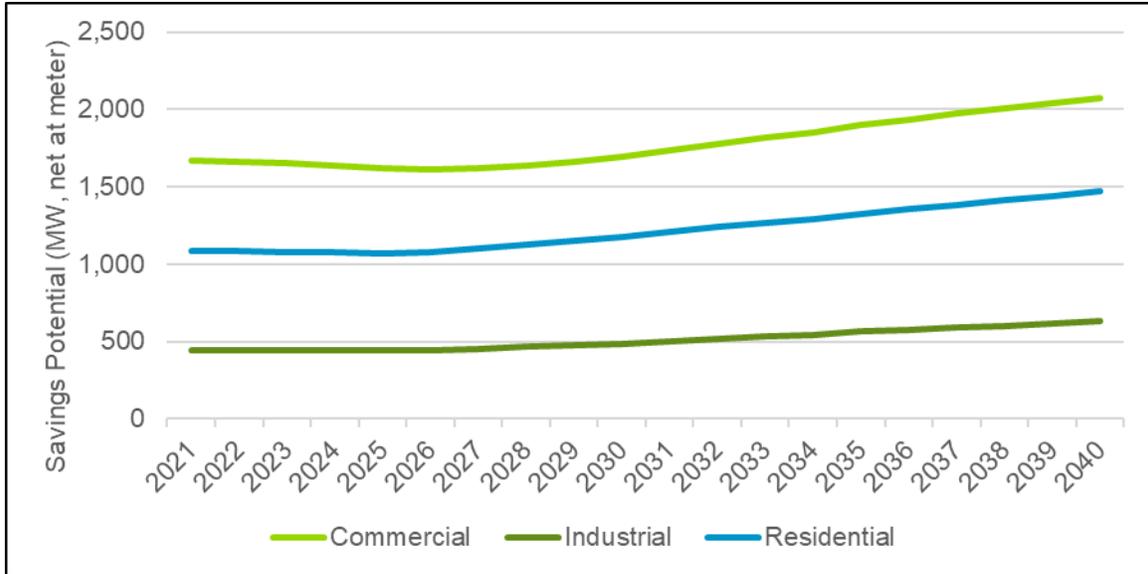
Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 5-3 shows the total summer peak demand technical savings potential, net at meter, for each sector in the Lower Peninsula in MW for the Reference Scenario. Like the electricity technical potential, the peak demand remains relatively flat until 2026, when unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in and increase the projected savings.

Figure 5-4 shows the total summer peak demand technical savings potential, net at meter, for each sector in the Upper Peninsula in MW for the Reference Scenario. Similar to the electricity

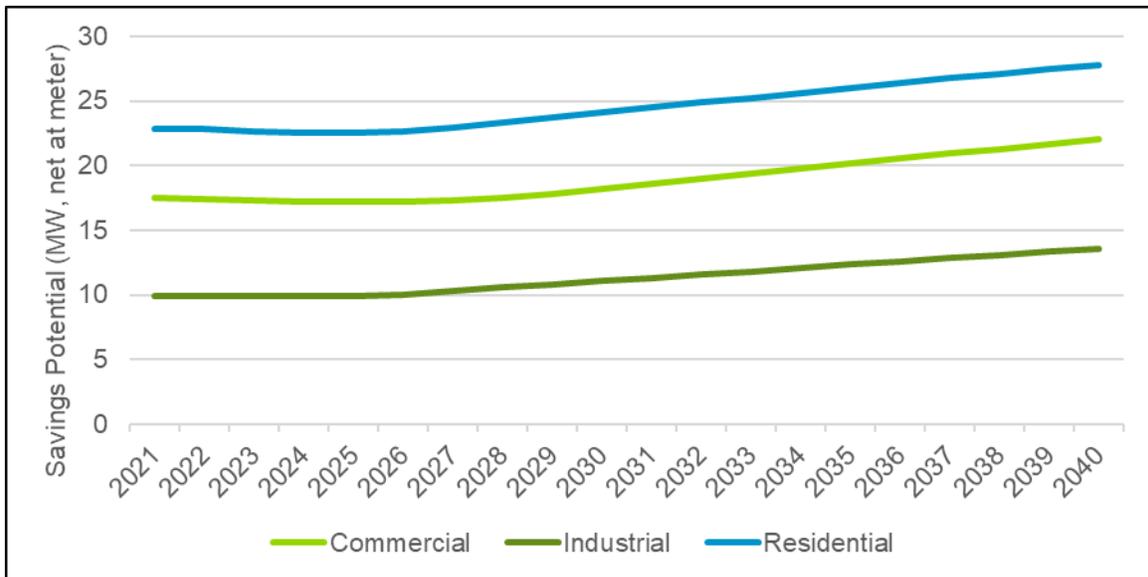
technical potential, the peak demand remains relatively flat until 2026, when unidentified future emerging technologies begin to phase in.

Figure 5-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

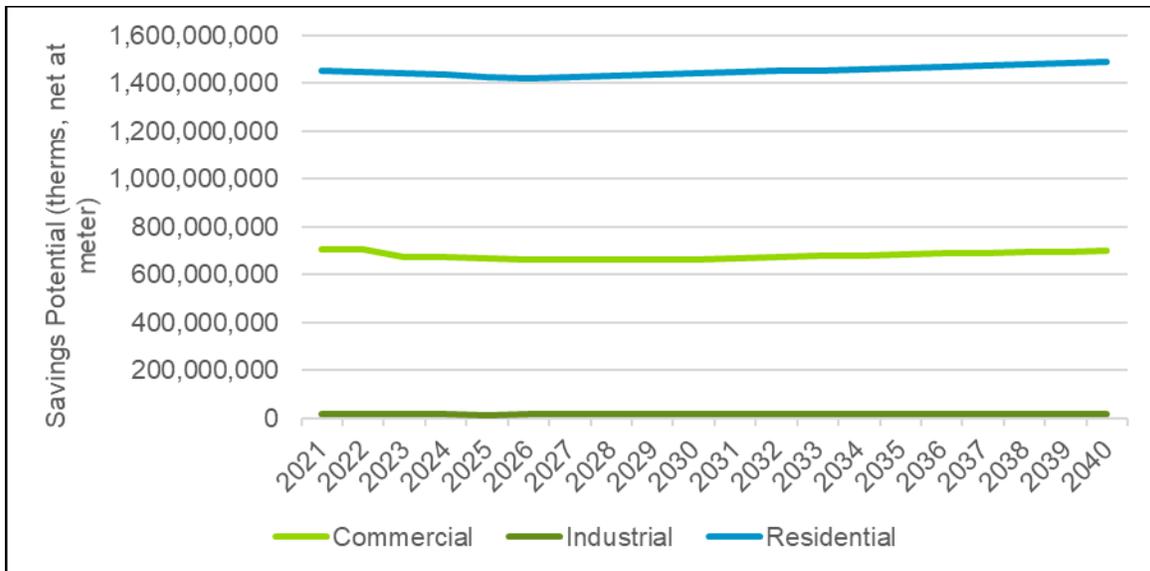
Figure 5-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

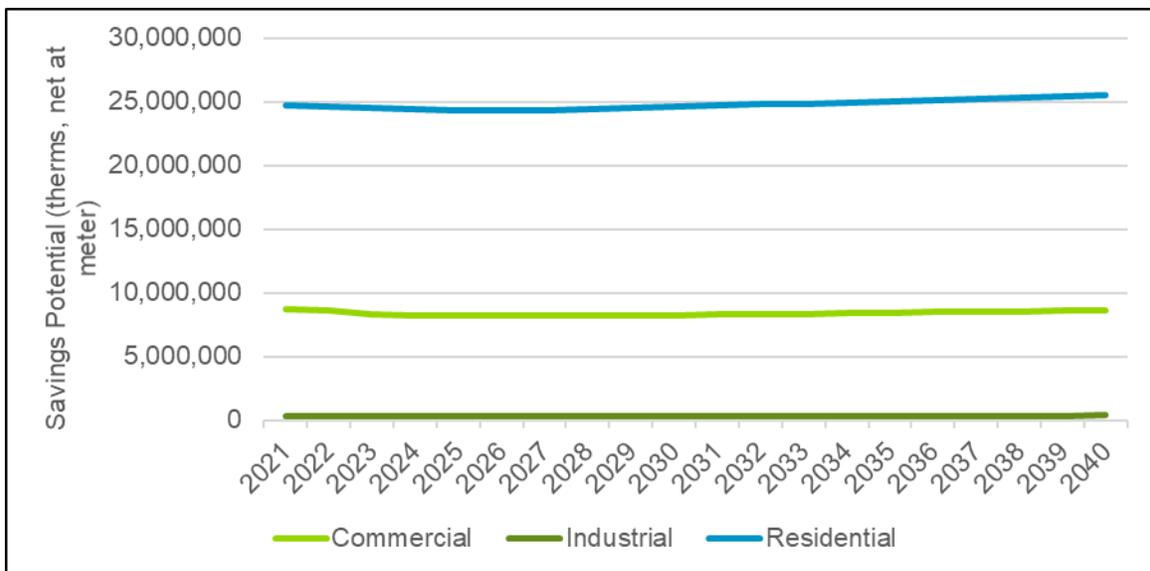
Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6 show the total natural gas technical potential in therms for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. Natural gas savings are less impacted by the unidentified future technology assumptions, increasing slightly after a small decrease in the initial years. Industrial natural gas technical potential is significantly smaller than commercial and residential sector potential due to the relatively small portion of gas sales from industrial (~3%). See Appendix D for details on the savings potential for each sector.

Figure 5-5. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 5-6. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



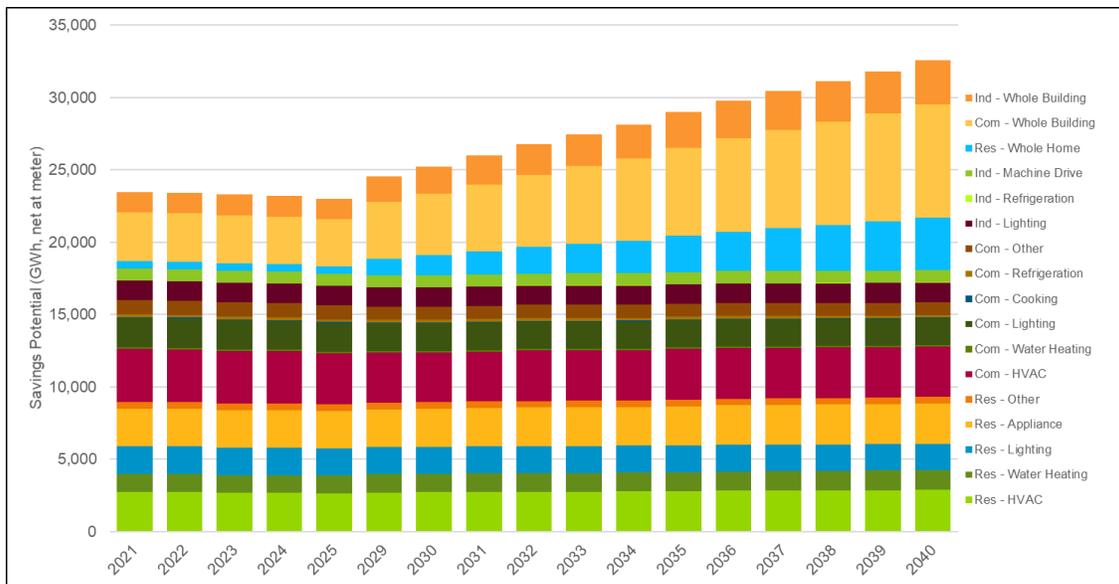
Source: Guidehouse analysis

5.3 Energy Waste Reduction Technical Potential Results by End Use

Figure 5-7 shows the electricity technical savings potential, net at meter, across all end uses and sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. The leading end uses in the Lower Peninsula are commercial whole building, residential whole building, commercial HVAC, and residential HVAC. This result reflects that there are still large opportunities in these end uses compared to lighting, which is relatively small in this study due to large increases in LED lighting saturations. The whole building and whole home end uses increase in savings over time because those end uses contain the unidentified future measure.

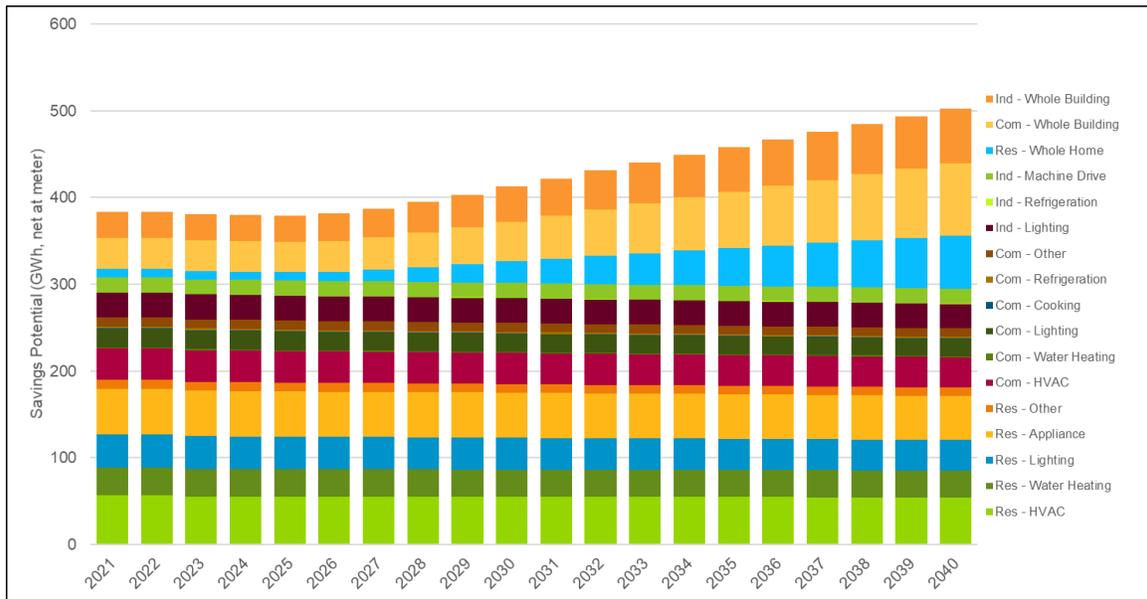
Figure 5-8 shows the electricity technical savings potential, net at meter, across all end uses and sectors in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. The dominant end uses in the Upper Peninsula are residential HVAC, residential appliances, and commercial whole building. This difference from the Lower Peninsula is reflective of a larger share of residential customers and load in the Upper Peninsula compared to the Lower Peninsula. The whole building and whole home end uses increase in savings over time because those end uses contain the unidentified future measure.

Figure 5-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 5-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)

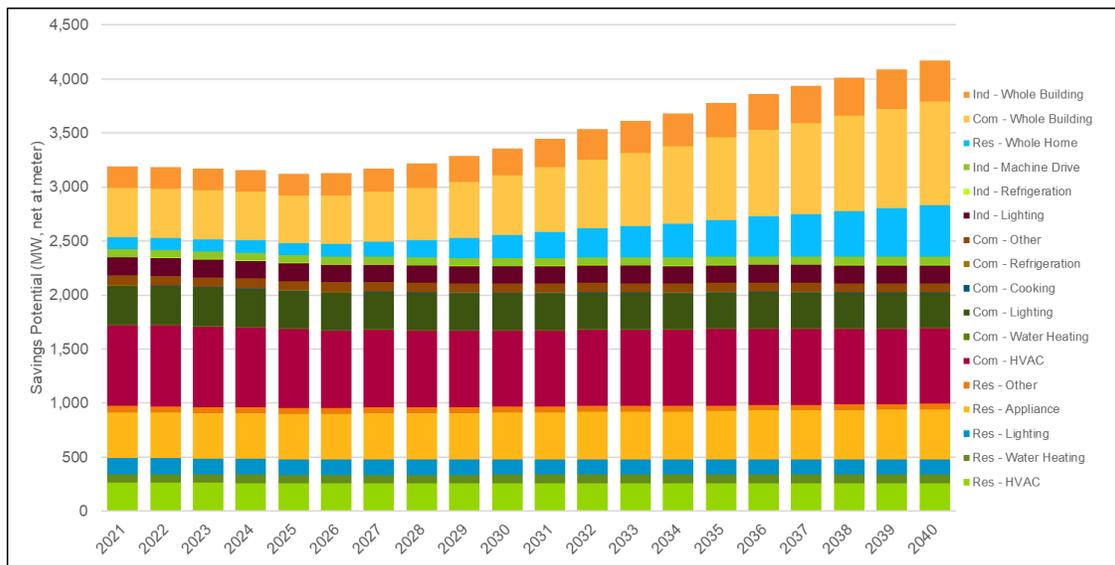


Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 5-9 shows the summer peak demand technical savings potential, net at meter, across all end uses and sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. The dominant end uses are commercial HVAC and commercial whole building, which coincide most with the MEMD peak hours definition.

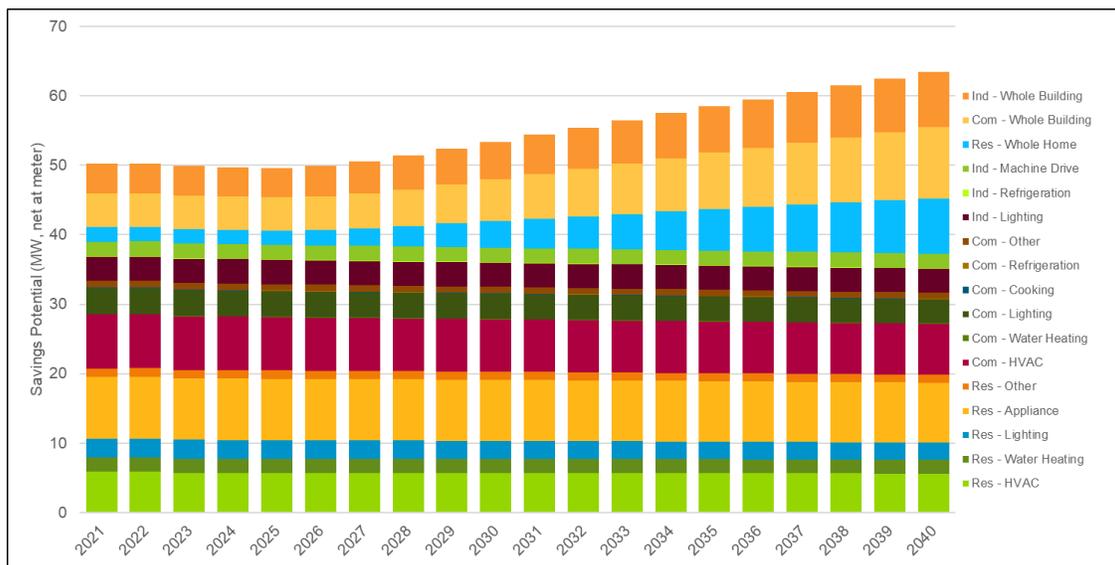
Figure 5-10 shows the summer peak demand technical savings potential, net at meter, across all end uses and sectors in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Residential end uses contribute more to the total peak savings in the Upper Peninsula than the Lower Peninsula due to the higher share of residential customers and load in the Upper Peninsula.

Figure 5-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

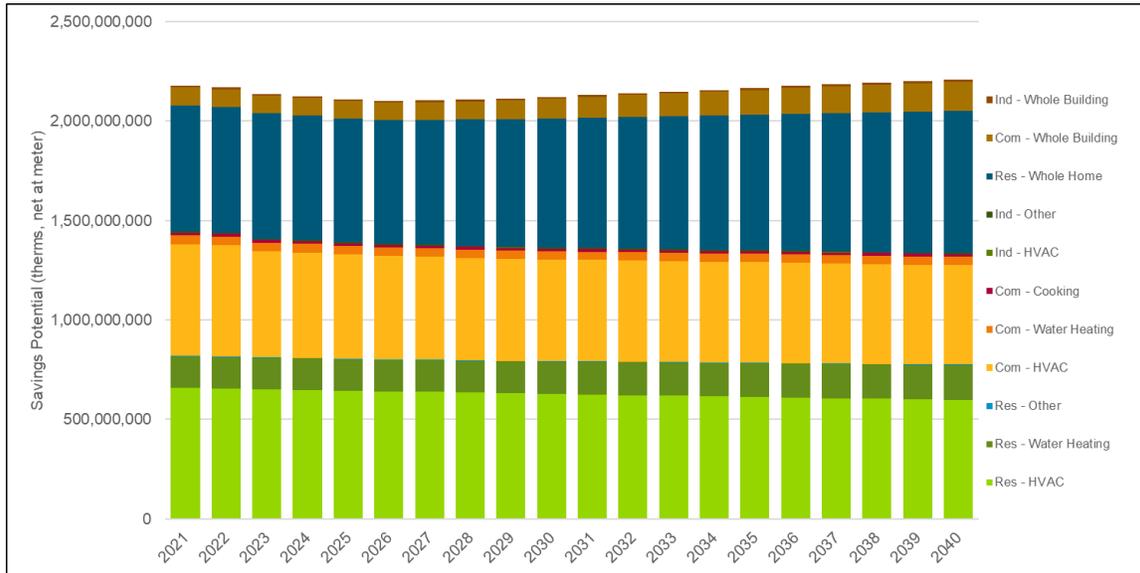
Figure 5-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

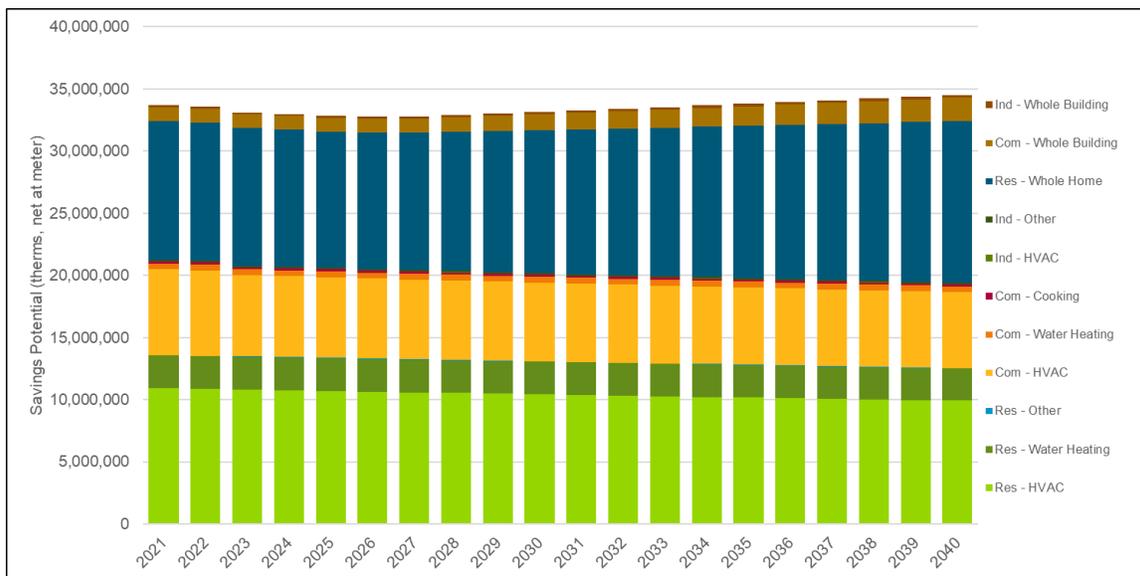
Figure 5-11 and Figure 5-12 show the natural gas technical savings potential across all end uses and sectors in the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. In both cases, weather-sensitive HVAC and whole building/home end uses make up the majority of the gas savings potential. Whole building/home measures contain envelope measures, which are also affected by seasonality.

Figure 5-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 5-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Technical Potential, Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

6. Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results

This section describes the economic savings potential, which is potential that meets a prescribed level of cost-effectiveness, available for the utilities in Michigan. The section begins by explaining Guidehouse’s approach to calculating economic potential, and then presents the results for economic savings potential at different levels of aggregation. Results are shown by sector and end-use category. We developed economic potential using a UCT threshold ratio of 1.0 as the measure screen. For more detail and levels of aggregation of economic potential, see Appendix D.

6.1 Approach to Estimating Economic Potential

Economic potential is a subset of technical potential, using the same assumptions regarding immediate replacement as technical potential, but including only those measures that have passed the benefit-cost test chosen for measure screening—in this case, the UCT test per Michigan protocols. The UCT for each measure is calculated each year and compared against the measure-level UCT ratio screening threshold of 1.0. A measure with a UCT ratio greater than or equal to 1.0 is a measure that provides monetary benefits greater than or equal to its costs. If a measure’s UCT meets or exceeds the threshold, it is included in the economic potential. Measures with UCT ratios less than 1.0 were non-cost-effective and do not appear in the economic potential. Measure level UCT screening does not include administrative costs. Administrative costs only are included at the program bundle and portfolio level.

The UCT test is a benefit-cost metric that measures the net benefits of EWR measures from a program administrator’s viewpoint. The UCT benefit-cost ratio is calculated in the model using Equation 6-1.

Equation 6-1. Benefit-Cost Ratio for Utility Cost Test

$$UCT = \frac{PV(Avoided\ Costs)}{PV(Incentive\ Costs + Admin\ Costs)}$$

Where:

- *PV()* is the present value calculation that discounts cost streams over time using the selected nominal discount rate (6.54% and 7.19% for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively).
- *Avoided Costs* are the monetary benefits resulting from electricity, natural gas, and capacity savings (e.g., avoided costs of infrastructure investments and fuel purchases due to the energy conserved and demand reduced by efficient measures).
- *Incentive Costs* are the utility incentive amounts paid at the measure level to help cover the incremental equipment cost to the customer. This is set to 40% of the technology incremental costs for non-low income customers in the Reference Scenario.
- *Admin Costs* are the administrative costs (including marketing and channel management) incurred by the program administrator(not included in measure level screening).

Guidehouse calculated UCT ratios for each measure based on the present value of benefits and costs (as defined previously) over each measure’s life. Similar to technical potential, only one economic measure (meaning that its UCT ratio meets the threshold) from each competition

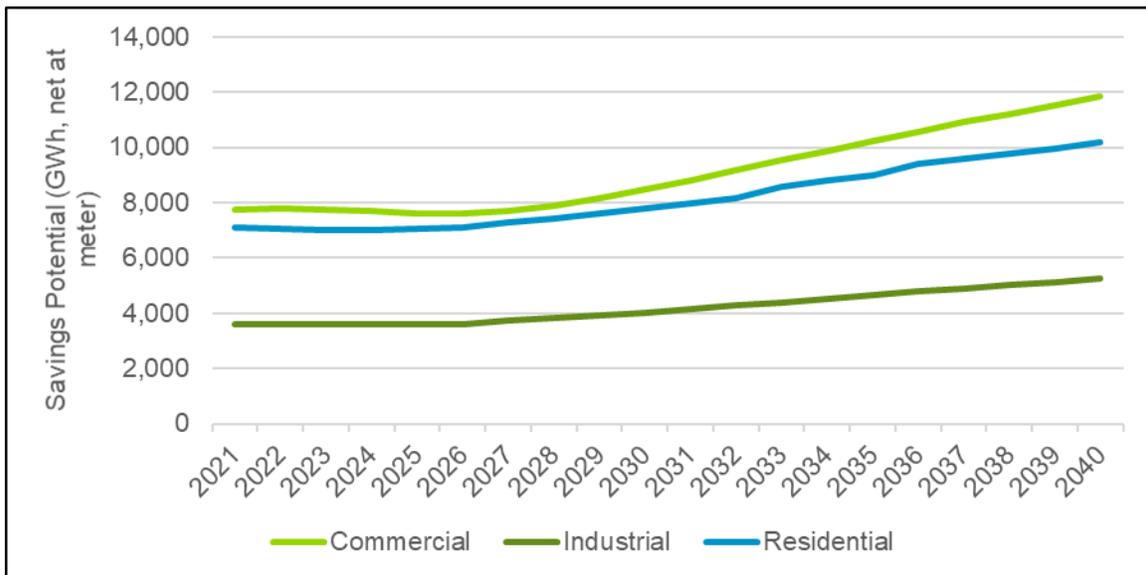
group is included in the summation of economic potential across measures (e.g., at the end-use category, customer segment, sector, service territory, or total level). If a competition group is composed of more than one measure that passes the UCT test, then the economic measure that provides the greatest savings potential for its primary fuel type is included in the summation of economic potential. This approach ensures that double counting is not present in the reported economic potential.

Demand Response incentives and DR program awareness rates from the survey were integrated into the EWR adoption model to account for increased adoption of DR-enabled EWR technologies. The incorporation of these program design inputs results in reduced customer simple paybacks for specific measures with a DR incentive option weighted by the awareness of DR options as determined through Guidehouse primary research. To avoid double counting, only the EWR-specific incentive portion for these measures is included in budget and UCT calculations in the EWR study.

6.2 Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results by Sector

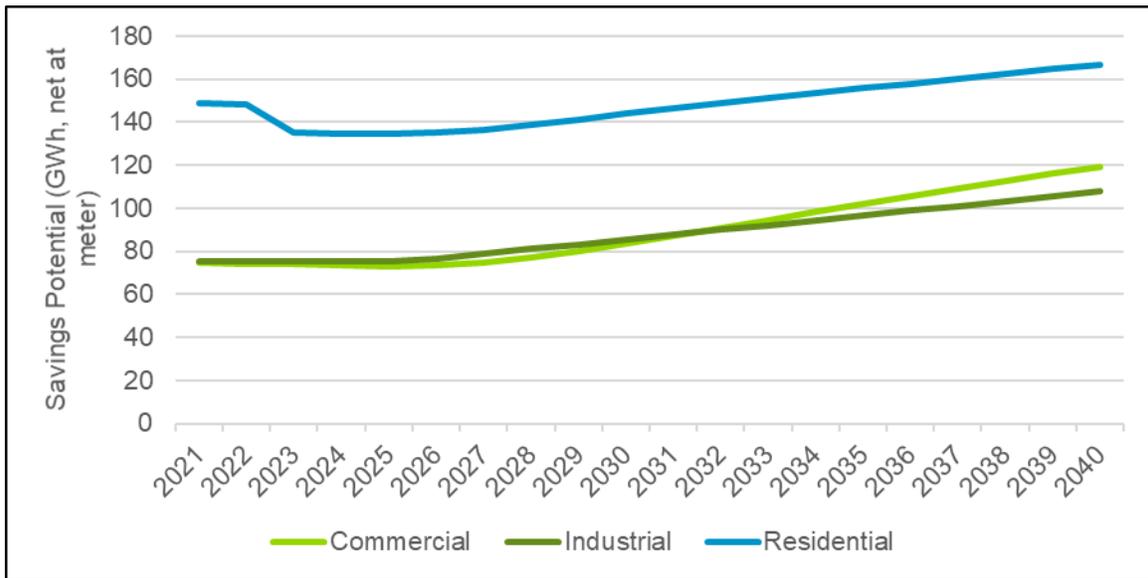
Figure 6-1 and Figure 6-2 show economic electricity savings potential, net at meter, across all sectors in the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. Avoided costs are different for the Lower and Upper Peninsulas. Additionally, these values change over time, and some measures fall in or out of cost-effectiveness over the study period. This is reflected most obviously in the residential sector. For the Lower Peninsula (Figure 6-1), some small stepwise increases can be seen in 2032 and 2035 as measures become cost-effective. Inversely, in the Upper Peninsula (Figure 6-2), some measures initially drop out of cost-effectiveness earlier on before rising back up.

Figure 6-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

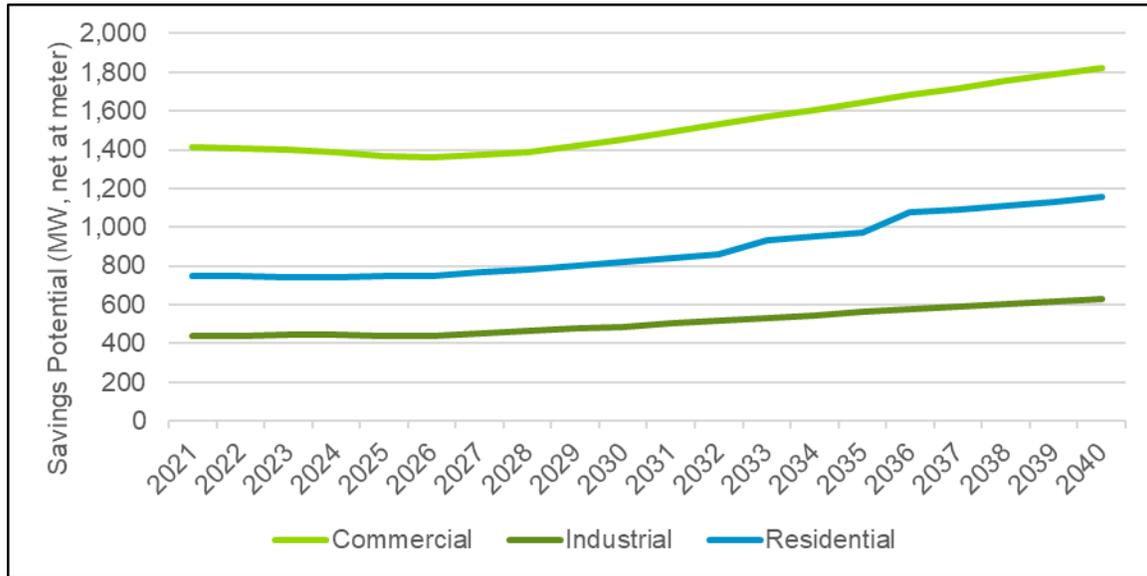
Figure 6-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

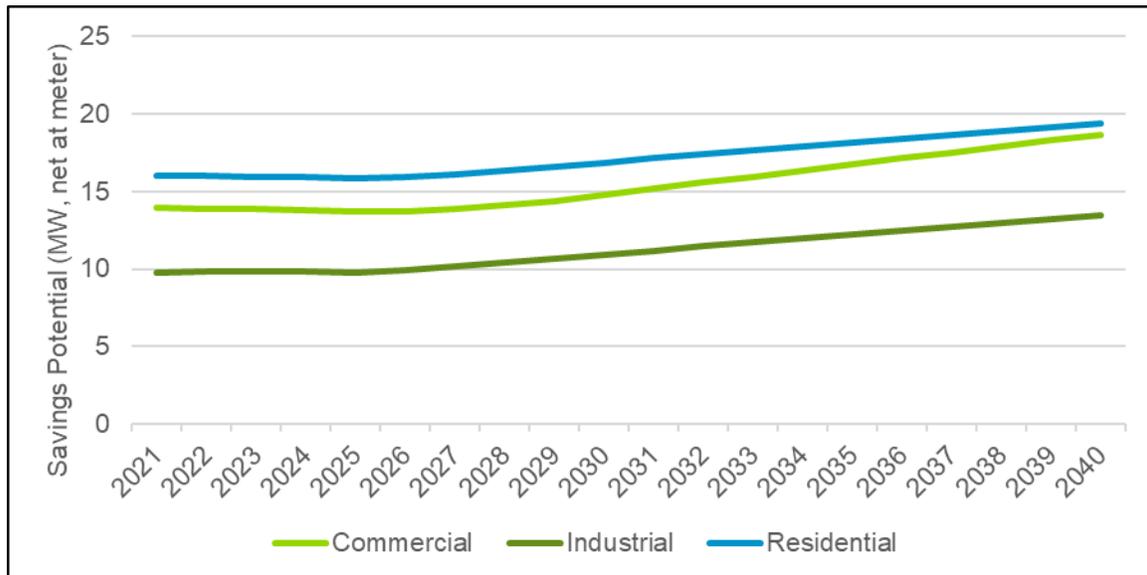
Figure 6-3 and Figure 6-4 show the economic summer peak demand potential, net at meter, in each of the sectors for the Reference Scenario. The Lower Peninsula (Figure 6-3) has the highest peak potential in the commercial sector, while the Upper Peninsula (Figure 6-4) has the most peak demand potential in the residential sector due to the makeup of the customers.

Figure 6-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

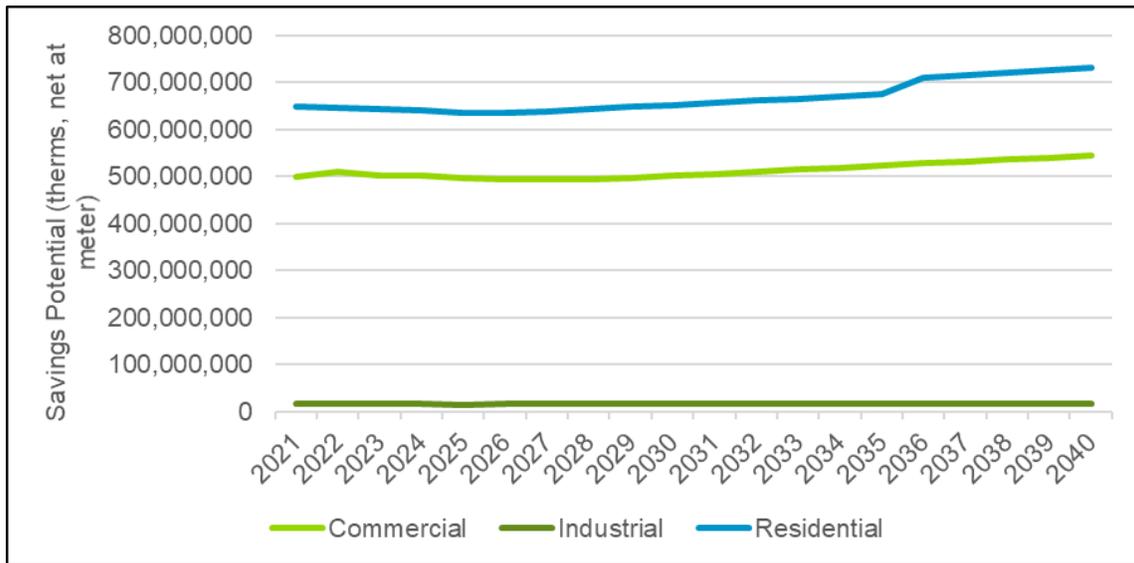
Figure 6-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

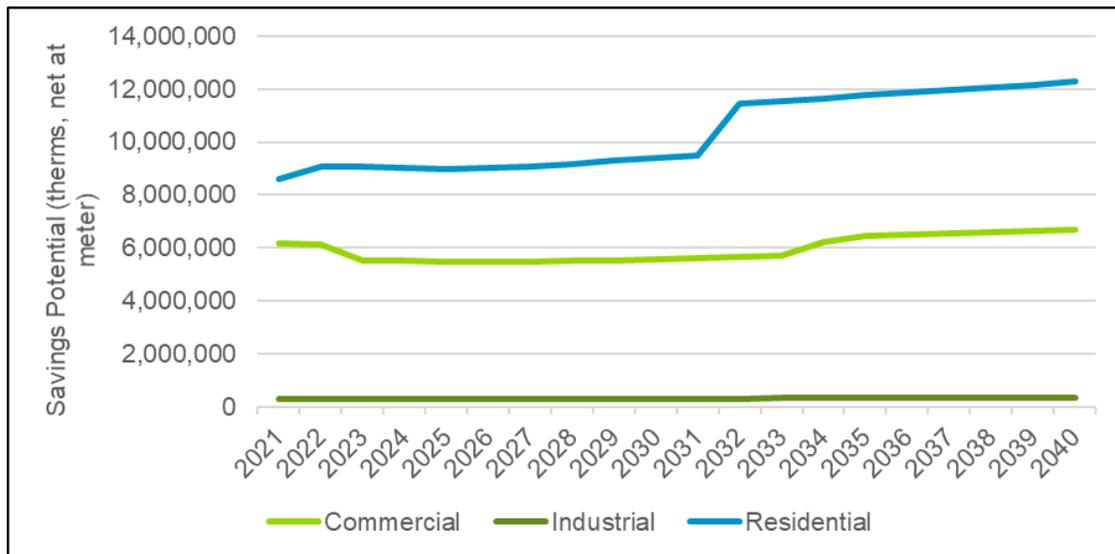
Figure 6-5 and Figure 6-6 show the economic net natural gas potential for the Reference Scenario. Avoided natural gas costs in the Upper Peninsula are lower than the Lower Peninsula. As Figure 6-5 shows, the Lower Peninsula has a residential water heating measure becoming cost-effective in 2026. Figure 6-6 shows the Upper Peninsula with residential thermostats coming into cost-effectiveness in 2032. By contrast, this thermostat measure is cost-effective the entire study period in the Lower Peninsula. Industrial natural gas technical potential is significantly smaller than commercial and residential sector potential due to the relatively small portion of industrial gas sales (~3%). See Appendix D for details on the savings potential for each sector.

Figure 6-5. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 6-6. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



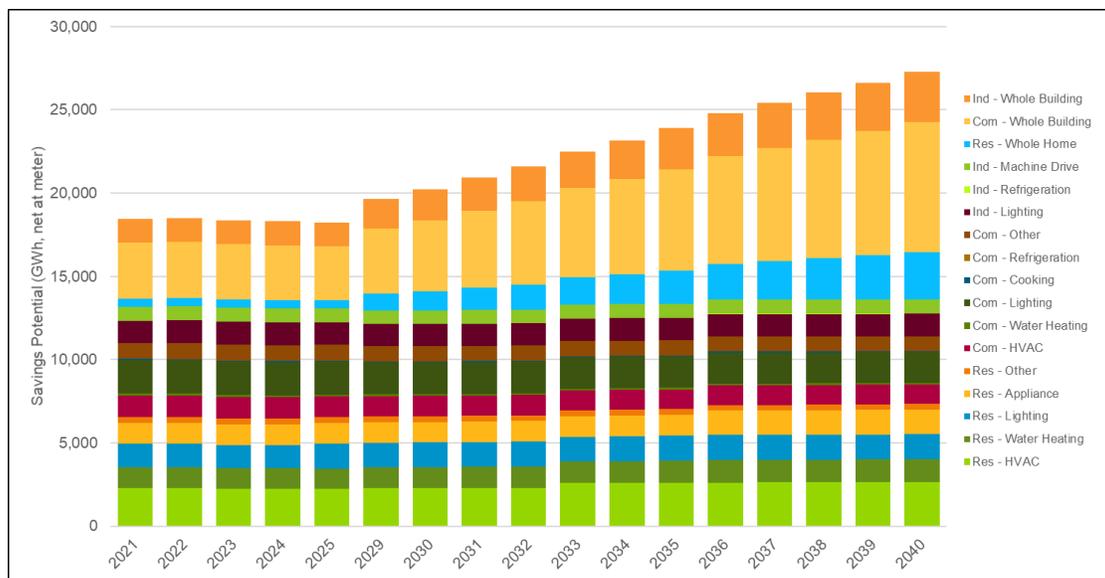
Source: Guidehouse analysis

6.3 Energy Waste Reduction Economic Potential Results by End Use

Figure 6-7 shows the economic electricity potential, net at meter, by end use for all sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Overall, the breakdown of potential is similar to technical potential, except that commercial HVAC and residential appliances have a much lower share of economic potential than technical potential.

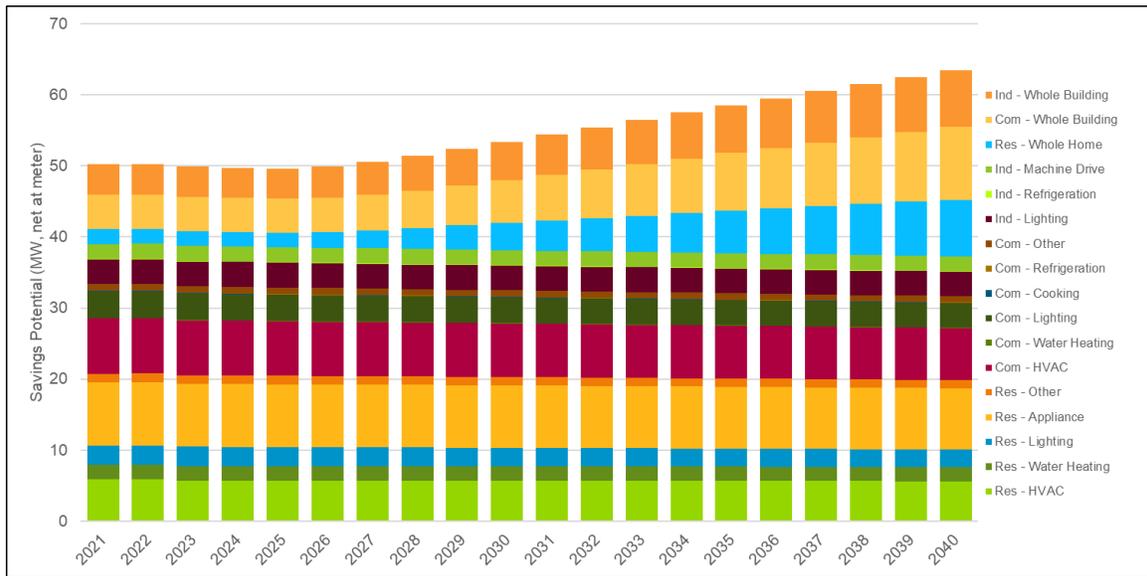
Figure 6-8 shows the economic electricity potential, net at meter, by end use for all sectors in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. As with the Lower Peninsula, the breakdown of potential is similar to technical potential. The largest variances come from residential HVAC, commercial HVAC, and residential appliances, which all have lower shares of economic potential compared to technical potential.

Figure 6-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

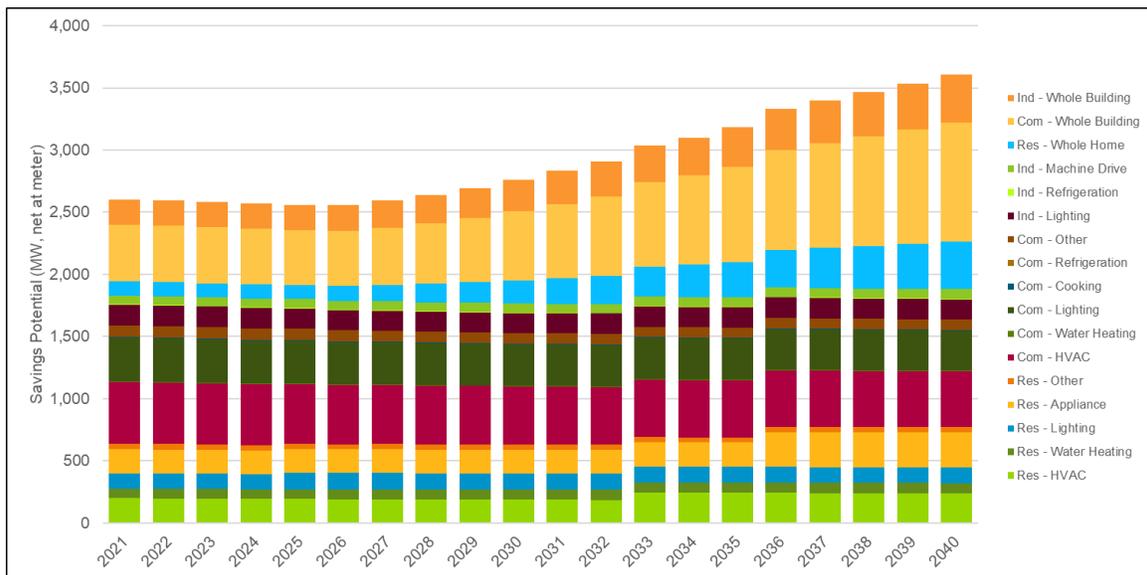
Figure 6-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

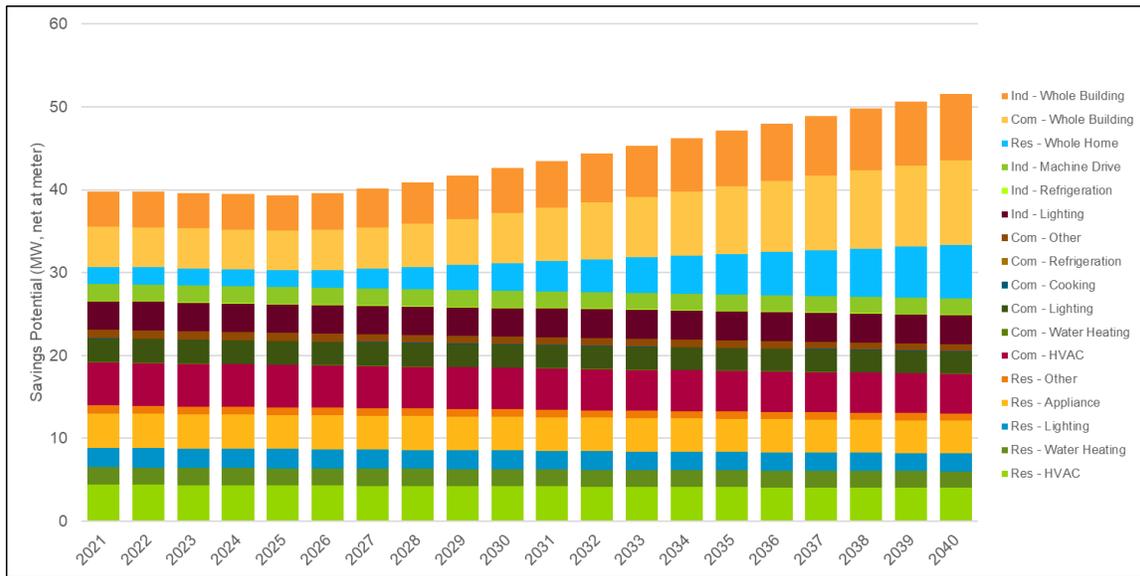
Figure 6-9 and Figure 6-10 show the summer peak demand savings for all sectors and end uses in the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. The demand savings trends compared to technical are the same as the electricity trends detailed previously.

