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October 21, 2025

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL AND HAND DELIVERY

Stephanie De La Rosa, Commission Clerk
Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission
89 Jefferson Boulevard
Warwick, RI 02888

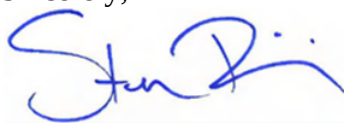
Re: Docket No. 25-37-EE – The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy 2026 Energy Efficiency Annual Plan
Responses to PUC Data Requests – Set 2 (Full Set)

Dear Ms. De La Rosa:

On behalf of The Narragansett Electric Company d/b/a Rhode Island Energy (the "Company"), I have enclosed the Company's responses to the Public Utilities Commission's Second Set of Data Requests (Full Set) in the above-referenced docket. Please note that Attachment PUC 2-15 is provided in Excel format.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please contact me at (401) 709-3359.

Sincerely,



Steven J. Boyajian

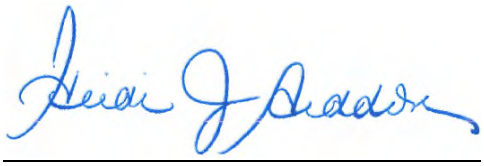
Enclosure

cc: Docket No. 25-37-EE Service List

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that a copy of the cover letter and any materials accompanying this certificate were electronically transmitted to the individuals listed below.

The paper copies of this filing are being hand delivered to the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission and to the Rhode Island Division of Public Utilities and Carriers.



Heidi J. Seddon

October 21, 2025
Date

Docket No. 25-37-EE – Rhode Island Energy's 2026 Energy Efficiency Plan
Service list updated 10/2/2025

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PUC 2-1
Changes from Draft Three of the 2026 Annual Plan

Request:

For each change made between Draft Three of the 2026 Plan dated September 5, 2025 and the 2026 Plan filed with the Commission, please provide redlined pages of the 2026 Plan showing the changes made.

Response:

Please reference the Company's response to PUC 1-5 for an explanation of all the changes made between Draft Three of the 2026 Annual Plan dated September 5, 2025 ("Draft Three") and the 2026 Annual Plan filed with the Commission ("Filed Annual Plan").

The numerical changes described in the Company's response to PUC 1-5 are reflected throughout the Filed Annual Plan and Attachments. The changes relating to the Non-Energy Impacts ("NEIs") flow through all tables that include benefits or values that are functions of benefits, such as the RI Test BC Ratio. Additionally, results of the Multifamily Impact Evaluation result in changes to measure-level impacts that flow through all tables that include savings totals or values that are functions of savings totals, such as Cost to Achieve and the RI Test BC Ratio. After discussion with Commission counsel, the Company is not providing a redline of the entire Filed Annual Plan at this time but will supplement this response if necessary.

The two substantive changes made to the text of the Filed Annual Plan described in the Company's response to PUC 1-5 are redlined in Attachment PUC 2-1. Please note that the Bates pagination in Attachment PUC 1-5 corresponds with the Bates pagination of the Filed Annual Plan.

residential, commercial, and industrial. They were then allocated to the various rate classes using the current revenue to rate class percentages from Rhode Island Energy's billing system.

Natural Gas Forecast Summary

Rhode Island Energy's gas load forecast is based on a comprehensive methodology for forecasting retail customer load requirements using a series of econometric models to determine the changes expected for Residential Heating, Residential Non-Heating, Commercial, and Industrial classes. To determine total gas demand and projected growth over the forecast period, the econometric models use historical economic, demographic, and energy price data, and weather data.

The product of Rhode Island Energy's retail demand forecast is a forecast of meter counts, use-per-customer, and volume by month by internal rate code under normal weather conditions. Rhode Island Energy's retail demand forecast is then converted to wholesale supply requirements at Rhode Island Energy's city gates based on the daily relationship between city gate volumes (including supplementals) and weather. The product of Rhode Island Energy's wholesale customer requirements forecast is a forecast of daily volumes under normal and design weather conditions.

8.2.2 Fund Balances

Rhode Island Energy estimates that the electric projected fund balance at year-end 2025 will be $13.5~~14.1~~ million, as shown in Line 3, Attachment 5, Table E-1; the gas fund balance at year-end 2025 is estimated to be $5.1~~2.2~~ million, as shown in Line 2 Attachment 6, Table G-1. ~~-~~The fund balance forecasts incorporate estimated implementation expenses and estimated earned-performance incentives for the current year.

Updates~~Adjustments~~ to 2025 Projected Year-End Fund Balance

The 2025 year-end fund balance will be a function of actual implementation expenses and Rhode Island Energy earned performance incentive through year-end 2025. Consistent with recent practice, by November 17, 2025, Rhode Island Energy will provide updated year-end fund balance forecasts, reflecting updated sales, collection, and program expenditure forecasts through year-end and revised Tables E-1 and G-1 to provide the PUC with time to review Rhode Island Energy's proposed charges in advance of the 2026 Annual Plan hearing. This would allow the charges, if approved, to have an effective date of January 1, 2026. This will allow Rhode Island Energy to begin collecting the most accurate charge possible at the start of the program year and avoid any market confusion surrounding the status and implementation of the 2026 energy efficiency programs. If the actual year-end 2025 fund balance as filed in the Year-End Report is higher or lower than that amount projected in the November ~~17,~~ 2025~~,~~ revised Tables E-1 and G-1, any deviation will be fully reconciled in the next program year in accordance with the requirements of R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7.

~~The fund balance does not currently include credits from shareholder funds, with interest, to the fund balance based on Rhode Island Energy's involvement in Docket 22-05-EE. All credits identified thus far in that process were accounted for in the 2024 Annual Plan.~~

12. Miscellaneous Provisions

- Other than as expressly stated herein, this ~~Annual~~ Plan establishes no principles and shall not be deemed to foreclose any party from making any contention in any future proceeding or investigation before the PUC.
- Other than as expressly stated herein, the approval of this ~~Annual~~ Plan by the PUC shall not in any way constitute a determination as to the merits of any issue in any other PUC proceeding.
- Rhode Island~~RI~~ Energy will convene the EE TWG no less than six times in 2026 to review the status and performance of Rhode Island Energy's 2026 energy efficiency programs and advise Rhode Island Energy on potential programs for the 2027~~2026~~ program year.

13. Reporting Requirements

In 2026, Rhode Island Energy will provide reports, including a report for the first three quarters of 2026 and a 2026~~an~~ annual ~~2025~~ report. These reports will be sent to the EERMC, ~~the~~ Division, OER, ~~the~~ EE TWG, and ~~the~~ PUC and will include the most currently available program performance for both natural gas and electric efficiency programs. These reports will include a comparison of budgets and goals by program to actual expenses and savings on a year-to-date basis, and a status report on revolving loan funds. Rhode Island Energy reports will also include a summary of program and equity progress and will highlight issues by sector for EERMC, Division, OER, and EE TWG attention. Within the C&I sector, there will be separate section highlighting of large and small customer program progress and issues. Beginning in the second quarter, the quarterly reports also include a forecast of expected results.

- Beginning with the 2019 Year End Report, Rhode Island Energy provided detailed costs schedules that were developed in collaboration with the PUC. Rhode Island Energy proposes to submit detailed cost schedules in the 2026 Year End Report. In addition, Rhode Island Energy also proposes to submit confidential vendor schedules to the PUC, with a motion for protective treatment. These confidential vendor schedules detail costs to individual vendors and other external entities.
- Per the Standards adopted in Docket 23-07-EE, Rhode Island Energy will provide to the EE TWG, and file with the PUC its 2025 Year-End Report no later than May 1, 2026. This report will include achieved natural gas and electric energy savings in 2025 and earned incentives for 2025. The report will also include a discussion of deviations from planned quantities as specified in the Standards.
- Prior to the evidentiary hearings in this proceeding, Rhode Island Energy will ~~intends to "~~file evidence with the Commission of its~~ongoing~~ employee training on the issue of proper accrual and accounting ~~as part of its annual EEP Plan"~~ pursuant to a~~the~~ Settlement Agreement[32] between Rhode Island Energy, the Division, and the Attorney General of Rhode Island. At this

32 The Settlement Agreement is available ~~-here~~Settlement Agreement.

time, the~~DPUC. The~~ training curriculum has been drafted and is under internal review by the Company's~~Rhode Island Energy~~ accounting and finance departments. This training will be conducted annually by the energy efficiency team ~~and will be conducted annually~~ for both its employees and external vendors.

14. Requested Rulings

Rhode Island Energy respectfully requests that the Commission~~PUC~~ approve the 2026 Annual Plan as presented in this document and the supporting attachments in its entirety. The 2026 Annual Plan has been developed with careful consideration of the linkages between all parts. The specific components of this ~~2026~~ Plan for which Rhode Island Energy requests approval include:

- The savings goals, programs, measures, budgets, and associated customer collections required to fund the 2026 energy efficiency programs.
- The PIM and associated earning opportunity provided by Rhode Island Energy in this ~~Annual~~ Plan.

PUC 2-2
Measures and Measure Tables

Request:

Please refile the measures tables for Attachments 1-1, 1-2, and 2-1 with all columns on one page and separated by sector and by fuel type (i.e., like in the 2025 Plan). Please highlight in yellow any measures that were added to the 2026 Plan that were not present in the 2025 Plan.

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-2-1 for the refiled version of Attachment 1-1 with the requested changes. Please see Attachment PUC 2-2-2 for the refiled version of Attachment 1-2 with the requested changes. Please see Attachment PUC 2-2-3 for the refiled version of Attachment 2-1 with the requested changes. Please see Bates pages 183-184 for a key with program abbreviation definitions for Attachment PUC 2-2-1 and Attachment PUC 2-2-2. Please see Bates page 234 for a key with program abbreviation definitions for Attachment PUC 2-2-3.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Nicholas Zhu

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
1	E-RNC	Clothes Washer	per unit of measure	110	$0.00	$0	2.1	29.9	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
2	E-RNC	Codes and Standards	per unit of measure	1	$0.00	$0	248.4	4,967.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	235.2
3	E-RNC	Cooling - Tier 1	per unit of measure	105	$0.00	$0	9.5	237.9	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.0
4	E-RNC	Cooling - Tier 2	per unit of measure	72	$0.00	$0	8.4	208.8	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	7.9
5	E-RNC	Cooling - Tier 3	per unit of measure	9	$0.00	$0	1.6	39.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5
6	E-RNC	CP - Cooling	per unit of measure	11	$0.00	$0	1.2	29.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
7	E-RNC	CP - DHW	per unit of measure	11	$0.00	$0	3.5	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	7.7	0.8	3.9
8	E-RNC	CP - Heating	per unit of measure	11	$843.00	$9,273	10.4	260.2	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	309.0	44.8	1,119.6	6.1	106.6
9	E-RNC	DHW - Tier 1	per unit of measure	105	$0.00	$0	7.4	111.4	0.0	0.4	23.1	346.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	309.5	4.4	48.4
10	E-RNC	DHW - Tier 2	per unit of measure	72	$0.00	$0	30.4	455.3	0.0	0.8	12.3	184.0	0.1	1.8	8.3	124.9	7.9	48.2
11	E-RNC	DHW - Tier 3	per unit of measure	9	$0.00	$0	2.9	43.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.6	2.9
12	E-RNC	Dishwasher	per unit of measure	320	$0.00	$0	1.1	12.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1
13	E-RNC	Heating - Tier 1	per unit of measure	105	$1,547.00	$162,435	73.0	1,823.9	7.9	0.0	25.8	644.2	5.8	145.9	298.7	7,468.2	38.1	626.3
14	E-RNC	Heating - Tier 2	per unit of measure	72	$5,203.00	$374,616	88.3	2,207.7	5.9	0.0	12.3	308.6	9.4	235.7	313.2	7,830.4	41.8	651.8
15	E-RNC	Heating - Tier 3	per unit of measure	9	$8,233.00	$74,097	38.8	969.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.8	1,294.6	11.9	125.1
16	E-RNC	Refrigerators	per unit of measure	430	$0.00	$0	18.9	227.2	3.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	17.9
17	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Cooling Tier 1, Elec	per unit of measure	30	$0.00	$0	10.7	267.5	16.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	284.2	7,104.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	477.0
18	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Cooling Tier 2, Elec	per unit of measure	21	$0.00	$0	19.1	478.3	5.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.3	1,707.5	8.8	134.7
19	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Cooling Tier 3, Elec	per unit of measure	2	$0.00	$0	2.4	59.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3
20	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - DHW Tier 1, Elec	per unit of measure	30	$0.00	$0	27.6	414.2	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	284.2	4,263.7	80.7	1,210.0	30.2	389.0

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
21	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - DHW Tier 2, Elec	per unit of measure	21	$0.00	$0	25.8	386.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	1,241.0	11.2	109.1
22	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - DHW Tier 3, Elec	per unit of measure	2	$0.00	$0	3.1	46.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.9
23	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Heating Tier 1, Elec	per unit of measure	30	$2,006.00	$60,180	12.0	301.1	6.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	285.2	7,130.7	122.0	3,051.1	29.7	688.4
24	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Heating Tier 2, Elec	per unit of measure	21	$2,953.00	$62,013	38.6	964.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.4	2,459.8	15.1	204.5
25	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Heating Tier 3, Elec	per unit of measure	2	$15,104.00	$30,208	22.4	560.3	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	21.2
26	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab CP - Cooling, Elec	per unit of measure	3	$0.00	$0	1.4	34.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3
27	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab CP - DHW, Elec	per unit of measure	3	$0.00	$0	1.4	35.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.3
28	E-RNC	Renovation Rehab CP - Heating, Elec	per unit of measure	3	$843.00	$2,529	1.9	48.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8
29	E-RNC	Showerheads	per unit of measure	11	$0.00	$0	2.6	39.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5
30	E-HVAC	ACDOWNSIZE	per unit of measure	60	$150.00	$9,000	10.4	186.4	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	9.8
31	E-HVAC	Central Heat Pump (per ton)	per unit of measure	834	$666.00	$555,111	1,052.4	21,048.0	-16.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.5	996.3
32	E-HVAC	CoolSmart AC QIV ES	per unit of measure	61	$175.00	$10,675	2.2	38.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
33	E-HVAC	CoolSmart HP QIV ES	per unit of measure	18	$175.00	$3,150	4.2	75.7	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.0
34	E-HVAC	CoolSmart HP Tuneup	per unit of measure	442	$200.00	$88,400	133.0	664.9	96.5	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	111.5
35	E-HVAC	ECM Pumps	per unit of measure	6,079	$100.00	$607,900	457.1	6,857.1	181.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.8	432.8
36	E-HVAC	Electric Resistance to MSHP (per ton)	per unit of measure	900	$1,500.00	$1,350,000	2,059.9	35,017.8	221.0	-8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	445.3	1,950.1
37	E-HVAC	HPWH, Electric - <55 gallon	per unit of measure	49	$625.00	$30,625	78.2	1,172.8	5.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	74.0
38	E-HVAC	HPWH, Electric - <55 gallon, Midstream	per unit of measure	49	$625.00	$30,625	78.2	1,172.8	5.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	74.0
39	E-HVAC	HPWH, Electric - >55 gallon, UEF 2.70	per unit of measure	179	$150.00	$26,850	60.1	900.9	4.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	56.9
40	E-HVAC	HPWH, Electric - >55 gallon, UEF 2.70, Midstream	per unit of measure	131	$150.00	$19,650	44.0	659.3	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	41.6

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
41	E-HVAC	Mini Split Heat Pump QIV	per unit of measure	526	$120.00	$63,120	43.3	735.9	9.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	41.0
42	E-HVAC	MiniSplit HP (per ton)	per unit of measure	2,749	$376.00	$1,033,680	2,191.4	37,254.1	24.2	218.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	473.7	2,074.7
43	E-HVAC	WiFi programmable thermostat with cooling (oil)	per unit of measure	725	$75.00	$54,375	12.9	142.1	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	2,002.5	22,027.7	0.0	0.0	134.4	1,460.0
44	E-HVAC	WiFi Thermostat, AC Only	per unit of measure	1,492	$75.00	$111,900	95.1	1,046.4	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	90.1
45	E-HVAC	Window Replacement -Electric Resistance	per unit of measure	20	$75.00	$1,500	2.7	45.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5
46	E-HVAC	Window Replacement -Heat Pump	per unit of measure	20	$75.00	$1,500	0.9	15.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
47	E-HVAC	Window Replacement -Oil	per unit of measure	20	$75.00	$1,500	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.5	195.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.1
48	E-HVAC	Window Replacement -Propane	per unit of measure	20	$75.00	$1,500	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	195.8	0.8	13.6
49	E-EWSF	Aerator, Electric	per unit of measure	820	$7.00	$5,740	15.4	107.8	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	14.6
50	E-EWSF	Aerator, Oil	per unit of measure	1,100	$7.00	$7,700	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	110.7	774.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	50.9
51	E-EWSF	Aerator, Others	per unit of measure	110	$7.00	$770	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	72.3	0.7	4.9
52	E-EWSF	Electric Resistance to MSHP (per ton)	per unit of measure	21	$2,077.00	$44,012	50.6	860.9	5.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	47.9
53	E-EWSF	Participant	per unit of measure	5,150	$240.00	$1,236,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
54	E-EWSF	Pipe Insulation, Electric	per unit of measure	3,170	$7.00	$22,190	111.5	780.3	16.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.1	105.5
55	E-EWSF	Pipe Insulation, Oil	per unit of measure	4,000	$7.00	$28,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	917.3	6,421.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	422.0
56	E-EWSF	Pipe Insulation, Others	per unit of measure	310	$7.00	$2,170	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	497.6	4.9	34.0
57	E-EWSF	Pre-weatherization	per unit of measure	800	$250.00	$200,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
58	E-EWSF	Programmable Thermostat - Elec	per unit of measure	630	$100.00	$63,000	71.6	1,360.0	13.6	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	67.8
59	E-EWSF	Programmable Thermostat, Oil	per unit of measure	1,810	$100.00	$181,000	24.9	473.9	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	1,912.3	36,334.0	0.0	0.0	131.1	2,411.6
60	E-EWSF	Programmable Thermostat, Others	per unit of measure	110	$100.00	$11,000	1.5	28.8	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	116.2	2,208.1	8.3	152.2

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
61	E-EWSF	Refrigerator Brush	per unit of measure	7,400	$5.00	$37,000	83.9	419.4	10.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	70.3
62	E-EWSF	Showerhead - Elec	per unit of measure	1,100	$30.00	$33,000	155.3	2,330.1	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	147.1
63	E-EWSF	Showerhead - Oil	per unit of measure	1,300	$30.00	$39,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,034.3	15,514.2	0.0	0.0	68.0	1,019.7
64	E-EWSF	Showerhead - Other	per unit of measure	140	$30.00	$4,200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.1	1,531.5	7.0	104.6
65	E-EWSF	Smart Strip	per unit of measure	11,500	$22.00	$253,000	690.5	3,452.7	95.7	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.3	578.9
66	E-EWSF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of electric resistance	per unit of measure	220	$4,000.00	$880,000	153.3	3,065.1	32.0	139.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	145.1
67	E-EWSF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of oil	per unit of measure	900	$2,650.00	$2,385,000	273.1	5,462.7	15.6	68.1	0.0	0.0	4,995.9	99,918.0	0.0	0.0	387.4	6,825.6
68	E-EWSF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of propane	per unit of measure	120	$2,300.00	$276,000	36.4	728.4	2.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	666.1	13,322.4	53.4	944.1
69	E-EWSF	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	per unit of measure	220	$4,000.00	$880,000	248.3	4,965.4	32.0	139.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.7	235.0
70	E-EWSF	Weatherization, Oil	per unit of measure	300	$2,650.00	$795,000	17.5	349.4	5.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	3,385.2	67,704.0	0.0	0.0	226.3	4,466.3
71	E-EWSF	Weatherization, Others	per unit of measure	40	$2,300.00	$92,000	2.3	46.6	0.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	451.4	9,027.2	31.3	618.6
72	E-EWMF	Aerator - Elec	per unit of measure	45	$5.00	$225	1.8	12.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7
73	E-EWMF	Aerator - Oil	per unit of measure	5	$5.00	$23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
74	E-EWMF	Air Sealing - Elec	per kWh	900	$1.05	$945	0.7	13.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
75	E-EWMF	Air Sealing - Elec w/AC	per kWh	18,900	$1.05	$19,845	14.2	283.5	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	13.4
76	E-EWMF	Air Sealing - Oil	per mmbtu oil	28	$100.00	$2,790	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	418.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	27.5
77	E-EWMF	Common Int EISA Exempt	per unit of measure	5	$52.00	$234	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
78	E-EWMF	CUSTOM CIRCULATOR	per kWh	7,425	$1.90	$14,089	6.4	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.1
79	E-EWMF	Heat Pumps	per kWh	28,800	$2.33	$66,960	24.8	495.9	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	23.5
80	E-EWMF	Insulation - Elec w/AC	per kWh	71,100	$1.80	$127,980	46.0	1,149.2	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	43.5

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
81	E-EWMF	Insulation - Oil	per mmbtu oil	25	$118.00	$2,974	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	472.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	31.1
82	E-EWMF	Pipe Wrap DHW - Elec	per unit of measure	90	$3.00	$270	1.7	25.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
83	E-EWMF	Pipe Wrap DHW - Oil	per unit of measure	3	$3.00	$8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
84	E-EWMF	Programmable Thermostat - Elec w/ AC	per unit of measure	45	$125.00	$5,625	11.1	211.4	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.5
85	E-EWMF	Programmable Thermostat - Oil	per unit of measure	2	$125.00	$225	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9
86	E-EWMF	Showerhead - Elec	per unit of measure	90	$25.00	$2,250	22.4	335.8	4.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	21.2
87	E-EWMF	Showerhead - Oil	per unit of measure	1	$25.00	$23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
88	E-EWMF	Smart Strips	per unit of measure	225	$23.00	$5,175	18.3	91.3	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	15.3
89	E-EWMF	TSV Showerhead - Elec	per unit of measure	23	$40.00	$900	6.5	97.4	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.1
90	E-EWMF	TSV Showerhead - Oil	per unit of measure	1	$40.00	$36	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
91	E-EWMF	VFD	per kWh	16,200	$2.48	$40,095	13.9	209.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.2
92	E-HER	Existing Dual Fuel	per kWh	4,018,578	$0.00	$0	4,340.1	4,340.1	965.7	618.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	938.2	938.2
93	E-HER	Existing Electric	per kWh	9,999,723	$0.00	$0	10,799.7	10,799.7	2,402.9	1,539.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,334.5	2,334.5
94	E-HER	New Movers Dual Fuel	per kWh	1,451,332	$0.00	$0	972.4	972.4	216.4	138.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.2	210.2
95	E-HER	New Movers Electric	per kWh	2,889,366	$0.00	$0	1,935.9	1,935.9	430.7	275.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	418.5	418.5
96	E-RCP	Clothes Washer Most Efficient	per unit of measure	135	$30.00	$4,050	5.0	69.5	1.5	1.3	1.8	25.5	20.3	283.5	20.3	283.5	3.9	44.2
97	E-RCP	Dehumidifier Most Efficient	per unit of measure	25	$30.00	$750	2.4	40.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2
98	E-RCP	Dehumidifier Recycling	per unit of measure	2,100	$35.00	$73,500	350.5	1,402.1	7.2	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.8	256.5
99	E-RCP	Dryer Most Efficient	per unit of measure	55	$30.00	$1,650	8.7	139.0	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.2
100	E-RCP	EnergyStar Dryer	per unit of measure	600	$50.00	$30,000	49.4	790.7	8.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	46.8

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
101	E-RCP	Freezer Recycling	per unit of measure	300	$55.00	$16,500	93.9	751.0	7.6	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	88.9
102	E-RCP	Low E Storm Windows, electric heat	per unit of measure	20	$25.00	$500	4.4	87.9	0.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.2
103	E-RCP	Low E Storm Windows, other heat	per unit of measure	25	$25.00	$625	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.2	364.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	24.1
104	E-RCP	Low Flow Showerhead w/ TSV - Elec	per unit of measure	25	$15.00	$375	5.6	84.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.3
105	E-RCP	Low Flow Showerhead w/ TSV - Oil	per unit of measure	25	$15.00	$375	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	343.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	22.6
106	E-RCP	Low Flow Showerhead w/ TSV - Other	per unit of measure	25	$15.00	$375	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	333.0	1.5	22.7
107	E-RCP	Pool pump (variable)	per unit of measure	400	$350.00	$140,000	195.0	1,170.0	0.0	127.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	177.6
108	E-RCP	Refrigerator Most Efficient	per unit of measure	410	$30.00	$12,300	17.5	210.3	2.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	16.6
109	E-RCP	Refrigerator Recycling	per unit of measure	1,975	$55.00	$108,625	803.7	3,215.0	104.2	136.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	173.7	588.2
110	E-RCP	Room AC (10.8)	per unit of measure	500	$40.00	$20,000	5.5	66.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.2
111	E-RCP	Room AC Recycling	per unit of measure	2,500	$66.00	$165,000	389.2	1,556.8	0.0	399.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.1	284.8
112	E-RCP	Room Air Cleaner Most Efficient	per unit of measure	35	$35.00	$1,225	5.8	52.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.5
113	E-RCP	Smart Strips	per unit of measure	9,500	$15.00	$142,500	624.4	3,122.0	96.2	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.0	523.4
114	E-RCP	Thermostatic Shutoff Valve - Elec	per unit of measure	30	$11.50	$345	1.7	25.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
115	E-RCP	Thermostatic Shut-off Valve - Oil	per unit of measure	35	$11.50	$403	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	169.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	11.1
116	E-RCP	Thermostatic Shut-off Valve - Other	per unit of measure	25	$11.50	$288	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	106.7	0.5	7.3
117	G-RNC	Codes and Standards	per unit of measure	1	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,507.2	30,144.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.3	1,765.3
118	G-RNC	CP - DHW	per unit of measure	8	$50.00	$400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	179.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	10.5
119	G-RNC	CP - Heating	per unit of measure	8	$310.00	$2,480	0.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	44.2	1,105.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	65.0
120	G-RNC	DHW - Tier 2	per unit of measure	58	$150.00	$8,700	0.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	49.5	742.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	43.9

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
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	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
121	G-RNC	DHW - Tier 3	per unit of measure	6	$150.00	$900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.9
122	G-RNC	DHW- Tier 1	per unit of measure	85	$50.00	$4,250	0.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	63.6	954.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	56.1
123	G-RNC	Heating - Tier 1	per unit of measure	85	$1,050.00	$89,250	1.6	39.4	0.0	0.0	465.9	11,647.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	683.6
124	G-RNC	Heating - Tier 2	per unit of measure	58	$1,975.00	$114,550	0.6	15.0	0.0	0.0	451.9	11,298.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	662.2
125	G-RNC	Heating - Tier 3	per unit of measure	6	$2,300.00	$13,800	2.8	68.8	0.0	0.0	253.9	6,347.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	374.3
126	G-RNC	MFHR - Cooling	per unit of measure	35	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
127	G-RNC	MFHR - Heating	per unit of measure	35	$700.00	$24,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	1,951.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	114.3
128	G-RNC	MFHR - Water Heating	per unit of measure	35	$700.00	$24,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	1,165.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	68.3
129	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab - DHW Tier 1, Gas	per unit of measure	22	$50.00	$1,100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.5	637.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	37.3
130	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab - DHW Tier 2, Gas	per unit of measure	15	$150.00	$2,250	3.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	50.1	752.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	46.9
131	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab - DHW Tier 3, Gas	per unit of measure	2	$150.00	$300	1.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	8.8	132.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	9.0
132	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Heating Tier 1, Gas	per unit of measure	22	$1,050.00	$23,100	0.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	267.8	6,693.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	392.6
133	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Heating Tier 2, Gas	per unit of measure	15	$1,450.00	$21,750	6.2	156.0	0.0	0.0	246.6	6,164.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	366.9
134	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab - Heating Tier 3, Gas	per unit of measure	2	$2,535.00	$5,070	0.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	56.3	1,406.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	82.8
135	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab CP - DHW, Gas	per unit of measure	2	$50.00	$100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.4
136	G-RNC	Renovation Rehab CP - Heating, Gas	per unit of measure	2	$310.00	$620	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	239.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	14.0
137	G-RNC	Showerhead	per unit of measure	15	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.7
138	G-HVAC	Combo Condensing Boiler/Water Heater - 95% AFUE	per unit of measure	824	$950.00	$782,800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7,355.9	169,186.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	430.8	9,907.6
139	G-HVAC	ENERGY STAR ON DEMAND WATER HEATER 0.87 UEF	per unit of measure	286	$600.00	$171,600	-9.5	-180.9	-1.4	-0.7	1,549.5	29,441.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	1,715.1
140	G-HVAC	ENERGY STAR STORAGE WATER HEATER .64 UEF (med draw)	per unit of measure	21	$70.00	$1,470	-0.7	-6.3	-0.1	-0.1	40.6	365.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	20.8

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
141	G-HVAC	Forced Hot Water Boiler - >=95% AFUE	per unit of measure	339	$775.00	$262,725	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,767.6	47,049.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	162.1	2,755.2
142	G-HVAC	Furnace w/ ECM - 97% AFUE	per unit of measure	225	$525.00	$118,125	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	738.2	12,549.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	734.9
143	G-HVAC	Low Flow Showerhead	per unit of measure	35	$7.00	$245	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9
144	G-HVAC	Programmable Thermostat	per unit of measure	126	$25.00	$3,150	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	226.1	4,296.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	251.6
145	G-HVAC	Thermostatic Shut-Off Valve	per unit of measure	15	$11.00	$165	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2
146	G-HVAC	Triple Pane Windows	per unit of measure	10	$75.00	$750	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6
147	G-HVAC	TSV Showerhead	per unit of measure	35	$15.00	$525	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	48.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8
148	G-HVAC	WiFi Thermostat, Gas - Cooling and Heating	per unit of measure	325	$75.00	$24,375	5.1	55.8	0.0	3.0	786.2	8,647.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	511.2
149	G-HVAC	WiFi Thermostat, Gas - Heat Only	per unit of measure	972	$75.00	$72,900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,351.2	25,863.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137.7	1,514.6
150	G-EWSF	Aerator	per unit of measure	3,200	$7.00	$22,400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	342.5	2,397.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	140.4
151	G-EWSF	Participants (Unique Account Numbers)	per unit of measure	5,905	$240.00	$1,417,200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
152	G-EWSF	Pipe Wrap	per unit of measure	12,000	$7.00	$84,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,751.8	19,262.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	161.1	1,128.0
153	G-EWSF	Programmable thermostat	per unit of measure	2,300	$100.00	$230,000	31.7	602.2	0.0	17.6	2,430.0	46,170.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.2	2,733.8
154	G-EWSF	Showerhead	per unit of measure	2,600	$30.00	$78,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,206.1	33,090.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	129.2	1,937.8
155	G-EWSF	Weatherization	per unit of measure	2,250	$3,375.00	$7,593,750	143.3	2,866.5	15.9	25.7	27,436.5	548,730.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,637.7	32,269.5
156	G-EWSF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of gas	per unit of measure	750	$3,375.00	$2,531,250	233.8	4,675.1	5.3	8.6	4,470.4	89,407.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.3	5,457.0
157	G-EWMF	Air Sealing	per MMBtu	1,458	$100.00	$145,800	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,093.5	21,870.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0	1,280.7
160	G-EWMF	Faucet aerator	per MMBtu	126	$3.00	$378	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	149.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	8.7
161	G-EWMF	Heating, Custom	per MMBtu	378	$214.00	$80,892	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	326.4	4,895.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	286.7
162	G-EWMF	Low Flow Showerhead - Showerhead	per unit of measure	108	$25.00	$2,700	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.2	1,562.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	91.5

Attachment 1-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Residential Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
163	G-EWMF	Low Flow Showerhead - w/TSV	per unit of measure	14	$40.00	$540	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	226.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.2
164	G-EWMF	MF Shell Insulation	per MMBtu	2,322	$138.00	$320,436	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,741.5	43,537.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.0	2,549.6
165	G-EWMF	Pipe Wrap (Water Heating)	per unit of measure	135	$3.00	$405	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	257.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	15.0
166	G-EWMF	Programmable thermostat	per unit of measure	18	$125.00	$2,250	0.5	8.8	0.0	0.3	15.2	289.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	17.4
167	G-EWMF	Wi-Fi programmable thermostat (controls gas heat only)	per unit of measure	27	$223.00	$6,021	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.2	46.8	515.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	30.5
168	G-HER	Existing Dual Fuel	per MMBtu	41,446	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38,130.6	38,130.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,232.9	2,232.9
169	G-HER	Existing Gas	per MMBtu	7,377	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,786.8	6,786.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	397.4	397.4
170	G-HER	New Movers Dual Fuel	per MMBtu	9,249	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,624.4	4,624.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	270.8	270.8

Attachment 1-2
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Income Eligible Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
1	E-IESF	Basic Educational Measures	per unit of measure	1,900	$120.00	$228,000	39.9	199.5	5.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	33.4
2	E-IESF	Dehumidifier Rebate	per unit of measure	450	$275.00	$123,750	49.1	833.9	11.9	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	46.4
3	E-IESF	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Elec DHW & Elec Dryer	per unit of measure	124	$885.00	$109,740	49.4	690.9	9.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	46.7
4	E-IESF	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Elec DHW & Gas Dryer	per unit of measure	6	$885.00	$5,310	0.8	11.7	0.2	0.3	5.3	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1
5	E-IESF	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Oil DHW & Elec Dryer	per unit of measure	186	$885.00	$164,610	49.1	687.5	7.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	72.5	1,015.6	0.0	0.0	15.4	113.2
6	E-IESF	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Propane DHW & Elec Dryer	per unit of measure	16	$885.00	$14,160	4.2	59.1	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	87.4	1.3	10.0
7	E-IESF	Faucet Aerators, Elec	per unit of measure	100	$5.00	$500	3.2	41.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.0
8	E-IESF	Faucet Aerators, Oil	per unit of measure	700	$5.00	$3,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.0	1,638.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	107.7
9	E-IESF	Faucet Aerators, Other	per unit of measure	700	$5.00	$3,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.0	1,547.0	8.1	105.6
10	E-IESF	Heating System Retrofit - Boiler, Oil	per unit of measure	30	$5,500.00	$165,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	234.0	5,382.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	353.7
11	E-IESF	Heating System Retrofit - Boiler, Other	per unit of measure	1	$5,500.00	$5,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	181.7	0.5	12.4
12	E-IESF	Heating System Retrofit - Furnace, Oil	per unit of measure	3	$5,500.00	$16,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	209.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.7
13	E-IESF	Heating System Retrofit - Furnace, Other	per unit of measure	1	$5,500.00	$5,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	132.6	0.5	9.1
14	E-IESF	HP Water Heaters	per unit of measure	35	$3,000.00	$105,000	59.9	898.8	4.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	56.7
15	E-IESF	MSHP - Electric Resistance (per ton)	per unit of measure	280	$7,000.00	$1,960,000	708.1	12,038.0	76.0	-2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	153.1	670.4
16	E-IESF	Programmable Thermostat - AC Only	per unit of measure	5	$150.00	$750	0.4	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
17	E-IESF	Programmable Thermostat - Electric Heating and Cooling	per unit of measure	10	$150.00	$1,500	2.5	47.8	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4
18	E-IESF	Programmable Thermostat - Oil	per unit of measure	5	$150.00	$750	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	196.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.0
19	E-IESF	Programmable Thermostat - Other	per unit of measure	5	$150.00	$750	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	196.7	0.7	13.5
20	E-IESF	Replacement Freezer	per unit of measure	200	$600.00	$120,000	47.6	571.2	5.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	45.1

Attachment 1-2
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Income Eligible Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
21	E-IESF	Replacement Refrigerator	per unit of measure	1,200	$1,266.50	$1,519,800	342.0	5,130.0	72.6	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.9	323.8
22	E-IESF	Showerheads, Elec	per unit of measure	100	$7.00	$700	22.1	287.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	20.9
23	E-IESF	Showerheads, Oil	per unit of measure	700	$7.00	$4,900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	910.0	11,830.0	0.0	0.0	59.8	777.5
24	E-IESF	Showerheads, Other	per unit of measure	700	$7.00	$4,900	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	840.0	10,920.0	57.4	745.6
25	E-IESF	Smart Strips	per unit of measure	1,500	$26.00	$39,000	117.4	586.8	16.3	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.4	98.4
26	E-IESF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of electric resistance	per unit of measure	42	$5,500.00	$231,000	15.6	311.2	16.4	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	14.7
27	E-IESF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of oil	per unit of measure	173	$5,500.00	$951,500	43.9	878.8	67.4	184.1	0.0	0.0	735.3	14,705.0	0.0	0.0	57.8	1,008.1
28	E-IESF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of propane	per unit of measure	8	$5,500.00	$44,000	1.6	32.0	3.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	464.0	1.9	33.2
29	E-IESF	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	per unit of measure	42	$5,500.00	$231,000	25.0	500.6	16.4	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	23.7
30	E-IESF	Weatherization, Oil	per unit of measure	57	$5,500.00	$313,500	4.8	95.8	22.2	60.6	0.0	0.0	484.5	9,690.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	641.4
31	E-IESF	Weatherization, Other	per unit of measure	2	$5,500.00	$11,000	0.2	3.4	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	232.0	0.8	16.0
32	E-IESF	Wi-Fi Thermostat - AC Only	per unit of measure	2	$275.00	$550	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	E-IESF	Wi-Fi Thermostat - Oil	per unit of measure	2	$275.00	$550	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.2	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.5
34	E-IESF	Wi-Fi Thermostat - Other	per unit of measure	2	$275.00	$550	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	66.0	0.4	4.5
35	E-IESF	Window AC Replacements	per unit of measure	2,000	$452.50	$905,000	168.0	2,016.0	0.0	267.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	159.0
36	E-IEMF	Aerator - Electric	per unit of measure	63	$5.00	$315	2.7	18.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.5
37	E-IEMF	Aerator - Oil	per unit of measure	2	$5.00	$9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
38	E-IEMF	Air Sealing - Elec	per kWh	5,508	$1.05	$5,783	5.5	110.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.2
39	E-IEMF	Air Sealing - Elec w/AC	per kWh	440	$1.05	$462	0.4	8.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
40	E-IEMF	Air Sealing - Oil	per MMBtu oil	28	$100.00	$2,790	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.9	558.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	36.7

