

Appendix A – Historical Energy Use: Commercial and Residential Buildings, Electricity and Natural Gas¹

Figure 1: Residential Natural Gas Consumption per Household

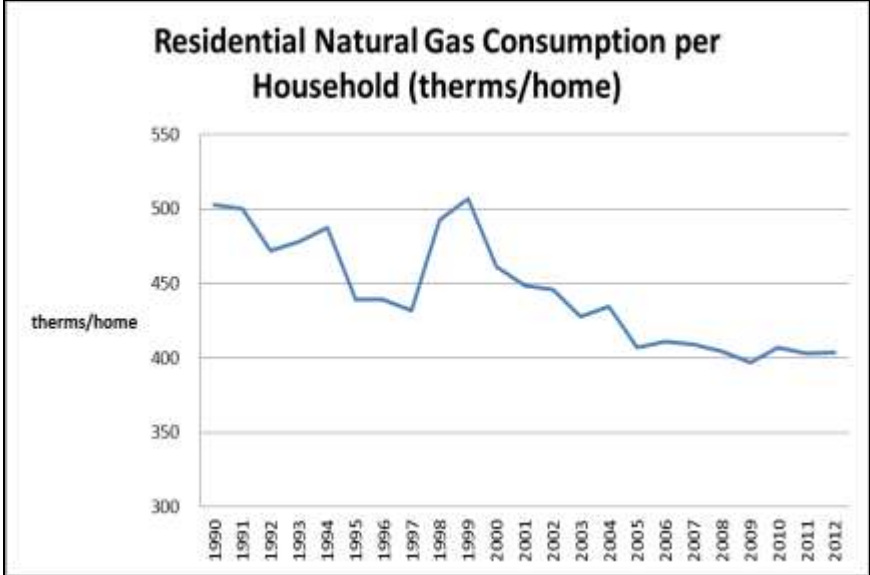
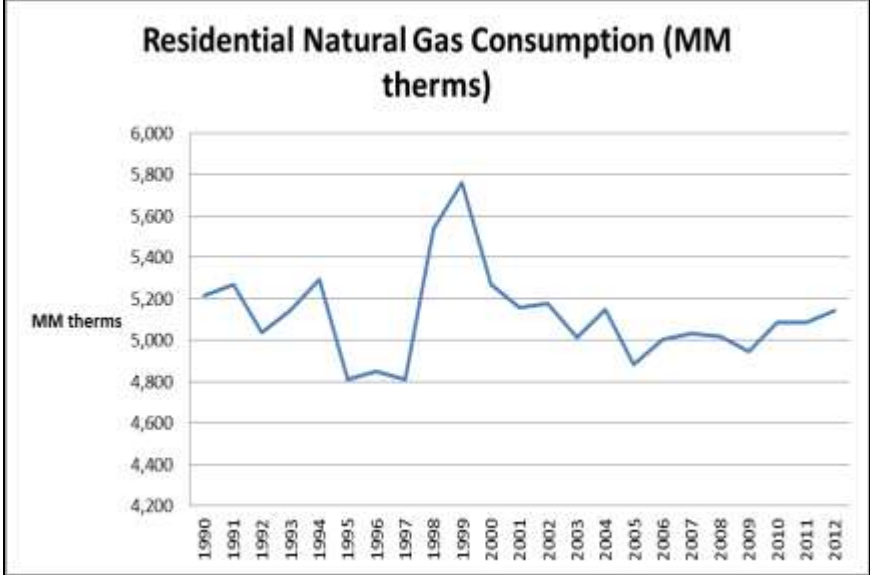