Figure 6-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

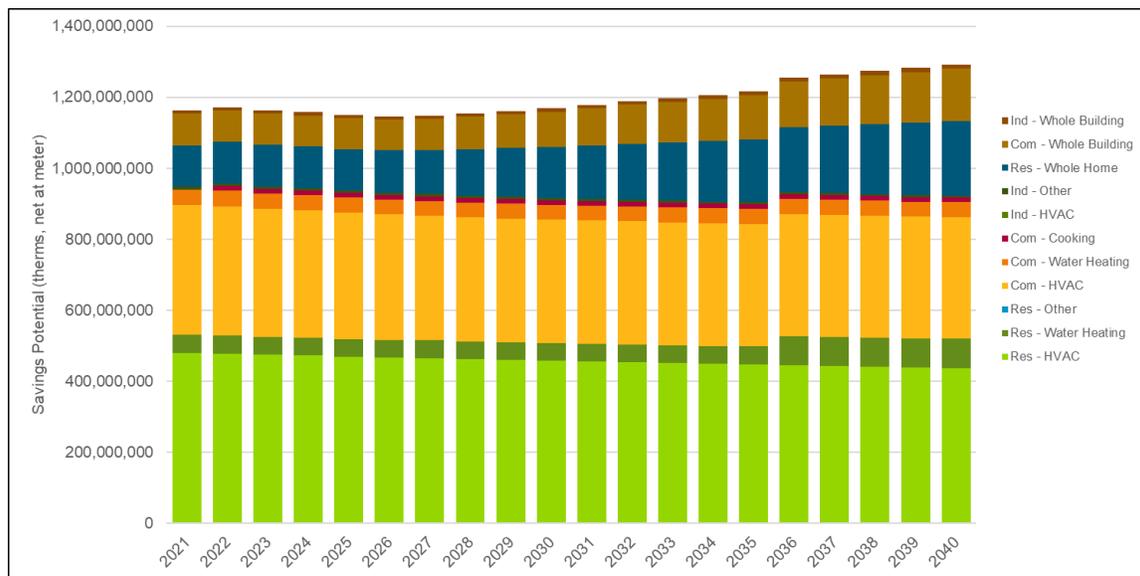
Figure 6-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

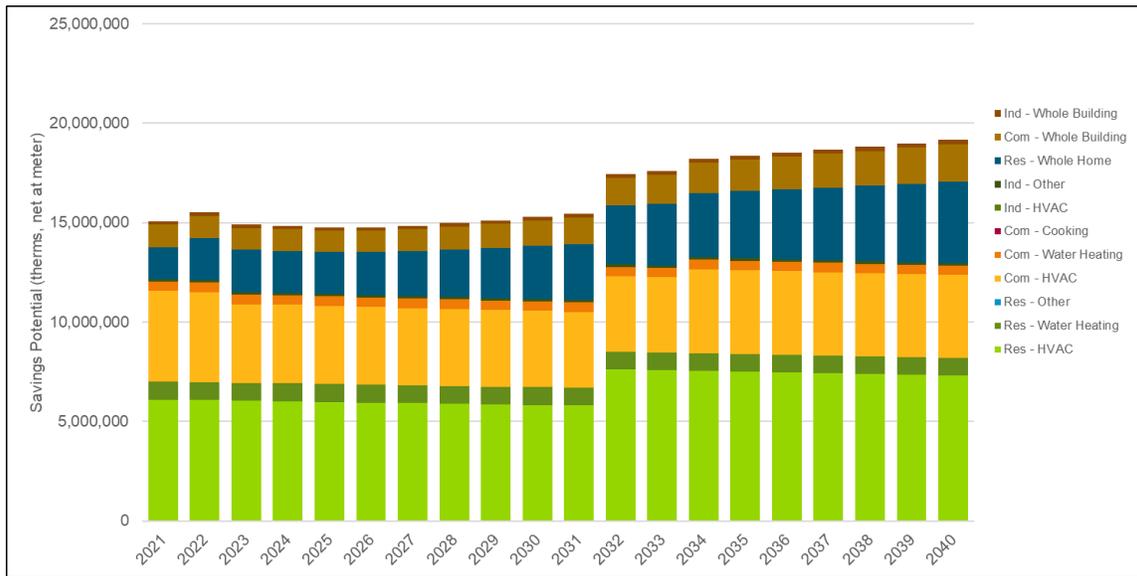
Figure 6-11 shows the economic natural gas potential by end use for all end uses and sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 6-12 shows the economic natural gas potential by end use for all end uses and sectors in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Similar to the natural gas technical potential, the residential sector, specifically HVAC, dominates the savings potential for natural gas in the Lower and Upper Peninsulas.

Figure 6-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 6-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Economic Potential, Natural Gas by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

7. Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Market Potential Approaches

Achievable market potential further considers the likely rate of DSM resource acquisition given factors like the rate of equipment turnover (a function of a measure's lifetime), simulated incentive levels, consumer willingness to adopt efficient technologies, word-of-mouth effects that increase awareness in customers, and the likely rate at which marketing activities can facilitate technology adoption. The adoption of DSM measures can be broken down into the calculation of the equilibrium market share and the calculation of the dynamic approach to equilibrium market share, as discussed in more detail throughout this section.

Achievable potential differs from program potential in that achievable potential does not specifically consider the various delivery mechanisms that can be used by program managers to tailor their approach depending on the specific measure or market. Rather, achievable potential represents a high level assessment of savings that could be achieved over time, factoring in broader assumptions about customer acceptance and adoption rates that are not dependent on a specified program design. Additional effort is typically undertaken by program designers using the directional guidance from a market potential study to develop detailed plans for delivering EWR programs. Achievable potential in this report relies on a UCT measure screen for cost-effectiveness, with the threshold set at a UCT of 0.80 for the majority of measures, intended to reflect Michigan's regulatory practice of screening at the portfolio level. Some measures achieve a UCT ratio between the 0.8 and 1.0 achievable and economic thresholds and are included in achievable potential, but not the economic potential. The total potential attributed to these measures is minimal.

Table 7-1 summarizes the key methodology considerations and decision points informing the analysis in this report, with more detail provided in the report sections noted in the right-hand column of the table. Guidehouse decided on this methodology through discussions with MPSC, and in consideration of best practices and stakeholder feedback, about which approach best serves the objective of the study to understand achievable potential.

Table 7-1. EWR Achievable Potential Methodology Overview

Methodology Parameters	Approach
Benefit-cost test screen	Use the UCT as the primary screen for economic and achievable potential.
Diffusion parameters	Adjust diffusion parameters referencing ranges recommended by industry standard data sources to produce savings that are reasonably aligned with the utilities' DSM sector-level historical achievements.
Budget constraints	Do not apply budget constraints.
Incentive strategy	Set incentive levels at 40% of incremental costs for non-low income segments.
Treatment of administrative costs	Include program-level incentive to administrative cost ratios that scale administrative costs with calculated incentive budget.
NTG	Achievable potential estimates are developed using net savings based on historical program NTG inputs and TRM values.
Reparticipation	Assume 100% of measures reparticipate as an efficient measure at the end of their measure life.
Codes and standards	Use the same assumptions about codes and standards as in technical and economic potential.

7.1 Calculation of Equilibrium Market Share

The equilibrium market share can be thought of as the percentage of individuals choosing to purchase a technology provided those individuals are fully aware of the technology and its relative merits (e.g., the energy- and cost-saving features of the technology). For DSM measures, a key differentiating factor between the base technology and the efficient technology is the energy and cost savings associated with the efficient technology. That additional efficiency often comes at a premium in initial cost. This study calculates an equilibrium market share as a function of the payback time of the efficient technology relative to the baseline technology. In effect, measures with more favorable customer payback periods after incorporating incentives will have higher equilibrium market share, which reflects consumers' economically rational decision-making. While such approaches have limitations, these are directionally reasonable and simple enough to permit estimation of market share for the hundreds of technologies appearing in most potential studies.

To inform this study, Guidehouse fielded primary research to develop equilibrium payback acceptance curves. To develop these curves, we relied on surveys of 591 residential and 470 C&I customers. These surveys presented decision makers with two sets of questions to assess customer willingness to pay for EWR measures: one from a set of low cost measures (e.g., a light bulb, thermostat) and one from a set of high cost measures (e.g., insulation, boiler). Guidehouse fitted generalized logit models to customer willingness to pay survey results by technology cost bin and segment to develop the set of curves, which we used in this study. The resulting willingness to pay curves are used as starting points for achievable potential calibration described in Appendix C. The willingness to pay curves by territory, segment, and cost level used in the potential model are show in Appendix D.

Because the payback period of a technology can change over time (as technology or energy costs change over time), the equilibrium market share can also change over time. The

equilibrium market share is recalculated for every year of the study period to ensure the dynamics of technology adoption take this effect into consideration. As such, equilibrium market share is a bit of an oversimplification and a misnomer, as it can itself change over time and is never truly in equilibrium, but it is used nonetheless to facilitate understanding of the approach.

7.2 Calculation of the Approach to Equilibrium Market Share

Two approaches are used for calculating the approach to equilibrium market share: one for technologies being modeled as retrofit (RET) measures, and one for technologies simulated as replace-on-burnout (ROB) or new construction (NEW) measures.²⁴ *Michigan 2021-2040 Potential Study Modeling Methodology* (see Appendix C) discusses the approach to equilibrium market share in more detail.

7.3 Behavioral Measures

Behavior measures typically impose little-to-no direct costs to the participant,²⁵ and their rate of adoption is highly dependent on the marketing and incentive efforts taken by program administrators. Given these unique characteristics of behavior measures, the payback acceptance curves and technology diffusion models have limited applicability to these types of measures. As such, this study models the adoption of behavior measures in terms of an equilibrium saturation level relative to economic potential and a given amount of time to reach that equilibrium state. Behavioral measure equilibrium saturation levels were derived from Guidehouse's discussions with the MPSC and calibrated to about 20%-25% of residential sector electricity and natural gas achievable potential.

7.4 Energy Waste Reduction Investment Strategy

Achievable potential is viewed without imposing any explicit budget constraints on the simulated results. The implication of this decision is that achievable potential is only constrained by stock turnover, customer willingness to adopt efficient measures, and calibration to historical savings levels. Without future budget constraints, the program administrator spending falls out naturally from the input assumptions for per-unit incentives and program administrative cost, without tying spending to a given budget level. In this study, the per-unit incentive and administrative spending levels are fixed at the same levels (in real dollars, compared with nominal dollars) over the study horizon. Therefore, changes in spending (in real dollars) only reflect a changing mix and magnitude of savings among measures.

7.5 Energy Waste Reduction Incentive Strategy

Per MPSC guidance, this study sets measure incentives at 40% of incremental cost for non-low income customer segments for the Reference Scenario. Incentive levels are varied for the Aggressive Scenario, as described in Section 8.1.

²⁴ Each of these approaches can be better understood by visiting Guidehouse's technology diffusion simulator, available at: <http://forio.com/simulate/navigantsimulations/technology-diffusion-simulation>.

²⁵ Participants may incur indirect costs through implementation of adjustments to typical operations in response to energy information feedback (e.g., through upgrading a water heater). However, estimating these indirect costs requires additional data on the actions taken by the participant beyond participating in the behavioral program and is beyond the scope of this analysis.

7.6 Reparticipation

The model assumes that 100% of program participants re-adopt energy efficient measures after the end of the efficient measure's expected useful lifetimes. This implies that efficient measures generally do not revert to a minimum code or lower efficiency level. As such, the model's cost accounting incurs an incentive cost on the initial conversion of a minimum code or lower efficiency measure to an efficient measure, but it does not incur incentive costs when replacing incumbent equipment that was already updated to efficient equipment during the study horizon. Incremental savings are counted only for new program participants, and these savings are summed up year-over-year to represent cumulative potential.

Behavior measures, such as home energy reports, are an exception to this approach. When a behavior measure is re-adopted at the end of its expected useful lifetime, the incentives provided for those measures are added to total program administrator spending. The rationale is that similar savings opportunities provided by behavior measures are only available with ongoing support or administration from the program administrator. Because ongoing program administrator support is required to achieve behavior measure savings, the incentives provided to repeat adopters are incurred multiple times throughout the study horizon.

7.7 Energy Waste Reduction Model Calibration

Any model simulating future product adoption faces challenges with calibration because there is no future world against which one can compare simulated results to actual results. Engineering models can often be calibrated to a higher degree of accuracy because simulated performance can be compared directly with performance of actual hardware. DSM potential models do not have this luxury. Guidehouse had to rely on other techniques to provide recipient of the model results with a level of comfort that simulated results are reasonable. For this study, we took several steps to ensure that model results were reasonable, including:

- Identifying the subset of potential measures that were included in historical Michigan utilities' program offerings to have a basis for comparison with historical program achievements.
- Ensuring sector-level savings magnitudes in the early years align reasonably with current utility annual achievements and plans. Sector calibration targets were developed through consultation with the MPSC and stakeholder feedback to set an estimated percentage of sales reduction in 2021.
- Ensuring similar trends and magnitudes between the utilities' historical sector- and end use-level savings and simulated sector- and end use-level savings from the measure subset in the model's base year. 2019 historical achievements were used in the calibration refinement process because these results represent the most recent available data at this level of granularity. Separate estimates were developed for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula.
- Studying draft results with stakeholders to identify trends, high impact measure mixes, and savings trajectories for review at a more granular level than the sector and end-use calibration. This review resulted in significant assumption updates to high impact measures including residential screw-based lighting and C&I custom.

Before making comparisons of model results to historical achievements, it was first necessary to identify the potential measures included in the utilities' historical program offerings. The

simulated savings from this subset of potential measures became the basis for comparing modeled savings to historical savings during the calibration process. Although the team calibrated to historical results for this subset of measures, the model's results for total achievable potential may differ from the utilities' historically achieved program savings. This situation is due to the iterative process for achievable potential review and addition of new measures and competition groups to the portfolio. The subset measure calibration step is an important starting point for calibration; this step is built to account for the differences in measure mix between the potential study and historical DSM programs. Guidehouse and the MPSC designed a detailed measure list of the top 110 measures, which account for the vast majority of cost-effective savings. To account for the other measures, Guidehouse created measure buckets by sector and end use based on our other previously completed studies as described in Section 4.1.

To align as close as possible with the utilities' historical savings, we adjusted technology diffusion coefficients and payback acceptance curves. Calibration required an iterative process of modifying the aforementioned parameters until all goals of calibration were reasonably satisfied. For example, the marketing effectiveness parameters are the key lever for calibrating the magnitude of historical savings for each sector and end-use combination, the word-of-mouth parameter strongly influences the rate of adoption and savings growth over time, and the measure-level payback acceptance curves allow for detailed calibration of high impact measures with significant historical data to support granular review. Guidehouse varied these diffusion parameters within commonly observed ranges until simulated savings were trending reasonably compared with historical sector-level savings.

To summarize, the calibration process ensures that the potential analysis is grounded against real-world data considering the many factors that determine likely adoption of DSM measures, including economic and non-economic factors.

8. Energy Waste Reduction Scenario Configuration Approach

The Reference Scenario was developed through the calibration process, as detailed in Section 7.7. Two alternative scenarios—the Aggressive Scenario and the Carbon Price Scenario—were developed through adjustments to incentive levels, administrative burdens, marketing effects, and avoided costs.

8.1 Scenario Configuration

Guidehouse developed two alternative achievable scenarios and seven sensitivity cases relative to the Reference Scenario.

Differences between the Reference Scenario and the two alternative scenarios are as follows. All other scenario assumptions are held constant.

- **Aggressive Scenario**
 - Analyzed measure incentive levels to determine the 1.0 UCT tipping point. Developed measure-level incentive estimates based on these results and tweaked where necessary to ensure program-level cost-effectiveness.
 - This adjustment models a more optimized incentive strategy that results in higher spending and reduced alignment with detailed calibration, while maintaining a cost-effective program UCT.
 - Increased marketing factors above calibrated values for specific end use and sector combinations.
 - This adjustment estimates an increase in marketing effectiveness and implementation of program design enhancements, while not increasing the relative administrative cost burden of programs.
- **Carbon Price Scenario**
 - Increased electricity (\$/MWh) and natural gas (\$/therm) avoided costs by 50% in 2021, escalating with a 2.5% multiplier growth until a 100% increase was met.
 - This adjustment acknowledges regulatory uncertainty around carbon price legislation with a high level adder, ramping up through time as probability of regulatory action increases.

9. Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results

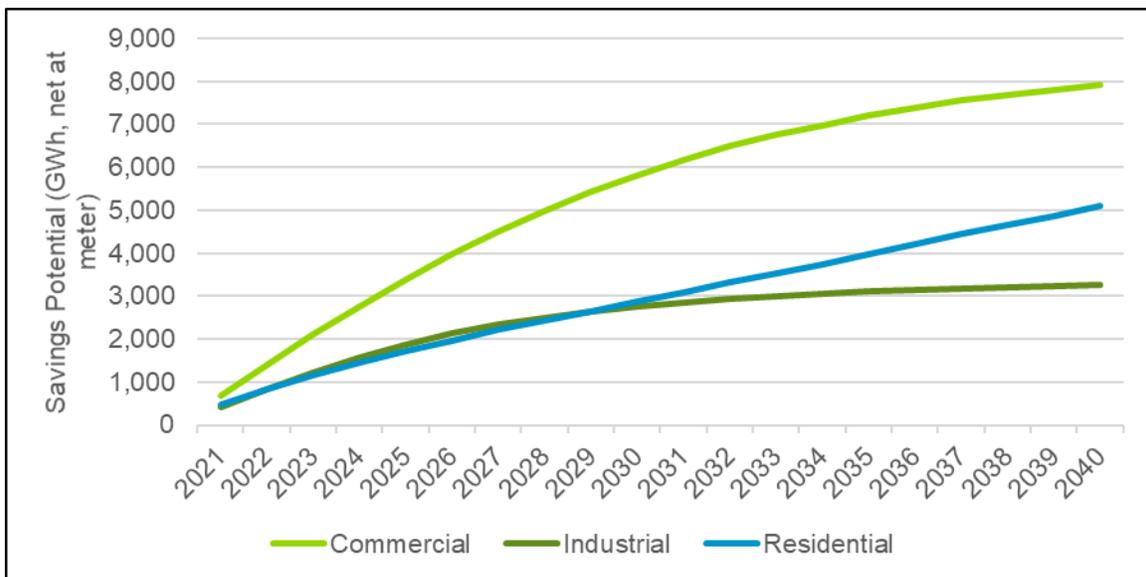
This section provides the achievable potential results calculated by the model at varying levels of aggregation, using the UCT benefit-cost test as a screen set to 0.80 for most measures, with the exception of the end use bucket measures and unidentified future technologies which bypass the UCT requirement, but are calibrated to account for technologies that may not produce economic savings. The UCT threshold of 0.80 is used to reflect Michigan’s regulatory requirement to achieve at least a 1.0 benefit-cost ratio at the portfolio level. As a result, some measures achieve a UCT ratio between 0.8 and 1.0 (which is used as the minimum threshold for economic potential) and are included in the achievable potential but are not included in the economic potential. The total potential attributed to these measures is small. At the meter net savings results are shown by sector, end-use category, and by highest impact measures. For more detail and levels of aggregation of achievable potential, including summaries for the Aggressive and Carbon Price Scenarios, see Appendix D.

9.1 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results by Sector

Figure 9-1 shows the cumulative annual electricity achievable savings potential, net at meter, for all sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. The commercial sector makes up the largest portion of achievable savings of all the sectors, though it begins to flatten by the end of the study period. The residential potential remains steady throughout, while industrial savings flattens relatively quickly.

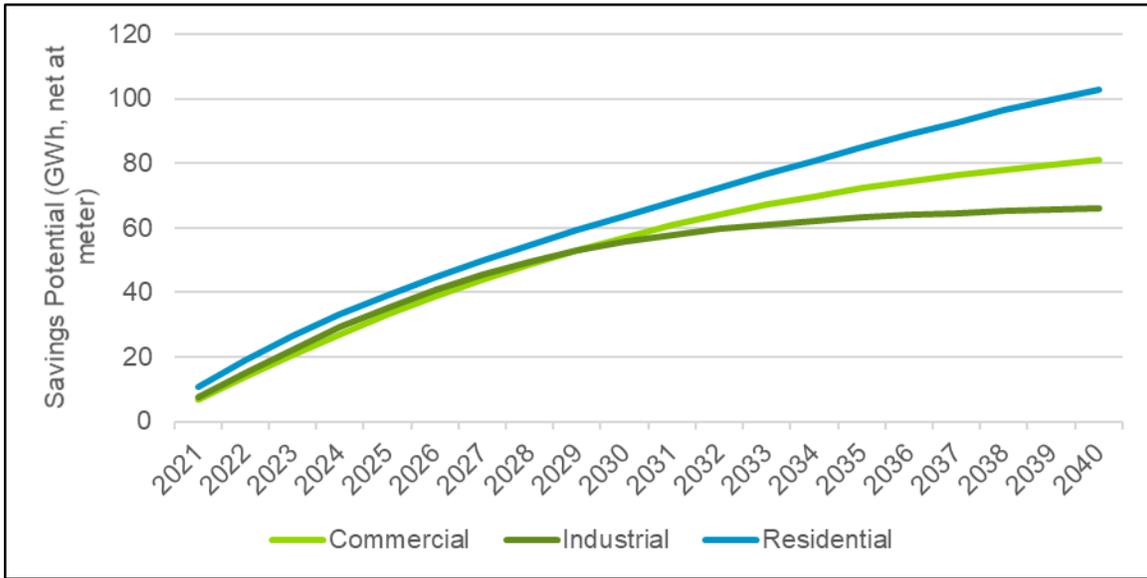
Figure 9-2 shows the cumulative annual electricity achievable savings potential, net at meter, for all sectors in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Due to the different make up of customer stocks in the Upper Peninsula, the residential sector makes up the largest percentage of the Upper Peninsula potential.

Figure 9-1. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

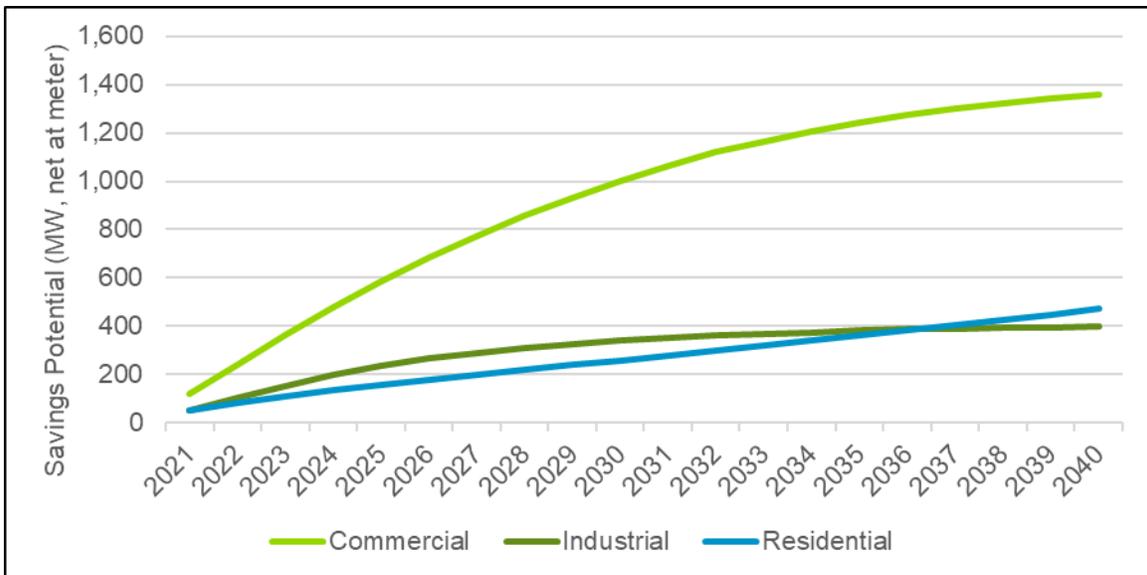
Figure 9-2. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

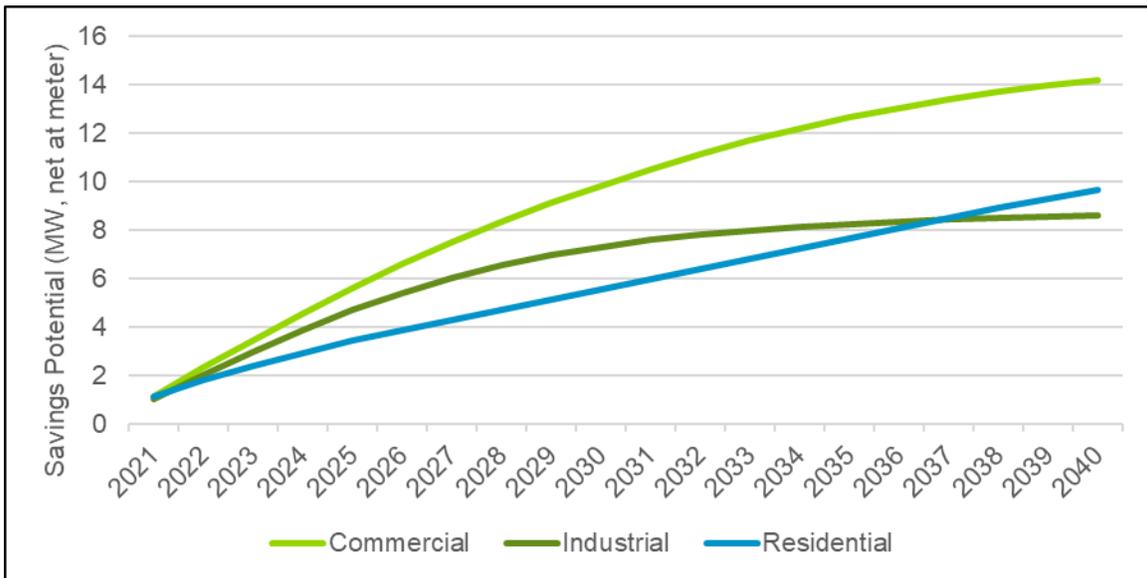
Figure 9-3 shows the cumulative summer peak demand achievable potential, net at meter, by scenario for all sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-4 shows the cumulative summer peak demand achievable potential, net at meter, by scenario for all sectors in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. For peak demand, in both the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, commercial makes up the largest percentage of savings due to commercial’s high coincidence with system peaks.

Figure 9-3. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

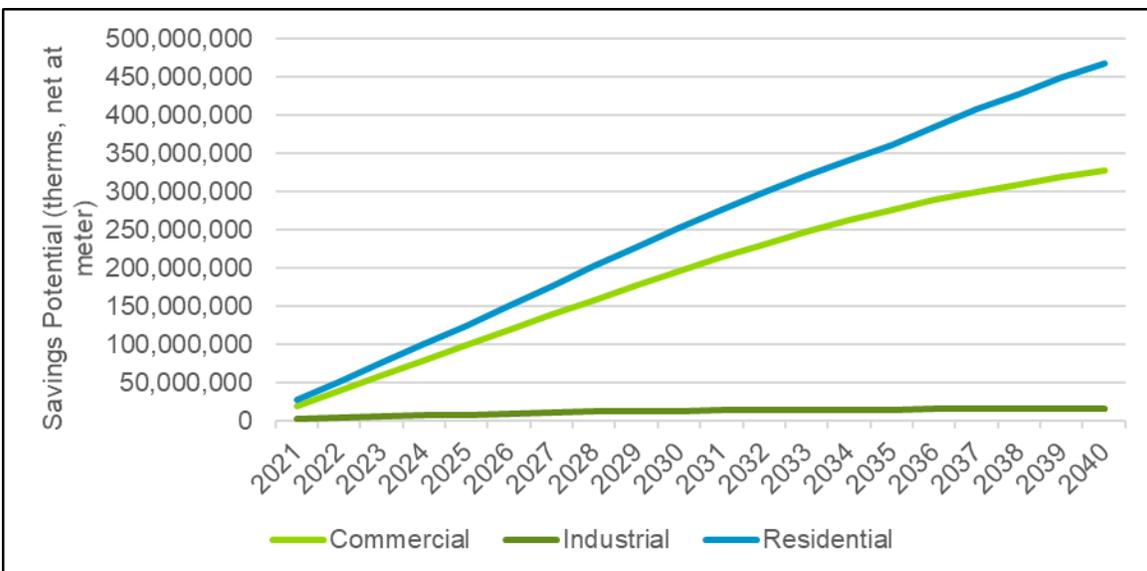
Figure 9-4. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

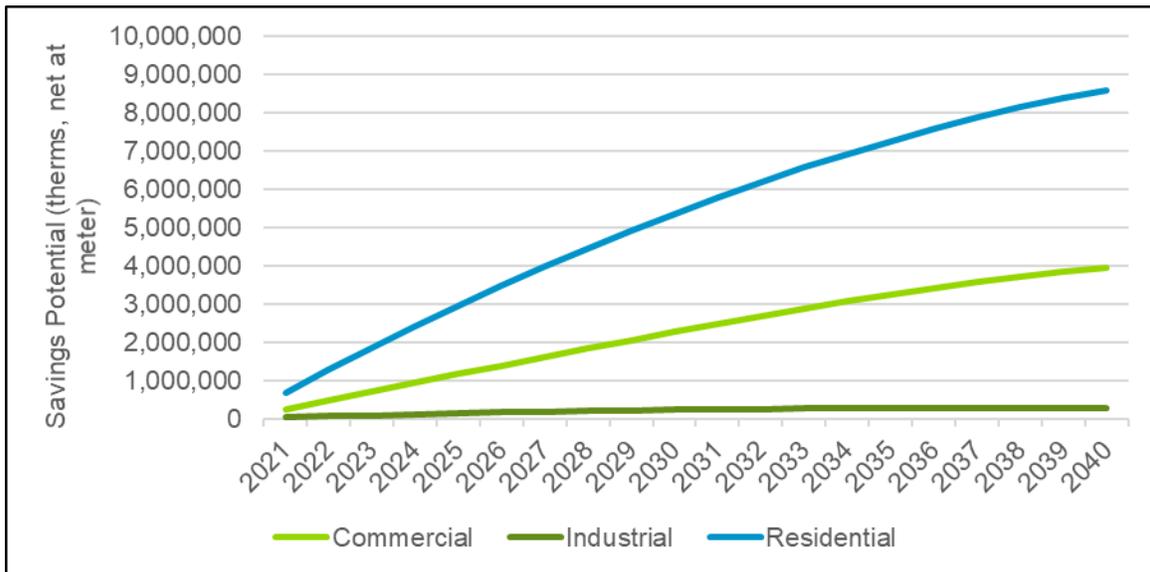
Figure 9-5 shows the reference case cumulative natural gas achievable potential, net at meter, by scenario for all sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-6 shows the cumulative natural gas achievable potential, net at meter, by scenario for all sectors in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Residential gas energy savings makes up the highest percentage of savings for both peninsulas due to the high saturation of natural gas in residential homes.

Figure 9-5. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 9-6. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Demand Savings by Sector, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)

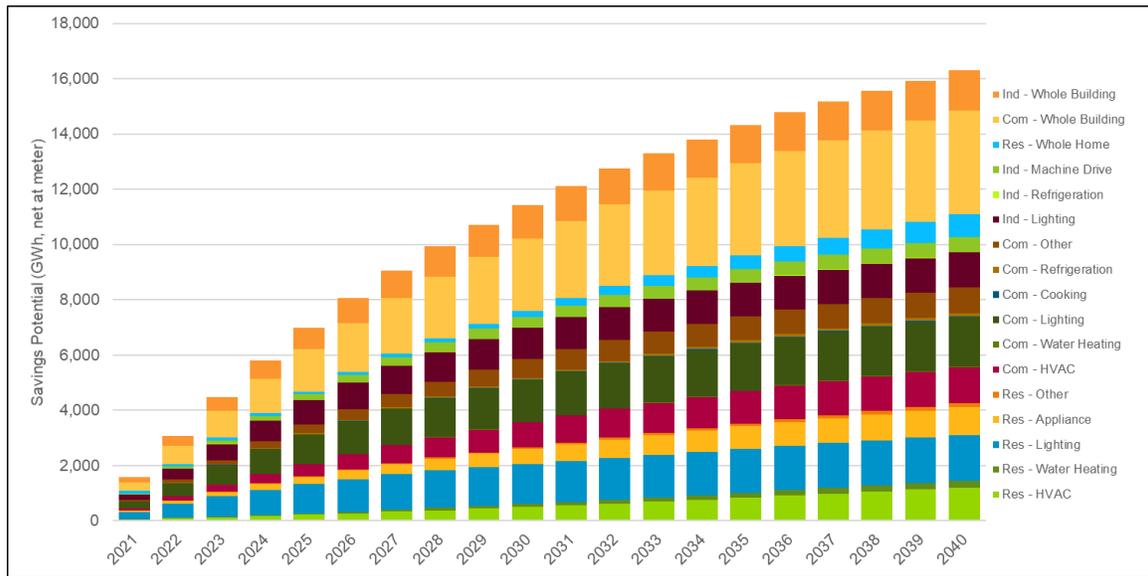


Source: Guidehouse analysis

9.2 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Results by End Use

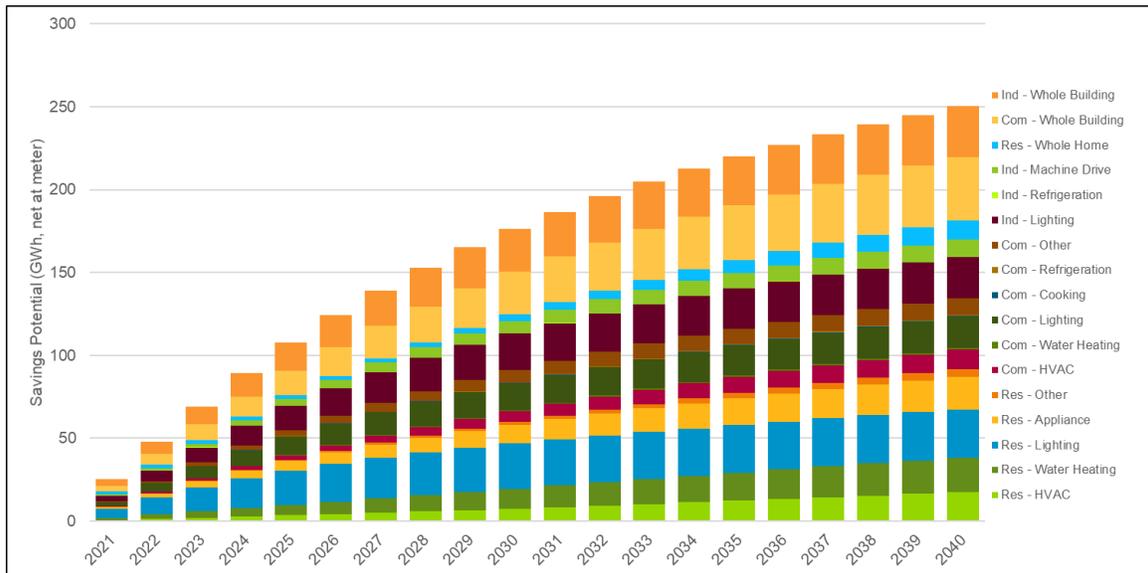
Figure 9-7 shows the incremental annual electricity achievable potential, net at meter, across end uses in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-8 shows the incremental annual electricity achievable potential, net at meter, across end uses in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. In the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, lighting and custom (within the whole building end uses) dominate the early years' potential. However, by the later years, lighting remains relatively flat, indicating it has saturated out and other end uses, such as HVAC and whole building/home, become much larger portions of the overall savings potential.

Figure 9-7. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

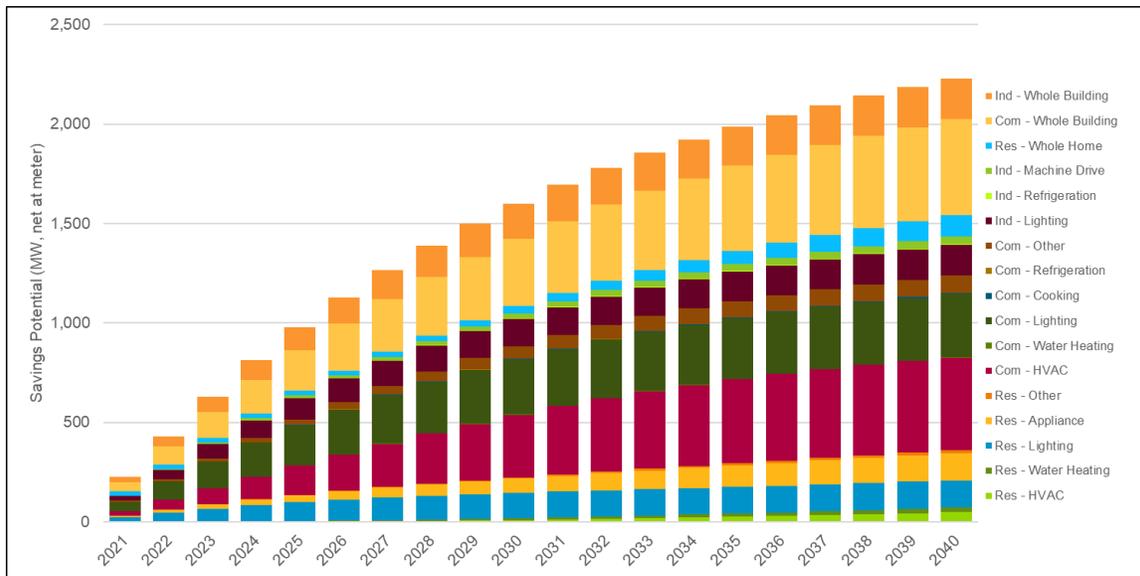
Figure 9-8. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

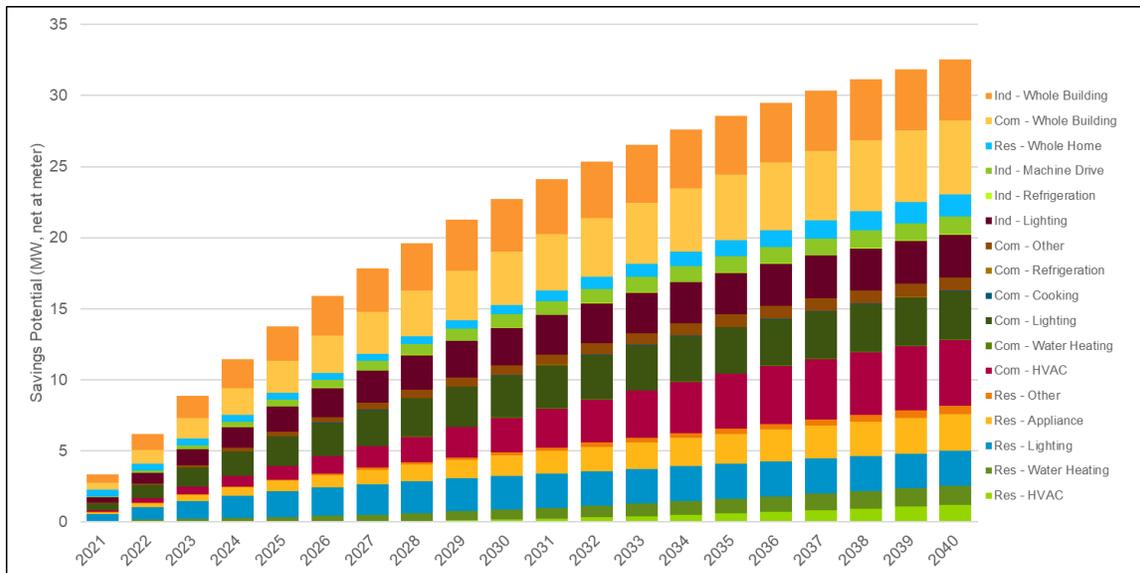
Figure 9-9 shows the cumulative summer peak demand achievable potential, net at meter, across end uses in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-10 shows the cumulative summer peak demand achievable potential, net at meter, across end uses in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. In both figures, the dominant end uses are commercial HVAC, commercial lighting, and commercial whole building, all of which have a high peak coincidence.

Figure 9-9. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

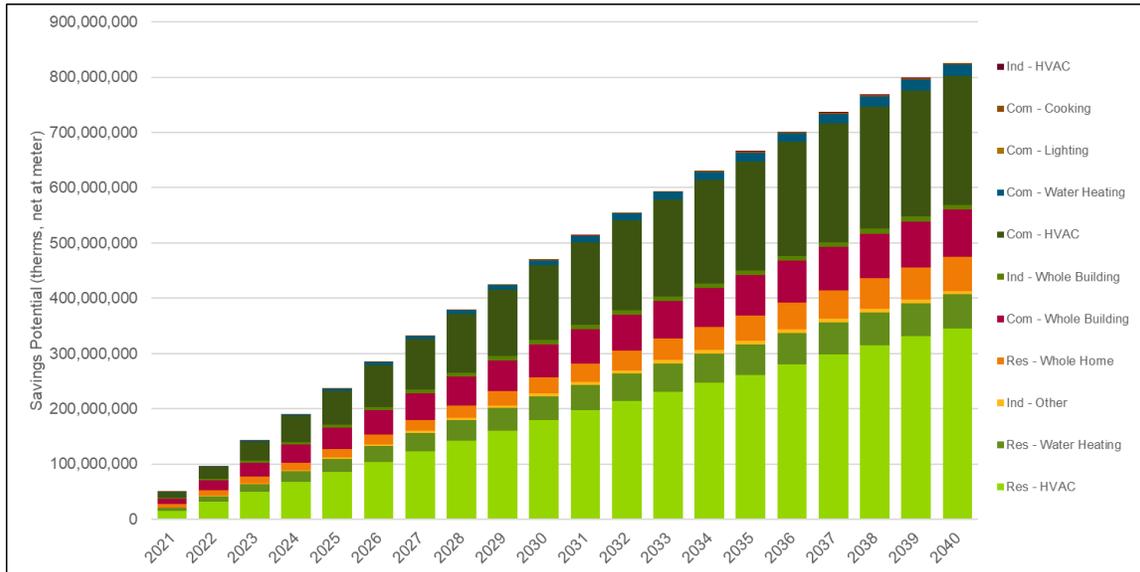
Figure 9-10. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

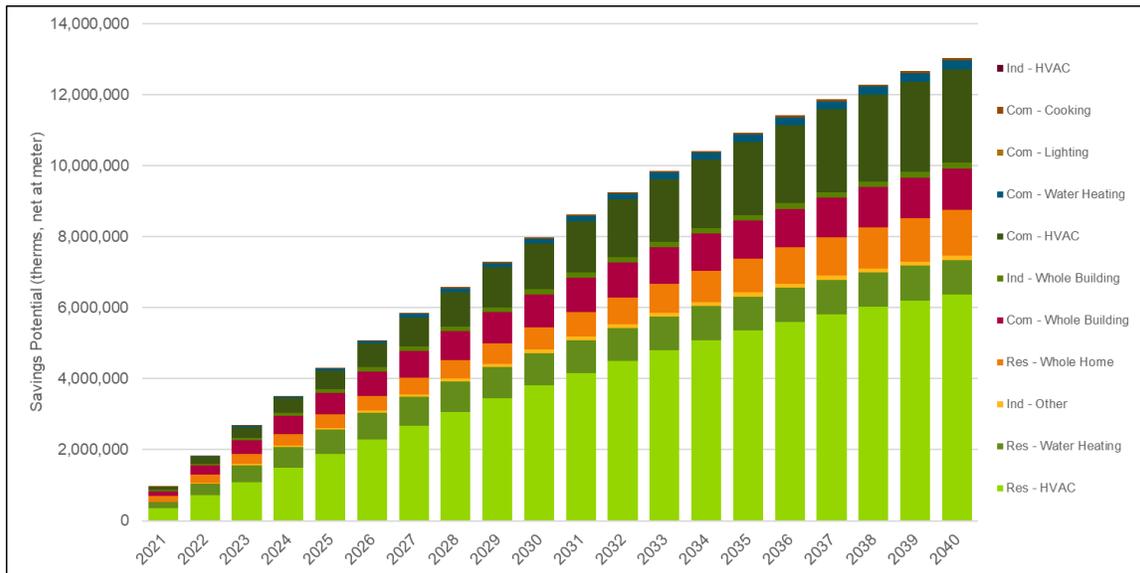
Figure 9-11 shows the incremental natural gas net achievable potential across end uses in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-12 shows the incremental natural gas net achievable potential across end uses in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. The dominant end uses are residential HVAC, commercial HVAC, and commercial whole building.

Figure 9-11. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 9-12. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by End Use, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)

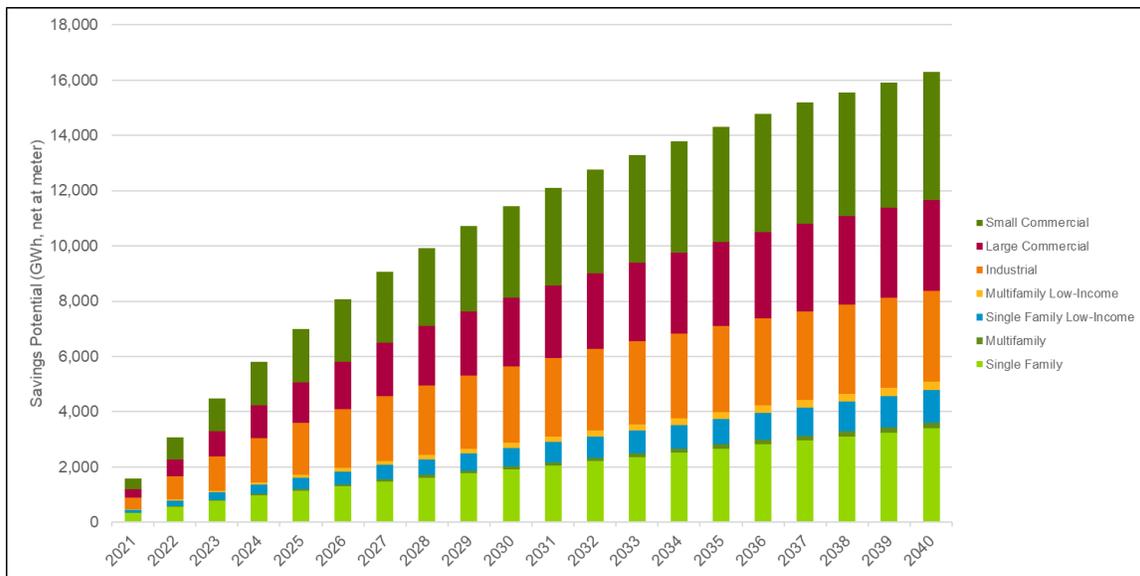


Source: Guidehouse analysis

9.3 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Potential Results by Customer Segment

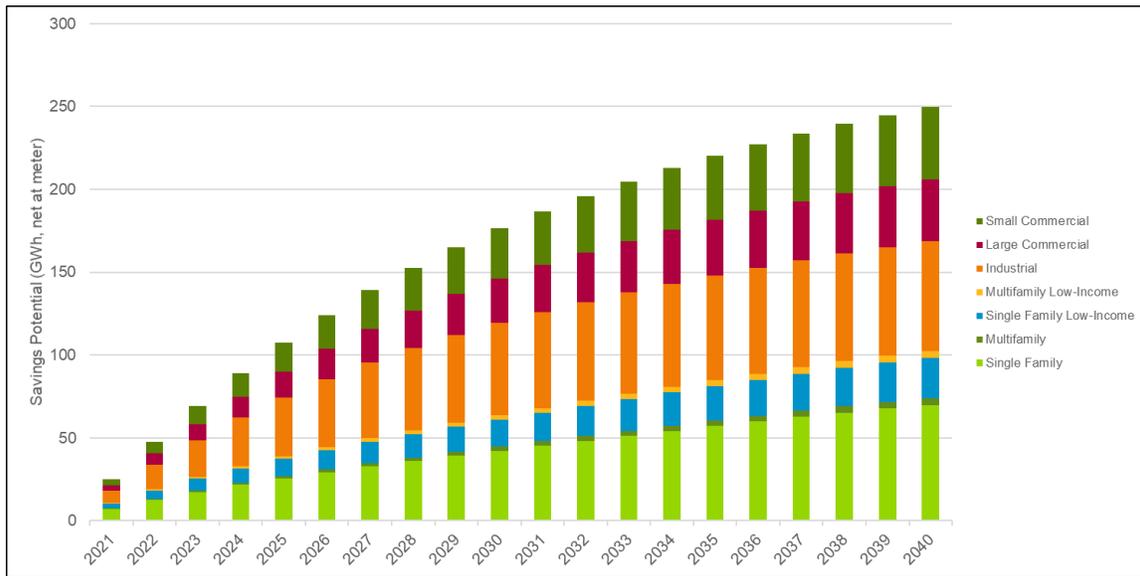
Figure 9-13 shows the cumulative electricity achievable potential, net at meter, across customer segments in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-14 shows the cumulative electricity achievable potential, net at meter, across customer segments in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Small commercial represents the highest savings potential segment in the Lower Peninsula, while industrial represents the highest savings potential segment in the Upper Peninsula. In both peninsulas, multifamily and multifamily – low income represents the lowest portion of savings. Additional detail and tabular data for customer segment-level results are provided in Appendix D.

Figure 9-13. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

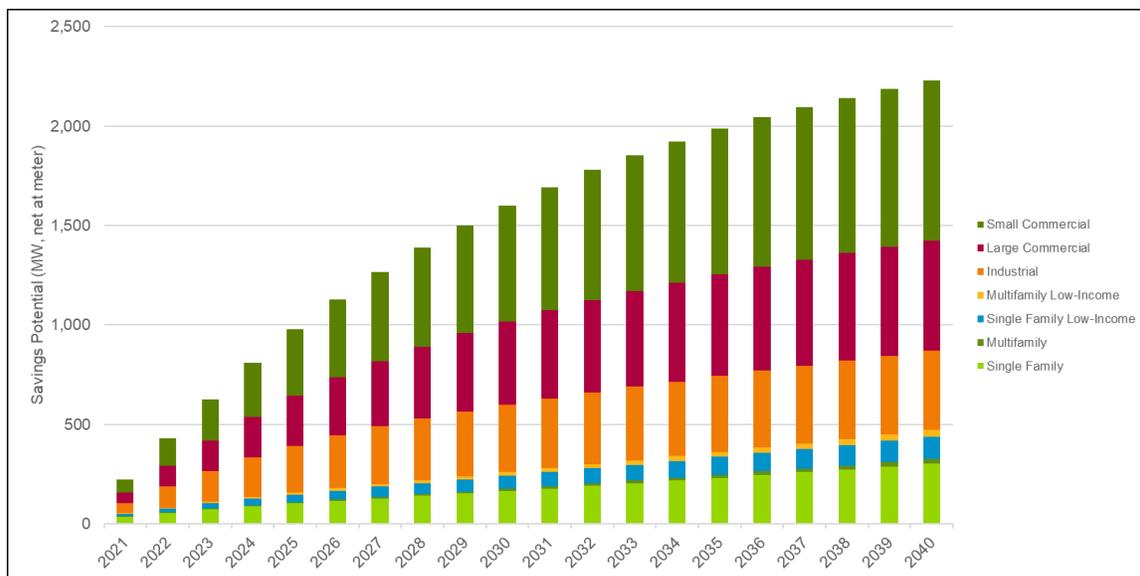
Figure 9-14. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Electricity Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

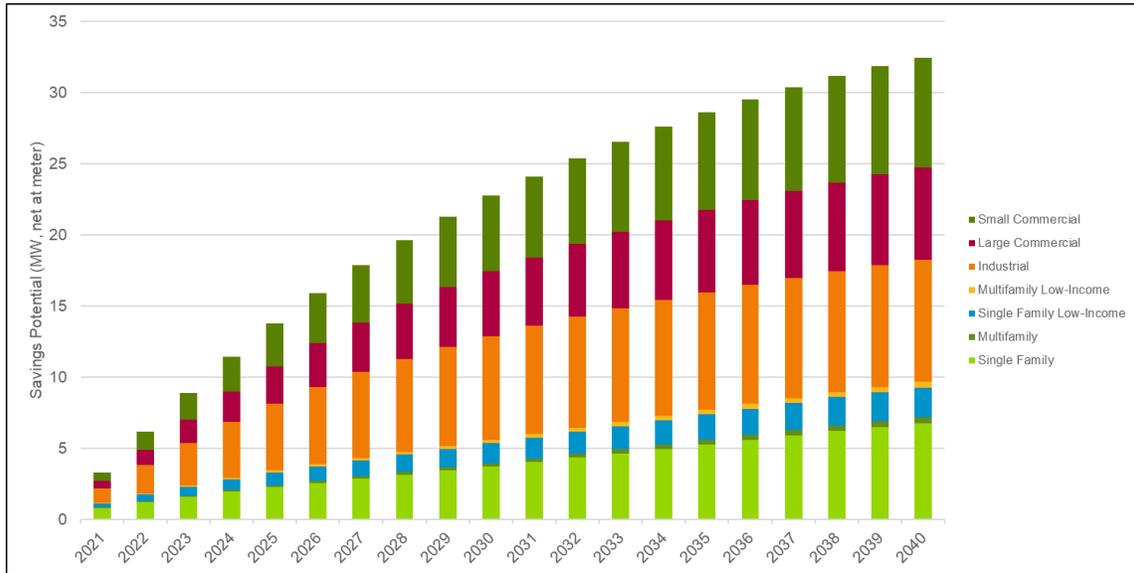
Figure 9-15 shows the cumulative summer peak demand achievable savings potential, net at meter, across customer segments in the Lower Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-16 shows the cumulative summer peak demand achievable savings potential, net at meter, across customer segments in the Upper Peninsula for the Reference Scenario. The segment-level patterns are generally the same for electricity savings for both peninsulas. Additional detail and tabular data for customer segment-level results are provided in Appendix D.

