

## ***Executive Summary***

In May 1999, the LIPA Board of Trustees approved a five-year, average \$32-million/year effort to significantly improve the efficiency with which energy is used on Long Island. Known as the Long Island Power Authority's "Clean Energy Initiative," this effort currently encompasses 12 conservation programs and cutting-edge RD&D initiatives, with a budget of \$170 million for the five-year period. When the Board of Trustees approved the Initiative, it stipulated that the Initiative be subject to a comprehensive review every two years. As part of the review, LIPA staff have been charged with reporting on how the Initiative should be modified, whether any significant program additions or shifts in funding should be made, and whether the Initiative should be continued. This report presents the results of a comprehensive look at the first two years of the Initiative.

LIPA's Initiative stresses the transformation of specific markets – how professionals make energy-related decisions, how manufacturers determine which products to develop, how various market participants involved in energy product distribution and delivery interact with each other – so that investments made now to encourage energy efficiency will continue to yield efficiency returns down the road. The Initiative's five-year term sends a clear signal to equipment manufacturers and building professionals that their investments in product development, marketing and skills development on the island will have enough time to pay off.

To accomplish its objectives, LIPA is working hand-in-hand with a number of other regional and national groups sharing similar purposes, including NYSEDA (New York State Energy Research and Development Authority), NEEP (Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships), the U.S. Department of Energy, and CEE (Consortium for Energy Efficiency). It is also working with a wide variety of trade, business and customer groups here on Long Island.

Several of the new Clean Energy programs have surpassed expectations, especially those that were similar to programs LILCO had been implementing prior to LIPA acquiring the T&D system. The Peak Reduction program, in which LIPA offers to pay customers having significant electric loads to substantially lower their electric demand during periods when system capacity reserves are low, garnered peak reductions in excess of program goals in both 1999 and 2000, and is very likely to substantially exceed goals for 2001 (and at a lower cost than expected). Due to the continued need for additional capacity to meet peak summer demand for electricity, a residential peak reduction program has also been developed. This program is providing advanced digital thermostats to participating customers with central air conditioning, so that they can control their cooling equipment via the internet. In exchange, the customer permits LIPA either to cycle the air conditioner's compressor or to temporarily adjust the thermostat set point on days when LIPA is having trouble meeting peak demand. (Although the program is designed specifically not to affect customer comfort, customers can choose to override LIPA's signal if they perceive any discomfort.) Both programs should work together to reduce the likelihood of outages during peak periods, as has been experienced recently in California.

The Residential Lighting & Appliances program – the one program that virtually all customers can easily participate in – has also achieved savings and participation far beyond what was envisioned for the program (more than three times the participation and kilowatt-hour savings, and more than five times the demand (kW) savings. The program's rebate levels have been reduced, to reflect the fact that market transformation does seem to be proceeding as anticipated.

Other success stories include the Residential HVAC program, which offers rebates for high-efficiency central air conditioning and heat pump equipment and for proper installation of such systems. After a slow start in 1999, participation and demand reduction impacts from this program were greater than what was originally projected. As a result, qualification criteria are being tightened, to further emphasize proper installation techniques as a requirement for obtaining a program rebate. The Premium Efficiency Motors program also has exceeded the original goals that were to have been achieved by the end of 2000. This achievement is particularly dramatic in light of the experience of other utilities participating in similar programs in New England, which did not have as much success.

On the other hand, several key programs are about a year behind with respect to the schedule anticipated in the initial program portfolio approved by the Board of Trustees. The start-up process for these new programs resulted in time and budget being expended in developing detailed program definitions and implementation plans, and in coordinating with key constituents/program partners prior to fielding the programs. This, in turn, delayed program baseline studies (which required specific program definitions, to proceed) relative to the original schedule for the Initiative. In addition, staffing requirements were greater than expected, which also limited what could be accomplished in 1999 and, for at least one program, what could be accomplished in 2000. Important KeySpan program staff positions were filled in 2000, enabling Keyspan to generate and handle increased activity in almost all programs. LIPA is now fortunate to have a team of program managers that are clearly dedicated to the success of the programs as designed.