Figure 2: Residential Natural Gas Consumption



¹ California Energy Commission data

Figure 3: Commercial Electricity Consumption per square foot

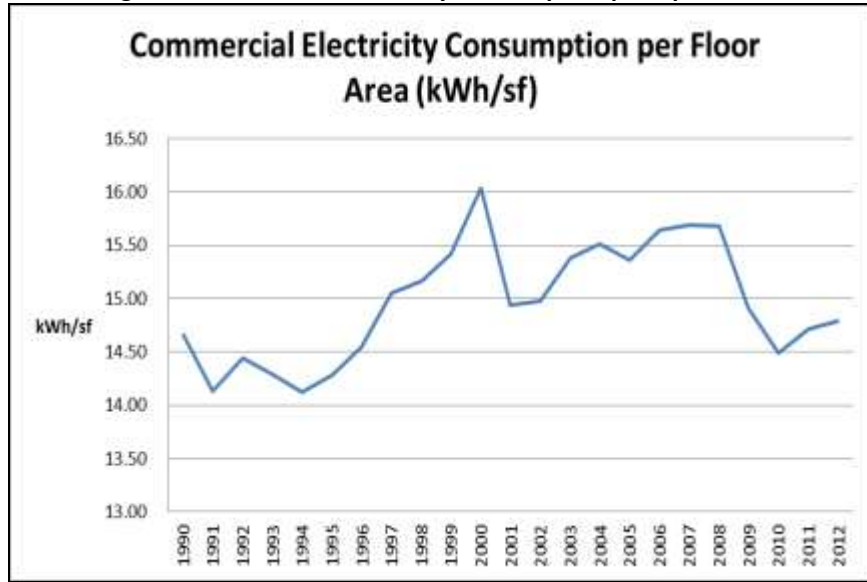


Figure 4 Commercial Natural Gas Consumption per square foot

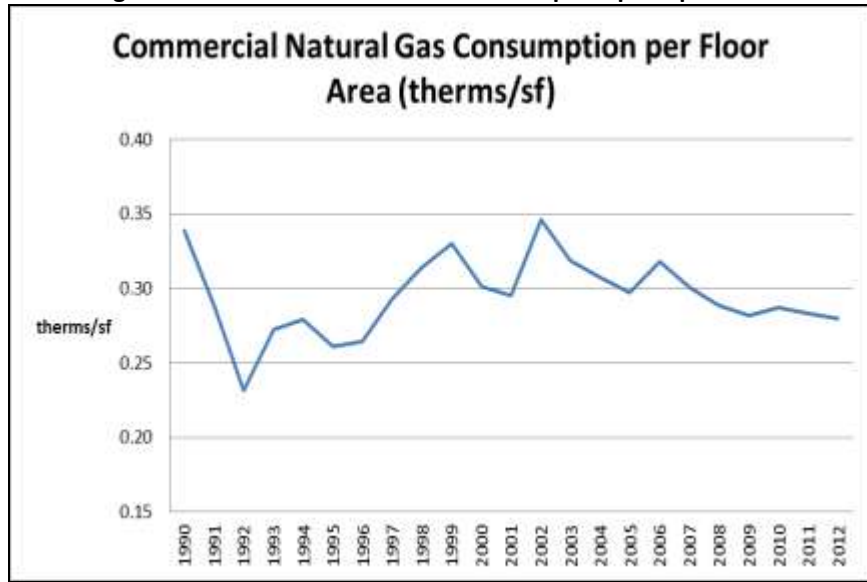
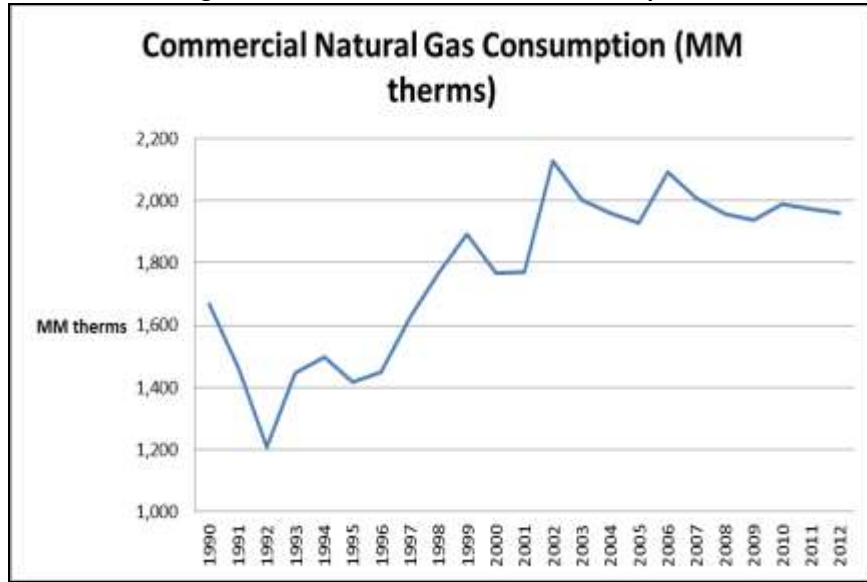