Figure 9-15. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

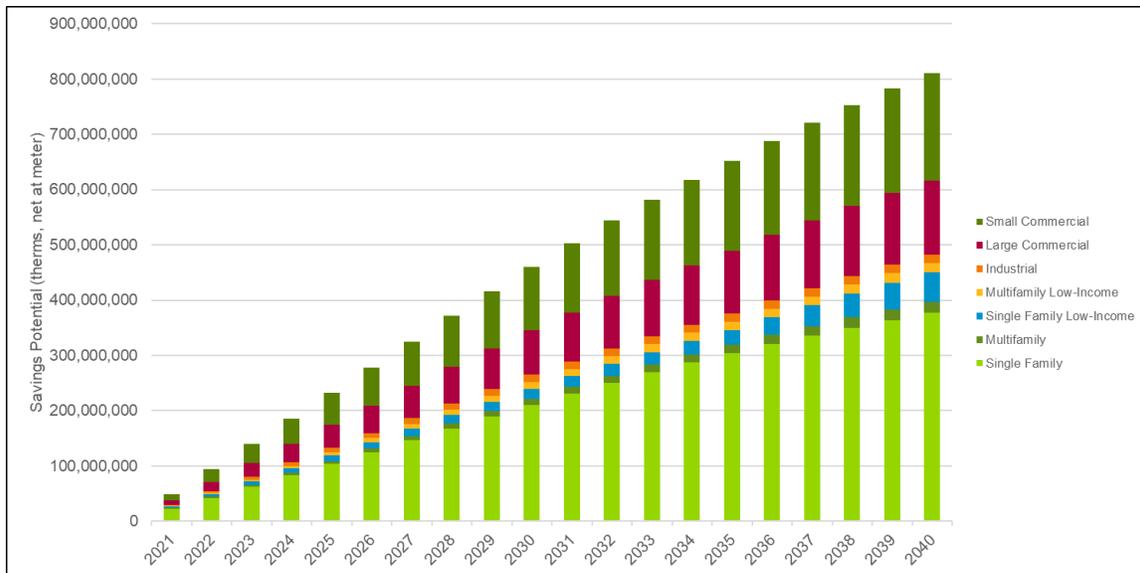
Figure 9-16. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

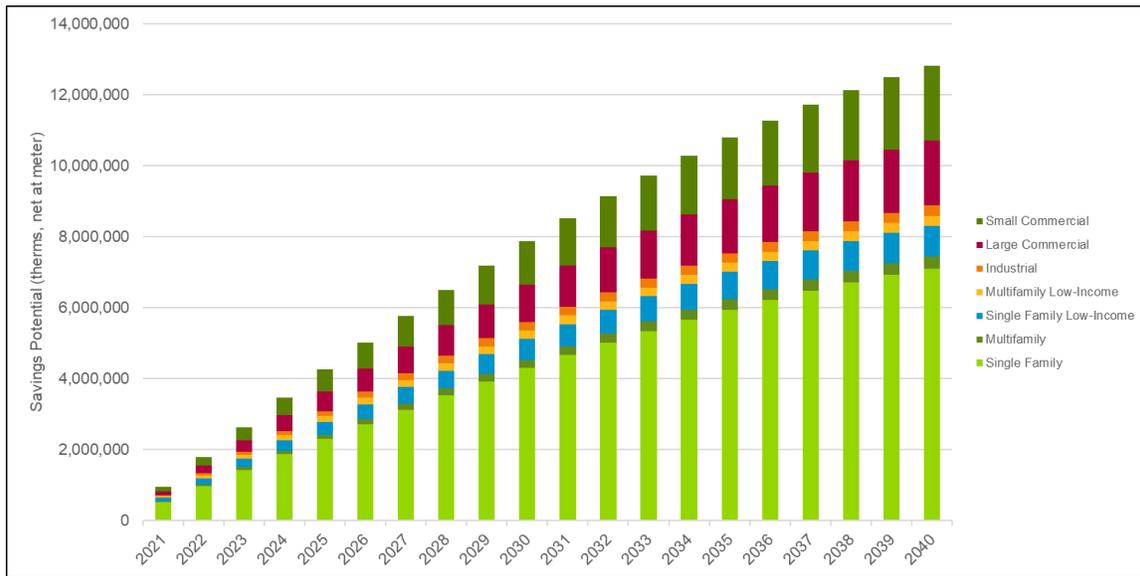
Figure 9-17 and Figure 9-18 show the cumulative net natural gas achievable potential across customer segments for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. Unlike electricity savings, residential single-family dominates the savings potential for natural gas in both peninsulas. Additional detail and tabular data for customer segment-level results are provided in Appendix D.

Figure 9-17. Lower Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 9-18. Upper Peninsula EWR Cumulative Achievable Potential, Incremental Annual Natural Gas Savings by Customer Segment, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)

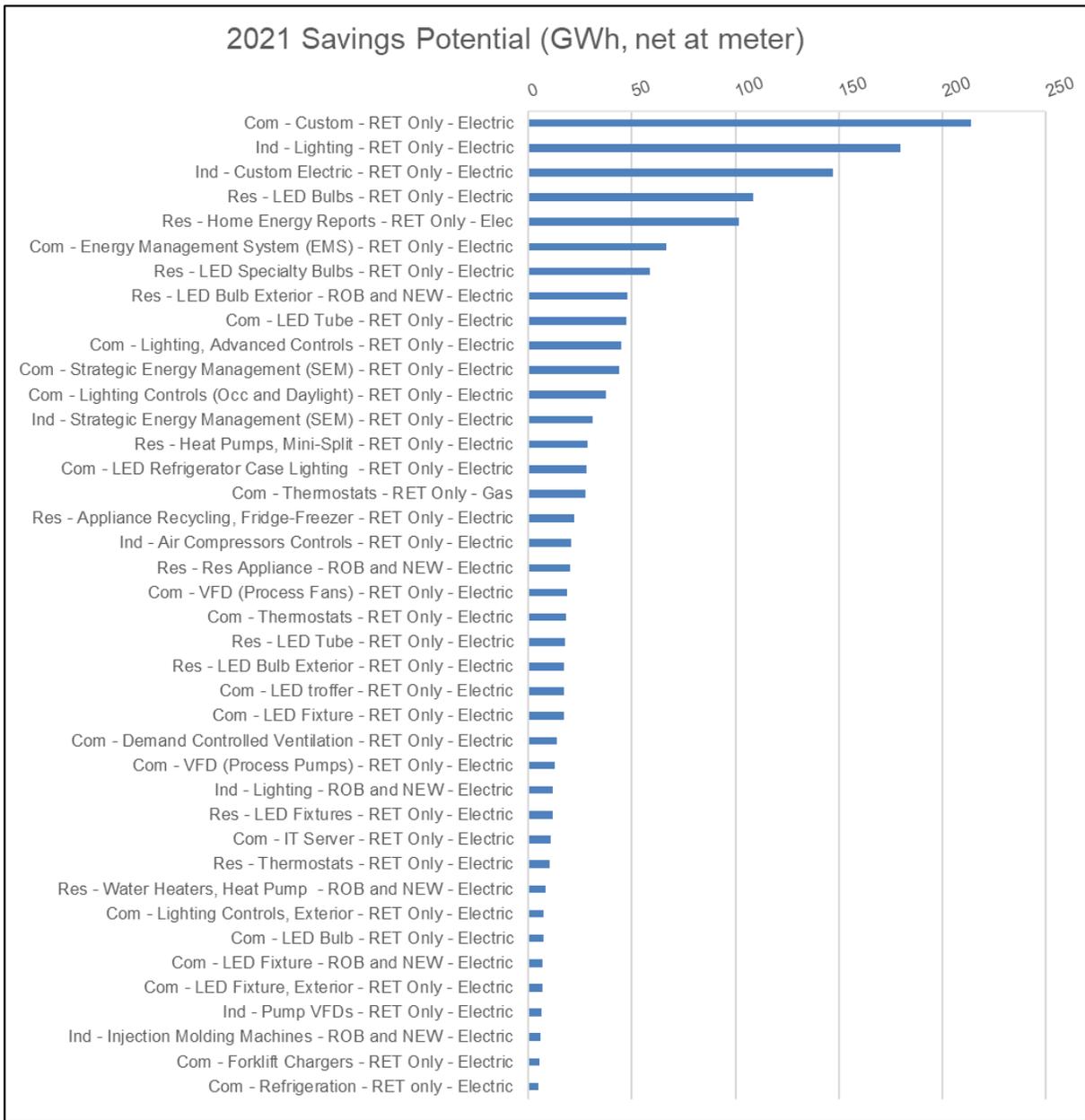


Source: Guidehouse analysis

9.4 Reference Scenario Energy Waste Reduction Potential Results by Measure

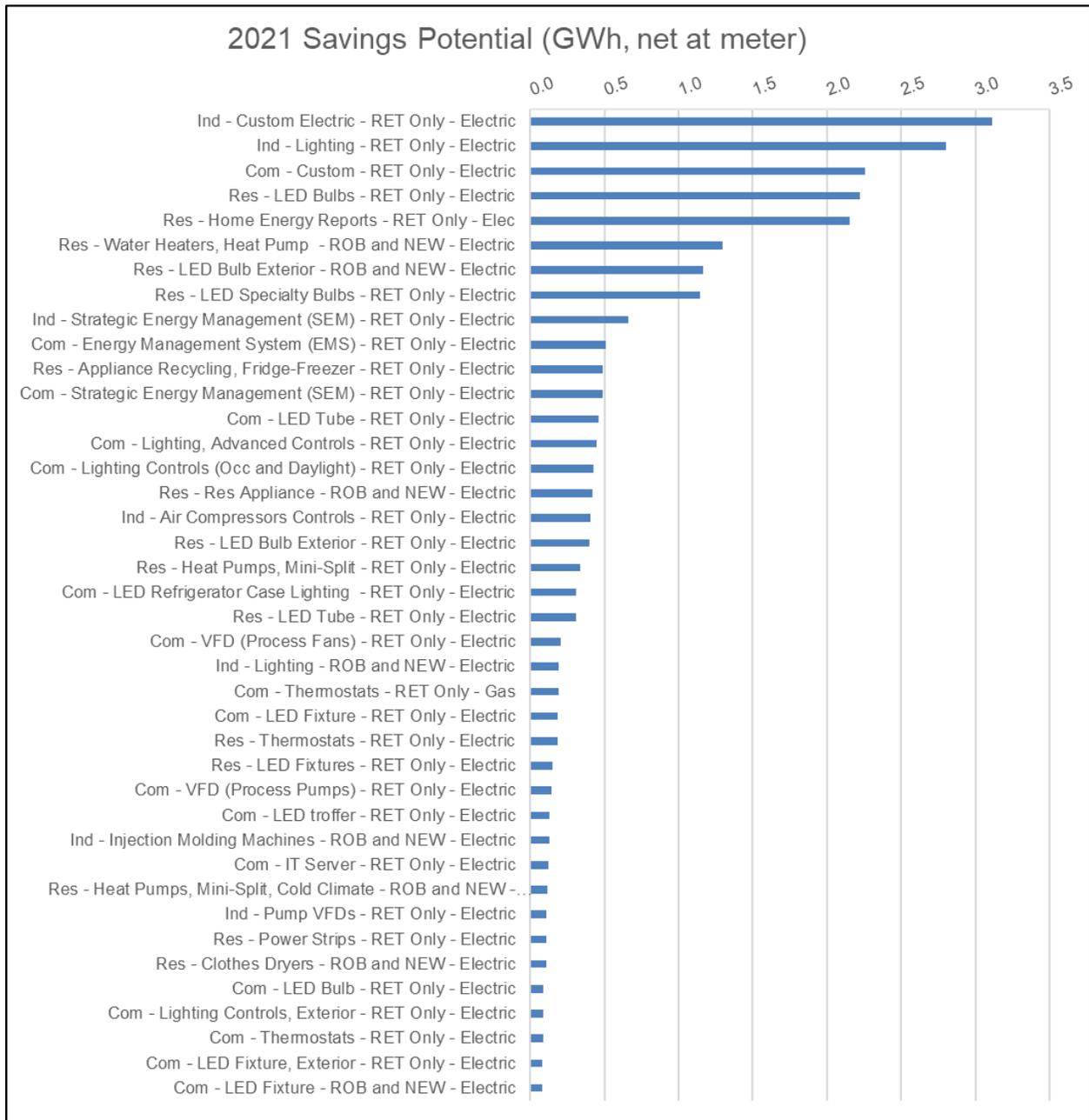
Figure 9-19 and Figure 9-20 show the top electricity-saving measures, net at meter, in 2021 for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. In both cases, annual savings are dominated by custom, lighting, and home energy reports, making up approximately 50% of the savings in 2021. This trend does not continue throughout the study period, as both lighting and custom measures become saturated and measure mix changes.

Figure 9-19. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

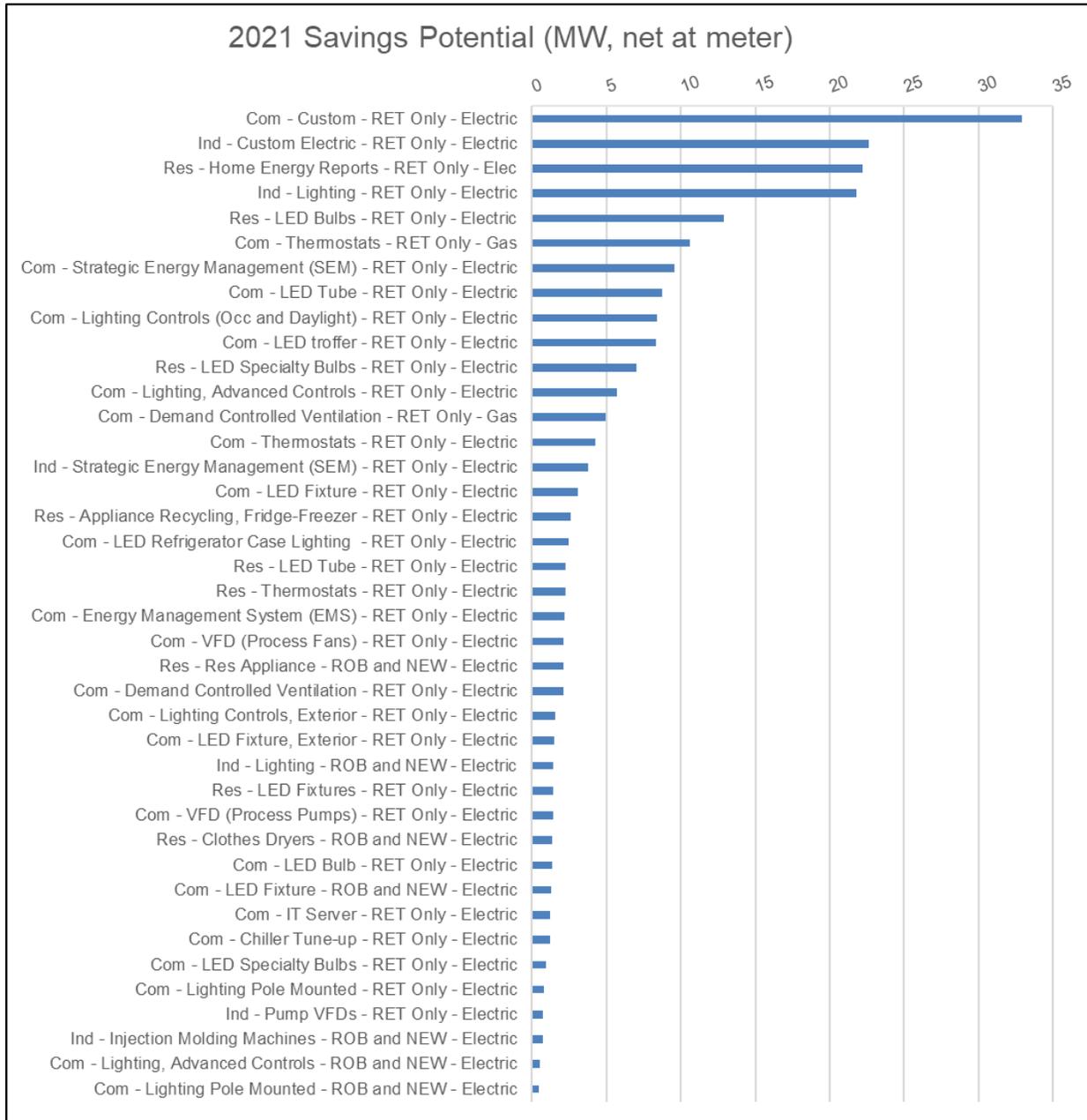
Figure 9-20. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Electricity Savings, Reference Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

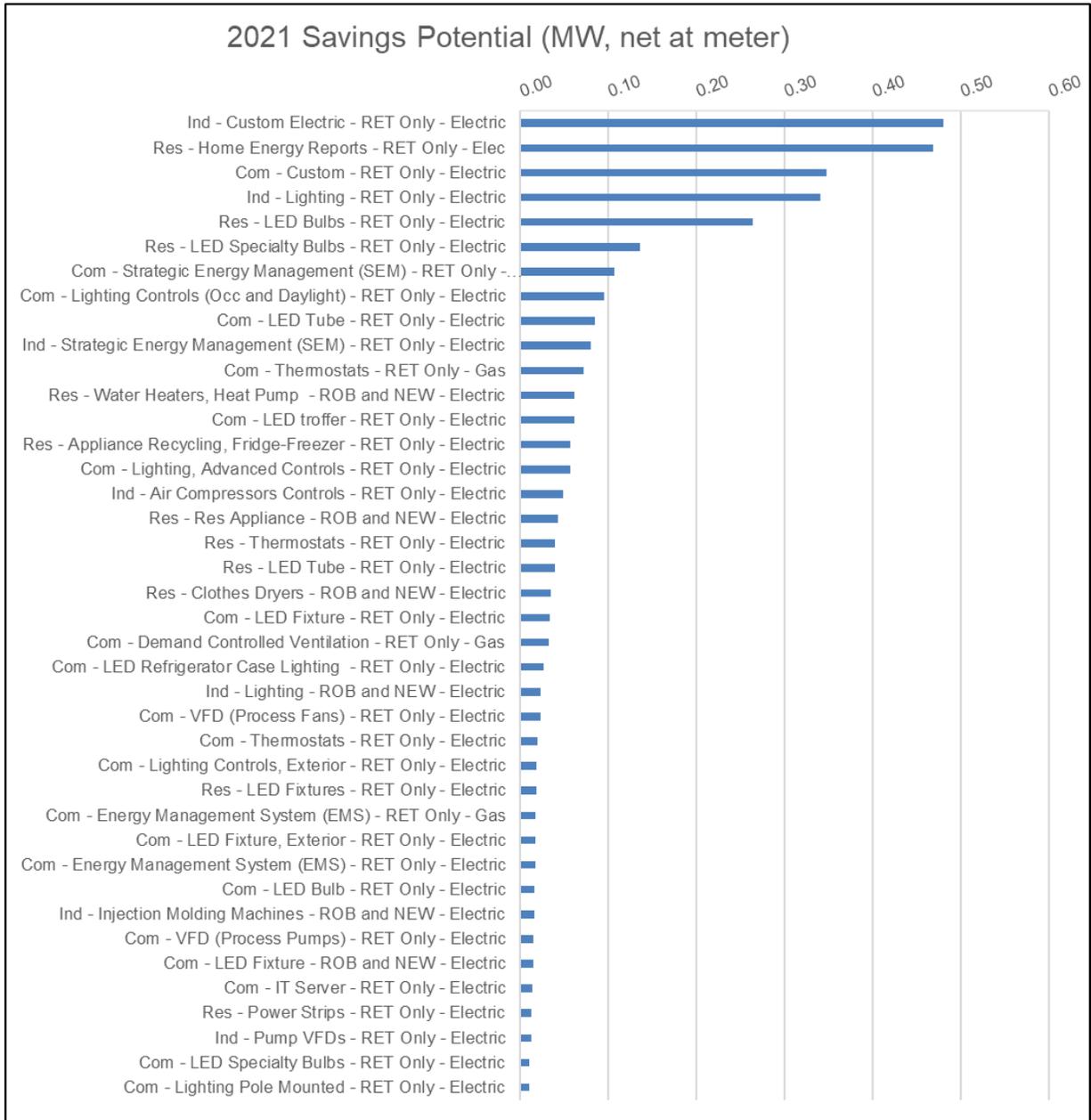
Figure 9-21 and Figure 9-22 show that the top summer peak demand savings measures, net at meter, in 2021 are dominated by the same measures as electricity savings for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario.

Figure 9-21. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Summer Peak Demand Savings, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

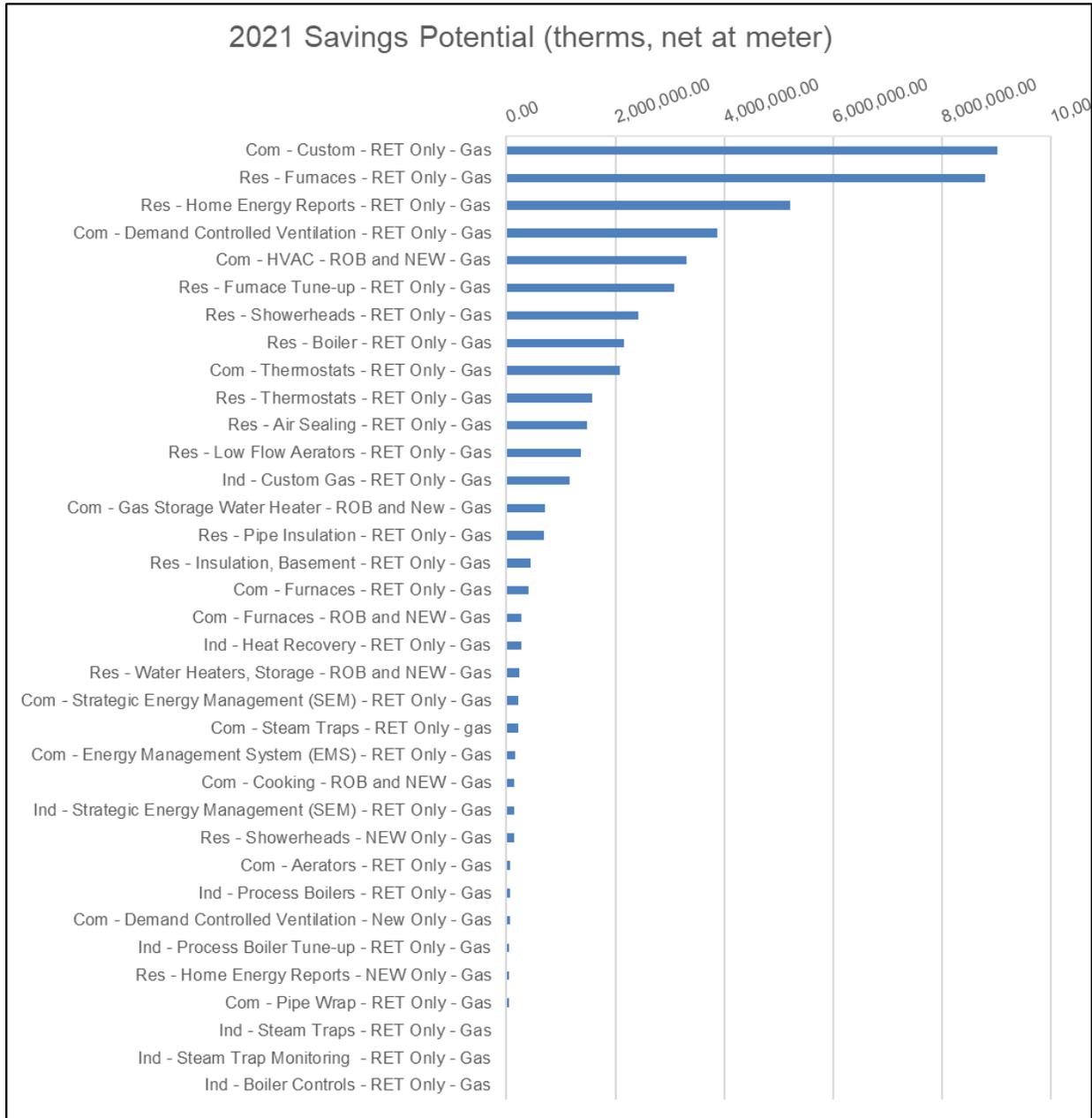
Figure 9-22. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Summer Peak Demand Savings, Reference Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

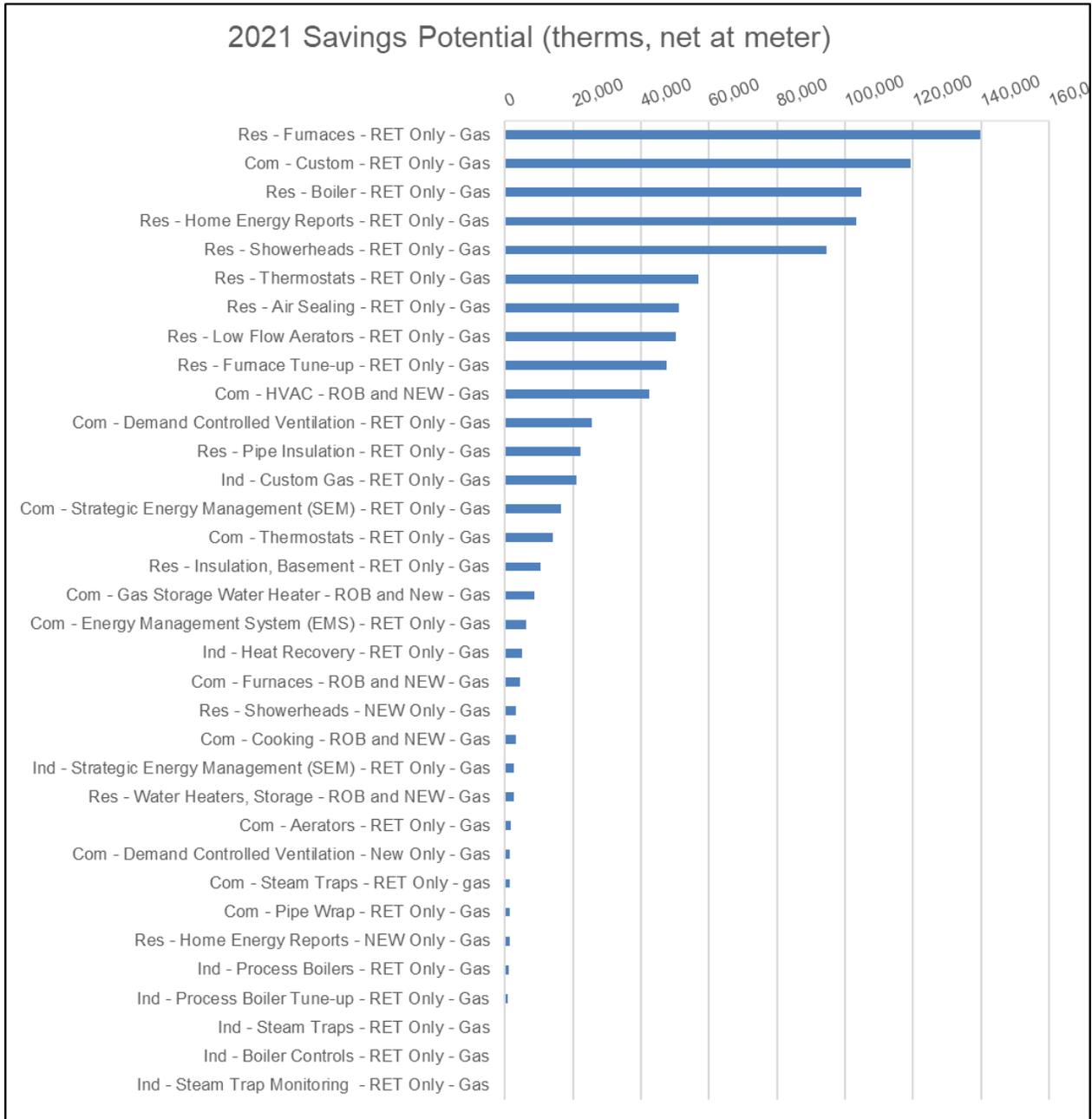
Figure 9-23 and Figure 9-24 show the top natural gas savings measures in 2021 for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively, for the Reference Scenario. The top two measures are the same for both peninsulas, just in different orders, with commercial custom as the top saving measure in the Lower Peninsula, and residential furnaces as the top saving measure in the Lower Peninsula.

Figure 9-23. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 9-24. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, 2021 Top Measures for Natural Gas Savings, Reference Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



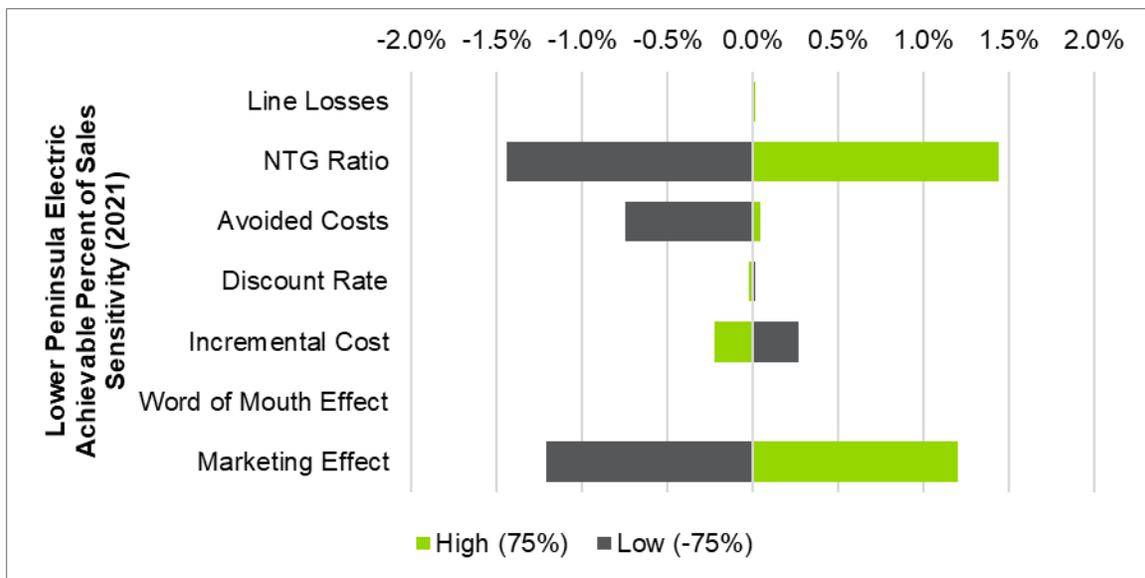
Source: Guidehouse analysis

9.5 Reference Scenario Sensitivity Analysis

Guidehouse conducted a parametric sensitivity analysis on the incremental achievable electricity and natural gas savings potential in the first year of the study period to evaluate the response of the Reference Scenario to changes in key potential model inputs. To determine the sensitivity of the results to seven input variables, we varied each parameter by +/-75% from base model values. Because the model has multiple non-linear components, the effects of varying a parameter is often asymmetrical. For each sensitivity, all other variables were held constant, allowing individual effects to be observed. In the interpretation of the following figures, it is important to note the directionality of the +75% and -75% bars. Some variables modeled show an increase in potential when the variable is increased (e.g., NTG ratio), and some variables show a decrease in potential when increased (e.g., incremental cost).

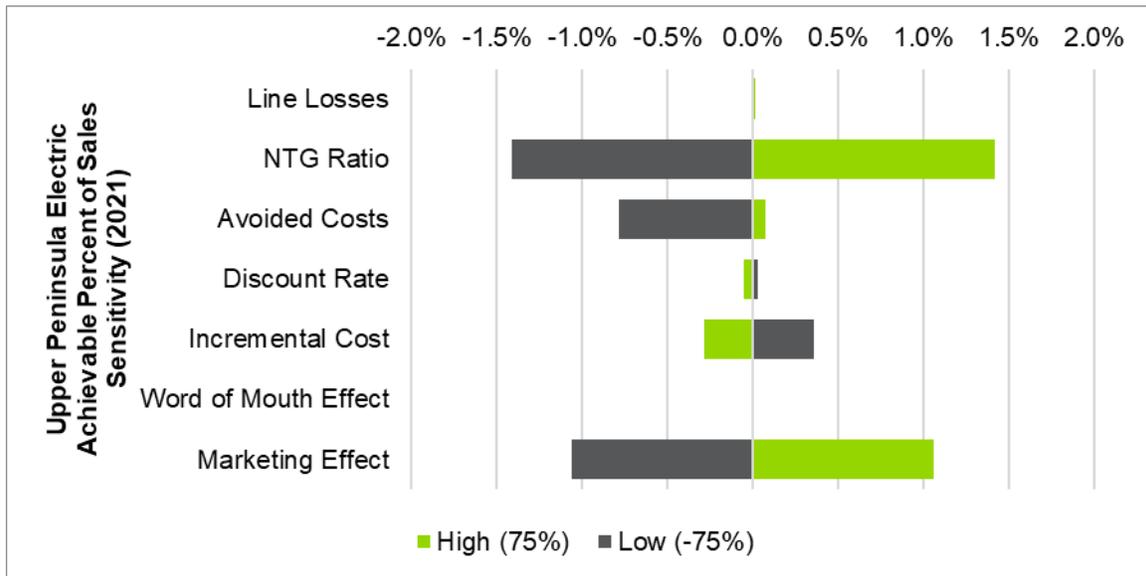
Figure 9-25 and Figure 9-26 show that of the seven parameters tested, for the Reference Scenario, the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula electricity potential in 2021 is the most sensitive to NTG ratio and marketing effects. Marketing effects influence the growth of customer awareness and, along with incentives, are a primary pathway that program administrators use to influence the adoption of efficient measures. Avoided costs show a non-linear impact as increasing avoided costs do little to increase potential, while reducing avoided costs has a considerable negative effect. Customers do not respond to changes in avoided costs during purchase decision-making. Therefore, because most high impact measures pass the UCT screening threshold (0.8 for achievable) in the Reference Scenario, we do not see increased customer adoption with avoided costs. However, a decrease in avoided costs will reduce measure UCTs below the screening threshold, resulting in fewer programmatic offerings for customers and negatively impacting potential. Line losses, word-of-mouth effects, and discount rates show negligible impact, and the effect of incremental cost adjustments are moderate and symmetrical.

Figure 9-25. Lower Peninsula Electricity Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

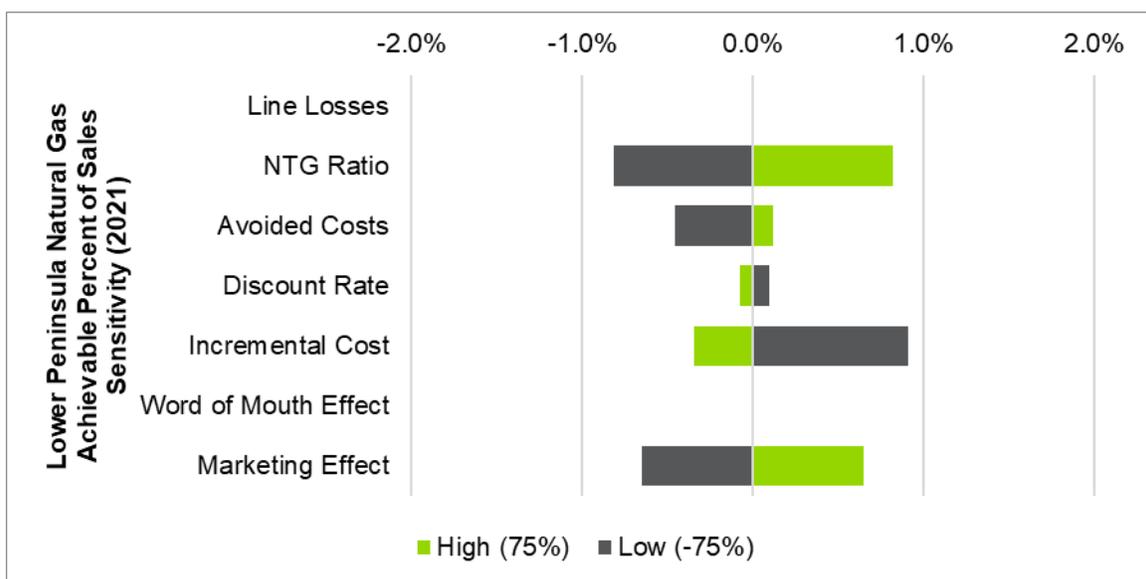
Figure 9-26. Upper Peninsula Electricity Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

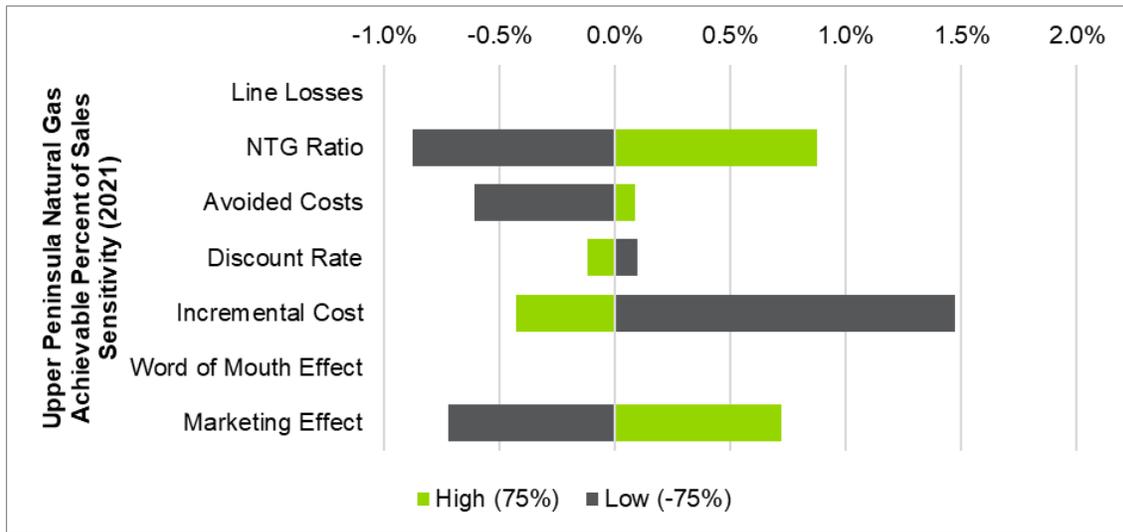
Figure 9-27 and Figure 9-28 show that of the seven parameters tested, for the Reference Scenario, the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula natural gas potential in 2021 has a similar relative sensitivity to the electricity results with the exception of higher sensitivity to incremental costs. Increases in incremental costs result in a modest increase in potential; however, decreases in incremental costs lead to a large increase in potential. This indicates that natural gas measures have longer payback times than electricity measures and that decreasing the upfront cost to customers is a key leverage point to capturing savings. Overall, natural gas potential is less sensitive to changes in modeled inputs than electricity potential.

Figure 9-27. Lower Peninsula Natural Gas Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 9-28. Upper Peninsula Natural Gas Achievable Percent of Sales Sensitivity, Reference Scenario (2021)

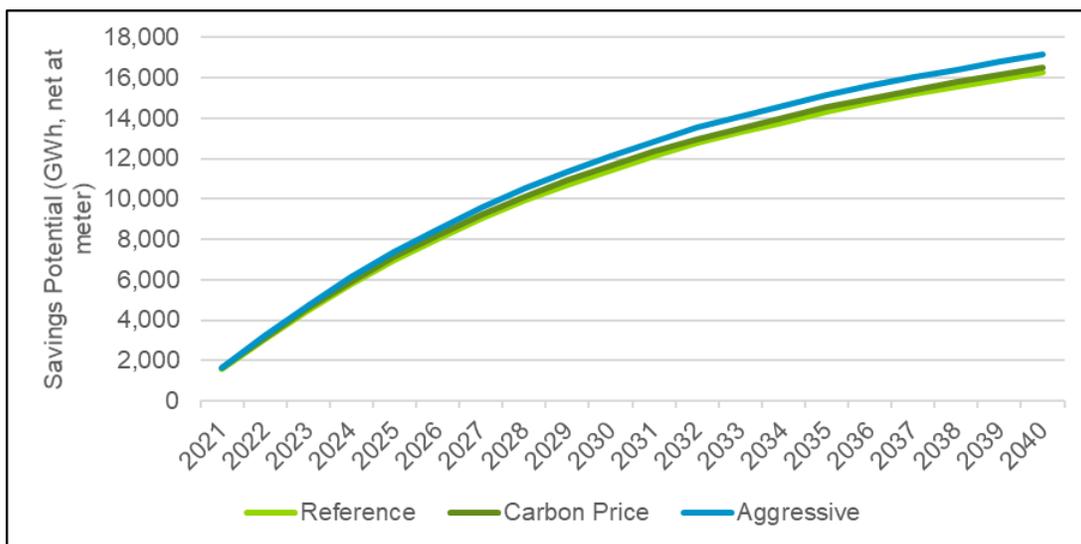


Source: Guidehouse analysis

9.6 Comparison of Energy Waste Reduction Achievable Potential Scenario

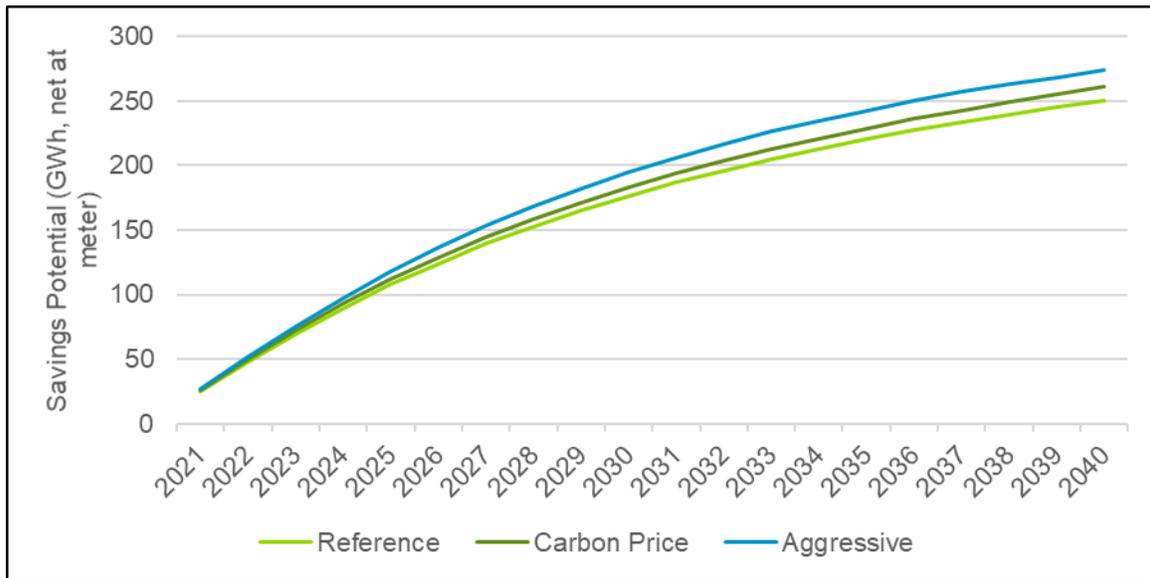
Figure 9-29 shows the scenario results for cumulative electricity achievable potential, net at meter, in the Lower Peninsula. The Aggressive Scenario results in about a 5% increase in cumulative savings compared to the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-30 shows the scenario results for cumulative electricity achievable potential, net at meter, in the Upper Peninsula. The Aggressive Scenario results in about a 10% increase in cumulative savings compared to the Reference Scenario.

Figure 9-29. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Electricity Savings, by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

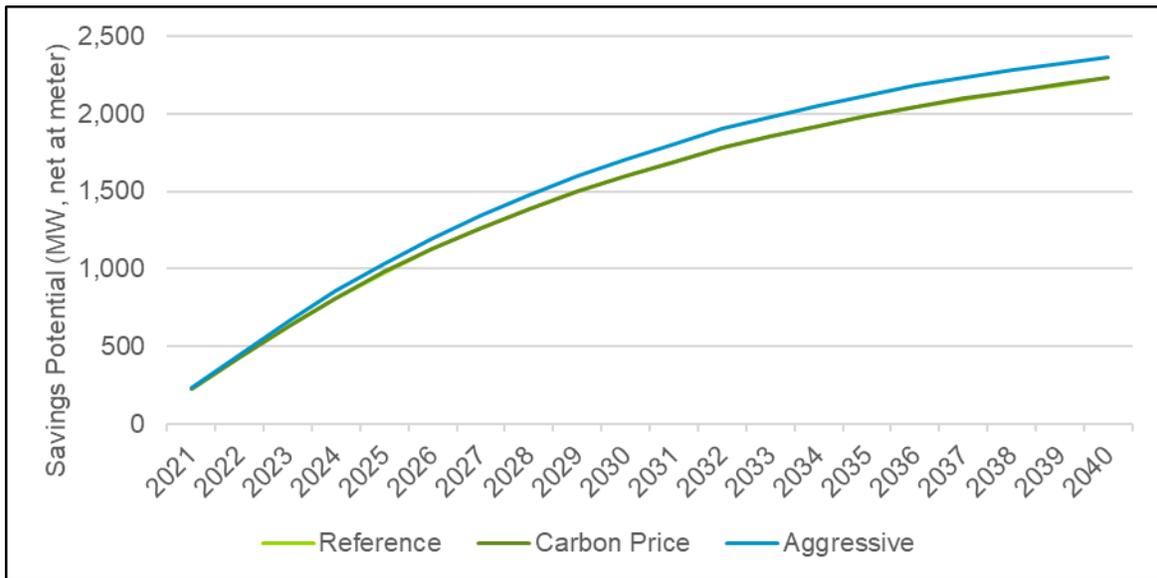
Figure 9-30. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Electricity Savings, by Scenario (GWh, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

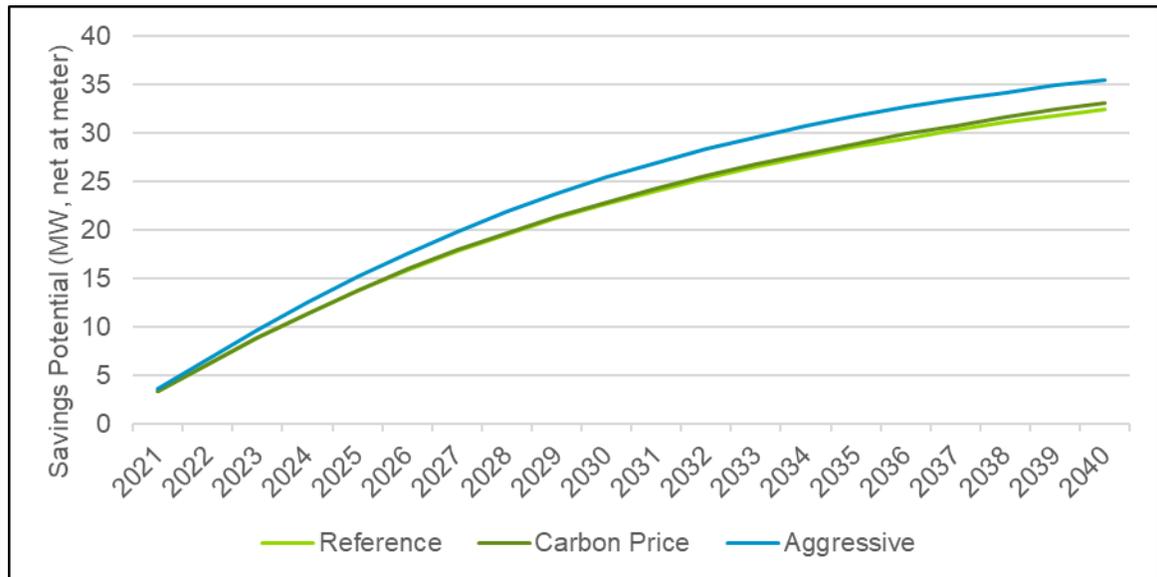
Figure 9-31 shows the cumulative annual summer peak demand potential, net at meter, by scenario for the Lower Peninsula. The peak demand increased slightly more than energy at about 6% cumulatively, indicating that more weather-sensitive measures were impacted by the Aggressive Scenario than non-weather-sensitive. The Carbon Price Scenario resulted in negligible change compared to the Reference Scenario. Figure 9-32 shows the cumulative annual summer peak demand potential, net at meter, by scenario for the Upper Peninsula. As with the electricity savings, the Upper Peninsula was affected more by the scenarios, resulting in about an 11% increase in peak demand savings in the Aggressive Scenario compared to the Reference Scenario.