While some programs were able to overcome the start-up and staffing issues, other programs were not. This tended to be true with regard to the more complex programs requiring substantial infrastructure development and for which the KeySpan Energy implementation staff had no LILCO precedent. The Residential Information/Education program had a slow start but now is close to achieving target impacts. Similarly, the Residential Energy Affordability (low-income) Program is about one year behind schedule but on track to meet its five-year budget and impact goals. Program performance has lagged more significantly for the Solar Pioneers Program, the Commercial Construction program, and the Resource Conservation Manager (RCM) program. Our real-world experience has caused us to rethink the original program impact projections for the Solar Pioneers (solar photovoltaic electricity) program and the (pilot) RCM program, and five-year goals for one or both of these programs may be lowered. Efforts are still underway – as detailed in the body of this document – to enhance implementation and increase participation in the Commercial Construction program, so that its original impact goals can be met by the end of the five-year period.

LIPA's Clean Energy Research, Development and Demonstration (RD&D) efforts are examining cutting-edge technologies such as advanced photovoltaic systems, wind systems and fuel cells. The projects begun in 1999 and 2000 range from exploration of new techniques and materials, to feasibility studies, to demonstrations of technologies just prior to full commercialization. A number of these projects are leveraging the high-technology expertise of local Long Island industry and academia to meet LIPA's needs. Fuel cell demonstrations at Brookhaven National Laboratory, the King's Point Merchant Marine Academy, Hofstra University, and SUNY Stony Brook, as well as a 20-kW photovoltaic installation at Jones Beach, are among the most visible evidence of LIPA's RD&D initiatives.

## Progress on Overarching Objectives

LIPA established several overarching objectives for the Clean Energy Initiative when it was developed. The following summarizes the Initiative’s performance with respect to those objectives.

### Primary Objectives

1. *Reduce customer bills, above and beyond what was achieved through LIPA’s 20% rate reduction in 1998.* This was achieved by assisting customers in finding ways to use energy more efficiently, thereby reducing their overall energy use and lowering their energy bills:

1999: \$1.2 million in bill savings for 17,500 participants  
 2000: \$5.5 million in bill savings for 145,000 participants

2. *Defer/reduce LIPA generation capacity needs.* Using less energy during peak periods reduced LIPA’s need to purchase additional generation capacity and helped to “keep the lights on”:

1999: 42 MW reduction in peak capacity needs  
 2000: 70 MW reduction in peak capacity needs

3. *Reduce emissions from power plants.* Reduced emissions promotes the health and well being of Long Islanders, as well as the long-term survival of natural resources. While the power plants from which LIPA obtains energy to sell to customers are among the cleanest in the nation, emissions are zero from a kilowatt-hour that is never generated because customers are using energy more efficiently. Emissions reductions resulting from LIPA’s Clean Energy Initiative are shown below:

*Emissions Reductions Resulting from the LIPA Clean Energy Initiative*

Type of Emission	1999 (tons)	2000 (tons)	Total to Date (tons)
Nitrogen Oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> )	38.9	145.8	184.7
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	7.6	38.9	46.5
Carbon Dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )	10,545.9	43,633.9	54,179.8

### Secondary Objectives

1. *Help stimulate the Long Island economy* – by reducing customer electric bills and providing rebates to participating customers, so that they can spend more in the local economy, and by providing “Clean Energy” jobs for Long Islanders:

*Economic Impact of LIPA’s Clean Energy Initiative on the Long Island Economy*

	Dollar Amount (\$ millions)	Gross Output Increase (\$ millions)	Net Output Increase (\$ millions)	Earnings Increase (\$ millions)	Jobs Increase
1999	\$9.1	\$15.8	\$6.7	\$4.5	168
2000	\$20.8	\$34.8	\$13.9	\$9.6	376

2. *Help expand/retain efficient customer electric load* – by lowering the energy costs of doing business on Long Island, generally, and by requiring energy efficiency improvements as a condition for obtaining LIPA’s special Economic Development package as shown below:

*Economic Development Load Additions/Retention Contributed to by the Clean Energy Initiative*

	<b>Load Expansion</b>	<b>Load Retention</b>	<b>Total</b>
1999	2,678 kW	394 kW	3,072 kW
2000	1,952 kW	916 kW	2,868 kW

3. *Help generate brand loyalty/positive LIPA image* –by delivering an expanded clean energy program that provides a significant public good, i.e., increased bills savings and a cleaner environment:

*Market Research Results: Clean Energy Initiative Impact on LIPA’s Image*

	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>
<b>Aware of any type of LIPA Clean Energy Program</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Aware of any one of the rebate programs</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Clean Energy Program most aware of</b>	<b>Lighting &amp; Appliances</b>	<b>Lighting &amp; Appliances</b>
<b>Percentage of customers with more favorable view of LIPA after being made aware of the Clean Energy Initiative</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>73%</b>

4. *Contribute to a sustainable energy future* – by reducing reliance on limited fossil fuels:

*Fossil Fuel Reductions Resulting from the LIPA Clean Energy Initiative*

<b>Type of Fuel</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>Total to Date</b>
Oil (thousands of gallons)	817	3,593	4,410
Natural Gas (decatherms)	24,373	59,708	84,081

## Evaluation Activities

Clean Energy Initiative program evaluation activities have focused on the following:

- *Assessment of key impact (savings) estimate parameters.* For each program, a formula (algorithm) defines how savings are estimated. Each formula includes an estimate of the size and average efficiency of the high-efficiency product or practice, as well as an estimate of the size and efficiency of the “standard” product or practice the high-efficiency option would replace. Also included are estimates of factors that would cause savings to be higher or lower in individual situations – e.g., whether the individual would have purchased the same efficiency even without LIPA’s program, whether the efficient equipment was installed and remains installed, the number of hours the efficient equipment is used and how that compares to the hours of use for the “replaced” equipment, whether customers use the more efficient equipment specifically during LIPA’s peak period, etc. Evaluation staff reviewed the savings algorithms for each

measure for each program, updating them, based on newly available data, when appropriate. Savings estimates were made for each program, using the reassessed algorithms and based on each year's actual participation.

- *Baseline studies.* For each of the eight market transformation programs (all programs but Peak Reduction, Residential Information/Education, Residential Energy Affordability, and Customer-Driven Efficiency) a baseline study is being or has been completed. These studies collect data regarding not only some of the key impact parameters mentioned above but also on a wide range of factors that will help determine whether each program is achieving its goal of transforming (i.e., permanently changing) its target market.

Typically in these studies, a wide range of surveys and other techniques are used to collect data on market conditions (e.g., research with customers, trade allies, equipment manufacturers, and retailers), so that future studies with the same respondent groups can identify how their actions, practices and beliefs have changed as a result of the program. In addition, the study results are used either to confirm or to refute the original program assumptions about the existence of specific market barriers to program participation and more efficient use of energy. This information is used to refine the program marketing strategy and helps to optimize the cost effectiveness of program expenditures.

## **Direct Program Impacts**

The tables at the end of the Executive Summary show how program results to date – estimated from the reassessed algorithms and using actual annual participation figures – compare with results that were projected when the programs were designed.

## **Baseline Studies**

To date, two baseline study reports have been drafted and are in the process of being finalized – one for the lighting component of the Residential Lighting & Appliances program and one for the Solar Pioneer (residential photovoltaics) program. Key findings from these studies have been shared with the program implementation staff, so that important program revisions could be made without delay. In addition, three other studies are in process and should be completed by the end of the summer, one for the residential appliance market, one for the residential HVAC (central air conditioner/heat pump) market, and one for the commercial/industrial market that will address the markets for commercial construction, motors and unitary HVAC systems. The three programs involved are also being combined into a single program, to facilitate a more customer-friendly approach to the market.

## **Program Modifications**

LIPA is using the results of its baseline studies and the experience of the past two years to make a number of refinements to individual Clean Energy programs. Some of these changes are highlighted below.

*Residential Lighting & Appliances Program:*

- Lower rebates for those purchasing compact fluorescent lights and horizontal axis (high efficiency) washing machines, and greater emphasis short-term in-store promotions to persuade customers to purchase their first CFL
- Greater emphasis on making customers more aware of compact fluorescent fixtures (fixtures that can only use compact fluorescent bulbs).

*Residential HVAC Program:*

- Investigation of options for promoting certification of qualified contractors, to help customers obtain quality installations and give contractors who install systems correctly a competitive advantage among some customers
- Development of a rebate offering for proper sealing of HVAC system air ducts, so that savings obtained through installation of high efficiency equipment are not lost
- Documentation by contractors that HVAC systems have been installed properly as a requirement for obtaining a rebate for efficient HVAC system installations.