Attachment 1-2
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Income Eligible Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
41	E-IEMF	CUSTOM CIRCULATOR	per kWh	38,340	$3.60	$138,024	38.4	575.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	36.3
42	E-IEMF	EISA Exempt Lighting - Common Int	per unit of measure	360	$32.00	$11,520	5.4	5.4	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
43	E-IEMF	Heat Pumps	per kWh	225,000	$3.10	$697,500	225.2	4,504.5	90.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.7	213.2
44	E-IEMF	Insulation - Elec with AC	per kWh	5,297	$2.40	$12,712	5.3	132.4	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.0
45	E-IEMF	Insulation - Oil	per MMBtu oil	25	$180.00	$4,536	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	630.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	41.4
46	E-IEMF	LED Fixture - Common Ext	per unit of measure	90	$255.00	$22,950	45.3	45.3	8.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.8
47	E-IEMF	LED Fixture - Common Int	per unit of measure	270	$40.00	$10,800	55.6	55.6	9.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
48	E-IEMF	LED Fixture - Linear, Common Int	per unit of measure	90	$56.00	$5,040	18.5	18.5	3.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0
49	E-IEMF	Pipe Wrap DHW - Elec	per unit of measure	5	$3.00	$14	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
50	E-IEMF	Programmable Thermostat - Elec with AC	per unit of measure	5	$125.00	$563	1.7	33.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.6
51	E-IEMF	Showerhead - Elec	per unit of measure	63	$25.00	$1,575	16.7	250.0	4.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	15.8
52	E-IEMF	Showerhead - Oil	per unit of measure	2	$25.00	$45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9
53	E-IEMF	Smart Strips	per unit of measure	110	$23.00	$2,525	8.9	44.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.5
54	E-IEMF	VFD	per kWh	39,600	$3.30	$130,680	39.6	594.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	37.5
55	G-IESF	Boiler	per unit of measure	155	$7,700.00	$1,193,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,875.5	43,136.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	109.8	2,526.1
56	G-IESF	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Gas DHW & Elec Dryer	per unit of measure	206	$885.00	$182,310	54.4	761.4	8.4	10.5	80.3	1,124.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	117.4
57	G-IESF	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Gas DHW & Gas Dryer	per unit of measure	124	$885.00	$109,740	7.3	102.4	0.7	0.9	135.2	1,892.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	117.7
58	G-IESF	Faucet Aerators, Gas	per unit of measure	400	$5.00	$2,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
59	G-IESF	Furnace	per unit of measure	48	$6,800.00	$326,400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.8	8,649.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	506.5
60	G-IESF	Programmable Thermostat, Gas	per unit of measure	15	$110.00	$1,650	0.4	7.7	0.0	0.2	31.1	590.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	34.9

Attachment 1-2
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Income Eligible Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
61	G-IESF	Showerheads, Gas	per unit of measure	400	$5.00	$2,000	12.8	166.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.1
62	G-IESF	Weatherization	per unit of measure	277	$6,100.00	$1,689,700	23.3	465.4	4.2	6.7	2,576.1	51,522.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.9	3,039.2
63	G-IESF	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of gas	per unit of measure	93	$6,100.00	$567,300	22.7	454.8	1.4	2.3	432.5	8,649.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	528.0
64	G-IESF	Wi-Fi Thermostat, Gas	per unit of measure	5	$273.00	$1,365	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	15.0	165.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.7
65	G-IEMF	Air Sealing	per MMBtu	167	$100.00	$16,740	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.4	3,348.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	196.1
66	G-IEMF	Duct Insulation_LI	per unit of measure	1	$277.00	$249	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
67	G-IEMF	Duct Sealing	per MMBtu	1	$310.00	$279	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
68	G-IEMF	Faucet aerator	per MMBtu	315	$5.00	$1,575	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	396.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	23.2
69	G-IEMF	HEATING _Custom_LI	per MMBtu	10,620	$225.00	$2,389,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10,662.5	159,937.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	624.4	9,366.0
70	G-IEMF	Hot Water - Custom	per MMBtu	180	$271.00	$48,780	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.7	3,253.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	190.5
71	G-IEMF	Insulation	per MMBtu	230	$180.00	$41,472	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.4	5,760.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	337.3
72	G-IEMF	Low Flow Showerhead - Showerhead	per unit of measure	135	$25.00	$3,375	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.5	2,077.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	121.7
73	G-IEMF	Pipe Wrap (Water Heating)	per unit of measure	72	$3.00	$216	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	145.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.5
74	G-IEMF	Programmable thermostat	per unit of measure	198	$125.00	$24,750	8.3	157.3	0.0	4.7	250.2	4,753.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	286.2

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Commercial & Industrial Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
1	E-LCNC	Air Cooled AC - 11.25-20 T	per kWh	295,540	$0.25	$73,885	221.1	3,316.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.8	209.3
2	E-LCNC	Air Cooled AC - 20-63 T	per kWh	27,200	$0.25	$6,800	20.3	305.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	19.3
3	E-LCNC	Air Cooled AC - 5.4-11.25 T	per kWh	50,870	$0.25	$12,718	38.1	570.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	36.0
4	E-LCNC	AirCChiller - 150to300T	per kWh	363,687	$0.26	$94,559	351.6	8,087.0	18.3	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	332.9
5	E-LCNC	AirCChiller - IPLV	per kWh	11,510	$0.26	$2,993	11.1	255.9	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.5
6	E-LCNC	AirHP - 5.4-11.25T	per kWh	20,750	$0.15	$3,089	15.5	186.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	14.7
7	E-LCNC	AirHP - Pkg to5.4T	per kWh	110,300	$0.40	$44,120	82.5	990.1	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	78.1
8	E-LCNC	Building Shell	per kWh	9,822	$0.50	$4,911	7.5	186.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.1
9	E-LCNC	Codes and Standards	per kWh	341,598	$0.00	$0	341.6	6,832.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.8	323.4
10	E-LCNC	Commercial Electric Combination Oven	per kWh	53,220	$0.18	$9,580	39.8	477.7	6.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	37.7
11	E-LCNC	Commercial Electric Convection Oven	per kWh	27,687	$0.23	$6,457	20.7	248.5	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	19.6
12	E-LCNC	Commercial Electric Fryer - Standard	per kWh	6,680	$0.09	$617	5.0	60.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	4.7
13	E-LCNC	Commercial Refrigeration	per kWh	48,593	$0.46	$22,353	36.9	554.0	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	35.0
14	E-LCNC	Comprehensive Design	per kWh	366,667	$0.47	$172,334	154.2	2,466.9	5.8	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	146.0
15	E-LCNC	Compressed Air	per kWh	637,058	$0.39	$249,090	484.2	7,263.4	70.4	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.7	458.4
16	E-LCNC	Custom HVAC	per kWh	207,653	$0.46	$95,520	157.8	2,525.4	23.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	149.4
17	E-LCNC	Deck Oven	per kWh	67,680	$0.30	$20,253	50.6	607.5	8.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	47.9
18	E-LCNC	DHW ECM Pump - 1/20 to 1/8 HP	per kWh	2,590	$0.39	$1,013	1.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8
19	E-LCNC	DHW ECM Pump - 1/6 to 3/4 HP	per kWh	11,880	$0.39	$4,645	8.9	133.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.4
20	E-LCNC	DHW ECM Pump - 1/8 to 1/6 HP	per kWh	710	$0.39	$278	0.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Commercial & Industrial Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
21	E-LCNC	Dishwasher - High Temperature Door Type	per kWh	6,240	$0.22	$1,391	4.7	70.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.4
22	E-LCNC	Dishwasher - High Temperature Pots and Pans	per kWh	1,218	$0.90	$1,092	0.9	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9
23	E-LCNC	Dishwasher - High Temperature Single Tank Conveyor	per kWh	9,880	$0.36	$3,551	7.4	147.8	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.0
24	E-LCNC	Dishwasher - High Temperature Under Counter	per kWh	36,720	$0.29	$10,764	27.5	274.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	26.0
25	E-LCNC	Dishwasher - Low Temperature Door Type	per kWh	8,320	$0.15	$1,248	6.2	93.4	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.9
26	E-LCNC	ECM Pump - 1/20 to 1/8 HP	per kWh	29,810	$0.39	$11,656	22.3	334.5	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	21.1
27	E-LCNC	ECM Pump - 1/6 to 3/4 HP	per kWh	23,870	$0.39	$9,333	17.9	267.8	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	16.9
28	E-LCNC	Freezer Glass Door - 15 to 29.9 ft3	per kWh	2,040	$0.48	$974	1.5	18.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4
29	E-LCNC	Freezer Glass Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	per kWh	2,120	$0.19	$399	1.6	19.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5
30	E-LCNC	Freezer Solid Door - <15 ft3	per kWh	250	$1.06	$265	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
31	E-LCNC	Freezer Solid Door - 15 to 29.9 ft3	per kWh	5,870	$0.67	$3,925	4.4	52.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.2
32	E-LCNC	Freezer Solid Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	per kWh	4,173	$0.37	$1,543	3.1	37.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.0
33	E-LCNC	Freezer, Ultra Low Temperature	per kWh	144,960	$0.40	$57,993	108.4	1,084.3	18.6	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	102.7
34	E-LCNC	High Efficiency Condensing Units - Scroll Compressor	per kWh	97,350	$0.29	$28,385	72.8	946.6	9.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	68.9
35	E-LCNC	High Performance Contact Conveyor Toaster	per kWh	2,340	$0.70	$1,638	1.8	21.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7
36	E-LCNC	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - 1/2	per kWh	5,905	$0.59	$3,505	4.4	53.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.2
37	E-LCNC	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - 3/4	per kWh	2,095	$0.73	$1,530	1.6	18.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5
38	E-LCNC	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - Full	per kWh	197	$0.35	$69	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
39	E-LCNC	Ice Machine - Ice Making Head	per kWh	26,880	$0.25	$6,618	20.1	181.0	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	19.0
40	E-LCNC	Ice Machine - Ice Self Contained	per kWh	1,570	$0.28	$439	1.2	10.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Commercial & Industrial Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
41	E-LCNC	Ice Machine - Remote/Split	per kWh	3,240	$0.06	$200	2.4	21.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3
42	E-LCNC	LEDS	per kWh	166,497	$0.33	$54,944	141.2	1,553.3	16.7	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	133.7
43	E-LCNC	Other	per kWh	8,822	$0.39	$3,449	6.7	67.1	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.3
44	E-LCNC	Packaged Terminal Air Conditioner	per kWh	13,490	$0.25	$3,373	10.1	151.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	9.6
45	E-LCNC	PEI H2O PUMP - COMM, C	per kWh	24,680	$0.12	$2,962	18.6	279.7	0.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	17.7
46	E-LCNC	PEI H2O PUMP - COMM, V	per kWh	1,420	$0.12	$170	1.1	16.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0
47	E-LCNC	PEI H2O PUMP - MUNI, V	per kWh	22,650	$0.12	$2,718	17.1	256.7	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	16.2
48	E-LCNC	Process	per kWh	996,814	$0.34	$338,917	757.7	11,365.1	148.5	127.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	163.8	717.3
49	E-LCNC	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT>400	per kWh	9,576	$0.28	$2,681	13.4	174.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	12.7
50	E-LCNC	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT-200	per kWh	12,989	$0.28	$3,637	18.2	236.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	17.2
51	E-LCNC	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT-300	per kWh	22,186	$0.28	$6,212	31.0	403.1	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	29.4
52	E-LCNC	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT-400	per kWh	21,977	$0.28	$6,154	30.7	399.3	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	29.1
53	E-LCNC	Refrigerated Chef Base - 35" to 54"	per kWh	5,250	$0.52	$2,747	3.9	47.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.7
54	E-LCNC	Refrigerated Chef Base - 55" to 73"	per kWh	3,280	$0.52	$1,716	2.5	29.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.3
55	E-LCNC	Refrigerator Glass Door - >50 ft3	per kWh	694	$0.61	$426	0.5	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
56	E-LCNC	Refrigerator Glass Door - 15 to 29.9 ft3	per kWh	881	$0.57	$502	0.7	7.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
57	E-LCNC	Refrigerator Glass Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	per kWh	1,535	$0.42	$640	1.1	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1
58	E-LCNC	Refrigerator Solid Door - <15 ft3	per kWh	2,890	$1.32	$3,825	2.2	25.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0
59	E-LCNC	Refrigerator Solid Door - 15 to 29.9 ft3	per kWh	5,950	$0.69	$4,083	4.5	53.4	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.2
60	E-LCNC	Refrigerator Solid Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	per kWh	10,210	$1.33	$13,544	7.6	91.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.2

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Commercial & Industrial Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
61	E-LCNC	VRF HP - 11.25T-20T	per kWh	62,130	$0.31	$19,453	48.8	829.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	46.2
62	E-LCNC	VRF HP - 5.4T-11.25T	per kWh	999,700	$0.27	$265,043	785.2	13,347.8	0.0	66.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	169.7	743.3
63	E-LCNC	VSD Compressor (15<=HP<=75)	per kWh	503,899	$0.22	$110,858	650.2	8,452.0	48.1	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140.5	615.5
64	E-LCNC	VSD-Non HVAC	per kWh	226,245	$0.22	$49,774	172.0	2,579.5	32.3	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.2	162.8
65	E-LCNC	Water Source Heat Pump	per kWh	101,720	$0.50	$50,860	79.9	1,198.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	75.6
66	E-LCNC	Zero loss condensate drain	per kWh	12,612	$0.28	$3,531	16.3	244.1	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	15.4
67	E-LCR	Boiler, Feedwater Pump	per kWh	8,008	$0.43	$3,443	6.7	101.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.4
68	E-LCR	Building Exhaust Fan	per kWh	246,700	$0.43	$106,081	207.8	3,116.7	15.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	196.7
69	E-LCR	Building operator certification	per kWh	133,638	$0.00	$0	119.7	598.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	100.4
70	E-LCR	Chiller, Water Pump	per kWh	11,279	$0.43	$4,850	9.5	142.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.0
71	E-LCR	Commercial Refrigeration	per kWh	416,845	$0.44	$183,412	316.8	4,118.9	45.4	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	300.0
72	E-LCR	Cooling Town Fan	per kWh	18,960	$0.43	$8,153	16.0	239.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	15.1
73	E-LCR	Custom Compressed Air	per kWh	565,232	$0.10	$56,523	429.6	859.3	77.4	57.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	179.5
74	E-LCR	Custom HVAC	per kWh	141,743	$0.62	$87,881	107.7	1,077.4	11.4	22.2	511.9	5,119.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.3	401.8
75	E-LCR	Custom Motor	per kWh	337,509	$0.44	$148,504	256.5	3,848.1	29.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	242.9
76	E-LCR	Custom Other	per kWh	147,875	$0.22	$32,533	112.4	562.0	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	94.2
77	E-LCR	Custom process	per kWh	379,751	$0.24	$91,140	288.6	3,752.4	64.5	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	273.3
78	E-LCR	Energy management system, custom	per kWh	1,442,091	$0.43	$620,099	1,096.1	7,672.9	115.8	225.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	236.9	1,037.7
79	E-LCR	Heating Hot Water Pump	per kWh	89,737	$0.43	$38,587	50.2	652.3	4.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	47.5
80	E-LCR	HVAC Fan - Return	per kWh	104,367	$0.43	$44,878	87.9	1,318.5	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	83.2

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
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	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
81	E-LCR	HVAC Fan - Supply	per kWh	430,339	$0.43	$185,046	362.4	5,436.7	27.8	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3	343.1
82	E-LCR	LEDS	per kWh	393,658	$0.31	$122,034	333.9	1,001.6	39.7	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2	197.1
83	E-LCR	Lighting Controls - Dimming	per kWh	88,783	$0.38	$33,738	73.9	665.1	8.3	10.2	-76.1	-685.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	29.8
84	E-LCR	Lighting Controls - Exterior	per kWh	5,619	$0.38	$2,135	4.7	42.1	0.5	0.6	-4.8	-43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9
85	E-LCR	Lighting Controls - Integrated	per kWh	911,934	$0.38	$346,535	759.1	8,349.9	84.9	105.2	-781.9	-8,600.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.3	215.0
86	E-LCR	Lighting Controls - Sensor	per kWh	124,754	$0.38	$47,407	103.8	934.6	11.6	14.4	-107.0	-962.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	41.9
87	E-LCR	Lighting Controls - Street Light Exterior	per kWh	54,723	$0.38	$20,795	45.6	410.0	5.1	6.3	-46.9	-422.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	18.4
88	E-LCR	Lighting Controls, Custom	per kWh	10,550	$0.31	$3,271	8.9	80.5	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.5
89	E-LCR	Lighting Systems, Custom	per kWh	460,702	$0.31	$142,818	287.4	862.3	38.8	57.4	-591.4	-1,774.3	-30.3	-91.0	0.0	0.0	25.5	59.8
90	E-LCR	Make Up Air Fan	per kWh	10,207	$0.43	$4,389	8.6	129.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.1
91	E-LCR	MTVFD-BLDG EXHST FAN	per kWh	4,888	$0.43	$2,102	4.1	61.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.9
92	E-LCR	MTVFD-HEAT HW PUMP	per kWh	62,746	$0.43	$26,981	52.8	792.7	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	50.0
93	E-LCR	MTVFD-HVAC SUP FAN	per kWh	102,249	$0.43	$43,967	86.1	1,291.8	14.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	81.5
94	E-LCR	O & M	per kWh	167,428	$0.21	$35,160	127.3	254.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	53.2
95	E-LCR	Prescriptive Lighting - DuskDawn	per kWh	1,510,121	$0.38	$573,846	1,257.0	6,285.0	140.6	174.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	271.7	1,053.8
96	E-LCR	Prescriptive Lighting - LED - Downstream	per kWh	8,781	$0.31	$2,722	7.3	21.9	2.1	2.5	-2.2	-6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.9
97	E-LCR	Prescriptive Lighting - LED General	per kWh	10,595,556	$0.31	$3,284,622	8,819.6	26,458.7	1,372.0	1,700.6	-3,792.4	-11,377.2	-7,320.2	-21,960.7	0.0	0.0	1,203.2	3,096.5
98	E-LCR	Prescriptive Lighting - LED Replacement	per kWh	13,891	$0.31	$4,306	11.6	34.7	3.2	4.0	-4.4	-13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	6.1
99	E-LCR	Prescriptive Lighting - Linear LED - Downstream	per kWh	1,957,200	$0.31	$606,732	1,629.1	4,887.4	457.7	567.3	-488.7	-1,466.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	323.5	875.8
100	E-LCR	Process Cooling	per kWh	50,387	$0.27	$13,604	38.3	497.9	5.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	36.3

Attachment 2-1
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	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
101	E-LCR	Sensors	per kWh	204,984	$0.42	$86,093	190.3	1,902.8	129.2	124.4	654.4	6,544.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	563.4
102	E-LCR	Street Lighting - Lighting	per kWh	69,805	$0.31	$21,639	59.2	296.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	49.6
103	E-LCR	Street lighting - Lighting w/ Controls	per kWh	248,275	$0.38	$94,345	210.6	1,263.4	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	191.7
104	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - High/Low Bay Controls	per kWh	5,979,246	$0.15	$896,887	3,385.5	27,083.7	864.5	1,244.6	-1,828.1	-14,625.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	624.7	2,348.6
105	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - LED Controls	per kWh	3,718,525	$0.15	$557,779	1,949.9	13,649.5	497.9	716.9	-1,520.9	-10,646.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	332.4	1,222.6
106	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - LED Exterior	per kWh	4,329,832	$0.08	$346,387	699.3	3,496.3	222.8	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.2	586.2
107	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - LED High/Low Bay	per kWh	6,685,304	$0.15	$1,002,796	3,785.2	11,355.7	966.6	1,391.6	-681.3	-2,044.0	-1,362.7	-4,088.1	0.0	0.0	688.8	1,846.0
108	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - LED Outdoor Control	per kWh	817,630	$0.15	$122,644	132.0	792.3	42.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.5	120.2
109	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - LED Stairwell	per kWh	41,848	$0.08	$3,348	25.9	51.8	2.7	3.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	10.8
110	E-LCR	UPSTR Lighting - Linear LED	per kWh	5,281,904	$0.08	$422,552	2,068.8	4,137.6	210.3	302.8	-1,613.7	-3,227.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	352.7	675.3
111	E-LCR	VSD-HVAC	per kWh	12,151	$0.36	$4,374	9.2	120.1	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.7
112	E-LCR	VSD-Non HVAC	per kWh	116,710	$0.36	$42,016	88.7	1,153.2	10.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	84.0
113	E-LCR	Water Source Heat Pump - circulator pump	per kWh	197,244	$0.43	$84,815	176.5	2,648.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.2	167.1
114	E-SBS	CUSTOM LIGHTING	per kWh	718,155	$0.49	$351,896	607.3	1,821.9	47.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131.3	358.5
115	E-SBS	Custom Motors/Drives, HVAC	per kWh	891,990	$0.72	$642,233	774.2	10,064.1	62.5	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.3	732.9
116	E-SBS	CUSTOM REFRIGERATION	per kWh	228,920	$0.68	$155,666	198.7	2,582.8	16.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	188.1
117	E-SBS	Freezer Recycling	per kWh	21,715	$0.07	$1,520	9.0	72.1	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	8.5
118	E-SBS	HVAC, Custom	per kWh	841,500	$0.44	$370,260	730.3	9,494.4	58.9	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.9	691.4
119	E-SBS	LED - Exterior HW	per kWh	366,003	$0.49	$179,341	309.5	1,547.5	24.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.9	259.5
120	E-SBS	LED - Interior HW	per kWh	2,898,608	$0.49	$1,420,318	2,451.1	7,353.4	189.7	263.7	-755.1	-2,265.4	-1,475.4	-4,426.2	0.0	0.0	388.6	1,023.3

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	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
121	E-SBS	LED - Interior SI	per kWh	19,170	$0.49	$9,393	16.2	48.6	1.3	1.7	-5.0	-15.0	-9.8	-29.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	6.8
122	E-SBS	LED Exit Signs	per kWh	35,649	$0.49	$17,468	30.1	90.4	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	17.8
123	E-SBS	OCCUPANCY SENSORS	per kWh	34,632	$0.49	$16,970	29.3	263.6	2.3	3.2	-8.2	-74.1	-16.1	-144.7	0.0	0.0	4.8	13.9
124	E-SBS	Process, Custom	per kWh	8,490	$0.61	$5,196	7.4	95.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.0
125	E-SBS	PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTATS	per kWh	42,520	$0.49	$20,665	36.9	553.5	3.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	34.9
126	E-SBS	Refrigerated case LED	per kWh	10,810	$0.41	$4,378	9.1	27.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	5.4
127	E-SBS	Refrigerator Recycling	per kWh	53,082	$0.05	$2,654	22.0	87.9	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	16.1
128	E-SBS	TIMECLOCKS	per kWh	468	$0.42	$198	0.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-1.0	-0.2	-2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
129	E-SBS	Transformers	per kWh	437,375	$0.61	$266,799	360.8	10,825.0	41.1	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0	411.1
130	G-LCNC	Boiler - 96% AFUE < 300 MBU	per MMBtu	82	$30.00	$2,448	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.1	1,462.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	85.6
131	G-LCNC	Codes and Standards	per MMBtu	430	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	429.6	8,592.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	503.1
132	G-LCNC	Combo Condensing Boiler/ Water Heater - 95% AFUE	per MMBtu	671	$20.00	$13,420	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	601.2	12,024.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	704.1
133	G-LCNC	Condensing Water Heater, 90%MIN 75-800	per MMBtu	591	$29.01	$17,150	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	442.2	6,633.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	388.4
134	G-LCNC	Fryer, Upstream	per MMBtu	399	$16.60	$6,623	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	298.5	3,581.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	209.7
135	G-LCNC	Gas Oven Upstream - Convection Oven	per MMBtu	1,035	$30.81	$31,888	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	774.2	9,290.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	544.0
136	G-LCNC	Gas Oven Upstream - Conveyor Oven	per MMBtu	972	$12.44	$12,097	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	727.4	8,728.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	511.1
137	G-LCNC	Gas Oven Upstream - Rack Oven	per MMBtu	845	$4.97	$4,201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	632.2	7,586.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	444.3
138	G-LCNC	Gas Oven Upstream-Combination Oven	per MMBtu	270	$11.79	$3,183	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	202.0	2,423.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	141.9
139	G-LCNC	Griddle, Upstream	per MMBtu	30	$14.51	$435	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	269.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	15.8
140	G-LCNC	Heat Recovery - Year Round	per MMBtu	6	$16.00	$102	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.3

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Commercial & Industrial Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
141	G-LCNC	Low Flow Cooking Spray Nozzle, Upstream	per MMBtu	114	$6.58	$750	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	682.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	39.9
142	G-LCNC	Other Gas - Seasonal	per MMBtu	667	$16.00	$10,669	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	508.6	6,103.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	357.4
143	G-LCNC	Pasta Cooker, Upstream	per MMBtu	1,682	$16.05	$27,003	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,258.4	15,101.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.7	884.3
144	G-LCNC	WATER HEATER - INDIRECT	per MMBtu	418	$21.03	$8,791	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	312.7	4,690.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	274.6
145	G-LCNC	Water Heater - On-Demand 90	per MMBtu	982	$7.79	$7,653	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	734.8	12,492.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	731.5
146	G-LCNC	Water Heating Boiler - 92% TE	per MMBtu	3,240	$10.00	$32,396	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,423.2	48,464.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.9	2,838.1
147	G-LCR	Building operator certification	per MMBtu	2,005	$0.00	$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,796.5	8,982.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.2	526.0
148	G-LCR	Building Shell	per MMBtu	2,269	$60.00	$136,122	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,730.5	31,148.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101.3	1,824.1
149	G-LCR	HVAC - Controls and EMS	per MMBtu	3,273	$30.00	$98,182	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,496.3	24,963.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	146.2	1,461.8
150	G-LCR	HVAC insulation	per MMBtu	2,530	$60.00	$151,782	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,929.6	28,943.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.0	1,694.9
151	G-LCR	Operation & Maintenance	per MMBtu	2,780	$11.50	$31,976	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,120.9	10,604.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	124.2	621.0
152	G-LCR	Other Gas - Seasonal	per MMBtu	1,271	$32.00	$40,670	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	969.4	11,633.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	681.2
153	G-LCR	Process	per MMBtu	424	$30.00	$12,708	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	323.1	3,554.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	208.1
154	G-LCR	Steam Trap, Custom - Repair and Replace	per MMBtu	9,632	$12.00	$115,589	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,632.4	28,897.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	564.1	1,692.2
155	G-LCR	Ventilation Reduction	per MMBtu	1,778	$22.00	$39,107	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,355.9	16,270.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	952.8
156	G-LCR	WiFi Thermostat - Heat Only, Custom	per MMBtu	92	$23.00	$2,118	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.2	1,502.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	88.0
157	G-SBS	Building Shell	per MMBtu	3,408	$87.00	$296,501	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,412.4	43,423.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.3	2,542.9
158	G-SBS	Faucet aerator	per MMBtu	1,411	$22.50	$31,748	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,164.1	3,492.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	204.5
159	G-SBS	HVAC - Controls and EMS	per MMBtu	166	$18.75	$3,109	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117.4	1,173.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	68.7
160	G-SBS	HVAC - Equipment	per MMBtu	53	$18.75	$996	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.6	563.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	33.0

Attachment 2-1
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Commercial & Industrial Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)
	Identifiers		Quantity		Costs		Electric Savings				Gas Savings (MMBtu)		Delivered Fuels Savings (MMBtu)				GHG (Short Tons)	
	ID	Measure	Quantity Units	Quantity	Incentive per Quantity	Incentive	Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
161	G-SBS	Insulation Pipe H2O - Diameter 1.5in	per MMBtu	188	$22.50	$4,224	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	154.9	2,323.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	136.1
162	G-SBS	Low-flow showerhead	per MMBtu	406	$18.75	$7,605	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	334.6	3,346.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	196.0
163	G-SBS	Other Gas - Year Round	per MMBtu	396	$18.75	$7,425	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	280.3	5,606.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	328.3
164	G-SBS	Pre-rinse spray valve	per MMBtu	240	$18.75	$4,500	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	198.0	990.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	58.0
165	G-SBS	Programmable thermostat	per MMBtu	13	$30.00	$384	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	158.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	9.3
166	G-SBS	Salon Nozzle	per MMBtu	14,810	$15.00	$222,156	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12,218.6	36,655.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	715.5	2,146.6
167	G-CIMF	Air Sealing	per MMBtu	332	$100.00	$33,185	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.9	4,977.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	291.5
168	G-CIMF	Faucet aerator	per MMBtu	4	$5.00	$22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
169	G-CIMF	Heating, Custom	per MMBtu	2,079	$163.00	$338,843	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,794.9	26,923.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105.1	1,576.7
170	G-CIMF	Hot Water, Custom	per MMBtu	494	$176.00	$87,029	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	427.0	7,685.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	450.0
171	G-CIMF	Low Flow Showerhead	per MMBtu	16	$25.00	$390	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	225.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.2
172	G-CIMF	MF Shell Insulation	per MMBtu	3,244	$140.00	$454,158	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,433.0	60,824.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.5	3,561.9

PUC 2-3
Measures and Measure Tables

Request:

Please provide a schedule identifying all measures from any portfolio or program that were removed from the 2026 Plan relative to the 2025 Plan or retained but reduced in total incentives by 25 percent or more.

For each measure identified, please provide the measure row in the 2025 Plan and the analogous row for the 2026 Plan (using the 2025 Plan format) and explain why the measure was removed or reduced.

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-3 for a schedule identifying all measures from any portfolio or program that were removed from the 2026 Plan relative to the 2025 Plan or retained but reduced in total incentives by 25 percent or more.

Please see Attachment PUC 2-3 for explanations of why the measures were removed or reduced.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Brett S. Feldman

Table 1
Electric Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		2025 Plan		2026 Plan			
	Program	Measure	Total Incentives	Measure	Total Incentives	% Incentive Change	Reason for Change
1	Income Eligible Single Family	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Gas DHW & Elec Dryer	$158,620	-	-	-	Measure moved to the Income Eligible Single Family program in the gas portfolio
2	Income Eligible Single Family	Early Retirement Clothes Washer Gas DHW & Gas Dryer	$95,480	-	-	-	Measure moved to the Income Eligible Single Family program in the gas portfolio
3	Residential Consumer Products	Dehumidifier	$54,000	-	-	-	Measure replaced by "Dehumidifer Most Efficient"
4	Residential Consumer Products	Room air cleaners	$31,800	-	-	-	Measure replaced by "Room Air Cleaner Most Efficient"
5	Income Eligible Single Family	Domestic Hot Water Measure, Oil	$320	Domestic Hot Water Measure, Oil	$0	-100%	Measure replaced by specific faucet aerator and showerhead measures
6	EnergyWise Single Family	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	$1,320,000	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	$880,000	-33%	Name Change (Electric to Electric Resistance) and planned weatherization quantities reallocated across new delayed HP measures
7	Income Eligible Single Family	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	$1,045,000	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	$231,000	-78%	Name Change (Electric to Electric Resistance) and planned weatherization quantities reallocated across new delayed HP measures
8	Large C&I New Construction	Vending Miser - Glass Front Refrigerated Coolers	$924	Vending Miser - Glass Front Refrigerated Cooler	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
9	Large C&I New Construction	Vending Miser - Non-Refrigerated Snack Vending Machines UPS	$924	Vending Miser - Non-Refrigerated Snack Vendir	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
10	Large C&I New Construction	Vending Miser - Refrigerated Beverage Vending Machines UPST	$924	Vending Miser - Refrigerated Beverage Vending	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
11	Large C&I New Construction	Dishwasher - High Temperature Pots and Pans	$1,457	Dishwasher - High Temperature Pots and Pans	$1,092	-25%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
12	Large C&I New Construction	Ice Machine - Ice Making Head	$11,550	Ice Machine - Ice Making Head	$6,618	-43%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
13	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT-200	$6,401	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT-200	$3,637	-43%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
14	Large C&I New Construction	DHW ECM Pump - 1/8 to 1/6 HP	$508	DHW ECM Pump - 1/8 to 1/6 HP	$278	-45%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
15	Large C&I New Construction	Ice Machine - Ice Self Contained	$900	Ice Machine - Ice Self Contained	$439	-51%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
16	Large C&I New Construction	Zero loss condensate drain	$7,275	Zero loss condensate drain	$3,531	-51%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
17	Large C&I New Construction	PEI H2O PUMP - COMM, C	$6,130	PEI H2O PUMP - COMM, C	$2,962	-52%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
18	Large C&I New Construction	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - 3/4	$3,360	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - 3/4	$1,530	-54%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
19	Large C&I New Construction	Ice Machine - Remote/Split	$450	Ice Machine - Remote/Split	$200	-56%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
20	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT>400	$6,401	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT>400	$2,681	-58%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
21	Large C&I New Construction	Freezer Solid Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	$3,804	Freezer Solid Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	$1,543	-59%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
22	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerator Glass Door - >50 ft3	$1,279	Refrigerator Glass Door - >50 ft3	$426	-67%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
23	Large C&I New Construction	Compressed Air	$808,952	Compressed Air	$249,090	-69%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
24	Large C&I New Construction	AirCChiller - IPLV	$9,847	AirCChiller - IPLV	$2,993	-70%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
25	Large C&I New Construction	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - 1/2	$12,285	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - 1/2	$3,505	-71%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
26	Large C&I New Construction	Air Cooled AC - 5.4-11.25 T	$46,458	Air Cooled AC - 5.4-11.25 T	$12,718	-73%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
27	Large C&I New Construction	Packaged Terminal Air Conditioner	$13,224	Packaged Terminal Air Conditioner	$3,373	-74%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
28	Large C&I New Construction	Building Shell	$21,509	Building Shell	$4,911	-77%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
29	Large C&I New Construction	Freezer Solid Door - <15 ft3	$1,337	Freezer Solid Door - <15 ft3	$265	-80%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
30	Large C&I New Construction	Commercial Refrigeration	$139,218	Commercial Refrigeration	$22,353	-84%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
31	Large C&I New Construction	Custom HVAC	$626,705	Custom HVAC	$95,520	-85%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
32	Large C&I New Construction	Other	$23,821	Other	$3,449	-86%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
33	Large C&I New Construction	VRF HP - 11.25T-20T	$143,217	VRF HP - 11.25T-20T	$19,453	-86%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
34	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerator Glass Door - 15 to 29.9 ft3	$3,781	Refrigerator Glass Door - 15 to 29.9 ft3	$502	-87%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
35	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerator Glass Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	$5,373	Refrigerator Glass Door - 30 to 49.9 ft3	$640	-88%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
36	Large C&I New Construction	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - Full	$1,496	Hot Food Holding Cabinet - Full	$69	-95%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
37	Large C&I New Construction	Advanced Building	$187,854	Advanced Building	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
38	Large C&I New Construction	Air Cooled AC - over 63 T	$4,178	Air Cooled AC - over 63 T	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
39	Large C&I New Construction	AirCChiller - Peak	$9,847	AirCChiller - Peak	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
40	Large C&I New Construction	AirCChiller - to150T	$9,847	AirCChiller - to150T	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
41	Large C&I New Construction	AirHP - 11.25-20T	$326	AirHP - 11.25-20T	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
42	Large C&I New Construction	Boiler, Draft Fan	$1,107	Boiler, Draft Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
43	Large C&I New Construction	Boiler, Feedwater Pump	$1,107	Boiler, Feedwater Pump	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
44	Large C&I New Construction	Building Exhaust Fan	$1,198	Building Exhaust Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
45	Large C&I New Construction	Chiller	$182,567	Chiller	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
46	Large C&I New Construction	Chiller, Water Pump	$1,107	Chiller, Water Pump	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
47	Large C&I New Construction	Commercial Electric Fryer - Large	$146	Commercial Electric Fryer - Large	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
48	Large C&I New Construction	Commercial Electric Griddle	$1,103	Commercial Electric Griddle	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
49	Large C&I New Construction	Commercial electric steamer	$2,325	Commercial electric steamer	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
50	Large C&I New Construction	Compressed Air Nozzle	$2,310	Compressed Air Nozzle	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
51	Large C&I New Construction	Conveyor Broiler - >28" wide	$3,255	Conveyor Broiler - >28" wide	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
52	Large C&I New Construction	Cooling Tower Fan	$1,107	Cooling Tower Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
53	Large C&I New Construction	DHW ECM Pump - <= 1/8 HP	$382	DHW ECM Pump - <= 1/8 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
54	Large C&I New Construction	DHW ECM Pump - <=1/20 HP	$508	DHW ECM Pump - <=1/20 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
55	Large C&I New Construction	DHW ECM Pump - 3/4 to 3 HP	$508	DHW ECM Pump - 3/4 to 3 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
56	Large C&I New Construction	Dishwasher - High Temperature Multi Tank Conveyor	$140	Dishwasher - High Temperature Multi Tank Con	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
57	Large C&I New Construction	Dishwasher - Low Temperature Single Tank Conveyor	$602	Dishwasher - Low Temperature Single Tank Cor	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
58	Large C&I New Construction	Dishwasher - Low Temperature Under Counter	$148	Dishwasher - Low Temperature Under Counter	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
59	Large C&I New Construction	Dual enthalpy economizer controls	$275	Dual enthalpy economizer controls	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
60	Large C&I New Construction	ECM Pump - <= 1/8 HP	$8,615	ECM Pump - <= 1/8 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
61	Large C&I New Construction	ECM Pump - <=1/20 HP	$2,872	ECM Pump - <=1/20 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
62	Large C&I New Construction	Electric HW Spray Valve	$11,692	Electric HW Spray Valve	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
63	Large C&I New Construction	EMS	$54,532	EMS	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
64	Large C&I New Construction	Food Service	$1,783	Food Service	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
65	Large C&I New Construction	Freezer Glass Door - <15 ft3	$134	Freezer Glass Door - <15 ft3	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
66	Large C&I New Construction	Freezer Glass Door - >50 ft3	$178	Freezer Glass Door - >50 ft3	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
67	Large C&I New Construction	Freezer Solid Door - >50 ft3	$178	Freezer Solid Door - >50 ft3	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
68	Large C&I New Construction	Hand Wrapper	$220	Hand Wrapper	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
69	Large C&I New Construction	Heating Hot Water Pump	$5,419	Heating Hot Water Pump	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
70	Large C&I New Construction	High Efficiency Condensing Units - Floating Head Pressure Cont	$20,427	High Efficiency Condensing Units - Floating Hea	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
71	Large C&I New Construction	HVAC Fan - Return	$5,419	HVAC Fan - Return	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
72	Large C&I New Construction	HVAC Fan - Supply	$5,419	HVAC Fan - Supply	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
73	Large C&I New Construction	Ice Machine - Cont. Remote	$450	Ice Machine - Cont. Remote	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals

74	Large C&I New Construction	Lighting Controls - Integrated	$28,256	Lighting Controls - Integrated	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
75	Large C&I New Construction	Lighting Controls - Exterior	$28,256	Lighting Controls - Exterior	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
76	Large C&I New Construction	Lighting Controls - Street Light Exterior	$6,754	Lighting Controls - Street Light Exterior	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
77	Large C&I New Construction	Lighting Systems, Custom	$6,802	Lighting Systems, Custom	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
78	Large C&I New Construction	Lighting Controls, Custom	$15,716	Lighting Controls, Custom	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
79	Large C&I New Construction	LOADCOMP-25HP	$63,000	LOADCOMP-25HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
80	Large C&I New Construction	LOADCOMP-75HP	$63,000	LOADCOMP-75HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
81	Large C&I New Construction	Low pressure drop filter	$2,310	Low pressure drop filter	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
82	Large C&I New Construction	Make Up Air Fan	$699	Make Up Air Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
83	Large C&I New Construction	MFHR - Cooling	$2,938	MFHR - Cooling	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
84	Large C&I New Construction	MFHR - DHW	$2,938	MFHR - DHW	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
85	Large C&I New Construction	MFHR - Heating	$2,938	MFHR - Heating	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
86	Large C&I New Construction	MFHR - Lighting	$2,938	MFHR - Lighting	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
87	Large C&I New Construction	Motor	$15,349	Motor	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
88	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-1200F	$648	ODP-1200F	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
89	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-1200N	$648	ODP-1200N	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
90	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-1200S	$648	ODP-1200S	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
91	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-1800F	$648	ODP-1800F	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
92	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-1800N	$648	ODP-1800N	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
93	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-1800S	$648	ODP-1800S	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
94	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-3600F	$648	ODP-3600F	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
95	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-3600N	$648	ODP-3600N	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
96	Large C&I New Construction	ODP-3600S	$648	ODP-3600S	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
97	Large C&I New Construction	Performance Lighting - Tier 1 Exterior	$503	Performance Lighting - Tier 1 Exterior	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
98	Large C&I New Construction	Performance Lighting Tier 2 & 3 Exterior	$503	Performance Lighting Tier 2 & 3 Exterior	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
99	Large C&I New Construction	Prescriptive Lighting - EXT-24/7	$13,684	Prescriptive Lighting - EXT-24/7	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
100	Large C&I New Construction	Prescriptive Lighting - EXT-DUSKDAWN	$36,645	Prescriptive Lighting - EXT-DUSKDAWN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
101	Large C&I New Construction	Process Cooling	$102,458	Process Cooling	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
102	Large C&I New Construction	Process Exhaust Fan	$1,107	Process Exhaust Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
103	Large C&I New Construction	Process, Cool Pump	$1,107	Process, Cool Pump	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
104	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT<100	$6,401	Refrigerated Air Dryer - CAT<100	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
105	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerated Chef Base - 74" to 89"	$544	Refrigerated Chef Base - 74" to 89"	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
106	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerator Glass Door - <15 ft3	$1,918	Refrigerator Glass Door - <15 ft3	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
107	Large C&I New Construction	Refrigerator Solid Door - >50 ft3	$1,066	Refrigerator Solid Door - >50 ft3	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
108	Large C&I New Construction	Room Air Cleaner - K-12	$2,896	Room Air Cleaner - K-12	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
109	Large C&I New Construction	Room Air Cleaner - Office	$2,896	Room Air Cleaner - Office	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
110	Large C&I New Construction	Room Air Cleaner - Retail	$2,896	Room Air Cleaner - Retail	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
111	Large C&I New Construction	Sensors	$2,847	Sensors	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
112	Large C&I New Construction	Split system AC to 5.4 tons	$15,209	Split system AC to 5.4 tons	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
113	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-1200F	$648	TEFC-1200F	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
114	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-1200N	$648	TEFC-1200N	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
115	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-1200S	$648	TEFC-1200S	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
116	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-1800F	$648	TEFC-1800F	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
117	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-1800N	$648	TEFC-1800N	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
118	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-1800S	$648	TEFC-1800S	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
119	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-3600F	$648	TEFC-3600F	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
120	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-3600N	$648	TEFC-3600N	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
121	Large C&I New Construction	TEFC-3600S	$648	TEFC-3600S	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
122	Large C&I New Construction	Transformers	$1,515	Transformers	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
123	Large C&I New Construction	VARICOMP, 75HP	$28,575	VARICOMP, 75HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
124	Large C&I New Construction	VFD Secondary	$699	VFD Secondary	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
125	Large C&I New Construction	VRF HP - over 20T	$4,914	VRF HP - over 20T	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
126	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - over300T_IPLV_CEN	$605	WCChill - over300T_IPLV_CEN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
127	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - over300T_IPLV_SCR	$605	WCChill - over300T_IPLV_SCR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
128	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - over300T_PkkW_CEN	$605	WCChill - over300T_PkkW_CEN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
129	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - over300T_PkkW_SCR	$605	WCChill - over300T_PkkW_SCR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
130	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - to150T_IPLV_CEN	$605	WCChill - to150T_IPLV_CEN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
131	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - to150T_IPLV_SCR	$605	WCChill - to150T_IPLV_SCR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
132	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - to150T_PkkW_CEN	$605	WCChill - to150T_PkkW_CEN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
133	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - to150T_PkkW_SCR	$605	WCChill - to150T_PkkW_SCR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
134	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 150-300T_IPLV	$605	WCChill - 150-300T_IPLV	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
135	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 150-300T_IPLV_CEN	$605	WCChill - 150-300T_IPLV_CEN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
136	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 150-300T_IPLV_SCR	$605	WCChill - 150-300T_IPLV_SCR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
137	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 150-300T_PkKW	$605	WCChill - 150-300T_PkKW	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
138	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 150-300T_PkKW_CEN	$605	WCChill - 150-300T_PkKW_CEN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
139	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 150-300T_PkKW_SCR	$605	WCChill - 150-300T_PkKW_SCR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
140	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 300-1000T_IPLV	$605	WCChill - 300-1000T_IPLV	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
141	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 300-1000T_PkKW	$605	WCChill - 300-1000T_PkKW	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
142	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 30-70T	$605	WCChill - 30-70T	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
143	Large C&I New Construction	WCChill - 70-150T	$605	WCChill - 70-150T	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
144	Large C&I New Construction	Induction Cooktop	$690	Induction Cooktop	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
145	Large C&I New Construction	Hot Food Holding Bin	$5,813	Hot Food Holding Bin	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
146	Large C&I New Construction	Steam Table	$1,065	Steam Table	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
147	Large C&I New Construction	Soup Wells	$593	Soup Wells	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
148	Large C&I New Construction	Radiant Conveyor Toaster 120V	$2,925	Radiant Conveyor Toaster 120V	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
149	Large C&I New Construction	Radiant Conveyor Toaster 208V	$2,100	Radiant Conveyor Toaster 208V	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
150	Large C&I New Construction	Demand Control Kitchen Ventilation	$19,875	Demand Control Kitchen Ventilation	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
151	Large C&I New Construction	FEI Rated Fans, Variable Speed	$27,563	FEI Rated Fans, Variable Speed	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
152	Large C&I New Construction	FEI Rated Fans, Constant Speed	$2,475	FEI Rated Fans, Constant Speed	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
153	Large C&I New Construction	High Volume Low Speed (HVLS) Fan	$17,250	High Volume Low Speed (HVLS) Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
154	Large C&I New Construction	High Efficiency Evaporating Units	$63,000	High Efficiency Evaporating Units	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
155	Large C&I Retrofit	UPSTR Lighting - LED Controls	$758,338	UPSTR Lighting - LED Controls	$557,779	-26%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals

156	Large C&I Retrofit	UPSTR Lighting - LED High/Low Bay	$1,543,533	UPSTR Lighting - LED High/Low Bay	$1,002,796	-35%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
157	Large C&I Retrofit	UPSTR Lighting - LED Outdoor Control	$196,957	UPSTR Lighting - LED Outdoor Control	$122,644	-38%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
158	Large C&I Retrofit	Custom HVAC	$157,717	Custom HVAC	$87,881	-44%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
159	Large C&I Retrofit	Heating Hot Water Pump	$76,798	Heating Hot Water Pump	$38,587	-50%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
160	Large C&I Retrofit	UPSTR Lighting - High/Low Bay Controls	$1,801,052	UPSTR Lighting - High/Low Bay Controls	$896,887	-50%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
161	Large C&I Retrofit	Process Cooling	$40,856	Process Cooling	$13,604	-67%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
162	Large C&I Retrofit	Custom process	$331,528	Custom process	$91,140	-73%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
163	Large C&I Retrofit	VSD-HVAC	$17,727	VSD-HVAC	$4,374	-75%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
164	Large C&I Retrofit	UPSTR Lighting - LED Stairwell	$13,903	UPSTR Lighting - LED Stairwell	$3,348	-76%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
165	Large C&I Retrofit	O & M	$161,752	O & M	$35,160	-78%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
166	Large C&I Retrofit	Lighting Systems, Custom	$662,802	Lighting Systems, Custom	$142,818	-78%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
167	Large C&I Retrofit	LEDS	$826,583	LEDS	$122,034	-85%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
168	Large C&I Retrofit	Cooling Tower Fan	$57,599	Cooling Tower Fan	$8,153	-86%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
169	Large C&I Retrofit	Make Up Air Fan	$39,932	Make Up Air Fan	$4,389	-89%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
170	Large C&I Retrofit	Chiller, Water Pump	$57,599	Chiller, Water Pump	$4,850	-92%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
171	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-BLDG EXHST FAN	$30,877	MTVFD-BLDG EXHST FAN	$2,102	-93%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
172	Large C&I Retrofit	Boiler, Feedwater Pump	$57,599	Boiler, Feedwater Pump	$3,443	-94%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
173	Large C&I Retrofit	Prescriptive Lighting - LED Replacement	$1,038,705	Prescriptive Lighting - LED Replacement	$4,306	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
174	Large C&I Retrofit	Prescriptive Lighting - LED - Downstream	$1,783,672	Prescriptive Lighting - LED - Downstream	$2,722	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
175	Large C&I Retrofit	Boiler, Draft Fan	$57,599	Boiler, Draft Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
176	Large C&I Retrofit	Building Shell	$25,622	Building Shell	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
177	Large C&I Retrofit	EMS 5k-40ksqft	$363,404	EMS 5k-40ksqft	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
178	Large C&I Retrofit	EMS 40k-80ksqft	$417,621	EMS 40k-80ksqft	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
179	Large C&I Retrofit	EMS 80k-200ksqft	$457,185	EMS 80k-200ksqft	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
180	Large C&I Retrofit	Food Service	$519	Food Service	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
181	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-BOIL DRAFT FAN	$30,877	MTVFD-BOIL DRAFT FAN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
182	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-BOIL FWTR PUMP	$30,877	MTVFD-BOIL FWTR PUMP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
183	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-CHIL WATER PMP	$30,877	MTVFD-CHIL WATER PMP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
184	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-CT FAN	$30,877	MTVFD-CT FAN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
185	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-HVAC RET FAN	$30,791	MTVFD-HVAC RET FAN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
186	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-MK UP AIR FAN	$30,877	MTVFD-MK UP AIR FAN	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
187	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-PROC COOL PUMP	$30,877	MTVFD-PROC COOL PUMP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
188	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-WATER/WST PUMP	$30,877	MTVFD-WATER/WST PUMP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
189	Large C&I Retrofit	MTVFD-WSHP PUMP	$30,877	MTVFD-WSHP PUMP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
190	Large C&I Retrofit	Motor VFD Secondary	$68,857	Motor VFD Secondary	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
191	Large C&I Retrofit	Non-refrigerated snack vending machine	$33,440	Non-refrigerated snack vending machine	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
192	Large C&I Retrofit	Process, Cool Pump	$57,599	Process, Cool Pump	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
193	Large C&I Retrofit	Process, Exhaust Fan	$57,599	Process, Exhaust Fan	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
194	Large C&I Retrofit	Refrigerated beverage vending machine	$38,455	Refrigerated beverage vending machine	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
195	Large C&I Retrofit	Transformers	$72,574	Transformers	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
196	Large C&I Retrofit	VARICOMP - 25 HP	$14,678	VARICOMP - 25 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
197	Large C&I Retrofit	VARICOMP - 75 HP	$14,404	VARICOMP - 75 HP	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
198	Large C&I Retrofit	VFD Secondary	$13,913	VFD Secondary	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
199	Large C&I Retrofit	Water/Waste Pump	$57,599	Water/Waste Pump	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
200	Small Business Direct Install	CUSTOM LIGHTING	$524,636	CUSTOM LIGHTING	$351,896	-33%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
201	Small Business Direct Install	LED - Interior HW	$2,455,507	LED - Interior HW	$1,420,318	-42%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
202	Small Business Direct Install	Custom Motors/Drives, HVAC	$1,140,480	Custom Motors/Drives, HVAC	$642,233	-44%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
203	Small Business Direct Install	PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTATS	$39,760	PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTATS	$20,665	-48%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
204	Small Business Direct Install	HVAC, Custom	$1,279,080	HVAC, Custom	$370,260	-71%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
205	Small Business Direct Install	OCCUPANCY SENSORS	$148,577	OCCUPANCY SENSORS	$16,970	-89%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
206	Small Business Direct Install	Freezer Recycling	$15,448	Freezer Recycling	$1,520	-90%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
207	Small Business Direct Install	LED - Interior SI	$211,920	LED - Interior SI	$9,393	-96%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
208	Small Business Direct Install	Custom Motors/Drives, Non-HVAC	$253,440	Custom Motors/Drives, Non-HVAC	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
209	Small Business Direct Install	Hot Water, Custom	$304,128	Hot Water, Custom	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
210	Small Business Direct Install	VENDING MACHINES	$1,546	VENDING MACHINES	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
211	Small Business Direct Install	Water Heating	$2,463	Water Heating	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
212	Residential HVAC	Central Heat Pump	$714,000	-	-	-	Switched to a per-ton planning approach. Measure replaced by "Central Heat Pump (per ton)"
213	EnergyWise Single Family	Electric Resistance to MSHP	$88,000	-	-	-	Switched to a per-ton planning approach. Measure replaced by "Electric Resistance to MSHP (per ton)"
214	Residential HVAC	Electric Resistance to MSHP	$1,917,500	-	-	-	Switched to a per-ton planning approach. Measure replaced by "Electric Resistance to MSHP (per ton)"
215	Residential HVAC	MiniSplit HP	$778,320	-	-	-	Switched to a per-ton planning approach. Measure replaced by "MiniSplit HP (per ton)"
216	Income Eligible Single Family	MSHP - Electric Resistance	$3,040,000	-	-	-	Switched to a per-ton planning approach. Measure replaced by "MSHP - Electric Resistance (per ton)"
217	EnergyWise Single Family	Weatherization, Oil	$3,969,700	Weatherization, Oil	$795,000	-80%	Planned weatherization quantities reallocated across new delayed HP measures
218	EnergyWise Single Family	Weatherization, Others	$460,000	Weatherization, Others	$92,000	-80%	Planned weatherization quantities reallocated across new delayed HP measures
219	Income Eligible Single Family	Weatherization, Oil	$1,303,500	Weatherization, Oil	$313,500	-76%	Planned weatherization quantities reallocated across new delayed HP measures
220	Income Eligible Single Family	Weatherization, Other	$115,500	Weatherization, Other	$11,000	-90%	Planned weatherization quantities reallocated across new delayed HP measures
221	EnergyWise Multifamily	TSV Showerhead - Elec	$1,200	TSV Showerhead - Elec	$900	-25%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
222	EnergyWise Multifamily	Showerhead - Elec	$5,000	Showerhead - Elec	$2,250	-55%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
223	EnergyWise Multifamily	Pipe Wrap DHW - Elec	$750	Pipe Wrap DHW - Elec	$270	-64%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
224	EnergyWise Multifamily	Smart Strips	$22,080	Smart Strips	$5,175	-77%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
225	EnergyWise Multifamily	Heat Pumps	$326,400	Heat Pumps	$66,960	-79%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
226	EnergyWise Multifamily	Aerator - Elec	$1,500	Aerator - Elec	$225	-85%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
227	EnergyWise Multifamily	Programmable Thermostat - Elec w/ AC	$62,500	Programmable Thermostat - Elec w/ AC	$5,625	-91%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
228	EnergyWise Multifamily	Common Int EISA Exempt	$4,160	Common Int EISA Exempt	$234	-94%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
229	EnergyWise Multifamily	Air Sealing - Elec	$27,300	Air Sealing - Elec	$945	-97%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
230	EnergyWise Single Family	Programmable Thermostat - Elec	$84,600	Programmable Thermostat - Elec	$63,000	-26%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
231	EnergyWise Single Family	Programmable Thermostat, Oil	$278,000	Programmable Thermostat, Oil	$181,000	-35%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
232	EnergyWise Single Family	Participant	$1,901,250	Participant	$1,236,000	-35%	Streamlined audit costs
233	EnergyWise Single Family	Pipe Insulation, Others	$4,620	Pipe Insulation, Others	$2,170	-53%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
234	EnergyWise Single Family	WiFi Thermostat - AC Only	$3,000	WiFi Thermostat - AC Only	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
235	EnergyWise Single Family	WiFi Thermostat - Oil	$13,200	WiFi Thermostat - Oil	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
236	EnergyWise Single Family	WiFi Thermostat - Others	$4,400	WiFi Thermostat - Others	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
237	Income Eligible Multifamily	Heat Pumps	$1,430,670	Heat Pumps	$697,500	-51%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals

238	Income Eligible Single Family	Basic Educational Measures	$370,800	Basic Educational Measures	$228,000	-39%	Reduced per-unit incentive to better reflect actual costs
239	Income Eligible Single Family	Wi-Fi Thermostat - Other	$1,650	Wi-Fi Thermostat - Other	$550	-67%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
240	Income Eligible Single Family	Wi-Fi Thermostat - AC Only	$7,150	Wi-Fi Thermostat - AC Only	$550	-92%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
241	Income Eligible Single Family	Wi-Fi Thermostat - Oil	$8,525	Wi-Fi Thermostat - Oil	$550	-94%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
242	Residential Consumer Products	Pool pump (variable)	$187,500	Pool pump (variable)	$140,000	-25%	Updated per-unit incentive
243	Residential Consumer Products	Low E Storm Windows, electric heat	$750	Low E Storm Windows, electric heat	$500	-33%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
244	Residential Consumer Products	Refrigerator Recycling	$218,500	Refrigerator Recycling	$108,625	-50%	Reduced per-unit incentive and also reduced planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
245	Residential Consumer Products	Dryer Most Efficient	$3,930	Dryer Most Efficient	$1,650	-58%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
246	Residential Consumer Products	Advanced Power Strips - Tier 2	$38,500	Advanced Power Strips - Tier 2	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
247	Residential Consumer Products	Room AC Most Efficient	$2,125	Room AC Most Efficient	$0	-100%	Discontinuing this measure due to retailer sales
248	Residential Consumer Products	Tricklestar Keyboard	$625	Tricklestar Keyboard	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
249	Residential HVAC	HPWH, Electric - >55 gallon, UEF 2.70	$38,100	HPWH, Electric - >55 gallon, UEF 2.70	$26,850	-30%	Reallocated planned quantities across new midstream HPWH offerings
250	Residential HVAC	WiFi programmable thermostat with cooling (oil)	$123,750	WiFi programmable thermostat with cooling (oil)	$54,375	-56%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals

Table 2
Gas Measures

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
		2025 Plan		2026 Plan			
	Program	Measure	Total Incentives	Measure	Total Incentives	% Incentive Change	Reason for Change
1	Small Business Direct Install	DHW	$9,000	DHW	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
2	Small Business Direct Install	Duct Insulation	$67,500	Duct Insulation	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
3	Small Business Direct Install	HVAC - Equipment	$18,075	HVAC - Equipment	$996	-94%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
4	Small Business Direct Install	Insulation Pipe H2O - Diameter 2in	$4,500	Insulation Pipe H2O - Diameter 2in	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
5	Small Business Direct Install	Insulation Pipe Steam - Diameter 1.5in	$2,250	Insulation Pipe Steam - Diameter 1.5in	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
6	Small Business Direct Install	Insulation Pipe Steam - Diameter 2in	$2,250	Insulation Pipe Steam - Diameter 2in	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
7	Small Business Direct Install	Low-flow showerhead	$14,775	Low-flow showerhead	$7,605	-49%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
8	Small Business Direct Install	Other, Custom	$180,000	Other, Custom	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
9	Small Business Direct Install	Pipe/Tank/Duct/HVAC Insulation	$2,250	Pipe/Tank/Duct/HVAC Insulation	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
10	Small Business Direct Install	Pre-rinse spray valve	$14,775	Pre-rinse spray valve	$4,500	-70%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
11	Small Business Direct Install	Programmable thermostat	$33,000	Programmable thermostat	$384	-99%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
12	Small Business Direct Install	WiFi Thermostat - cooling and htg	$525	WiFi Thermostat - cooling and htg	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
13	Small Business Direct Install	WiFi Tstat-heat only	$525	WiFi Tstat-heat only	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
14	Residential HVAC	Combo Condensing Boiler/Water Heater - 95% AFUE	$1,180,850	Combo Condensing Boiler/Water Heater - 95% AFUE	$782,800	-34%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
15	Residential HVAC	ENERGY STAR STORAGE WATER HEATER .64 UEF	$2,170	ENERGY STAR STORAGE WATER HEATER .64 UE	$1,470	-32%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
16	Residential HVAC	Furnace w/ ECM - 97% AFUE	$214,725	Furnace w/ ECM - 97% AFUE	$118,125	-45%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
17	Residential HVAC	Low Flow Showerhead	$875	Low Flow Showerhead	$245	-72%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
18	Residential HVAC	Programmable Thermostat	$6,675	Programmable Thermostat	$3,150	-53%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
19	Residential HVAC	Thermostatic Shut-Off Valve	$418	Thermostatic Shut-Off Valve	$165	-61%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
20	Large C&I Retrofit	Custom Other	$166,100	Custom Other	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
21	Large C&I Retrofit	Heat Recovery - All	$51,127	Heat Recovery - All	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
22	Large C&I Retrofit	Heat Recovery - Seasonal	$51,127	Heat Recovery - Seasonal	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
23	Large C&I Retrofit	Heat Recovery - Year Round	$51,127	Heat Recovery - Year Round	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
24	Large C&I Retrofit	HVAC - Controls and EMS	$174,210	HVAC - Controls and EMS	$98,182	-44%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
25	Large C&I Retrofit	HVAC - Equipment	$326,100	HVAC - Equipment	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
26	Large C&I Retrofit	Operation & Maintenance	$177,112	Operation & Maintenance	$31,976	-82%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
27	Large C&I Retrofit	Other Gas - All	$8,992	Other Gas - All	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
28	Large C&I Retrofit	Programmable thermostat	$1,660	Programmable thermostat	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
29	Large C&I Retrofit	Steam Trap HVAC - High Pressure	$31,944	Steam Trap HVAC - High Pressure	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
30	Large C&I Retrofit	Steam Trap HVAC - Low Pressure	$31,944	Steam Trap HVAC - Low Pressure	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
31	Large C&I Retrofit	Steam Trap, Custom - Low Pressure	$223,416	Steam Trap, Custom - Low Pressure	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
32	Large C&I Retrofit	Ventilation Reduction	$78,408	Ventilation Reduction	$39,107	-50%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
33	Large C&I Retrofit	Verified savings	$88,572	Verified savings	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
34	Large C&I Retrofit	VSDs - Non-HVAC	$215,622	VSDs - Non-HVAC	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
35	Large C&I Retrofit	WiFi Thermostat - Heat Only, Custom	$9,108	WiFi Thermostat - Heat Only, Custom	$2,118	-77%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
36	Large C&I Retrofit	WiFi Thermostat Gas - Cooling and Heating	$9,108	WiFi Thermostat Gas - Cooling and Heating	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
37	Large C&I Retrofit	WiFi Thermostat Gas - Heating	$9,108	WiFi Thermostat Gas - Heating	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
38	Large C&I New Construction	Boiler - 96% AFUE	$750	Boiler - 96% AFUE	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
39	Large C&I New Construction	BOILER RESET 1 STAGE	$2,250	BOILER RESET 1 STAGE	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
40	Large C&I New Construction	Combo Condensing Boiler/ Water Heater - 95% AFUE	$31,240	Combo Condensing Boiler/ Water Heater - 95% AFUE	$13,420	-57%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
41	Large C&I New Construction	Comprehensive Design	$13,080	Comprehensive Design	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
42	Large C&I New Construction	Condensing Water Heater, 90%MIN 75-800	$24,455	Condensing Water Heater, 90%MIN 75-800	$17,150	-30%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
43	Large C&I New Construction	ERV - Fixed Plate UPSTR	$27,034	ERV - Fixed Plate UPSTR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
44	Large C&I New Construction	ERV - Rotary Wheel UPSTR	$33,100	ERV - Rotary Wheel UPSTR	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
45	Large C&I New Construction	Fryer, Upstream	$85,789	Fryer, Upstream	$6,623	-92%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
46	Large C&I New Construction	Gas Oven Upstream - Convection Oven	$51,699	Gas Oven Upstream - Convection Oven	$31,888	-38%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
47	Large C&I New Construction	Griddle, Upstream	$1,103	Griddle, Upstream	$435	-61%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
48	Large C&I New Construction	Heat Recovery - All	$44,512	Heat Recovery - All	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
49	Large C&I New Construction	Heat Recovery - Seasonal	$44,512	Heat Recovery - Seasonal	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
50	Large C&I New Construction	Heat Recovery - Year Round	$44,512	Heat Recovery - Year Round	$102	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
51	Large C&I New Construction	INFRARED HEATER - LOW INT	$40,858	INFRARED HEATER - LOW INT	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
52	Large C&I New Construction	Low Flow Cooking Spray Nozzle, Upstream	$4,126	Low Flow Cooking Spray Nozzle, Upstream	$750	-82%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
53	Large C&I New Construction	Other Gas - All	$1,872	Other Gas - All	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
54	Large C&I New Construction	Other Gas - Seasonal	$25,552	Other Gas - Seasonal	$10,669	-58%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
55	Large C&I New Construction	Other Gas - Year Round	$25,552	Other Gas - Year Round	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
56	Large C&I New Construction	Steam boiler	$19,825	Steam boiler	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals

57	Large C&I New Construction	Steamer, Upstream	$792	Steamer, Upstream	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
58	Large C&I New Construction	Water Heater - On-Demand 90	$11,514	Water Heater - On-Demand 90	$7,653	-34%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
59	Large C&I New Construction	Water Heating Boiler - 94% TE	$115,310	Water Heating Boiler - 94% TE	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
60	Large C&I New Construction	Condensing Boiler - <= 300 mbh	$12,450	-	-	-	Removed from EE plan due to IECC 2024 code changes
61	Large C&I New Construction	Condensing Boiler - 1701+ mbh	$9,930	-	-	-	Removed from EE plan due to IECC 2024 code changes
62	Large C&I New Construction	Condensing Boiler - 300-499 mbh	$1,680	-	-	-	Removed from EE plan due to IECC 2024 code changes
63	Large C&I New Construction	Condensing Boiler - 500-999 mbh	$21,600	-	-	-	Removed from EE plan due to IECC 2024 code changes
64	Large C&I New Construction	Condensing Boiler - 1000-1700 mbh	$12,450	-	-	-	Removed from EE plan due to IECC 2024 code changes
65	Income Eligible Single Family	Wi-Fi Thermostat, Gas	$10,920	Wi-Fi Thermostat, Gas	$1,365	-88%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
66	Income Eligible Multifamily	Programmable thermostat	$38,750	Programmable thermostat	$24,750	-36%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
67	EnergyWise Single Family	Participants (Unique Account Numbers)	$2,214,375	Participants (Unique Account Numbers)	$1,417,200	-36%	Streamlined audit costs
68	EnergyWise Single Family	WiFi thermostat	$15,800	WiFi thermostat	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
69	EnergyWise Multifamily	Pipe Wrap (Water Heating)	$600	Pipe Wrap (Water Heating)	$405	-33%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
70	EnergyWise Multifamily	Programmable thermostat	$10,000	Programmable thermostat	$2,250	-78%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
71	C&I Multifamily	Faucet aerator	$30	Faucet aerator	$22	-27%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
72	C&I Multifamily	Heating, Custom	$473,026	Heating, Custom	$338,843	-28%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
73	C&I Multifamily	Low Flow Showerhead	$2,550	Low Flow Showerhead	$390	-85%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
74	C&I Multifamily	Pipe Wrap (Water Heating)	$360	Pipe Wrap (Water Heating)	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals
75	C&I Multifamily	Programmable thermostat	$2,000	Programmable thermostat	$0	-100%	Planned quantities adjusted to align with 2024 actuals

PUC 2-4
Residential Programs

Request:

EnergyWise Single Family

Please explain why heat pump water heaters were added to the 2026 EnergyWise Single Family program and how the Company determined cost-effectiveness for this measure.

Response:

Heat pump water heaters were not added to the 2026 EnergyWise Single Family program and the Company's 2026 Annual Plan text stating otherwise was an error. The Company explored offering a relatively small number of heat pump water heaters through the 2026 EnergyWise Single Family program but ultimately did not proceed with this offering.

The Company will file a correction to the 2026 Annual Plan ahead of the evidentiary hearing in this docket that will include revising or striking language that indicates heat pump water heaters are being offered in the 2026 EnergyWise Single Family program.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Brendan Dagher

PUC 2-5
Residential Programs

Request:

EnergyWise Single Family

Please explain why the incentive per quantity for the "Participant" measure decreased from $375 in the 2025 Plan to $240 in the 2026 Plan (Bates No. 187).

Response:

The "Participant" measure represents home energy assessments ("audits") in the EnergyWise Single Family program. In 2025, the Company reviewed and streamlined audit costs. As a result of this effort, the Company set the new average cost per audit at $240 and reflected this in the 2026 Annual Plan.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Brendan Dagher

PUC 2-6
Residential Programs

Request:

Income Eligible Single Family

Please explain why the "MSHP – Electric Resistance" measure now says "per ton" in the 2026 Plan measure table (Bates No. 196). Is this change purely nomenclatural, or does it reflect a substantive change to the measure's definition, calculation, or incentive structure? If it is substantive, please describe in detail the nature of the change, including any revisions to baseline assumptions, efficiency levels, or savings estimation methodology.

Response:

The "MSHP - Electric Resistance" measure was updated to a per ton savings and incentive structure. Rhode Island Energy adopted the savings assumptions based on a review of the Massachusetts and Connecticut Heat Pump Study as outlined in Attachment 3, Section 5.2, Bates page 284, of the 2026 Annual Plan. The deemed savings values were updated from being based on an engineering calculation to the results from the metered data analysis from the Massachusetts and Connecticut Heat Pump Study.

The Massachusetts and Connecticut Heat Pump Study presented deemed savings for heat pump measures by fuel type on a per ton basis. Rhode Island Energy adopted the savings on a per ton basis to enhance the accuracy of reporting heat pump savings, recognizing the variability in heat pump sizing across residential installations.

Regarding the incentive updates, Rhode Island Energy analyzed its 2024 cost data for electric resistance to MSHP projects to establish an average per ton total resource cost and corresponding incentive.

PUC 2-7
Residential Programs

Request:

Income Eligible Single Family

Please explain why the incentive per quantity for the "MSHP – Electric Resistance" measure decreased from $16,000 in the 2025 Plan to $7,000 in the 2026 Plan.

Response:

The incentive per quantity for the "MSHP - Electric Resistance" measure decreased from $16,000 in the 2025 Annual Plan to $7,000 in the 2026 Annual Plan because, as explained in the Company's response to PUC 2-6, this measure was updated to a per ton savings and incentive structure. In the 2025 Annual Plan, the incentive per quantity was set per system installed and in the 2026 Annual Plan it is set per ton installed.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Brendan Dagher

PUC 2-8
Residential Programs

Request:

Home Energy Reports

Page 6 of the 2026 Plan (Bates No. 81) states: "[t]he shift to an all-electronic HER program will require roughly 32% of the prior budget and yield approximately 70% of the savings." Please provide the workpapers and source materials supporting this statement, including all data, calculations, and assumptions.

Response:

Home Energy Reports ("HERs") are based on estimated savings from participants as compared to a control population. Each year during the planning cycle the Company works with the Lead Vendor of HERs to achieve an estimated savings and program costs for delivering the savings. Costs are for software as a service license and other costs associated with providing HERs. 2025 and 2026 planned savings and budgets are provided below. The vendor's estimate on savings is based on historical performance, customer behavior over time, and natural attrition from the program. Since paper is a key component to driving high savings, the program may see reduced savings levels in the future with a digital only design.

2025 planned savings electric	22,063 Net Lifetime MWh
2025 planned budget electric	$2,307,749
2025 planned savings gas	77,320 Net Lifetime MMBTU
2025 planned budget gas	$389,340
2026 planned savings electric	18,048 Net Lifetime MWh
2026 planned budget electric	$633,258
2026 planned savings gas	49,542 Net Lifetime MMBTU
2026 planned budget gas	$236,661

There were several factors driving the budget and savings decrease. The primary driver was the Company seeking program cost reductions through the following:

PUC 2-8, Page 2
Residential Programs

Electric Program -

- Reduction of the number households in the program, treating digital-only customers (customers for which the Company has an email address).
- Removal of all print reports and USPS postage.
- Removal of the Digital Self-Service Energy Management license which enables the Company to embed widgets and leverage the vendor APIs and gave all residential Company customers access to online energy management tools and insights. The standalone web portal is now only available to program participants.
- Removal of the vendor Analytics Visualization tool, which is the Company's Business Intelligence tool that surfaces the data from the vendor platform and enables program managers to develop energy efficiency use cases.

Gas Program -

- Removal of all print reports and USPS postage.

PUC 2-9
Residential Programs

Request:

Home Energy Reports

Please provide a schedule breaking out the Home Energy Reports budget for 2025 and 2026 by line item.

Response:

See table below for Home Energy Reports budget breakout in thousands of dollars.

	(a) Year	(b) PPA	(c) Marketing	(d) Incentives	(e) STAT	(f) Evaluation	(g) Grand Total
(1)	2026 HER Elec	$19.1	$13.6		$592.8	$7.8	$633.3
(2)	2026 HER Gas	$1.8	$0.0		$234.3	$0.6	$236.7
(3)	2025 HER Elec	$23.9	$14.0		$2,250.7	$19.2	$2,307.8
(4)	2025 HER Gas	$3.7	$0.0		$383.0	$2.7	$389.3

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Brett Feldman

PUC 2-10
Residential Programs

Request:

Home Energy Reports

Please identify any vendor or platform cost changes associated with the digital transition.

Response:

There is no vendor or platform change associated with the digital transition. The digital-only transition reduces costs as outlined in the Company's response to PUC 2-9.

PUC 2-11
Residential Programs

Request:

Home Energy Reports

Please clarify whether the 70% savings estimate includes savings from non-AMI High Usage Alerts, web portal nudges, or other digital touches bundled with the Home Energy Reports program.