Figure 9-31. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

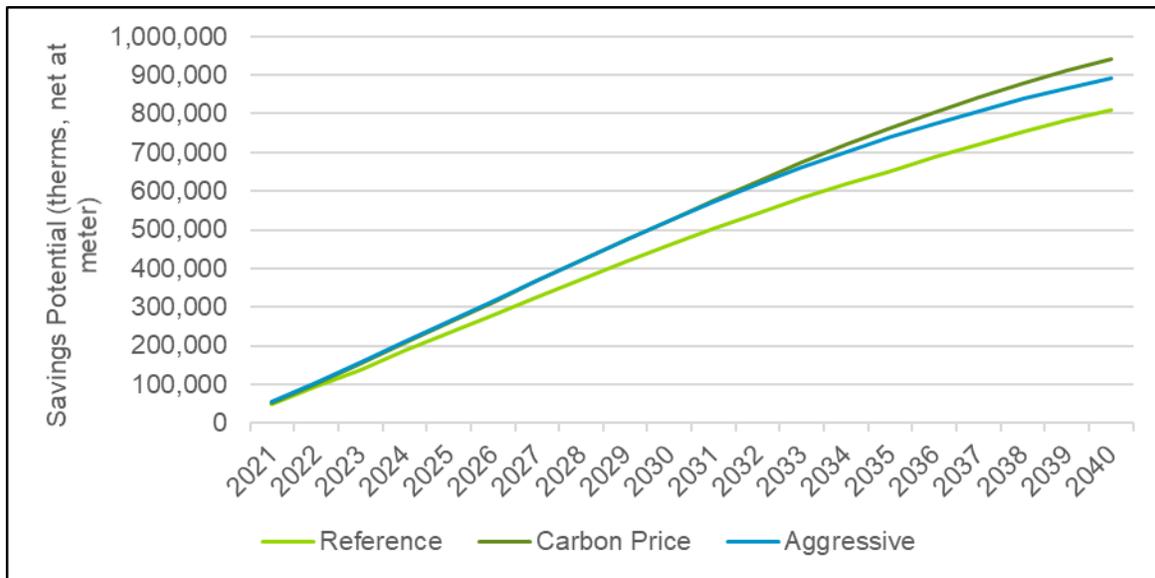
Figure 9-32. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Summer Peak Demand Savings, by Scenario (MW, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

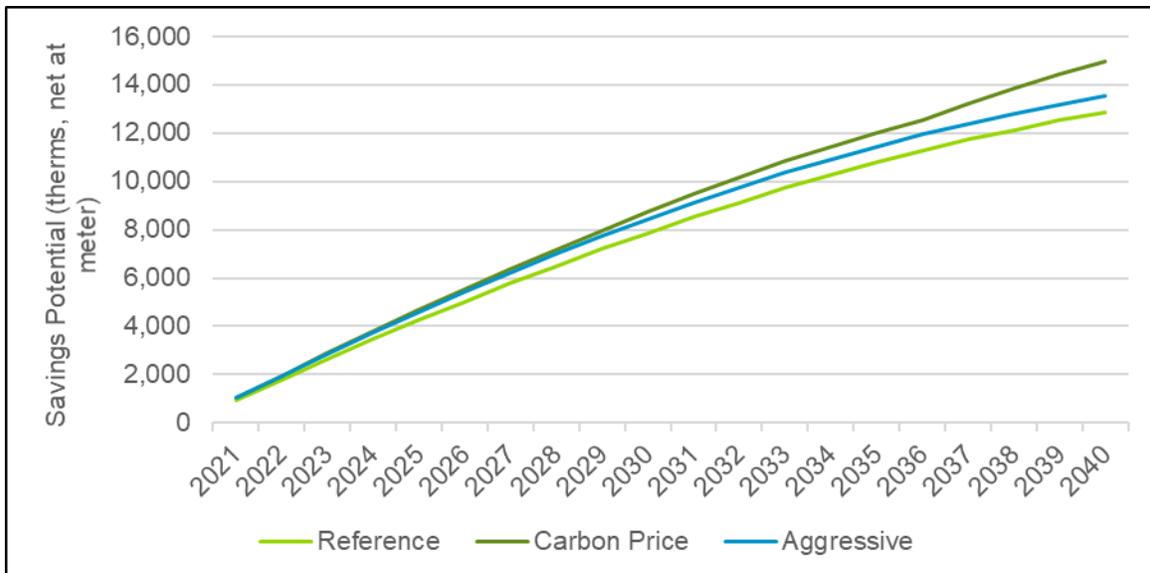
Figure 9-33 and Figure 9-34 show the cumulative natural gas savings achievable potential, in net therms, by scenario for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula, respectively. Unlike the electricity scenario results, the Carbon Price Scenario had more of an impact than the Aggressive Scenario on natural gas results, resulting in about a 16% increase in cumulative potential for both peninsulas. This indicates that gas measures are more sensitive to increases in avoided costs than changes in incentive levels.

Figure 9-33. Lower Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Natural Gas Savings, by Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

Figure 9-34. Upper Peninsula EWR Achievable Potential, Cumulative Annual Natural Gas Savings, by Scenario (therms, Net at Meter)



Source: Guidehouse analysis

9.7 Budgets and Cost-Effectiveness

This section presents UCT costs, benefits, net benefits, and test ratio results for the Reference Scenario. Results are grouped in primary fuel type and sector bundles to estimate program cost-effectiveness. Results are also presented as sector and portfolio total values for the Lower Peninsula and Upper Peninsula. Each table shows three snapshot years—2021, 2030, and 2040—to illustrate cost test and budget dynamics throughout the study period. Complete results for each scenario are presented in Appendix D.

Table 9-1 and Table 9-2 shows the UCT results for the Lower and Upper Peninsula program bundles. All program bundles are cost-effective in 2021; however, the residential program bundles decrease to a UCT below 1.0 throughout the study period. This decrease is largely due to the saturation of low-cost lighting measures in the early years of the study period for the residential electricity bundle. This is highlighted by the increase in budget projected to achieve savings as program administrators will need to incentivize higher cost measures to achieve savings. Additionally, the results bundle income eligible programs in with market rate residential customer programs, which have 100% incentive levels; as the more cost-effective lighting programs diminish, these higher incentives have an increased impact.

Residential gas UCT decreases as residential income eligible furnace measures pass the measure-level UCT of 0.8, which is a lower UCT ratio than single-family because the low-income segment receives 100% incentives. This measure is a major portion of the residential gas portfolio and has a significant impact on the overall sector UCT. Commercial and industrial bundles remain cost-effective throughout the study period with exception of the Upper Peninsula electricity bundle in later years; however, spending estimates decline. Saturation of currently projected custom measures occurs throughout the study period and outweighs the modeled emergence of unidentified future technologies. This effect results in an overall decline in savings potential and spending in later years. Overall, the Lower Peninsula portfolio is cost-effective throughout the study period and the Upper Peninsula portfolio remains cost-effective until late in the study period.

Table 9-1. Lower Peninsula, Benefits and Costs, Reference Scenario

Lower Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electricity Program Bundle					
2021	1.1	\$135,300,849	\$118,294,428	\$39,431,476	\$78,862,952
2030	0.88	\$157,461,751	\$178,822,063	\$59,607,354	\$119,214,709
2040	0.85	\$237,422,675	\$279,856,964	\$93,285,655	\$186,571,310
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.3	\$81,069,344	\$64,728,771	\$21,576,257	\$43,152,514
2030	1.2	\$111,853,792	\$91,681,198	\$30,560,399	\$61,120,798
2040	0.93	\$114,873,542	\$124,108,175	\$41,369,392	\$82,738,783
C&I Electricity Program Bundle					
2021	1.4	\$592,747,301	\$428,260,444	\$142,753,481	\$285,506,963
2030	1.5	\$327,343,257	\$213,761,007	\$71,253,669	\$142,507,338
2040	1.3	\$150,996,084	\$117,716,905	\$39,238,968	\$78,477,936
C&I Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	2.5	\$99,530,402	\$40,554,645	\$13,518,215	\$27,036,430
2030	5.3	\$145,717,267	\$27,498,669	\$9,166,223	\$18,332,446
2040	3.7	\$67,527,640	\$18,045,654	\$6,015,218	\$12,030,436
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.2	\$216,370,193	\$183,023,199	\$61,007,733	\$122,015,466
2030	1.0	\$269,315,543	\$270,503,261	\$90,167,754	\$180,335,507
2040	0.87	\$352,296,217	\$403,965,139	\$134,655,046	\$269,310,093
C&I Programs Total					
2021	1.5	\$692,277,704	\$468,815,090	\$156,271,697	\$312,543,393
2030	2.0	\$473,060,523	\$241,259,676	\$80,419,892	\$160,839,784
2040	1.6	\$218,523,724	\$135,762,559	\$45,254,186	\$90,508,372
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.4	\$908,647,897	\$651,838,288	\$217,279,429	\$434,558,859
2030	1.5	\$742,376,066	\$511,762,937	\$170,587,646	\$341,175,291
2040	1.1	\$570,819,941	\$539,727,698	\$179,909,233	\$359,818,465

Source: Guidehouse analysis

Table 9-2. Upper Peninsula, Benefits and Costs, Reference Scenario

Upper Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electricity Program Bundle					
2021	1.3	\$3,173,073	\$2,446,999	\$815,666	\$1,631,333
2030	0.87	\$2,477,571	\$2,854,349	\$951,450	\$1,902,900
2040	0.66	\$2,081,817	\$3,164,112	\$1,054,704	\$2,109,408
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.2	\$2,012,906	\$1,697,472	\$565,824	\$1,131,648
2030	1.0	\$1,976,958	\$1,893,203	\$631,068	\$1,262,135
2040	1.0	\$1,125,749	\$1,085,114	\$361,705	\$723,409
C&I Electricity Program Bundle					
2021	1.2	\$6,894,419	\$5,567,214	\$1,855,738	\$3,711,476
2030	1.2	\$3,367,418	\$2,765,494	\$921,831	\$1,843,662
2040	0.91	\$1,184,539	\$1,301,513	\$433,838	\$867,675
C&I Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	2.0	\$986,170	\$500,672	\$166,891	\$333,781
2030	4.0	\$1,448,365	\$359,251	\$119,750	\$239,501
2040	4.5	\$861,285	\$192,033	\$64,011	\$128,022
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.3	\$5,185,979	\$4,144,471	\$1,381,490	\$2,762,981
2030	0.94	\$4,454,530	\$4,747,552	\$1,582,517	\$3,165,035
2040	0.75	\$3,207,565	\$4,249,227	\$1,416,409	\$2,832,818
C&I Programs Total					
2021	1.3	\$7,880,589	\$6,067,886	\$2,022,629	\$4,045,257
2030	1.5	\$4,815,784	\$3,124,745	\$1,041,582	\$2,083,163
2040	1.4	\$2,045,824	\$1,493,546	\$497,849	\$995,697
Upper Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.3	\$13,066,568	\$10,212,357	\$3,404,119	\$6,808,238
2030	1.2	\$9,270,313	\$7,872,297	\$2,624,099	\$5,248,198
2040	0.94	\$5,869,021	\$6,238,833	\$2,079,611	\$4,159,222

Source: Guidehouse analysis

10. Conclusions

This EWR potential study has resulted in updated, expanded, and improved information on the Michigan customer base, and the potential for energy and demand reductions possible through EWR programs and initiatives by building upon previous studies, with the addition of natural gas potential and analysis of the Upper Peninsula. While much EWR potential remains, there are unique challenges in Michigan in realizing this potential over the 20-year study period. The potential study incorporates these real factors into the analysis by using primary research findings, Michigan baseline study data, and historical and expected program achievements, to estimate efficient measure and fuel type saturations, as well as calibration targets. The following are the key findings and takeaways from the potential analysis.

- **Near-term electricity and summer peak demand savings:** The top five electricity measures—consisting of commercial and industrial custom and lighting, residential LED bulbs, and residential home energy reports—represent approximately 50% of achievable savings in 2021 for both the Lower and Upper Peninsulas. This situation presents challenges for program administrators interested in maintaining a high rate of incremental annual savings. LED bulbs and industrial custom stocks saturate quickly in the study period due to aggressive early year calibration. Home energy reports do not, by definition, saturate in year-over-year contributions to potential; however, their 1-year lifetime and contribution limits as a percentage of total residential potential presents uncertainty around the longevity of this measure.
- **Near-term natural gas savings:** The top five measures for each peninsula comprise nearly 60% of the natural gas savings. The Upper Peninsula's top five measures—residential furnaces, commercial custom, residential boilers, home energy reports, and residential showerheads—consist mostly of residential savings due to the large share of residential load to overall natural gas load in the Upper Peninsula. The Lower Peninsula contains many of the same top measures—commercial custom, residential furnaces, and residential home energy reports—but because of the larger share of commercial load in the Lower Peninsula, two other commercial measures round out the remaining top five measures in the Lower Peninsula (commercial demand controlled ventilation, and commercial HVAC).
- **Long-term electricity and summer peak demand savings trends:** Incremental annual electricity potential decreases year-over-year over the 20-year study period, as some end uses, such as lighting in all sectors, begin to saturate. The calibration resulted in high lighting savings in the first few years of the study, but little overall total lighting potential remains due to existing high LED saturations identified from the primary data collection, causing the projected lighting savings to saturate quickly. Custom savings potential also deteriorates over time, and the market also saturates. The HVAC end uses show strong and steady increases year-over-year, which is a product of relatively low current participation and stock turnover limits.
- **Long-term natural gas savings:** Natural gas savings are much steadier over the study period than electricity savings. The top two end-use categories for both peninsulas are residential HVAC and commercial HVAC, which are limited by stock turnover and relatively low historical accomplishments, resulting in these categories ramping up more over time. Other end-use categories, such as residential water heating, begin to saturate, resulting in lower incremental savings potential years. However, the variance from the incremental savings potential in the early years (about 1% per year) compared

to later years (about 0.7% per year) is much lower than the variance of electricity savings over time.

- **Cost test results:** All sectors achieve a UCT ratio of above 1.0 at the start of the study. However, as time progresses, the residential sector UCT drops below 1.0 for both electricity and natural gas residential program bundles. For residential electricity, this result is largely due to low-cost lighting measures saturating in the market and being backfilled with more expensive technologies in later years. Additionally, low-income segments receive 100% incentives and are inherently less cost-effective at the UCT level. As the highly cost-effective lighting programs diminish, these less cost-effective segments have much more of an impact on overall residential program bundle cost-effectiveness. This effect is true for residential natural gas programs as well, though it is a more muted effect because there is not a measure with an analogous impact to that of lighting. However, this result is observed in the natural gas programs when a low-income furnace measure passes the UCT threshold of 0.8 in 2036 in the Lower Peninsula.
- **Scenario savings comparison:** There are modest differences in cumulative annual achievable potential in 2040 across the three scenarios. The Aggressive Scenario yields the highest electricity potential in the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, with an increase of around 5% and about 10%, respectively, as compared to the Reference Scenario. The Carbon Price Scenario results in an increase of around 16% in natural gas potential, outpacing the Aggressive Scenario for this fuel type. These results indicate the electricity potential is more sensitive to changes in incentives and spending, while natural gas potential is more sensitive to increases in avoided costs.
- **Scenario dynamics:** The primary adjustment between the scenarios is the incentive alignment with measure level UCT screening. This adjustment has the effect of increasing potential by making more measures cost-effective and reducing customer payback for measures that were already cost-effective at the 40% incentive level in the Reference Scenario. The resulting magnitude of this impact is small for several reasons.
 - The low levels of incentives required to make additional measures in the Reference Scenario screen causes these measures to have long customer payback periods. While more measures are included, these new measures do not see much customer adoption.
 - The higher incentives for previously cost-effective measures increase the measure long-run market equilibrium but may not dramatically increase savings in the early study period as the increased incentives do not immediately manifest in greater technology awareness.
 - Many high impact measures are already achieving significant savings and therefore have reduced potential for increased savings between scenarios due to the high Reference Scenario calibration targets.
- **Sensitivity results:** Electricity potential exhibits a symmetrical and high sensitivity to net-to-gross (NTG) ratio and marketing effect variances, and a high negative impact from decreasing avoided costs, with a lower positive impact from increasing avoided costs. Natural gas potential shows a similar behavior to electricity, with the addition of a high positive impact from decreasing incremental costs. Changes to line loss factors, discount rates, and word of mouth effects have little impact on potential for each territory and fuel type.

Appendix A. Residential Survey Instrument



MI Potential Study
Residential Survey_FII

Appendix B. Commercial & Industrial Survey Instrument



MI Potential Study
Commercial Survey_F

Appendix C. Michigan 2021-2040 Potential Study Modeling Methodology

Guidehouse MI EWR potential Study Appendix C Modeling Methodology.docx is provided as a separate attachment.



Guidehouse MI EWR
Potential Study Apper

Appendix D. Energy Waste Reduction Results File

Guidehouse MI EWR Potential Study Final Draft_08_18_2021.xlsx is provided as a separate attachment.



Guidehouse MI EWR
Potential Study Apper

Michigan Energy Waste Reduction and Demand Response 2021 to 2040 Potential Study – Residential Survey

Prepared for:



State of Michigan Public Service Commission

Submitted by:

Guidehouse Inc.
South State Commons
2723 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

guidehouse.com

March 28, 2021

Table of Contents

Residential Survey Overview	1
Sample Variables	1
Sample	1
Invitation Emails.....	3
Initial Invitation Email.....	3
First Reminder Email.....	3
Second Reminder Email.....	4
Survey Body	5
Introduction	5
Lighting Baseline.....	6
EWR Awareness	8
EWR Willingness to Pay.....	12
Demand Response Program Awareness.....	13
Demand Response Willingness to Participate	19
COVID-19 Impacts	24
Recent Energy Use Actions.....	24
Decision Factors	25
Barriers	25
Demographics	26
Close.....	28

Residential Survey Overview

The primary objective of this survey is to collect information on customer awareness and willingness to pay for EWR and DR measures from MI residential utility customers. Guidehouse will use the survey results to inform the development of market acceptance and adoption forecasts. Additional secondary research objectives, included in the following table, have been incorporated into the survey to provide datapoints the research team will use to guide calibration of the EWR and DR potential models.

Topic	Survey Questions
Introduction	INTRO1
Lighting Baseline	LIGHTING1 – LIGHTING8
EWR Awareness	AWARE_EWR_LOW – AWARE_EWR_HIGH
EWR Willingness to Pay	EWR_WILLINGNESS_LOW – EWR_WILLINGNESS_HIGH
DR Awareness	AWARE_DR_TSTAT – AWARE_DR_EVBTM
DR Willingness to Participate	DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 – DR_WILLINGNESS_RES1
COVID-19 Impacts	COVID_EWR – COVID_DR
Recent Energy Use Actions	ACTIONS
Decision Factors	DECISIONS
Barriers	BARRIERS
Demographics	DEM1 – DEM9
Close	CLOSE1 – CLOSE2

Sample Variables

This table presents the sample file variables required for fielding.

Survey Variables	Description	Source
UTILITY	The customer's utility company	Utility tracking data

Sample

This table outlines Guidehouse's sampling techniques.

Topic	Description	Population
Sample size	What is the target number of completes?	500 completes
Stratification	Is the sample stratified?	The sample will be designed to achieve a proportionate mix of customers from each utility and will be stratified by Upper and Lower Peninsula.

Topic	Description	Population
Incentives	Any incentives or persuasion techniques?	\$15; customers will be offered an incentive through Tango ¹ which allows customers to select an e-gift card from a participating retailer or restaurant (including Amazon.com, CVS or Dunkin' Donuts and more) or an online debit card (Visa® or MasterCard®). Customer's may also choose to donate \$15 to a charitable organization instead of receiving the gift card.

¹ <https://www.tangocard.com/>

Invitation Emails

Initial Invitation Email

Dear _____,

Guidehouse, on behalf of the Michigan Public Service Commission, is conducting a study to help understand energy decision-making in Michigan and invites you to complete a brief survey. Your responses will help improve energy-related programs offered by your utility provider that assist residential customers in saving energy and money. Respondents who complete the survey will be offered a **\$15 e-gift or online debit card**, or can choose to donate \$15 to a charitable organization.

Please take the survey using the link below; we recommend completing the survey on a laptop or computer if possible.

[Insert survey link]

Your participation in this survey is anonymous and voluntary. Your individual answers will remain confidential and reported only in the aggregate. The survey will take about 15 minutes.

If you have any questions about this survey or how your responses to this survey will be used, please contact us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Sincerely,

Guidehouse

First Reminder Email

Dear _____,

Guidehouse, on behalf of the Michigan Public Service Commission, recently invited you to complete a 15-minute survey to help us improve energy-related programs offered by your utility provider that assist residential customers in saving energy and money, and ultimately benefit the environment.

As a token of appreciation for completing this survey, respondents who complete the survey will be offered a **\$15 e-gift or online debit card**, or choose to donate \$15 to a charitable organization.

Please take the survey using the link below; we recommend completing the survey on a laptop or computer.

[Insert survey link]

Your participation in this survey is anonymous and voluntary. Your individual answers will remain confidential and reported only in the aggregate.

If you have any questions about this survey or how your responses to this survey will be used, please contact us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Sincerely,

Guidehouse

Second Reminder Email

Dear _____,

Guidehouse, on behalf of the Michigan Public Service Commission, recently invited you to complete a 15-minute survey to help us improve energy-related programs offered by your utility provider that assist residential customers in saving energy and money, and ultimately benefit the environment. This survey will be closing on **[Date]**; don't miss out on this opportunity to contribute!

As a token of appreciation for completing this survey, respondents who complete the survey will be offered a **\$15 e-gift or online debit card**, or choose to donate \$15 to a charitable organization.

Please take the survey using the link below; we recommend completing the survey on a laptop or computer.

[Insert survey link]

Your participation in this survey is anonymous and voluntary. Your individual answers will remain confidential and reported only in the aggregate.

If you have any questions about this survey or how your responses to this survey will be used, please contact us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Sincerely,

Guidehouse

Survey Body

Introduction

INTRO1 In this survey we will ask you about your awareness of different energy-related technologies and utility programs, and decision-making around energy use in your home. If you are not the best person to answer these questions, please ask another member of your household who makes decisions about your energy bills to complete this survey. Note that you will need to complete the entire survey to receive your **\$15 e-gift or online debit card**, or to donate the \$15 to a charitable organization.

Lighting Baseline

The first part of the survey will ask for additional information about the lighting in your home. If you need to finish the survey at a later time or switch to a different mobile device, you can return to this point in the survey by clicking the link in the email you received. All of your survey progress will have been saved.

LIGHTING1 How many **indoor light bulbs** of the following types do you have within each of the below fixture types in your home (**excluding** any bulbs found in unconditioned exterior structures such as a garage), if any? If possible, please walk through your home to count the light bulbs. Keep in mind that some light fixtures and lamps have more than one bulb, and we are looking for the total bulb count, *not* the total fixture count.

	None	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	>40
a. In a table or floor lamp										
b. In a wall-mounted light fixture (e.g., sconces, bathroom vanity)										
c. In a pin-based light fixture										
d. In a ceiling-mounted light fixture (non-linear)										
Error! Reference source not found. e. In a linear light fixture (long white tube)										

[If LIGHTING1_a DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING2 Approximately what percentages of the light bulbs in **table or floor lamps** in your home fall into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM TABLE (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent

[If LIGHTING1_b DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING3 Approximately what percentages of the light bulbs in **wall-mounted light fixtures (e.g., sconces, bathroom vanity)** in your home fall into the following bulb type categories?

[CONSTANT SUM TABLE (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent

LED	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
CFL	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Halogen	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Incandescent	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Don't know	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%

[If LIGHTING1_c DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING4 Approximately what percentages of the light bulbs in **pin-based light fixtures** in your home fall into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM TABLE (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent

[If LIGHTING1_d DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING5 Approximately what percentages of the light bulbs in **ceiling-mounted light fixtures (non-linear)** in your home fall into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM TABLE (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent

[If LIGHTING1_e DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING6 Approximately what percentages of the light bulbs in **linear light fixtures** in your home fall into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM TABLE (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. Linear fluorescent
2. LED

LIGHTING7 Approximately how many **exterior light bulbs** are there at your home? Please think about any porch lights, flood lights, garage lighting, outhouse lights, etc.

1. None
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5
7. 6

8. 7
9. 8
10. 9
11. 10
12. More than 10 (please enter the number) **[Numeric entry]**

[Ask if LIGHTING7 DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING8 What percentage of the exterior lighting falls into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM TABLE (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. Linear fluorescent
2. LED
3. CFL
4. Incandescent
5. Halogen
6. Metal halide
7. High pressure sodium
8. Mercury vapor
9. Solar-powered lights

EWR Awareness

AWARE_EWR_LOW [Low Cost Measure Reference Table. ROTATE, 1 MEASURE PER RESPONDENT]

[low cost measure description_1]. Before today, were you familiar with **[low cost measure_2]**?

1. Yes
2. No

Low Cost Measure Table			
Measure	Low Cost Measure Description_1	Low Cost Measure_2	Photo
LED Screw-in General Service Lamp	LED screw-in general service lamps are intended to serve general lighting applications by providing an interior or exterior area with overall illumination. These bulbs have a standard (Edison) base.	LED screw-in general service lamps	
Advanced Smart (Tier 2) Power Strip	Advanced smart (Tier 2) power strips have a master and switched plug. When the master plug (a TV or PC) is on, the switched outlets are powered on. When the master plug (a TV or PC) is switched off, the switched outlets and peripherals are powered off. In addition, this power strip has a motion sensor, like those for lights, that turns the master switch off if	advanced smart (Tier 2) power strips	

Low Cost Measure Table			
Measure	Low Cost Measure Description_1	Low Cost Measure_2	Photo
	someone leaves the room for an extended period.		
System with smart thermostat	A smart thermostat lets users remotely modify heating and cooling settings such as setpoints and schedule, or turn the unit on or off, from a mobile device or website. The system is defined as being the home heating and cooling system, comprising heating, ventilation and air conditioning.	smart thermostats	
Occupancy Sensor	An occupancy sensor is a motion detecting device used to detect the presence of a person (or animal) in a home to automatically control lights.	occupancy sensors	
Low-flow Showerhead	A low-flow showerhead uses two gallons or less of water per minute, saving both water and water heating costs with little to no impact on the user.	low-flow showerheads	
Low-flow Faucet Aerator	A low-flow faucet aerator can be added to an existing faucet, saving both water and water heating costs with little to no impact on the user.	low-flow faucet aerators	

Low Cost Measure Table			
Measure	Low Cost Measure Description_1	Low Cost Measure_2	Photo
Hot Water Pipe Insulation	Insulating hot water pipes reduces pipe heat loss by 2 to 4 degrees. Because the water is warmer, you'll use less of it, saving water and energy.	hot water pipe insulation	

AWARE_EWR_HIGH [High Cost Measure Reference Table. ROTATE, 1 MEASURE PER RESPONDENT]

[high cost measure description_1]. Before today, were you familiar with [high cost measure_2]?

1. Yes
2. No

High Cost Measure Table			
Measure	High Cost Measure Description_1	High Cost Measure_2	Photo
Heat Pump Water Heater	Heat pump water heaters use electricity to move heat from one place to another instead of generating heat directly. Heat pump water heaters pull heat from the surrounding air and transfer it -- at a higher temperature -- into a tank to heat water.	heat pump water heaters	
ENERGY STAR Mini-split Heat Pump	ENERGY STAR mini-split heat pumps provide both heating and cooling through a single device – a heat pump. Ductless mini-split heat pumps use an indoor unit connected to an outdoor unit via refrigerant lines. Up to 8 indoor units can be attached to one outdoor unit.	ENERGY STAR mini-split heat pumps	

High Cost Measure Table			
Measure	High Cost Measure Description_1	High Cost Measure_2	Photo
Heat Pump Clothes Dryer	A heat pump clothes dryer is a self-contained system that heats recirculating air to extract moisture. The liquid water is then pumped to the same drain as used by the clothes washer. Heat Pump clothes dryers don't require ventilation, can reduce energy use by at least 28% compared to standard dryers, and dry laundry at low temperatures and therefore gentler on clothes. ²	heat pump clothes dryers	
Air Sealing	A home that has air sealing performed has been sealed with caulking or spray foam to prevent the passage of air or water vapor into or out of the home.	home air sealing	
ENERGY STAR Front-Loading Clothes Washer	ENERGY STAR front-loading clothes washers use a horizontal or tumble-axis basket to lift and drop clothing into the water, instead of rubbing clothes around a central agitator. These also use faster spin speeds to extract more water from clothes, reducing dryer time and energy use.	ENERGY STAR front-loading clothes washers	
Insulation	Insulation in your home provides resistance to heat flow and lowers your heating and cooling costs. Properly insulating your home reduces heating and cooling costs, and also improves comfort.	insulation	

² Energy Star, https://www.energystar.gov/products/heat_pump_dryer#:~:text=WHAT%20IS%20A%20HEAT%20PUMP,once%20the%20moisture%20is%20removed.&text=Making%20use%20of%20a%20refrigerant,is%20used%20to%20generate%20heat.

High Cost Measure Table			
Measure	High Cost Measure Description_1	High Cost Measure_2	Photo
High Efficiency Storage Tank Water Heaters	High efficiency storage tank water heaters keep water hot and ready for use at all times in insulated storage tanks with capacities ranging from 20 to 80 gallons ³ .	high efficiency storage hot water heaters	
High Efficiency Tankless Water Heater	High efficiency tankless water heaters, also known as demand water heaters or instantaneous hot water heaters, circulate water through a large coil that is heated only on demand; there is no storage tank continuously maintaining hot water ⁴ .	high efficiency tankless hot water heaters	

EWR Willingness to Pay

EWR_WILLINGNESS_LOW Suppose an energy efficiency project does not have any adverse impacts on the QUALITY of lighting, heating, and cooling in your home, but reduces the amount of energy consumed. An example might be a smart thermostat.

Would you generally pursue an energy efficiency project where the cost to you after utility rebates is \$75 if the project provided an annual energy bill savings of **[Annual Energy Bill Savings]**, and a **[Suggested payback period]** payback (that is, in about **[Suggested payback period]** the money you would save in energy costs would be greater than the extra cost for the energy efficiency technology)?

Annual Energy Bill Savings [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Suggested payback period	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
a) \$100 per year	9 months			

³ https://www.energystar.gov/ia/new_homes/features/waterhtrs_062906.pdf

⁴ https://www.energystar.gov/ia/new_homes/features/waterhtrs_062906.pdf

Annual Energy Bill Savings [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Suggested payback period	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
b) \$75 per year	1 year			
c) \$40 per year	18 months			
d) \$25 per year	3 years			
f) \$15 per year	5 years			
g) \$10 per year	7 ½ years			

[The respondent is randomly shown an Annual Energy Bill Savings option. Depending on the response (Yes or No) the respondent is asked the next possible option. This process is continued until the respondent gets to the highest or lowest possible value or they provide an opposite response to their initial Yes or No response. Example: The respondent answers No to answer option f) \$15 per year. Ask the next possible option starting with e) and proceeding through a) until the respondent answers yes or they reach the highest value.]

EWR_WILLINGNESS_HIGH Suppose an energy efficiency project does not have any adverse impacts on the QUALITY of lighting, heating, and cooling in your home, but reduces the amount of energy consumed and MAY result in some inconvenience (for example: obtaining project estimates, selecting and overseeing a contractor for the installation). An example might be a high efficiency storage tank water heater.

Would you generally pursue an energy efficiency project where the cost to you after utility rebates is \$1,000 if the project provided and annual energy bill savings of [Annual Energy Bill Savings], and a [Suggested payback period] payback (that is, in about [Suggested payback period] the money you would save in energy costs would be greater than the extra cost for the energy efficiency technology?

Annual Energy Bill Savings [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Suggested payback period	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
a) \$1,250 per year	10 months			
b) \$1,000 per year	1 year			
c) \$500 per year	2 years			
d) \$330 per year	3 years			
e) \$250 per year	4 years			

Annual Energy Bill Savings [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Suggested payback period	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
f) \$200 per year	5 years			
g) \$125 per year	8 years			
h) \$100 per year	10 years			

[The respondent is randomly shown an Annual Energy Bill Savings option. Depending on the response (Yes or No) the respondent is asked the next possible option. This process is continued until the respondent gets to the highest or lowest possible value or they provide an opposite response to their initial Yes or No response. Example: The respondent answers No to answer option f) \$200 per year. Ask the next possible option starting with e) and proceeding through a) until the respondent answers yes or they reach the highest value.]

Demand Response Program Awareness

Next, we have a few questions about your awareness of Demand Response programs that electric utilities offer or could potentially offer to residential customers.

Demand Response programs reward electricity customers for voluntarily agreeing to reduce energy usage during periods of high electricity demand, which helps keep electricity costs down and allows your electric utility to supply reliable power at a more affordable rate to all customers.

If you sign up for a Demand Response program offered by your utility, the utility would control your air conditioning and/or heating system energy use during high (peak) demand periods (referred to as “demand response events”) for a limited time (usually less than 4 hours), by automatically adjusting your thermostat during those periods. Your usage would be controlled only for a certain maximum number of days in a season (for example, 10 days maximum in the summer). However, you can always opt-out if you are unable to reduce your energy use during these periods.

An electric utility rewards Demand Response program participants by paying an incentive each summer. Additionally, the utility may offer a one-time incentive for enrolling in the program.

Alternatively, you could also be placed on an electricity rate that gives you a discount on your current rate during off-peak times (typically nights and weekends), but is more expensive during on-peak times (weekday afternoons). You may be eligible to get a free smart thermostat from your utility, which will be controlled by the utility to reduce your electricity demand during certain critical peak events periods when electricity is much more expensive.

AWARE_DR_TSTAT Utilities typically control space cooling/heating system energy use during Demand Response events using a smart thermostat. A smart thermostat learns your patterns and offers the ability to control it from anywhere. Does your household use a smart thermostat?

1. Yes

- 2. No
- 3. Don't Know/Not Sure

[If UTILITY = DTE]

AWARE_DR_DTE1 Before today, have you heard of the following demand response programs offered by your utility?

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]	Yes, my household participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my household does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)									
<p>a) Smart Savers Program that offers customers who own a smart thermostat a \$20 incentive per thermostat at the end of each summer in exchange for allowing DTE to make minor, short-term adjustments to a participant's thermostat to reduce energy use during periods of peak (high) demand for electricity. Participants can anticipate at least one adjustment, and a maximum of up to 10 adjustments, per summer. Peak demand periods for adjustments typically occur on especially hot days. Adjustments will occur on non-holiday weekdays.</p>													
<p>b) Dynamic Peak Pricing Rate is an electricity rate which provides a discount on standard rates (typically 30%-50% discount on standard rates) during night and on weekends (called off-peak periods), with more expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. The events only occur on weekdays from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and are limited to a maximum of 14 occurrences (56 hours) per calendar year.</p> <p>Here is summary of the rates:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="99 1493 812 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rate</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off-Peak</td> <td>Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and All Day Weekends and Holidays</td> <td>4.8 cents per kWh (kilowatt-hour)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Peak</td> <td>Monday to Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.</td> <td>9.2 cents per kWh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rate	Time	Cost	Off-Peak	Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and All Day Weekends and Holidays	4.8 cents per kWh (kilowatt-hour)	Mid-Peak	Monday to Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	9.2 cents per kWh				
Rate	Time	Cost											
Off-Peak	Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and All Day Weekends and Holidays	4.8 cents per kWh (kilowatt-hour)											
Mid-Peak	Monday to Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	9.2 cents per kWh											

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]			Yes, my household participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my household does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)															
On-Peak	Monday to Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	16.6 cents per kWh																			
Critical Peak Events	Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	95.0 cents per kWh																			
<p>c) SmartCurrents Program that offers customers a free smart thermostat for enrolling in the Dynamic Peak Pricing Rate and for agreeing to allow DTE to control your thermostat (for example, increase thermostat setpoint by 4 degrees) during critical peak event periods. You have an option to override the utility adjustment and make your own thermostat adjustments if you are uncomfortable.</p> <p>The Dynamic Peak Pricing rate is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rate</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off-Peak</td> <td>Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and All Day Weekends and Holidays</td> <td>4.8 cents per kWh (kilowatt-hour)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Peak</td> <td>Monday to Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.</td> <td>9.2 cents per kWh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On-Peak</td> <td>Monday to Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.</td> <td>16.6 cents per kWh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Critical Peak Events</td> <td>Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.</td> <td>95.0 cents per kWh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The off-peak rate at 4.8 cents per kWh is a 45% discount from the standard residential electric rate of 8.7 cents per kWh.</p>			Rate	Time	Cost	Off-Peak	Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and All Day Weekends and Holidays	4.8 cents per kWh (kilowatt-hour)	Mid-Peak	Monday to Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	9.2 cents per kWh	On-Peak	Monday to Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	16.6 cents per kWh	Critical Peak Events	Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	95.0 cents per kWh				
Rate	Time	Cost																			
Off-Peak	Monday to Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. and All Day Weekends and Holidays	4.8 cents per kWh (kilowatt-hour)																			
Mid-Peak	Monday to Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	9.2 cents per kWh																			
On-Peak	Monday to Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	16.6 cents per kWh																			
Critical Peak Events	Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	95.0 cents per kWh																			

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]	Yes, my household participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my household does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)
d) Residential Smart Charger Support is a part of the Charging Forward program on electric vehicles, where DTE would provide a rebate of up to \$500 to electric vehicle (EV) owners who install a qualified “smart” Level 2 charger. To qualify for the rebate, a customer must enroll in a time of use (TOU) rate (for example, the whole-home TOU rate, dynamic peak pricing rate, or EV-only TOU rate), and agree to enroll in future demand response programs offered by DTE that allows DTE to control vehicle charging during peak periods. The customer will always have the option to override the signals if required/desired to do so.				

[IF UTILITY = CONSUMERS]

AWARE_DR_CONSUMERS1 Before today, have you heard of the following demand response programs offered by your utility?

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]	Yes, my household participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my household does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)
a) Peak Power Savers Smart Thermostat Program that offers customers an enrollment incentive (\$75 for current smart thermostat owners and \$175 for customers who purchase a new smart thermostat), plus a \$25 incentive at the end of each season for each enrolled thermostat. Consumers syncs with a participant’s smart thermostat to learn comfort preferences. On select summer and winter days when electricity demand is high, the thermostat will be adjusted to reduce energy usage. These events are limited to 14 times in summer and 10 times in winter, and rarely last more than four hours.				
b) Peak Power Savers – Critical Peak Pricing Program that gives a discount on standard electricity rates during nights and on weekends (called off-peak periods), with more expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting electricity use to off-peak periods.				

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]	Yes, my household participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my household does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)
<p>Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive.</p> <p>Participants receive a 33% discount on the off-peak rate over standard rates with a critical peak rate of 95 cents per kWh. These events can occur up to 14 times per year on weekdays from June to September from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.</p>				
<p>c) Peak Power Savers – Peak Time Rewards Program that offers customers the opportunity to earn bill credits by shifting energy use to off-peak times when costs are lower. These Energy Savings Days can occur up to 14 times per year on weekdays from June to September from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. If you enroll in this program, you can earn 95 cents per kWh for the amount of energy reduced during Energy Savings Days.</p>				

AWARE_DR_GENERAL Before today, have you heard of any of the following demand response program type(s) that utilities may offer to customers?

	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT DTE OR CONSUMERS]</p> <p>a) Bring Your Own Thermostat programs (where customers already own the smart thermostat) offer a fixed payment per season (typically \$25 per thermostat) for enrolling in the program and allowing the utility to remotely control the thermostat on hot summer and cold winter days, when demand for electricity is highest. The utility may also offer an upfront payment for enrolling in the program.</p> <p>The utility will typically control the thermostat for a limited number of hours per season (could be limited to 14 events in summer and 10 events in winter with a maximum 4-hour duration). The utility may automatically pre-cool or pre-heat the home before an event, and notify participant's in</p>			

advance of events, with the option to opt-out of events at any time.			
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT DTE OR CONSUMERS]</p> <p>b) Critical Peak Pricing is an electricity rate which provides a discount on standard rates (typically 30% to 50% discount on standard rates) during nights and on weekends (called off-peak periods), with more expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. The events only occur during peak periods on weekdays and are limited to a specified maximum number of occurrences and total duration per calendar year (e.g., could be 14 events in a year with maximum 56 hours of event calling). The utility may offer customers a free smart thermostat and control it to reduce energy use during critical peak events.</p> <p>You could expect to save 10% on the electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate, which could translate to approximately \$5 monthly bill savings per thermostat, or \$25 total per thermostat for the summer season.</p>			
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT CONSUMERS]</p> <p>c) Peak Time Rebates offer customers the ability to receive a payment on reduced electricity usage during critical peak periods when electricity demand is high, and consequently electricity is more expensive. Participation is optional, and customers receive a rebate based on reduced electricity usage during the event. For example, you could earn 95 cents per kWh for the energy reduced during the peak periods when electricity demand is high.</p>			

AWARE_DR_EVBTM Before today, have you heard of the below type of demand response program that other utilities may offer to customers?

Program type	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT DTE]</p> <p>a) Electric Vehicle Load Control programs are offered</p>			

Program type	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
to customers who own a plug-in electric vehicle and charge at home. Participants agree to let the utility control charging from periods of high demand to periods of lower demand (nights or weekends) in exchange for an upfront payment (which could be a rebate on the smart charger), plus an ongoing participation payment from the utility.			
b) Battery Control programs are offered to customers with on-site battery storage systems (for example, a battery charged by an on-site solar system). Participants agree to let the utility control the charging and discharging of the battery during events when electricity demand is the highest, in exchange for an upfront payment and/or an ongoing participation payment from the utility.			

Demand Response Willingness to Participate

[If respondent doesn't already participate in a smart thermostat program (AWARE_DR_DTE1_a IS NOT = 1 and AWARE_DR_CONSUMERS1_a IS NOT = 1)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 Next, consider your utility has a(n) [Thermostat DR Option] program that [Thermostat Option Description].

How likely would your household be to participate in this type of program if you received a [Incentive Detail]?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

Thermostat Demand Response Option	Thermostat Option Description	Incentive Detail
a) [If customer already has a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 1)] Bring Your Own Smart Thermostat	offers customers who already own a smart thermostat a fixed payment per season for allowing the utility to remotely control the thermostat on hot summer and cold winter days when demand for electricity is highest. The utility	one-time \$75 sign-up bonus plus \$25 per season you participate for each enrolled thermostat

Thermostat Demand Response Option	Thermostat Option Description	Incentive Detail
	<p>may also provide an upfront incentive for signing up for the program.</p> <p>The utility will typically control the participant's thermostat for a limited number of hours per season (limited to 14 in summer and 10 in winter with a maximum 4-hour duration). The utility may automatically pre-cool or pre-heat the home before an event and notify participants in advance of events, with the option to opt-out of events at any time.</p>	
<p>b) [If customer DOES NOT already have a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 2 or 3)] Energy Efficiency and Bring Your Own Smart Thermostat</p>	<p>offers customers who do not already have a smart thermostat an incentive payment to purchase one through an energy efficiency program. The utility then offers a smart thermostat demand response program in which customers receive a fixed payment per season for allowing the utility to remotely control the thermostat on hot summer and cold winter days when demand for electricity is highest.</p> <p>The utility will control the thermostat for a limited number of hours per season (limited to 14 events in summer and 10 events in winter with maximum 4-hour duration). The utility may automatically pre-cool or pre-heat the home before an event and notify participants in advance of events, with the option to opt-out of events at any time</p>	<p>a rebate of up to \$175 for the purchase of a smart thermostat (typical retail costs range from \$80 to \$250), and \$25 for each enrolled thermostat per season you participate (paid at the end of each season) in the smart thermostat demand response program</p>

[If customer already has a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 1) and DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 IS NOT = 6]

DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT2 How likely would your household be to participate in a smart thermostat demand response program if you received...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Lower incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 = 4 or 5]</p> <p>a) a one-time \$50 sign-up bonus, plus \$25 per season you participate, for each enrolled thermostat?</p>						
<p>[Higher incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 <4]</p> <p>b) a one-time \$100 sign-up bonus, plus \$25 per season you participate, for each enrolled thermostat?</p>						

[If customer DOES NOT already have a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT DOES NOT = 1) and DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 IS NOT = 6)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT3 How likely would your household be to participate in a smart thermostat demand response program if ...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Lower incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 = 4 or 5]</p> <p>a) the utility were to offer up to a \$150 rebate on a smart thermostat (typical retail costs range from \$80 to \$250) for signing up in the demand response program, plus \$25 for each enrolled thermostat per season you participate?</p>						
<p>[Higher incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_TSTAT1 <4]</p> <p>b) the utility were to offer up to a \$200 rebate on a smart thermostat (typical retail costs range from \$80 to \$250) for signing up in the demand response program, plus \$25 for each enrolled thermostat per season you participate?</p>						

[If customer does not already participate in this program type (AWARE_DR_DTE1_b IS NOT = 1 and AWARE_DR_CONSUMERS1_b IS NOT = 1)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_CPP1 Next, consider if your utility offered a Critical Peak Pricing Program which provides a discount on standard rates (typically a 30%-50% discount on standard rates) during nights and on weekends (called off-peak periods), with more expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. The events only occur during peak periods on weekdays and are limited to a specified maximum number of occurrences and total duration per calendar year (e.g., could be 14 events in a year with maximum 56 hours of event calling). You could save around 10% on your electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate.

A residential customer enrolled in this rate can expect to save 10% on the electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate, which could translate to **approximately \$5 monthly bill savings per thermostat or \$25 total per thermostat for the summer season.**

How likely would your household be to participate in this type of Critical Peak Pricing program?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

[Ask if DR_WILLINGNESS_CPP1<4]

DR_WILLINGNESS_CPP_TSTAT How likely would your household be to participate in a critical peak pricing program if you received...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>A free smart thermostat from your utility for agreeing to enroll in the critical peak pricing rate and allowing the utility to control your thermostat (e.g., increase setpoint by 4 degrees) during critical peak events. You will always have an option to override the utility adjustment and make your own adjustment if you are uncomfortable.</p> <p>A residential customer can expect to save 10% on the electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate, which could translate to approximately \$5 monthly bill</p>						

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
savings per thermostat or \$25 total per thermostat for the summer season.						

[If customer does not already participate in this program type (AWARE_DR_CONSUMERS1_c IS NOT = 1)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_PTR Next, consider your utility offers a **Peak Time Rebate program** in which you earn a credit or rebate for reducing energy use during critical peak periods (up to 14 days per summer with a max. 4-hour event duration). You will be notified by text, phone, or email the day before events are called. For example, you could receive 95 cents/kWh for the energy reduced during peak periods.

By enrolling in this program, an average customer could earn around \$25 per summer by reducing approximately 20% of your energy usage during peak demand periods. There is no penalty if you are unable to shift your energy usage.

How likely would your household be to participate in this type of **Peak Time Rebate** program?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

DR_WILLINGNESS_RES1 If your utility offered a(n) **[Residential DR Option]** program that **[Residential DR Option Description]**.

How likely would your household be to participate in this type of program?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

Residential DR Option [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Residential DR Option Description
If respondent doesn't already participate in DTE's EV program (AWARE_DR_DTE1_d IS NOT = 1) a) Electric Vehicle (EV) Load Control	offers customers who own and charge a plug-in electric vehicle at home an upfront payment (such as a rebate on a smart charger), plus an ongoing participation payment in exchange for allowing the utility to shift charging from periods of high demand (typically weekday afternoons) to nights or weekends
b) Battery Control	offers customers with on-site battery storage systems (e.g., a battery charged by an on-site solar system or a standalone battery) an upfront payment and/or an ongoing participation payment in exchange for allowing the utility to discharge the battery during peak demand periods.

COVID-19 Impacts

COVID_EWR How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your household's decision-making around energy efficiency upgrades? We are...

1. Much **less** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades
2. Slightly **less** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades
3. Just as likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades (i.e., there has been little or no impact)
4. Slightly **more** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades
5. Much **more** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades

COVID_DR How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your household's decision-making around demand response programs that reward electricity customers for voluntarily agreeing to reduce energy usage during periods of high electricity demand? We are...

1. Much **less** likely to pursue demand response participation
2. Slightly **less** likely to pursue demand response participation
3. Just as likely to pursue demand response participation (i.e., there has been little or no impact)
4. Slightly **more** likely to pursue demand response participation
5. Much **more** likely to pursue demand response participation

Recent Energy Use Actions

ACTIONS Which of the following **energy-efficient** products have you installed in the last 12 months, if any? Please select all that you have installed. **[Randomize Response Options]**

1. LED lighting
2. Advanced Smart (Tier 2) Power Strip
3. Smart thermostat
4. Occupancy Sensor

5. Low-flow Showerhead
6. Low-flow Faucet Aerator
7. Heat Pump Water Heater
8. ENERGY STAR Mini-split Heat Pump
9. Heat Pump Clothes Dryer
10. Air Sealing
11. ENERGY STAR Front-Loading Clothes Washer
12. Home insulation
13. High Efficiency Storage Tank Water Heaters
14. High Efficiency Tankless Water Heater
15. Hot water pipe insulation
16. None

Decision Factors

DECISIONS How important are the following factors in **driving the decisions you make about energy-consuming equipment** in your home? Please rank each factor on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being “not at all important” and 5 being “very important”. **[Randomize response options.]**

1. Desire to test new technologies
2. Environmental issues such as climate change, pollution and waste
3. Reduce the need for additional power plants and support grid reliability
4. Financial considerations (ability to earn investment money back quickly though energy bill savings)
5. The amount of money the technology will save me
6. Support my community and/or state’s energy initiatives
7. Advanced features or settings like internet connectivity, remote control from a tablet or smartphone, etc.
8. The availability of incentives and rebates

Barriers

BARRIERS Which of the following factors are likely to **prevent** your household from taking action on the way you consume energy in your home, including installation of energy efficient equipment or participation in demand response programs? Please rank each factor on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being “not at all likely to prevent...” and 5 being “extremely likely to prevent”. **[Randomize response options.]**

1. Limited information about costs and benefits
2. Ability to find a skilled and/or trusted equipment installers
3. Potential for disruption during equipment installation
4. Lack of access to energy efficient products in local stores or from local contractors
5. I have limited time, attention or ability to seek out information about energy efficient technology or utility demand response programs
6. Lack of trust in the available information
7. The upfront cost of higher efficiency technologies or equipment
8. Limited or no access to financing options like a credit card, store credit account, or loan to purchase the new appliance/measure

Demographics

BASELINE1 What type of system(s) do you use to heat your home? Please select the **primary** system that you use.

1. Natural gas boiler
2. Natural gas furnace
3. Electric furnace
4. Air source heat pump
5. Dual-fuel heat pump (ASHP with natural gas furnace backup)
6. Ground source heat pump
7. Variable refrigerant flow heat pump
8. Packaged terminal heat pump
9. Ductless mini-split heat pumps
10. Other: please describe: _____
11. Don't know
12. Prefer not to say

BASELINE2 What type of water heater(s) do you use at your home? Please select the **primary** water heater that you use.

1. Electric tankless water heater
2. Electric water heater with storage tank
3. Natural gas tankless water heater
4. Natural gas water heater with storage tank
5. Heat pump water heater
6. Other: please describe: _____
7. Don't know
8. Prefer not to say

DEM1. Including yourself, how many people lived in your home during the past 12 months?

1. Number of people (1-12): _____ **[Only allow whole numbers 1-12]**
2. 13 or more
3. Prefer not to answer

DEM2. In what year were you born?

1. Year born (1900 – 2003), specify year: _____ **[Only allow four-digit numbers between 1900-2003]**
2. Don't know
3. Prefer not to answer

DEM3. Which of the following best describes your home?

1. Single-family detached home
2. Single-family attached home such as townhouse or row house
3. Apartment or condominium
4. Mobile (manufactured) home
5. Other, please specify:

DEM4. Approximately how many square feet is your residence?

1. Less than 1,000 sq. ft.
2. Between 1,000 and 1,999 sq. ft.
3. Between 2,000 and 2,999 sq. ft.
4. Between 3,000 and 3,999 sq. ft.
5. Between 4,000 and 4,999 sq. ft.
6. Greater than 5,000 sq. ft.
7. Don't know

DEM5. What is the last grade of school you completed?

1. Grade school or less (1–8)
2. Some high school (9–11)
3. Graduated high school (12)
4. Vocational/technical school
5. Some college (1–3 years)
6. Graduated college (4 years)
7. Post graduate education
8. Prefer not to answer

DEM6. How would you describe your race or ethnicity?

1. Caucasian (or White)
2. African American (or Black)
3. Arab American
4. Latino (or Hispanic)
5. Asian descent
6. Native American/Indian
7. Other, please specify: _____
8. Prefer not to answer

DEM7. What was your total family income was in 2020 before taxes and including Social Security or other payments?

1. Less than \$10,000
2. \$10,000 to just under \$20,000
3. \$20,000 to just under \$30,000
4. \$30,000 to just under \$40,000
5. \$40,000 to just under \$50,000
6. \$50,000 to just under \$60,000
7. \$60,000 to just under \$70,000
8. \$70,000 to just under \$80,000
9. \$80,000 to just under \$90,000
10. \$90,000 to just under \$100,000
11. \$100,000 to just under \$150,000
12. \$150,000 or more
13. Don't know
14. Prefer not to answer

Close

CLOSE1 Those are all the questions we have, thank you for your help! Would you like to receive the \$15 e-gift card or online debit card, or credit to donate to a charitable organization, at **[Email]** or at another email address? You will receive the gift card within 4 to 6 weeks of survey completion.