Figure 5: Commercial Natural Gas Consumption



Historical Electricity and Natural Gas Consumption:
 Manufacturing, Industrial, Agricultural, and Street Lighting²

Table 1: Historical Electricity Consumption (GWh)

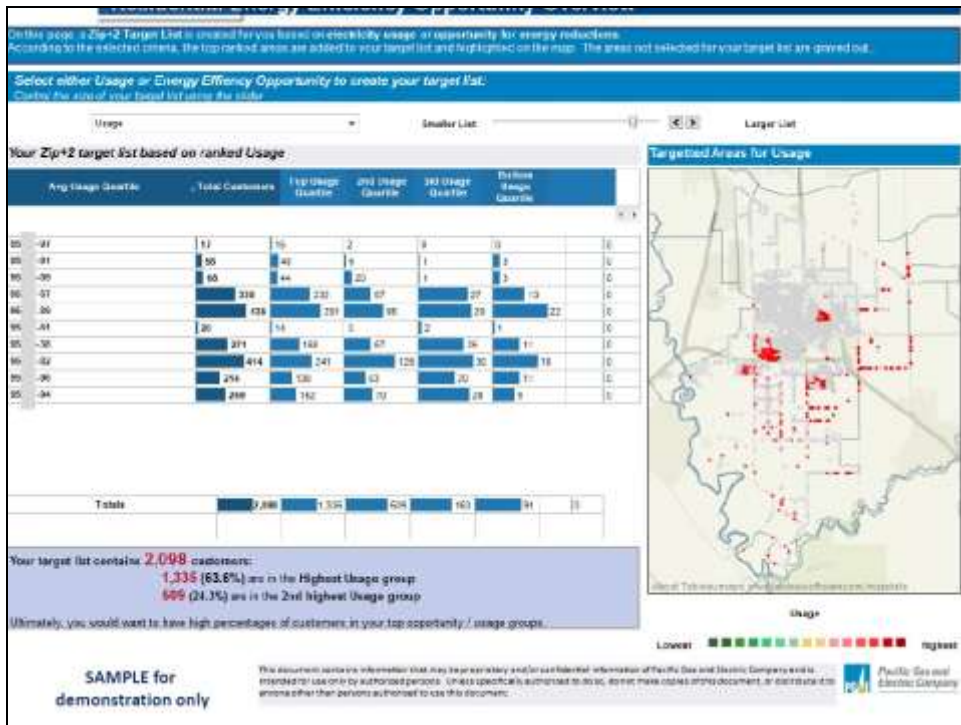
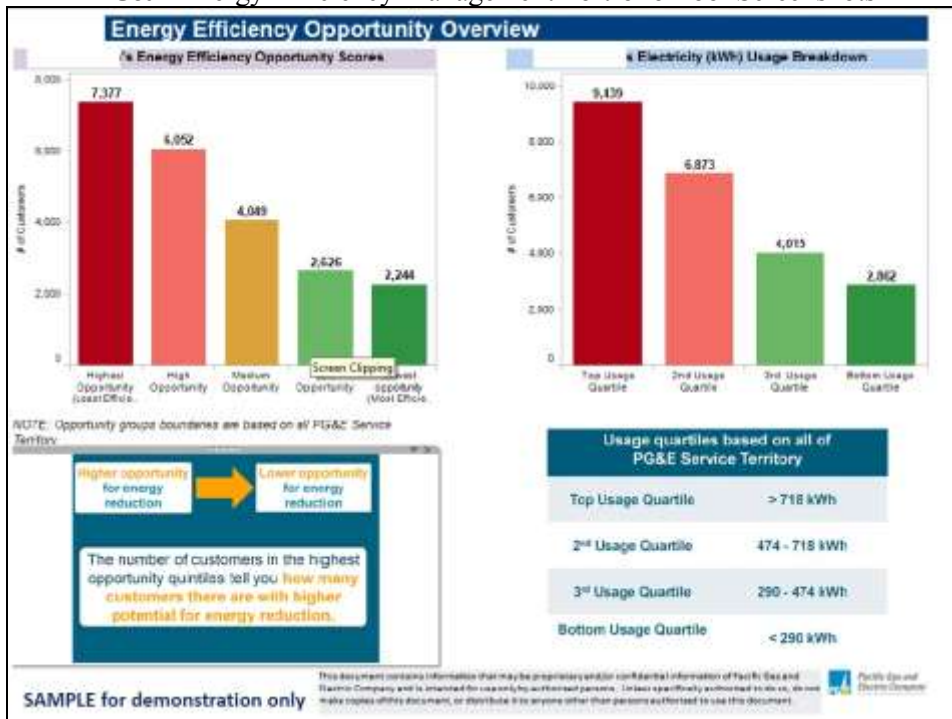
Year	Manufacturing	Industrial (Manufacturing + Mining)	Agricultural	Street Lighting
1990	47,170	54,222	20,562	1,576
1991	45,860	52,841	16,100	1,610
1992	45,691	52,333	15,288	1,647
1993	45,221	51,560	15,753	1,645
1994	45,090	50,879	16,814	1,646
1995	46,428	52,484	14,147	1,620
1996	46,711	52,961	16,708	1,658
1997	48,335	54,525	17,358	1,701
1998	46,619	52,521	13,359	1,757
1999	47,857	53,527	16,951	1,658
2000	48,299	54,357	17,321	1,718
2001	44,986	50,770	18,896	1,763
2002	44,829	50,523	20,962	1,731
2003	42,541	48,753	20,152	1,759
2004	44,083	50,916	21,842	1,769
2005	44,336	51,376	19,094	1,780
2006	44,053	51,379	20,306	1,776
2007	44,277	51,969	22,868	1,793
2008	43,819	51,614	19,741	1,832
2009	39,638	47,387	19,985	1,668
2010	39,964	47,528	20,858	1,591
2011	39,829	47,513	20,574	1,603