*Residential Energy Affordability Program:*

- No refinements at this time, though results of current evaluation studies may lead to modifications.

*Photovoltaics (Solar Pioneer) Program:*

- Targeting of promotional efforts to those customer segments identified by the baseline study as having high potential for installing photovoltaic systems
- Investigation of modifying the rebate schedule, to encourage installations on commercial buildings

*Residential Information/Education Program:*

- No refinements at this time

*Customer Demand Management Program:*

- No refinements at this time. This program is in its first year, and initial results suggest that the program is on track to achieve its objectives.

*Commercial Construction Program:*

- Many refinements have already been made to this program and are detailed in the body of this report, including (1) integrating the Premium Motors and High Efficiency Unitary HVAC Program into the Commercial Construction Program umbrella, to make the program more logical and user-friendly to customers, (2) better integration of the original commercial construction programs with the other responsibilities of Electric Sales and Marketing staff, (3) hiring of additional technical assistance contractors to evaluate and provide technical help for custom and whole building applications, (4) hiring of a program administration expeditor, to gather customer documentation needed to evaluate specific projects (5) additional training for field staff and technical assistance contractors,

- and (6) reassignment of certain KeySpan staff to more exclusively focus on the program and hiring of additional staff.
- Additional refinements to be made include (1) development of program goals that are not tied directly to MWh and kW goals, but rather to intermediate steps associated with a predetermined level and scope of marketing activity (to provide better focus for field staff and the implementation team), (2) potential changes to Account Manager and Sales and Marketing staff responsibilities, to create a greater focus on the program from fewer staff, and (3) restructuring of customer incentives to encourage high-efficiency lighting upgrades during tenant build-out and by small commercial customers; (4) the possible addition of incentives paid to vendors, suppliers and other trade allies for specific high-efficiency equipment; (5) shortening of the turn-around time and increasing standardization of the technical assistance (TA) reports for custom and comprehensive projects; and (6) potential changes that may be implied or recommended as a result of the commercial construction market baseline study which is nearing completion.

*Peak Reduction Program:*

- Extreme care in differentiating the Peak Reduction Program from similar programs being initiated by the New York State Independent System Operator, so that customers are not confused or frustrated in their attempts to participate.
- New regulations from the New York Department of Environmental Conservation may significantly limit the level of actual demand reduction LIPA can achieve through this program. The interpretation and status of these regulations will be monitored carefully. Significant program modifications and re-estimation of savings potential may be required.

*Resource Conservation Manager:*

- Many refinements have already been made to this program and are detailed in the body of this report, including (1) eliminating school size requirements to enable more school districts to be eligible for the program, (2) investigating new savings techniques, (3) assisting school districts to enter into contracts with private performance contracting firms if they prefer such an approach, (4) providing analysis software with all school data already loaded, and (5) facilitating quarterly meetings to provide a networking forum for new participants.
- Additional refinements under consideration include (1) development of specialized marketing materials, (2) facilitating RCM professional training and certification, and (3) helping program participants to integrate performance contractors into capital improvement projects that are identified once operational improvements have been made.

*Customer-Driven Efficiency:*

- No modifications at this time.

*Research, Demonstration and Development Program:*

- Analysis of the feasibility of increasing the relative share of Clean Energy Initiative allocated to RD&D efforts, to be used primarily in the area of green/renewable generation.

## **Budget/Expenditures**

Through December 2000, LIPA had spent \$29.8 million on its Clean Energy Initiative, approximately 67% of the \$44.8 million that had been projected for the first two years. In 2001, estimated Clean Energy expenditures are approximately \$41.5 million, or \$9 million more than original projections. Cumulative spending through 2001 will still remain about 10% below the original forecast. We expect, by the end of the five-year period, to fully expend the \$170 million Clean Energy Initiative budget. Cost effectiveness of the individual programs within the five-year Initiative remains favorable.

## **New Programs Under Consideration**

Over the next few months LIPA will be examining two additional program concepts, to determine whether they may help LIPA achieve its overall Clean Energy objectives. One program is a residential home improvement program, based on a revolving loan concept. The other is a residential new construction program that would involve a home rating system and incentives to builders who construct more efficient homes. LIPA staff will provide the Board of Trustees with more details on these programs as they become available.