1. Yes, please send the gift card to **[Email]**
2. Please send the credit for the e-gift card, online debit card or charitable donation to another email address (please specify): **[OPEN ENDED, require valid email address]**
3. No thanks, I do not wish to either receive or donate the gift card

CLOSE2 This concludes the survey. The Michigan Public Service Commission thanks you for your participation in this survey. If you have any questions about the survey or how your responses will be used please reach out to us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Michigan Energy Waste Reduction and Demand Response 2021 to 2040 Potential Study – Commercial and Industrial Survey

Prepared for:



State of Michigan Public Service Commission

Submitted by:

Guidehouse Inc.
South State Commons
2723 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

guidehouse.com

March 5, 2021

Table of Contents

Commercial and Industrial Survey Overview	1
Sample Variables	1
Sample	1
Invitation Emails.....	3
Initial Invitation Email.....	3
First Reminder Email.....	3
Second Reminder Email.....	4
Survey Body	5
Introduction	5
EWR Awareness	6
EWR Willingness to Pay.....	13
DR Program Awareness.....	14
DR Willingness to Participate	20
COVID-19 Impacts	27
Recent Energy Use Actions.....	27
Decision Factors	28
Barriers	28
Firmographics	28
Close.....	29

Commercial and Industrial Survey Overview

The primary objective of this survey is to collect information on customer awareness and willingness to pay for EWR and DR measures from MI commercial and industrial utility customers. Guidehouse will use the survey results to inform the development of market acceptance and adoption forecasts. Additional secondary research objectives, included in the table below, have been incorporated into the survey to provide datapoints the research team will use to guide calibration of the EWR and DR potential models.

Topic	Survey Questions
Introduction	INTRO1 – INTRO2
EWR Awareness	AWARE_EWR_LOW – AWARE_EWR_HIGH
EWR Willingness to Pay	EWR_WILLINGNESS_LOW – EWR_WILLINGNESS_HIGH
DR Awareness	AWARE_DR_TSTAT – AWARE_DR_BTM
DR Willingness to Participate	DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE1 – WILLINGNESS_DR_BTM
COVID-19 Impacts	COVID_EWR – COVID_DR
Recent Energy Use Actions	ACTIONS1 – ACTIONS2
Decision Factors	DECISIONS
Barriers	BARRIERS
Firmographics	FIRM1 – FIRM4
Close	CLOSE1 – CLOSE2

Sample Variables

This table presents the sample file variables required for fielding.

Survey Variables	Description	Source
UTILITY	The customer's utility company	Utility tracking data
CUSTOMER SIZE	SMALL = annual energy use \leq 1.2 GWh (approximately \$65,000/year for gas and electric bills combined) LARGE = annual energy use $>$ 1.2 GWh (approximately \$65,000/year for gas and electric bills combined)	Survey screener question

Sample

This table outlines Guidehouse's sampling techniques.

Topic	Description	Population
Sample size	What is the target number of completes?	500 completes
Stratification	Is the sample stratified?	The sample will be designed to achieve a proportionate mix of customers from each utility and will be stratified by Upper and Lower Peninsula.

Topic	Description	Population
Incentives	Any incentives or persuasion techniques?	\$25; customers will be offered an incentive through Tango ¹ which allows customers to select an e-gift card from a participating retailer or restaurant (including Amazon.com, CVS or Dunkin' Donuts and more) or an online debit card (Visa® or MasterCard®). Customer's may also choose to donate \$25 to a charitable organization instead of receiving the gift card.

¹ <https://www.tangocard.com/>

Invitation Emails

Initial Invitation Email

Dear _____,

Guidehouse, on behalf of the Michigan Public Service Commission, is conducting a study to help understand energy decision-making in Michigan and invites you to complete a brief survey. Your responses will help improve energy-related programs offered by your utility provider that assist business customers in saving energy and money. Respondents who complete the survey will be offered a **\$25 e-gift or online debit card**, or can choose to donate \$25 to a charitable organization.

Please take the survey using the link below; we recommend completing the survey on a laptop or computer if possible.

[Insert survey link]

Your participation in this survey is anonymous and voluntary. Your individual answers will remain confidential and reported only in the aggregate. The survey will take about 15 minutes.

If you have any questions about this survey or how your responses to this survey will be used, please contact us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Sincerely,

Guidehouse

First Reminder Email

Dear _____,

Guidehouse, on behalf of the Michigan Public Service Commission, recently invited you to complete a 15-minute survey to help improve energy-related programs offered by your utility provider that assist business customers in saving energy and money, and ultimately benefit the environment.

As a token of appreciation for completing this survey, respondents who complete the survey will be offered a **\$25 e-gift or online debit card**, or can choose to donate \$25 to a charitable organization.

Please take the survey using the link below; we recommend completing the survey on a laptop or computer if possible.

[Insert survey link]

Your participation in this survey is anonymous and voluntary. Your individual answers will remain confidential and reported only in the aggregate.

If you have any questions about this survey or how your responses to this survey will be used, please contact us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Sincerely,

Guidehouse

Second Reminder Email

Dear _____,

Guidehouse, on behalf of the Michigan Public Service Commission, recently invited you to complete a 15-minute survey to help improve energy-related programs offered by your utility provider that assist business customers in saving energy and money, and ultimately benefit the environment. This survey will be closing on **[Date]**; don't miss out on this opportunity to contribute!

As a token of appreciation for completing this survey, respondents who complete the survey will be offered a **\$25 e-gift or online debit card**, or can choose to donate \$25 to a charitable organization.

Please take the survey using the link below; we recommend completing the survey on a laptop or computer if possible.

[Insert survey link]

Your participation in this survey is anonymous and voluntary. Your individual answers will remain confidential and reported only in the aggregate.

If you have any questions about this survey or how your responses to this survey will be used, please contact us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Sincerely,

Guidehouse

Survey Body

Introduction

INTRO1 In this survey we will ask you about your awareness of different energy-related technologies and utility programs, and decision-making around energy use at your business. If you are not the best person to answer these questions, please ask a colleague who makes decisions about your business's energy usage and/or capital investments to complete this survey. Note that you will need to complete the entire survey to receive your **\$25 e-gift or online debit card**, or to donate the \$25 to a charitable organization.

INTRO2 Are your combined gas and electric utility bills more than \$65,000 per year, approximately? If you are unsure, please respond with your best guess.

1. Yes
2. No

[If YES set respondent as CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE; if NO set respondent as CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL.]

Lighting Baseline

The first part of the survey will ask for additional information about the lighting in your building. If you need to finish the survey at a later time or switch to a different mobile device, you can return to this point in the survey by clicking the link in the email you received. All your survey progress will have been saved.

LIGHTING1 How many **total lamps** do you have installed within the light fixture types listed below in your building (**excluding** any bulbs found in unconditioned exterior structures such as a garage), if any? Please estimate the total number of lamps, *not* the total number of fixtures; the fixture is the device that houses individual lamps. **[Matrix-style question; answer categories will vary by overall building size; example images will be provided]**

[Answer categories if CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2 =2)]	None	1-25	26-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-700	>700
[Answer categories if CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE (INTRO2 =1)]	None	1-50	51-250	251-500	501-750	751-1,000	1,001-1,250	1,251-1,500	1,501-1,750	>1,750
a. In a high bay fixture										
b. In a troffer (a modular ceiling grid fixture)										
c. In a fixture or lamp that accepts regular screw-in bulbs (A-shape or reflectors)										

d. In a downlight fixture (recesse d “can light”)										
e. In other interior light fixture types										

[If LIGHTING1_a DOES NOT=None]

LIGHTING2 Approximately what percentages of the **high bay fixtures** in this building fall into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM SLIDER (see example), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. Linear fluorescent (e.g., T5, T8, T12)
2. Linear LED
3. Round LED
4. Round metal halide
5. Round Induction

LED	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
CFL	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Halogen	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Incandescent	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Don't know	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>	%

[If LIGHTING1_b DOES NOT=None]

LIGHTING3 Approximately what percentages of the **troffers** at your business fall into the following bulb type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM SLIDER (see example above), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. Linear fluorescent (e.g., T5, T8, T12)
2. LED

[If LIGHTING1_c DOES NOT=None]

LIGHTING4 Approximately what percentages of the **interior screw-in lamps** (standard A-shape and reflectors) at your business fall into the following lamp type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM SLIDER (see example above), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent

[If LIGHTING1_d DOES NOT=None]

LIGHTING5 Approximately what percentages of the **downlight lamps** at your business fall into the following

lamp type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM SLIDER (see example above), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent

[If LIGHTING1_e DOES NOT=None]

LIGHTING6 Approximately what percentages of the **other interior lighting** at your business fall into the following lamp type categories? **[CONSTANT SUM SLIDER (see example above), MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. CFL
3. Halogen
4. Incandescent
5. High pressure sodium
6. Metal halide

LIGHTING7 Approximately how many **exterior light fixtures** of the following types are there at your business?

[Example images will be provided]

	None	1-5	6-10	11-25	26-50	51-75	76-100	>100
Error! Reference source not found. a. Exterior wall packs								
Error! Reference source not found. b. Parking garage or parking lot fixtures/ wall packs								
Error! Reference source not found. c. Exterior canopy fixtures								

[Ask if LIGHTING7 DOES NOT = None]

LIGHTING8 What percentage of the **exterior lighting** at your business falls into the following lamp type categories? Please think about flood lights, garage lighting, parking lot lighting, etc. **[CONSTANT SUM SLIDER, MUST SUM TO 100%]**

1. LED
2. High pressure sodium
3. Mercury vapor
4. Metal halide
5. Halogen
6. CFL
7. Incandescent
8. Halogen
9. Linear fluorescent (e.g., T5, T8, T12)
- 10.

Energy Efficiency Awareness

AWARE_EWR_LOW [Low Cost Measure Reference Table. ROTATE, 1 MEASURE PER RESPONDENT]

[low cost measure description_1]. Before today, were you familiar with [low cost measure_2]?

1. Yes
2. No

Low Cost Measure Reference Table			
Measure	Low Cost Measure Description_1	Low Cost Measure_2	Photo
LED Lighting	LEDs use less energy, last longer, are more durable, and offer comparable or better light quality than other types of lighting. This includes LED A line, reflector lamps, general purpose LEDs, downlights, linear LEDs etc.	LED lighting	
Indoor Occupancy Sensor	An occupancy sensor is a motion detecting device used to detect the presence of a person to automatically control lights.	indoor occupancy sensors	
Advanced Smart (Tier 2) Power Strip	Advanced smart (Tier 2) power strips have a master and switched plugs. When the master plug (Personal Computer or a TV) is on, the switched outlets are powered on. When the master plug (Personal Computer or a TV) is switched off, the switched outlets and peripherals are powered off. In addition, this power strip has a motion sensor, like those for lights, that turns the master switch off if someone leaves the room for an extended period.	advanced smart (Tier 2) power strips	
LED Pole/Arm Mounted	Exterior LED parking lot lighting fixtures can be mounted on a pole or extension arm.	pole/arm mounted LEDs	

Low Cost Measure Reference Table			
Measure	Low Cost Measure Description_1	Low Cost Measure_2	Photo
Daylight Dimming Control	Daylighting control systems dim indoor lighting in response to interior daylight levels.	daylighting controls	
Low-flow Faucet Aerator	A low-flow faucet aerator can be added to an existing faucet, saving both water and water heating costs with little to no impact on the user.	low-flow faucet aerators	
System with Smart thermostat	A Smart thermostat lets users remotely modify heating and cooling settings such as setpoints and schedule, or turn the unit on or off, from a mobile device or website. The system is defined as being the heating and cooling system, comprising heating, ventilation and air conditioning.	smart thermostats	
Demand Controlled Ventilation	Demand controlled ventilation is an HVAC control method that automatically adjusts fan speeds and fresh air intake in response to changes in occupancy.	demand controlled ventilation	
Steam Trap	Steam traps minimize steam waste to reduce energy consumption and cut costs.	steam traps	

AWARE_EWR_HIGH [High Cost Measure Reference Table. ROTATE, 1 MEASURE PER RESPONDENT]

[high cost measure description_1]. Before today, were you familiar with [high cost measure_2]?

1. Yes
2. No

High Cost Measure Table			
Measure	High Cost Measure Description_1	High Cost Measure_2	Photo
Advanced Controls and Automation	Advanced Controls and Automation include smart thermostats, building automation systems, and demand control ventilation.	advanced controls and building automation	
Heat Pump Water Heater	Heat pumps use electricity to move heat from one place to another instead of generating heat directly. Heat pump water heaters pull heat from the surrounding air and transfer it -- at a higher temperature -- into a tank to heat water.	heat pump water heaters	
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)	Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) control the frequency and voltage of power supplied to a motor and save electricity by allowing the motor to run at partial speed to better match the load. Typical applications include fans, pumps, and dynamic process loads.	VFDs	
ENERGY STAR Servers and Storage Devices	Computer servers and storage equipment that are ENERGY STAR certified use less electricity from reducing energy waste in the power infrastructure (e.g., power distribution unit, uninterruptible power supply) and reducing 24/7 energy needed to cool the waste heat produced by data storage.	ENERGY STAR servers and storage devices	

High Cost Measure Table			
Measure	High Cost Measure Description_1	High Cost Measure_2	Photo
Equipment Optimization	Equipment optimization is the process of reducing energy consumption through fine-tuning equipment operation (including HVAC equipment, compressed air systems, motors, pumps, and advanced equipment controls).	equipment optimization	
Efficient Equipment Upgrades	Replacing existing equipment can reduce energy use when upgrading to efficient equipment such as higher efficiency furnaces, boilers, and chillers, and installing higher efficiency motors and pumps.	efficient equipment upgrades	

Energy Efficiency Willingness to Pay

EWR_WILLINGNESS_LOW Suppose an energy efficiency project does not have any adverse impacts on the QUALITY of lighting, heating, and cooling in your business, but reduces the amount of energy consumed. An example might be an LED lighting retrofit.

Would you generally pursue an energy efficiency project where the cost to you after utility rebates is \$5,000 if the project provided an annual energy bill savings of **[Annual Energy Bill Savings]** , and a **[Suggested payback period]** payback (that is, in about **[Suggested payback period]** the money you would save in energy costs would be greater than the extra cost for the energy efficiency technology)?

Annual Energy Bill Savings [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Suggested payback period	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
a) \$7,500 per year	less than a year			
b) \$5,000 per year	1 year			
c) \$3,750 per year	16 months			
d) \$2,500 per year	2 years			
e) \$1,250 per year	4 years			
f) \$1,000 per year	5 years			
g) \$500 per year	10 years			

[Depending on the response, eliminate answer options not possible and ask the next possible option. Example: The respondent answers No to answer option f) \$1,000 per year. The No response means options f) through g) can be removed. Ask the next possible option starting with e) and proceeding through a) until the respondent answers yes.]

EWR_WILLINGNESS_HIGH Suppose an energy efficiency project does not have any adverse impacts on the QUALITY of lighting, heating, and cooling in your business, but reduces the amount of energy consumed and MAY result in some inconvenience (for example: obtaining project estimates, selecting and overseeing a contractor for the installation). An example might be installing a Variable Frequency Drive (VFD), building automation system or a high efficiency boiler.

Would you generally pursue an energy efficiency project where the cost to you after utility rebates is \$25,000 if the project provided an annual energy bill savings of [Annual Energy Bill Savings], and a [Suggested payback period] payback (that is, in about [Suggested payback period] the money you would save in energy costs would be greater than the extra cost for the energy efficiency technology)?

Annual Energy Bill Savings [Randomized option choice, hide lettering from respondent:]	Suggested payback period	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
a) \$37,500 per year	less than a year			
b) \$25,000 per year	1 year			
c) \$12,500 per year	2 years			
d) \$8,333 per year	3 years			
e) \$5,000 per year	5 years			
f) \$2,500 per year	10 years			

[The respondent is randomly shown an Annual Energy Bill Savings option. Depending on the response (Yes or No) the respondent is asked the next possible option. This process is continued until the respondent gets to the highest or lowest possible value or they provide an opposite response to their initial Yes or No response. Example: The respondent answers No to answer option e) \$5,000 per year. Ask the next possible option starting with d) and proceeding through a) until the respondent answers yes or they reach the highest value.]

DR Program Awareness

[IF CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2=2)]

Next, we have a few questions about your awareness of Demand Response programs that electric utilities offer or could potentially offer to business customers.

Demand Response programs reward electricity customers for voluntarily agreeing to reduce energy usage during periods of high electricity demand, which helps keep electricity costs down and allows your utility to supply reliable power at a more affordable rate to all customers.

If you sign up for a Demand Response program offered by your utility, the utility would control your air conditioning and/or heating system energy use during high (peak) demand periods (referred to as “demand response events”) for a limited time (usually less than 4 hours), by automatically adjusting your thermostat during those periods. Your usage would be controlled only for a certain maximum number of days in a season (for example, 10 days maximum in the summer). You can opt-out if you are unable to reduce your energy use during these periods.

An electric utility rewards Demand Response program participants by paying a fixed and/or variable incentive each summer. Additionally, the utility may offer a one-time incentive for enrolling in the program.

Alternatively, you could also be placed on an electricity rate that gives you a discount on your current rate during off-peak times (typically nights and weekends) but is more expensive during on-peak times (weekday afternoons). You may be eligible to get a free smart thermostat from your utility, which will be controlled by the utility to reduce your electricity demand during certain critical peak events periods when electricity is much more expensive.

[IF CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE (INTRO2=1)]

Next, we have a few questions about your awareness of Demand Response programs that electric utilities offer or could potentially offer to commercial and industrial customers.

Demand Response programs reward electricity customers for voluntarily agreeing to reduce energy usage during periods of high electricity demand, which helps keep electricity costs down and allows your utility to supply reliable power at a more affordable rate to all customers.

If you sign up for a Demand Response program offered by your utility, the utility will call events where you are asked to reduce your electricity usage. Usually there is a maximum number of days you’d be asked to reduce your energy usage in a season. Under some program designs, you can nominate a certain level of load reduction before the season begins. You select a load reduction amount that would not impact your business operations and get paid for being on standby, even if no event occurs. Additionally, you get paid for the actual energy reduction during an event. The utility may also offer you a choice to enroll in another type of Demand Response program where you are not required to nominate a fixed load reduction amount, but can instead voluntarily reduce your energy use when called and get paid for the actual energy reduced during an event.

Alternatively, you could also be placed on an electricity rate that gives a discount on your current rate during nights and on weekends (off-peak times), but is more expensive on weekday afternoons (peak times), therefore incentivizing you to shift your energy use to off-peak times.

[IF CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2=2)]

AWARE_DR_TSTAT Utilities typically control space cooling/heating energy use during Demand Response events using a smart thermostat. A smart thermostat learns your patterns and offers the ability to control it from anywhere. Does your business use smart thermostats to control HVAC usage?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don’t Know/Not Sure

[IF UTILITY = DTE AND CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2=2)]

AWARE_DR_SMALL_DTE Before today, have you heard of the following demand response programs offered by your utility?

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]	Yes, my business participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my business does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)															
<p>a) Smart Savers Program that offers customers who own a smart thermostat a \$20 incentive per thermostat at the end of each summer in exchange for allowing DTE to make minor, short-term adjustments to a participant's thermostat to reduce energy use during periods of peak (high) demand for electricity. Participants can anticipate at least one adjustment, and a maximum of up to 10 adjustments, per summer. Peak demand periods for adjustments typically occur on especially hot days. Adjustments will occur on non-holiday weekdays.</p>																			
<p>b) Dynamic Peak Pricing Rate is an electricity rate which provides a discount on standard rates (typically 30% to 50% discount on standard rates) during night and on weekends (called off-peak periods), with more expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. The events only occur on weekdays from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and are limited to a maximum of 14 occurrences (56 hours) per calendar year.</p> <p>Here is summary of the rates:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="94 1234 813 1852"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rate</th> <th>Time</th> <th>Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Off-Peak</td> <td>Monday-Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. All Day Weekends and Holidays</td> <td>4.8 cents/kWh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Peak</td> <td>Monday-Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.</td> <td>9.2 cents/kWh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On-Peak</td> <td>Monday-Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.</td> <td>16.6 cents/kWh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Critical Peak Events</td> <td>Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.</td> <td>95.0 cents/kWh</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rate	Time	Cost	Off-Peak	Monday-Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. All Day Weekends and Holidays	4.8 cents/kWh	Mid-Peak	Monday-Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	9.2 cents/kWh	On-Peak	Monday-Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	16.6 cents/kWh	Critical Peak Events	Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	95.0 cents/kWh				
Rate	Time	Cost																	
Off-Peak	Monday-Friday 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. All Day Weekends and Holidays	4.8 cents/kWh																	
Mid-Peak	Monday-Friday 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	9.2 cents/kWh																	
On-Peak	Monday-Friday 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	16.6 cents/kWh																	
Critical Peak Events	Not more than 14 times per year on certain weekdays 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	95.0 cents/kWh																	

[IF UTILITY = CONSUMERS AND IF CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE (INTRO2=1)]

AWARE_DR_LARGE_CONSUMERS Before today, have you heard of these demand response programs offered by your utility?

[Radio buttons, only one response per row]	Yes, my business participates in the program (1)	Yes, but my business does not participate (2)	No (3)	Don't Know / Not Sure (4)
<p>a) C&I Demand Response program (capacity plus energy payment) that offers customers a capacity payment of \$25/kW-yr., plus an energy payment of 5 cents/kWh. You nominate a certain fixed amount of load reduction and receive the \$25/kW-yr. incentive on the nominated amount for being on call, regardless of whether events are called. In addition, you are compensated at 5 cents/kWh for every hour of each event dispatch, based on your actual reduction. Consumers Energy calls events during grid emergencies. You are required to participate once you sign up for the program.</p> <p>A 200-kW load reduction nomination could result in \$5,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>				
<p>b) C&I Demand Response program (energy payment only) that offers customers an incentive of 30 cents/kWh for every hour of each event dispatch, based on your actual load reduction during an event. Consumers Energy calls events when electricity prices are high. Participation in events is optional.</p> <p>A 200-kW average load reduction during DR events could result in \$2,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>				

[IF CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2=2)]

AWARE_DR_SMALL_GENERAL Before today, have you heard of any of the following demand response program type(s) that utilities may offer to customers?

	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT DTE] a) Bring Your Own Thermostat programs (where customers already own the smart thermostat) offer a fixed payment per season (typically \$25 per thermostat) for enrolling in the program and allowing the utility to remotely control the thermostat on hot summer and cold winter days, when demand for electricity is highest. The utility may also offer an upfront payment for enrolling in the program.</p> <p>The utility will typically control the thermostat for a limited number of hours per season (could be limited to 14 events in summer and 10 events in winter with a maximum 4-hour duration). The utility may automatically pre-cool or pre-heat the home before an event, and notify participants in advance of events, with the option to opt-out of events at any time.</p>			
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT DTE] b) Critical Peak Pricing is an electricity rate which provides a discount on standard rates (typically 30%-50% discount on standard rates) during nights and on weekends (called off-peak periods), with more expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. The events only occur during peak periods on weekdays and are limited to a specified maximum number of occurrences and total duration per calendar year (e.g., could be 14 events in a year with maximum 56 hours of event calling). The utility may offer customers a free smart thermostat and control it to reduce energy use during critical peak events.</p> <p>You could save around 10% or more on your electricity bill by enrolling in a discounted rate of 4.8 cents/kWh in relation to your standard rate of 8.6 cents/kWh with a critical peak price 95 cents/kWh that is approximately 6 times.</p>			

[IF CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE (INTRO2=1)]

AWARE1_DR_LARGE_GENERAL Before today, have you heard of any of the following demand response program type(s) that utilities may offer to customers?

	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT CONSUMERS] a) Capacity Bidding program that offers customers a fixed capacity payment (e.g., \$25/kW-year) for nominating to reduce a certain amount of load when demand response events are called. You receive this incentive on the nominated amount for being on call, regardless of whether events are called. In addition, you are compensated for every hour of each event dispatch, based on your actual load reduction during an event (e.g., 5 cents/kWh). You are required to participate once you sign up for the program. You may be called for a certain maximum number of hours (e.g., 40 hours) in total over summer with individual event duration not exceeding 4 hours. A 200 kW load reduction nomination could result in almost \$5,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>			
<p>[If UTILITY IS NOT CONSUMERS] b) Demand Bidding program that offers customers payment for reducing energy consumption during peak periods when demand response events are called. Participants may be called to reduce demand for a maximum of 40 hours throughout the summer. Participation is optional, and participants receive an energy payment (\$/kWh) based on actual energy reduction during the event. For example, you could be paid at 30 cents/kWh for reducing energy during an event. Participation in events is optional. A 200 kW average load reduction during DR events could result in almost \$2,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>			
<p>[FOR ALL UTILITIES] c) Critical Peak Pricing is an electricity rate which provides a discount on standard rates (typically 30%-50% discount on standard rates) during nights and weekends (called off-peak periods), with more</p>			

	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
<p>expensive rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce electricity use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. The events only occur on weekdays (typically from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.) and are usually limited to a maximum of 14 occurrences (56 hours) per calendar year.</p> <p>You could save around 10% or higher on your electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate.</p>			

[ALL UTILITIES AND ALL BUSINESS SIZES]

AWARE_DR_BTM Before today, have you heard of this type of demand response program that utilities may offer to customers?

Program category	Yes (1) [Radio button, only one response per row]	No (2) [Radio button, only one response per row]	Don't Know / Not Sure (3) [Radio button, only one response per row]
<p>Battery programs are offered to customers with on-site battery storage systems (e.g., a battery charged by an on-site solar or standalone batteries). Participants agree to let the utility control the charging and discharging of the battery during events when electricity demand is the highest, in exchange for an upfront payment and/or an ongoing participation payment from the utility.</p>			

Demand Response Willingness to Participate

[If respondent doesn't already participate in a capacity or demand bidding program (AWARE_DR_LARGE_CONSUMERS_a IS NOT = 1 and AWARE_DR_LARGE_CONSUMERS_b IS NOT = 1) and CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE (INTRO2 = 1)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE1 Which program would your business be more likely to enroll in if offered by your utility? Please select one.

- Capacity bidding programs:** Participants receive a fixed capacity payment (e.g., \$25/kW-yr.) for nominating to reduce a certain amount of load when demand response events are called. You receive this incentive on the nominated amount for being on call, regardless of whether events are called. In addition, you are compensated for every hour of each event dispatch, based on your actual load reduction during an event (e.g., 5 cents/kWh). You are **required to participate once you sign up for the program**. You may be called for a certain maximum number of hours (e.g., 40 hours) in total over summer with individual event duration not exceeding 4 hours.
- Demand bidding programs:** Participants receive a payment for reducing energy consumption during peak periods when demand response events are called. Participants may be called to reduce demand for a maximum of 40 hours throughout the summer. Participation is optional, and participants receive an energy payment (\$/kWh) based on actual energy reduction during the event. For example, you could be paid at 30 cents/kWh for reducing energy during an event. Participation in events is **optional**.

[If respondent doesn't already participate in a capacity or demand bidding program (AWARE_DR_LARGE_CONSUMERS_a IS NOT = 1 and AWARE_DR_LARGE_CONSUMERS_b IS NOT = 1) and CUSTOMER SIZE = LARGE (INTRO2 = 1)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE2 How likely would your business be to participate in this type of **[Large CI DR Option]** program if you received a **[Incentive Detail]**?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

Large CI DR Option	Incentive Detail
<p>[If more likely to participate in a Capacity Bidding Program (DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE1 = 1)] a) Capacity Bidding Program</p>	<p>\$25/kW capacity payment for committed load reduction, plus an additional 5 cents/kWh for your actual reduction during the event</p> <p>A 200 kW load reduction nomination could result in \$5,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>
<p>[If more likely to participate in a Demand Bidding Program (DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE1 =2)] b) Demand Bidding Program</p>	<p>30 cents/kWh payment based on your actual reduction during the event</p> <p>A 200 kW average load reduction during DR events could result in \$2,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>

[If respondent is more likely to participate in capacity bidding (DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE1 = 1 and DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE2 IS NOT = 6)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE3

How likely would your business be to participate in this type of a **Capacity Bidding** program if you received a...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Lower incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE_2 = 4 or 5] a) \$20/kW capacity payment for committed load reduction, plus an additional 5 cents/kWh for your actual reduction during the event? A 200 kW load reduction nomination could result in almost \$4,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>						
<p>[Higher incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE_2 <4] b) \$30/kW capacity payment for committed load reduction, plus an additional 5 cents/kWh for your actual reduction during the event? A 200 kW load reduction nomination could result in almost \$6,500 annual compensation from your utility.</p>						

[If respondent is more likely to participate in demand bidding (DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE_2 = 2 and DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE2 IS NOT = 6)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE4 How likely would your business be to participate in this type of a Demand Bidding program if you received a...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Lower incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE_2 = 4 or 5] a) 25 cents/kWh payment based on your actual reduction during the event? A 200 kW average load reduction during DR events could result in almost \$2,000 annual compensation from your utility.</p>						

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Higher incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_LARGE_2 <4]</p> <p>b) 35 cents/kWh payment based on your actual reduction during the event?</p> <p>A 200 kW average load reduction during DR events could result in almost \$3,000 annual compensation from your utility.</p>						

[If respondent doesn't already participate in a smart thermostat program (AWARE_DR_SMALL_DTE_a IS NOT = 1) and CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2 = 2)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1 If your utility offered a(n) **[Small CI Option]** program that **[Small CI Option Description]**.

How likely would your business be to participate in this type of program if you received a **[Incentive Detail]**?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

Small CI DR Option	Small CI Option Description	Incentive Detail
a) [If customer already has a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 1)] Bring Your Own Smart Thermostat	<p>offers customers who already own a smart thermostat a fixed payment per season (typically \$25 per thermostat) for enrolling in the program and allowing the utility to remotely control the thermostat on hot summer and cold winter days, when demand for electricity is highest. The utility may also offer an upfront payment for enrolling in the program.</p> <p>The utility will typically control the thermostat for a limited number of hours per season (could be limited to 14 in summer and 10 in winter with a maximum 4-hour duration). The utility may automatically pre-cool or pre-heat the home before an event, and notify participants in advance of events, with the option to opt-out of events at any time.</p>	one-time \$75 sign-up bonus plus \$25 per season for each enrolled thermostat

Small CI DR Option	Small CI Option Description	Incentive Detail
<p>b) [If customer DOES NOT already have a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 2 or 3)] Energy Efficiency and Bring Your Own Smart Thermostat</p>	<p>offers customers who do not already have a smart thermostat an incentive payment to purchase one through an energy efficiency program. The utility then offers a smart thermostat demand response program in which customers receive a fixed payment per season (typically \$25 per thermostat) for allowing the utility to remotely control the thermostat on hot summer and cold winter days, when demand for electricity is highest.</p> <p>The utility will typically control the thermostat for a limited number of hours per season (could be limited to 14 in summer and 10 in winter with a maximum 4-hour duration). The utility may automatically pre-cool or pre-heat the home before an event, and notify participants in advance of events, with the option to opt-out of events at any time.</p>	<p>one-time discount of up to \$175 for the purchase of a smart thermostat (typical retail costs range from \$80-\$250), and \$25 per season for each enrolled thermostat (paid at the end of each season) for participating in the smart thermostat demand response program</p>

[If customer already has a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 1) and DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1a IS NOT = 6]]

DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL2 How likely would your business be to participate in a smart thermostat demand response program if you received...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Lower incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1 = 4 or 5] a) a one-time \$50 sign-up bonus, plus \$25 per season you participate, for each enrolled thermostat?</p>						
<p>[Higher incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1 <4] b) a one-time \$100 sign-up bonus, plus \$25 per season you participate, for each enrolled thermostat?</p>						

[If customer DOES NOT already have a smart thermostat (AWARE_DR_TSTAT = 2 or 3 and DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1b IS NOT = 6)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL3 How likely would your business be to participate in a smart thermostat demand response program if ...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>[Lower incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1 = 4 or 5] a) the utility were to offer up to a \$150 rebate on a smart thermostat (typical retail costs range from \$80-\$250) for signing up in the demand response program, plus \$25 per season you participate, for each enrolled thermostat?</p>						
<p>[Higher incentive amount if DR_WILLINGNESS_SMALL1 <4] b) the utility were to offer up to a \$200 rebate on a smart thermostat (typical retail costs range from \$80-\$250) for signing up in the demand response program, plus \$25 per season you participate, for each enrolled thermostat?</p>						

DR_WILLINGNESS_CPP1 Next, consider if your utility offered a Critical Peak Pricing Program in combination with your Time-of-Use (TOU) rate, with discounted electricity prices during night and on weekends (called off-peak periods) and higher rates on weekday afternoons (called peak periods). Participants save money by shifting energy use to off-peak periods. Participants are notified to reduce energy use during critical peak events, when electricity is much more expensive. Critical peak events are restricted and can only occur on weekdays, typically from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and would be limited to certain maximum occurrences and hours (e.g., 14 occurrences and 56 total hours) per calendar year.

How likely would your business be to participate in this type of program if you could save 10% or higher on your electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

[If CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2 = 2) and DR_WILLINGNESS_CPP1 <4]

DR_WILLINGNESS_CPP_TSTAT How likely would your business be to participate in a critical peak pricing program if you received...

	Not at all likely (1)	Slightly likely (2)	Some-what likely (3)	Very likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	Not sure/ don't know (6)
<p>A free smart thermostat from your utility for agreeing to enroll in the critical peak pricing rate and allowing the utility to control your thermostat (e.g., increase setpoint by 4 degrees) during critical peak events. You will always have an option to override the utility adjustment and make your own adjustment if you are uncomfortable.</p> <p>You can expect to save 10% on electricity bill by enrolling in this rate in relation to your standard rate, plus receive free smart thermostats.</p>						

[If CUSTOMER SIZE = SMALL (INTRO2 = 2)]

DR_WILLINGNESS_PTR As an alternative to the Critical Peak Pricing rate, your utility could offer a **Peak Time Rebate program** in which you earn a credit or rebate for reducing energy use during the critical peak periods (up to 14 days per summer with a max. 4-hour event duration). You will be notified by text, phone, or email the day before events are called. For example, you could receive 95 cents/kWh for the energy reduced during peak periods.

By enrolling in this program, an average customer could earn around \$50 per summer by reducing approximately 20% of your energy usage during the peak demand periods. The program is risk-free and there is no penalty if you are unable to shift.

How likely would your business be to participate in this type of **Peak Time Rebate** program?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

WILLINGNESS_DR_BTM Next, consider if your utility offers a Battery Control program that offers customers with on-site battery storage systems (e.g., on-site solar or standalone batteries) an upfront payment and/or an ongoing participation payment in exchange for allowing the utility to discharge your battery during peak demand periods. If you have demand charges in your electricity tariff, you could use your battery for demand charge reduction at other times.

How likely would you be to install a battery and enroll in this type of demand response program?

1. Not at all likely
2. Slightly likely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Extremely likely
6. Not sure/don't know

COVID-19 Impacts

COVID_EWR How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your business' decision-making around energy efficiency upgrades? We are...

1. Much **less** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades
2. Slightly **less** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades
3. Just as likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades (i.e., there has been **little or no impact**)
4. Slightly **more** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades
5. Much **more** likely to pursue energy efficiency upgrades

COVID_DR How has the COVID-19 pandemic impacted your business' decision-making around demand response programs that reward electricity customers for voluntarily agreeing to reduce energy usage during periods of high electricity demand? We are...

1. Much **less** likely to pursue demand response participation
2. Slightly **less** likely to pursue demand response participation
3. Just as likely to pursue demand response participation (i.e., there has been **little or no impact**)
4. Slightly **more** likely to pursue demand response participation
5. Much **more** likely to pursue demand response participation

Recent Energy Use Actions

ACTIONS1 Which of the following **energy-efficient** products have you installed **in the last 12 months**, if any? Please select all that you have installed. **[Randomize Response Options]**

1. LED Lighting
2. Indoor Occupancy Sensor
3. Advanced Smart (Tier 2) Power Strip
4. Pole/Arm Mounted LED
5. Daylight Dimming Control
6. Low-flow Faucet Aerator
7. Smart thermostat
8. Demand Controlled Ventilation
9. Steam Trap Advanced Controls and Automation
10. Replacing broken steam traps
11. Heat Pump Water Heater
12. Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)

13. ENERGY STAR Servers and Storage Devices
14. Equipment Optimization
15. Efficient Equipment Upgrades (e.g., boilers, chillers, etc.)
16. Other
17. None

ACTIONS2 Do you currently have an energy management system installed at your business?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know/not sure

Decision Factors

DECISIONS How important are the following factors in driving the decisions you make about energy-consuming equipment at your business? Please rate each factor on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being "not at all important" and 5 being "very important". **[Randomize response options.]**

1. Reducing environmental impact
2. Financial considerations (e.g., payback period)
3. Limited disruption during installation
4. Price of the higher efficiency model
5. Savings on energy bill
6. Be the first to purchase the latest high-tech products and equipment
7. Reduce the need for additional power plants and support grid reliability
8. Support my community and/or state's energy initiatives
9. Concern about potential impacts on the products or services offered to my customers
10. The availability of incentives and rebates

Barriers

BARRIERS Which of the following factors are likely to **prevent** your business from pursuing additional energy management activities including installation of energy efficient equipment or participation in demand response programs? Please rank each factor on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being "not at all likely to prevent" and 5 being "extremely likely to prevent". **[Randomize response options.]**

1. Time and attention needed for energy management
2. The upfront cost of technologies or equipment
3. Awareness of available utility programs that offer payments for changing the way energy is managed at my business
4. Level of in-house technical expertise and data to make informed decisions about energy
5. Reluctance to allow your utility to control equipment in your business
6. Ownership or lease restrictions of the building
7. Corporate limitations or policy

Firmographics

FIRM1 Which of the following best describes your business?

1. Multifamily (Market Rate)
2. Multifamily (Low Income)
3. Industrial
4. Education
5. Grocery
6. Health
7. Lodging
8. Office
9. Restaurant
10. Retail
11. Warehouse
12. Other

FIRM2 Approximately, what percentage of your business expenses are spent on energy?

[A slide bar scale from 0 to 100% will be on the web version of the survey, and a “Don’t Know” option will be provided.]

FIRM3 What type of system(s) do you use to heat your business? Please select the **primary** system that you use.

1. Gas boiler
2. Gas furnace
3. Electric furnace
4. Air source heat pump
5. Variable refrigerant flow heat pump
6. Packaged terminal heat pump
7. Other: please describe: _____
8. Don’t know
9. Prefer not to say

FIRM4 What type of water heater do you use at your business? Please select the **primary** water heater that you use.

1. Electric tankless water heater
2. Electric water heater with storage tank
3. Gas tankless water heater
4. Gas water heater with storage tank
5. Heat pump water heater
6. Other: please describe: _____
7. Don’t know
8. Prefer not to say

Close

CLOSE1 Those are all the questions we have, thank you for your help! Would you like to receive the \$25 e-gift card or online debit card, or credit to donate to a charitable organization, at **[Email]** or at another email address? You will receive the gift card within 4 to 6 weeks of survey completion.

1. Yes, please send the gift card to **[Email]**

2. Please send the credit for the e-gift card, online debit card or charitable donation to another email address (please specify): **[OPEN ENDED, require valid email address]**
3. No thanks, I do not wish to either receive or donate the gift card

CLOSE2 This concludes the survey. The Michigan Public Service Commission thanks you for your participation in this survey. If you have any questions about the survey or how your responses will be used please reach out to us at Michigan.EnergyStudy@guidehouse.com.

Appendix C. Michigan 2021-2040 Statewide Potential Study Modeling Methodology

Prepared for:



State of Michigan
Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs

Submitted by:
Guidehouse Inc.
South State Commons
2723 South State Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Reference No.: 148595

August 18, 2021

guidehouse.com This deliverable was prepared by Guidehouse Inc. for the sole use and benefit of, and pursuant to a client relationship exclusively with the MPSC ("Client"). The work presented in this deliverable represents Guidehouse's professional judgment based on the information available at the time this report was prepared. Guidehouse is not responsible for a third party's use of, or reliance upon, the deliverable, nor any decisions based on the report. Readers of the report are advised that they assume all liabilities incurred by them, or third parties, because of their reliance on the report, or the data, information, findings and opinions contained in the report.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Energy Waste Reduction

Guidehouse used a custom-designed version of its DSM Potential tool – DSMSim™ – to estimate technical, economic, and achievable energy waste reduction (EWR) potential using best practice methods that have been vetted with many other clients. DSMSim™ is a bottom-up technology diffusion and stock/flow tracking model implemented in a powerful, flexible, modeling platform that can readily deal with high degrees of dimensionality and the evolving needs of potential studies.

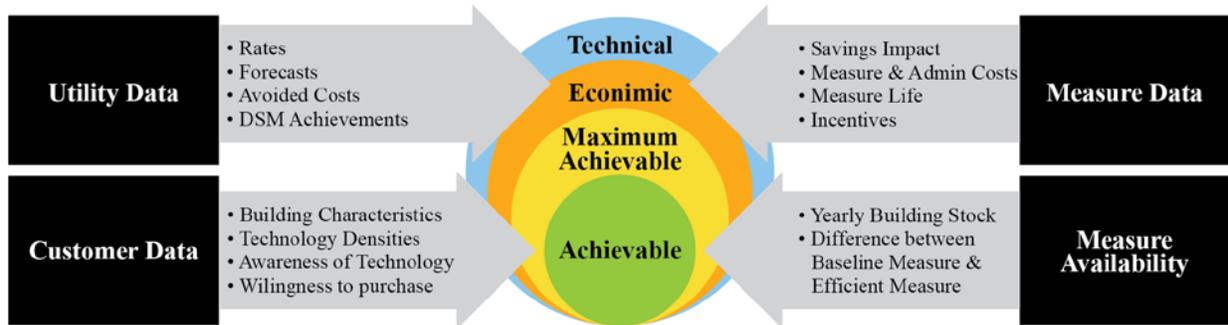
The DSMSim™ model has been widely used to forecast energy and demand potential across the United States and Canada, and adheres to all the current best practices in the evaluation industry. Key features include:

- Ability to accommodate standard or customized cost test protocols, such as those outlined in national standard practice manuals¹
- Ability to seamlessly assess sensitivities on avoided costs, retail rates, and a variety of other key model input variables
- Handles any number of measures, programs, sectors, program periods and savings types (electric energy/demand, gas, water, emissions, etc.)
- Accounting for three measure replacement types (i.e., retrofit, ROB, and new construction measures) and the effects of similar technologies competing for market share
- Results based on planned input assumptions (incentives, administrative costs, non-energy benefits, participation, etc.) can be compared against those derived from actual values after program implementation is finalized
- Can easily switch between net and gross savings and cost-effectiveness results
- Provides cost-effectiveness metrics at the measure, program, sector, portfolio, end-use or building type level, including combinations of these levels of granularity
- Powerful sensitivity and scenario analysis capability to identify key assumptions and largest leverage points
- Input data is imported from an Excel spreadsheet for portability, version control, and scenario analysis
- All summary results and intermediate calculations are immediately available in tabular or graphical form, in specified units, and can be exported to Excel

Guidehouse developed EWR potential estimates starting with technical potential, followed by economic, and then finally achievable potential scenarios. 0 illustrates the key inputs and the layers of the potential modeling approach.

¹ E.g., the 2001 California Standard Practice Manual (CASPM); subsequent 2007 revision to the CASPM; 2017 National Standard Practice Manual by the National Efficiency Screening Project; etc.

Figure 1. Approach to Achievable Potential Analysis



Source: Guidehouse 2020

2020-483 Michigan EWR Potential Study_013

Developing Technical Potential

Technical potential is defined as the energy savings that can be achieved assuming that all installed measures can immediately be replaced with the efficient measure/technology, wherever technically feasible, regardless of the cost, market acceptance, or whether a measure has failed and must be replaced.

Guidehouse’s modeling approach considers an energy-efficient measure to be any change made to a building, piece of equipment, process, or behavior that could save energy. The savings can be defined in numerous ways, depending on which method is most appropriate for a given measure.

The calculation of technical potential in this study differs depending on the assumed measure replacement type, since technical potential is calculated on a per-measure basis and includes estimates of savings per unit, measure density (e.g., quantity of measures per home), and total building stock.

The potential forecast estimates the incremental annual and cumulative technical potential of energy and peak demand savings capable through EWR, without consideration of any non-engineering constraints, and include all possible efficient measures, disregarding economic feasibility and market acceptance. Technical potential also considers how any anticipated future codes and standards will affect the baseline.

The DSMSim™ model accounts for three replacement types, where technical potential from **retrofit** and **replace-on-burnout** measures are calculated differently from technical potential for **new construction** measures. The formulae used to calculate technical potential by replacement type are discussed in the following two subsections.

Retrofit (RET) and Replace-On-Burnout (ROB) Measures

Retrofit (RET) measures, commonly referred to as advancement or early-retirement measures, are replacements of existing equipment before the equipment fails. RET measures can also be efficient processes that are not currently in place and that are not required for operational purposes. RET measures incur the full cost of implementation rather than incremental costs to some other baseline technology or process because the customer could choose not to replace the measure and would, therefore, incur no costs. In contrast, replace-on-burnout measures (ROB), sometimes referred to as lost-opportunity measures, are replacements of existing equipment that have failed and must be replaced, or existing processes that must be renewed. Because the failure of the existing measure requires a capital investment by the customer, the

cost of implementing ROB measures is always incremental to the cost of a baseline (and less efficient) measure.

RET and ROB measures have a different meaning for technical potential compared with NEW measures. In any given year, the entire building stock is used for the calculation of technical potential. This method does not limit the calculated technical potential to any pre-assumed rate of adoption of retrofit measures. Existing building stock is reduced each year by the quantity of demolished building stock in that year and does not include new building stock that is added throughout the simulation.

For RET and ROB measures, annual potential is equal to total potential, thus offering an instantaneous view of technical potential. The equation used to calculate technical potential for retrofit measures is provided below.

Annual/Total Savings Potential = Existing Building Stock_{YEAR} (e.g., households) X Measure Density (e.g., widgets/building) X Savings_{YEAR} (e.g., sq.ft.³/widget) X Technical Suitability (dimensionless)

New Construction (NEW) Measures

Similar to replace-on-burnout measures, the cost of implementing new measures is incremental to the cost of a baseline (and less efficient) measure. However, new construction technical potential is driven by equipment installations in new building stock rather than by equipment in existing building stock. New building stock is added to keep up with forecasted growth in total building stock and to replace existing stock that is demolished each year. Demolished (sometimes called replacement) stock is calculated as a percentage of existing stock in each year and can be specified to market conditions. New building stock (the sum of growth in building stock and replacement of demolished stock) determines the incremental annual addition to technical potential, which is then added to totals from previous years to calculate the total potential in any given year.

The equation used to calculate technical potential for new construction measures is provided below.

Annual Incremental Technical Potential (AITP): $AITP_{YEAR} = New\ Buildings_{YEAR}$ (e.g., buildings/year¹⁰) X Measure Density (e.g., widgets/building) X Savings_{YEAR} (e.g., sq.ft./widget) X Technical Suitability (dimensionless)

Competition Groups

The study defines competition as efficient measures competing for the same installation as opposed to competing for the same savings (e.g., window A/C vs. split-system A/C) or for the same budget (e.g., lighting vs. water heating). For instance, a consumer may install a condensing water heater or a tankless water heater; both of which belong to the same competition group, as only one of these would be installed. General characteristics of competing technologies used to define the competition groups proposed for this study include:

- Competing efficient technologies share the same baseline technology characteristics, including baseline technology densities, costs, and consumption
- The total (baseline plus efficient) maximum densities of competing efficient technologies are the same
- Installation of competing technologies is mutually exclusive (i.e., installing one precludes installation of the others for that application)
- Competing technologies share the same replacement type (RET, ROB, or NEW)

To address the overlapping nature of measures within a competition group, Guidehouse’s analysis only selects one measure per competition group to include in the summation of technical potential across measures (i.e., at the end use, customer segment, sector, service territory, or total level). The measure with the largest savings potential in a given competition group is used for calculating total technical potential of the competition group. This approach ensures that double counting is not present in the reported technical potential, though the technical potential for each individual measure is still calculated.

Technical Potential

For technical potential, the overall modelling framework is shown in 0. The chart identifies the data inputs, the resource potential module, and the specific output types provided from the various modules. 0 also summarizes the various dimensions of outputs produced from the potential model, including type of potential (technical) reported at various levels (sector, end use, etc.) and in certain units (GWh, MW, therms, etc.).

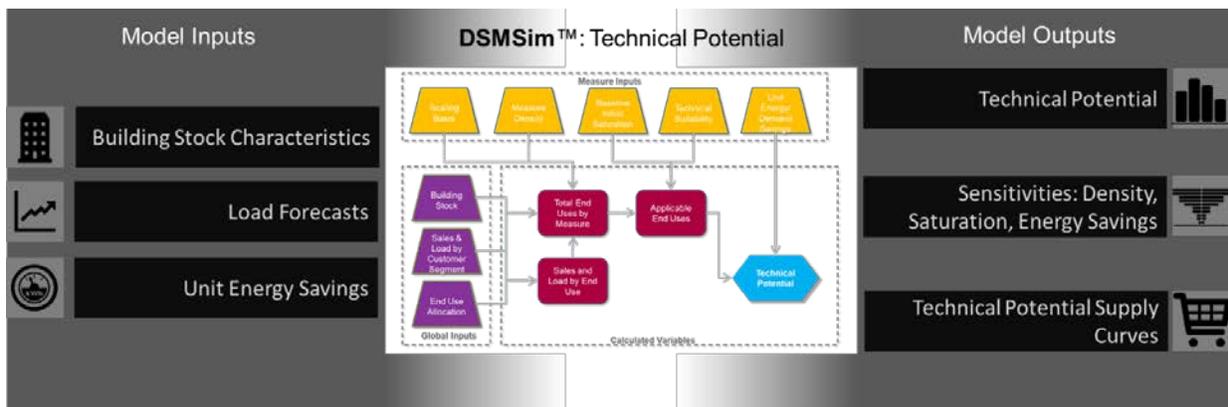


Figure 2. Guidehouse’s Technical Potential Model Data Flow

Developing Economic Potential

Economic potential is a subset of technical potential and uses the same assumptions regarding immediate replacement as in technical potential. However, economic potential only includes those measures that have passed the benefit-cost (B/C) tests chosen for measure screening. A measure with a B/C ratio greater than or equal to 1.0 is a measure that provides present value monetary benefits greater than or equal to its present value costs. If a measure’s B/C meets or exceeds the threshold, it is included in the economic potential.

DSMSim™ can calculate the five standard tests,² and use any of these tests for economic screening. It can also allow the economic potential threshold value to be adjusted (set at 1.0, or higher or lower). As with technical potential, Guidehouse recognizes codes and standards, replacement types, and competition groups in the development of economic potential.

Similar to technical potential, only one economic measure (meaning that its B/C ratio meets the threshold) from each competition group is included in the summation of economic potential across measures (e.g., at the end use, customer segment, sector, service territory or total level). If a competition group is composed of more than one measure that passes the chosen

² The California Standard Practice Manual (CASPM) defines five standard cost tests for cost-benefit analysis: Participant Cost Test, Program Administrator Cost Test, Ratepayer Impact Measure Test, Total Resource Cost Test, and Societal Cost Test.

screening cost test, then the economic measure that provides the greatest savings potential is included in the summation of economic potential. This approach ensures that double counting is not present in the reported economic potential, though economic potential for each individual measure is still calculated.