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-11 for the most recent impact evaluation for Home Energy Reports ("HER"). The program does not allocate savings by specific tactics such as the non-AMI High Usage Alerts or web portal nudges. Evaluated and attributed savings are based on the difference between energy used by treatment customers as compared to control customers that do not receive the HER messaging. Although the direct savings from additional digital touchpoints, such as the non-AMI high usage alerts and the web portal, are not reported separately, these channels help amplify the overall savings of the HER program by giving customers proactive ways to manage their energy use. The evaluation also removed direct energy efficiency savings received in other residential energy efficiency programs such as HVAC, Consumer Products, and EnergyWise.

cadeo

ILLUME

August 28, 2020

Impact Evaluation

Home Energy Reports Program

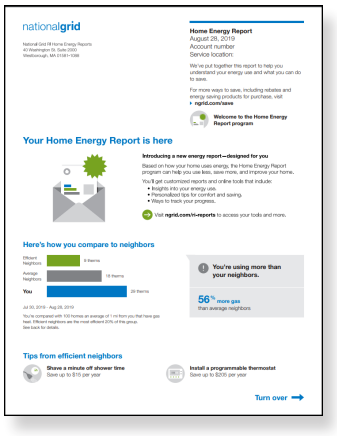
National Grid Rhode Island

Developed For

National Grid
40 Sylvan Road
Waltham, MA 02451

Developed By

Cadeo -ILLUME
107 SE Washington Street, Suite 450
Portland, OR 97214



Executive Summary

The Home Energy Reports (HER) program provides energy education, feedback, and tips to help customers save energy at home. The program uses social norms by comparing customers' energy use to that of similar homes to encourage energy-saving behavior. The program implementer randomly assigns eligible customers to treatment or control groups. Treatment groups receive personalized reports while control groups do not receive materials. The first treatment groups began receiving reports in 2013 with additional groups added in subsequent years. We compare the change in energy use of the treatment groups to control groups to calculate energy savings caused by the program.

Screened group of utility customers (wave)

Randomly split into **two groups**

Treatment Group:
Receives Information

Control Group:
Does Not Receive Information

Treatment Minus Control Equals **Energy Saved**

Why Evaluation?

National Grid uses evaluation to retrospectively assess the performance of its programs and to estimate the savings in future program years. National Grid contracted with the Cadeo-ILLUME team to use monthly billing data to evaluate how much energy the HER program saved from 2017 to 2019 and to recommend planning values National Grid should use until the next evaluation.

	Electric Results	Gas Results
Number of Treatment Customers[1]	270,729	121,419
Average Savings Per Household	106 kWh	7.7 Therms
Savings as Percent of Energy Use	1.4%	0.9%
Total Savings 2017 – 2019[2]	**86,092 MWh**	**2,804,769 Therms**

The HER program continues to produce robust savings for National Grid. Customers who have received reports for longer generally have higher savings. The program also produces a small uplift (1 to 5%) in participation in other National Grid energy efficiency programs.

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[1] Average number of customers, 2017 – 2019 [2] Reported savings remove any savings due to participation in other energy efficiency programs.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

National Grid contracted with the Cadeo-ILLUME team, third-party energy efficiency program evaluators (hereafter, "we" or "the evaluation team"), to evaluate how much electricity and natural gas the Home Energy Reports (HER) program saved in Rhode Island from 2017 to 2019. The evaluation team used monthly customer billing data to estimate electricity and natural gas savings for the program overall and for specific customer sub-groups.

Program Overview

The HER program distributes paper and email reports and alerts[1] to educate customers about their home energy usage and provide tips for saving energy. National Grid contracts with Oracle (hereafter, "program implementer") to implement the HER program. The program is designed as randomized control trials (RCTs), wherein the program implementer screens populations of customers for eligibility and randomly assigns eligible customers to a **treatment** group (receives HERs and other education) or **control** group (does not receive HERs or other education). Assuming random assignment, treatment and control groups should be equivalent on energy use and other characteristics, and the control group should provide an unbiased baseline for measuring the effects of the program on the treatment group.

The program serves customers with electric, natural gas, and dual-fuel service. Customer groups that start receiving reports at the same time are in the same "wave." In 2017 – 2019, the program included both "Existing Customer" waves and "New Mover" waves. Existing Customer waves have at least 9 to 12 months of billing history, while New Mover waves were comprised of customers who started receiving reports shortly after initiating service with National Grid.[2] In 2019, most HER treatment customers (88%) were part of Existing Customer waves.

Over the life of the program, since 2013, it has treated 444,527 unique residential customer account and premise combinations,[3] representing nearly the entire customer base in Rhode Island.[4]

[1] This includes high-bill alerts, and targeted messaging at the highest energy users; discussed in detail in the Program Enhancements section.

[2] New Movers started receiving reports in 2013 and 2014. While they are no longer recent movers during this program cycle, we consider them separately for evaluation purposes due to their shorter pre-treatment billing history and smaller group sizes compared to Existing Customers.

[3] For simplicity throughout the report, we refer to customers rather than customer account premises, but it may be that some customers own multiple homes within the data or moved during the program.

[4] Table 6 from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reports that National Grid had 386,200 customers in 2018. Some customers own multiple homes or have moved over the seven-year period of the program; the random assignment of customers into treatment and control groups ensures that any potential impacts from customers with multiple homes or those that have moved affect the treatment and control groups equally.

Methodology Overview

The evaluation team used monthly billing data to calculate overall net ex post savings as well as net ex post savings by year and wave.[5] We also assessed savings differences between six customer personas that National Grid assigned based on energy use and demographics.[6]

We report unadjusted and adjusted savings estimates. Adjusted savings estimates exclude savings attributable to participation in other energy efficiency programs so that these savings are not double-counted. The ratio of the adjusted net ex post savings to the implementer-reported savings is the realization rate. National Grid uses realization rates for planning and reporting savings in future program years.

Key Evaluation Findings And Recommendations

From 2017 – 2019, the program achieved adjusted net energy savings of 86,092 MWh and 2,804,768 therms over the three-year period with overall realization rates of 98% for electric savings and 84% for gas savings (Figure 1). Among waves with electric service, the overall realization rate of evaluated net ex post savings to implementer-estimated savings is 108% for Existing Customers and 67% for New Movers. Among waves with gas service, overall realization rates are 92% for Existing Customers and 50% for New Movers **(Table 1)**.[7] Several distinctions between Existing Customers and New Movers contributed to the differences in realization rates. For New Movers, the implementer used a simple difference in post-period usage whereas the evaluation team used a modeling approach to calculate savings. Both the implementer and the evaluation team used a modeling approach for Existing Customers. New Movers have smaller treatment and control group sizes and much more limited pre-treatment billing history, which can contribute to bigger differences between different methods.

> **Recommendation:** For planning purposes, we recommend that National Grid use the weighted average 2017 – 2019 electric realization rates of 108% for Existing Customers and 67% for New Movers. For gas we recommend that National Grid use 92% for Existing Customers and 50% for New Movers. We recommend using separate realization rates for these two groups given their structural and performance differences.

[5] For opt-out programs that are a RCT, savings are by definition net savings.

[6] The program implementer did not differentiate program treatment or messaging by persona.

[7] The program implementer estimates energy savings each month from customer billing data and reports monthly savings to National Grid.

Figure 1. Electric and Gas Savings 2017 – 2019

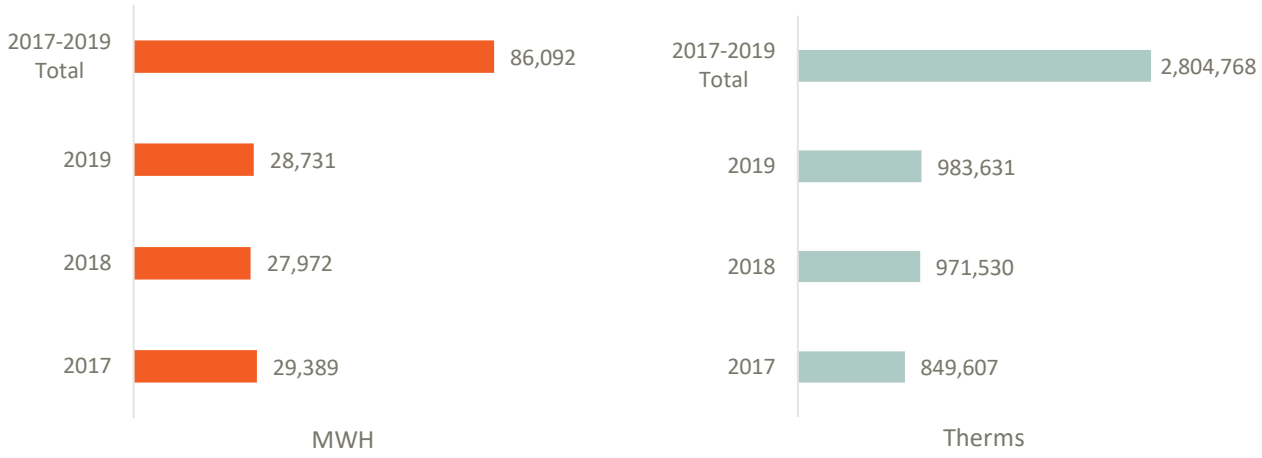


Table 1. Summary Program Results

2017 – 2019 Net Savings	Electric Savings (MWH)		Gas Savings (Therms)	
	Existing Customers	New Movers	Existing Customers	New Movers
Evaluated Ex Post [a]	71,895	14,197	2,493,023	311,745
Implementer-Estimated Ex Post [b]	66,719	21,046	2,700,289	629,629
Realization Rate [c]	**108%**	**67%**	**92%**	**50%**

[a] Evaluated savings that have been adjusted for savings attributable to participation in other energy efficiency programs. These are energy savings attributable to HERs that would not have occurred in the absence of the program.

[b] The program implementer provides monthly savings estimates by wave in a monthly report. National Grid adds up the monthly savings estimates for an annual total.

[c] The ratio of adjusted net ex post savings to implementer-estimated ex post savings.

Savings estimates for New Mover and for some Existing Customer waves and years were not statistically significant. Among Existing Customer waves, savings from older and larger waves were more likely to be statistically significant from 0, while newer waves or those with smaller treatment and control groups were not. As expected, due to the small wave sizes and limited baseline data for New Mover waves, the evaluation team and program implementer's savings estimates for New Mover waves were not statistically significant from 0. However, with an RCT design, the point estimate is still the best unbiased estimate of savings even if it is not statistically significant.

Recommendation: For Existing Customer waves going forward, establish treatment and control group sizes that are large enough to allow for multi-year (five or more years) customer attrition, and also consider updated forecasts or estimates of per-household HER savings.[8] An assessment of prior-

[8] The size of treatment and control groups, the variability of customer consumption, and the magnitude of savings influences statistical significance. For example, waves with lower expected savings (due to, for example, lower baseline usage) or more variable customers may require larger groups for evaluation.

year confidence intervals and statistical significance or a power analysis could inform group size guidelines.

Realization rates fluctuate across waves, years, and evaluation cycles; however, implementer-reported 2017 – 2019 savings generally fall within the evaluation team's unadjusted savings confidence intervals.[9] A combination of factors can cause differences in savings estimates. For example, the program implementer calculated results on a monthly basis while the evaluation team estimated annual models. Tracking program progress monthly has many benefits with the trade-off that final annual evaluated net ex post savings may differ from the summed up monthly results. Additionally, existing wave group sizes shrink through natural attrition, resulting in smaller treatment and control group sizes each program year. As the number of customers in a wave is reduced, so is the statistical power of the model, resulting in larger confidence intervals and potentially fluctuating realization rates. While fluctuating realization rates can make planning more challenging, across all waves and years, implementer-reported savings are generally within the 90% confidence interval of the evaluation unadjusted net ex post savings.

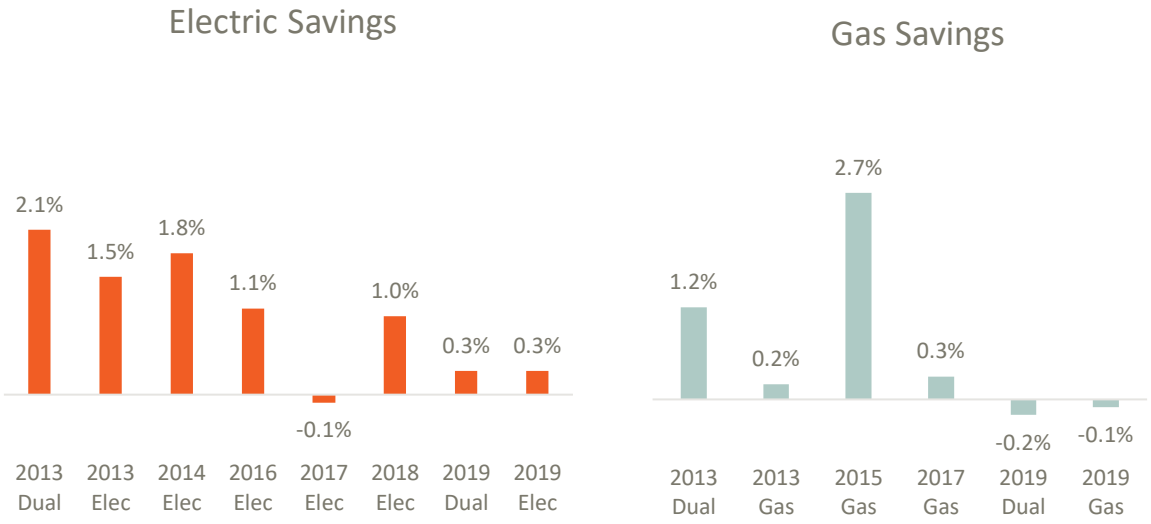
> **Recommendation:** Continue to monitor realization rates and treatment and control group sizes, although there is currently no need to make changes to existing wave configurations. With respect to the implementer's evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) methods, continue to monitor any changes in their approach and consider requesting an annual savings "true-up" (from an annual model) to assess whether the monthly approach may be a potential driver of differences in realization rates.

Among Existing Customer waves with electric service, those who started receiving reports earlier generally have higher and statistically significant electric savings per household compared to later waves (Figure 2). In 2019, the three waves that began in 2013 and 2014 have the highest savings (2.1%, 1.5%, and 1.8%, respectively). The 2016 and 2018 waves have moderate savings (1.1% and 1.0%, respectively) while the 2017 and 2019 waves have very low and not statistically significant savings (-0.1%, 0.3%, and 0.3%, respectively). It is too early to draw conclusions about the 2019 waves since savings for report-based feedback and education programs generally ramp up over time.

Among Existing Customer waves with natural gas service, household natural gas savings fluctuate from year to year and across waves without a clear pattern (Figure 2). For example, in program year 2019, the 2015 Gas and 2013 Dual Fuel waves had the highest savings (2.7% and 1.2%, respectively) while 2013, 2017, and 2019 waves had savings less than 0.5%.

[9] The program implementer does not adjust for nor remove uplift or joint savings achieved through other energy efficiency programs, so their savings estimates are most comparable to unadjusted evaluation results (before evaluation removes uplift savings).

Figure 2. 2019 Electric and Gas Household Percent Savings by Wave



The 201703[10] wave produced low (<0.1%) electricity savings in all three years and low gas savings (<0.5%) in two out of three years of the program cycle; no savings estimates were statistically significant. Other National Grid waves have produced at least 1% of electricity savings by their third year of treatment and at least 0.5% of gas. Notably, this wave has the second lowest baseline electricity consumption and second lowest baseline gas consumption, indicating less opportunity for HER recipients to reduce their consumption. Additionally, the wave has a higher percentage of lower-saving personas compared to waves overall, a higher portion of savings deriving from participation in other energy efficiency programs, and a lower percentage of treatment customers who receive email HERs (eHERs) (53%) compared to the population (58%).

> **Recommendation:** Monitor the 2017 wave for improvement over time. If savings do not improve, National Grid could consider additional efforts to understand and reach this wave such as: (1) surveys or in-depth interviews to better understand the barriers to saving energy and what interventions may be more effective, (2) marketing campaigns to increase the number of email addresses on file which will increase access to eHERs and other program enhancements, and (3) targeted messaging by persona, especially those that tend to have lower savings overall. If the program offers additional program enhancements or new ways to engage, consider setting up an experimental design within the 201703 wave to test for the incremental effects of the effort.

Only 58% of participants received emailed HERS (eHERs). The percentage was even lower when focusing on gas customers – less than 50% of participants in three gas waves received eHERs. Participants who do not have an email address on file also cannot receive high bill alerts (HBAs) and other program

[10] Throughout the report, we use a year-month naming convention, where a treatment wave that began in March 2017 would be referred to as "201703".

messaging. Multiple modes of communication can increase the likelihood customers see the normative messaging and energy saving tips.

> **Recommendation:** To increase engagement with the program, National Grid could consider efforts to collect more email addresses. These efforts could include: (1) messaging on printed reports that explains the benefits of signing up for eHERs, (2) messaging on other National Grid communications, and (3) rewards or incentives for signing up for eHERs or using the online portal.

Treatment group customers participated in other energy efficiency programs more often than control customers. Print HERs and eHERs cross-promote other National Grid energy efficiency programs to highlight ways customers can save more energy and money. Overall, the cross-promotions influenced HER treatment customers to participate in other National Grid program offerings at higher rates than control group customers. Among electric-metered customers, 5.2% (19,679) of treatment customers (19,679 customers) participated in the EnergyWise Single Family program, and an additional 3.5% of treatment customers (13,373 customers) participated in the ENERGY STAR® Products program, cumulatively over the three program years. Among gas-metered customers, 4.2% of treatment customers (8,482 customers) participated in the EnergyWise Single Family program, and 1.8% of treatment customers (3,750 customers) participated in the Residential Gas Heating & Water Heating program cumulatively over the three program years as a result of the HER program. These increases are consistent with report messaging that included information on these programs multiple times over the three-year cycle along with no-cost, behavior-based, energy-saving tips.

Participation in other energy efficiency programs accounted for 2.2% and 8.6% of unadjusted modeled net energy savings from electric and gas HERs, respectively. To avoid double-counted savings, we removed these savings from the modeled savings estimates for the HER program.

> **Recommendation:** Continue balancing messaging on low- and no-cost energy-saving tips with cross-promotion to encourage participation in other energy efficiency programs because HERs successfully channel customers to other programs. Per regulatory frameworks, the incremental savings are removed from the HER program's savings. Targeted, thoughtful use of energy efficiency program messaging can help customers save energy and boost participation in other programs while limiting the impact on HER program savings.

Program Overview

Program Design

Through the HER program, National Grid provides feedback and education to help customers manage and reduce their energy use at home. Below we describe the program elements and program participation in more detail.

Home Energy Reports

National Grid distributes HERs by mail and email. The mailed reports are single-page print reports designed to educate residential customers about their home energy usage and provide them with information designed to encourage behavior change (see sample, **Figure 3**).

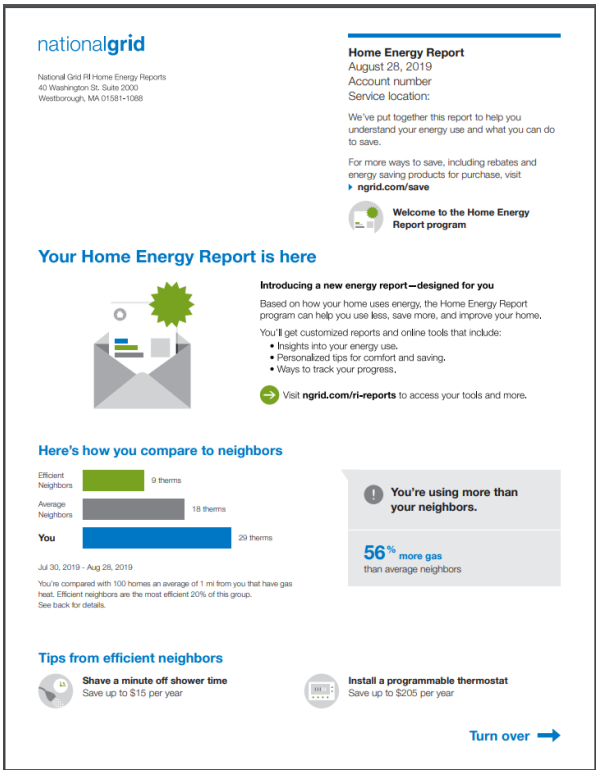
HERs apply a social psychology theory that people will change their behavior in response to normative information and feedback. Social psychology research shows that both descriptive and injunctive norms influence behavior. Descriptive norms illustrate what others commonly do while injunctive norms depict what others commonly approve or disapprove of. When the two norms deviate, people tend to do as others do, suggesting that information on how other households are using energy can encourage energy-saving behavior. Research has shown that simple changes to the language of public service signs, reflecting descriptive norms, can dramatically increase compliance with environmental goals.[11]

In the context of HERs, when customers receive positive feedback about their home energy use compared to other homes, they will be motivated to maintain their lower energy use. Similarly, households who receive feedback that they are using more energy than their similar neighbors will be motivated to reduce their energy use.[12] The goal of the smiling emoji[13] is to counter any rebound effect customers might experience after learning that they used less energy than their neighbors.[14]

Customers with an email address on file (about 58%) also receive eHERs. Customers can choose to opt-out of receiving HERs; however only 1.1% of all treatment customers have opted out of all program communications.

[11] Goldstein, N. J., Cialdini, R. B., & Griskevicius, V. (2008). A room with a viewpoint: Using social norms to motivate environmental conservation in hotels. Journal of Consumer Research, 35(3), 472–482. https://doi.org/10.1086/586910.
[12] Allcott, Hunt, and Todd Rogers. 2012. How Long Do Treatment Effects Last? Persistence and Durability of a Descriptive Norms Intervention's Effect on Energy Conservation. HKS Faculty Research Working Paper Series RWP12-045, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.
[13] In earlier years of the program, reports included smiling and frowning faces to show how energy use compared to "neighbors." Oracle now includes messages about how each household compares to "average" neighbors and "high-efficiency" neighbors, using only smiling face images. Oracle removed the frowning face image to reduce dissatisfied reactions from customers.
[14] Kallgren, Carl, Raymond Reno, and Robert B. Cialdini. (2000). A focus theory of normative conduct: When norms do and do not affect behavior. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 26(8). https://doi.org/10.1177/01461672002610009.

Figure 3. Sample Print Home Energy Report



nationalgrid

National Grid RI Home Energy Reports
40 Washington St. Suite 2000
Westborough, MA 01581-1088

Home Energy Report
August 28, 2019
Account number
Service location:

We've put together this report to help you understand your energy use and what you can do to save.

For more ways to save, including rebates and energy saving products for purchase, visit
▸ **ngrid.com/save**

Welcome to the Home Energy Report program

Your Home Energy Report is here

Introducing a new energy report—designed for you

Based on how your home uses energy, the Home Energy Report program can help you use less, save more, and improve your home.

You'll get customized reports and online tools that include:
- Insights into your energy use.
- Personalized tips for comfort and saving.
- Ways to track your progress.

Visit **ngrid.com/ri-reports** to access your tools and more.

Here's how you compare to neighbors

Efficient Neighbors — 9 therms
Average Neighbors — 18 therms
You — 29 therms

Jul 30, 2019 - Aug 28, 2019

You're compared with 100 homes an average of 1 mi from you that have gas heat. Efficient neighbors are the most efficient 20% of this group. See back for details.

You're using more than your neighbors.

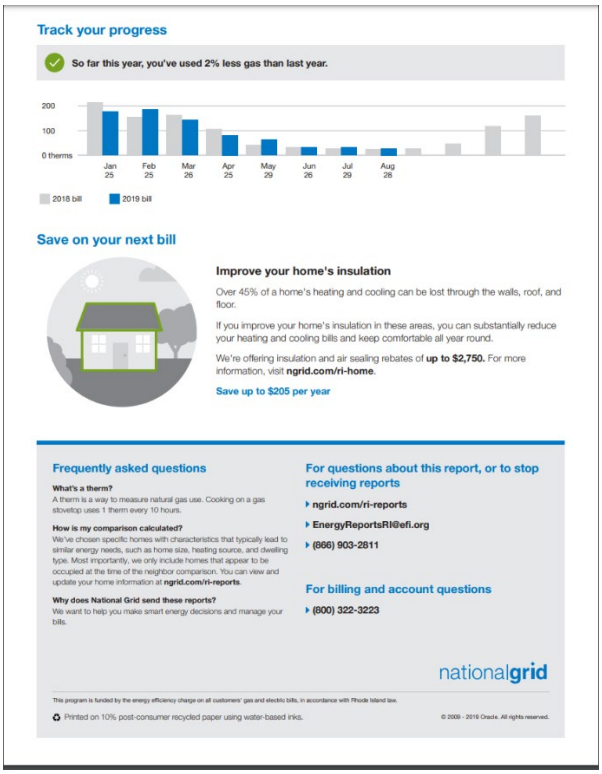
56% more gas
than average neighbors

Tips from efficient neighbors

Shave a minute off shower time
Save up to $15 per year

Install a programmable thermostat
Save up to $205 per year

Turn over



Track your progress

So far this year, you've used 2% less gas than last year.

200
100
0 therms
Jan 25 · Feb 25 · Mar 26 · Apr 25 · May 29 · Jun 26 · Jul 29 · Aug 28
2018 bill
2019 bill

Save on your next bill

Improve your home's insulation

Over 45% of a home's heating and cooling can be lost through the walls, roof, and floor.

If you improve your home's insulation in these areas, you can substantially reduce your heating and cooling bills and keep comfortable all year round.

We're offering insulation and air sealing rebates of **up to $2,750.** For more information, visit **ngrid.com/ri-home**.

Save up to $205 per year

Frequently asked questions

What's a therm?
A therm is a way to measure natural gas use. Cooking on a gas stovetop uses 1 therm every 10 hours.

How is my comparison calculated?
We've chosen specific homes with characteristics that typically lead to similar energy needs, such as home size, heating source, and dwelling type. Most importantly, we only include homes that appear to be occupied at the time of the neighbor comparison. You can view and update your home information at **ngrid.com/ri-reports**.

Why does National Grid send these reports?
We want to help you make smart energy decisions and manage your bills.

For questions about this report, or to stop receiving reports

▸ **ngrid.com/ri-reports**
▸ **EnergyReportsRI@efi.org**
▸ **(866) 903-2811**

For billing and account questions

▸ **(800) 322-3223**

nationalgrid

This program is funded by the energy efficiency charge on all customers' gas and electric bills, in accordance with Rhode Island law.

Printed on 10% post-consumer recycled paper using water-based inks.

Report Messaging

During the 2017 to 2019 program cycle, HERs featured a variety of messaging covering different types of encouragement to save energy and cross-promotion of National Grid energy efficiency programs. Most of the messaging focused on no-cost energy-saving tips and encouragement. **Table 2** summarizes the messaging based on type (no-cost vs. purchase), wave-type, and year. Some messages appeared multiple times during the year.

Table 2. Report Messaging

	2017	2018	2019
Electric Only and Dual Fuel Reports			
No-Cost	Home Energy Assessment Home profile Thank you for efforts Thermostat settings Income eligible programs High usage alerts	Turn off lights and computer Thermostat settings Home Profile update Paperless billing Refrigerator/freezer recycling	Thank you for efforts Turn off lights and powerstrips Dust/vacuum coils, AC, light bulbs Lower shades Thermostat settings Use ceiling fan ConnectedSolutions Income eligible solutions EnergyWise Home assessment
Purchase	Wi-fi thermostat		Heat pump water heater Electric heat pump Wi-fi thermostat
Natural Gas			
No-Cost	Income eligible programs High usage alerts Home energy assessment Community-specific (Tiverton/Little Compton) Thermostat settings	Home Profile update Thermostat settings	Turn off lights and powerstrips Thank you for efforts Thermostat settings Income eligible solutions
Purchase	Wi-fi thermostat	Electric heat pump water heater rebate	Wi-fi thermostat

Program Enhancements

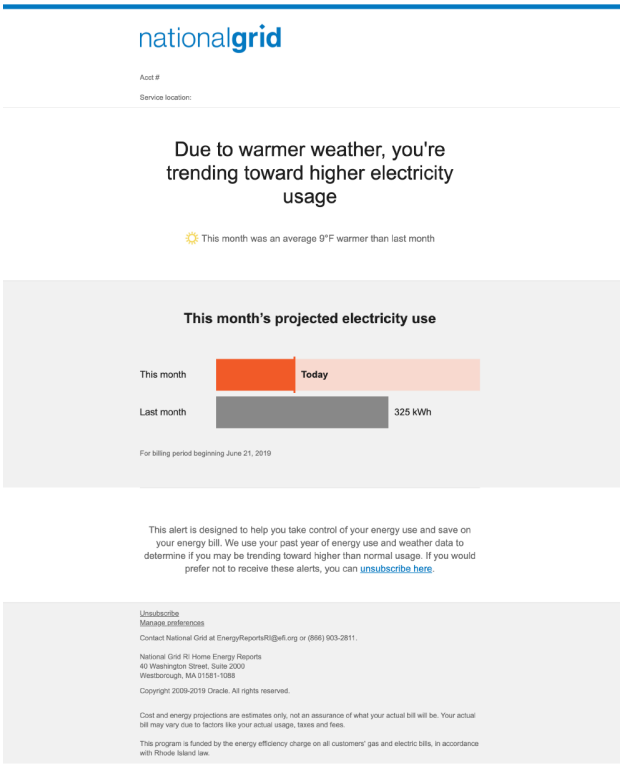
The program added several enhancements during the 2017 to 2019 cycle to increase engagement and savings.

Home Profile Update: eHER messaging encouraged customers to log onto their account and visit the "My Energy Use" page to update key characteristics of their home such as size, heating type, and presence of a pool or fireplace. The program implementer used this information to improve the relevance of the similar homes comparison and to improve tips and feedback.

Seasonal Editions: Print and eHER messaging on one summer and one winter report emphasized preparation and energy savings for the season. The summer report focused on cooling energy use and avoiding high summer bills while the winter report focused on heating energy use and winter heating myths.

High Bill Alerts (HBAs): The program issued high-bill alerts to customers with an email address on file whose current month's usage was trending to exceed the prior month's usage by 30%.[15] The alerts also provided tips for saving energy. Customers on low income rates received information on additional programs available to them through National Grid. Each program year, 18% to 21% of treatment customers received an HBA for their gas or electric service. **Figure 4** shows a sample HBA.

Figure 4. Sample HBA



Target Rank Campaign: The program offered a new experience to the highest electric users who received eHERs. Customers received information about their neighborhood rank along with smaller, more achievable goals to work toward changing their rank. Their eHER showed their monthly progress.

Email Personal Tracker: National Grid added a personal tracker module to the eHERs. The module shows usage over time and allows customers to compare that usage to similar time periods from the previous year. This helps customers see their performance over time and creates a more personalized experience for each customer.

[15] The program implementer uses a statistical model to forecast current month usage based on current month weather and the relationship between weather and usage in the prior year.

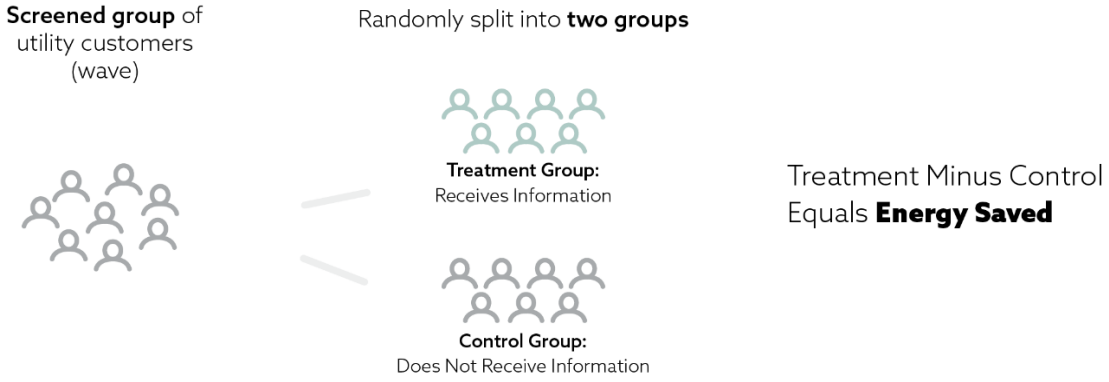
Program Implementation

National Grid contracts with the program implementer to carry out the HER program as randomized control trials (RCTs). The program implementer screens populations of customers for eligibility[16] and randomly assigns those customers to a **treatment** group (receives HERs and other program communications) or **control** group (does not receive any program communications) (see **Figure 5**).

The HER program primarily affects energy use through a wide range of customer behaviors rather than specific end uses. To measure energy savings, the evaluation team looks at whole-home energy use. The RCT design provides the baseline needed to measure whole-home energy savings.

The implementer randomizes the groups which the evaluation team verifies by comparing energy use in the pre-period. Because of the randomization and verification steps, we can also assume that it is likely that the groups are equivalent on other unmeasured characteristics such as interest in saving energy. The randomization and opt-out design limit the threat of selection bias (that customers receiving reports are more predisposed to save energy). The control group acts as a baseline or counterfactual—a stand-in for what would have happened to the treatment group in the absence of the program. The RCT design allows both the implementer and evaluators to estimate program impacts by comparing changes in whole home energy use between the treatment and control groups. Evaluation experts often refer to the RCT as the "gold standard" for behavior program evaluations.[17]

Figure 5. Randomized Control Trial Approach



Source: Cadeo-ILLUME team

For this program, the treatment groups receive a bundle of reports and communications and not every treatment customer receives all program communication. All customers in the treatment groups (except

[16] Customers may be screened out due to inadequate pre-period billing history, extreme values of usage, or rate code.
[17] State and Local Energy Efficiency Action Network. 2012. Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification (EM&V) of Residential Behavior-Based Energy Efficiency Programs: Issues and Recommendations. Prepared by A. Todd, E. Stuart, S. Schiller, and C. Goldman, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. http://behavioranalytics.lbl.gov.

for the small percentage who opt out) receive printed and mailed HERs. Treatment customers with email addresses on file also receive eHERs and HBAs. The highest electricity users receive the Target Rank report. Because the program implementer does not randomly assign individual program elements like eHERs and HBAs, we cannot estimate the savings of individual elements. We calculate savings for each treatment group which receives a bundle of program elements that may vary by customer.

The 2017 – 2019 program delivered reports to a mix of dual fuel, electric-only, and gas-only National Grid customers. The 2017 – 2019 program included 17 groups of customers (8 electric-only, 5 gas-only, 4 dual-fuel), referred to as "waves." Waves consist of customers who started receiving reports (or serving as a control group) at the same time. Existing Customer waves typically require that customers have a sufficient number (typically 12 months) of billing data to be included in a program (either treatment or control); this is to ensure that waves include customer homes with similar energy consumption patterns, and to ensure that they can be evaluated with a certain amount of statistical certainty.

The New Mover waves began receiving reports shortly after initiating service, so that treatment for these waves began on a rolling basis. These customers also had less billing history (as low as one month) prior to treatment. The first reports sent to New Mover waves encouraged behavior change of customers shortly after moving into a new home. After one year of receiving targeted messaging, the waves now receive the same messaging as Existing Customers. By design, the New Mover initiative targeted customers with limited billing history. Furthermore, the initiative was constrained by the number of customers who move and begin new service within a pre-defined window when treatment begins. As a result, New Mover waves typically have far fewer customers than their Existing Customer counterparts. Due to complications of the design (limited eligible population and difficulty ensuring equivalent groups with limited billing history) the program is not adding additional New Mover waves and may discontinue New Mover waves that have low savings.[18]

Throughout the report, we refer to each wave by their fuel type and the year and month of randomization. For example, 201303 Dual Fuel refers to the wave of dual fuel customers selected in March 2013. In that example, treatment group customers started receiving reports in 2013 and continued to receive reports through 2019. **Table 3** summarizes each wave.

[18] The program discontinued a gas-only New Mover wave due to small group size and poor results. The program implementer is considering discontinuing the 201408 electric-only wave.

Table 3. Wave Details

Fuel	Wave Name	Start Month (First Report)	Number of Treatment Customers[a]	Number of Control Customers[a]	Percent Receiving eHERs[b]	2019 Annual Baseline Energy Use
Existing Customer Waves						
Dual Fuel	201303	Mar 2013	64,227	7,071	65%	6,864 kWh / 967 therms
Dual Fuel	201902	Mar 2019	21,.272	8,147	55%	5,786 kWh / 851 therms
Electric-Only	201303	Mar 2013	68,614	6,366	66%	9,440 kWh
Electric-Only	201403	Jan 2014	27,437	4,957	57%	6,606 kWh
Electric-Only	201608	Sep 2016	9,323	9,292	52%	4,832 kWh
Electric/Dual[c]	201703	Mar 2017	17,384	7,431	53%	4,930 kWh
Electric-Only	201802	Feb 2018	14,528	6,639	60%	7,170 kWh
Electric-Only	201902	Feb 2019	19,041	7,705	53%	5,393 kWh
Gas-Only	201303	Mar 2013	8,364	3,668	41%	911 therms
Gas-Only	201510	Oct 2015	5,249	1,139	49%	863 therms
Gas/Dual[c]	201703	Mar 2017	4,693	1,933	52%	848 therms
Gas-Only	201909	Sep 2019	31,095	8,993	47%	656 therms
New Mover Waves						
Dual Fuel	201304	Jan 2013 – Jul 2014	4,996	573	56%	5,839 kWh / 788 therms
Dual Fuel	201408	Dec 2014 – Jul 2016	8,200	913	58%	5,185 kWh / 828 therms
Electric-Only	201304	Jan 2013 – Jul 2014	8,087	813	56%	6,792 kWh
Electric-Only	201408	Dec 2014 – Jul 2016	14,980	1465	59%	6,055 kWh

[a] Active customer counts included in 2019 evaluated savings.
[b] Percent of treatment customers who received eHERs in 2019.
[c] The 201703 wave was a blended wave, some customers received electric-only reports, some gas-only reports, and some received dual fuel reports.