## 1999 and 2000 Clean Energy Initiative Projected vs. Actual Energy Savings

		Cumulative Annual MWh Saved Net of Free Riders, at the Generator					
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>							
Residential Lighting & Appliances	Goal	2,714	10,697	23,690	39,792	58,552	68,935
	Actual	3,239	35,522				
Residential HVAC	Goal	2,200	6,284	12,313	21,226	31,590	34,763
	Actual	1,025	4,765				
Residential Energy Affordability Partnership	Goal	2,396	8,050	14,269	20,066	25,699	28,497
	Actual	1,580	3,994				
Long Island Photovoltaic	Goal	139	814	2,152	3,863	5,846	7,332
	Actual	4	34				
Residential Info & Education	Goal	991	2,972	4,953	6,934	8,915	9,905
	Actual	68	2,636				
Direct Load Control*	Goal			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Actual						
<b>Total Residential</b>	Goal	<b>8,440</b>	<b>28,817</b>	<b>58,377</b>	<b>92,881</b>	<b>131,602</b>	<b>150,432</b>
	Actual	<b>5,916</b>	<b>46,951</b>				
<b>COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL</b>							
Commercial New Construction and Renovation	Goal	2,755	13,314	29,938	50,251	71,955	87,025
	Actual	0	1,389				
Regional Premium Efficiency Motors	Goal	14	80	233	477	766	980
	Actual	1	134				
Peak Reduction	Goal	1,175	1,568	1,590	1,215	963	963
	Actual	633	708				
Regional High Efficiency Unitary HVAC	Goal	113	644	1,659	2,906	4,048	4,592
	Actual	0	273				
Resource Conservation Management	Goal	1,384	7,241	17,523	30,827	46,262	57,056
	Actual	0	0				
<b>Total Commercial/Industrial</b>	Goal	<b>5,441</b>	<b>22,847</b>	<b>50,943</b>	<b>85,676</b>	<b>123,994</b>	<b>150,616</b>
	Actual	<b>634</b>	<b>2,504</b>				
<b>CUSTOMER-DRIVEN EFFICIENCY</b>							
	Goal	1,572	4,715	7,858	11,002	14,145	15,717
	Actual	896	2,326				
<b>TOTAL NEW CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE</b>							
	Goal	15,453	56,379	117,179	189,559	269,742	316,765
	Actual	7,446	51,781				
<b>CARRYOVER PROGRAMS**</b>							
	Actual	9,828	0				
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL 1999 &amp; 2000</b>		<b>17,274</b>	<b>61,609</b>				

\*Not part of original Clean Energy Initiative

\*\**Carryover Programs* includes programs existing in 1998 that were continued until May 1999, as well as commitments made in 1998 that were fulfilled in 1999.