² California Energy Commission

Table 2: Historical Natural Gas Consumption

Year	Manufacturing	Mining	Industrial (Manufacturing + Mining)	Agricultural	Other
1990	3,137	2,542	5,678	117	215
1991	2,770	2,619	5,389	100	255
1992	2,341	2,620	4,961	80	166
1993	2,745	2,254	4,999	82	186
1994	2,899	2,088	4,988	102	178
1995	2,941	2,579	5,520	93	161
1996	3,416	2,700	6,116	111	235
1997	3,192	3,479	6,671	131	164
1998	3,717	3,224	6,941	146	175
1999	3,680	2,877	6,557	166	179
2000	3,779	2,769	6,548	172	154
2001	3,459	2,856	6,315	142	162
2002	3,648	2,472	6,121	180	153
2003	3,049	2,886	5,935	193	142
2004	3,145	2,948	6,093	173	150
2005	3,166	2,763	5,929	131	166
2006	3,247	2,406	5,653	132	207
2007	3,072	2,413	5,485	137	153
2008	3,214	2,705	5,919	130	216
2009	3,037	2,354	5,391	120	210
2010	3,182	2,193	5,375	105	216

PG&E Energy Efficiency Management Portfolio Tool Screenshots



Glossary of Selected Energy Efficiency Terms

Cost effectiveness: An indicator of the relative performance or economic attractiveness of any energy efficiency investment or practice when compared to the costs of energy produced and delivered in the absence of such an investment.

Energy savings: The level of reduced energy use (or savings) resulting from the installation of an energy efficiency measure or the adoption of an energy efficiency practice, subject to the condition that the level of service after the investment is made is comparable to the baseline level of service. The level of service may be expressed in such ways as the volume of a refrigerator, temperature levels, production output of a manufacturing facility, or lighting level per square foot.

Demand reduction: Measurable reduction in energy consumption.

Free riders: Utility customers who participate in a program but would have saved energy without the program.

Market Transformation: Long-lasting, sustainable changes in the structure or functioning of a market by reducing barriers to the point to the point where continued public intervention is no longer needed.

Rebound effect: The tendency to increase energy usage upon obtaining an energy efficiency improvement.