Glossary of Terms

Throughout the report we refer to different energy savings values based on how they are calculated and reported:

Goal/Planned Savings: Planned or forecasted savings used for program planning purposes.

Implementer-Estimated Ex Post Savings: The program implementer provides monthly savings estimates by wave in a monthly report. National Grid adds up the monthly savings estimates for an annual total.

Claimed Savings: Savings reported for the overall HER program in National Grid's annual Energy Efficiency Programs Year-End Reports. Claimed savings are based on implementer-reported savings adjusted by the realization rate from the prior cycle's evaluation report.

Unadjusted Net Ex Post Savings: Savings calculated by the evaluation team by analyzing monthly billing data. These values do not include adjustments for savings attributable to participation in other energy efficiency programs.

Adjusted Net Ex Post Savings: Evaluated savings that have been adjusted for savings attributable to participation in other energy efficiency programs. These are energy savings attributable to HERs that would not have occurred in the absence of the program.

Realization Rate: The ratio of adjusted net ex post savings to implementer-estimated ex post savings. That is, the ratio of savings estimated through the evaluation to savings estimated by the implementer. A value over 100% means the evaluation estimated higher savings than the implementer reported. A value under 100% means the evaluation estimated lower savings.

Planned, Reported and Implementer-Estimated Savings

The savings claimed by the HER program comprised 27% of National Grid's residential annual energy efficiency electric savings in 2017 – 2019 and 56% of the residential annual energy efficiency gas savings as reported in 2017 – 2019 year-end reports. Because the behavior program has a one-year measure life, it comprises a much smaller percentage of lifetime savings: 5% of electric and 6% of natural gas. The HER program is the second-largest residential electric program (in terms of annual energy savings) behind only ENERGY STAR Lighting, and the largest residential gas program.

Goal/planned savings are based on the program implementer's forecast of how many customers they will send reports to each year and the expected per-household savings for each customer. The implementer calculates per-household savings based on prior-year results using models that consider customers' baseline consumption and how long customers have been receiving reports (among other factors).

The number of customers who ultimately receive reports each year can vary from forecasts (based on eligibility, attrition, etc.) and achieved per household savings can also vary. The program implementer provides monthly reports to National Grid with monthly estimates of energy savings for each program wave. The implementer calculates these estimates based on statistical models and publishes standard errors indicating the statistical significance of each wave's monthly estimate. In 2017 – 2019, National Grid estimated savings as the sum of all implementer-estimated monthly estimates for each wave and year (last column of **Table 4**) and claimed savings by applying a realization rate (88% for electric savings and 108% for gas, taken from the prior evaluation cycle) to implementer-estimated savings.[19]

Table 4 shows goal/planned savings, claimed savings (filed in year-end reports), and implementer-estimated ex post savings (actual realized savings prior to any adjustments) by fuel and year. The realization rates we report by wave in the detailed findings below compare evaluated net ex post savings to implementer-estimated ex post savings. National Grid uses realization rates prospectively—claimed savings during 2017 to 2019 used realization rates from the prior evaluation. Future claimed savings will use realization rates from this evaluation.

[19] Rhode Island Home Energy Report Program and Process Evaluation prepared for National Grid, 2017. http://rieermc.ri.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/national-grid-rhode-island-2017-her-program_final.pdf.

Table 4. Goal, Claimed, and Implementer-Estimated Savings

Fuel	Goal/ Planned Savings[a]	Claimed Savings (Year-End Reports)[b]	Implementer-Estimated Ex Post Savings[c]
Electric Savings (MWH)			
2017	26,184	30,451	31,108
2018	25,054	23,527	26,739
2019	24,130	24,938	29,918
TOTAL	***75,368***	***78,916***	***87,765***
Gas Savings (MMBtu)			
2017	59,164	103,087	110,149
2018	77,220	132,562	121,990
2019	115,520	111,117	100,852
TOTAL	***251,904***	***346,766***	***332,992***

[a,b] National Grid's annual Energy Efficiency Programs Year-End Reports contain goal/planned and claimed savings for the overall HER program.
[c] The program implementer provides monthly savings estimates in a monthly report. National Grid adds up the monthly savings estimates for an annual total.

Approach

The evaluation team relied on billing analysis leveraging the experimental design of the program to evaluate the HER program. We used a similar approach to the previous evaluation[20] and consistent with the Uniform Methods Project (UMP) Residential Behavior Protocol.[21] We provide methodology details in the Appendix. We calculated impacts for each wave and year, inclusive of paper reports, eHERs, HBAs, and the Target Rank campaign. We evaluated the savings of the full package of program elements for each wave (rather than specific delivery components) since the program implementer does not assign eHERs, HBAs, or Target Rankings experimentally.

A key feature of the RCT design of the HER program is that the analysis estimates net savings, not gross savings. There is no option for customers to receive the HERs outside of the program and the RCT design limits the threat of selection bias. Thus, there is no free ridership, and no "net-to-gross" adjustment to the billing analysis results are necessary. We refer to the net savings from billing analysis as "unadjusted net savings" to distinguish from final "adjusted net savings" which remove double-counted savings from cross-program participation (uplift).

Customers who receive HERs may participate in other energy efficiency programs (e.g., home energy assessments, rebates) at higher rates than their respective control groups. Program theory suggests that receiving reports with messaging about energy use and cross-program promotions leads to increased participation in other programs. Since other residential programs claim savings[22] (and count all participants and measures), there is a risk of double-counting savings from participation if they are captured in HER net savings and claimed by other programs. Therefore, we also (1) assessed the lift in other program participation due to the behavioral program treatment (participant uplift), and (2) removed the savings co-generated by behavioral and standard programs in order to avoid double-counting savings across the portfolio (savings adjustment). Consistent with industry convention, we remove the co-generated savings from the behavior program. The convention of removing savings from the behavior is intended to avoid double-counting savings, but not to diminish the uplift benefit of HER programs.

Table 5 summarizes the key outputs of the evaluation and the approaches we used. See **Appendix A. Impact Methodology** for additional methodology and **Appendix C. Equivalency Check Results** for equivalency check results.

[20] Rhode Island Home Energy Report Program and Process Evaluation prepared for National Grid, 2017. http://rieermc.ri.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/national-grid-rhode-island-2017-her-program_final.pdf.
[21] Chapter 17: Residential Behavior Evaluation Protocol. The Uniform Methods Project: Methods for Determining Energy Efficiency Savings for Specific Measures. October 2017 (https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy17osti/68573.pdf).
[22] Other residential programs use deemed (most common), formula-driven, or custom savings.

Table 5. Summary of Impact Evaluation Methods

Output	Summary Methodology
Equivalency Checks (validate experimental design)	• Conducted a visual inspection of overlaid plots of monthly mean energy use for treatment and control groups • Performed t-tests on monthly differences in mean energy use between treatment and control groups in each month, conducted before and after data cleaning. A significant difference ($p<0.05$) indicates that pre-period usage is dissimilar between groups • Conducted regression analysis of pre-period usage with treatment/control group as an effect. A significant effect ($p<0.05$) of the group category indicates that pre-period usage is dissimilar between groups
Unadjusted Ex Post Savings – Existing Customers	• Merged National Grid monthly billing data with program implementer tracking data • Used Post-Period Regression (PPR) model on treatment and control group billing data to calculate program treatment effect on average daily usage by wave and year • Applied total number of participant days each year to treatment effect to calculate total savings • Ran Linear Fixed Effects (LFER) model as a robustness check
Unadjusted Ex Post Savings – New Movers Initiative	• Merged monthly billing data with program implementer tracking data • Combined New Mover waves within fuel type • Ran a fixed effects model for each year with indicators for post-period, treatment, wave, and month-year • Applied total number of participant days each year to the treatment effect to calculate savings
Uplift Saving (from Cross-Program Participation)	• Identified all downstream National Grid residential program participants among HER treatment and control customers from 2013 to 2019[23] • Calculated incremental participation of treatment customers in other residential energy efficiency programs • Calculated "uplift savings" as pro-rated incremental savings from participation in other energy efficiency programs from 2013 to 2019
Adjusted Ex Post Savings	• Subtracted total uplift savings per wave and year from total unadjusted net ex post savings per wave and year

[23] We exclude upstream lighting programs because data cannot be linked to specific customer accounts. The 2017 evaluation report discussed the potential for upstream lighting double-counted savings due to HER programs based on secondary research; findings are mixed. ILLUME concluded that the cost to conduct primary research comes at a large cost and may not produce statistically significant results.

Electric Results

Below we summarize the electricity savings from the HER program. We summarize natural gas savings in the next section.

Savings and Realization Rates

In **Table 6** we show results by year for Existing Customer and New Mover waves. Across all waves and program years, the HER program achieved 88,064 unadjusted net ex post MWh savings.[24] The program achieved 1,972 MWh (2.24%) of these savings through uplift participation in other programs. Adjusting for these double-counted savings, the program achieved 86,092 adjusted net ex post MWh savings. The **Cross-Program Participation and Uplift Savings** section provides more detail on this process. These savings are slightly lower than the implementer-estimated ex post savings, resulting in a realization rate of 98%.

The Existing Customer waves provide 84% of overall savings and have higher realization rates than the New Mover waves. The **Discussion** section provides more detail on reasons for differences between the evaluation net ex post savings and the implementer-estimated ex post savings. **Appendix D. Wave-Level Results** shows detailed results by wave for the Existing Customer waves.

Table 6. Evaluated Ex Post Electric Savings and Realization Rates

Year	Evaluated Ex Post Savings			Comparison to Implementer-Estimated Values	
	Unadjusted Net Ex Post Savings (MWH)	Uplift Savings (as % of Unadjusted Net)	Adjusted Net Ex Post Savings (MWH)	Implementer-Estimated Ex Post Savings (MWH)	Realization Rate
Existing Customer Waves					
2017	25,602	2.05%	25,078	23,806	105%
2018	22,498	1.87%	22,078	19,781	112%
2019	25,754	3.94%	24,739	23,133	107%
Total	*73,854*	*2.65%*	*71,895*	*66,719*	*108%*
New Mover Waves					
2017	4,324	0.31%	4,311	7,303	59%
2018	5,894	0.00%	5,894	6,958	85%
2019	3,991	0.00%	3,991	6,786	59%
Total	*14,210*	*0.09%*	*14,197*	*21,046*	*67%*
Total	***88,064***	***2.24%***	***86,092***	***87,765***	***98%***

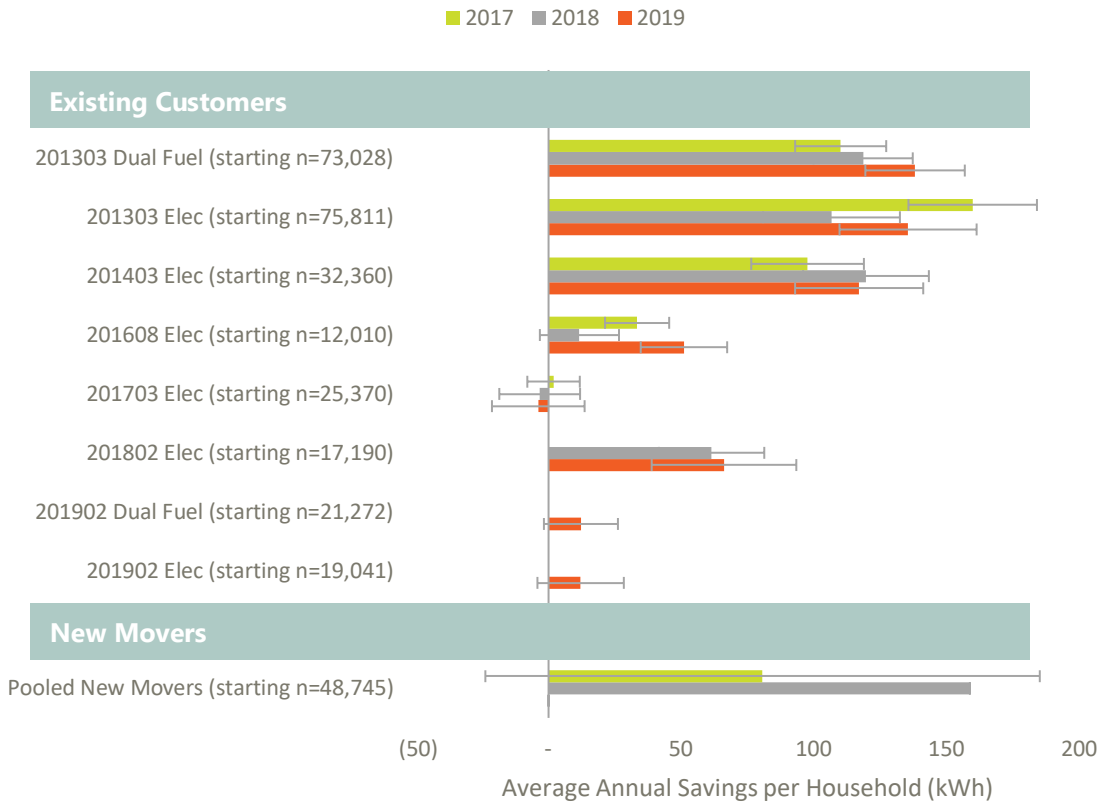
[24] The 90% confidence interval around the savings estimate is 56,340 to 119,787 MWH. The implementer-estimated savings falls within this range.

Average Savings per Household

Billing analysis models produce estimates of average daily per household savings that can be used to estimate average annual savings per household, as well as total program savings. **Figure 6** shows average unadjusted electric per household savings per year as well as the 90% confidence interval around the savings estimate. When confidence intervals range from below zero to above zero, the savings results are not statistically significant at a 90% confidence level, though the point estimates from savings are still the best estimate of program savings and these waves and years are included in total program savings. Savings for Existing Customer waves that started in 2013, 2014, and 2018 were statistically significant in all evaluation years, while the wave starting in 2017 showed mixed results, and neither of the 2019 waves showed statistically significant results. The lack of statistical significance can be related to many factors, including the sizes of the treatment or control groups, baseline consumption, the age/maturity of the wave, the length of the evaluation period (part-year savings are less likely to be statistically significant), and the effectiveness of the program intervention.[25]

[25] HER programs sometime show a pattern of ramping up in the early years and then decaying in later years, though we do not see any decline in savings here.

Figure 6. Average Unadjusted Net Ex Post Savings per Household by Wave, with 90% Confidence Intervals (kWh per Year)*



*The time period for annual per-household savings is the average number of treatment days in the evaluation year (e.g., 2019), considering report timing and customer attrition.

Over the three-year program cycle, average savings per household decreased slightly, driven by lower savings among the waves added in 2019 (**Table 7**).

Table 7. Overall Electric Savings per Household

Year	Number of Evaluated Customers	Average Daily Savings per Household (kWH)	Average Annual Savings per Household (kWH)
2017	271,017	0.30	109.2
2018	261,364	0.29	104.7
2019	278,021	0.28	101.2
Total	***810,402***	***0.29***	***105.0***

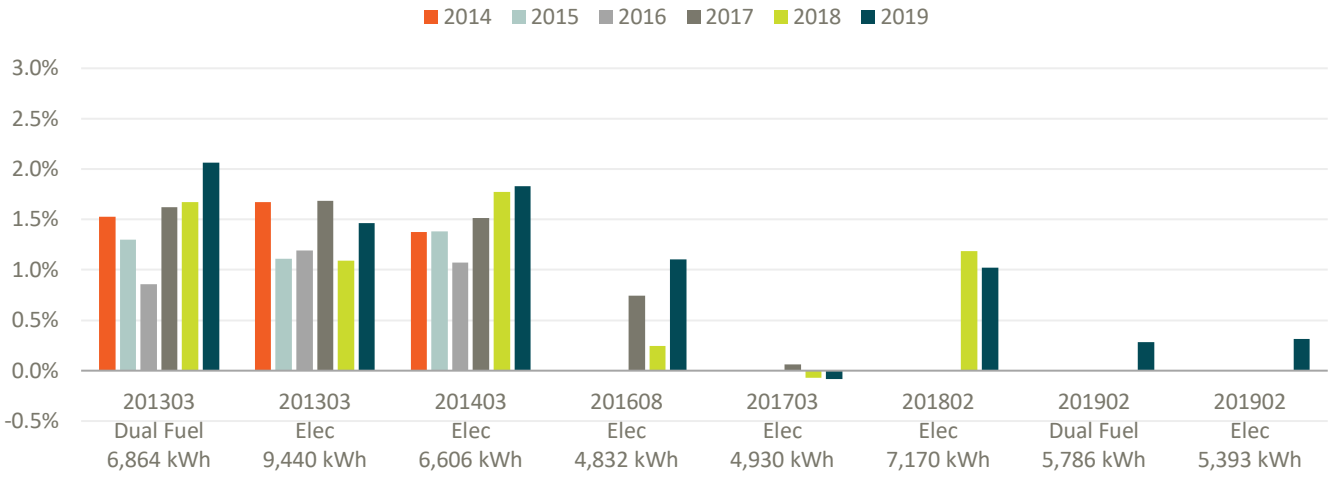
Average Percentage Savings per Household

Behavior programs have often produced larger savings when customers have higher baseline energy use. Baseline annual energy use varies across the program waves. **Figure 7** normalizes energy savings for

baseline energy use by showing unadjusted net savings as a percentage of energy use. We show unadjusted net savings to capture all savings from each wave whether they are from participation in energy efficiency programs or from behavior changes. Newer waves of customers (the 2016, 2017, and 2019 waves), who have lower savings, also tend to have lower baseline energy use. The 2018 wave has higher savings than the other recent waves and also higher baseline energy use.

Figure 7 also includes savings as a percentage of baseline energy use from prior evaluations to show trends in savings from 2014 to 2019. The 2013, 2014, and 2016 waves generally show level or increasing savings over time, and have considerably larger treatment groups than the later waves (**Appendix D. Wave-Level Results**). Furthermore, the earliest waves (2013 and 2014) constitute 58% of program participants, and 95% of the implementer reported savings

Figure 7. Unadjusted Net Ex Post Electric Saving as a Percentage of Baseline Energy Use*



*We include 2019 baseline energy use below the wave name for reference, though the % savings is based on the baseline energy use for each evaluation year.

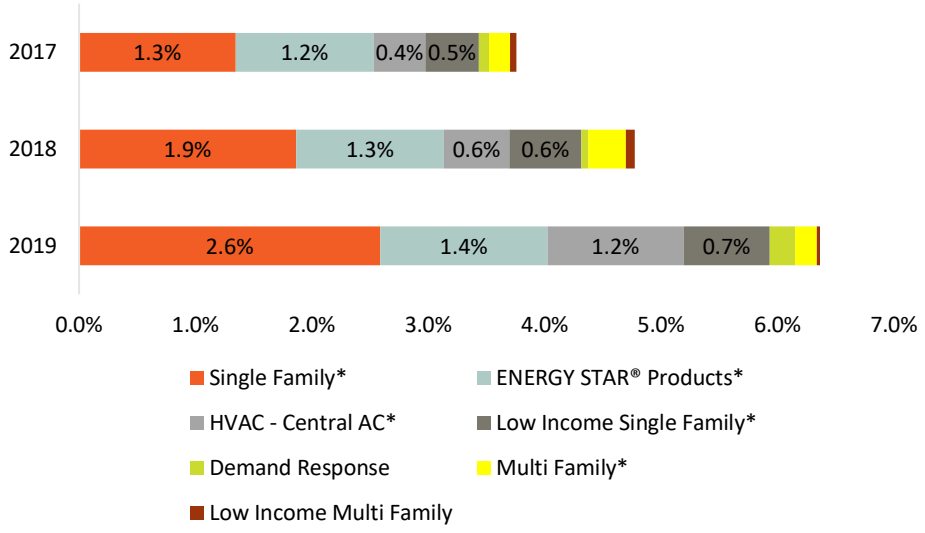
Cross-Program Participation and Uplift Savings

The HER program produced incremental program participation in several National Grid energy efficiency programs. **Figure 8** shows participation lift[26] in programs with electric-saving measures by year for all electric and dual-fuel waves (Existing Customers and New Movers). The largest lift in program participation occurred in Energy Wise Single Family (5.2% incremental participation, cumulative over three years) and ENERGY STAR Products (3.5% incremental participation, cumulative over three years), and HVAC-Central AC (1.9% cumulative over three years). This aligns with report language which included messaging to sign up for a free EnergyWise home energy assessment and messaging for rebates on wi-fi

[26] Participation lift is the percent of customers in the treatment group who participated in programs that is incremental to the participation rate by control group customers. This concept is explained more fully in Appendix A.

thermostats (which National Grid offers through the Energy Wise Single Family and HVAC-Central AC programs).

Figure 8. Participation Lift for Programs with Electric Savings Measures (across all waves)[a]



[a] We include the demand response program in the uplift analysis but do not make any savings adjustments due to the program. *Denotes that the treatment group participation was statistically significantly higher than the control group participation over the three-year evaluation period, p<0.95.

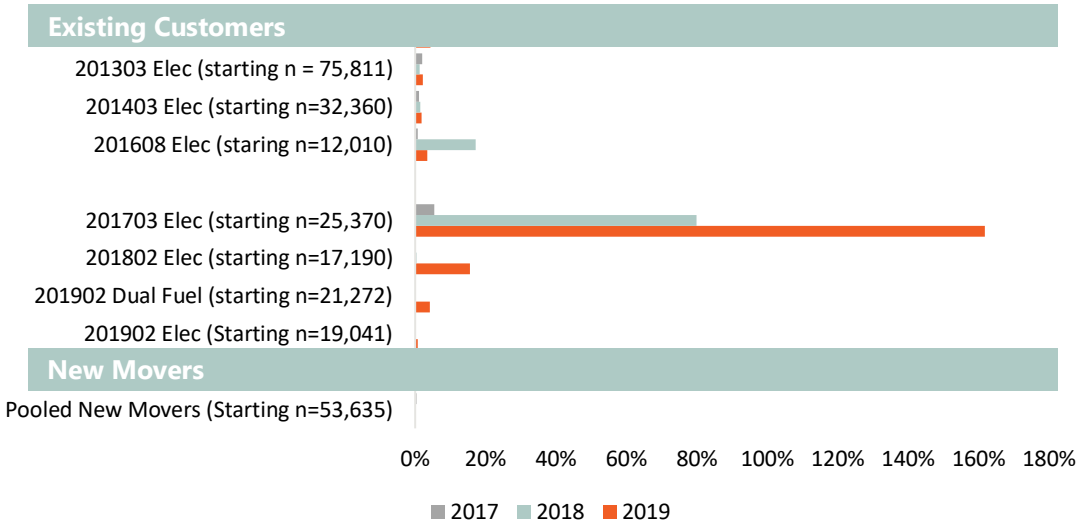
The net unadjusted ex post savings estimates generated through the billing analysis include savings influenced by the program (from behaviors or other changes in the home), and also savings from customer participation in other National Grid energy efficiency programs. To account for savings generated (and claimed) through participation in other programs, we calculate the total savings attributable to other program participation at the wave and year level and subtract that from the savings estimated through the billing analysis. We provide further detail on this method in the **Cross-Program Participation and Double-Counted Savings Adjustments** section of Appendix A.

Figure 9 shows the percentage of unadjusted net savings (from billing analysis) that are attributable to participation in other programs. For Existing Customer waves, about 2.2% of net unadjusted savings was already counted by other energy efficiency programs.[27] Although these savings are partially attributable to the HER program they are removed from evaluated savings to avoid double-counting. Uplift savings as a share of unadjusted net program savings are slightly lower for New Mover waves. Note that the 201703

[27] Differences in treatment and control savings attributed to other programs are significantly different at the 95% confidence interval when aggregated by the evaluation year. Savings differences are too small to attain statistical power when evaluated at the individual program or treatment wave level. However, since these comparisons are leveraging the RCT by comparing treatment and control group participation, these are still the best estimates of savings due to participation in other programs and we remove them from the unadjusted net savings.

Elec wave had very small savings before adjusting for participation in other programs. The savings due to other energy efficiency program participation are larger than overall savings for that wave.

Figure 9. Electric Uplift Savings as a Percentage of HER Program Net Unadjusted Ex Post Savings[a]



[a] For waves/year combinations with no adjustment, either there was no difference in participation between treatment and control groups or the control group had higher participation in which case we did not adjust the savings. Higher participation by the control group results in an upward adjustment of savings for the wave. Since the goal is to remove savings that might be double counted in another program, applying an upward adjustment is not needed.

Upstream Lighting Programs

Upstream lighting programs allow customers to purchase energy efficient lighting at a reduced cost at the point of sale. The program sponsor negotiates agreements on price with retailers, distributors, or manufacturers so that customers do not have to complete any paperwork or rebate forms to receive the reduced price. Consequently, programs do not track individual purchasers so we cannot compare purchases between treatment and control groups. Given this, evaluators use different methods to understand the differences in upstream purchases between treatment and control groups. One way is primary data collection through surveys, interviews, and home assessments, and store-intercept interviews. Each of these methods can be expensive and may introduce bias into the results.

In a recent secondary literature review presented to the Michigan utilities, an evaluation team found 10 evaluations of HER programs from 2013 to 2018 that addressed the effects of upstream lighting.[28] Five of these evaluations relied on surveys (three phone, one online, one in person), one relied on an onsite home inventory, three on secondary literature, and one used a deemed savings factor. The onsite inventory found the highest rate of double counted savings at 2.6%. Three reported no difference in purchases between treatment and control customers. Others ranged from -0.9 kWh/household/year to 11.1

[28] *Avoiding the Double-Counting of Savings in Michigan's Behavioral EWR Programs: Current Practice & Future Options.* April 16, 2019. https://www.michigan.gov/documents/mpsc/Avoiding_Double_Counting_-_20190416_652854_7.pdf

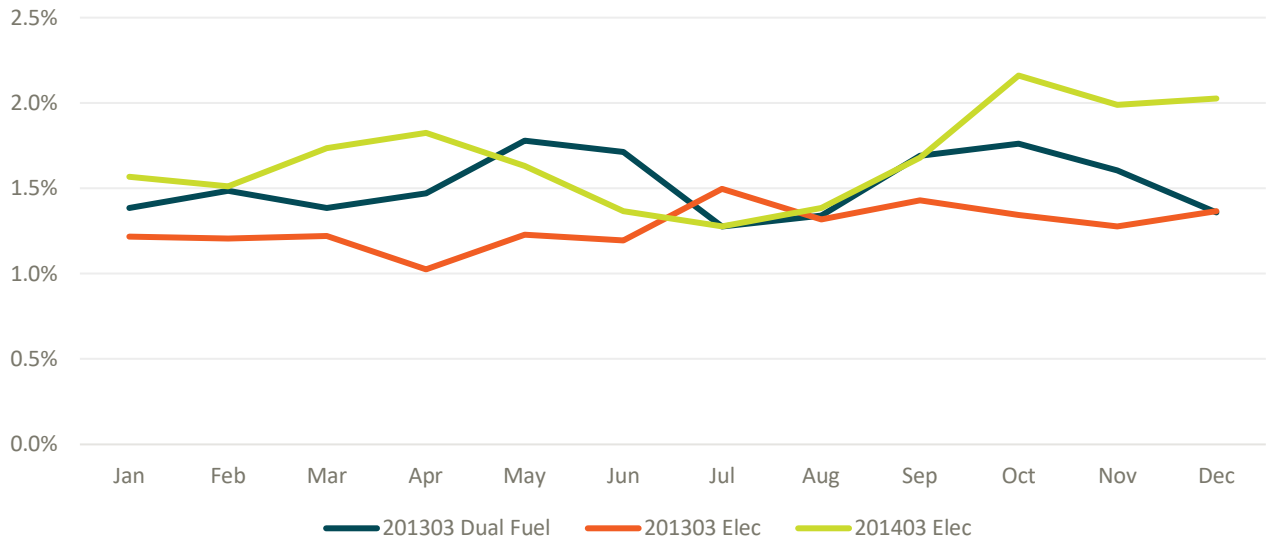
kWh/household/year. Pennsylvania applies a deemed savings rate for double counting in upstream programs that ranges from 0.75% – 3%. The evaluators presenting to Michigan utilities concluded that most efforts to calculate the double counting rate of upstream programs result in 0% or negative results or the differences are statistically insignificant. Based on the experience of these other programs, we do not recommend making any adjustments to account for upstream lighting programs.

Savings by Month

Average electric savings (2017 to 2019) fluctuated by month with different trends for different waves. **Figure 10** shows average monthly savings for three waves. We include only waves that showed consistent, statistically significant savings over the three-year period.

The monthly savings are not statistically significantly different from other months within each wave and patterns are different across waves, limiting the conclusions we can draw. For example, 201303 Dual Fuel and 201403 Elec have similar patterns with peak savings in October and a second peak in spring (April for 201403 Elec and May for 201303 Dual Fuel). Both waves also have their lowest savings in July. However, 201303 Elec has the opposite pattern with flatter average savings across the year with a peak in July and lowest savings in April.

Figure 10. Unadjusted Monthly Electric Saving



Savings by Personas

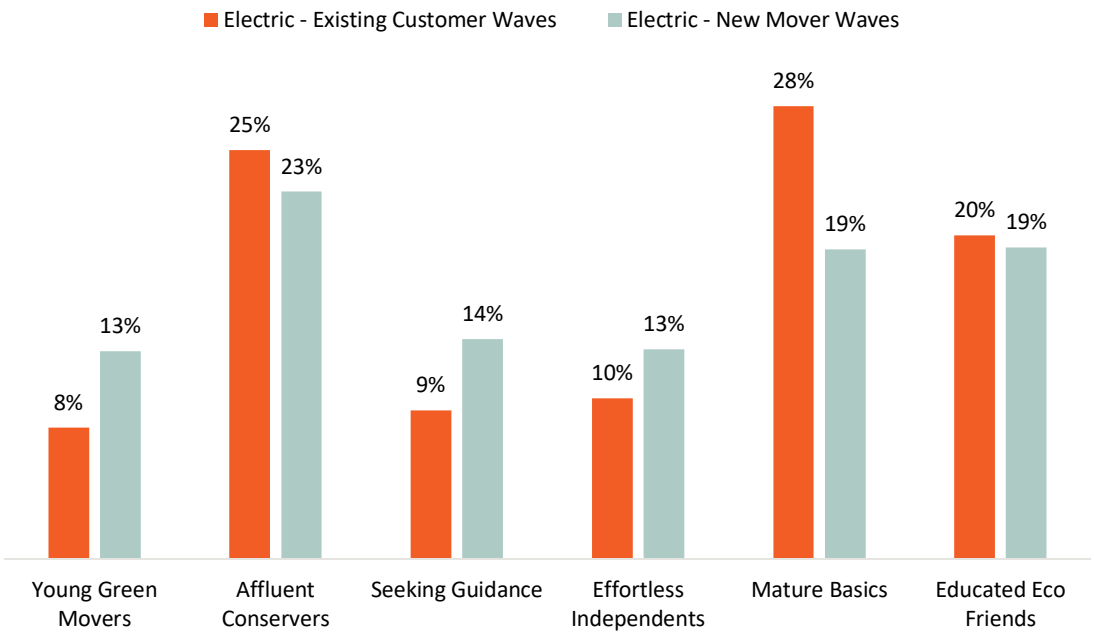
National Grid assigned one of six personas to each electric and natural gas account (Educated Eco-Friend, Affluent Conserver, Seeking Guidance, Young Green Mover, Mature Basic, Effortless Independent).[29]

[29] See Appendix E for descriptions of personas.

Personas are based on energy use patterns, demographic characteristics (age, income), and customers' perceived needs regarding energy and conservation as assessed through customer surveys and market research efforts. National Grid updates the persona assignments as they receive more information about customers from additional surveys and market research efforts. Although National Grid associated customers with these personas, they did not differentiate program treatment or messaging based on these personas.

Among HER program customers with electric service, the most common personas overall are Mature Basics and Affluent Conservers (about 27% and 25%, respectively). The persona distribution is slightly different between Existing Customer waves and New Mover waves, with more Young Green Movers and fewer Mature Basics in the New Mover waves (see **Figure 11** for overall distribution and **Appendix E: Personas Descriptions & Distribution** for distribution by wave).

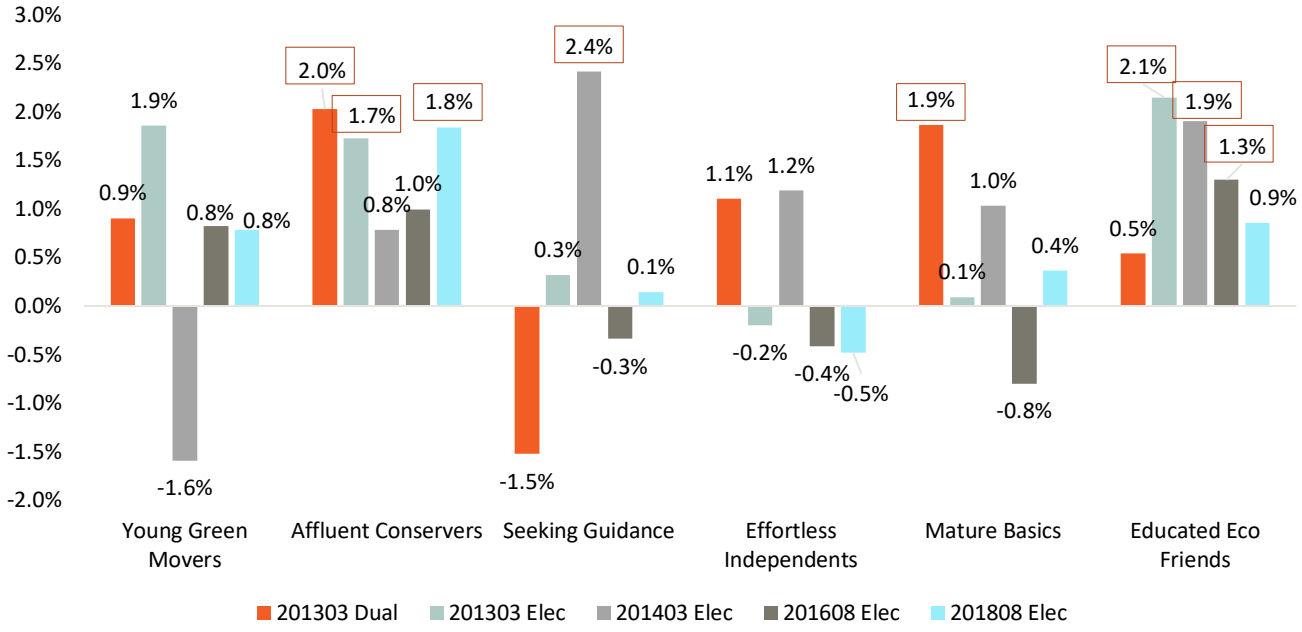
Figure 11. Customer Personas among HER Program: Electric Waves



Differences in savings by persona suggest that the report messaging is more impactful for some customers than others. **Figure 12** shows the percentage of kWh savings by persona and treatment wave, relative to each persona and waves' baseline consumption.[30] Figure 13 shows the percentage of kWh savings by persona aggregated across each evaluated treatment wave. The Affluent Conservers and Educated Eco Friends show positive savings in each of the five evaluated treatment waves and are the only two personas with statistically significant savings when aggregated across waves.

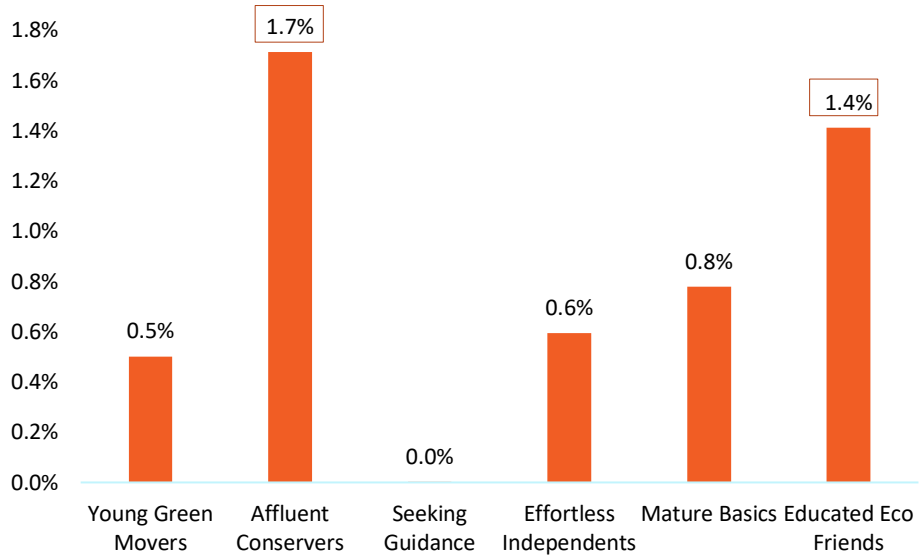
[30] We selected treatment waves which displayed significant wave-level savings in the impact evaluation (201303 Dual, 201303 Elec, 201403 Elec, 201608 Elec, and 201802 Elec). To attain higher statistical power, we pooled each wave's billing data across all three years of the evaluation period (2017 – 2019). See **Appendix A: Personas Analysis** for detailed methodology.