## 1999 and 2000 Clean Energy Initiative Projected vs. Actual Demand Savings

		Cumulative Summer kW Saved Net of Free Riders, at the Generator					
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>							
Residential Lighting & Appliances	Goal	233	908	2,011	3,319	4,759	5,554
	Actual	1,607	5,290				
Residential HVAC	Goal	2,082	5,772	11,191	19,253	28,547	31,382
	Actual	1,531	7,134				
Residential Energy Affordability Partnership	Goal	167	523	904	1,292	1,694	1,899
	Actual	192	424				
Long Island Photovoltaic	Goal	62	362	956	1,716	2,597	3,257
	Actual	3	13				
Residential Info & Education	Goal	354	1,062	1,770	2,478	3,186	3,540
	Actual	24	938				
Direct Load Control*	Goal			2,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	Actual						
<b>Total Residential</b>	Goal	<b>2,898</b>	<b>8,626</b>	<b>18,831</b>	<b>58,058</b>	<b>70,783</b>	<b>75,631</b>
	Actual	<b>3,357</b>	<b>13,799</b>				
<b>COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL</b>							
Commercial New Construction and Renovation	Goal	680	3,302	7,437	12,467	17,918	21,769
	Actual	0	219				
Regional Premium Efficiency Motors	Goal	3	18	52	106	170	217
	Actual	0	27				
Peak Reduction	Goal	59,077	78,817	79,879	61,058	48,404	48,404
	Actual	34,754	59,000				
Regional High Efficiency Unitary HVAC	Goal	75	403	982	1,662	2,273	2,549
	Actual	0	181				
Resource Conservation Management	Goal	521	2,726	6,597	11,605	17,415	21,479
	Actual	0	0				
<b>Total Commercial/Industrial</b>	Goal	<b>60,356</b>	<b>85,266</b>	<b>94,946</b>	<b>86,897</b>	<b>86,180</b>	<b>94,417</b>
	Actual	<b>34,754</b>	<b>59,427</b>				
<b>CUSTOMER-DRIVEN EFFICIENCY</b>							
	Goal	357	1,071	1,785	2,499	3,213	3,570
	Actual	204	835				
<b>TOTAL NEW CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE</b>							
	Goal	<b>63,611</b>	<b>94,963</b>	<b>115,563</b>	<b>147,455</b>	<b>160,176</b>	<b>173,618</b>
	Actual	<b>38,315</b>	<b>74,061</b>				
<b>CARRYOVER PROGRAMS**</b>							
	Actual	3,427	0				
<b>TOTAL ACTUAL 1999 &amp; 2000</b>		<b>41,742</b>	<b>77,488</b>				

\*Not part of original Clean Energy Initiative

\*\**Carryover Programs* includes programs existing in 1998 that were continued until May 1999, as well as commitments made in 1998 that were fulfilled in 1999.

## 1999 and 2000 Clean Energy Initiative Projected vs. Actual Expenditures

Millions of Dollars								
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1999-2000
<b>RESIDENTIAL</b>								
Lighting and Appliances	Goal	1.36	3.07	5.03				4.43
	Actual	1.19	5.83					7.02
HVAC	Goal	1.62	2.46	2.30				4.08
	Actual	0.61	3.28					3.89
Energy Affordability	Goal	1.37	3.12	3.42				4.49
	Actual	0.09	1.65					1.75
Photovoltaics	Goal	0.61	1.86	0.75				2.47
	Actual	0.04	0.92					0.96
Information/Education	Goal	0.18	0.35	0.36				0.53
	Actual	0.05	0.35					0.40
Direct Load Control*	Goal			6.46				0.00
	Actual							0.00
<b>Total Residential</b>	Goal	<b>5.13</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>18.32</b>				<b>16.00</b>
	Actual	<b>1.99</b>	<b>12.03</b>					<b>14.02</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL</b>								
New Construction/Renovation	Goal	1.24	4.60	7.32				5.84
	Actual	0.09	1.04					1.13
Motors	Goal	0.03	0.08	0.00				0.11
	Actual	0.02	0.13					0.15
Peak Reduction	Goal	3.52	5.19	1.99				8.70
	Actual	0.98	2.47					3.45
Regional High Efficiency Unitary HVAC	Goal	0.07	0.25	0.00				0.32
	Actual	0.01	0.19					0.20
Resource Conservation Manager	Goal	0.19	0.42	0.09				0.62
	Actual	0.01	0.11					0.12
<b>Total Commercial/Industrial</b>	Goal	<b>5.04</b>	<b>10.54</b>	<b>9.40</b>				<b>15.58</b>
	Actual	<b>1.11</b>	<b>3.94</b>					<b>5.04</b>
<b>CUSTOMER-DRIVEN EFFICIENCY</b>								
	Goal	0.42	0.85	0.54				1.81
	Actual	0.06	0.35					0.40
<b>RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT &amp; DEMONSTRATION</b>								
	Goal	3.00	3.33	10.26				6.33
	Actual	1.54	2.45					3.99
<b>CONTINUATION PROGRAMS FROM 1998</b>								
	Goal	0.89	0.00	0.00				0.89
	Actual	1.52	0.00					1.52
<b>KEYSPAN LABOR</b>								
	Goal	2.34	2.41	2.93				4.76
	Actual	2.34	2.49					4.83
<b>CLEAN ENERGY TOTAL</b>	Goal	<b>16.82</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>41.44</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>24.28</b>	<b>44.82</b>
	Actual	<b>8.54</b>	<b>21.25</b>					<b>29.80</b>

\*Not part of original Initiative