Within DSMSim™, Guidehouse used Michigan specific avoided cost forecasts based on utility data, and other financial inputs to apply cost-benefit screens for all measures considered in the technical potential analysis. 0 illustrates the overall economic potential modelling framework, with the resulting economic potential outputs outlined on the right-hand side.

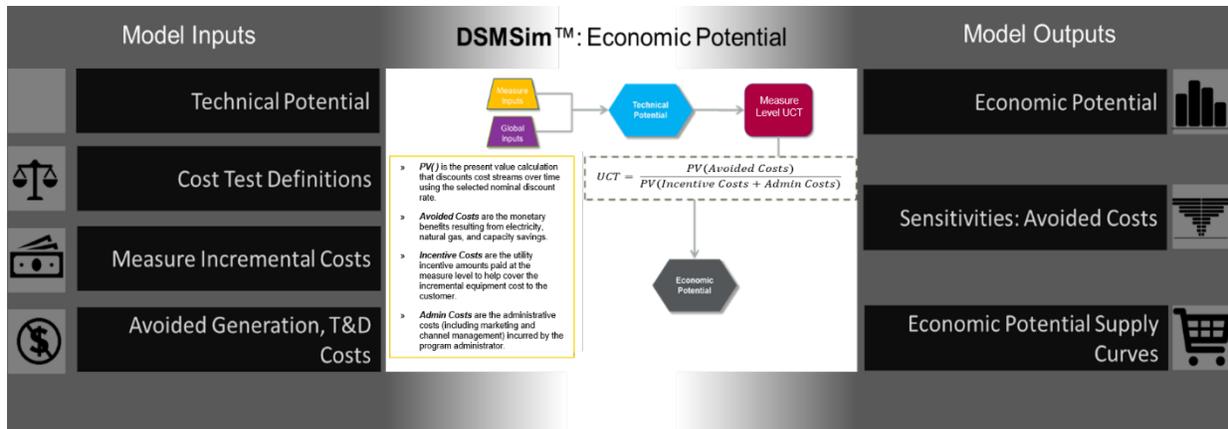


Figure 3. Guidehouse's Economic Potential Model Data Flow

Develop Achievable Potential

Achievable potential further considers the likely rate of efficient measure acquisition, which is driven by a number of factors including the rate of equipment turnover (a function of measure's lifetime), simulated incentive levels, budget constraints, consumer willingness to adopt efficient technologies, and the likely rate at which marketing activities can facilitate technology adoption. This section provides a high-level summary of the approach to calculating achievable potential, which is fundamentally more complex than calculation of technical or economic potential.

The critical first step in the process of accurately estimating achievable potential is to simulate market adoption of efficient measures. Annual program participation is modeled through technology adoption and diffusion algorithms. The long-run equilibrium market share³ (i.e., how quickly a technology reaches final market saturation) is calculated by comparing a measure's payback period to a customer payback acceptance curve. Each measure's payback period is derived from subtracting the energy bill savings (retail rates multiplied by energy savings) and incentive from the measure's incremental participant cost. Guidehouse's model employs an enhanced Bass Diffusion model⁴ to simulate the S-shaped growth toward equilibrium commonly seen for technology adoption. The Bass Diffusion model describes the process of the adoption of products as an interaction between users and potential users. In the model, achievable

³ This term, although something of a misnomer due to the fact that the long run market share is dynamic, changing with building stocks, technology prices, and avoided costs for example, is used to describe the percentage of the market that would participate in a program if perfect information was available to the customer. As awareness of each measure increases, the market will move toward this point.

⁴ Bass, Frank (1969). "A new product growth model for consumer durables". *Management Science* 15 (5): pgs. 215–227.

potential adopters “flow” to adopters by two primary mechanisms – adoption from external influences, such as marketing and advertising, and adoption from internal influences, such as word-of-mouth or peer-effects – with differences in stock turnover captured for replace-on-burnout measures relative to retrofit and new construction.

Guidehouse typically uses payback acceptance curves to estimate equilibrium market share. Payback acceptance curves have been developed in the past by presenting decision makers with numerous choices between technologies with low upfront costs but high annual energy costs, and measures with higher upfront costs but lower annual energy costs. Figure 4 shows payback acceptance curves for the Lower Peninsula low cost measures in the Michigan 2021-2040 EWR study at the customer segment. Each curve represents the percentage of customers willing to purchase a technology based on its payback time. Separate curves were developed for high upfront cost and low upfront cost measures for the Lower and Upper Peninsulas.

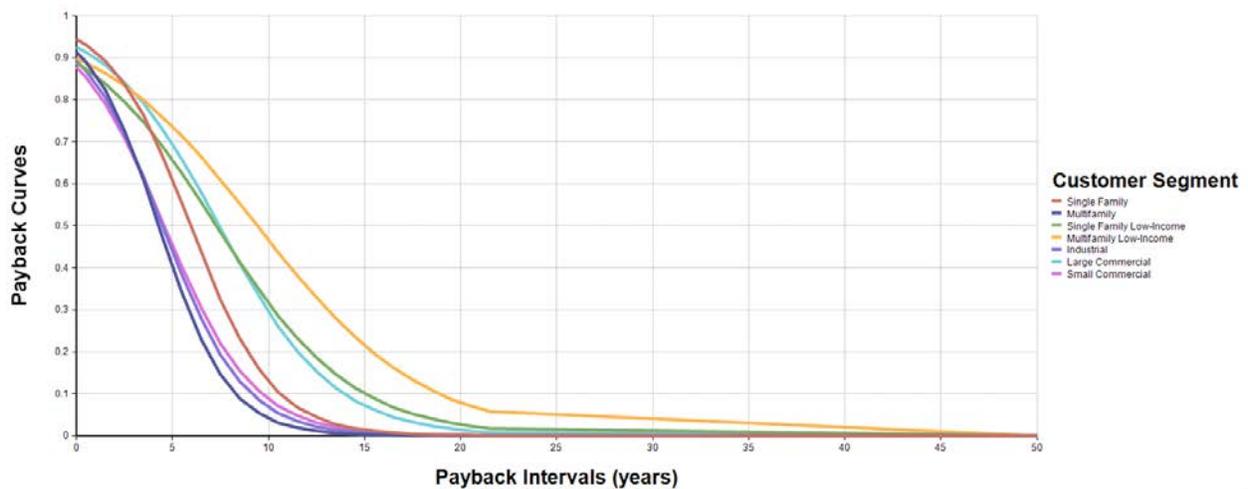


Figure 4. Lower Peninsula Low Cost Measure Payback Acceptance Curves

Since the payback time of a technology can change over time; as technology costs and/or energy costs change over time, the equilibrium market share can also change over time. The equilibrium market share is, therefore, recalculated for every time-step within the market simulation to make certain the dynamics of technology adoption considers this effect. As such, the term “equilibrium market share” is a bit of an oversimplification and a misnomer, as it can itself change over time and is, therefore, never truly in equilibrium; it is used nonetheless to facilitate understanding of the approach.

Calculation of the Approach to Equilibrium Market Share

Two approaches are used for calculating the approach to equilibrium market share (i.e., how quickly a technology reaches final market saturation): one for new technologies or those being modeled as a retrofit (a.k.a. discretionary) measures, and one for technologies simulated as ROB (a.k.a. lost opportunity) measures.

The retrofit and new technologies adoption approach uses an enhanced version of the classic Bass diffusion model to simulate the S-shaped approach to equilibrium that is commonly observed for technology adoption.

Figure 5 provides a stock/flow diagram illustrating the causal influences underlying the Bass model. In this model, achievable potential adopters flow to adopters by two primary mechanisms: adoption from external influences, such as program marketing/advertising, and adoption from internal influences, including word-of-mouth. The fraction of the population willing to adopt is estimated using the payback acceptance curves shown above.

The marketing effectiveness and external influence parameters for this diffusion model are typically estimated upon the results of case studies where these parameters were estimated for dozens of technologies. Recognition of the positive, or self-reinforcing, feedback generated by the word-of-mouth mechanism is evidenced by increasing discussion of the concepts such as social marketing as well as the term viral, which has been popularized and strengthened most recently by social networking sites such as Facebook and YouTube. However, the underlying positive feedback associated with this mechanism has been ever present and a part of the Bass diffusion model of product adoption since its inception in 1969.

The dynamics of ROB technology adoption is somewhat more complicated than for new/retrofit technologies since it requires simulating the turnover of long-lived technology stocks. To account for this, the DSMSim™ model tracks the stock of all technologies and explicitly calculates technology retirements and additions consistent with the lifetime of the technologies. This approach considers the technology churn in the estimation of achievable potential, since only a fraction of the total stock of technologies are replaced each year, which affects how quickly technologies can be replaced. A model that endogenously generates growth in the familiarity of a technology, analogous to the Bass approach described above, is overlaid on the stock-tracking model to capture the dynamics associated with the diffusion of technology familiarity. A simplified version of the model employed in DSMSim™ is shown in Figure 6.

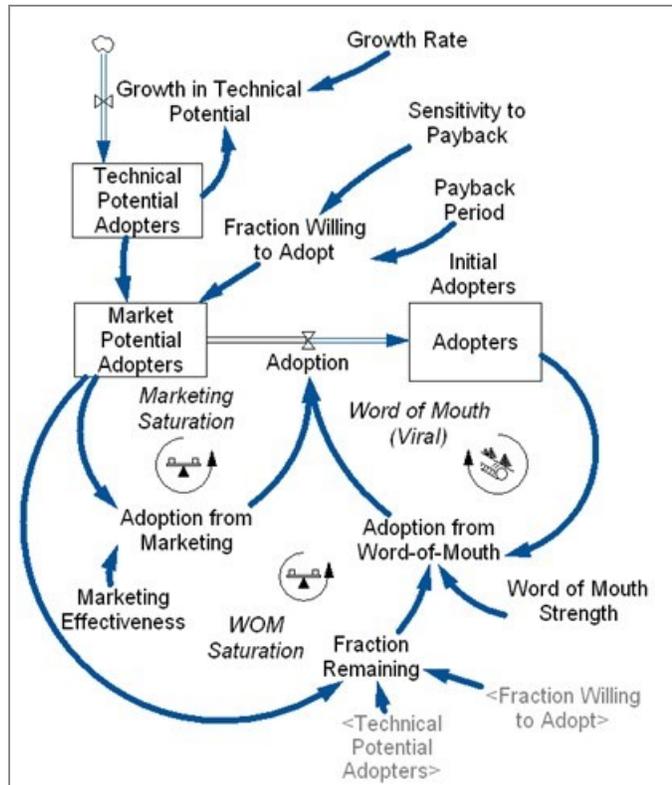
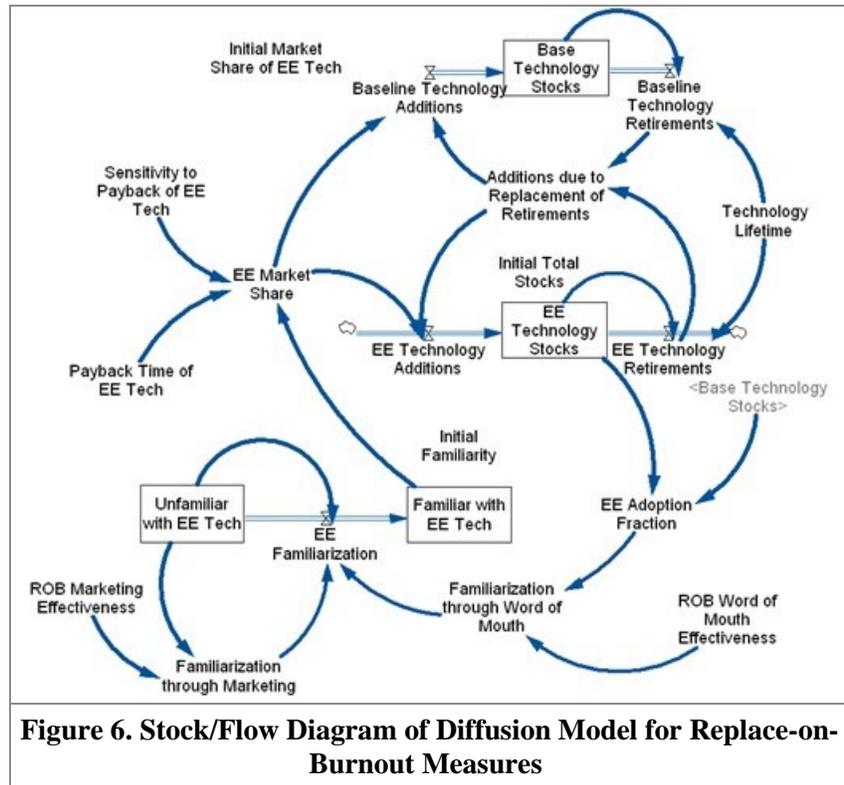


Figure 5. Stock/Flow Diagram of Diffusion Model for New Products and Retrofits

Model Calibration

Another critical step in the process is the model calibration. We begin calibrating the model's marketing effectiveness and word-of-mouth parameters at the sector and end use level using Michigan historical and forecasted program participation.

As noted, key inputs for the achievable potential assessment are payback acceptance curves that represent the percentage of customers from different sectors willing to purchase a technology based on the time it takes the technology to pay back the upfront cost after incentives through annual cost savings.



Calibration of a predictive model imposes unique challenges, as future data is not available to compare against model predictions. While engineering models, for example, can often be calibrated to a high degree of accuracy since simulated performance can be compared directly with performance of actual hardware, predictive models do not have this luxury. Demand-side management models, therefore, must rely on other techniques to provide the recipient of model results with a level of comfort that simulated results are reasonable. Guidehouse takes a number of steps to make sure that the initial, base year projected portfolio achievements used (2021) for the forecast model are reasonable and consider historic adoption, including:

- Comparing forecast values, by sector and end use, against historic achieved savings (e.g., from program savings for 2019 and projected achievements in 2020 and 2021). Although some studies indicate that demand-side management potential models are calibrated to check first-year simulated savings precisely equal to prior-year reported savings, we have found that forcing such precise agreement has the potential to introduce errors into the modeling process by effectively masking the explanation for differences—particularly when the measures included may vary significantly. Additionally, there may be sound reasons for first-year simulated savings to differ from prior-year reported savings (e.g., savings estimates have changed). Thus, while we will endeavor to achieve agreement to a degree that is reasonable between past results and forecast first-year results, our approach does not force the model to do so.
- Identifying and ensuring an explanation existed for significant discrepancies between forecast savings and prior-year savings, recognizing that some ramp-up is expected, especially for new measures or archetype programs.

The overall achievable potential modelling framework is shown in Figure 7. Guidehouse draws on the results of the economic potential analysis (and any sensitivity parameters identified) to

develop the achievable potential outputs in the manner outlined on the right-hand bar of Figure 7.



Figure 7. Guidehouse's Achievable Potential Model Data Flow



Michigan Energy Waste Reduction Statewide Potential Study (2021-2040)

Appendix D. Energy Waste Reduction Results File

TABLE OF CONTENTS			
Cross-Cutting Results Tabs			Description
1 Table of Contents			Contains links to all tabs and tab result descriptions
2 Scenario Summary Table			Cumulative annual achievable potential and percent of sales by scenario and service territory for electricity and natural gas
3 Scenario Summary All Impacts			Cumulative annual achievable potential by scenario and service territory for all impact types
4 Ref Scen Sensitivity Analysis			Reference Scenario sensitivity analysis results by territory for electricity and natural gas
5 Market Acceptance Curves			Simple payback willingness-to-pay curves by territory, customer segment, and technology cost type; derived from study primary research
6 Key Measure Inputs			Summary of key measure details for model
Reference Scenario (REF) Results Tabs	Carbon Price Scenario (CP) Results Tabs	Aggressive Scenario (AGR) Results Tabs	Description
7 Ref Spend & Cost Test Summary	28 CP Spend & Cost Test Summary	49 AGR Spend & Cost Test Summ	UCT ratio, UCT benefits, UCT costs, incentive spending, and administrative spending by program bundle, sector, and territory for select years
8 Ref Program Cost Test	29 CP Program Cost Test	50 AGR Program Cost Test	UCT ratio, UCT benefits and UCT costs by program bundle, sector, and territory for study period
9 Ref Program Spending	30 CP Program Spending	51 AGR Program Spending	Incentive and administrative spending by program bundle and territory for study period
10 Ref Electricity by Sector	31 CP Electricity by Sector	52 AGR Electricity by Sector	Electricity potential by sector, territory, and year for all potential types
11 Ref Electricity by CustSeg	32 CP Electricity by CustSeg	53 AGR Electricity by CustSeg	Electricity potential by customer segment, territory, and year for all potential types
12 Ref Electricity by EndUse	33 CP Electricity by EndUse	54 AGR Electricity by EndUse	Electricity potential by end use, territory, and year for all potential types
13 Ref Electricity Pct of Sales	34 CP Electricity Pct of Sales	55 AGR Electricity Pct of Sales	Electricity potential as a percent of sales by sector, territory, and year for all potential types
14 Ref LP Electricity Top Meas	35 CP LP Electricity Top Meas	56 AGR LP Electricity Top Meas	Top Lower Peninsula electricity measures by sector for all potential types
15 Ref UP Electricity Top Meas	36 CP UP Electricity Top Meas	57 AGR UP Electricity Top Meas	Top Upper Peninsula electricity measures by sector for all potential types
16 Ref Electric Demand by Sector	37 CP Electric Demand by Sector	58 AGR Electric Demand by Sector	Electric demand potential by sector, territory, and year for all potential types
17 Ref Electric Demand by CustSeg	38 CP Electric Demand by CustSeg	59 AGR Electric Demand by CustSeg	Electric demand potential by customer segment, territory, and year for all potential types
18 Ref Electric Demand by EndUse	39 CP Electric Demand by EndUse	60 AGR Electric Demand by EndUse	Electric demand potential by end use, territory, and year for all potential types
19 Ref Electric Demand Pct of Sales	40 CP Electric Demand Pct of Sales	61 AGR Electric Demand Pct of Sales	Electric demand potential as a percent of sales by sector, territory, and year for all potential types
20 Ref LP Electric Demand Top Meas	41 CP LP Electric Demand Top Meas	62 AGR LP Electric Demand Top Meas	Top Lower Peninsula electric demand measures by sector for all potential types
21 Ref UP Electric Demand Top Meas	42 CP UP Electric Demand Top Meas	63 AGR UP Electric Demand Top Meas	Top Upper Peninsula electric demand measures by sector for all potential types
22 Ref Natural Gas by Sector	43 CP Natural Gas by Sector	64 AGR Natural Gas by Sector	Natural gas potential by sector, territory, and year for all potential types
23 Ref Natural Gas by CustSeg	44 CP Natural Gas by CustSeg	65 AGR Natural Gas by CustSeg	Natural gas potential by customer segment, territory, and year for all potential types
24 Ref Natural Gas by EndUse	45 CP Natural Gas by EndUse	66 AGR Natural Gas by EndUse	Natural gas potential by end use, territory, and year for all potential types
25 Ref Natural Gas Pct of Sales	46 CP Natural Gas Pct of Sales	67 AGR Natural Gas Pct of Sales	Natural gas potential as a percent of sales by sector, territory, and year for all potential types
26 Ref LP Natural Gas Top Meas	47 CP LP Natural Gas Top Meas	68 AGR LP Natural Gas Top Meas	Top Lower Peninsula natural gas measures by sector for all potential types
27 Ref UP Natural Gas Top Meas	48 CP UP Natural Gas Top Meas	69 AGR UP Natural Gas Top Meas	Top Upper Peninsula natural gas measures by sector for all potential types
70 Ref Meas Inc Achiev by Year	71 CP Meas Inc Achiev by Year	72 AGR Meas Inc Achiev by Year	Michigan total incremental achievable potential by measure, year, and impact type

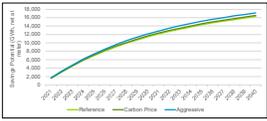
Lower Peninsula Electricity Cumulative Annual Achievable Potential Net at Meter and Percent of Sales by Scenario						
Year	Reference			Aggressive		
	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price
2021	1,600	1.6%	1,916	1,650	1.6%	1,950
2022	3,059	3.1%	3,192	3,211	3.2%	3,391
2023	4,481	4.4%	4,502	4,526	4.5%	4,724
2024	5,806	5.8%	5,928	5,928	5.9%	6,123
2025	6,992	6.9%	7,102	7,282	7.2%	7,481
2026	8,069	8.0%	8,248	8,529	8.5%	8,788
2027	9,081	9.0%	9,225	9,588	9.5%	9,776
2028	9,930	9.9%	10,119	10,517	10.5%	10,799
2029	10,719	10.7%	10,920	11,360	11.3%	11,639
2030	11,435	11.4%	11,648	12,124	12.1%	12,486
2031	12,115	12.1%	12,339	12,851	12.8%	13,193
2032	12,760	12.7%	12,978	13,524	13.5%	13,819
2033	13,302	13.3%	13,520	14,090	14.0%	14,359
2034	13,768	13.7%	14,013	14,603	14.6%	14,796
2035	14,233	14.2%	14,541	15,153	15.1%	15,231
2036	14,783	14.7%	15,003	15,626	15.6%	15,678
2037	15,183	15.1%	15,406	16,036	16.0%	16,046
2038	15,583	15.5%	15,789	16,422	16.4%	16,378
2039	15,900	15.9%	16,150	16,783	16.7%	16,678
2040	16,222	16.2%	16,526	17,158	17.1%	17,038

Upper Peninsula Electricity Cumulative Annual Achievable Potential Net at Meter and Percent of Sales by Scenario						
Year	Reference			Aggressive		
	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price
2021	25	0.0%	26	27	0.0%	27
2022	48	0.0%	50	52	0.0%	52
2023	89	0.2%	92	95	0.2%	95
2024	89	0.2%	93	98	0.2%	98
2025	108	0.3%	112	118	0.3%	118
2026	124	0.3%	129	136	0.3%	136
2027	139	0.4%	145	153	0.4%	153
2028	153	0.4%	159	168	0.4%	168
2029	165	0.4%	171	182	0.4%	182
2030	178	0.3%	183	195	0.4%	195
2031	187	0.4%	194	206	0.4%	206
2032	198	0.3%	201	217	0.4%	217
2033	205	0.4%	213	228	0.4%	228
2034	213	0.3%	221	236	0.4%	236
2035	220	0.3%	229	243	0.4%	243
2036	227	0.3%	236	250	0.4%	250
2037	233	0.3%	243	257	0.4%	257
2038	239	0.3%	249	263	0.4%	263
2039	245	0.3%	255	268	0.4%	268
2040	250	0.3%	261	273	0.4%	273

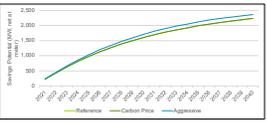
Lower Peninsula Natural Gas Cumulative Annual Achievable Potential Net at Meter and Percent of Sales by Scenario						
Year	Reference			Aggressive		
	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price
2021	48,738,613	1.1%	51,113,608	49,204,619	1.2%	51,600,000
2022	93,726,869	2.1%	100,782,455	104,909,675	2.3%	107,000,000
2023	139,212,470	3.1%	150,597,221	156,591,614	3.5%	159,000,000
2024	185,807,356	4.3%	206,747,246	209,497,362	4.6%	212,000,000
2025	231,988,093	5.2%	269,756,534	261,813,170	5.8%	274,000,000
2026	278,433,475	6.2%	313,348,668	314,659,442	7.0%	328,000,000
2027	325,237,437	7.2%	367,911,999	367,780,235	8.2%	382,000,000
2028	371,256,273	8.2%	420,713,395	419,669,666	9.3%	436,000,000
2029	418,433,025	9.2%	473,071,012	471,119,201	10.5%	490,000,000
2030	465,243,136	10.2%	524,661,305	520,753,633	11.6%	544,000,000
2031	503,011,379	11.1%	574,964,392	566,159,996	12.6%	588,000,000
2032	543,839,031	12.0%	624,693,029	615,368,915	13.6%	642,000,000
2033	581,759,351	12.8%	674,620,024	654,227,382	14.6%	696,000,000
2034	617,258,188	13.6%	718,813,243	698,201,602	15.4%	740,000,000
2035	651,670,749	14.3%	763,050,844	736,872,788	16.2%	784,000,000
2036	687,876,422	15.1%	803,585,377	772,176,813	16.9%	828,000,000
2037	721,603,397	15.8%	840,166,403	804,627,049	17.6%	870,000,000
2038	753,143,903	16.5%	877,751,070	835,168,158	18.3%	912,000,000
2039	782,652,291	17.1%	914,471,236	863,415,005	18.8%	954,000,000
2040	810,328,389	17.6%	940,901,460	890,171,294	19.4%	996,000,000

Upper Peninsula Natural Gas Cumulative Annual Achievable Potential Net at Meter and Percent of Sales by Scenario						
Year	Reference			Aggressive		
	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price	Therm Savings	% of Sales	Carbon Price
2021	92,861	0.2%	1,028,806	1,028,806	0.2%	1,028,806
2022	1,803,188	2.2%	1,963,466	1,963,466	2.4%	1,963,466
2023	2,642,051	3.2%	2,825,322	2,825,322	3.5%	2,825,322
2024	3,466,186	4.2%	3,787,084	3,787,084	4.6%	3,787,084
2025	4,286,211	5.2%	4,687,362	4,687,362	5.7%	4,687,362
2026	5,061,800	6.1%	5,545,577	5,545,577	6.7%	5,545,577
2027	5,789,281	7.0%	6,363,740	6,363,740	7.7%	6,363,740
2028	6,481,271	7.8%	7,139,213	7,139,213	8.6%	7,139,213
2029	7,139,267	8.6%	7,873,219	7,873,219	9.5%	7,873,219
2030	7,767,695	9.4%	8,570,743	8,570,743	10.4%	8,570,743
2031	8,368,619	10.1%	9,237,233	9,237,233	11.2%	9,237,233
2032	8,935,688	10.8%	9,873,116	9,873,116	12.0%	9,873,116
2033	9,472,408	11.4%	10,481,680	10,481,680	12.7%	10,481,680
2034	10,015,036	12.0%	11,060,688	11,060,688	13.4%	11,060,688
2035	10,522,342	12.6%	11,622,212	11,622,212	14.0%	11,622,212
2036	11,024,087	13.1%	12,156,562	12,156,562	14.6%	12,156,562
2037	11,520,984	13.6%	12,670,266	12,670,266	15.3%	12,670,266
2038	12,013,413	14.1%	13,163,091	13,163,091	15.9%	13,163,091
2039	12,501,871	14.7%	13,635,622	13,635,622	16.5%	13,635,622
2040	12,985,751	15.2%	14,098,018	14,098,018	17.0%	14,098,018

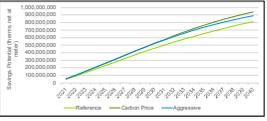
Upper Panel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Reference	1,580	3,058	4,441	5,825	6,992	8,069	9,061	9,930	10,719	11,445	12,115	12,726	13,282	13,788	14,251	14,673	15,053	15,390	15,682	15,929
Carbon Price	1,616	3,132	4,492	5,896	7,128	8,206	9,220	10,118	10,890	11,646	12,389	13,123	13,813	14,441	15,003	15,495	15,916	16,267	16,548	16,756
Aggressive	1,658	3,271	4,724	6,173	7,382	8,529	9,588	10,517	11,362	12,134	12,881	13,611	14,303	14,941	15,526	16,056	16,522	16,923	17,259	17,531
% CO ₂ Applied	8.0%	8.2%	8.4%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%



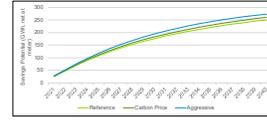
Lower Panel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	
Reference	226	426	627	812	978	1,129	1,266	1,389	1,499	1,599	1,684	1,761	1,831	1,895	1,954	2,008	2,058	2,103	2,143	2,180	2,213
Carbon Price	226	426	629	813	979	1,130	1,267	1,390	1,500	1,600	1,684	1,761	1,831	1,895	1,954	2,008	2,058	2,103	2,143	2,180	2,213
Aggressive	226	421	621	807	975	1,126	1,264	1,476	1,586	1,705	1,807	1,900	1,979	2,069	2,121	2,181	2,232	2,279	2,321	2,364	
% CO ₂ Applied	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.9%	6.9%



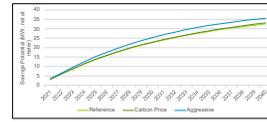
Lower Panel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Reference	48,718,813	93,738,989	139,272,470	185,807,336	231,948,693	278,434,475	325,937,432	371,264,279	416,433,025	460,243,138	503,011,379	543,830,031	581,730,261	617,328,169	651,610,769	683,876,422	714,602,207	743,143,630	769,207,261	793,528,389
Carbon Price	51,118,008	100,762,493	153,297,221	205,747,249	259,134,466	307,911,089	353,713,100	398,463,200	443,113,100	486,544,392	528,468,024	568,630,024	607,022,844	643,637,243	678,502,844	711,638,377	743,044,403	771,719,070	797,471,230	821,014,403
Aggressive	54,294,476	104,939,975	156,597,614	209,407,362	261,971,170	314,699,442	367,736,226	419,999,586	471,119,261	520,793,533	569,199,586	615,368,915	659,227,382	698,321,002	738,872,788	772,178,813	804,827,249	835,168,158	863,419,525	890,171,264
% CO ₂ Applied	11.2%	11.8%	12.3%	12.7%	13.0%	13.2%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%



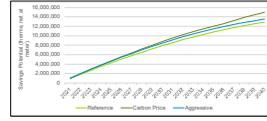
Upper Panel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Reference	23	48	69	89	106	124	139	150	159	167	174	180	184	188	191	193	195	196	197	198
Carbon Price	26	56	77	98	112	126	140	150	159	167	174	180	184	188	191	193	195	196	197	198
Aggressive	27	52	75	95	110	126	140	150	159	167	174	180	184	188	191	193	195	196	197	198
% CO ₂ Applied	7.8%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.4%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%	10.2%



Upper Panel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Reference	3	6	9	11	14	16	18	20	21	23	24	25	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33
Carbon Price	3	6	9	11	14	16	18	20	21	23	24	25	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33
Aggressive	4	7	10	13	15	18	20	22	24	25	27	28	29	30	31	31	34	35	35	36
% CO ₂ Applied	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	10.2%	10.8%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%



Upper Panel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Reference	952,881	1,803,188	2,642,031	3,486,185	4,229,711	5,073,830	5,769,295	6,491,371	7,191,767	7,867,830	8,516,519	9,136,586	9,724,438	10,275,029	10,792,242	11,274,087	11,720,564	12,134,413	12,516,471	12,869,751
Carbon Price	1,028,800	1,903,465	2,876,322	3,797,084	4,697,262	5,625,377	6,363,740	7,176,216	7,973,719	8,746,143	9,475,220	10,171,110	10,811,090	11,448,968	12,073,212	12,684,020	13,270,765	13,801,091	14,406,822	14,987,018
Aggressive	1,029,348	1,902,909	2,869,444	3,790,034	4,691,799	5,625,292	6,224,177	6,964,324	7,738,449	8,446,100	9,128,537	9,794,176	10,399,383	10,926,438	11,442,783	11,927,637	12,377,059	12,791,453	13,179,547	13,526,197
% CO ₂ Applied	7.9%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%	7.9%	7.7%	7.4%	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	6.6%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%

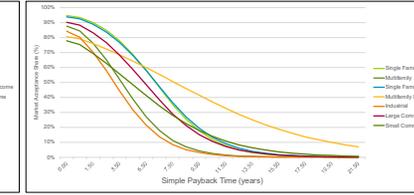
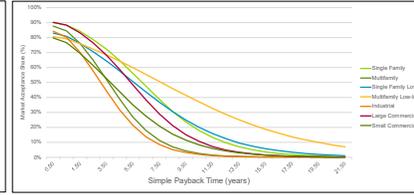
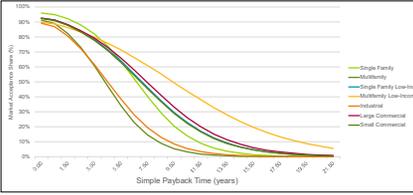
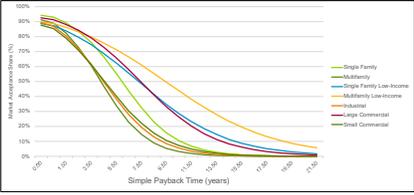


Simple Payback (Years)	Single Family	Multifamily	Single Family Low-Income	Multifamily Low-Income	Industrial	Large Commercial	Small Commercial
0.0	94%	91%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
0.5	92%	89%	87%	86%	87%	87%	86%
1.0	89%	82%	84%	82%	82%	82%	79%
1.5	84%	77%	80%	83%	77%	84%	71%
2.0	80%	73%	78%	80%	73%	80%	67%
2.5	76%	67%	75%	78%	67%	75%	61%
3.0	72%	61%	72%	75%	61%	72%	55%
3.5	67%	55%	69%	72%	55%	69%	49%
4.0	63%	49%	66%	69%	49%	66%	43%
4.5	59%	43%	63%	66%	43%	63%	37%
5.0	55%	37%	60%	63%	37%	60%	31%
5.5	51%	31%	57%	60%	31%	57%	25%
6.0	47%	25%	54%	57%	25%	54%	19%
6.5	43%	19%	51%	54%	19%	51%	13%
7.0	39%	13%	48%	51%	13%	48%	7%
7.5	35%	7%	45%	48%	7%	45%	1%
8.0	31%	1%	42%	45%	1%	42%	-5%
8.5	27%	-5%	39%	42%	-5%	39%	-11%
9.0	23%	-11%	36%	39%	-11%	36%	-17%
9.5	19%	-17%	33%	36%	-17%	33%	-23%
10.0	15%	-23%	30%	33%	-23%	30%	-29%
10.5	11%	-29%	27%	30%	-29%	27%	-35%
11.0	7%	-35%	24%	27%	-35%	24%	-41%
11.5	3%	-41%	21%	24%	-41%	21%	-47%
12.0	-1%	-47%	18%	21%	-47%	18%	-53%
12.5	-5%	-53%	15%	18%	-53%	15%	-59%
13.0	-9%	-59%	12%	15%	-59%	12%	-65%
13.5	-13%	-65%	9%	12%	-65%	9%	-71%
14.0	-17%	-71%	6%	9%	-71%	6%	-77%
14.5	-21%	-77%	3%	6%	-77%	3%	-83%
15.0	-25%	-83%	0%	3%	-83%	0%	-89%
15.5	-29%	-89%	-3%	0%	-89%	-3%	-95%
16.0	-33%	-95%	-6%	-3%	-95%	-6%	-100%
16.5	-37%	-100%	-9%	-6%	-100%	-9%	-100%
17.0	-41%	-100%	-12%	-9%	-100%	-12%	-100%
17.5	-45%	-100%	-15%	-12%	-100%	-15%	-100%
18.0	-49%	-100%	-18%	-15%	-100%	-18%	-100%
18.5	-53%	-100%	-21%	-18%	-100%	-21%	-100%
19.0	-57%	-100%	-24%	-21%	-100%	-24%	-100%
19.5	-61%	-100%	-27%	-24%	-100%	-27%	-100%
20.0	-65%	-100%	-30%	-27%	-100%	-30%	-100%
20.5	-69%	-100%	-33%	-30%	-100%	-33%	-100%
21.0	-73%	-100%	-36%	-33%	-100%	-36%	-100%
21.5	-77%	-100%	-39%	-36%	-100%	-39%	-100%
22.0	-81%	-100%	-42%	-39%	-100%	-42%	-100%

Simple Payback (Years)	Single Family	Multifamily	Single Family Low-Income	Multifamily Low-Income	Industrial	Large Commercial	Small Commercial
0.0	90%	87%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
0.5	88%	85%	81%	80%	87%	87%	81%
1.0	82%	82%	88%	85%	85%	85%	88%
1.5	80%	77%	84%	82%	77%	84%	82%
2.0	76%	73%	81%	79%	73%	79%	78%
2.5	72%	67%	77%	76%	67%	76%	71%
3.0	68%	61%	74%	73%	61%	73%	65%
3.5	64%	55%	71%	70%	55%	70%	59%
4.0	60%	49%	68%	67%	49%	67%	53%
4.5	56%	43%	65%	64%	43%	64%	47%
5.0	52%	37%	62%	61%	37%	61%	41%
5.5	48%	31%	59%	58%	31%	58%	35%
6.0	44%	25%	56%	55%	25%	55%	29%
6.5	40%	19%	53%	52%	19%	52%	23%
7.0	36%	13%	50%	49%	13%	49%	17%
7.5	32%	7%	47%	46%	7%	46%	11%
8.0	28%	1%	44%	43%	1%	43%	5%
8.5	24%	-5%	41%	40%	-5%	40%	-1%
9.0	20%	-11%	38%	37%	-11%	37%	-7%
9.5	16%	-17%	35%	34%	-17%	34%	-13%
10.0	12%	-23%	32%	31%	-23%	31%	-19%
10.5	8%	-29%	29%	28%	-29%	28%	-25%
11.0	4%	-35%	26%	25%	-35%	25%	-31%
11.5	0%	-41%	23%	22%	-41%	22%	-37%
12.0	-4%	-47%	20%	19%	-47%	19%	-43%
12.5	-8%	-53%	17%	16%	-53%	16%	-49%
13.0	-12%	-59%	14%	13%	-59%	13%	-55%
13.5	-16%	-65%	11%	10%	-65%	10%	-61%
14.0	-20%	-71%	8%	7%	-71%	7%	-67%
14.5	-24%	-77%	5%	4%	-77%	4%	-73%
15.0	-28%	-83%	2%	1%	-83%	1%	-79%
15.5	-32%	-89%	-1%	-2%	-89%	-2%	-85%
16.0	-36%	-95%	-4%	-5%	-95%	-5%	-91%
16.5	-40%	-100%	-7%	-8%	-100%	-8%	-97%
17.0	-44%	-100%	-10%	-11%	-100%	-11%	-100%
17.5	-48%	-100%	-13%	-14%	-100%	-14%	-100%
18.0	-52%	-100%	-16%	-17%	-100%	-17%	-100%
18.5	-56%	-100%	-19%	-20%	-100%	-20%	-100%
19.0	-60%	-100%	-22%	-23%	-100%	-23%	-100%
19.5	-64%	-100%	-25%	-26%	-100%	-26%	-100%
20.0	-68%	-100%	-28%	-29%	-100%	-29%	-100%
20.5	-72%	-100%	-31%	-32%	-100%	-32%	-100%
21.0	-76%	-100%	-34%	-35%	-100%	-35%	-100%
21.5	-80%	-100%	-37%	-38%	-100%	-38%	-100%
22.0	-84%	-100%	-40%	-41%	-100%	-41%	-100%

Simple Payback (Years)	Single Family	Multifamily	Single Family Low-Income	Multifamily Low-Income	Industrial	Large Commercial	Small Commercial
0.0	90%	88%	83%	81%	84%	80%	80%
0.5	88%	84%	81%	79%	80%	88%	77%
1.0	84%	79%	79%	79%	79%	83%	70%
1.5	79%	75%	77%	77%	76%	78%	61%
2.0	75%	70%	74%	74%	74%	74%	52%
2.5	71%	65%	71%	71%	71%	71%	43%
3.0	67%	61%	68%	68%	68%	68%	34%
3.5	63%	57%	65%	65%	65%	65%	25%
4.0	59%	53%	62%	62%	62%	62%	16%
4.5	55%	49%	59%	59%	59%	59%	7%
5.0	51%	45%	56%	56%	56%	56%	-2%
5.5	47%	41%	53%	53%	53%	53%	-11%
6.0	43%	37%	50%	50%	50%	50%	-20%
6.5	39%	33%	47%	47%	47%	47%	-29%
7.0	35%	29%	44%	44%	44%	44%	-38%
7.5	31%	25%	41%	41%	41%	41%	-47%
8.0	27%	21%	38%	38%	38%	38%	-56%
8.5	23%	17%	35%	35%	35%	35%	-65%
9.0	19%	13%	32%	32%	32%	32%	-74%
9.5	15%	9%	29%	29%	29%	29%	-83%
10.0	11%	5%	26%	26%	26%	26%	-92%
10.5	7%	1%	23%	23%	23%	23%	-100%
11.0	3%	-3%	20%	20%	20%	20%	-100%
11.5	-1%	-7%	17%	17%	17%	17%	-100%
12.0	-5%	-11%	14%	14%	14%	14%	-100%
12.5	-9%	-15%	11%	11%	11%	11%	-100%
13.0	-13%	-19%	8%	8%	8%	8%	-100%
13.5	-17%	-23%	5%	5%	5%	5%	-100%
14.0	-21%	-27%	2%	2%	2%	2%	-100%
14.5	-25%	-31%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-1%	-100%
15.0	-29%	-35%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-4%	-100%
15.5	-33%	-39%	-7%	-7%	-7%	-7%	-100%
16.0	-37%	-43%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-100%
16.5	-41%	-47%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-13%	-100%
17.0	-45%	-51%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-16%	-100%
17.5	-49%	-55%	-19%	-19%	-19%	-19%	-100%
18.0	-53%	-59%	-22%	-22%	-22%	-22%	-100%
18.5	-57%	-63%	-25%	-25%	-25%	-25%	-100%
19.0	-61%	-67%	-28%	-28%	-28%	-28%	-100%
19.5	-65%	-71%	-31%	-31%	-31%	-31%	-100%
20.0	-69%	-75%	-34%	-34%	-34%	-34%	-100%
20.5	-73%	-79%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-37%	-100%
21.0	-77%	-83%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-40%	-100%
21.5	-81%	-87%	-43%	-43%	-43%	-43%	-100%
22.0	-85%	-91%	-46%	-46%	-46%	-46%	-100%

Simple Payback (Years)	Single Family	Multifamily	Single Family Low-Income	Multifamily Low-Income	Industrial	Large Commercial	Small Commercial
0.0	90%	86%	84%	81%	84%	80%	78%
0.5	88%	84%	82%	79%	80%	88%	75%
1.0	80%	75%	80%	75%	75%	75%	65%
1.5	75%	70%	77%	72%	72%	72%	55%
2.0	70%	65%	74%	69%	69%	69%	45%
2.5	65%	60%	71%	66%	66%	66%	35%
3.0	60%	55%	68%	63%	63%	63%	25%
3.5	55%	50%	65%	60%	60%	60%	15%
4.0	50%	45%	62%	57%	57%	57%	5%
4.5	45%	40%	59%	54%	54%	54%	-5%
5.0	40%	35%	56%	51%	51%	51%	-15%
5.5	35%	30%	53%	48%	48%	48%	-25%
6.0	30%	25%	50%	45%	45%	45%	-35%
6.5	25%	20%	47%	42%	42%	42%	-45%
7.0	20%	15%	44%	39%	39%	39%	-55%
7.5	15%	10%	41%	36%	36%	36%	-65%
8.0	10%	5%	38%	33%	33%	33%	-75%
8.5	5%	0%	35%	30%	30%	30%	-85%
9.0	0%	-5%	32%	27%	27%	27%	-95%
9.5	-5%	-10%	29%	24%	24%	24%	-100%
10.0	-10%	-15%	26%	21%	21%	21%	-100%
10.5	-15%	-20%	23%	18%	18%	18%	-100%
11.0	-20%	-25%	20%	15%	15%	15%	-100%
11.5	-25%	-30%	17%	12%	12%	12%	-100%
12.0	-30%	-35%	14%	9%	9%	9%	-100%
12.5	-35%	-40%	11%	6%	6%	6%	-100%
13.0	-40%	-45%	8%	3%	3%	3%	-100%
13.5	-45%	-50%	5%	0%	0%	0%	-100%
14.0	-50%	-55%	2%	-3%	-3%	-3%	-100%
14.5	-55%	-60%	-1%	-6%	-6%	-6%	-100%
15.0	-60%	-65%	-4%	-9%	-9%	-9%	-100%
15.5	-65%	-70%	-7%	-12%	-12%	-12%	-100%
16.0	-70%	-75%	-10%	-15%	-15%	-15%	-100%
16.5	-75%	-80%	-13%	-18%	-18%	-18%	-100%
17.0	-80%	-85%	-16%	-21%	-21%	-21%	-100%
17.5	-85%	-90%	-19%	-24%	-24%	-24%	-100%
18.0	-90%	-95%	-22%	-27%	-27%	-27%	-100%
18.5	-95%	-100%	-25%	-30%	-30%	-30%	-100%
19.0	-100%	-100%	-28%	-33%	-33%	-33%	-100%
19.5	-100%	-100%	-31%	-36%	-36%	-36%	-100%
20.0	-100%	-100%	-34%	-39%	-39%	-39%	-100%
20.5	-100%	-100%	-37%	-42%	-42%	-42%	-100%
21.0	-100%	-100%	-40%	-45%	-45%	-45%	-100%
21.5	-100%	-100%	-43%	-48%	-48%	-48%	-100%
22.0	-100%	-100%	-46%	-51%	-51%	-51%	-100%



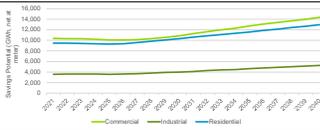
Lower Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.1	\$135,300,849	\$118,294,428	\$39,431,476	\$78,862,952
2030	0.88	\$157,461,751	\$178,822,063	\$59,607,354	\$119,214,709
2040	0.85	\$237,422,675	\$279,856,964	\$93,285,655	\$186,571,310
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.3	\$81,069,344	\$64,728,771	\$21,576,257	\$43,152,514
2030	1.2	\$111,853,792	\$91,681,198	\$30,560,399	\$61,120,798
2040	0.93	\$114,873,542	\$124,108,175	\$41,369,392	\$82,738,783
Commercial & Industrial Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.4	\$592,747,301	\$428,260,444	\$142,753,481	\$285,506,963
2030	1.5	\$327,343,257	\$213,761,007	\$71,253,669	\$142,507,338
2040	1.3	\$150,996,084	\$117,716,905	\$39,238,968	\$78,477,936
Commercial & Industrial Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	2.5	\$99,530,402	\$40,554,645	\$13,518,215	\$27,036,430
2030	5.3	\$145,717,267	\$27,498,669	\$9,166,223	\$18,332,446
2040	3.7	\$67,527,640	\$18,045,654	\$6,015,218	\$12,030,436
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.2	\$216,370,193	\$183,023,199	\$61,007,733	\$122,015,466
2030	1.0	\$269,315,543	\$270,503,261	\$90,167,754	\$180,335,507
2040	0.87	\$352,296,217	\$403,965,139	\$134,655,046	\$269,310,093
Commercial & Industrial Programs Total					
2021	1.5	\$692,277,704	\$468,815,090	\$156,271,697	\$312,543,393
2030	2.0	\$473,060,523	\$241,259,676	\$80,419,892	\$160,839,784
2040	1.6	\$218,523,724	\$135,762,559	\$45,254,186	\$90,508,372
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.4	\$908,647,897	\$651,838,288	\$217,279,429	\$434,558,859
2030	1.5	\$742,376,066	\$511,762,937	\$170,587,646	\$341,175,291
2040	1.1	\$570,819,941	\$539,727,698	\$179,909,233	\$359,818,465

Upper Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.3	\$3,173,073	\$2,446,999	\$815,666	\$1,631,333
2030	0.87	\$2,477,571	\$2,854,349	\$951,450	\$1,902,900
2040	0.72	\$2,495,770	\$3,468,162	\$1,156,054	\$2,312,108
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.2	\$2,012,906	\$1,697,472	\$565,824	\$1,131,648
2030	1.0	\$1,976,958	\$1,893,203	\$631,068	\$1,262,135
2040	1.0	\$1,327,427	\$1,277,125	\$425,708	\$851,417
Commercial & Industrial Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.2	\$6,894,419	\$5,567,214	\$1,855,738	\$3,711,476
2030	1.2	\$3,367,418	\$2,765,494	\$921,831	\$1,843,662
2040	0.91	\$1,184,539	\$1,301,513	\$433,838	\$867,675
Commercial & Industrial Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	2.0	\$986,170	\$500,672	\$166,891	\$333,781
2030	4.0	\$1,448,365	\$359,251	\$119,750	\$239,501
2040	4.5	\$861,285	\$192,033	\$64,011	\$128,022
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.3	\$5,185,979	\$4,144,471	\$1,381,490	\$2,762,981
2030	0.94	\$4,454,530	\$4,747,552	\$1,582,517	\$3,165,035
2040	0.81	\$3,823,197	\$4,745,288	\$1,581,763	\$3,163,525
Commercial & Industrial Programs Total					
2021	1.3	\$7,880,589	\$6,067,886	\$2,022,629	\$4,045,257
2030	1.5	\$4,815,784	\$3,124,745	\$1,041,582	\$2,083,163
2040	1.4	\$2,045,824	\$1,493,546	\$497,849	\$995,697
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.3	\$13,066,568	\$10,212,357	\$3,404,119	\$6,808,238
2030	1.2	\$9,270,313	\$7,872,297	\$2,624,099	\$5,248,198
2040	0.94	\$5,869,021	\$6,238,833	\$2,079,611	\$4,159,222