Figure 12. Persona-Level Savings: Electric Waves [a]



[a] Boxes indicate a value is statistically significant, p<0.90.

Figure 13. Persona-Level Savings: Electric Aggregated [a]



[a] Boxes indicate a value is statistically significant, p<0.90.

Looking closer at the daily savings values, the Affluent Conservers group generated a higher unadjusted average daily savings than the highest unadjusted net ex post value (0.45 kWh/day, 201303 Elec in 2017) in three of the five evaluated treatment waves (**Table 8**). The Affluent Conservers have a comparatively

high baseline energy consumption, so that a 2% energy savings results in a higher net savings value per household.

Table 8. Unadjusted Daily kWh Savings by Persona Group and Treatment Wave

Persona Group	201303 Dual	201303 Elec	201403 Elec	201608 Elec	201802 Elec
Young Green Movers	0.20	0.49	-0.34	0.12	0.18
Affluent Conservers	0.57*	0.58*	0.21	0.18	0.54*
Seeking Guidance	-0.41	0.10	0.65*	-0.06	0.04
Effortless Independents	0.25	-0.05	0.26	-0.06	-0.11
Mature Basics	0.47*	0.03	0.25	-0.13	0.09
Educated Eco Friends	0.13	0.63*	0.44*	0.20*	0.21

*Statistically significant, $p<0.10$.

Gas Results

Below we summarize overall and wave-level natural gas savings from the HER program.

Savings and Realization Rates

Table 9 shows results by year for Existing Customer and New Mover waves. Across all waves and program years, the HER program achieved 3,069,982 unadjusted net ex post therm savings.[31] The program achieved 8.6% of these savings through uplift participation in other programs. Adjusting for these double-counted savings, the program achieved 2,804,769 adjusted net ex post therm savings. These savings are lower than the implementer-estimated ex post savings, resulting in a realization rate of 84%.

The Existing Customer waves provide 89% of overall savings and have higher realization rates than the New Mover waves. The **Discussion** section provides more details on reasons for differences between the evaluation net ex post savings and the implementer-estimated ex post savings.

Table 9. Evaluated Ex Post Gas Savings and Realization Rates

Year	Evaluated Ex Post Savings			Comparison to Implementer-Estimated Values	
	Unadjusted Net Ex Post Savings (Therms)	Uplift Savings (as % of Unadjusted Net)	Adjusted Net Ex Post (Therms)	Implementer-Estimated Ex Post Savings (Therms)	Realization Rate
Existing Customer Waves					
2017	731,601	7%	682,430	853,426	80%
2018	1,026,581	8%	948,049	1,016,532	93%
2019	961,481	10%	862,543	830,331	104%
Total	2,719,663	8%	2,493,023	2,700,289	92%
New Mover Waves					
2017	173,402	4%	167,177	248,069	67%
2018	38,573	39%	23,481	203,370	12%
2019	138,344	12%	121,088	178,190	68%
Total	350,319	11%	311,745	629,629	50%
Total	***3,069,982***	***9%***	***2,804,769***	***3,329,918***	***84%***

Average Savings per Household

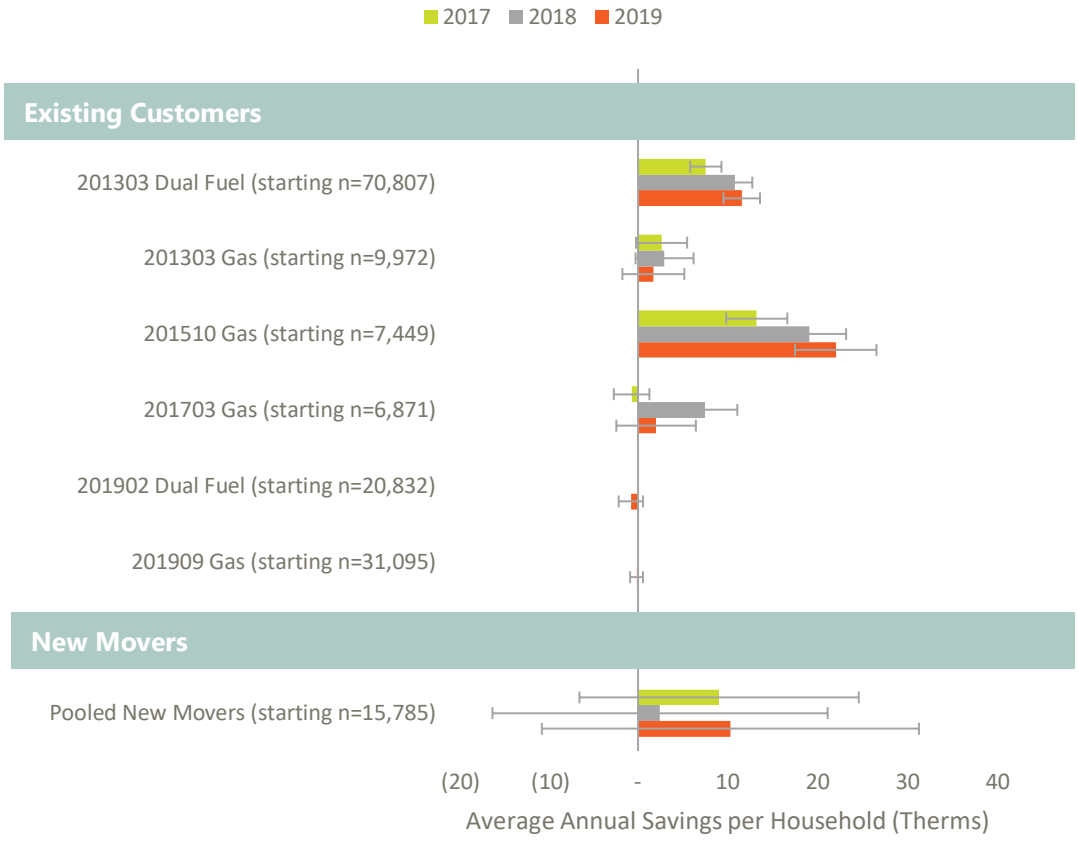
Figure 14 shows average unadjusted net savings per household per year, as well as the 90% confidence interval around the savings estimate. As with the electric analysis above, when confidence intervals range

[31] The 90% confidence interval around the savings estimate is 1,456,089 to 4,683,875 therms. The implementer-estimated savings falls within this range.

from below zero to above zero, the savings results are not statistically significant at a 90% confidence level. In these instances, the point estimates from savings are still the best unbiased estimates of program savings and we include these waves and years in total program savings.

Two Existing Customer waves achieved statistically significant savings in all three evaluation years: the dual-fuel wave that started in 2013 (201303 Dual Fuel) and the gas-only wave that started in 2015 (201510 Gas). Savings were not statistically significant for the gas-only Existing Customer waves that started in 2013 and 2017, nor for the newer Existing Customer waves that started in 2019. The 201303 and 201703 gas waves have positive, though small, point estimates of savings for most years. These small savings combined with relatively small group size contribute to the estimates not being statistically significant. The 2019 waves have very small treatment effects, which is often found in the early months of a new wave with savings expected to ramp up over time.[32]

Figure 14. Average Unadjusted Net Ex Post Savings per Household by Wave, with 90% Confidence Intervals (Therms per Year)*



*The time-period for annual per-household savings is the average number of treatment days in the evaluation year (e.g., 2019), considering report timing and customer attrition.

[32]Khawaja, Sami M., and James Stewart (Winter 2014/2015). Long-Run Savings and Cost-Effectiveness of Home Energy Report Programs. http://www.cadmusgroup.com/wpcontent/uploads/2014/11/Cadmus_Home_Energy_Reports_Winter2014.pdf.

Over the three-year program cycle, overall average savings per household remained steady. While older waves had increased savings in 2019, this was offset by lower savings among waves starting in 2017 and 2019 (see **Table 10**).

Table 10. Overall Gas Savings per Household

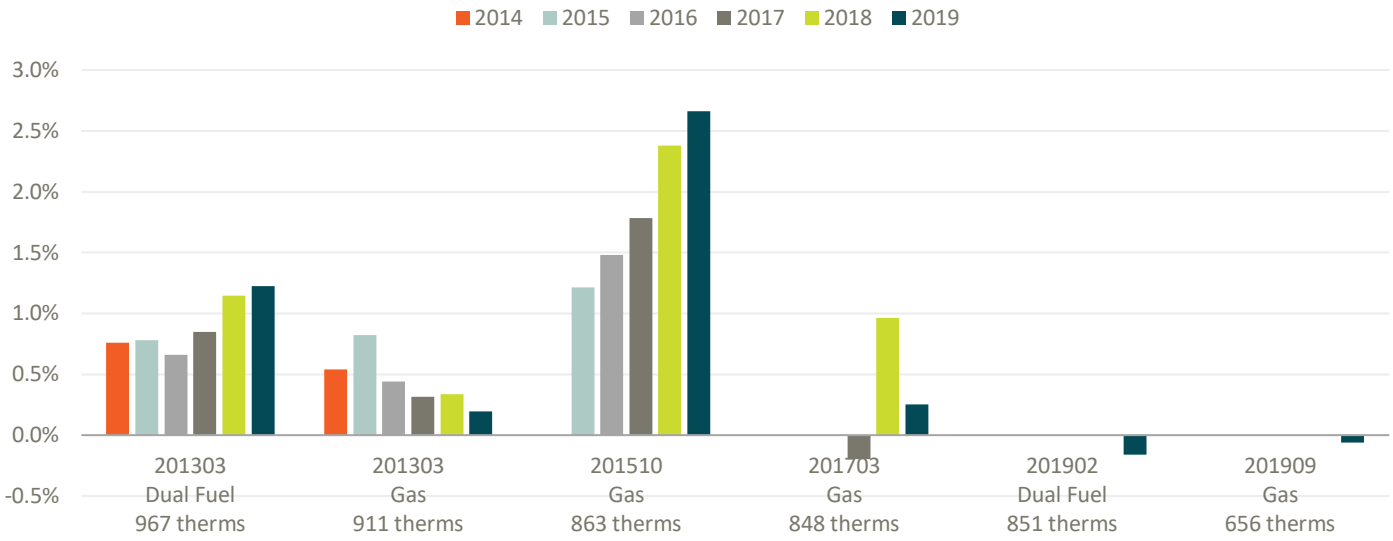
Year	Number of Evaluated Customers	Average Daily Savings per Household (Therms)	Average Annual Savings per Household (Therms)
2017	114,157	0.020	7.13
2018	102,914	0.024	8.78
2019	145,915	0.021	7.56
Total	***362,986***	***0.023***	***8.53***

Average Percentage Savings per Household

Figure 15 normalizes energy savings for baseline energy use by showing unadjusted net savings as a percentage of energy use. We show unadjusted net savings to capture all savings from each wave whether they are from participation in energy efficiency programs or from behavior changes. We do not see a clear pattern between baseline gas use and gas savings.

Figure 15 also includes savings as a percentage of baseline energy use from prior evaluations to show trends in savings from 2014 to 2019. The 201303 Dual Fuel, the 201510 Gas, and 201703 Gas waves show generally increasing savings over time. The 201703 Gas wave started with negative savings in the first year, suggesting that 2019 waves that are starting with negative savings in the first year may improve in future years.

Figure 15. Unadjusted Net Ex Post Electric Saving as a Percentage of Baseline Energy Use[a]



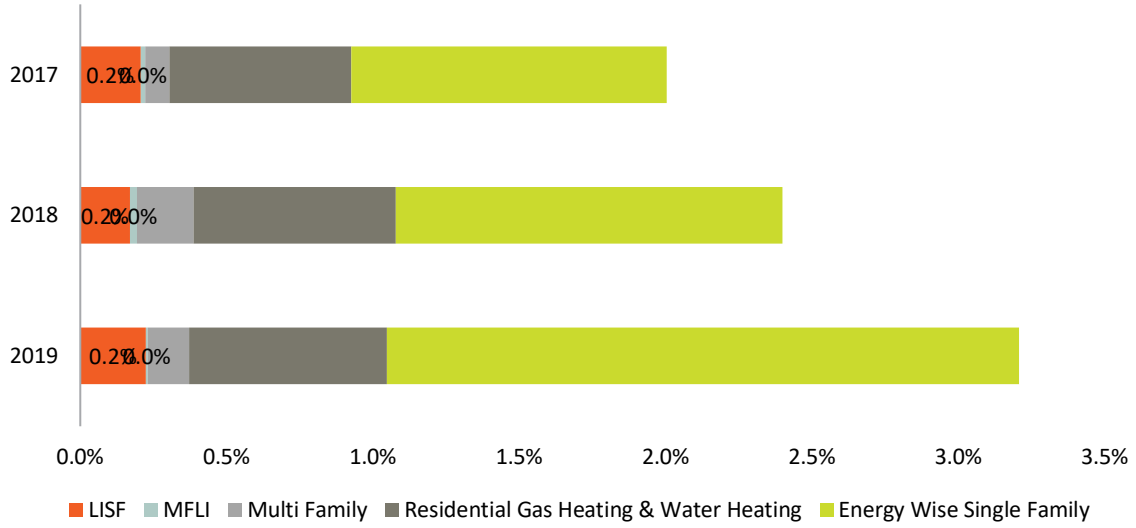
[a] We include 2019 baseline energy use below the wave name for reference, though the % savings is based on the baseline energy use for each evaluation year.

Cross-Program Participation and Uplift Savings

The HER program produced incremental program participation in two National Grid energy efficiency programs that claimed gas savings: EnergyWise Single-Family (4.2% incremental participation, cumulative over three years) and Residential Gas Heating & Water Heating (1.8% incremental participation, cumulative over three years). **Figure 16** shows participation lift[33] in programs with gas-saving measures by year, for all gas and dual fuel waves (Existing Customers and New Movers). The uplift results align with messaging provided on the reports (see **Table 2**). From 2017 – 2019, report language included messaging on home energy assessments through the Energy Wise program and Wi-Fi thermostats (included in several programs including Energy Wise and the Heating and Water Heating program).

[33] This is the percent of customers in the treatment group who participated in programs that is incremental to the participation rate by control group customers. This concept is explained more fully in Appendix A.

Figure 16. Participation Lift for Programs with Gas Savings Measures (Across all Waves)



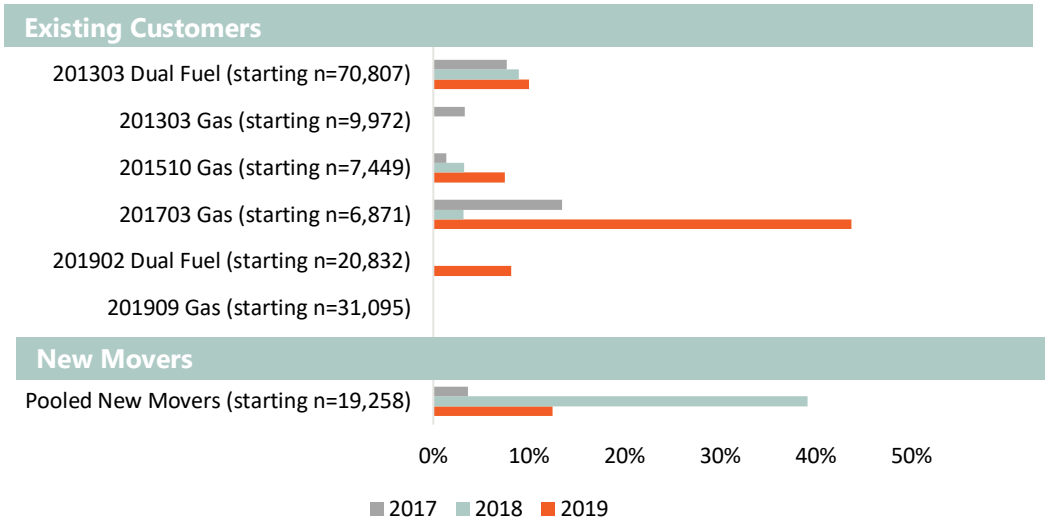
*Denotes that the treatment group's participation was significantly higher than the control group's over the three-year evaluation period at the 95% confidence interval.

The net unadjusted ex post savings estimates generated through the billing analysis include savings influenced by the program (from behaviors or other changes in the home), and also savings from customer participation in other National Grid energy efficiency programs. To account for savings generated (and claimed) through participation in other energy efficiency programs, we calculated the total savings that can be attributed to other program participation at the wave and year level and subtracted that from the savings estimated through the billing analysis. We provide further detail on this method in the **Cross-Program Participation and Double-Counted Savings** Adjustments section of **Appendix A. Impact Methodology**.

Figure 17 shows the percentage of unadjusted net savings (from billing analysis) that are attributable to participation in other programs. For Existing Customer waves, about 8.6% of net unadjusted savings was already counted by other energy efficiency programs[34], and although these savings are partially attributable to the HER program, they are removed from evaluated savings to avoid double-counting. Uplift savings as a share of unadjusted net program savings are slightly higher for the 201703 Dual/Gas wave and for New Mover waves, primarily driven by smaller average daily savings (treatment effect) compared to other waves and not because of larger savings adjustments.

[34] Differences in treatment and control savings attributed to other programs are significantly different at the 95% confidence interval when aggregated by the evaluation year. Savings differences are too small to attain statistical power when evaluated at the individual program or treatment wave level. However, since these comparisons are leveraging the RCT by comparing treatment and control group participation, these are still the best estimates of savings due to participation in other programs and we remove them from the unadjusted net savings.

Figure 17. Gas Uplift Savings as a Percentage of HER Program Unadjusted Net Ex Post Savings[a]



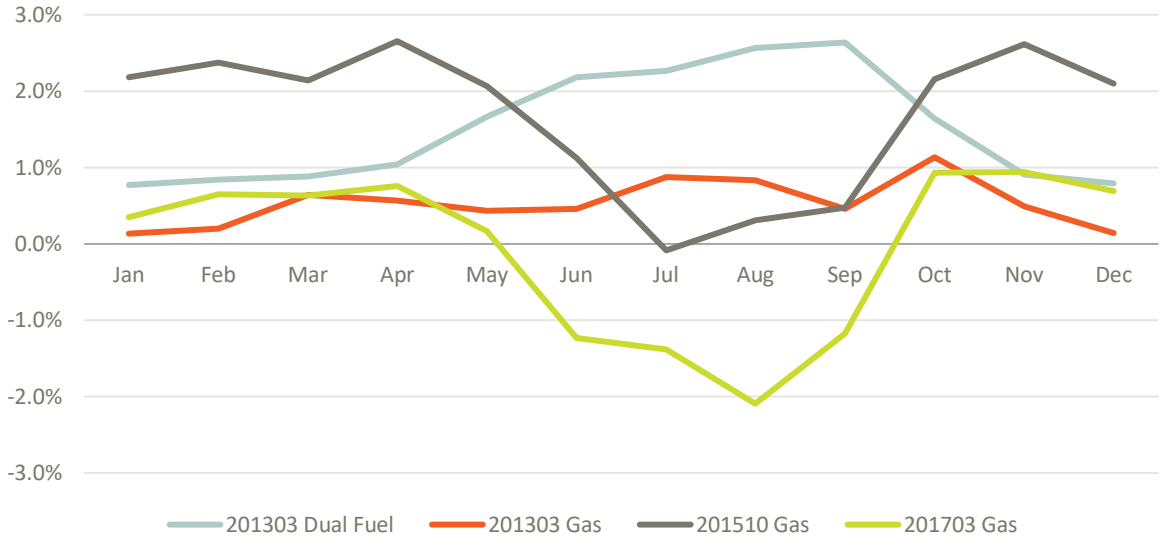
[a] For waves/year combinations with no adjustment, either there was no difference in participation between treatment and control groups or the control group had higher participation in which case we did not adjust the savings. Higher participation by the control group results in an upward adjustment of savings for the wave. Since the goal is to remove savings that might be double counted in another program, applying an upward adjustment is not needed.

Savings by Month

Averaged over the three-year period, 2017 to 2019, natural gas savings fluctuated by month and wave. **Figure 18** shows average monthly savings for the 2013 to 2017 waves, leaving off the 2019 waves that only have data for part of 2019.

The monthly savings are not statistically significantly different from other months within each wave, limiting the conclusions we can draw. The monthly savings trends show two different patterns. The 201510 Gas and the 201703 Gas waves both show peak savings in November and April and lowest savings in the summer (July for 201510 Gas and August for 201703 Gas). The 201303 Dual Fuel wave shows peak savings in August and September and lowest savings in January and December. The 201303 Gas wave is similar with a peak in October and lowest savings in January and December but has less variation from month to month than the other waves.

Figure 18. Unadjusted Monthly Natural Gas Saving



Savings by Personas

The most common persona among HER customers with gas service overall is Mature Basics (about 30% of gas customers). The persona distribution is slightly different between Existing Customer waves and New Mover waves, with more Young Green Movers in the New Mover waves (see **Figure 19** for overall distribution and **Appendix E: Personas Descriptions & Distribution** for distribution by wave).

Figure 19. Customer Personas in the HER Program: Gas Waves

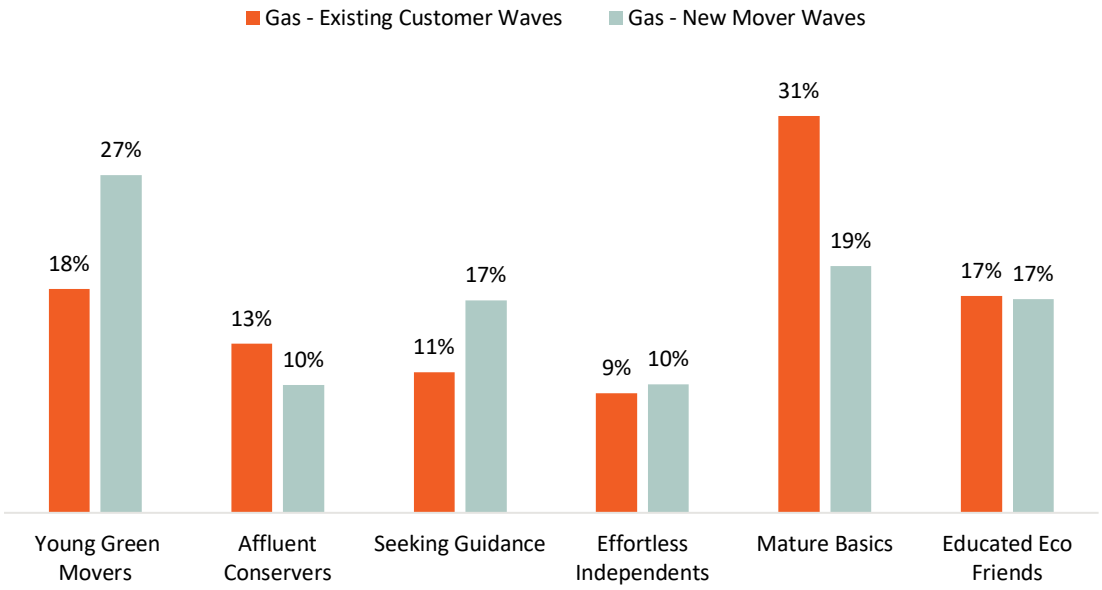
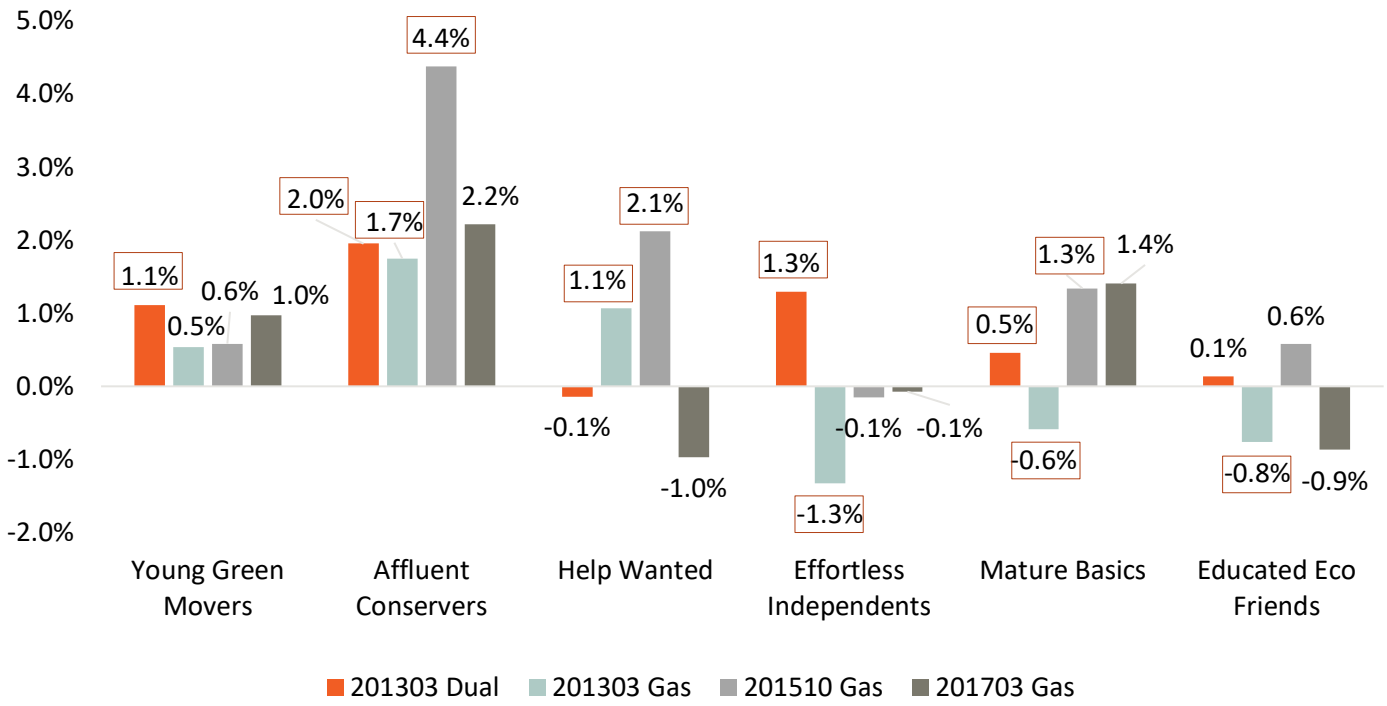


Figure 20 shows the percentage of therm savings by persona and treatment wave, relative to each persona and wave's baseline consumption.[35] **Figure 21** shows the percentage of therm savings by persona aggregated across each evaluated treatment wave. As with electric customers, the Affluent Conservers exhibit positive savings in each of the evaluated treatment waves and the highest aggregated savings. The Young Green Movers persona is the only other group to show positive savings in each of the evaluated treatment years, though only one year is significant. Each of the other four personas exhibit considerable variability across each of the respective treatment waves, with each having at least one wave demonstrating negative savings.

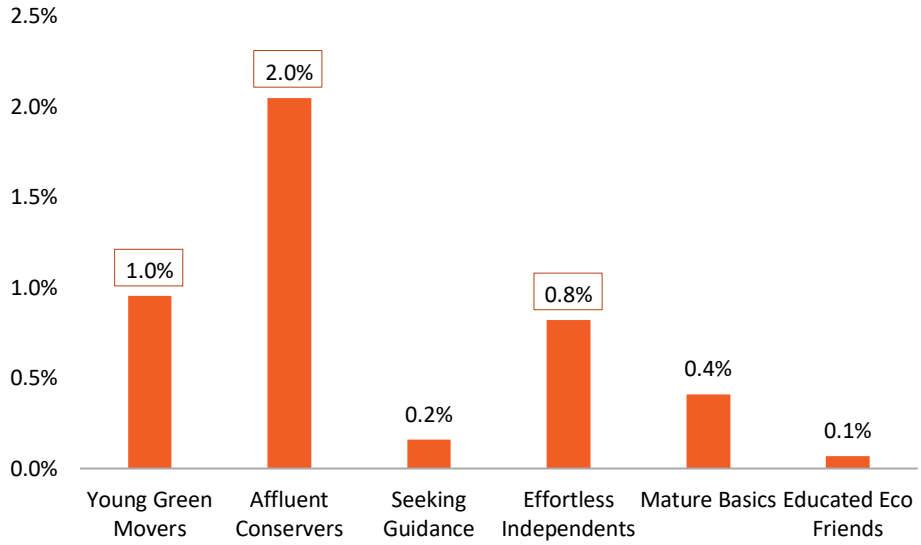
Figure 20. Persona Level Savings: Gas Waves [a]



[a]Boxes indicate a value is statistically significant, p<0.90

[35] For this analysis, we only selected treatment waves which displayed significant wave-level savings in the impact evaluation (201303 Dual, 201303 Gas, 201510 Gas, and 201703 Gas). To attain higher statistical power, we then pooled each wave's billing data across all three years of the evaluation period (2017 – 2019). See Appendix A: Personas Analysis for full methodology details.

Figure 21: Persona Level Savings: Gas Aggregated [a]



[a] Boxes indicate a value is statistically significant, p<0.90.

In three of the four evaluated treatment waves the Affluent Conservers group generated higher average daily savings than the highest savings found in the impact analysis (0.064 therms per day from the 2019 results of the 201510 Gas wave) (**Table 11**). As with electricity use, the Affluent Conservers have a comparatively high baseline energy consumption, so that energy savings proportional to the other waves results in a higher net savings value per household.

Table 11. Daily Therm Savings by Persona Group and Treatment Wave

Persona Group	201303 Dual	201303 Gas	201510 Gas	201703 Gas
Young Green Movers	0.037*	0.017	0.017	0.026
Affluent Conservers	0.074*	0.063*	0.148*	0.067
Seeking Guidance	-0.005	0.039*	0.072*	-0.029
Effortless Independents	0.043*	-0.040*	-0.004	-0.002
Mature Basics	0.017*	-0.020*	0.043*	0.040
Educated Eco Friends	0.005	-0.025	0.018	-0.024

*Statistically significant, p<0.90.

Summary

If National Grid is interested in improving or optimizing savings by persona, future customer research to understand (1) each persona's orientation to energy and savings, and (2) each persona's engagement with, and reactions to, HERs and various messaging strategies should be considered. If research shows opportunities for differentiated messaging, National Grid could consider modifying report language by persona. To quantify the effect of persona-specific messaging, we recommend an experimental design within one or more of the larger waves.

Discussion

Below we discuss in more depth some of the findings related to realization rates and reasons for fluctuations in realization rates.

Realization Rates

The realization rates of adjusted net ex post savings to implementer-estimated ex post savings for Existing Customer waves were 108% for electric savings and 92% for natural gas savings for 2017 – 2019. The program implementer's estimated savings falls within the evaluation unadjusted net ex post savings confidence intervals for all 14 gas year waves, and 14 of 19 electric year waves. This indicates strong alignment between the program implementer's monthly savings estimation approach for Existing Customer waves and the evaluation approach of annual billing analysis.

The realization rates for New Mover waves (with less historical billing data and smaller wave sizes) were 67% for electric savings and 50% for gas savings for 2017 – 2019. In addition to smaller wave sizes, the evaluation team opted for a different approach to calculating New Mover savings than the implementer by using a model that combined data across New Movers. The implementer used a simple difference approach applied to each wave.

Current and past evaluations show that realization rates can fluctuate from year to year. Differences in the composition of the waves (older waves lose customers and new waves are added) can lead to differences in realization rates across evaluation cycles. Annual realization rates for 2017 to 2019 range from 82% to 113% across electric and gas results for Existing Customer waves. The 2013 – 2014 evaluation found a 99% realization rate for electric savings across two waves. The 2015 and 2016 evaluation found an 88% electric realization rate and a 108% gas realization rate across three waves. The 2017 evaluation report also noted the highly variable 2014 realization rates among National Grid waves in Massachusetts which ranged from 77% to 145%.

Evaluated net ex post savings may differ from implementer-reported savings due several factors:

Analysis time periods: The implementer reports savings monthly and National Grid sums monthly values into an annual total. The evaluation team evaluates the program with models that include data from every month of the pre- and post-period. Monthly savings will have more variation from month to month, particularly where group sizes (treatment or control) are smaller. **Table 12** shows the number of monthly estimates provided by the implementer and the portion that were statistically significant.

Table 12. Statistically Significant Monthly Savings Estimates 2017 – 2019

	Electric Savings		Gas Savings	
Fuel	Number of Monthly Estimates [b]	% Statistically Significant [a]	Number of Monthly Estimates	% Statistically Significant
Existing Customers	223	46%	157	41%
New Movers	144	29%	72	13%
Total	***367***	***39%***	***229***	***32%***

[a] We use $p<0.10$ as our criteria for statistical significance.

[b] Waves that started prior to 2017 will have 36 monthly estimates for 2017 to 2019. Waves that started after 2017 will have fewer, depending on start date.

Models: The evaluation used the industry-standard PPR model that was also used for the previous National Grid HER program evaluation for Existing Customer waves. The implementer uses a slightly different model that includes terms for average daily usage in winter months and summer months and imputes missing values. For New Movers, the evaluation used a pooled model while the implementer used a simple post-period difference between treatment and control group energy use. This difference in approach can lead to larger differences in results. The evaluation team opted to pool New Movers due to the small size of the control groups (less than 2,500 per wave) and limited pre-period data, which suggested non-equivalency between the treatment and control groups. Pooling the New Movers provided more statistical power in the regression model. Employing a regression model rather than a simple post-period difference allowed us to use the available pre-period data to adjust for pre-existing differences between the treatment and control groups.

Data cleaning: As evaluators, we may use slightly different data cleaning steps such as different criteria for what we consider "extreme" energy usage or number of months of pre-period data required. Differences in these steps may have more impact on waves with smaller treatment or control group sizes.

Attrition: Differences between evaluator and implementer approaches may have more impact over time as groups become smaller through attrition. For example, the 201303 Dual Fuel wave has lost about 19% of treatment customers since its start in 2019 and the 201608 Elec wave has lost 25% of treatment customers in a shorter time period.

Statistical significance and group size: Savings estimates from evaluation models were not consistently statistically significant. Though the point estimates of savings from evaluation models are our best estimate of realized savings, wider confidence intervals reflect greater uncertainty. For Existing Customer waves, savings from earlier waves and larger waves (considering treatment and control sizes) were more likely to be statistically significant at a 90% confidence level. The lack of statistical significance could be related to many factors, including the sizes of the treatment or control groups, baseline consumption (or other selection criteria), the age/maturity of the wave (HER savings ramp up over several years), the length of the evaluation period (part-year savings are less likely to be statistically significant), and the effectiveness of the program intervention. **Table 13** shows customer counts during this evaluation period

(either 2017, or later waves' start date), the ratio of control to treatment customers, and statistical significance. Nearly all Existing Customer waves have control groups of less than 10,000 customers, and three of four gas waves started around 5,000 customers or less; these numbers decrease throughout the evaluation period due to natural attrition.

While control group sizes are shrinking due to attrition, they do not appear to be impacting the evaluability of any of the treatment waves, and we do not recommend making any changes to mitigate the effect of shrinking group size at this time. For this cycle, the waves with the smallest control group sizes generally have statistically significant results. For example, 201303 Elec and 201403 Elec have the smallest control group sizes but demonstrated statistically significant savings in every year evaluated. Likewise among gas waves, the 201510 Gas wave has the smallest control group, but also has statistically significant savings in every year.

While fluctuating realization rates can make planning more challenging, implementer-reported savings are generally within the 90% confidence interval of the evaluation unadjusted net ex post savings. While control group sizes are shrinking, the waves with the smallest control groups sizes have the most stable realization rates. Tracking program progress monthly has many benefits with the trade-off that final annual evaluated net ex post savings may differ from the summed up monthly results.

Table 13. Existing Customer Waves: Treatment and Control Counts and Statistical Significance of 2017-2019 Evaluation Model Results

Wave	Treatment Customer Count (Maximum) [a]	Control Customer Count (Maximum) [a]	Ratio of Control to Treatment Counts	Statistical Significance of 2017 – 2019 Savings	Realization Rate (Elec/Gas)
Existing Customer Waves					
201303 Dual Fuel	82,098	9,119	11%	Yes	113%/94%
201902 Dual Fuel [b]	24,752	9,479	38%	No[c]	806%/60%
201303 Elec	83,268	7,872	9%	Yes	106%
201403 Elec	36,430	6,710	18%	Yes	97%
201608 Elec [b]	12,931	12,938	100%	2 of 3 years	79%
201703 Elec/Dual [b]	30,137	12,661	42%	No	-232%
201802 Elec	21,840	9,926	45%	Yes	133%
201902 Elec [b]	24,646	9,948	40%	No[c]	-175%
201303 Gas	12,494	5,622	45%	No	71%
201510 Gas	8,819	2,220	25%	Yes	97%
201703 Gas/Dual	8,910	3,750	42%	1 of 3 years	84%
201909 Gas [d]	38,985	11,233	29%	No[c]	-26%
New Mover Waves					
Elec Combined	11,123	1,110	10%	No	67%
Gas Combined	24,131	2,365	10%	No	45%

[a] Implementer-reported customer counts at the beginning of the 2017 – 2019 evaluation period (maximum monthly customer counts for evaluation period)

[b] For electric savings, the 2016, 2017, and both 2019 waves have low savings and so a small difference between adjusted net ex post savings and implementer-estimated savings results in a more extreme (high or low) realization rate. The 2016 to 2019 waves

contribute less than 5% of the total savings for the Existing Customer waves, which means they contribute very little to the overall realization rate.

[c] We only evaluated a partial year for 2019 since these waves started in 2019. Considering typical savings ramp-up and partial year savings it is not surprising that savings were not statistically significant.

[d] The 2019 Gas wave has an unusually low realization rate due to the low overall savings and the difference in direction of savings between the adjusted net ex post savings and the implementer-estimated savings. However, this wave started in September 2019 so contributed very little savings to the three-year cycle.

Appendix A. Impact Methodology

The team leveraged the experimental design to estimate energy impacts using monthly billing data. In this section we detail our data cleaning and analysis methodologies.

Data Cleaning

Prior to analysis we cleaned the billing and energy efficiency program participation data. Billing data cleaning steps identified the customer data that was excluded from the analysis. Reasons for excluding a monthly observation included: insufficient billing days within a given month to determine a monthly average, statistical outliers (monthly values greater than 10 times the mean value for all customers within that treatment wave for the specific month), a later pre-period observation was available in the same calendar month, a monthly post-period observation did not have a corresponding observation in the pre period (or vice versa), or a treatment customer not having received reports. We dropped customers from the model if they had an insufficient amount of pre- or post-period data to be included in the models. The data cleaning steps filtered similar percentages of treatment and control group customers. We provide a table showing accounts removed in **Appendix B. Data Disposition**. Note that while we removed some accounts from the statistical modeling, we apply the results of the modeling to all accounts active in each program year.

Equivalency Checks

The HER program is a randomized control trial (RCT) in which the program implementer randomly assigns individual customers to the treatment group (i.e., they receive HERs) or the control group (i.e., they do not receive HERs). Because of the randomization, pre-treatment energy use should be equivalent between the groups. We performed an equivalency check of the energy usage patterns of the treatment and control groups of each wave in the year preceding their start to confirm that they had equivalent pre-treatment energy use.

We checked the waves as originally assigned and with move-outs and any ineligible customers removed using two methods of evaluating the equivalency of treatment and control energy usage:

- **T-tests** on monthly differences in mean energy use between treatment and control groups in each month. A significant difference ($p<0.05$) indicates that pre-period usage is dissimilar between groups.
- **Regression analysis** of pre-period usage with treatment/control group as an effect. A significant effect ($p<0.05$) of the group category indicates that pre-period usage is dissimilar between groups.

We provide detailed results from the equivalency checks in **Appendix C. Equivalency Check Results**.

Impact Evaluation

Below, we describe the impact evaluation methodologies we used to estimate program savings. Our impact evaluation approach is similar to the approach used in the previous evaluation and consistent with the Uniform Methods Project (UMP) Residential Behavior Protocol.[36]

The analysis leverages the experimental design to calculate impacts for the full program which includes paper reports, email reports, high bill alerts, and other program elements. All treatment customers receive paper reports (unless they opt out) and customers with an email address on file also receive email reports and might receive high bill alerts. Since the waves are not experimental designs by delivery mechanism, the modeling shows savings of the package of program elements and not of any specific elements.

We used two models to estimate program impacts for Existing Customers: **Post-Period Regression** (PPR), also referred to as the lagged dependent variable model) and **Linear Fixed-Effects Regression** (LFER). Both approaches should produce unbiased estimates of program savings under a wide range of conditions; however, the evaluation team reports the PPR results, consistent with the prior evaluations and industry standards. We use the LFER model as a secondary, robustness check. Although the two models are structurally different, assuming the RCT is well-balanced with respect to the drivers of energy use, the two models should produce similar program savings estimates, which will increase our confidence in our evaluated savings. This is the same approach that the evaluation team used during the last evaluation cycles. Below we describe each model in more detail.

Post Period Regression

The PPR model combines both cross-sectional and time series data in a panel dataset. This model uses the post-period data, with lagged energy use for the same calendar month of the pre-program period acting as a control for any small systematic differences between the participant and control customers. In particular, energy use in calendar month *t* of the post period is framed as a function of both the participant variable and energy use in the same calendar month of the pre-program period. The underlying logic is that systematic differences between participants and controls will be reflected in differences in their past energy use, which is highly correlated with their current energy use. The version we estimated includes monthly fixed effects and interacts these monthly fixed effects with the pre-program energy use variable. These interaction terms allow pre-program usage to have a different effect on post-program usage in each calendar month. Formally, the model is,

$$ADC_{kt} = \beta_1 Participant_k + \beta_2 ADClag_{kt} + \sum_j \beta_{3j} Month_{jt} + \sum_j \beta_{4j} Month_{jt} \cdot ADClag_{kt} + \varepsilon_{kt}$$

where:

[36] Chapter 17: Residential Behavior Evaluation Protocol. The Uniform Methods Project: Methods for Determining Energy Efficiency Savings for Specific Measures. October 2017 (https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy17osti/68573.pdf).

ADCkt = The average daily usage in kWh or therms for customer k during billing cycle t. This is the dependent variable in the model;

$Participant_k$ = A binary variable indicating whether customer k is in the participant group (taking a value of 1) or in the control group (taking a value of 0);

$ADClag_{kt}$ = Customer k's energy use in the same calendar month of the pre-program year as the calendar month of month t;

Monthjt = A binary variable taking a value of 1 when j=t and 0 otherwise;

ε_{kt} = The cluster-robust error term for customer *k* during billing cycle *t*. Cluster-robust errors account for heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation at the customer level.[37]

In this model, β_1 is the estimate of average daily energy savings due to the program. Program savings are the product of the average daily savings estimate and the total number of participant-days in the analysis. We calculate household-level percentage savings by dividing the treatment effect by baseline average daily energy use (kwh or therm) per household.

Linear Fixed-Effects Regression

As with the PPR model, the LFER model combines both cross-sectional and time-series data. The regression compares the pre- and post-program energy usage of participants to those in the control group to identify the effect of the program. The purpose of the customer-specific fixed effect is to capture all systematic cross-customer variation in electric energy usage that is not captured by the model. Like the lagged usage variable in the PPR model, the fixed effect represents an attempt to control for any small systematic differences between the treatment and control customers that might occur in the data despite the randomization. Formally, the LFER model is,

$$ADC_{kt} = \beta_{0k} + \beta_1 Post_t + \beta_2 Treatment_k Post_t + \varepsilon_{kt}$$

where:

ADC_{kt} = *The average daily usage in kWh for customer k during billing cycle t. This is the dependent variable in the model;*

$Post_t$ = *A binary variable indicating whether bill cycle t is in the post-program period (taking a value of 1) or in the pre-program period (taking a value of 0);*

$Treatment_k$ = *A binary variable indicating whether customer k is in the participant group (taking a value of 1) or in the control group (taking a value of 0);*

[37] Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression models assume that the data are homoscedastic and not autocorrelated. If either of these assumptions is violated, the resulting standard errors of the parameter estimates are incorrect (usually underestimated). A random variable is heteroscedastic when the variance is not constant. A random variable is autocorrelated when the error term in one period is correlated with the error terms in at least some of the previous periods.

ε_{kt} = *The cluster-robust error term for customer k during billing cycle t. Cluster-robust errors account for heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation at the customer level.*

In this model, β_2 is the estimate of average daily energy savings due to the program. Program savings are the product of the average daily savings estimate and the total number of participant-days in the analysis.

New Movers

Because of (1) limited pre-program data for most New Movers, and (2) rolling enrollment, traditional evaluation methods for HERs such as wave-specific PPR and LFER models are not appropriate for the New Mover waves. The evaluation team modeled savings by pooling customer waves within fuel type and modeling energy with a fixed effects model. The implementer reported savings based on a simple difference between treatment group usage and control group usage in each post-period month. This method is valid in an RCT with groups that were equivalent in the pre-period. While it may be the case that these waves were balanced via RCT at launch, by the start of this evaluation period (2017) uneven attrition between the treatment and control groups has caused these waves to come out of balance. The limited pre-billing data available suggest that the treatment and control groups included in this evaluation period may not be equivalent in the pre-period. **Table 14** shows the differences in average daily consumption for the New Mover waves. Since the treatment effect for behavior programs is often only in the 1% to 2% range, a difference between treatment and control groups that is consistently larger can bias the results.

Table 14. New Movers Pre-Period Average Daily Consumption

Fuel	Wave Name	Number of Treatment Customers 2017	Number of Control Customers 2017	Average Daily kWH Treatment	Average Daily kWH Control	Percent Difference	Average Daily Therms Treatment	Average Daily Therms Control	Percent Difference
New Mover Waves									
Dual Fuel	201304	7,159	844	14.6	15.4	-4.7%	2.04	2.14	-4.7%
Dual Fuel	201408	13,666	1,510	14.0	14.1	-0.7%	2.12	2.06	2.8%
Electric	201304	11,123	1,110	17.3	18.0	-3.9%			
Electric	201408	24,131	2,365	16.3	16.0	-0.5%			

Table 14 also shows the approximate group sizes. The control group is about 10% the size of the treatment group with control groups less than 2,400 customers.

To address these two complications (lack of pre-period equivalence and small group sizes) we used a pooled model approach to estimate energy savings. We selected this model out of several variants as the model with better fit statistics that accounts for differences by wave with wave indicators and differences by month (with rolling enrollment customers within a wave have different pre-period data available) with monthyear indicators.

To adjust for the slightly different proportions of treatment to control group customers by wave, we weighted control observations in proportion to their respective treatment group's share of the overall New Mover program.

Formally, the model is

$$ADC_{kt} = \beta_0 MonthYear_t + \beta_1 Wave_{0,k} + \beta_2 Post_k + \beta_2 Treatment_k + \beta_3 Treatment_k \cdot Post_{k,t} + \varepsilon_{k,t}$$

where:

ADC_{kt}	= The average daily usage in kWh or therms for customer *k* during billing cycle *t*. This is the dependent variable in the model.
$MonthYear_{,t}$	= Series of dummy variables for the calendar-month (to allow for a time trend)
$Wave_k$	= Dummy variables for customer's specific treatment wave
$Treatment_k$	= A binary variable taking a value of 1 for customers in the treatment group, and 0 for control
$Post_{k,t}$	= A binary variable taking a value of 1 when a customer is in the post-treatment period, and 0 in the pre-treatment period
$\varepsilon_{k,t}$ =	Error term

The post-treatment effect, β_3, quantifies the effect of receiving home energy reports in terms of the net daily reduction in energy use (either kWh or therms) for a given treatment customer.

Cross-Program Participation and Double-Counted Savings Adjustments

The HER program may encourage cross-participation in National Grid energy efficiency programs. The evaluation team calculated this participation lift in other programs by calculating the difference between the percentage of active treatment and control customers who participated in one of National Grid's other (non-HER) energy efficiency programs in each year of this evaluation cycle. We report on participation lift for 2017 to 2019 to understand the effects of the program during the current cycle.

Participation lift in current and past cycles can result in double-counted savings. HER billing analysis estimates the overall savings between treatment and control groups in any given year which will include any cumulative savings from participation lift. These double-counted savings (counted in the HER billing analysis and by the other energy efficiency programs) will be present in the savings from the billing analysis (unadjusted net ex-post savings). The evaluation team estimated and removed cumulative savings from participation uplift to arrive at the final adjusted net ex-post savings attributable to the HER program.

We calculated double-counted savings through the following steps **for each wave for each treatment year**: 1) calculate the average daily per customer (over all wave customers) kWh or therm savings attained through participation in other National Grid energy efficiency programs for the treatment and control group, 2) find the difference in average daily energy savings attributed to participation in other programs between treatment and control customers, and 3) multiply that difference by the total number of days for which customers received treatment, adjusting for measure life (see next paragraph). This converts the average daily per customer double-counted savings to wave-level savings for the year. This number is the incremental savings attributed to differential participation in energy efficiency programs for that wave and year.

Measures installed as a result of participation uplift have measure lives ranging from four to twenty-five years, generating multi-year savings. Incremental measures installed in 2013-2016 may result in continued uplift savings; likewise, savings from incremental measures installed in 2017 may have continued into 2018-2019. To account for the measure life of measures installed by HER participants (treatment and control), this analysis used historical program participation data (before 2017), as well as program participation data for the current evaluation period (2017-2019). The evaluation team referenced each measure's "measure life" to arrive at the number of days the measure generated savings while the customer's account was still active. The average daily savings value was then applied to every day for which a customer's account was still active, and the measure was still generating savings. These are the values included in the average daily energy savings.

Savings by Month

To compare savings by month, we used the implementer-estimated monthly savings values. While implementer-estimated values do not align identically to the evaluated savings, we are using the monthly results from the waves generally with the largest savings and the more consistent realization rates. The implementer monthly values allow us to quickly compare months and pool months across waves and across years to look for patterns in savings.

Personas Analysis

We modified the regression models used in the impact evaluation to produce separate savings estimates for each persona (rather than an overall savings estimate). This required "breaking apart" our wave-level savings estimates, so it was important to begin with as much statistical power (as many observations as possible) in the models. To improve the statistical power of models and our ability to detect savings by persona segment, we implemented the following steps:

- We selected Existing Customer waves for evaluation that showed statistically significant savings in impact evaluation models (we do not report model waves with weaker results). We do not include

New Movers since the New Movers results were not statistically significant. We included the following waves:

- Electric Savings: 201303 Dual, 201303 Elec, 201403 Elec, 201608 Elec, and 201802 Elec
- Gas Savings: 201303 Dual, 201303 Gas, 201510 Gas, and 201703 Gas

We pooled observations of each wave across each of years 2017-2019 into a single model for each selected wave. This provide more statistical power to detect savings within sub-group.

Combining data from all three years, we modeled savings for each wave using a PPR with categorical variables for each Persona.

Formally, the model is:

$$ADC_{kt} = \beta_1 ADClag_{kt} + \sum_j \beta_{2j} Month_{jt} + \sum_j \beta_{3j} Month_{jt} \cdot ADClag_{kt} + \varepsilon_{kt}$$

$$+ \alpha_1 YoungGreen_k + \gamma_1 YoungGreen_k \cdot Treatment_k$$

$$+ \alpha_2 AffluentConserve + \gamma_2 AffluentConserve_k \cdot Treatment_k$$

$$+ \alpha_3 HelpWanted_k + \gamma_3 HelpWanted_k \cdot Treatment_k$$

$$+ \alpha_4 EffortlessInd_k + \gamma_4 EffortlessInd_k \cdot Treatment_k$$

$$+ \alpha_5 MatureBasics_k + \gamma_5 MatureBasic_k \cdot Treatment_k$$

$$+ \alpha_6 EducatedEco_k + \gamma_6 EducatedEco_k \cdot Treatment_k$$

where:

ADC_{kt} = The average daily usage in kWh or therms for customer k during billing cycle t. This is the dependent variable in the model

$ADClag_{kt}$ = Customer k's energy use in the same calendar month of the pre-program year as the calendar month of month t

$Month_{jt}$ = A binary variable taking a value of 1 when j=t and 0 otherwise

$Persona_k$ = A binary variable indicating whether customer k is in the Persona segment (taking a value of 1) or no (taking a value of 0)

$Treatment_k$ = A binary variable indicating whether customer k is in the participant group (taking a value of 1) or in the control group (taking a value of 0);

ε_{kt} = The cluster-robust error term for customer *k* during billing cycle *t.* Cluster-robust errors account for heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation at the customer level.

The alpha coefficients (α) of the Persona indicators capture any systematic differences in consumption between Personas independent of program treatment. The gamma coefficients (γ)

of the Persona indicators interacted with a Treatment indicator capture average HER program savings associated with each persona in the treatment group – i.e., a Persona's average treatment effect.

We calculated a confidence interval around each Persona's average treatment effect and assessed whether there are statistically significant differences between segments.

As a check on the modeled estimates, we also calculated difference-in-differences savings for each persona, by calculating average consumption of treatment and control groups in the pre-program and post-program periods.

Appendix B. Data Disposition

Table 15 shows the number of accounts removed from the data before we modeled the data for savings.

Table 15. Data Disposition by Wave and Year

	2017		2018		2019	
	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control	Treatment	Control
Electric Savings						
201303 Dual Fuel						
Starting Accounts	79,383	8,737	75,393	8,331	71,886	7,897
% Accounts Removed	8%	8%	9%	9%	11%	10%
Ending Accounts	73,028	8,040	68,367	7,544	64,227	7,071
201303 Elec						
Starting Accounts	81,219	7,601	78,254	7,303	75,537	7,025
% Accounts Removed	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%	9%
Ending Accounts	75,811	7,083	72,142	6,718	68,614	6,366
201403 Elec						
Starting Accounts	35,112	6,351	32,703	5,921	30,670	5,564
% Accounts Removed	8%	8%	9%	10%	11%	11%
Ending Accounts	32,360	5,853	29,681	5,358	27,437	4,957
201608 Elec						
Starting Accounts	12,559	12,569	11,004	11,101	10,016	10,040
% Accounts Removed	4%	4%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Ending Accounts	12,010	12,012	10,417	10,446	9,323	9,292
201703 Elec						
Starting Accounts	29,177	12,291	22,772	9,656	18,823	8,008
% Accounts Removed	13%	13%	6%	6%	8%	7%
Ending Accounts	25,370	10,704	21,416	9,113	17,384	7,431
201802 Elec						
Starting Accounts			20,753	9,436	15,408	7,006
% Accounts Removed			17%	18%	6%	5%
Ending Accounts			17,190	7,779	14,528	6,639
201902 Dual Fuel						
Starting Accounts					23,954	9,168
% Accounts Removed					11%	11%
Ending Accounts					21,272	8,147
201902 Elec						
Starting Accounts					23,726	9,570
% Accounts Removed					20%	19%

Ending Accounts					19,041	7,705
Pooled New Movers						
Starting Accounts	53,697	5,517	43,182	4,453	37,209	3,859
% Accounts Removed	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Ending Accounts	52,438	5,401	42,151	4,359	36,195	3,757
Natural Gas Savings						
201303 Dual Fuel						
Starting Accounts	79,154	8,695	75,240	8,302	71,702	7,882
% Accounts Removed	11%	11%	12%	12%	13%	13%
Ending Accounts	70,807	7,756	66,350	7,290	62,486	6,852
201303 Gas						
Starting Accounts	11,744	5,155	10,903	4,797	10,153	4,464
% Accounts Removed	15%	15%	17%	17%	18%	18%
Ending Accounts	9,972	4,387	9,083	3,990	8,364	3,668
201510 Gas						
Starting Accounts	8,459	2,105	7,102	1,790	6,104	1,540
% Accounts Removed	12%	12%	13%	14%	14%	14%
Ending Accounts	7,449	1,853	6,171	1,544	5,249	1,319
201703 Gas						
Starting Accounts	8,636	3,642	6,638	2,754	5,415	2,230
% Accounts Removed	20%	21%	12%	11%	13%	13%
Ending Accounts	6,871	2,873	5,839	2,442	4,693	1,933
201902 Dual Fuel						
Starting Accounts					23,938	9,176
% Accounts Removed					13%	13%
Ending Accounts					20,832	7,995
201909 Gas						
Starting Accounts					36,937	10,653
% Accounts Removed					16%	16%
Ending Accounts					31,095	8,993
Pooled New Movers						
Starting Accounts	19,269	2,142	15,816	1,741	13,513	1,517
% Accounts Removed	1.1%	1.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%
Ending Accounts	19,058	2,114	15,471	1,706	13,196	1,485

Appendix C. Equivalency Check Results

This section contains the detailed results of the equivalency check. For the modeled equivalency comparison, the treatment and control groups are equivalent when the coefficient on the treatment term is not statistically significant. Overall, the tests support the equivalence of the treatment and control groups for each year of the analysis.

Table 16. Electric Modeled Equivalency Results

	Pre-Program Year Treatment Effect	Standard Error	T Statistic	P-Value
Dual Fuel 201303				
Original Treatment and Control Groups[a]	-0.19	0.11	-1.68	0.09
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups[b]	-0.24	0.15	-1.61	0.11
Dual Fuel 201902				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	-0.06	0.23	-0.26	0.80
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.98
Electric Only 201303				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.05	0.15	0.33	0.74
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	-0.03	0.18	-0.18	0.86
Electric Only 201403				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.02	0.13	0.18	0.86
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.98
Electric Only 201608				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.04	0.14	0.26	0.80
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	-0.01	0.14	-0.09	0.93
Electric Only 201703				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.14	0.26	0.55	0.58
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.08	0.15	0.51	0.61
Electric Only 201802				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	-0.12	0.36	-0.32	0.75
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	-0.09	0.19	-0.46	0.65
Electric Only 201902				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.19	0.34	0.54	0.59
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.98

[a] Original treatment and control groups compares pre-period energy use of the treatment and control groups as initially assigned in the first year of the wave.

[b]2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups compares the pre-period energy use of the treatment and control group customers included in the modeling for 2019 results. Customers who moved or had insufficient are not included. The evaluation team also checked equivalency for 2017 and 2018 but include one year here due to space considerations.

Table 17. Natural Gas Modeled Equivalency Results

	Pre-Program Year Treatment Effect	Standard Error	T Statistic	P-Value
Dual Fuel 201303				
Original Treatment and Control Groups [a]	-0.02	0.01	-1.18	0.24
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups [b]	-0.02	0.02	-1.35	0.18
Dual Fuel 201902				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.01	0.02	0.22	0.82
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.02	0.01	1.15	0.25
Gas Only 201303				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	-0.01	0.02	-0.63	0.53
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	-0.01	0.03	-0.34	0.73
Gas Only 201510				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.02	0.03	0.66	0.51
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.04	0.04	1.07	0.28
Gas Only 201703				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	0.05	0.04	1.23	0.22
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.01	0.03	0.46	0.65
Electric Only 201909				
Original Treatment and Control Groups	-0.01	0.02	-0.30	0.76
2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups	0.00	0.01	-0.08	0.94

[a] Original treatment and control groups compares pre-period energy use of the treatment and control groups as initially assigned in the first year of the wave.

[b] 2019 Modeled Treatment and Control Groups compares the pre-period energy use of the treatment and control group customers included in the modeling for 2019 results. Customers who moved or had insufficient are not included. The evaluation team also checked equivalency for 2017 and 2018 but include one year here due to space considerations.

Appendix D. Wave-Level Results

This section contains results for each electric, gas and dual fuel Existing Customer wave treated in 2017-2019.

Electric Results

Wave-level electric realization rates are highly variable starting with the 2016 wave. The 2016, 2017, and both 2019 waves have low savings so a small difference between adjusted net ex post savings and implementer-estimated savings results in a more extreme (high or low) realization rate. The 2016 to 2019 waves contribute less than 5% of the total savings for the Existing Customer waves, which means they contribute very little to the overall realization rate.

Table 18. Existing Customers: Electric Results

Wave	Treatment n [a]	Control n[a]	Average Daily Baseline Con-sumption (kWh)[a]	Equivalency Check Results[b]	2017-2019 Adjusted Net Ex Post (MWH)[c]	2017-2019 Implement er-Estimated Net Ex Post (MWH)[c]	Realization Rate [d]
Existing Customer Waves							
201303 Dual Fuel	82,098	9,119	19.5	36 of 36	26,697	23,541	113%
201303 Elec	83,268	7,872	26.6	36 of 36	31,533	29,134	106%
201403 Elec	36,430	6,710	18.5	36 of 36	30,929	11,102	97%
201608 Elec	12,931	12,938	13.3	36 of 36	10,788	1,344	79%
201703 Elec/Dual	30,137	12,661	13.5	36 of 36	1,057	118	-233%
201802 Elec	21,840	9,926	19.6	24 of 24	(275)	1608	133%
201902 Dual Fuel	24,752	9,479	15.8	12 of 12	2,132	35	799%
201902 Elec	24,646	9,948	14.9	12 of 12	280	(163)	-176%
Total	**316,102**	**78,653**	**19.8**	**228 of 228**	**73,048**	**66,719**	**108%**

[a] Implementer-reported customer counts at the beginning of the 2017-2019 evaluation period (maximum monthly customer counts for evaluation period).

[b] Number of monthly pre-period equivalency checks that passed, based on customers included in the billing analysis models. We checked pre-period equivalency for each set of customers included in each program year. See Appendix C for full results.

[c] Net adjusted results after removing double-counted savings from incremental participation in other EE programs.

[d] Ratio of adjusted net ex post savings to implementer-estimated net ex post savings.

Gas Results

Wave-level gas realization rates are very similar across the 2013 Dual Fuel, 2015 Gas and 2017 Gas waves. The 2019 Gas wave has an unusually low realization rate due to the low overall savings and the difference in direction of savings between the adjusted net ex post savings and the implementer-estimated savings. However, this wave started in September 2019 so contributed very little savings to the three-year cycle. With a longer post-period we expect more realization rates more in line with other waves.

Table 19. Existing Customers: Gas Results

Wave	Starting Treatment n[a]	Starting Control n[a]	Average Daily Baseline Consumption (Therms)[a]	Equivalency Check Results[b]	2017-2019 Adjusted Net Ex Post (Therms)[c]	2017-2019 Implementer-Estimated Net Ex Post (Therms)[c]	Realization Rate[d]
Existing Customer Waves							
201303 Dual Fuel	82,098	9,119	2.6	33 of 36	2,029,531	2,168,900	94%
201303 Gas	12,494	5,622	2.5	36 of 36	78,910	111,504	71%
201510 Gas	8,819	2,220	2.3	36 of 36	364,587	374,646	97%
201703 Gas/Dual	8,910	3,750	2.0	36 of 36	46,774	55,980	84%
201902 Dual Fuel	24,752	9,479	1.8	12 of 12	(20,716)	(34,414)	60%
201909 Gas	38,985	11,233	2.9	12 of 12	(6,062)	23,674	-26%
Total	**176,058**	**41,423**	**2.5**	**165 of 168**	**2,493,023**	**2,700,289**	**92%**

[a] Implementer-reported customer counts at the beginning of the 2017-2019 evaluation period (maximum monthly customer counts for evaluation period)

[b] Number of monthly pre-period equivalency checks that passed, based on customers included in the billing analysis models. We checked pre-period equivalency for each set of customers included in each program year. See Appendix C for full results.

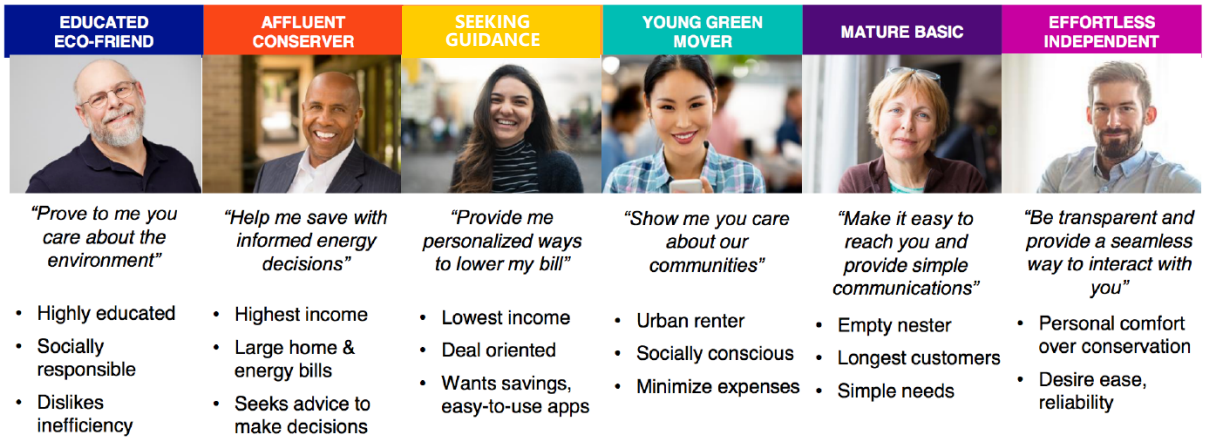
[c] Net adjusted results after removing double-counted savings from incremental participation in other EE programs.

[d] Ratio of adjusted net ex post savings to implementer-estimated net ex post savings.

Appendix E: Personas Descriptions & Distribution

National Grid segmented customers into six personas to use for messaging, marketing, and product and service offerings. **Figure 22** describes the key characteristics of each persona. **Table 20** and **Table 21** show the distribution of personas by wave.

Figure 22. Personas Descriptions



Source: National Grid

Table 20. Personas Distributions: Customers with Electric Service

	Young Green Movers	Affluent Conservers	Seeking Guidance	Effortless Independents	Mature Basics	Educated Eco Friends
Existing Customers						
201303 Dual	4%	26%	7%	10%	29%	24%
201303 Elec	1%	40%	5%	4%	32%	19%
201403 Elec	4%	22%	9%	9%	30%	25%
201408 Dual	18%	16%	16%	14%	18%	17%
201608 Elec	8%	17%	7%	16%	27%	26%
201703 Elec/Dual	17%	14%	12%	18%	22%	18%
201802 Elec	14%	19%	17%	11%	24%	15%
201902 Dual	25%	11%	18%	14%	19%	14%
201902 Elec	22%	11%	14%	16%	26%	11%
New Movers						
201304 Dual	15%	20%	15%	14%	16%	20%
201304 Elec	8%	29%	10%	12%	19%	22%
201408 Elec	18%	16%	16%	14%	18%	17%
Total	***9%***	***25%***	***10%***	***10%***	***27%***	***20%***

Table 21. Personas Distributions: Customers with Gas Service

	Young Green Movers	Affluent Conservers	Seeking Guidance	Effortless Independents	Mature Basics	Educated Eco Friends
Existing Customers						
201303 Dual	8%	16%	9%	9%	38%	21%
2013030 Elec	15%	12%	13%	11%	34%	15%
201403 Elec	22%	12%	15%	10%	24%	18%
201408 Dual	30%	8%	18%	12%	20%	13%
201608 Elec	34%	7%	17%	10%	20%	12%
201703 Elec/Dual	23%	14%	10%	9%	29%	15%
New Movers						
201304 Dual	26%	12%	16%	10%	17%	19%
201408 Dual	27%	9%	17%	10%	20%	16%
Total	***18%***	***13%***	***12%***	***9%***	***30%***	***17%***

PUC 2-12
Residential Programs

Request:

Home Energy Reports

Please explain how customers without e-mail or with limited digital access will be served and how those customers' savings are treated in the 70% savings estimate.

Response:

Customers without email addresses will no longer receive Home Energy Reports ("HER") messaging. The 2026 estimated savings are based on the savings of the remaining customers. The Company and the lead vendor are planning to communicate this upcoming change and encourage customers to provide email addresses if they would like to receive electronic HERs.

PUC 2-13
Commercial & Industrial Programs

Request:

Referencing page 25 of Feldman's testimony (Bates No. 25), please elaborate on the market conditions that the Company considered in downwardly adjusting the budgets for the Large Commercial & Industrial Retrofit, New Construction, and Small Business Direct Install programs, including but not limited to observed or forecasted participation levels, changes in measure cost or availability, or impacts of state or federal incentive layering.

Response:

The Company adjusted the budgets and savings for the Large Commercial & Industrial Retrofit, New Construction, and Small Business Direct Install programs based on historical participation rates including 2024 actual and 2025 year to date spending data. For example:

- 2024 Electric Large Commercial New Construction and Small Business Direct Install Programs actual spend was approximately 50 percent and 60 percent of the 2024 budgets, respectively
- A number of different cost categories were underspent, including:
    - Electric Commercial Retrofit Program and Small Business Direct Install Program Sales, Technical Assistance and Training ("STAT") budgets, approximately 70 percent and 35%, respectively,
    - Electric New Construction Program and Small Business Direct Install Program incentive budgets were underspent, at approximately 30 percent and 59 percent.
- Similarly, the gas Commercial Retrofit and Small Business Direct Install STAT budgets were approximately 56 percent and 47 percent of the 2024 STAT budgets.
- The 2025 year-to-date actuals were also on track to be underspent relative to their 2025 budgeted amounts.

The scale of the Program savings and budgets are intended to reflect the results from the actual 2024 and actual 2025 year-to-date savings and budget spends while also incorporating changes in the savings and budgets for factors including, but not limited to, stricter code requirements in 2026 for new construction projects, reduced incentives for non-controlled lighting measures which are intended to support the elimination of incentives for non-controlled lighting measures

PUC 2-13, Page 2
Commercial & Industrial Programs

in 2027, and to provide ratepayer rate reductions in 2026 as detailed on Bates Page 318 Table E-1A, rows 12 and 13 and Bates page 335, Table G-1 (column c), rows 15 and 16.

PUC 2-14
Commercial & Industrial Programs

Request:

Please describe how the Company determined the appropriate scale of the reductions (e.g., internal benchmarking, regional comparison, historical participation rates).

Response:

The Company determined the appropriate scale of reductions based on historical participation rates including 2024 actual saving and cost data and 2025 year-to-date savings data. Please see the Company's response to PUC 2-13 for additional information.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Mark A. Siegal

PUC 2-15
Program Benefits and Costs

Request:

Please provide the Excel tool used to calculate avoided non-PTF capacity values and avoided distribution capacity values referenced on page 9 of Attachment 4 (Bates No. 297).

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-15 in Excel format.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

Attachment PUC 2-15
Program Benefits and Costs

Please see the Excel Worksheet of Attachment PUC 2-15.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

PUC 2-16
Program Benefits and Costs

Request:

Please explain the factors that contributed to the increase of avoided non-PTF capacity costs from $12.17/kW-year in 2025 to $38.18/kW-year in 2026.

Response:

The increase in avoided non-PTF transmission capacity cost is primarily driven by an increase in incremental transmission investments attributed to load growth based on information on specific projects in the most recent Fiscal Year 2026 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan approved by the PUC in Docket No. 24-54-EL.[1] Specifically, these investments increased from $2.23 million in the capacity value analysis in the 2025 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan to $17.42 million in the 2026 Annual Plan analysis.

Another factor affecting the non-PTF capacity value is an increase in incremental peak load growth over the analysis period. Specifically, the peak growth rose from 27 MW in the 2025 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan capacity value analysis to 58 MW in the 2026 Annual Plan analysis. Because load growth is in the denominator of the calculation of the $/kW capacity value, the increase somewhat offsets the increase in planned transmission investments.

[1] Proposed FY 2026 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan – Book 1 of 3, Pages 48- 51 (available at https://ripuc.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur841/files/2024-12/24-54-EL%20-%20Book%201%20-%20Electric%20ISR%20FY2026%20-%20Testimony%20%26%20Plan-PUC%2012-23-24..pdf).

PUC 2-17
Program Benefits and Costs

Request:

Please explain the factors that contributed to the decrease of avoided distribution capacity costs from $138.39/kW-year in 2025 to $90.05/kW-year in 2026.

Response:

The decrease in the Marginal Cost of Non-PTF distribution capacity is primarily driven by an increase in incremental peak load growth over the analysis period. Specifically, the peak growth rose from 27 MW in the 2025 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan capacity value analysis to 58 MW in the 2026 Annual Plan analysis. Because load growth is in the denominator of the calculation of the $/kW capacity value, the increase in load decreases the distribution capacity value.

Another factor affecting the distribution capacity value is an increase in forecast distribution investments attributed to load growth based on information on specific projects in the most recent FY 2026 Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability Plan[1] approved by the PUC in Docket No. 24-54-EL. Specifically, these investments increased from $29.2 million in the capacity analysis in the 2025 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan to $43.9 million in the 2026 Annual Plan analysis. This increase somewhat offsets the effects of the load increase.

[1] Proposed FY 2026 Electric Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability Plan – Book 1 of 3, Pages 48- 51 (available at https://ripuc.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur841/files/2024-12/24-54-EL%20-%20Book%201%20-%20Electric%20ISR%20FY2026%20-%20Testimony%20%26%20Plan-PUC%2012-23-24..pdf).

PUC 2-18
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Basis and Reasonableness

Please provide the programmatic data from the Office of Energy Resources that informed the Company's delayed conversion assumption for delivered-fuel, natural gas, and electric resistance heating customers who participate in weatherization (75 percent, 25 percent, and 50 percent, respectively).

Response:

Rhode Island Energy reviewed 2023 to 2024 Clean Heat Rhode Island ("CHRI") heat pump data, RI Rebate heat pump data including RGGI funds, and Rhode Island Energy weatherization data to inform the delayed conversion assumptions. The data was not the exact basis of the conversion assumptions due to the limited information about weatherization in the CHRI heat pump data. Rhode Island Energy used the information of the relative distribution of the heat pump installations by fuel type presented in the table below, the state's prioritization of converting customers who heat with delivered fuel customers to heat pumps, and Rhode Island Energy's prioritization of converting electric resistance heat customers to heat pumps to inform the assumptions.

	(a)	(b)
	Heating Fuel Type	**Conversion to HP**
1	Natural Gas[1]	266
2	Oil[1,2]	448
3	Propane[1,2]	75
4	Electric[2]	201
5	Total	990

[1] CHRI heat pump data
[2] RI Rebate heat pump data including RGGI funds.

Rhode Island Energy asked the Office of Energy Resources ("OER") if they had any market data that might help inform these assumptions. OER indicated they were not aware of any additional internal or external data that might be relevant.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Toby E. Ast

PUC 2-19
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Basis and Reasonableness

Page 58 of the 2026 Plan (Bates No. 133) states: "research has shown that residential customers who heat with delivered fuels are more likely to electrify their heat than the average customer."

a. Please provide the research cited to support this statement.

b. Does the "average customer" include customers who already have electric heat?

Response:

a. The research cited to support this statement is the ESource 2024 Residential Electrification Survey. The table in Attachment PUC 2-19 summarizes the survey responses from 7802 utility customers that did not currently have a heat pump for home heating and cooling. The excerpt cited in this information request references those respondents that indicated they expect to buy a heat pump for heating and cooling their primary residence. Of the 7802 respondents, 9 percent indicated an intention to switch in the next three years while that number was 15 percent and 20 percent for propane and heating oil customers, respectively.

b. The "average customer" does include customers with electric heat, but not a heat pump.