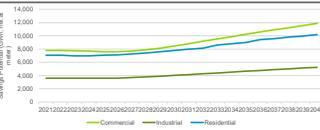
Lower Peninsula Program Budget by Budget Type (3)																						
Service Territory	Program Bundles	Budget Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Incentives	\$78,862,952	\$79,899,193	\$79,683,672	\$86,023,605	\$82,258,971	\$89,136,825	\$106,238,359	\$100,301,872	\$106,838,175	\$119,214,709	\$127,416,438	\$141,861,306	\$138,197,968	\$146,472,410	\$161,512,145	\$176,025,918	\$156,580,229	\$170,272,376	\$174,820,971	\$186,571,310
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Incentives	\$265,506,963	\$269,779,567	\$283,735,301	\$263,862,804	\$240,464,416	\$217,349,954	\$195,030,008	\$175,328,277	\$159,401,282	\$142,507,338	\$141,767,800	\$134,679,980	\$112,444,228	\$99,744,146	\$116,140,112	\$89,925,900	\$85,434,565	\$75,658,840	\$69,761,348	\$78,477,936
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Incentives	\$43,152,514	\$45,948,356	\$48,273,000	\$50,797,701	\$52,477,888	\$54,978,230	\$57,924,672	\$58,855,431	\$60,186,398	\$61,120,798	\$61,453,326	\$61,996,977	\$60,261,777	\$59,430,902	\$58,600,336	\$59,352,537	\$59,430,813	\$57,894,949	\$55,483,441	\$62,738,783
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Incentives	\$27,036,430	\$27,004,033	\$24,668,263	\$23,815,154	\$22,939,375	\$21,961,402	\$21,082,531	\$20,207,767	\$19,469,588	\$18,332,446	\$18,321,551	\$19,339,502	\$17,420,553	\$16,183,642	\$16,634,711	\$14,570,400	\$13,814,900	\$12,806,684	\$12,081,990	\$12,030,436
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$39,431,476	\$39,949,597	\$39,841,836	\$44,011,803	\$41,129,486	\$44,568,413	\$54,119,180	\$50,150,936	\$54,410,088	\$59,607,354	\$63,708,219	\$70,930,653	\$69,098,984	\$73,236,205	\$80,756,073	\$88,012,959	\$78,200,114	\$85,136,188	\$87,410,486	\$93,285,655
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$142,753,481	\$144,889,783	\$141,867,651	\$131,931,402	\$120,232,208	\$108,674,977	\$97,515,004	\$87,664,138	\$79,700,641	\$71,253,669	\$70,883,900	\$67,339,995	\$56,222,114	\$49,872,073	\$59,070,056	\$44,962,950	\$42,717,282	\$37,829,420	\$34,880,674	\$30,238,968
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$21,576,257	\$22,974,178	\$24,136,504	\$25,398,896	\$26,238,844	\$27,489,119	\$28,962,336	\$29,427,716	\$30,094,199	\$30,560,399	\$30,726,664	\$30,598,488	\$30,130,888	\$29,715,451	\$29,300,168	\$28,576,269	\$28,715,407	\$28,947,425	\$28,741,721	\$41,369,392
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$13,518,215	\$13,502,017	\$12,334,132	\$11,907,577	\$11,419,688	\$10,980,701	\$10,541,266	\$10,103,884	\$9,734,779	\$9,166,223	\$9,160,776	\$9,669,751	\$8,710,276	\$8,091,821	\$8,317,355	\$7,285,200	\$6,907,455	\$6,403,342	\$6,040,995	\$6,015,218
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Total	\$118,294,428	\$119,848,790	\$119,525,508	\$132,035,408	\$123,388,457	\$133,705,238	\$162,357,539	\$150,452,808	\$163,257,263	\$178,822,063	\$191,124,657	\$212,791,960	\$207,296,952	\$219,708,615	\$242,268,218	\$264,038,876	\$234,870,343	\$255,408,563	\$262,231,457	\$279,856,964
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Total	\$428,260,444	\$434,669,350	\$425,024,952	\$395,794,205	\$360,696,624	\$326,024,931	\$292,545,013	\$262,992,415	\$239,101,923	\$213,761,007	\$212,651,700	\$202,019,985	\$168,666,341	\$149,616,219	\$177,210,168	\$134,888,850	\$128,151,847	\$113,488,260	\$104,642,022	\$117,716,905
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Total	\$64,728,771	\$68,922,534	\$72,409,513	\$76,196,687	\$78,716,531	\$82,467,358	\$86,887,008	\$88,283,147	\$90,282,598	\$91,681,198	\$92,179,993	\$91,795,465	\$90,392,665	\$89,146,353	\$87,900,505	\$137,026,806	\$134,146,220	\$131,842,274	\$128,225,162	\$124,108,175
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Total	\$40,554,645	\$40,506,050	\$37,002,395	\$35,722,732	\$34,259,063	\$32,942,102	\$31,623,797	\$30,311,651	\$29,204,337	\$27,498,669	\$27,482,327	\$29,009,253	\$26,130,829	\$24,275,463	\$24,952,066	\$21,855,600	\$20,722,364	\$19,210,027	\$18,122,985	\$18,045,654
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Incentives	\$434,558,859	\$442,631,149	\$436,360,245	\$426,499,355	\$398,040,450	\$383,426,420	\$382,275,571	\$354,693,347	\$347,897,413	\$341,175,291	\$348,959,118	\$357,077,776	\$328,324,525	\$321,831,099	\$354,887,304	\$371,874,754	\$345,260,516	\$346,632,750	\$342,147,751	\$359,818,465
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Admin	\$217,279,429	\$221,315,575	\$218,180,122	\$213,249,677	\$199,020,225	\$191,713,210	\$191,137,786	\$177,346,673	\$173,948,707	\$170,587,646	\$174,479,559	\$178,538,888	\$164,162,263	\$160,915,550	\$177,443,652	\$185,937,377	\$172,630,258	\$173,316,375	\$171,073,876	\$179,900,233
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Total	\$651,838,288	\$663,946,724	\$654,540,367	\$639,749,032	\$597,060,675	\$575,139,630	\$573,413,357	\$532,040,020	\$521,846,120	\$511,762,937	\$523,438,676	\$535,616,663	\$492,488,788	\$482,746,649	\$532,330,956	\$557,812,132	\$517,890,774	\$519,949,124	\$513,221,627	\$539,727,698

Upper Peninsula Program Budget by Budget Type (3)																						
Service Territory	Program Bundles	Budget Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Incentives	\$1,831,333	\$1,639,147	\$1,575,309	\$1,553,538	\$1,530,984	\$1,552,217	\$1,675,535	\$1,718,866	\$1,814,975	\$1,902,900	\$1,985,017	\$2,054,170	\$2,115,901	\$2,167,139	\$2,210,918	\$2,245,036	\$2,274,066	\$2,287,404	\$2,298,390	\$2,312,108
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Incentives	\$3,711,476	\$3,732,730	\$3,613,693	\$3,410,397	\$3,136,485	\$2,841,595	\$2,559,248	\$2,284,824	\$2,047,065	\$1,843,662	\$1,665,682	\$1,511,636	\$1,379,408	\$1,266,154	\$1,169,198	\$1,086,694	\$1,016,556	\$957,767	\$908,628	\$867,675
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Incentives	\$1,131,648	\$1,161,498	\$1,216,869	\$1,240,823	\$1,253,893	\$1,265,409	\$1,276,785	\$1,281,199	\$1,276,715	\$1,262,135	\$1,238,620	\$1,207,327	\$1,169,895	\$1,127,811	\$1,082,598	\$1,035,595	\$988,062	\$940,856	\$895,020	\$851,417
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Incentives	\$333,781	\$327,142	\$314,745	\$304,706	\$288,451	\$275,780	\$266,352	\$255,316	\$246,950	\$239,501	\$231,710	\$222,900	\$212,772	\$201,290	\$188,734	\$175,633	\$162,536	\$150,007	\$138,422	\$128,022
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$815,666	\$819,573	\$807,654	\$776,769	\$765,492	\$776,109	\$837,768	\$859,433	\$907,487	\$951,450	\$992,509	\$1,027,085	\$1,057,951	\$1,083,570	\$1,105,459	\$1,122,518	\$1,137,033	\$1,143,747	\$1,149,195	\$1,156,054
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$1,855,738	\$1,866,365	\$1,806,846	\$1,705,199	\$1,568,243	\$1,420,797	\$1,279,624	\$1,142,412	\$1,023,533	\$921,831	\$832,841	\$755,818	\$689,704	\$633,077	\$584,593	\$543,347	\$508,278	\$478,884	\$454,314	\$433,838
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$565,824	\$590,749	\$608,334	\$620,411	\$626,947	\$632,705	\$638,393	\$640,599	\$638,357	\$631,068	\$619,310	\$603,664	\$584,948	\$563,905	\$541,299	\$517,797	\$494,031	\$470,428	\$447,510	\$425,708
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$166,891	\$163,571	\$157,372	\$152,353	\$144,225	\$137,890	\$133,176	\$127,658	\$123,475	\$119,750	\$115,855	\$111,450	\$106,386	\$100,645	\$94,367	\$87,816	\$81,268	\$75,004	\$69,211	\$64,011
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Total	\$2,446,999	\$2,458,720	\$2,382,963	\$2,330,307	\$2,296,477	\$2,328,326	\$2,513,303	\$2,576,299	\$2,722,462	\$2,854,349	\$2,977,526	\$3,081,256	\$3,173,852	\$3,250,709	\$3,316,377	\$3,367,554	\$3,411,098	\$3,431,241	\$3,447,585	\$3,468,162
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Total	\$5,567,214	\$5,599,095	\$5,420,539	\$5,115,596	\$4,704,728	\$4,262,392	\$3,838,872	\$3,427,236	\$3,070,598	\$2,765,494	\$2,498,523	\$2,267,454	\$2,069,112	\$1,899,231	\$1,753,779	\$1,630,041	\$1,524,834	\$1,436,651	\$1,362,942	\$1,301,513
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Total	\$1,897,472	\$1,772,247	\$1,826,003	\$1,861,234	\$1,880,840	\$1,898,114	\$1,915,178	\$1,921,798	\$1,915,072	\$1,893,203	\$1,857,930	\$1,810,991	\$1,754,943	\$1,691,716	\$1,623,897	\$1,553,392	\$1,482,093	\$1,411,295	\$1,342,530	\$1,277,125
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Total	\$500,672	\$490,713	\$472,117	\$457,058	\$432,676	\$413,671	\$399,528	\$382,974	\$370,425	\$359,251	\$347,565	\$334,351	\$319,158	\$301,936	\$283,101	\$263,449	\$243,804	\$225,011	\$207,634	\$192,033
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Incentives	\$6,808,238	\$6,880,517	\$6,720,415	\$6,509,464	\$6,209,813	\$5,935,001	\$5,777,920	\$5,540,205	\$5,385,705	\$5,248,198	\$5,121,029	\$4,996,034	\$4,877,977	\$4,762,395	\$4,651,437	\$4,542,958	\$4,441,220	\$4,336,125	\$4,240,460	\$4,150,222
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Admin	\$3,404,119	\$3,440,259	\$3,360,207	\$3,254,732	\$3,104,907	\$2,967,501	\$2,888,960	\$2,770,103	\$2,692,853	\$2,624,099	\$2,560,514	\$2,498,017	\$2,438,988	\$2,381,197	\$2,325,718	\$2,271,479	\$2,220,610	\$2,168,062	\$2,120,230	\$2,079,611
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Total	\$10,212,357	\$10,320,776	\$10,080,622	\$9,764,195	\$9,314,720	\$8,902,502	\$8,666,880	\$8,310,308	\$8,078,558	\$7,872,297	\$7,681,543	\$7,494,051	\$7,316,965	\$7,143,592	\$6,977,155	\$6,814,437	\$6,661,829	\$6,504,187	\$6,360,690	\$6,238,833

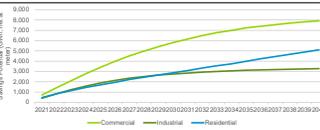
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	10,384	9,601	9,450
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	10,344	9,858	9,477
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	10,205	9,818	9,384
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	10,210	9,817	9,375
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	10,089	9,802	9,307
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	10,069	9,815	9,279
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	10,147	9,793	9,218
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	10,305	9,806	9,239
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	10,329	9,814	9,273
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	10,373	9,813	9,319
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	11,023	9,843	10,093
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	11,620	9,479	10,406
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	11,987	9,309	11,083
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	12,000	9,200	11,200
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	12,133	9,067	11,601
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	12,087	8,784	11,955
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	13,403	8,899	12,142
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	13,714	9,016	12,486
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	14,015	9,129	12,871
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	14,356	9,239	13,257



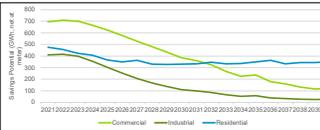
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	7,927	8,501	8,079
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	7,798	8,608	8,074
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	7,758	8,618	8,006
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	7,894	8,617	8,000
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	7,803	8,592	7,948
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	7,598	8,615	7,907
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	7,719	8,591	7,864
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	7,875	8,806	7,922
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	8,128	8,814	7,984
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	8,462	8,813	7,771
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	8,820	8,143	7,699
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	9,159	8,279	8,145
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	9,802	8,306	8,590
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	10,000	8,200	8,900
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	10,243	8,067	9,000
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	10,273	7,884	9,428
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	10,927	8,009	9,895
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	11,222	8,116	9,794
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	11,520	8,129	9,875
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	11,867	8,239	10,180



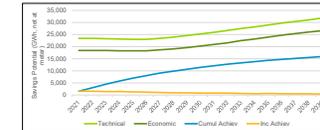
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	691	608	475
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,408	823	828
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	2,100	1,222	1,149
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	2,776	1,679	1,452
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	3,388	1,882	1,712
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	3,976	2,132	1,908
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	4,586	2,342	2,215
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	4,966	2,510	2,435
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	5,421	2,647	2,651
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	5,866	2,758	2,871
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	6,186	2,868	3,091
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	6,401	2,843	3,311
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	6,598	2,806	3,536
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	6,788	2,788	3,761
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	7,220	3,118	3,985
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	7,288	3,188	4,208
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	7,597	3,189	4,437
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	7,890	3,217	4,666
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	7,805	3,242	4,873
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	7,927	3,269	5,097



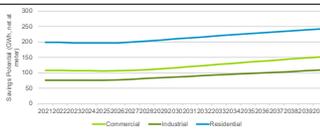
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	697	408	475
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	710	415	456
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	701	389	425
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	687	305	406
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	623	304	384
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	577	263	350
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	529	207	321
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	481	188	329
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	435	137	326
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	385	111	330
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	360	100	333
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	345	85	331
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	326	85	331
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	308	62	331
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	236	58	331
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	178	38	331
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	160	33	331
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	130	29	343
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	115	25	343
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	122	26	382



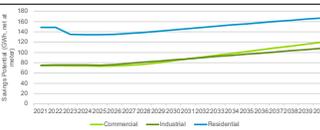
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumul Achiev	Inc Achiev
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	23,465	18,479	3,059	1,581
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	23,420	18,479	3,059	1,581
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	23,288	18,374	4,481	1,528
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	23,002	18,301	5,605	1,428
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	22,689	18,243	6,662	1,291
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	22,650	18,308	8,069	1,181
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	22,484	18,684	9,681	1,088
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	22,561	19,344	9,930	977
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	25,215	20,245	11,435	826
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	24,549	20,928	10,719	808
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	25,589	20,922	12,115	733
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	26,480	21,513	13,706	675
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	27,468	21,513	15,102	683
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	28,461	21,513	16,300	683
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	29,001	21,907	14,323	645
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	29,217	21,907	14,183	617
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	30,445	21,401	15,183	523
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	31,156	21,021	15,863	524
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	31,815	21,034	15,802	483
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	32,371	21,025	16,293	500



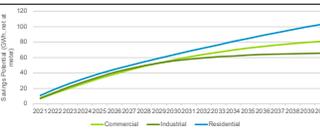
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	108	76	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	109	77	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	107	74	107
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	107	76	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	106	76	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	107	76	107
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	108	80	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	110	82	110
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	113	84	104
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	117	86	105
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	120	89	111
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	124	91	116
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	127	93	118
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	131	95	121
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	134	98	125
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	138	100	129
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	141	102	132
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	145	104	135
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	148	107	139
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	152	109	142



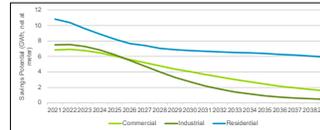
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	75	75	149
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	74	76	149
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	74	75	146
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	74	75	138
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	73	75	134
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	74	76	141
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	75	79	137
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	76	81	139
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	80	83	141
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	84	85	146
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	87	88	148
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	91	90	149
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	95	92	151
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	98	94	153
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	102	97	156
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	105	99	158
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	109	101	160
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	112	103	162
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	116	105	165
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	119	108	167



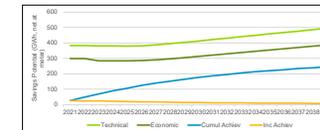
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	54	15	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	54	15	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	54	16	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	54	16	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	53	15	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	54	16	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	44	48	50
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	46	50	50
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	53	53	59
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	56	56	64
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	61	61	68
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	64	60	72
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	67	61	77
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	70	62	81
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	72	63	85
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	74	64	89
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	76	65	93
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	78	65	96
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	80	65	100
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	81	66	103



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	7	2	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	7	2	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	7	2	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	6	2	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6	6	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	6	6	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	5	5	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	5	4	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	4	3	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	4	3	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	4	2	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	3	2	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	3	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	3	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	2	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	2	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	2	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	2	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	2	0	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	1	0	6

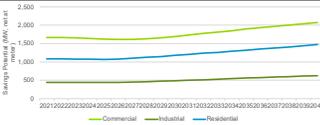


Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumul Achiev	Inc Achiev
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	303	209	75	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	383	209	49	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	381	206	89	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	380	204	89	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	379	203	108	20
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	380	203	124	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	387	200	130	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	385	207	153	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	404	205	165	15
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	413	213	176	14
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	422	221	187	13
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	421	220	198	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	440	220	205	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	449	216	213	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	458	216	220	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	467	216	227	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	476	213	233	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	485	216	239	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	494	216	245	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	503	216	250	8

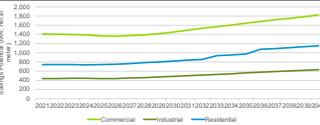




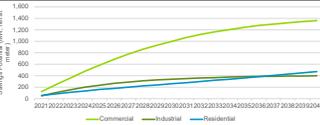
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1,659	441	1,554
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,663	441	1,683
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1,663	443	1,672
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1,639	443	1,674
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1,620	446	1,666
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1,611	442	1,674
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1,619	454	1,700
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1,634	464	1,725
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1,641	476	1,751
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,634	487	1,779
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,736	502	1,708
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,730	516	1,700
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,819	521	1,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,819	521	1,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,868	562	1,801
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,834	576	1,834
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,571	619	1,781
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	2,064	602	1,810
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,028	615	1,839
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,073	630	1,871



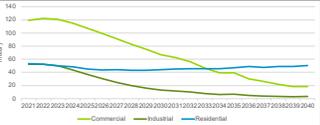
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1,411	441	748
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,405	441	748
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1,396	443	741
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1,387	443	739
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1,370	440	747
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1,384	442	731
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1,370	454	766
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1,390	464	783
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1,417	476	800
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,452	487	819
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,493	502	838
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,532	516	855
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,493	521	855
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,493	521	855
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,647	562	972
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,683	576	1,075
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,710	589	1,053
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	1,723	602	1,113
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	1,786	615	1,133
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	1,822	630	1,154



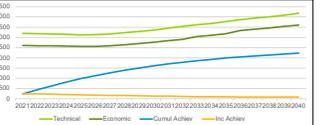
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	122	52	53
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	242	105	83
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	263	154	110
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	477	198	136
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	586	235	158
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	894	286	180
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	775	290	201
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	858	310	220
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	921	326	240
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,001	339	260
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,063	351	280
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,119	361	301
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,186	369	341
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,244	382	362
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,274	386	380
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,300	390	405
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,322	394	427
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	1,341	397	449
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	1,389	400	471



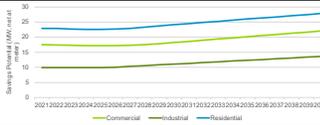
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	129	52	53
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	122	52	52
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	121	52	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	115	44	46
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	107	37	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	99	30	44
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	91	25	44
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	83	20	43
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	75	16	43
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	67	13	44
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	62	12	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	56	10	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	49	8	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	43	7	47
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	39	6	47
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	38	6	49
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	28	4	47
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	25	3	49
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	19	3	49
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	19	3	50



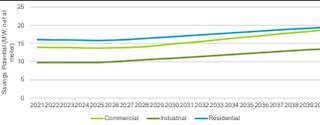
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative Achieve	Inc Achieve
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	3,194	2,500	2,500	250
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	3,197	2,593	429	227
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	3,171	2,581	627	220
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	3,158	2,588	812	207
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	3,125	2,568	978	199
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	3,127	2,567	1,128	174
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	3,172	2,593	1,286	160
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	3,222	2,636	1,388	146
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	3,288	2,684	1,490	124
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	3,360	2,758	1,599	124
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	3,446	2,811	1,684	119
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	3,535	2,807	1,751	112
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	3,610	3,035	1,851	99
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	3,686	3,141	1,941	84
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	3,781	3,181	1,988	83
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	3,868	3,333	2,053	84
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	3,940	3,401	2,096	78
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	4,016	3,468	2,143	74
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	4,091	3,534	2,186	71
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	4,174	3,607	2,230	72



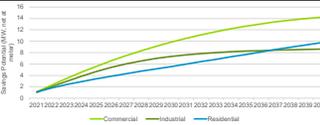
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	18	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	18	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	19	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	19	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	20	12	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	20	12	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	22	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	22	14	28



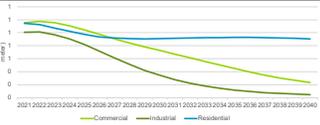
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	14	10	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	14	11	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	14	11	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	15	11	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	16	11	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	16	12	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	16	12	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	17	12	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	17	12	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	18	13	19
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	18	13	19
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	18	13	19
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	19	13	19



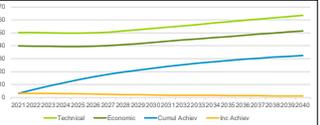
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	2	2	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	2	2	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	2	2	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	6	4	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6	5	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	7	6	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	7	6	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	8	7	5
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	9	7	5
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	10	7	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	11	8	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	11	8	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	12	8	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	12	8	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	13	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	13	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	13	8	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	14	9	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	14	9	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	14	9	10

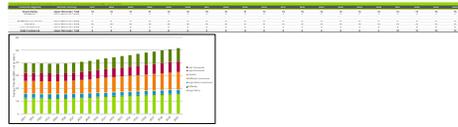


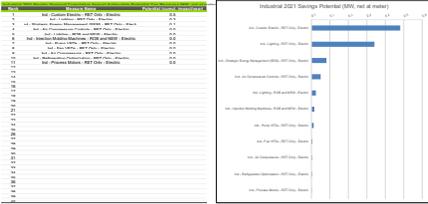
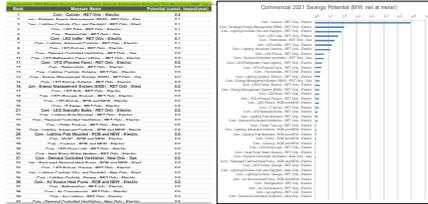
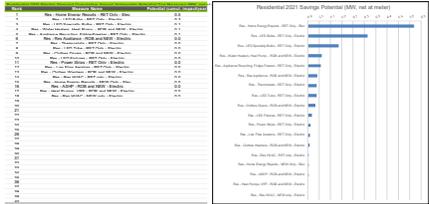
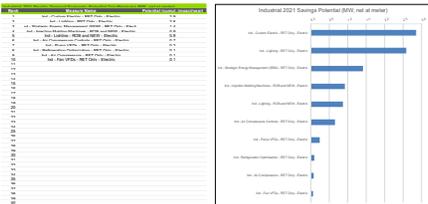
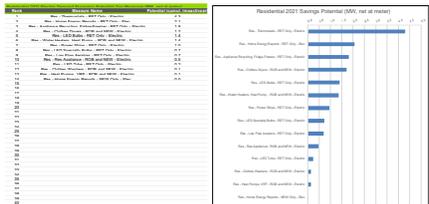
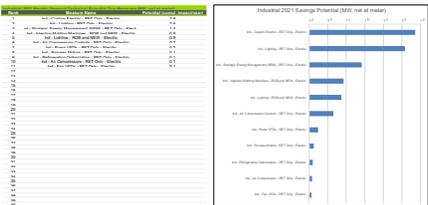
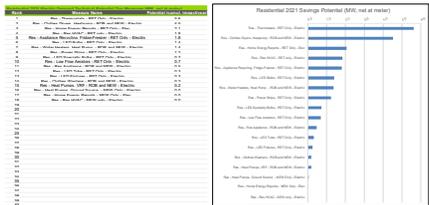
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1	1	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	0	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	0	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	0	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	0	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	0	0	1
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	0	0	1



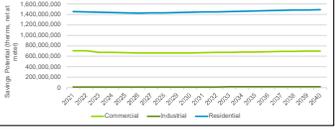
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative Achieve	Inc Achieve
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	50	40	3	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	50	40	6	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	50	40	9	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	50	39	14	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	50	39	14	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	50	40	18	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	51	40	18	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	51	41	20	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	52	42	21	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	52	43	21	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	54	44	24	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	55	44	25	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	56	45	27	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	56	45	28	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	59	47	29	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	59	48	30	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	61	49	30	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	62	50	31	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	62	51	32	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	63	52	33	1



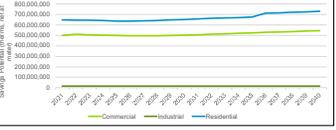




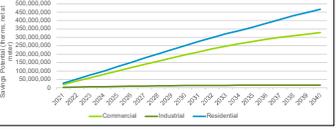
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	707,620,423	16,147,202	1,454,324,527
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	704,720,266	16,078,157	1,448,481,133
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	628,828,841	15,919,538	1,442,443,827
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	673,390,209	15,915,004	1,436,528,420
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	687,471,235	15,691,188	1,428,383,492
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	683,010,410	15,703,208	1,423,703,492
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	681,172,039	15,666,827	1,426,754,025
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	681,374,786	16,009,724	1,430,379,017
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	685,240,490	16,113,471	1,440,526,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	686,480,725	16,464,528	1,446,460,746
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	674,000,460	16,116,206	1,450,524,195
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	672,246,724	16,115,343	1,444,524,195
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	674,000,460	16,116,206	1,450,524,195
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	674,000,460	16,116,206	1,450,524,195
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	685,240,788	17,095,336	1,464,374,810
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	688,688,788	17,215,112	1,473,728,176
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	691,897,353	17,364,889	1,476,324,034
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	694,840,701	17,514,751	1,480,388,163
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	697,792,041	17,664,782	1,485,118,276
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	701,388,039	17,815,058	1,490,837,260



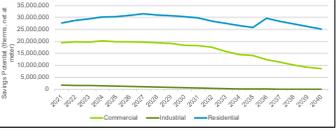
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	498,714,403	15,791,701	845,124,150
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	510,070,046	15,660,826	845,597,741
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	520,483,408	15,529,025	843,124,860
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	531,378,076	15,437,480	840,648,032
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	497,478,782	15,390,020	836,182,128
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	484,866,754	15,331,003	835,970,011
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	484,878,811	15,487,053	838,143,868
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	495,310,022	15,942,264	843,021,061
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	497,809,138	16,798,725	847,543,825
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	500,911,317	16,525,427	852,157,789
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	501,816,332	16,204,033	856,812,801
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	515,043,329	16,404,862	865,071,445
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	515,043,329	16,404,862	865,071,445
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	515,043,329	16,404,862	865,071,445
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	524,378,364	16,718,708	873,238,176
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	528,407,311	16,868,387	875,287,176
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	532,526,004	17,014,013	879,055,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	536,389,383	17,161,871	882,566,033
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	539,974,041	17,318,447	886,134,413
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	544,265,054	17,477,425	890,188,885



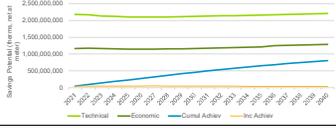
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	18,425,813	1,716,201	27,851,349
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	30,202,831	3,422,289	51,111,749
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	52,806,249	5,078,780	72,298,460
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	70,146,618	6,642,235	100,014,415
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	89,004,058	8,068,983	124,844,742
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	116,804,938	9,418,855	150,209,709
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	138,029,324	10,876,588	176,215,275
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	157,978,525	11,577,124	201,708,830
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	171,331,941	12,414,603	228,881,417
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	186,528,407	13,066,760	251,616,055
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	213,717,866	13,839,226	276,660,258
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	231,316,771	14,387,412	305,165,123
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	241,316,771	14,387,412	305,165,123
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	258,238,844	14,387,412	305,165,123
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	274,578,467	14,823,343	308,812,729
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	288,328,844	14,387,412	308,812,729
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	299,811,029	15,076,899	400,979,460
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	309,739,413	15,162,666	428,221,824
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	318,972,244	15,230,034	448,134,413
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	327,689,589	15,281,483	467,739,656



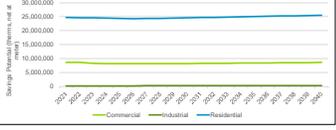
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	18,425,813	1,716,201	27,851,349
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	10,777,518	1,705,338	28,727,877
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	18,959,418	1,654,472	29,444,528
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	20,246,389	1,688,584	30,189,408
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	19,895,342	1,461,469	30,279,866
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	19,894,872	1,314,842	30,815,979
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	19,895,342	1,362,163	31,524,199
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	19,484,201	1,002,586	30,960,896
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	19,159,417	837,379	30,798,913
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	18,959,418	662,198	30,569,703
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	18,184,464	545,625	29,714,869
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	18,184,464	422,027	29,528,034
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	18,184,464	305,165	29,454,483
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	18,184,464	188,123	29,380,868
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	14,103,635	188,123	25,748,167
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	15,288,177	188,123	26,888,039
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	11,244,185	110,153	28,258,139
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	10,144,864	88,707	27,202,465
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	9,231,831	67,448	26,188,322
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	8,693,352	65,279	25,092,869



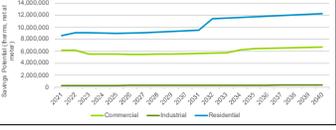
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Curial Activity	Reg. Activity
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	2,177,344,852	1,152,621,345	48,732,813	48,732,813
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	2,169,288,086	1,171,370,713	83,738,889	50,120,833
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	2,159,029,034	1,162,407,391	139,216,470	50,709,418
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	2,125,535,643	1,150,449,549	185,807,568	50,008,428
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	2,109,485,811	1,148,897,312	221,486,693	51,586,867
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	2,102,426,111	1,146,788,768	278,433,475	51,539,792
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	2,104,385,460	1,148,897,312	325,387,432	52,086,867
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	2,108,303,507	1,163,973,345	371,264,279	51,483,483
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	2,114,879,868	1,161,949,722	418,432,632	50,746,708
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	2,121,919,704	1,169,679,832	460,243,138	49,435,418
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	2,131,414,562	1,178,218,889	503,311,378	48,437,177
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	2,143,514,562	1,188,218,319	543,889,593	46,241,720
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	2,143,514,562	1,197,423,964	581,351,931	43,971,668
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	2,143,514,562	1,206,629,619	618,814,367	41,707,668
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	2,167,204,504	1,216,249,393	651,410,295	40,129,095
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	2,178,497,208	1,225,816,170	687,887,822	42,147,969
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	2,184,616,778	1,234,828,231	721,803,279	39,462,477
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	2,192,852,614	1,243,881,691	753,143,803	37,522,866
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,200,979,201	1,252,194,184	782,081,261	35,439,101
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,210,131,262	1,261,483,872	810,359,389	33,341,660



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	1,893,933	39,331	24,716,955
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	1,895,723	289,381	24,624,072
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	1,871,701	289,381	24,531,189
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	1,856,296	289,381	24,440,306
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	1,821,275	289,381	24,322,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	1,808,988	289,381	24,231,982
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	1,818,434	289,381	24,141,099
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	1,808,988	289,381	24,050,216



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	6,170,590	282,465	8,604,077
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	6,143,599	282,465	8,584,440
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	6,116,608	282,465	8,564,803
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	6,089,617	282,465	8,545,166
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6,062,626	282,465	8,525,529
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	6,035,635	282,465	8,505,892
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	6,008,644	282,465	8,486,255
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	5,981,653	282,465	8,466,618
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	5,954,662	282,465	8,446,981
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	5,927,671	282,465	8,427,344
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	5,900,680	282,465	8,407,707
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	5,873,689	282,465	8,388,070
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	5,846,698	282,465	8,368,433
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	5,819,707	282,465	8,348,796
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	5,792,716	282,465	8,329,159
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	5,765,725	282,465	8,309,522
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	5,738,734	282,465	8,289,885
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	5,711,743	282,465	8,270,248
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	5,684,752	282,465	8,250,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	5,657,761	282,465	8,230,974





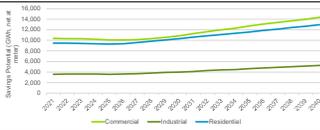
Lower Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.5	\$228,536,456	\$155,585,129	\$51,861,710	\$103,723,419
2030	1.4	\$270,152,824	\$191,961,241	\$63,987,080	\$127,974,161
2040	1.5	\$436,364,393	\$288,112,977	\$96,037,659	\$192,075,318
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.6	\$157,531,147	\$100,523,458	\$33,507,819	\$67,015,639
2030	1.5	\$256,460,314	\$171,939,371	\$57,313,124	\$114,626,247
2040	1.3	\$239,813,019	\$180,306,339	\$60,102,113	\$120,204,226
Commercial & Industrial Electric Program Bundle					
2021	2.0	\$877,781,297	\$428,260,444	\$142,753,481	\$285,506,963
2030	2.5	\$535,622,049	\$213,761,007	\$71,253,669	\$142,507,338
2040	2.3	\$274,113,263	\$117,716,905	\$39,238,968	\$78,477,936
Commercial & Industrial Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	3.7	\$151,328,854	\$41,238,198	\$13,746,066	\$27,492,132
2030	7.6	\$238,680,007	\$31,577,182	\$10,525,727	\$21,051,455
2040	6.6	\$124,087,193	\$18,700,977	\$6,233,659	\$12,467,318
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.5	\$386,067,603	\$256,108,587	\$85,369,529	\$170,739,058
2030	1.4	\$526,613,138	\$363,900,612	\$121,300,204	\$242,600,408
2040	1.4	\$676,177,412	\$468,419,316	\$156,139,772	\$312,279,544
Commercial & Industrial Programs Total					
2021	2.2	\$1,029,110,151	\$469,498,642	\$156,499,547	\$312,999,095
2030	3.2	\$774,302,055	\$245,338,189	\$81,779,396	\$163,558,793
2040	2.9	\$398,200,456	\$136,417,881	\$45,472,627	\$90,945,254
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	2.0	\$1,415,177,754	\$725,607,228	\$241,869,076	\$483,738,152
2030	2.1	\$1,300,915,193	\$609,238,802	\$203,079,601	\$406,159,201
2040	1.8	\$1,074,377,868	\$604,837,197	\$201,612,399	\$403,224,798

Upper Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.6	\$5,445,170	\$3,360,701	\$1,120,234	\$2,240,468
2030	1.3	\$4,449,992	\$3,324,467	\$1,108,156	\$2,216,311
2040	1.2	\$4,966,578	\$4,011,426	\$1,337,142	\$2,674,284
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.6	\$3,673,236	\$2,340,923	\$780,308	\$1,560,615
2030	1.5	\$4,119,525	\$2,767,249	\$922,416	\$1,844,833
2040	1.0	\$4,090,563	\$3,966,734	\$1,322,245	\$2,644,489
Commercial & Industrial Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.9	\$10,400,749	\$5,567,214	\$1,855,738	\$3,711,476
2030	2.0	\$5,549,248	\$2,765,494	\$921,831	\$1,843,662
2040	1.7	\$2,174,954	\$1,301,513	\$433,838	\$867,675
Commercial & Industrial Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	2.9	\$1,550,452	\$533,148	\$177,716	\$355,432
2030	6.0	\$2,430,737	\$403,079	\$134,360	\$268,720
2040	6.8	\$1,634,741	\$239,077	\$79,692	\$159,385
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.6	\$9,118,406	\$5,701,624	\$1,900,541	\$3,801,083
2030	1.4	\$8,569,517	\$6,091,716	\$2,030,572	\$4,061,144
2040	1.1	\$9,057,141	\$7,978,160	\$2,659,387	\$5,318,773
Commercial & Industrial Programs Total					
2021	2.0	\$11,951,201	\$6,100,362	\$2,033,454	\$4,066,908
2030	2.5	\$7,979,985	\$3,168,573	\$1,056,191	\$2,112,382
2040	2.5	\$3,809,695	\$1,540,589	\$513,530	\$1,027,060
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.8	\$21,069,606	\$11,801,986	\$3,933,995	\$7,867,991
2030	1.8	\$16,549,502	\$9,260,289	\$3,086,763	\$6,173,526
2040	1.4	\$12,866,835	\$9,518,749	\$3,172,916	\$6,345,833

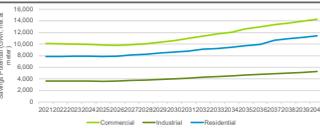
Lower Peninsula Program Budget by Budget Type (3)																						
Service Territory	Program Bundles	Budget Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Incentives	\$103,723,419	\$103,950,323	\$98,565,658	\$99,949,067	\$93,953,902	\$100,256,592	\$119,729,871	\$110,029,306	\$117,953,450	\$127,974,161	\$135,805,747	\$140,014,303	\$136,952,636	\$145,425,313	\$168,735,853	\$182,656,679	\$161,853,943	\$175,445,827	\$180,388,335	\$192,075,318
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Incentives	\$285,506,963	\$299,779,567	\$283,735,301	\$263,862,804	\$240,464,416	\$217,349,954	\$195,030,008	\$175,328,277	\$159,401,282	\$142,507,338	\$141,767,800	\$134,679,990	\$112,444,228	\$99,744,146	\$118,140,112	\$89,925,900	\$85,434,565	\$75,658,840	\$69,761,348	\$78,477,936
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Incentives	\$67,015,639	\$71,892,442	\$76,148,808	\$88,190,530	\$91,955,351	\$96,245,678	\$100,572,893	\$102,056,112	\$103,488,056	\$114,826,247	\$114,429,925	\$148,130,298	\$146,283,269	\$143,334,436	\$139,230,922	\$135,194,441	\$143,901,677	\$136,647,578	\$128,467,924	\$120,204,226
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Incentives	\$27,492,132	\$27,632,607	\$26,821,131	\$26,059,822	\$25,182,833	\$24,408,679	\$23,621,441	\$22,826,676	\$22,148,863	\$21,051,455	\$21,064,230	\$20,288,231	\$18,308,369	\$17,003,012	\$17,386,692	\$15,245,428	\$14,420,713	\$13,347,691	\$12,566,069	\$12,487,318
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$51,861,710	\$51,975,162	\$49,287,829	\$49,974,533	\$46,076,951	\$50,128,298	\$59,864,936	\$55,014,653	\$58,976,730	\$63,987,080	\$67,902,874	\$70,007,151	\$68,476,318	\$72,712,657	\$84,367,926	\$91,328,340	\$80,926,971	\$87,722,913	\$90,194,168	\$96,037,659
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$142,753,481	\$144,889,783	\$141,867,651	\$131,931,402	\$120,232,208	\$108,674,977	\$97,515,004	\$87,664,138	\$79,700,641	\$71,253,669	\$70,883,900	\$67,339,995	\$56,222,114	\$49,872,073	\$59,070,056	\$44,962,950	\$42,717,282	\$37,829,420	\$34,880,674	\$30,238,968
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$33,507,819	\$35,946,221	\$38,074,404	\$44,095,265	\$45,977,775	\$48,122,839	\$50,286,446	\$51,028,056	\$51,774,428	\$57,313,124	\$57,214,963	\$74,065,149	\$73,141,635	\$71,667,218	\$69,615,461	\$67,597,221	\$71,950,838	\$68,323,789	\$64,233,962	\$60,102,113
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$13,746,066	\$13,766,304	\$13,410,565	\$13,029,911	\$12,591,417	\$12,204,340	\$11,810,720	\$11,413,338	\$11,040,431	\$10,525,727	\$10,532,115	\$10,144,115	\$9,154,184	\$8,501,506	\$8,693,346	\$7,622,714	\$7,210,357	\$6,673,845	\$6,283,034	\$6,233,659
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Total	\$155,585,129	\$155,925,485	\$147,848,487	\$149,923,600	\$140,930,853	\$150,384,888	\$179,594,807	\$165,043,960	\$176,930,189	\$191,961,241	\$203,708,621	\$210,021,454	\$205,428,955	\$218,137,970	\$253,103,779	\$273,985,019	\$242,780,914	\$263,168,740	\$270,582,503	\$288,112,977
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Total	\$428,260,444	\$434,669,350	\$425,602,952	\$395,794,205	\$360,696,624	\$326,024,931	\$292,545,013	\$262,992,415	\$239,101,923	\$213,761,007	\$212,651,700	\$202,019,985	\$168,666,341	\$149,616,219	\$177,210,168	\$134,888,850	\$128,151,847	\$113,488,260	\$104,642,022	\$117,716,905
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Total	\$100,523,458	\$107,838,664	\$114,223,211	\$132,285,794	\$137,933,326	\$144,368,517	\$150,859,339	\$153,084,168	\$155,232,084	\$171,930,371	\$171,644,888	\$222,195,447	\$219,424,904	\$215,001,664	\$208,846,383	\$202,791,662	\$215,852,515	\$204,971,368	\$192,701,886	\$186,306,339
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Total	\$41,238,198	\$41,298,911	\$40,231,696	\$39,089,734	\$37,774,250	\$36,613,019	\$35,432,181	\$34,240,014	\$33,233,294	\$31,577,182	\$31,596,345	\$30,432,946	\$27,463,553	\$25,504,518	\$28,080,038	\$22,868,143	\$21,631,070	\$20,021,536	\$18,849,103	\$18,700,077
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Incentives	\$483,738,152	\$493,154,939	\$485,270,898	\$478,062,223	\$451,556,702	\$438,260,903	\$438,954,213	\$410,240,371	\$402,991,660	\$406,159,601	\$413,667,703	\$443,112,822	\$413,988,501	\$405,506,907	\$443,493,579	\$423,022,449	\$405,610,898	\$401,099,936	\$391,183,676	\$403,224,798
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Admin	\$241,869,076	\$246,577,470	\$242,635,449	\$239,031,111	\$225,778,351	\$219,130,452	\$219,477,107	\$205,120,186	\$201,495,830	\$203,076,601	\$206,533,851	\$221,556,411	\$206,994,251	\$202,753,454	\$221,746,789	\$212,111,225	\$202,805,449	\$200,949,968	\$195,591,838	\$201,612,399
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Total	\$725,607,228	\$739,732,409	\$727,906,346	\$717,093,334	\$677,335,053	\$657,391,355	\$658,431,320	\$615,360,557	\$604,487,490	\$609,238,802	\$619,601,554	\$664,669,232	\$620,982,753	\$608,260,361	\$665,240,368	\$634,533,674	\$608,416,346	\$601,649,904	\$586,775,515	\$604,837,197

Upper Peninsula Program Budget by Budget Type (3)																						
Service Territory	Program Bundles	Budget Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Incentives	\$2,240,468	\$2,257,930	\$2,162,909	\$2,098,325	\$2,027,278	\$1,999,635	\$2,080,957	\$2,084,007	\$2,150,333	\$2,216,311	\$2,283,696	\$2,390,432	\$2,451,678	\$2,504,174	\$2,628,956	\$2,646,692	\$2,660,185	\$2,674,284	\$2,674,284	
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Incentives	\$3,711,476	\$3,732,730	\$3,613,693	\$3,410,397	\$3,136,485	\$2,841,595	\$2,559,248	\$2,284,824	\$2,047,065	\$1,843,862	\$1,665,682	\$1,511,636	\$1,379,408	\$1,266,154	\$1,169,198	\$1,086,694	\$1,016,556	\$957,767	\$908,628	\$867,675
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Incentives	\$1,560,615	\$1,646,816	\$1,713,575	\$1,763,645	\$1,792,009	\$1,809,832	\$1,817,044	\$1,806,690	\$1,886,135	\$1,944,833	\$1,787,737	\$1,718,056	\$1,639,491	\$1,555,323	\$1,468,546	\$1,381,609	\$3,221,333	\$3,414,078	\$3,045,973	\$2,644,489
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Incentives	\$355,432	\$350,098	\$334,670	\$325,828	\$310,910	\$299,637	\$291,643	\$281,999	\$274,965	\$268,720	\$261,952	\$253,941	\$244,367	\$233,198	\$220,743	\$207,583	\$194,333	\$181,619	\$169,875	\$159,385
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$1,120,234	\$1,128,965	\$1,081,454	\$1,049,162	\$1,013,639	\$999,818	\$1,040,479	\$1,042,004	\$1,075,167	\$1,108,156	\$1,141,848	\$1,195,216	\$1,225,839	\$1,252,820	\$1,277,176	\$1,297,087	\$1,314,478	\$1,323,346	\$1,330,092	\$1,337,142
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$1,855,738	\$1,866,365	\$1,806,846	\$1,705,199	\$1,568,243	\$1,420,797	\$1,279,624	\$1,142,412	\$1,023,533	\$921,831	\$832,841	\$755,818	\$689,704	\$633,077	\$584,593	\$543,347	\$508,278	\$478,884	\$454,314	\$433,838
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$780,308	\$823,408	\$856,788	\$881,323	\$896,004	\$904,916	\$908,522	\$903,345	\$943,068	\$922,416	\$893,868	\$856,028	\$819,746	\$777,662	\$734,273	\$690,804	\$1,610,667	\$1,707,039	\$1,522,986	\$1,322,245
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$177,716	\$175,049	\$167,335	\$162,914	\$155,455	\$149,818	\$145,821	\$141,000	\$137,482	\$134,360	\$130,976	\$126,971	\$122,183	\$116,599	\$110,371	\$103,792	\$97,166	\$90,809	\$84,937	\$79,692
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Total	\$3,360,701	\$3,386,895	\$3,244,363	\$3,147,487	\$3,040,917	\$2,999,453	\$3,121,436	\$3,126,011	\$3,225,500	\$3,324,467	\$3,425,544	\$3,585,648	\$3,677,517	\$3,758,460	\$3,831,527	\$3,891,262	\$3,943,433	\$3,970,038	\$3,990,277	\$4,011,426
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Total	\$5,567,214	\$5,599,095	\$5,420,539	\$5,115,596	\$4,704,728	\$4,262,392	\$3,836,872	\$3,427,236	\$3,070,598	\$2,765,494	\$2,498,523	\$2,267,454	\$2,069,112	\$1,899,231	\$1,753,779	\$1,630,041	\$1,524,834	\$1,436,651	\$1,362,942	\$1,301,513
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Total	\$2,340,923	\$2,470,224	\$2,570,363	\$2,643,968	\$2,688,013	\$2,714,747	\$2,725,566	\$2,710,035	\$2,829,203	\$2,787,240	\$2,681,695	\$2,577,084	\$2,459,237	\$2,332,985	\$2,202,820	\$2,072,413	\$4,832,000	\$5,121,117	\$4,588,959	\$3,966,734
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Total	\$533,148	\$525,147	\$502,005	\$488,742	\$468,365	\$449,465	\$437,464	\$423,999	\$412,447	\$403,079	\$392,927	\$380,912	\$366,650	\$349,796	\$331,114	\$311,375	\$291,496	\$272,428	\$254,812	\$239,077
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Incentives	\$7,867,991	\$7,987,574	\$7,824,847	\$7,597,195	\$7,286,682	\$6,950,698	\$6,748,891	\$6,457,521	\$6,358,498	\$6,173,526	\$5,999,067	\$5,874,066	\$5,714,944	\$5,560,315	\$5,412,827	\$5,270,061	\$7,061,177	\$7,200,156	\$6,784,660	\$6,345,833
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Admin	\$3,933,995	\$3,993,787	\$3,912,423	\$3,798,598	\$3,633,341	\$3,475,349	\$3,374,446	\$3,179,249	\$3,086,763	\$2,999,533	\$2,937,033	\$2,857,472	\$2,780,158	\$2,706,413	\$2,635,030	\$2,562,830	\$3,600,078	\$3,392,330	\$3,172,916	\$2,916,916
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Total	\$11,801,986	\$11,981,361	\$11,737,270	\$11,395,793	\$10,900,024	\$10,426,047	\$10,123,337	\$9,886,281	\$9,537,747	\$9,260,289	\$8,998,600	\$8,811,099	\$8,572,416	\$8,340,473	\$8,119,240	\$7,905,091	\$10,591,766	\$10,800,234	\$10,176,990	\$9,518,749

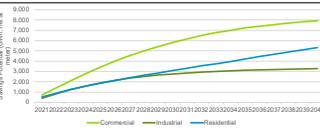
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	10,384	9,601	9,450
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	10,344	9,858	9,477
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	10,205	9,818	9,384
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	10,210	9,617	9,375
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	10,689	9,962	9,307
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	10,669	9,915	9,279
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	10,147	9,719	9,218
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	10,305	9,896	9,239
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	10,622	10,073	9,262
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	10,873	10,413	9,339
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	11,023	10,593	9,383
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	11,167	10,729	9,429
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	11,287	10,859	9,476
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	11,393	10,982	9,523
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	12,733	12,467	11,061
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	12,887	12,784	11,195
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	13,403	13,499	12,142
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	13,714	13,946	12,486
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	14,015	14,529	12,871
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	14,356	15,239	13,287



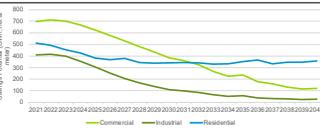
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	10,101	9,501	7,841
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	10,083	9,608	7,841
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	10,050	9,618	7,843
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	9,847	9,617	7,851
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	9,836	9,592	7,873
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	9,790	9,615	7,901
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	9,892	9,719	8,113
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	10,052	9,806	8,270
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	10,316	9,914	8,473
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	10,622	10,013	8,679
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	11,023	10,143	8,809
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	11,402	10,279	8,923
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	11,742	10,398	9,038
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	12,059	10,511	9,148
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	12,865	11,667	9,708
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	12,999	11,884	9,828
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	13,339	12,499	10,679
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	13,647	13,015	11,027
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	13,948	13,529	11,177
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	14,290	14,239	11,444



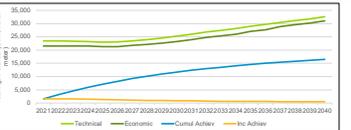
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	921	828	512
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,408	823	902
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	2,100	1,222	1,251
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	2,776	1,679	1,573
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	3,388	1,882	1,851
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	3,976	2,132	2,115
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	4,526	2,342	2,389
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	4,986	2,510	2,623
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	5,421	2,647	2,823
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	5,806	2,758	3,044
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	6,186	2,868	3,315
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	6,491	2,943	3,546
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	6,788	3,008	3,754
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	7,088	3,069	3,940
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	7,220	3,118	4,203
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	7,288	3,168	4,449
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	7,597	3,189	4,680
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	7,890	3,217	4,882
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	7,895	3,242	5,102
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	7,927	3,269	5,331



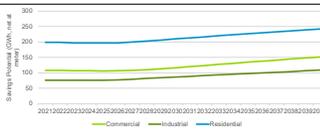
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	577	452	512
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	710	415	492
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	701	399	452
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	667	355	406
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	623	344	383
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	577	323	368
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	509	297	379
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	481	189	343
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	435	137	339
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	385	111	342
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	360	102	344
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	325	85	353
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	296	69	359
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	268	58	363
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	238	58	363
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	218	48	367
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	199	33	334
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	182	29	346
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	116	25	347
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	122	26	356



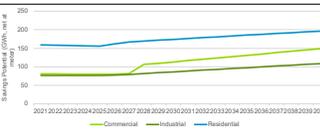
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Inc. Achieve
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	23,462	21,520	1,918	1,918
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	23,429	21,512	3,132	1,617
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	23,206	21,500	4,586	1,583
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	23,202	21,495	5,926	1,488
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	22,989	21,265	7,152	1,314
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	23,620	21,326	8,236	1,198
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	23,484	21,724	9,256	1,114
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	23,951	22,238	10,118	991
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	24,549	22,880	10,920	817
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	25,215	23,254	11,646	838
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	25,969	23,664	12,376	782
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	26,792	24,205	13,078	702
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	27,688	24,769	13,750	680
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	28,659	25,364	14,392	647
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	29,707	26,001	14,941	647
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	30,837	26,711	15,503	583
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	30,446	26,814	15,408	528
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	31,136	26,989	15,789	507
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	31,815	26,255	16,100	487
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	32,671	26,993	16,528	604



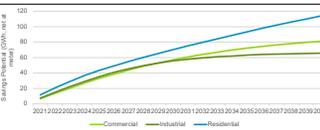
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	108	76	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	109	77	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	107	77	107
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	107	76	107
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	106	76	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	107	76	107
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	108	80	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	110	82	110
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	113	84	113
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	117	86	117
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	120	89	120
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	124	91	124
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	127	93	127
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	131	95	131
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	134	98	134
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	138	100	138
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	141	102	141
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	145	104	145
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	148	107	148
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	152	109	152