S3_5new. When do you expect to buy a heat pump for heating and cooling the home for your primary residence?

		All home fuel types					
	Total	Electricity	Solar panels on my property	Natural gas	Propane, not including that used for outdoor grills or firepits	Heating oil	Other, such as wood, coal, etc.
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Total Answering	7867	7768	679	5927	731	530	424
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unweighted Total	7802	7700	607	5754	735	523	437
In the next three years	708	692	142	570	108	106	42
	9%	9%	21%	10%	15%	20%	10%
			BDEG	B	BDG	BDEG	
In more than three years	567	549	76	470	60	51	30
	7%	7%	11%	8%	8%	10%	7%
			BDEG	B		B	
Whenever my existing equipment needs replacement	2403	2379	237	1816	200	143	128
	31%	31%	35%	31%	27%	27%	30%
		Ef	BDEF	ef			
Never	1983	1970	98	1467	176	107	115
	25%	25%	14%	25%	24%	20%	27%
		CDF		CF	Cf	C	CF
Don't know	2205	2178	126	1604	187	125	108
	28%	28%	19%	27%	26%	24%	26%
		CDF		Cf	C	C	C

 Base: Respondents who say they don't have a heat pump for home heating and cooling (n = 7,802). **Question S3_5new:** When do you expect to buy a heat pump for heating and cooling the home for your primary residence? **Notes:** Percentages shown in the charts reflect weighted data; sample sizes (n) are based on unweighted data. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Comparison Groups: BCDEFG/HI/JK/LM/NO

Paired/Overlap T-Test for Means, Paired/Overlap Z-Test for Percentages

Uppercase letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

Lowercase letters indicate significance at the 90% level.

"#" denotes a cell for which statistical testing was suppressed because the filter's frequency was less than 30.

"*" denotes a cell value which was suppressed/denoted because the filter's frequency was less than 30. Percentages based on actual cell values, not rounded displayed values.

PUC 2-20
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Basis and Reasonableness

Other than the Company's responses to PUC 2-18 and 2-19, please describe any other actions that the Company took or documents that the Company reviewed in developing and assessing the reasonableness of the delayed conversion assumption, including any analyses or market data that supported the Company's conclusion that the assumption is reasonable and consistent with current or projected market conditions.

Response:

This adjustment to planning assumptions for weatherization savings was informed by the testimony of Jennifer Kallay of Synapse Energy Economics on behalf of the Division of Public Utilities and Carrier in Docket 24-39-EE. In that testimony, Ms. Kallay stated that "[t]he EE Plan does not properly account for delivered fuels and electric system savings for weatherization of homes with delivered fuels, in cases where the home is electrified at or around the time of weatherization." (Kallay Testimony, page 11.) Subsequently in her testimony, Ms. Kallay stated that "RIE assumes that delivered-fuels customers who weatherize do not electrify over the life of the measure, which is 20 years. This is not accurate as some customers are weathering as a prerequisite for electrification funding. There is also the potential for customers who are not electrifying now to do so in the next 20 years." (Kallay Testimony, page 18). In developing the 2026 Annual Plan, Rhode Island Energy closely evaluated Ms. Kallay's feedback and concluded this adjustment was appropriate based on consideration of the logic of Ms. Kallay's comments and not on the basis of any data analysis.

Please note that Ms. Kallay's testimony did not prescribe an approach for addressing the issue she raised. Therefore, Rhode Island Energy developed an approach to address the issue raised.

PUC 2-21
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Basis and Reasonableness

Please explain whether the assumed delayed heat pump conversion rates reflect voluntary customer adoption, policy mandates, or assumed program-driven conversions.

Response:

The exercise that Rhode Island Energy undertook in planning was to develop an assumption to address the question "how many of the homes weatherized in 2026 will eventually convert to electric heat over the 20 year lifetime of the weatherization measure?" As it did so, Rhode Island Energy was thinking primarily about program-driven adoption of heat pumps, both Office of Energy Resources programs and Rhode Island Energy's programs. Rhode Island Energy is not aware of any current policy mandates compelling citizens to convert to heat pumps.

PUC 2-22
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Basis and Reasonableness

Please identify any coordination between the Company and external programs or agencies that was considered in forming the delayed conversion assumption. In your response, identify the entities involved, the nature of any coordination or data sharing, and the role that such coordination played in developing the assumption.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy did not coordinate with any external party on the development of the planning assumptions for delayed conversion.

PUC 2-23
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Timing and Methodology

Please explain the basis for the assumption that heat pump conversions will occur, on average, at the midpoint of the 20-year weatherization measure life.

Response:

The question of what assumption to use for when conversion to a heat pump would occur on average during the 20-year lifetime of the weatherization measure was particularly challenging. There was no data readily available to Rhode Island Energy on historic experience around this question, primarily because of the OER's program being in its early stages, as well as Rhode Island Energy's limited experience with heat pump conversions. The 10-year planning assumption was a qualitative assessment that says, in effect, the Company doesn't believe that, given what we know today, all of these homes will eventually be converted to heat pumps over the lifetime of the weatherization installation and those that do convert will be converting over time given lack of long-term certainty about funding for incentivizing heat pump installation.

Some considerations that went into this planning assumption are:

- How many heat pumps had been installed by the state since the beginning of Clean Heat RI and how many are planned for 2026 given current installation rates
- How many weatherizations are planned in 2026
- Uncertainty about long term funding for heat pump incentivization in the state
- Requirement by OER that all new heat pump installations be weatherized first
- Uncertainty about whether those installations would be in homes with new, coordinated weatherization or weatherizations that had occurred in prior years
- Knowledge that the number of weatherizations planned for 2026 exceed the number of recent annualized heat pump installations installed and that, at current funding levels, this relationship is unlikely to change.

PUC 2-24
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Timing and Methodology

Please provide any historical data or market evidence indicating when conversions to heat pumps have historically occurred among weatherization participants.

Response:

In developing its planning assumption, Rhode Island Energy did not consider historical data or market evidence indicating when conversions to heat pumps have historically occurred among weatherization participants. It is unknown whether this information exists for Rhode Island or other jurisdictions.

PUC 2-25
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Page 8 of Newberger's testimony (Bates No. 65) reads:

> "Rhode Island Energy calculated the weatherization savings for a heat pump heating baseline using recent evaluation results and used this to calculate a weighted average annual savings for a 'weatherization, delayed conversion' measure."

Please describe the calculation sequence used to estimate lifetime savings for the "weatherization, delayed conversion" measures. In your response, identify the heating baselines applied (e.g., existing fuel type versus heat-pump baseline), explain how the Company combined savings across these baselines into a single weighted-average value, and describe how those savings were allocated to each program and fuel type.

Response:

Please see the table below for the existing heating system details for each measure.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	Pgm.	**Existing Heating System**	**New Heating System**	**Existing Weatherization Measure**	**Delayed HP Conversion Weatherization Measure**
1	IESF	Electric Resistance	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of electric resistance
2	IESF	Gas Boiler/Furnace	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Gas	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of gas
3	IESF	Oil Boiler/Furnace	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Oil	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of oil

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Delayed Conversion Assumption

4	IESF	Propane Boiler/Furnace	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Other	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of propane
5	EWSF	Electric Resistance	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Electric Resistance	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of electric resistance
6	EWSF	Gas Boiler/Furnace	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Gas	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of gas
7	EWSF	Oil Boiler/Furnace	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Oil	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of oil
8	EWSF	Propane Boiler/Furnace	Heat Pump	Weatherization, Others	Weatherization, Delayed HP conversion of propane

For the weatherization savings before heat pump conversion, Rhode Island Energy used the Income Eligible Single Family Impact Evaluation[1] Results and the EnergyWise Single Family Impact Evaluation Results [2].

For the weatherization savings after heat pump conversion, Rhode Island Energy leveraged building simulation results from the Income Eligible Single Family Impact Evaluation to develop weatherization savings. For more details, please refer to Appendix C of the 2025 Income Eligible Impact Evaluation[1].

The following methodology was used to calculate savings for the delayed heat pump measures:

Annual kWh Savings
((Weatherization Savings Before Heat Pump Conversion (kWh/year) *10 years)
+(Weatherization Savings After Heat Pump Conversion (kWh/year) *10 years))/20 years

Weatherization Savings Before Heat Pump Conversion (kWh/year): electric savings associated with the weatherization of the existing heating system

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Delayed Conversion Assumption

Weatherization Savings After Heat Pump Conversion(kWh/year): electric savings associated with the weatherization of a heat pump system

10 Years: Assumption that participants will switch to heat pumps after 10 years

20 Years: Measure Lifetime

Annual MMBtu Savings
((Weatherization Savings Before Heat Pump Conversion (MMBtu/year) *10 years)
+(Weatherization Savings After Heat Pump Conversion (0 MMBtu/year) *10 years))/20 years

Weatherization Savings Before Heat Pump Conversion MMBtu/year): Gas or Delivered fuel savings associated with the weatherization of the existing heating system

Weatherization Savings After Heat Pump Conversion (MMBtu/year): 0 MMBtu/year as there are no longer delivered fuel or gas savings from weatherization.

10 Years: Assumption that participants will switch to heat pumps after 10 years

20 Years: Measure Lifetime

The MMBtu savings become zero after heat pump conversion because there are no longer weatherization savings associated with gas or delivered fuels. These savings would be captured as heating system conversion savings which are not considered in these weatherization measures.

PUC 2-26
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Did the Company consider alternative rates or distributions of future heat pump conversions when developing the "weatherization, delayed conversion" savings calculations? If so, please explain what alternative assumptions were tested and provide the results of any associated analyses, including cost-effectiveness results, lifetime energy savings, and net benefits under each scenario.

Response:

No. Rhode Island Energy did not consider alternative rates or distributions of future heat pump conversions when developing the "weatherization, delayed conversion" savings calculations.

PUC 2-27
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please explain whether, and if so how, any measures that were removed or whose total incentives were reduced by 25 percent or more in the 2026 Plan (i.e., those identified in response to PUC 2-3) were influenced by changes in cost-effectiveness from the delayed conversion assumption or from other modeling adjustments introduced in the 2026 Plan.

Response:

No measures were removed or had total incentives reduced by 25 percent or more in the 2026 Plan due to changes in cost-effectiveness from the delayed conversion assumption.

Rhode Island Energy interprets "modeling adjustments" as changes to savings impacts, measure cost inputs, or benefits formulas in the benefit-cost model. Under this interpretation, five measures were removed or had total incentives reduced by 25 percent or more in the 2026 Plan due to other modeling adjustments introduced in the 2026 Plan. The five measures are listed in the table below.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Fuel	**Pgm**	**Measure**	**Modelling Adjustment**
(1)	Electric	EW SF	Participant	Streamlined audit costs (incentives)
(2)	Gas	EW SF	Participant	Streamlined audit costs (incentives)
(3)	Electric	IE SF	Basic Educational Measures	Reduced per-unit incentive
(4)	Electric	RCP	Pool pump (variable)	Updated per-unit incentive
(5)	Electric	RCP	Refrigerator Recycling	Updated per-unit incentive

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PUC 2-28
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please explain whether, and if so how, the delayed conversion assumption affected measure-level or program-level budgets, incentive levels, or spending allocations for the EnergyWise Single Family and Income Eligible Single Family programs. If so, please describe how those effects were incorporated into the 2026 Plan's budget and cost-effectiveness calculations.

Response:

The delayed conversion assumption did not affect measure-level or program-level budgets, incentive levels, or spending allocations for the EnergyWise Single Family and Income Eligible Single Family programs because the overall count of planned weatherizations was unchanged by essentially splitting planned weatherizations into "not delayed" and "delayed" measures.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

PUC 2-29
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please file a table in the format of Table E-6A with six rows for electric resistance heating weatherization, electric resistance heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion, oil heating weatherization, oil heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion, propane heating weatherization, and propane heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion.

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-29 for the requested table in the format of Table E-6A. Six rows have been provided for each of the EnergyWise Single Family and Income Eligible Single Family programs.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Savings

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
		Electric				Non Electric (MMBtu)						GHG (Short Tons)	
		Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
1	**EnergyWise Single Family**	**731**	**14,618**	**88**	**382**	**0**	**0**	**8,381**	**167,622**	**1,117**	**22,350**	**785**	**13,235**
2	Electric resistance heating weatherization	248	4,965	32	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	235
3	Electric resistance heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	153	3,065	32	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	145
4	Oil heating weatherization	17	349	5	23	0	0	3,385	67,704	0	0	226	4,466
5	Oil heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	273	5,463	16	68	0	0	4,996	99,918	0	0	387	6,826
6	Propane heating weatherization	2	47	1	3	0	0	0	0	451	9,027	31	619
7	Propane heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	36	728	2	9	0	0	0	0	666	13,322	53	944
8	**Income Eligible Single Family**	**91**	**1,822**	**126**	**345**	**0**	**0**	**1,220**	**24,395**	**35**	**696**	**102**	**1,737**
9	Electric resistance heating weatherization	25	501	16	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	24
10	Electric resistance heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	16	311	16	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
11	Oil heating weatherization	5	96	22	61	0	0	485	9,690	0	0	33	641
12	Oil heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	44	879	67	184	0	0	735	14,705	0	0	58	1,008
13	Propane heating weatherization	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	12	232	1	16
14	Propane heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	2	32	3	9	0	0	0	0	23	464	2	33
15	**Total**	**822**	**16,439**	**214**	**726**	**0**	**0**	**9,601**	**192,017**	**1,152**	**23,046**	**887**	**14,972**

Notes:
1) Column (k) shows net annual carbon reductions accrued in 2026

PUC 2-30
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please file a table in the format of Table G-6A with two rows for natural gas heating weatherization and natural gas heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion.

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-30 for the requested table in the format of Table G-6A. Two rows have been provided for each of the EnergyWise Single Family and Income Eligible Single Family programs.

Attachment PUC 2-30
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Savings

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
		Electric				Non Electric (MMBtu)						GHG (Short Tons)	
		Net Annual MWh	Net Lifetime MWh	Net Annual Winter kW	Net Annual Summer kW	Net Annual Gas Savings	Net Lifetime Gas Savings	Net Annual Oil Savings	Net Lifetime Oil Savings	Net Annual Propane Savings	Net Lifetime Propane Savings	Net Annual GHG Reductions	Net Lifetime GHG Reductions
1	**EnergyWise Single Family**	**377**	**7,542**	**21**	**34**	**31,907**	**638,138**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,950**	**37,727**
2	Natural gas heating weatherization	143	2,867	16	26	27,437	548,730	0	0	0	0	1,638	32,269
3	Natural gas heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	234	4,675	5	9	4,470	89,408	0	0	0	0	312	5,457
4	**Income Eligible Single Family**	**46**	**920**	**6**	**9**	**3,009**	**60,171**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**186**	**3,567**
5	Natural gas heating weatherization	23	465	4	7	2,576	51,522	0	0	0	0	156	3,039
6	Natural gas heating weatherization with delayed heat pump conversion	23	455	1	2	432	8,649	0	0	0	0	30	528
7	**Total**	**423**	**8,462**	**27**	**43**	**34,915**	**698,309**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,136**	**41,294**

Notes:
1) Column (k) shows net annual carbon reductions accrued in 2026

PUC 2-31
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please refile Tables E-7 and G-7 assuming that all savings from weatherization are for the existing heating baseline (i.e., without the delayed conversion assumption).

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-31 for the refiled tables E-7 and G-7 assuming that all savings from weatherization are for the existing heating baseline.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

Attachment PUC 2-31 Electric
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Cost of Supply Compared to Cost of Energy Efficiency ($000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Cost of Supply Minus Cost of Energy Efficiency			
		Total	Intrastate	Intrastate w/o Delivered Fuels	Intrastate w/o Delivered Fuels and w/o Participant Cost
1	**Residential**	**$26,149.7**	**$17,189.4**	**-$501.7**	**$3,910.7**
2	Residential New Construction	$3,021.9	$2,550.4	$156.0	$252.3
3	Residential HVAC	$10,080.1	$5,482.6	$4,642.3	$7,629.8
4	EnergyWise Single Family	$6,879.6	$5,730.7	-$8,602.1	-$7,451.2
5	EnergyWise Multifamily	$38.8	-$77.2	-$110.7	-$101.7
6	Home Energy Reports	$4,430.7	$2,884.2	$2,884.2	$2,884.2
7	Residential Consumer Products	$1,698.7	$618.6	$528.6	$697.2
8	**Income Eligible**	**-$9.5**	**-$1,661.7**	**-$4,780.1**	**-$4,780.1**
9	Income Eligible Single Family	$425.1	-$994.5	-$4,070.5	-$4,070.5
10	Income Eligible Multifamily	-$434.5	-$667.2	-$709.6	-$709.6
11	**Commercial & Industrial**	**$29,308.8**	**$12,165.5**	**$13,418.4**	**$21,143.0**
12	Large C&I New Construction	$10,006.4	$6,756.7	$6,756.7	$7,244.9
13	Large C&I Retrofit	$16,433.0	$4,762.8	$5,828.5	$12,251.8
14	Small Business Direct Install	$2,869.5	$646.0	$833.2	$1,646.4
15	**Total**	**$55,449.1**	**$27,693.2**	**$8,136.6**	**$20,273.6**

Notes:
1) Column (a) includes all benefits except Table E-3A column (n), column (o), and column (r).
2) Column (a) includes all costs shown on Table E-5A.
3) All columns include E-8A column (o) and column (p).

Attachment PUC 2-31 Gas
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Cost of Supply Compared to Cost of Energy Efficiency ($000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Cost of Supply Minus Cost of Energy Efficiency			
		Total	Intrastate	Intrastate w/o Delivered Fuels	Intrastate w/o Delivered Fuels and w/o Participant Cost
1	**Residential**	**$6,711.8**	**$2,807.0**	**$2,807.0**	**$6,945.9**
2	Residential New Construction	$693.1	$492.9	$492.9	$836.0
3	Residential HVAC	$1,580.5	$761.7	$761.7	$3,514.7
4	EnergyWise Single Family	$2,628.2	$207.3	$207.3	$1,274.6
5	EnergyWise Multifamily	$695.0	$513.0	$513.0	$488.4
6	Home Energy Reports	$1,114.9	$832.1	$832.1	$832.1
7	**Income Eligible**	**-$1,896.8**	**-$2,930.1**	**-$2,930.1**	**-$2,930.1**
8	Income Eligible Single Family	-$2,691.6	-$3,088.3	-$3,088.3	-$3,088.3
9	Income Eligible Multifamily	$794.8	$158.2	$158.2	$158.2
10	**Commercial & Industrial**	**$4,463.5**	**$3,473.1**	**$3,473.1**	**$4,415.6**
11	Large C&I New Construction	$1,943.1	$1,711.5	$1,711.5	$1,751.1
12	Large C&I Retrofit	$662.3	$262.7	$262.7	$910.9
13	Small Business Direct Install	$1,230.0	$991.2	$991.2	$1,093.7
14	C&I Multifamily	$628.0	$507.8	$507.8	$660.0
15	**Total**	**$9,278.5**	**$3,350.1**	**$3,350.1**	**$8,431.4**

Notes:
1) Column (a) includes all benefits except Table G-3A column (n), column (o), and column (r).
2) Column (a) includes all costs shown on Table G-5A.
3) All columns include G-8A column (o) and column (p).

PUC 2-32
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please refile Tables E-8A, E-8B, G-8A, and G-8B assuming that all savings from weatherization are for the existing heating baseline (i.e., without the delayed conversion assumption).

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-32 for the refiled Tables E-8A, E-8B, G-8A, and G-8B assuming that all savings from weatherization are for the existing heating baseline.

Attachment PUC 2-32 Electric
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 PIM Benefits ($000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)
			Electric							Non Electric								Societal		
		PIM-Eligible Benefits	Energy	Energy DRIPE	Capacity	Capacity DRIPE	Transmission	Distribution	Reliability	Gas	Gas DRIPE	Oil	Oil DRIPE	Propane	Water and Sewer	Utility NEI	Arrearages	GHG	NOx	CHP Economic
1	**Residential**	**$33,936.1**	**$14,415.0**	**$8,279.3**	**$925.7**	**$1,278.1**	**$2,361.0**	**$2,088.9**	**$64.0**	**$3.5**	**$1.1**	**$3,007.5**	**$14.5**	**$1,242.9**	**$254.6**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
2	Residential New Construction	$2,572.7	$1,145.8	$478.2	$74.3	$21.4	$120.5	$83.2	$0.2	$3.4	$1.1	$150.0	$0.7	$489.4	$4.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
3	Residential HVAC	$15,469.6	$9,062.7	$4,760.2	$292.0	$154.5	$579.5	$423.8	$1.5	$0.0	$0.0	$190.9	$1.0	$3.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
4	EnergyWise Single Family	$8,350.1	$1,581.2	$919.2	$288.0	$278.6	$810.2	$862.7	$2.7	$0.0	$0.0	$2,649.5	$12.7	$736.2	$209.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
5	EnergyWise Multifamily	$580.6	$211.7	$97.2	$32.1	$27.2	$90.1	$100.0	$0.3	$0.0	$0.0	$7.5	$0.0	$0.0	$14.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
6	Home Energy Reports	$3,860.8	$1,468.5	$1,147.1	$104.3	$512.7	$315.4	$256.2	$56.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
7	Residential Consumer Products	$3,102.3	$945.0	$877.3	$135.0	$283.8	$445.3	$363.0	$2.8	$0.0	$0.0	$9.6	$0.0	$13.7	$26.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
8	**Income Eligible**	**$8,965.3**	**$2,506.3**	**$1,380.7**	**$541.9**	**$386.4**	**$1,250.5**	**$1,114.3**	**$3.8**	**$0.1**	**$0.0**	**$490.2**	**$2.4**	**$272.7**	**$910.5**	**$72.2**	**$33.2**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
9	Income Eligible Single Family	$8,043.9	$2,003.4	$1,135.2	$476.4	$383.1	$1,176.7	$1,102.4	$3.8	$0.1	$0.0	$480.7	$2.3	$272.7	$901.8	$72.2	$33.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
10	Income Eligible Multifamily	$921.4	$503.0	$245.5	$65.5	$3.4	$73.8	$11.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$9.6	$0.0	$0.0	$8.7	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
11	**Commercial & Industrial**	**$51,980.6**	**$21,454.1**	**$16,098.1**	**$2,012.1**	**$2,465.4**	**$5,663.6**	**$4,702.0**	**$23.7**	**-$134.9**	**-$63.8**	**-$283.2**	**-$1.5**	**$0.0**	**$45.1**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
12	Large C&I New Construction	$11,727.0	$5,835.3	$3,156.0	$409.1	$329.2	$1,018.4	$930.6	$3.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$45.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
13	Large C&I Retrofit	$33,547.1	$12,269.8	$10,701.6	$1,415.2	$1,984.0	$4,187.5	$3,400.4	$19.0	-$128.0	-$60.2	-$240.9	-$1.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
14	Small Business Direct Install	$6,706.6	$3,348.9	$2,240.5	$187.9	$152.1	$457.7	$371.0	$1.5	-$6.9	-$3.6	-$42.3	-$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
15	**Total**	**$94,882.0**	**$38,375.4**	**$25,758.0**	**$3,479.8**	**$4,129.9**	**$9,275.0**	**$7,905.1**	**$91.5**	**-$131.3**	**-$62.6**	**$3,214.5**	**$15.3**	**$1,515.7**	**$1,210.2**	**$72.2**	**$33.2**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
16	Benefit is PIM-Eligible		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
17	PIM Discount Rate		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

Notes:
1) Column (o) and Column (p) are subsets of Table E-3A Column (o).
2) All benefits where Row 16 is "FALSE" and Row 17 is "0%" are automatically zero.

Attachment PUC 2-32 Electric
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 PIM ($000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Performance Incentive							SQA	
		PIM-Eligible Benefits	PIM-Eligible Costs	PIM-Eligible Net Benefits	Design Performance Achievement	Design Payout Rate	Design Performance Payout	Payout Cap	Design Service Achievement	Maximum SQA
1	Residential	$33,936.1	$21,509.3	$12,426.8	$12,426.8	7%	$869.9	$1,087.3	$33,936.1	$0.0
2	Income Eligible	$8,965.3	$10,870.8	-$1,905.5	$2,000.0	25%	$500.0	$625.0	$8,965.3	$347.2
3	Commercial & Industrial	$51,980.6	$22,972.8	$29,007.8	$29,007.8	7%	$2,030.5	$2,538.2	$51,980.6	$0.0

Attachment PUC 2-32 Gas
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 PIM Benefits ($000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)
			Electric							Non Electric								Societal		
		PIM-Eligible Benefits	Energy	Energy DRIPE	Capacity	Capacity DRIPE	Transmission	Distribution	Reliability	Gas	Gas DRIPE	Oil	Oil DRIPE	Propane	Water and Sewer	Utility NEI	Arrearages	GHG	NOx	CHP Economic
1	**Residential**	**$14,529.7**	**$111.3**	**$48.5**	**$12.4**	**$9.1**	**$30.7**	**$30.7**	**$0.1**	**$9,990.3**	**$4,010.5**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$286.1**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
2	Residential New Construction	$813.1	$3.6	$2.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$598.3	$207.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$1.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
3	Residential HVAC	$3,089.0	-$3.8	-$1.6	$0.0	$0.4	$0.5	$0.6	$0.0	$2,201.3	$879.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$12.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
4	EnergyWise Single Family	$9,173.2	$111.2	$47.7	$12.3	$8.7	$30.0	$29.9	$0.1	$6,250.1	$2,428.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$255.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
5	EnergyWise Multifamily	$754.3	$0.3	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1	$0.2	$0.2	$0.0	$542.1	$194.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$17.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
6	Home Energy Reports	$700.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$398.5	$301.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
7	**Income Eligible**	**$3,861.1**	**$43.2**	**$23.6**	**$5.7**	**$4.2**	**$13.8**	**$12.9**	**$0.0**	**$2,346.6**	**$1,025.7**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$343.2**	**$42.2**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
8	Income Eligible Single Family	$1,743.8	$39.7	$22.1	$5.0	$3.5	$11.6	$10.3	$0.0	$937.0	$351.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$321.0	$42.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
9	Income Eligible Multifamily	$2,117.3	$3.5	$1.4	$0.7	$0.8	$2.2	$2.6	$0.0	$1,409.6	$674.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$22.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
10	**Commercial & Industrial**	**$5,179.2**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$3,578.9**	**$1,108.3**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$491.9**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
11	Large C&I New Construction	$1,185.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$925.9	$253.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$6.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
12	Large C&I Retrofit	$1,741.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$1,284.2	$457.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
13	Small Business Direct Install	$1,390.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$646.7	$260.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$483.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
14	C&I Multifamily	$862.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$722.1	$138.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
15	**Total**	**$23,570.0**	**$154.5**	**$72.0**	**$18.1**	**$13.4**	**$44.5**	**$43.6**	**$0.1**	**$15,915.8**	**$6,144.6**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$1,121.2**	**$42.2**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**
16	Benefit is PIM-Eligible		TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE	FALSE
17	PIM Discount Rate		35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	100%	100%	35%	35%	35%	35%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

Notes:
1) Column (o) and Column (p) are subsets of Table G-3A Column (o).
2) All benefits where Row 16 is "FALSE" and Row 17 is "0%" are automatically zero.

Attachment PUC 2-32 Gas
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 PIM ($000)

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
		Performance Incentive							SQA	
		PIM-Eligible Benefits	PIM-Eligible Costs	PIM-Eligible Net Benefits	Design Performance Achievement	Design Payout Rate	Design Performance Payout	Payout Cap	Design Service Achievement	Maximum SQA
1	Residential	$14,529.7	$17,766.8	-$3,237.1	$2,000.0	25%	$500.0	$625.0	$14,529.7	$423.9
2	Income Eligible	$3,861.1	$8,563.3	-$4,702.2	$2,000.0	25%	$500.0	$625.0	$3,861.1	$149.5
3	Commercial & Industrial	$5,179.2	$4,840.1	$339.1	$339.1	10%	$33.9	$42.4	$5,179.2	$0.0

PUC 2-33
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Modeling Treatment and Quantitative Impacts

Please refile Tables E-9 and G-9 assuming that all savings from weatherization are for the existing heating baseline (i.e., without the delayed conversion assumption).

Response:

Please see Attachment PUC 2-33 for the refiled Tables E-9 and G-9 assuming that all savings from weatherization are for the existing heating baseline. Please note that the Commercial & Industrial short-term rate impact on Row 3, Column (a) also changes because the short-term rate impact is a function of the universal electric energy efficiency charge which is affected by changes to weatherization quantities in the Residential and Income Eligible sectors.

Attachment PUC 2-33 Electric
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Bill Impacts

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Short-Term Rate Impact	Long-Term Bill Impact		
			All Customer	Participant	Shared w/ All Customers
1	Residential	-1.33%	-0.04%	-1.18%	0.12%
2	Income Eligible	-1.34%	-0.62%	-4.83%	-0.24%
3	Commercial & Industrial	-1.88%	-0.11%	-2.23%	0.14%

Notes:
1) Please see Section 6.4.2 of the Main Text for definitions and more information.

Attachment PUC 2-33 Gas
Rhode Island Energy
Summary of 2026 Bill Impacts

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Short-Term Rate Impact	Long-Term Bill Impact		
			All Customer	Participant	Shared w/ All Customers
1	Residential	0.89%	0.29%	-0.91%	0.52%
2	Income Eligible	0.91%	-0.07%	-3.12%	0.50%
3	Commercial & Industrial	-1.51%	-0.02%	-0.29%	0.03%

Notes:
1) Please see Section 6.4.2 of the Main Text for definitions and more information.

PUC 2-34
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company accounted for potential uncertainty in the delayed conversion assumption when determining cost-effectiveness, lifetime savings, cost of supply compared to cost of energy efficiency, and PIM-eligible benefits.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy did not account for potential uncertainty in the delayed conversion assumption when determining cost-effectiveness, lifetime savings, cost of supply compared to cost of energy efficiency, and PIM-eligible benefits.

PUC 2-35
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis

Please describe any internal sensitivity analyses or scenario modeling conducted by the Company to evaluate how lower-than-assumed conversion rates would affect cost-effectiveness, lifetime savings, cost of supply compared to cost of energy efficiency, and PIM-eligible benefits.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy did not perform any internal sensitivity analyses or scenario modeling conducted to evaluate how lower-than-assumed conversion rates would affect cost-effectiveness, lifetime savings, cost of supply compared to cost of energy efficiency, and PIM-eligible benefits.

PUC 2-36
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Uncertainty and Sensitivity Analysis

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company considered applying any discounting factors, probabilistic adjustments, or other uncertainty treatments to account for the speculative nature of the assumed future heat pump conversions. If so, please describe the methodology and values used. If not, please explain why such adjustments were not considered.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy did not consider applying any discounting factors, probabilistic adjustments, or other uncertainty treatments to account for the speculative nature of the assumed future heat pump conversions. The effort to determine an approach to reflect the impact of future heat pump installations on 2026 weatherization project savings estimates was an initial planning exercise. The Company believes it developed a set of reasonable assumptions based on the information and considerations described in the Company's responses to PUC 2-18, PUC 2-21, PUC 2-23, and PUC 2-25 for the purposes of planning; these assumptions can be built upon for future plans.

PUC 2-37
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Avoiding Double-Counting and Overlap

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company ensured that the "weatherization, delayed conversion" savings do not overstate total lifetime benefits across both pre-conversion and post-conversion periods. In your response, please address:

a. How the Company ensured that weatherization savings based on both existing and heat-pump baselines were combined without overlap;

b. Whether any portion of those savings could later be credited again if the same customer installs a heat pump through a separate measure; and

c. Whether any portfolio-level adjustments were made to prevent overstating savings across program years or portfolios.

Response:

a. Savings were combined without overlap because there were separate time periods where the existing heating system baseline was assumed to be in place and when the heat pump baseline was assumed to be in place. Please see the Company's response to PUC 2-25 for further details.

b. No portion of the weatherization savings would be credited again if a heat pump were installed by the customer at a later time. This is because those savings would be heating system savings while this measure focuses on weatherization.

c. No portfolio-level adjustments were made to prevent overstating savings across program years or portfolios.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

PUC 2-38
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Verification, Evaluation, and Future Adjustments

Please describe how the Company intends to verify whether the assumed heat pump conversions occur among weatherization participants.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy is considering a few options for verifying whether the assumed heat pump conversions have occurred among weatherization participants.

These include soliciting information from the Office of Energy Resources regarding their programmatic fossil fuel fired heat pump conversions to enable cross checking with weatherization program participation over time (Rhode Island Energy will be able to do this in its internal systems for customers to whom it provides heat pump incentives), follow up surveys of weatherization participants, or use of Advanced Metering Infrastructure data to identify likely electrification of heat by weatherization participants.

PUC 2-39
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Verification, Evaluation, and Future Adjustments

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company's proposed evaluation, measurement, and verification (EM&V) plan or budget includes specific activities to track or confirm future heat pump conversions among weatherization participants. If so, please describe those activities and their timing.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy's proposed 2026 evaluation, measurement, and verification ("EM&V") plan or budget does not include specific activities in 2026 to track or confirm future heat pump conversions among weatherization participants. 2026 would be too soon to conduct such research given that heat pump installations occur after weatherization and the weatherizations are expected to occur throughout 2026. This could be a future year EM&V exercise.

PUC 2-40
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Verification, Evaluation, and Future Adjustments

Please identify when the Company expects sufficient data to be available to assess actual heat pump conversion rates.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy is not able to clearly predict when it would have sufficient data available to assess actual heat pump conversion rates.

As noted in the Company's response to PUC 2-38, we are considering several options to verify actual heat pump conversions among 2026 weatherization participants. The Company expects that it will take more than a year for any of these to produce a sufficient amount of preliminary information to allow for an update to conversion rates. The Company also does not currently know which option will prove to be the best source of information. Furthermore, as each year passes, more information will be available as more of the 2026 weatherization participants convert to electric heat as expected which will likely affect calculation of the actual conversion rates.

PUC 2-41
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Verification, Evaluation, and Future Adjustments

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company considered applying a realization rate or adjustment factor if future evaluations find that actual heat pump conversion rates are lower than assumed. If not, please explain why such an adjustment was not considered.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy has not considered applying a realization rate or adjustment factor if future data indicates that actual heat pump conversion rates are lower than assumed. Typically, these realization rate factors are applied to per unit savings, which are not expected to change as a result of a variation of conversion rates from planning assumptions. If future evaluations find that actual heat pump conversion rates are lower than assumed, it would result in changing the distribution of weatherizations between the "weatherization" and "weatherization with delayed HP conversion" measures.

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

PUC 2-42
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Verification, Evaluation, and Future Adjustments

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company considered implementing any mechanism to true-up or revise claimed savings if actual heat pump conversion rates differ significantly from the assumptions used in the 2026 Plan. If not, please explain why such a mechanism was not considered.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy has not considered implementing any mechanism to true-up or revise claimed savings if actual heat pump conversion rates differ significantly from the assumptions used in the 2026 Annual Plan.

The Company assumes the question is asking about truing up results that would be reported in the 2026 Year End Report due to be filed in May 2027. As suggested in the Company's response to PUC 2-39, there may be insufficient data available by the time the 2026 Year End Report is filed to make a credible adjustment to the conversion rate assumptions. Rhode Island Energy is open to discussing appropriate true-up timing and mechanisms with the Commission prior to or following the filing of that report (or subsequent year-end reports).

Prepared by or under the supervision of: Jeremy Newberger

PUC 2-43
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Ratepayer Protection and Equity

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company considered how to ensure that ratepayers are not funding or crediting savings for measures that may not materialize if actual heat pump conversion rates are lower than assumed. If not, please explain why such ratepayer protection measures were not considered.

Response:

Rhode Island Energy did consider how to ensure that ratepayers are not funding or crediting savings for measures that may not materialize if actual heat pump conversion rates are lower than assumed. Rhode Island Energy notes that the heat pump conversion rates are a planning assumption. If actual installations fail to materialize as planned, existing mechanisms such as the Performance Incentive Mechanism and application of the fund balance to future program years will be effective in providing ratepayer protection and equity.

PUC 2-44
Delayed Conversion Assumption

Request:

Ratepayer Protection and Equity

Please explain whether, and if so how, the Company accounted for potential cross-subsidization effects associated with the delayed conversion assumption (specifically, whether electric ratepayers could be funding or crediting benefits that accrue primarily to delivered-fuel heating customers). Please include in your response any steps the Company has taken to ensure that program- or fuel-specific cost-effectiveness results remain accurate and equitable.

Response:

Delivered fuel customers have always been weatherized through the Electric portfolio because they are electric customers and because there are electric savings associated with weatherization. Consequently, all benefits from weatherization of delivered fuel customers, regardless of whether or when heat pump conversion occurs, accrue to electric ratepayers. Understood this way, there is no cross-subsidization.

Rhode Island Energy notes that, for 2026 planning, in the interest of increasing electric ratepayer benefits and independent of any changes to weatherization savings assumptions, it has reduced the weatherization incentive to delivered fuel customers and reduced the number of planned delivered fuel weatherizations.

Program and/or fuel-specific cost-effectiveness planning is as accurate as possible given planning assumptions because heating fuel type is designated in the measure name. Program results will remain accurate and equitable as Rhode Island Energy introduces tracking mechanisms during program implementation and/or evaluation activities.