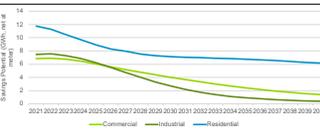
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	81	79	159
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	81	77	159
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	81	77	157
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	80	76	157
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	80	76	156
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	80	76	156
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	82	80	162
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	85	82	169
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	110	84	172
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	117	89	176
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	124	91	179
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	127	93	181
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	131	95	183
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	134	98	186
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	138	100	188
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	142	102	190
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	145	104	192
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	148	107	194
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	152	109	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	158	109	198



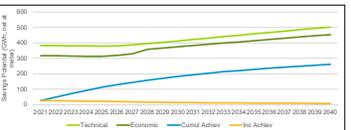
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	54	15	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	54	15	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	54	15	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	54	15	29
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	53	15	43
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	53	15	41
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	44	48	56
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	46	50	60
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	53	53	65
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	57	56	70
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	61	58	75
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	64	60	80
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	67	61	84
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	70	62	89
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	72	63	93
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	74	64	95
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	76	65	102
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	78	65	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	80	65	110
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	81	66	114



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	7	7	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	7	8	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	7	8	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	6	4	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6	4	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	8	5	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	5	5	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	4	5	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	4	3	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	4	2	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	4	2	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	3	2	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	3	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	3	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	2	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	2	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	2	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	2	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	2	0	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	1	0	6

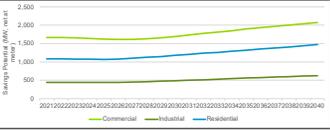


Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Inc. Achieve
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	303	317	26	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	303	316	30	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	303	314	30	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	303	312	31	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	303	312	31	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	303	312	31	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	307	328	145	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	307	326	159	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	404	366	171	15
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	419	374	183	14
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	422	362	194	13
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	431	360	203	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	440	366	213	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	448	405	221	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	468	414	229	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	467	422	236	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	476	430	243	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	485	438	249	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	494	446	255	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	503	454	261	8

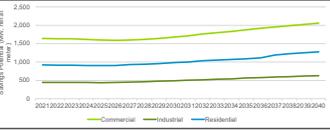




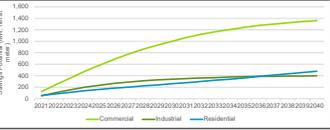
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1,659	441	1,254
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,663	441	1,083
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1,663	443	1,072
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1,639	443	1,074
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1,620	440	1,066
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1,611	442	1,074
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1,619	454	1,100
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1,634	464	1,125
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1,661	478	1,151
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,684	487	1,179
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,736	502	1,238
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,780	516	1,268
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,819	531	1,300
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,858	547	1,330
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,898	562	1,381
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,934	576	1,364
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,971	589	1,381
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	2,008	602	1,410
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,028	615	1,439
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,073	630	1,471



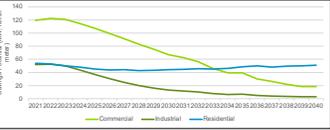
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1,643	441	918
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,636	441	918
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1,630	443	900
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1,617	443	907
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1,597	440	901
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1,589	442	905
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1,597	454	901
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1,612	464	942
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1,639	478	959
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,672	487	979
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,744	502	966
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,798	516	977
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,841	531	1,048
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,875	547	1,087
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,878	562	1,087
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,915	576	1,113
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,951	589	1,134
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	1,986	602	1,211
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,017	615	1,248
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,054	630	1,276



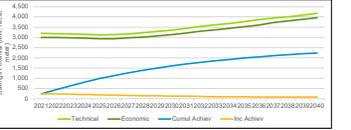
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	121	52	54
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	242	105	84
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	363	154	112
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	477	198	137
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	586	236	159
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	694	286	180
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	775	300	201
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	858	310	221
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	931	326	240
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,001	339	260
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,063	351	280
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,119	361	301
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,166	369	341
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,244	382	344
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,274	386	387
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,300	395	409
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,322	394	431
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	1,341	397	453
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	1,369	400	477
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	1,389	400	477



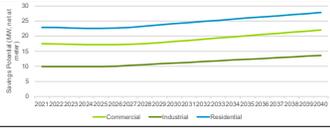
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	120	52	54
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	122	52	53
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	121	50	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	115	44	48
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	107	37	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	99	30	44
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	81	25	44
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	83	20	43
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	75	16	43
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	67	13	44
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	62	12	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	58	10	45
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	54	8	46
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	50	7	48
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	39	7	48
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	38	6	48
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	28	4	48
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	22	3	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	19	3	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	19	3	51



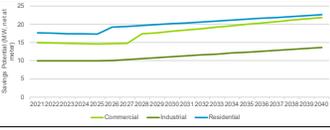
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Active
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	3,704	3,001	0	0
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	3,187	2,084	430	227
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	3,171	2,882	820	221
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	3,156	2,066	813	208
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	3,126	2,088	874	180
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	3,127	2,036	813	173
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	3,172	2,075	1,287	160
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	3,222	3,017	1,389	146
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	3,288	3,074	1,620	152
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	3,360	3,138	1,600	124
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	3,446	3,214	1,634	119
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	3,532	3,307	1,655	112
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	3,610	3,374	1,751	99
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	3,686	3,441	1,821	85
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	3,781	3,528	1,900	85
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	3,844	3,605	2,048	85
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	3,940	3,734	2,099	78
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	4,018	3,868	2,147	75
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	4,091	3,880	2,171	72
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	4,174	3,950	2,226	73



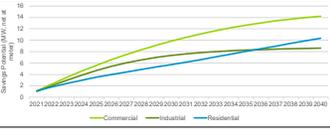
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	18	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	18	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	19	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	20	12	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	20	12	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	22	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	22	14	28



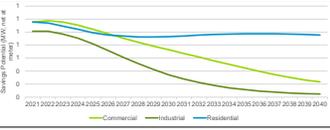
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	15	10	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	15	10	18
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	15	10	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	15	10	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	15	10	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	15	10	17
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	15	10	19
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	18	11	20
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	18	11	20
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	18	11	20
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	19	11	20
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	19	12	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	19	12	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	20	12	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	20	12	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	21	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	21	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	21	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	21	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	22	14	23



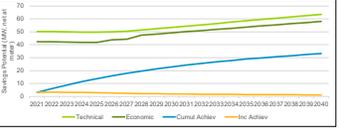
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	2	2	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	2	2	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	3	4	5
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	6	5	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6	5	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	7	6	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	7	6	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	8	7	5
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	9	7	5
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	10	7	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	11	8	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	11	8	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	12	8	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	12	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	13	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	13	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	13	8	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	14	9	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	14	9	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	14	9	10



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	1	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	0	0	1

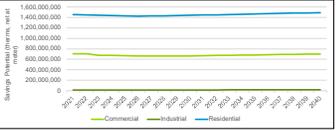


Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Active
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	42	30	0	0
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	42	20	6	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	42	20	10	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	42	20	14	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	42	20	14	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	42	20	14	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	51	44	18	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	51	47	20	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	52	48	21	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	52	49	23	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	54	50	24	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	55	51	25	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	59	52	27	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	60	53	28	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	59	54	29	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	60	55	30	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	61	55	31	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	62	56	32	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	62	57	33	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	63	58	33	1

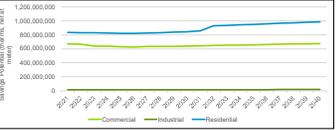




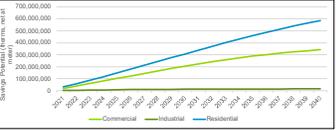
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	707,602,442	16,147,202	4,564,334,527
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	704,709,266	16,078,157	4,448,481,513
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	628,883,841	15,919,538	4,442,443,827
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	639,399,209	15,815,004	4,436,508,420
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	687,473,239	15,691,188	4,438,383,492
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	693,013,410	15,703,208	4,423,703,492
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	681,172,039	15,666,827	4,426,754,025
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	661,374,786	16,009,724	4,430,979,017
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	663,071,115	16,161,669	4,436,437,686
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	665,240,450	16,313,471	4,440,556,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	669,469,753	16,464,528	4,445,462,746
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	674,062,466	16,615,443	4,450,324,745
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	677,296,749	16,766,358	4,455,186,744
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	680,531,032	16,917,273	4,460,048,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	683,765,315	17,068,188	4,464,910,742
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	687,000,598	17,219,103	4,469,772,741
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	690,234,881	17,370,018	4,474,634,740
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	693,469,164	17,520,933	4,479,496,739
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	696,703,447	17,671,848	4,484,358,738
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	700,937,730	17,822,763	4,489,220,737



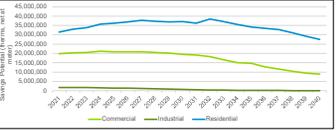
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	870,100,000	18,146,202	824,418,721
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	867,403,350	18,078,157	831,574,886
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	840,134,451	15,919,538	828,400,838
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	836,905,574	15,815,004	820,354,705
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	851,475,287	15,691,188	818,658,334
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	827,412,637	15,703,208	816,954,130
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	835,268,888	15,666,827	825,276,166
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	834,862,731	16,009,724	832,189,013
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	838,810,736	16,161,669	838,271,862
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	835,135,600	16,313,471	846,703,688
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	841,464,528	16,464,528	857,067,706
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	841,242,312	16,615,443	862,642,314
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	851,559,239	16,766,358	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	851,559,239	16,917,273	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	859,755,463	17,068,188	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	863,952,112	17,219,103	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	866,871,311	17,370,018	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	869,790,510	17,520,933	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	872,709,709	17,671,848	861,138,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	876,628,908	17,822,763	861,138,374



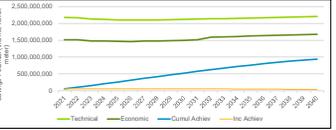
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	19,899,008	1,716,902	81,519,817
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	40,199,525	3,422,216	59,150,814
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	69,770,197	5,078,801	62,746,223
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	81,962,844	6,647,379	118,136,208
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	102,820,888	8,000,801	168,823,465
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	124,676,048	9,419,516	180,250,265
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	146,462,100	10,576,662	214,473,297
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	168,038,867	11,577,218	244,097,310
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	180,362,367	12,414,627	275,533,822
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	204,788,220	13,066,704	306,790,355
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	226,021,345	13,839,349	337,280,668
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	242,333,787	14,542,246	367,633,227
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	261,549,419	15,287,546	401,523,273
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	281,765,051	16,072,246	431,171,429
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	298,721,696	16,823,417	459,547,721
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	314,427,858	17,548,868	487,123,959
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	331,168,300	18,274,319	513,931,111
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	339,698,740	19,002,770	538,960,560
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	339,072,279	19,230,698	568,168,263
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	321,073,732	19,263,827	604,636,771



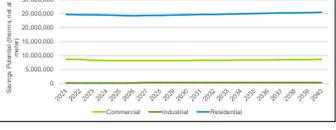
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	18,896,028	1,716,902	31,519,817
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	20,303,490	1,705,501	32,907,374
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	20,809,872	1,658,465	33,814,428
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	21,169,247	1,689,878	35,002,465
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	20,827,844	1,451,861	36,144,189
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	20,825,158	1,314,855	36,825,031
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	20,780,664	1,162,716	37,706,091
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	20,578,787	1,000,088	37,160,879
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	20,268,827	837,379	36,807,623
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	19,463,657	662,156	37,051,700
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	19,226,127	542,520	36,712,827
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	18,226,419	425,140	37,015,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	16,281,419	325,140	37,015,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	15,281,419	225,140	36,820,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	14,281,419	125,140	36,820,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	13,281,419	25,140	36,820,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	12,281,419	15,140	36,820,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	11,281,419	5,140	36,820,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	10,281,419	1,140	36,820,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	8,821,472	15,219	37,814,998



Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Compl Activity	Inc Activity
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	2,174,844,856	1,520,975,343	53,113,368	23,111,830
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	2,169,268,586	1,515,556,204	162,762,455	54,916,224
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	2,158,020,034	1,484,632,822	153,927,221	58,152,823
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	2,158,535,823	1,478,135,883	266,747,249	58,565,570
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	2,169,268,581	1,468,724,807	259,755,434	59,643,815
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	2,162,426,111	1,463,069,075	314,394,488	59,045,044
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	2,169,383,450	1,476,342,011	387,511,099	59,654,861
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	2,168,383,507	1,483,181,618	420,731,395	59,738,022
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	2,174,079,688	1,492,244,400	473,071,672	57,949,874
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	2,171,979,704	1,502,152,269	524,663,350	57,217,945
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	2,175,414,026	1,517,517,365	574,444,362	55,953,717
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	2,141,252,684	1,504,489,220	624,489,220	55,233,100
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	2,141,252,684	1,494,489,220	674,489,220	55,233,100
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	2,141,252,684	1,484,489,220	724,489,220	55,233,100
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	2,141,252,684	1,474,489,220	774,489,220	55,233,100
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	2,141,252,684	1,464,489,220	824,489,220	55,233,100
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	2,141,814,776	1,460,033,355	862,164,430	44,518,528
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	2,148,824,208	1,458,868,317	899,849,517	38,284,477
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,148,824,208	1,458,868,317	937,534,604	31,050,787
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,220,973,201	1,469,812,066	916,271,230	36,748,964



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	8,683,933	299,341	24,716,955
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	8,695,729	289,381	24,624,072
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	8,277,811	245,644,811	24,521,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	8,281,275	289,381	24,422,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	8,188,988	297,773	24,324,865



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	8,256,023	289,381	13,505,063
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	8,199,029	289,381	13,259,809
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	7,839,211	245,644,811	13,151,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	7,820,798	289,381	13,173,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	7,781,443	289,381	13,115,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	7,744,047	286,570	13,064,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	7,706,651	283,760	13,014,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	7,669,255	280,950	12,963,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	7,631,859	278,140	12,913,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	7,594,463	275,330	12,862,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	7,557,067	272,520	12,812,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	7,519,671	269,710	12,761,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	7,482,275	266,900	12,711,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	7,444,879	264,090	12,660,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	7,407,483	261,280	12,610,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	7,370,087	258,470	12,559,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	7,332,691	255,660	12,509,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	7,295,295	252,850	12,458,611
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	7,257,899	250,040	12,408,111
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	7,220,503	247,230	12,357,611



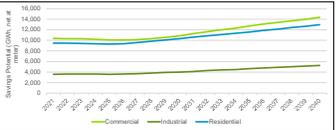
Lower Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.6	\$162,387,979	\$99,910,379	\$33,303,460	\$66,606,919
2030	1.7	\$197,263,825	\$118,290,628	\$39,430,209	\$78,860,419
2040	1.5	\$231,023,906	\$153,643,344	\$51,214,448	\$102,428,896
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.5	\$90,612,525	\$59,538,994	\$19,846,331	\$39,692,663
2030	1.6	\$123,438,289	\$77,653,421	\$25,884,474	\$51,768,947
2040	1.6	\$110,280,677	\$67,424,779	\$22,474,926	\$44,949,853
Commercial & Industrial Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.0	\$604,372,440	\$598,855,604	\$199,618,535	\$399,237,069
2030	1.1	\$323,820,199	\$281,829,502	\$93,943,167	\$187,886,335
2040	1.1	\$157,210,027	\$144,962,167	\$48,320,722	\$96,641,445
Commercial & Industrial Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.5	\$105,847,174	\$72,165,972	\$24,055,324	\$48,110,648
2030	2.4	\$154,368,342	\$64,843,192	\$21,614,397	\$43,228,794
2040	2.5	\$61,568,928	\$24,793,304	\$8,264,435	\$16,528,869
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.6	\$253,000,504	\$159,449,373	\$53,149,791	\$106,299,582
2030	1.6	\$320,702,114	\$195,944,049	\$65,314,683	\$130,629,366
2040	1.5	\$341,304,582	\$221,068,124	\$73,689,375	\$147,378,749
Commercial & Industrial Programs Total					
2021	1.1	\$710,219,614	\$671,021,576	\$223,673,859	\$447,347,717
2030	1.4	\$478,188,540	\$346,672,693	\$115,557,564	\$231,115,129
2040	1.3	\$218,778,955	\$169,755,471	\$56,585,157	\$113,170,314
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.2	\$963,220,118	\$830,470,949	\$276,823,650	\$553,647,299
2030	1.5	\$798,890,654	\$542,616,742	\$180,872,247	\$361,744,495
2040	1.4	\$560,083,537	\$390,823,595	\$130,274,532	\$260,549,063

Upper Peninsula	Net UCT Test Ratio = (a) / (b)	Net PV UCT Benefits NPV 2021 \$ Million (a)	Net PV UCT Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (b) = (c) + (d)	Program Administrative Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (c)	Program Incentive Costs NPV 2021 \$ Million (d)
Residential Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.5	\$3,802,535	\$2,610,686	\$870,229	\$1,740,457
2030	1.3	\$3,245,751	\$2,554,196	\$851,399	\$1,702,797
2040	1.1	\$2,486,776	\$2,234,279	\$744,760	\$1,489,520
Residential Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.3	\$2,081,115	\$1,543,654	\$514,551	\$1,029,103
2030	1.5	\$1,948,076	\$1,339,307	\$446,436	\$892,871
2040	1.5	\$1,466,255	\$947,493	\$315,831	\$631,662
Commercial & Industrial Electric Program Bundle					
2021	1.2	\$7,131,662	\$5,871,857	\$1,957,286	\$3,914,571
2030	1.1	\$3,294,839	\$3,028,836	\$1,009,612	\$2,019,224
2040	0.91	\$1,195,237	\$1,314,604	\$438,201	\$876,403
Commercial & Industrial Natural Gas Program Bundle					
2021	1.3	\$1,164,717	\$913,004	\$304,335	\$608,669
2030	2.1	\$1,585,166	\$756,069	\$252,023	\$504,046
2040	2.5	\$706,232	\$283,520	\$94,507	\$189,014
Residential Programs Total					
2021	1.4	\$5,883,650	\$4,154,340	\$1,384,780	\$2,769,560
2030	1.3	\$5,193,826	\$3,893,503	\$1,297,834	\$2,595,669
2040	1.2	\$3,953,031	\$3,181,772	\$1,060,591	\$2,121,181
Commercial & Industrial Programs Total					
2021	1.2	\$8,296,380	\$6,784,860	\$2,261,620	\$4,523,240
2030	1.3	\$4,880,006	\$3,784,905	\$1,261,635	\$2,523,270
2040	1.2	\$1,901,469	\$1,598,125	\$532,708	\$1,065,417
Lower Peninsula Portfolio Total					
2021	1.3	\$14,180,030	\$10,939,200	\$3,646,400	\$7,292,800
2030	1.3	\$10,073,832	\$7,678,408	\$2,559,469	\$5,118,939
2040	1.2	\$5,854,499	\$4,779,897	\$1,593,299	\$3,186,598

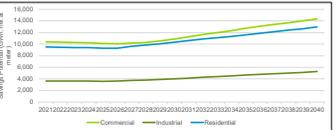
Lower Peninsula Program Budget by Budget Type (3)																						
Service Territory	Program Bundles	Budget Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Incentives	\$66,606,919	\$66,557,973	\$62,848,724	\$62,675,588	\$57,546,221	\$60,567,494	\$71,411,782	\$67,452,816	\$72,500,272	\$78,860,419	\$83,643,864	\$85,763,646	\$82,565,961	\$86,366,137	\$95,177,810	\$103,400,122	\$87,941,933	\$95,309,015	\$96,265,963	\$102,428,896
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Incentives	\$399,237,069	\$412,134,144	\$407,578,493	\$379,229,780	\$343,755,596	\$307,444,089	\$271,932,461	\$240,363,223	\$214,285,326	\$187,886,335	\$184,976,188	\$173,168,062	\$140,965,888	\$122,179,185	\$149,891,429	\$108,597,737	\$102,516,053	\$90,517,941	\$83,167,351	\$96,041,445
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Incentives	\$39,892,863	\$41,850,846	\$43,729,805	\$45,312,099	\$46,578,185	\$47,972,467	\$49,393,011	\$50,448,939	\$51,265,015	\$51,768,947	\$51,986,037	\$51,886,488	\$51,539,104	\$51,050,200	\$50,427,515	\$49,623,396	\$48,530,839	\$47,454,865	\$46,232,845	\$44,949,853
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Incentives	\$48,110,648	\$49,087,350	\$49,573,526	\$49,204,635	\$48,693,570	\$48,278,716	\$47,627,233	\$46,688,787	\$45,563,955	\$43,228,794	\$42,695,370	\$40,267,592	\$35,251,185	\$31,439,708	\$30,874,759	\$25,436,083	\$22,701,844	\$19,647,059	\$17,344,469	\$16,528,869
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$33,303,460	\$33,278,986	\$31,424,362	\$31,337,794	\$28,773,747	\$30,283,747	\$35,705,891	\$33,726,408	\$36,250,136	\$39,430,209	\$41,821,932	\$42,881,823	\$41,282,981	\$43,183,069	\$47,588,905	\$51,700,061	\$43,970,966	\$47,554,507	\$48,132,982	\$51,214,448
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$199,618,535	\$206,067,072	\$203,789,246	\$189,614,690	\$171,777,778	\$153,722,044	\$135,966,230	\$120,181,611	\$107,142,663	\$93,943,167	\$92,488,004	\$86,594,496	\$70,482,944	\$61,089,502	\$74,945,714	\$54,298,868	\$51,258,027	\$45,258,027	\$41,583,675	\$48,320,722
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$19,846,331	\$20,925,423	\$21,864,903	\$22,656,050	\$23,289,092	\$23,986,234	\$24,696,506	\$25,223,470	\$25,632,508	\$25,884,474	\$25,983,019	\$25,943,244	\$25,769,552	\$25,525,100	\$25,213,758	\$24,811,698	\$24,265,420	\$23,727,433	\$23,116,323	\$22,474,926
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$24,055,324	\$24,543,675	\$24,786,763	\$24,602,318	\$24,346,785	\$24,139,358	\$23,813,616	\$23,334,394	\$22,781,977	\$21,614,397	\$21,347,685	\$20,133,796	\$17,625,593	\$15,719,854	\$15,437,380	\$12,718,041	\$11,350,822	\$9,823,529	\$8,672,235	\$8,264,435
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Total	\$99,910,379	\$99,836,959	\$94,273,086	\$94,013,382	\$86,319,332	\$90,851,242	\$107,117,673	\$101,179,224	\$108,750,407	\$118,290,628	\$125,465,796	\$128,645,469	\$123,848,942	\$129,549,206	\$142,766,715	\$155,100,183	\$131,912,899	\$142,963,522	\$144,398,945	\$153,643,344
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Total	\$598,855,604	\$618,201,217	\$611,367,739	\$568,844,670	\$515,633,394	\$461,166,133	\$407,898,691	\$360,544,834	\$321,427,989	\$281,829,502	\$277,464,283	\$259,753,489	\$211,448,832	\$183,268,777	\$224,837,143	\$162,896,605	\$153,774,080	\$136,776,912	\$124,751,026	\$144,962,167
Lower Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Total	\$59,538,694	\$62,776,268	\$65,594,708	\$67,968,149	\$69,867,277	\$71,958,701	\$74,089,517	\$75,670,409	\$76,897,523	\$77,855,421	\$77,949,056	\$77,829,731	\$77,308,655	\$76,575,301	\$75,641,273	\$74,435,094	\$72,796,259	\$71,162,298	\$69,348,968	\$67,424,779
Lower Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Total	\$72,165,972	\$73,631,025	\$74,360,289	\$73,806,953	\$73,040,354	\$72,418,074	\$71,440,849	\$70,003,181	\$68,345,932	\$64,843,192	\$64,043,055	\$60,401,387	\$52,876,778	\$47,159,562	\$46,312,159	\$38,154,124	\$34,052,486	\$29,470,598	\$26,016,704	\$24,793,304
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Incentives	\$553,647,299	\$569,830,313	\$563,730,548	\$536,422,103	\$496,573,571	\$464,262,766	\$440,364,487	\$404,931,765	\$383,614,567	\$361,744,495	\$363,281,400	\$351,086,718	\$310,322,138	\$291,035,230	\$326,371,514	\$287,057,337	\$261,690,470	\$252,928,881	\$243,010,420	\$260,549,063
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Admin	\$276,823,650	\$284,815,156	\$281,865,274	\$268,211,051	\$248,286,786	\$232,131,383	\$202,182,243	\$202,465,883	\$191,807,284	\$180,872,247	\$181,640,730	\$175,543,359	\$155,161,069	\$145,517,615	\$163,185,767	\$143,528,669	\$130,845,235	\$126,644,440	\$121,505,215	\$130,274,532
Lower Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Total	\$830,470,949	\$854,445,469	\$845,595,822	\$804,633,154	\$744,860,357	\$696,394,150	\$660,546,730	\$607,397,648	\$575,421,851	\$542,616,742	\$544,922,190	\$526,630,077	\$465,483,207	\$436,552,846	\$489,557,270	\$430,586,006	\$392,535,705	\$379,393,321	\$364,515,644	\$390,823,595

Upper Peninsula Program Budget by Budget Type (3)																						
Service Territory	Program Bundles	Budget Type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Incentives	\$1,740,457	\$1,734,982	\$1,654,991	\$1,605,617	\$1,552,702	\$1,537,294	\$1,610,760	\$1,616,733	\$1,664,406	\$1,702,797	\$1,731,904	\$1,744,423	\$1,745,574	\$1,732,624	\$1,709,580	\$1,675,552	\$1,636,641	\$1,585,300	\$1,533,822	\$1,489,520
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Incentives	\$3,914,571	\$4,028,024	\$3,950,190	\$3,771,582	\$3,490,941	\$3,170,906	\$2,853,165	\$2,541,037	\$2,262,615	\$2,019,224	\$1,803,995	\$1,617,132	\$1,457,486	\$1,322,466	\$1,209,025	\$1,114,585	\$1,036,169	\$971,887	\$919,306	\$876,403
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Incentives	\$1,029,103	\$1,037,589	\$1,029,018	\$1,008,339	\$980,671	\$958,945	\$938,898	\$925,019	\$909,891	\$892,871	\$873,781	\$852,462	\$829,011	\$803,807	\$776,587	\$748,327	\$719,286	\$689,855	\$660,501	\$631,662
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Incentives	\$608,669	\$613,274	\$607,405	\$604,855	\$591,671	\$580,202	\$569,290	\$550,048	\$529,142	\$504,046	\$474,017	\$439,679	\$402,489	\$364,207	\$328,651	\$291,443	\$259,660	\$231,969	\$208,483	\$189,014
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$870,229	\$867,491	\$827,495	\$802,808	\$776,351	\$768,647	\$805,380	\$807,866	\$832,203	\$851,399	\$865,952	\$872,212	\$872,787	\$866,312	\$854,790	\$837,776	\$818,321	\$792,650	\$766,911	\$744,760
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Admin	\$1,957,286	\$2,014,012	\$1,975,095	\$1,885,791	\$1,745,470	\$1,585,453	\$1,426,582	\$1,270,518	\$1,131,307	\$1,009,612	\$901,997	\$808,566	\$728,743	\$661,233	\$604,513	\$557,292	\$518,085	\$485,944	\$469,653	\$438,201
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$514,551	\$518,794	\$514,509	\$504,270	\$490,335	\$478,422	\$469,448	\$462,509	\$454,946	\$446,436	\$436,890	\$426,231	\$414,505	\$401,803	\$388,294	\$374,163	\$359,643	\$344,928	\$330,251	\$315,831
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Admin	\$304,335	\$306,637	\$303,703	\$302,428	\$295,836	\$290,101	\$284,645	\$275,024	\$264,571	\$252,023	\$237,008	\$219,839	\$201,245	\$182,104	\$163,326	\$148,104	\$132,830	\$115,984	\$104,242	\$94,507
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Electric Programs	Program Total	\$2,610,686	\$2,602,473	\$2,482,486	\$2,408,425	\$2,329,053	\$2,305,940	\$2,416,140	\$2,423,599	\$2,496,610	\$2,554,196	\$2,597,857	\$2,616,635	\$2,618,361	\$2,598,936	\$2,564,369	\$2,513,328	\$2,454,962	\$2,377,951	\$2,300,733	\$2,234,279
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Electric Programs	Program Total	\$5,871,857	\$6,042,036	\$5,925,285	\$5,657,373	\$5,236,411	\$4,756,359	\$4,279,747	\$3,811,555	\$3,393,922	\$3,028,836	\$2,705,992	\$2,425,698	\$2,186,228	\$1,983,699	\$1,813,538	\$1,671,877	\$1,554,254	\$1,457,831	\$1,378,960	\$1,314,004
Upper Peninsula Total	Residential Gas Programs	Program Total	\$1,543,654	\$1,556,383	\$1,543,528	\$1,512,809	\$1,471,006	\$1,435,267	\$1,408,344	\$1,387,528	\$1,364,837	\$1,339,307	\$1,310,671	\$1,278,694	\$1,243,516	\$1,205,410	\$1,164,881	\$1,122,490	\$1,078,929	\$1,034,763	\$990,752	\$947,493
Upper Peninsula Total	C&I Gas Programs	Program Total	\$913,004	\$919,911	\$911,108	\$907,283	\$887,507	\$870,303	\$853,936	\$825,071	\$793,712	\$756,069	\$711,025	\$659,518	\$603,734	\$546,311	\$489,977	\$437,164	\$380,490	\$347,953	\$312,725	\$283,520
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Incentives	\$7,292,800	\$7,413,668	\$7,241,604	\$6,990,593	\$6,615,985	\$6,245,246	\$5,972,111	\$5,631,836	\$5,366,054	\$5,118,930	\$4,883,696	\$4,633,696	\$4,434,560	\$4,222,904	\$4,021,843	\$3,829,963	\$3,651,757	\$3,479,012	\$3,322,113	\$3,186,598
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Admin	\$3,646,400	\$3,706,934	\$3,620,802	\$3,495,297	\$3,307,992	\$3,122,623	\$2,986,056	\$2,815,918	\$2,683,027	\$2,559,469	\$2,441,848	\$2,326,848	\$2,217,280	\$2,112,452	\$2,010,921	\$1,914,953	\$1,825,878	\$1,739,506	\$1,661,056	\$1,593,299
Upper Peninsula Total	Portfolio Total	Program Total	\$10,939,200	\$11,120,802	\$10,862,407	\$10,485,890	\$9,923,977	\$9,367,870	\$8,958,167	\$8,447,754	\$8,049,081	\$7,678,408	\$7,325,545	\$6,980,544	\$6,651,839	\$6,334,356	\$6,032,764	\$5,744,860	\$5,477,635	\$5,218,518	\$4,983,169	\$4,779,877

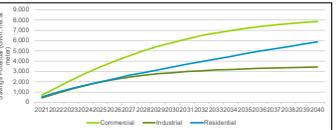
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	10,384	9,601	9,450
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	10,344	9,858	9,477
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	10,255	9,816	9,384
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	10,210	9,617	9,375
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	10,099	9,360	9,307
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	10,059	9,115	9,279
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	10,147	9,719	9,118
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	10,305	9,894	9,039
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	10,627	9,914	10,073
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	10,873	4,013	10,539
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	11,023	4,143	10,593
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	11,067	4,279	10,852
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	11,087	4,368	11,126
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	11,095	4,467	11,400
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	12,733	4,667	11,703
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	13,087	4,784	11,928
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	13,403	4,899	12,142
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	13,714	5,015	12,406
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	14,015	5,129	12,671
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	14,356	5,239	12,957



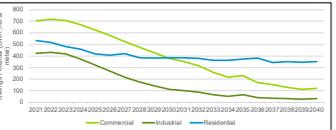
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	10,326	9,501	9,450
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	10,329	9,608	9,477
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	10,294	9,618	9,384
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	10,210	9,617	9,375
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	10,099	9,360	9,307
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	10,059	9,115	9,309
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	10,147	9,719	9,117
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	10,305	9,806	9,859
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	10,627	9,814	10,073
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	10,873	4,013	10,539
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	11,023	4,143	10,593
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	11,067	4,279	10,852
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	11,087	4,368	11,126
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	11,095	4,467	11,400
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	12,733	4,667	11,703
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	13,087	4,784	11,928
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	13,403	4,899	12,142
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	13,714	5,015	12,406
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	14,014	5,129	12,671
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	14,356	5,239	12,959



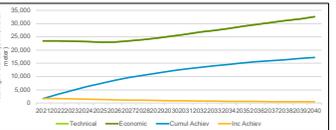
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	703	423	533
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,420	855	945
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	2,127	1,373	1,323
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	2,798	1,647	1,678
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	3,443	1,688	1,691
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	3,999	2,238	2,203
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	4,525	2,454	2,609
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	5,001	2,830	2,886
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	5,430	2,772	3,159
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	5,807	2,884	3,433
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	6,159	3,186	3,705
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	6,476	3,074	3,976
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	6,754	3,189	4,217
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	7,000	3,254	4,467
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	7,284	3,254	4,818
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	7,598	3,329	5,200
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	7,856	3,360	5,497
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	8,147	3,481	5,847
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	8,461	3,481	6,171
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	8,807	3,481	6,571



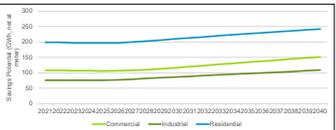
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	717	452	516
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	207	419	481
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	671	374	458
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	692	321	418
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	576	266	406
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	508	216	421
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	478	172	389
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	459	142	362
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	378	119	385
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	459	142	385
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	362	103	385
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	317	88	383
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	268	80	383
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	230	64	374
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	230	64	374
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	172	43	383
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	154	35	345
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	158	32	352
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	111	28	347
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	100	32	351



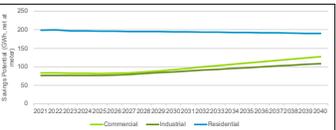
Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Active	In-Active
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	23,445	23,449			
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	23,429	23,414	9,221	1,865	
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	23,298	23,206	4,724	1,058	
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	23,202	23,202	6,123	1,503	
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	22,899	22,888	7,824	1,363	
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	22,650	22,880	8,529	1,251	
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	23,484	23,483	9,585	1,165	
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	23,951	23,950	10,517	1,037	
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	24,549	24,548	11,360	933	
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	25,215	25,214	12,124	875	
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	25,969	25,968	12,821	809	
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	26,789	26,782	13,500	734	
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	27,647	27,641	14,020	659	
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	28,546	28,540	14,411	584	
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	29,001	29,001	15,153	568	
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	29,597	29,596	15,828	564	
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	30,445	30,444	16,038	533	
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	31,345	31,344	16,422	511	
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	31,915	31,914	16,783	486	
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	32,071	32,070	17,138	500	



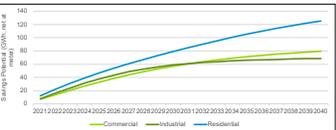
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	108	76	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	109	77	109
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	107	74	107
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	107	76	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	106	76	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	108	80	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	108	80	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	110	82	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	113	84	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	117	86	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	120	89	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	124	91	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	127	93	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	131	95	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	134	98	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	138	100	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	141	102	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	145	104	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	148	107	106
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	152	109	106



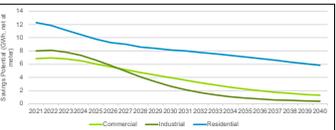
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	84	79	199
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	83	77	199
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	81	74	197
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	83	75	197
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	82	76	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	85	78	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	84	80	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	86	82	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	89	84	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	92	86	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	95	89	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	100	91	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	103	93	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	107	95	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	110	98	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	114	100	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	117	102	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	121	104	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	124	107	196
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	128	109	196



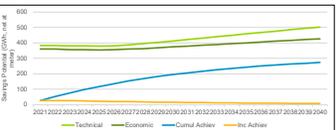
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	54	16	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	54	16	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	54	16	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	54	16	31
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	53	38	47
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	55	44	64
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	44	49	61
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	49	67	61
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	53	58	73
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	57	59	79
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	61	61	85
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	64	62	90
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	67	64	96
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	69	65	101
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	71	69	105
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	73	67	110
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	75	67	114
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	77	68	118
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	79	68	122
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	79	69	125



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	7	8	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	7	8	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	7	8	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	7	10	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6	7	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	8	9	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	5	5	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	6	7	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	4	3	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	4	2	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	4	3	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	3	2	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	3	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	3	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	2	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	2	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	2	1	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	2	1	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	1	0	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	1	0	6



Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Active	In-Active
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	383	359	27	27	
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	383	359	52	27	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	383	359	77	27	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	385	366	98	24	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	379	365	118	22	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	381	369	138	21	21
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	387	369	153	19	19
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	395	363	169	16	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	404	368	182	16	16
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	413	373	195	15	15
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	422	379	206	14	14
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	431	384	217	13	13
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	440	390	226	12	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	449	395	235	11	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	458	400	243	10	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	467	405	250	10	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	476	411	257	9	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	485	416	263	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	494	421	268	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	503	427	273	8	8





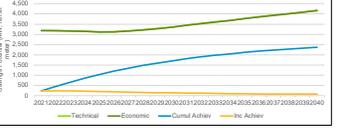
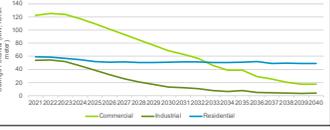
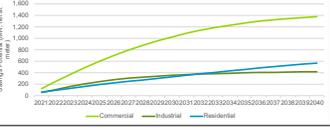
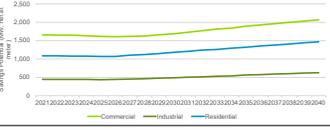
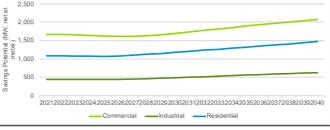
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1,659	441	1,554
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,663	441	1,683
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1,663	443	1,672
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1,639	443	1,674
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1,620	440	1,666
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1,611	442	1,674
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1,619	454	1,700
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1,634	464	1,725
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1,661	476	1,751
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,684	487	1,779
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,736	502	1,798
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,780	516	1,810
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,819	521	1,823
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,851	520	1,835
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,888	521	1,845
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,924	526	1,854
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,971	529	1,861
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	2,004	602	1,810
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,028	615	1,839
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,073	630	1,871

Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	1,659	441	1,554
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	1,653	441	1,583
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	1,646	443	1,572
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	1,633	443	1,574
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	1,614	440	1,566
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	1,605	442	1,568
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	1,615	454	1,593
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	1,628	464	1,614
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	1,652	476	1,640
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,686	487	1,670
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,729	502	1,708
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,773	516	1,727
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,811	521	1,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,845	520	1,755
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,881	521	1,763
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,918	526	1,768
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,964	529	1,771
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	1,997	602	1,710
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,030	615	1,829
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,067	630	1,871

Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	122	14	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	247	108	96
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	371	160	130
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	490	206	162
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	599	245	191
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	700	277	219
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	795	303	248
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	878	324	274
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	951	340	301
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	1,023	354	328
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	1,086	366	355
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	1,145	376	380
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	1,199	384	401
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	1,247	388	408
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	1,288	403	431
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	1,322	407	454
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	1,362	411	476
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	1,380	414	476
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	1,380	414	476
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	1,378	418	468

Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	52	54	59
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	125	54	59
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	154	52	57
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	118	49	55
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	110	36	52
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	102	32	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	93	28	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	85	21	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	77	17	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	69	13	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	63	12	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	57	10	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	49	8	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	41	8	50
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	39	8	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	39	8	51
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	25	4	49
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	21	4	49
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	17	3	49
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	18	4	49

Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Inc Active
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	3,704	3,704	225	235
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	3,187	3,177	451	238
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	3,171	3,164	851	232
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	3,156	3,149	857	218
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	3,125	3,119	1,035	201
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	3,127	3,112	1,197	185
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	3,172	3,166	1,344	170
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	3,222	3,215	1,476	156
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	3,286	3,281	1,596	144
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	3,360	3,354	1,705	132
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	3,445	3,440	1,807	127
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	3,510	3,504	1,970	118
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	3,566	3,561	2,049	106
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	3,588	3,583	2,148	95
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	3,581	3,574	2,121	88
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	3,564	3,557	2,181	86
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	3,540	3,533	2,232	79
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	3,476	3,469	2,279	74
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	3,401	3,394	2,321	75
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	3,324	3,317	2,354	71



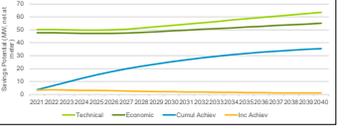
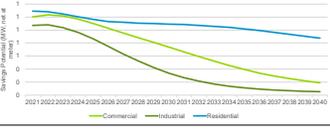
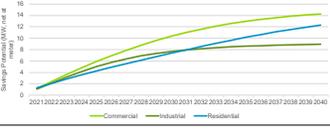
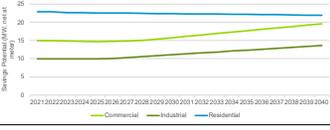
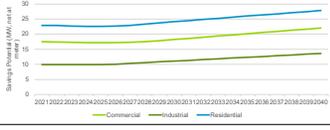
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	17	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	18	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	18	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	19	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	19	11	24
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	19	12	25
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	20	12	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	20	12	26
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	21	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	22	13	27
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	22	14	28

Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	15	10	23
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	15	11	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	15	11	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	15	11	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	15	11	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	17	12	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	17	12	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	17	12	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	18	12	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	18	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	18	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	18	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	19	13	22
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	20	14	22

Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	2	2	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	4	4	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	6	6	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	6	6	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	6	6	6
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	7	7	7
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	8	8	8
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	9	9	9
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	10	10	10
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	11	11	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	11	11	11
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	12	12	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	12	12	12
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	13	13	13
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	13	13	13
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	13	13	13
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	14	14	14
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	14	14	14
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	14	14	14
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	14	14	14

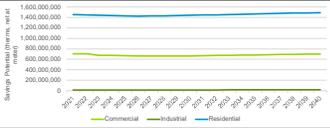
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	1	1	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	0	0	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	0	0	1

Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Cumulative	Inc Active
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	50	48	27	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	50	48	27	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	50	48	27	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	50	48	27	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	50	48	27	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	50	48	27	4
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	51	48	28	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	51	48	28	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	52	49	28	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	52	49	28	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	54	50	27	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	55	50	25	3
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	55	51	30	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	56	50	30	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	59	52	32	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	59	53	31	2
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	61	53	33	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	62	54	34	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	62	54	35	1
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	63	55	36	1

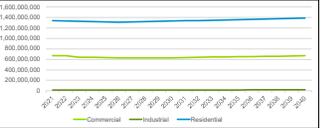




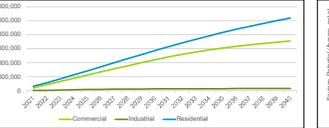
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	707,603,442	16,147,202	4,564,394,527
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	704,709,266	16,078,157	4,448,481,513
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	628,828,841	15,919,538	4,442,445,827
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	673,393,209	15,915,004	4,436,508,420
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	687,473,239	15,691,586	4,436,583,492
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	693,010,410	15,703,208	4,423,703,492
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	681,172,039	15,666,827	4,426,754,025
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	661,374,766	16,009,724	4,430,979,017
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	663,011,113	16,161,669	4,436,437,686
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	665,240,490	16,313,471	4,440,596,743
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	669,469,753	16,464,528	4,445,462,746
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	674,060,460	16,615,343	4,450,521,745
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	677,246,147	16,765,849	4,455,368,479
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	682,248,788	17,016,315	4,460,474,810
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	688,088,798	17,212,112	4,470,738,126
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	691,897,353	17,364,889	4,476,504,534
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	694,640,701	17,514,751	4,480,580,163
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	697,394,044	17,664,782	4,485,518,376
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	699,148,329	17,815,068	4,490,837,760
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	701,388,039	17,913,068	4,495,837,760



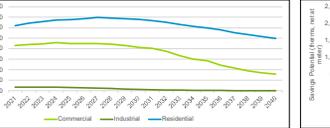
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	870,100,000	28,146,202	3,327,920,544
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	867,403,350	28,078,157	3,320,798,789
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	840,138,451	27,919,538	3,227,741,204
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	836,905,974	27,815,004	3,231,797,987
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	831,475,287	27,691,586	3,193,386,422
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	827,412,637	27,703,208	3,194,571,074
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	828,376,160	27,666,827	3,194,164,814
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	826,209,941	28,009,724	3,193,961,926
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	830,428,449	28,161,669	3,200,470,523
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	835,649,449	28,313,471	3,206,979,255
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	841,866,564	28,465,328	3,213,105,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	848,221,095	28,617,150	3,219,231,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	854,744,343	28,769,000	3,225,357,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	861,408,608	28,920,849	3,231,483,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	868,208,883	29,072,655	3,237,609,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	875,144,178	29,224,452	3,243,735,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	882,217,493	29,376,250	3,249,861,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	889,428,818	29,528,047	3,255,987,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	896,774,143	29,679,844	3,262,113,225
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	904,253,468	29,831,642	3,268,239,225



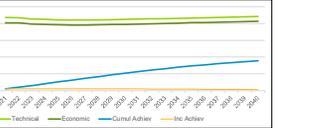
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	21,493,908	1,729,728	31,644,371
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	43,455,248	3,513,337	57,940,941
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	65,784,719	5,208,477	85,276,418
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	88,700,176	6,898,097	113,840,088
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	111,822,364	8,577,664	142,232,915
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	135,797,384	10,257,243	170,520,155
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	159,212,272	11,936,814	200,239,346
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	181,311,923	13,616,386	229,660,857
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	199,627,972	15,295,957	258,082,368
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	220,559,762	16,975,528	286,503,879
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	243,722,979	18,655,100	314,925,391
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	269,448,240	20,334,671	343,346,902
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	297,444,240	22,014,243	371,768,413
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	327,799,240	23,693,814	400,189,924
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	360,688,008	25,373,386	428,611,435
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	396,144,178	27,052,957	457,032,946
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	434,297,859	28,732,528	485,454,457
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	474,641,123	30,412,100	513,875,968
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	517,253,468	32,091,671	542,297,479
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	562,148,813	33,771,243	570,718,990



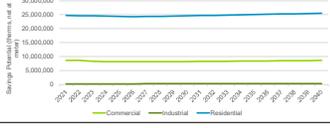
Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	21,493,908	1,729,728	31,644,371
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	21,961,930	1,758,586	32,164,447
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	22,502,421	1,777,149	32,684,523
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	23,024,457	1,833,800	33,204,599
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	23,528,218	1,873,744	33,724,675
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	24,014,989	1,913,688	34,244,751
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	24,484,760	1,953,632	34,764,827
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	24,947,531	1,993,576	35,284,903
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	25,404,302	2,033,520	35,804,979
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	25,855,073	2,073,464	36,325,055
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	26,301,844	2,113,408	36,845,131
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	26,744,615	2,153,352	37,365,207
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	27,183,386	2,193,296	37,885,283
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	27,618,157	2,233,240	38,405,359
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	28,048,928	2,273,184	38,925,435
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	28,474,699	2,313,128	39,445,511
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	28,895,470	2,353,072	39,965,587
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	29,311,241	2,393,016	40,485,663
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	29,722,012	2,432,960	41,005,739
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	30,127,783	2,472,904	41,525,815



Service Territory	Year	Technical	Economic	Capital Aclive	In-Active
Lower Peninsula Total	2021	2,177,844,559	2,024,197,456	54,294,478	24,294,478
Lower Peninsula Total	2022	2,168,268,586	2,016,280,276	194,906,875	59,862,876
Lower Peninsula Total	2023	2,159,020,034	1,983,156,680	158,591,814	58,989,855
Lower Peninsula Total	2024	2,150,535,623	1,974,579,266	209,407,362	59,227,260
Lower Peninsula Total	2025	2,143,264,811	1,959,656,665	261,873,170	57,711,439
Lower Peninsula Total	2026	2,136,248,111	1,953,693,820	314,459,442	56,237,252
Lower Peninsula Total	2027	2,129,383,400	1,949,427,611	367,173,255	54,763,122
Lower Peninsula Total	2028	2,122,567,507	1,945,869,568	419,889,566	52,275,968
Lower Peninsula Total	2029	2,115,797,668	1,942,471,382	471,119,201	49,789,639
Lower Peninsula Total	2030	2,109,071,704	1,939,186,744	520,753,533	47,297,330
Lower Peninsula Total	2031	2,102,395,715	1,935,966,817	568,300,566	44,805,001
Lower Peninsula Total	2032	2,095,764,702	1,932,761,442	614,227,362	42,312,672
Lower Peninsula Total	2033	2,089,173,665	1,929,579,665	657,820,168	39,820,343
Lower Peninsula Total	2034	2,082,622,608	1,926,420,888	698,687,974	37,328,014
Lower Peninsula Total	2035	2,076,111,551	1,923,294,111	737,416,780	34,835,685
Lower Peninsula Total	2036	2,069,640,494	1,920,197,334	773,110,586	32,343,356
Lower Peninsula Total	2037	2,063,210,437	1,917,128,557	805,414,392	29,851,027
Lower Peninsula Total	2038	2,056,820,380	1,914,089,780	834,518,198	27,358,698
Lower Peninsula Total	2039	2,050,470,323	1,911,070,003	860,422,004	24,866,369
Lower Peninsula Total	2040	2,044,160,266	1,908,070,226	883,125,810	22,374,040



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	1,683,913	293,341	24,718,956
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	1,695,729	289,381	24,624,073
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	1,707,545	285,421	24,529,190
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	1,719,361	281,461	24,434,307
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	1,731,177	277,501	24,339,424
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	1,743,000	273,541	24,244,541
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	1,754,823	269,581	24,149,658
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	1,766,646	265,621	24,054,775
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	1,778,469	261,661	23,959,892
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	1,790,292	257,701	23,865,009
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	1,802,115	253,741	23,770,126
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	1,813,938	249,781	23,675,243
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	1,825,761	245,821	23,580,360
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	1,837,584	241,861	23,485,477
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	1,849,407	237,901	23,390,594
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	1,861,230	233,941	23,295,711
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	1,873,053	229,981	23,200,828
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	1,884,876	226,021	23,105,945
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	1,896,699	222,061	23,011,062
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	1,908,522	218,101	22,916,179



Service Territory	Year	Commercial	Industrial	Residential
Upper Peninsula Total	2021	8,256,023	289,381	22,088,420
Upper Peninsula Total	2022	8,129,089	289,381	22,000,260
Upper Peninsula Total	2023	8,002,155	289,381	21,912,100
Upper Peninsula Total	2024	7,875,221	289,381	21,823,940
Upper Peninsula Total	2025	7,748,287	289,381	21,735,780
Upper Peninsula Total	2026	7,621,353	289,381	21,647,620
Upper Peninsula Total	2027	7,494,419	289,381	21,559,460
Upper Peninsula Total	2028	7,367,485	289,381	21,471,300
Upper Peninsula Total	2029	7,240,551	289,381	21,383,140
Upper Peninsula Total	2030	7,113,617	289,381	21,294,980
Upper Peninsula Total	2031	6,986,683	289,381	21,206,820
Upper Peninsula Total	2032	6,859,749	289,381	21,118,660
Upper Peninsula Total	2033	6,732,815	289,381	21,030,500
Upper Peninsula Total	2034	6,605,881	289,381	20,942,340
Upper Peninsula Total	2035	6,478,947	289,381	20,854,180
Upper Peninsula Total	2036	6,352,013	289,381	20,766,020
Upper Peninsula Total	2037	6,225,079	289,381	20,677,860
Upper Peninsula Total	2038	6,098,145	289,381	20,589,700
Upper Peninsula Total	2039	5,971,211	289,381	20,501,540
Upper Peninsula Total	2040	5,844,277	289,381	20,413,380

