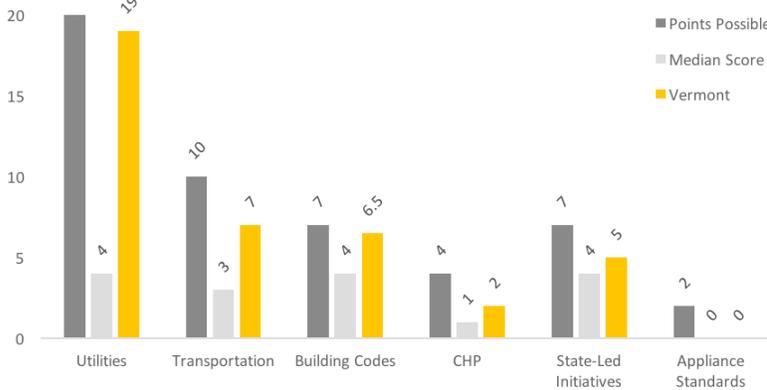


Vermont

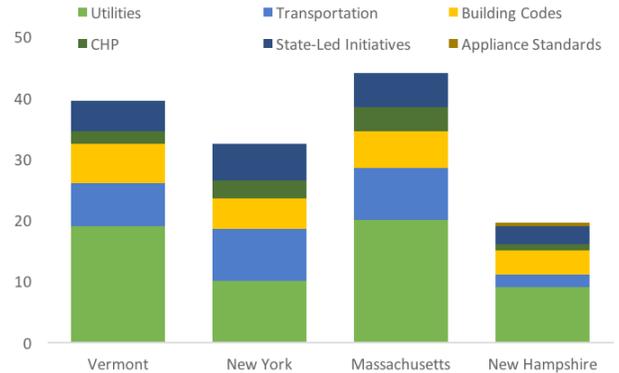


Vermont ranked 3rd in the 2015 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, the same position it held in 2014. The state scored 39.5 points out of a possible 50, two points more than it earned in 2013.

Vermont & The 2015 State Scorecard



How Does Vermont Stack Up Regionally?



UTILITIES

Vermont earned 19 points out of 20 for its utility policies and programs and is one of the top three leading states in this category. Led by Efficiency Vermont, the state achieves high levels of electricity and natural gas savings. Vermont has an energy efficiency resource standard in place that includes aggressive long-term electricity savings targets. Electric and natural gas utilities within the state are decoupled and may earn performance incentives for successful energy efficiency programs.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Vermont scored 5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers three loan programs for energy efficiency investments and a thermal energy and process fuel efficiency program, in addition to maintaining its Weatherization Trust Fund. The state government leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings and fleets, encouraging energy savings performance contracts, and benchmarking energy use. One major research center in Vermont is focused on energy efficiency. Energy efficiency research is conducted at the University of Vermont Smart Grid Research Center.



TRANSPORTATION

Vermont earned 7 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state has tailpipe emissions standards and complete streets legislation in place, and integrates transportation and land use planning. Vermont has a notable level of electric vehicle registrations per capita, and is one of few states with codified targets for reduced vehicle miles traveled.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Although it has set appliance standards in the past, Vermont does not currently have standards in place beyond those required by the federal government.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Vermont earned 6.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The state is required by statute to update its codes every three years, and recently adopted commercial and residential building codes based on the 2015 IECC, although the residential code has weakening amendments. Energy codes are both mandatory statewide. The state has completed a variety of activities to ensure compliance, including commissioning a gap analysis, conducting code training, involving the state's energy efficiency utility in compliance efforts, and forming a building code collaborative.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Vermont pioneered the third-party administrator model for energy efficiency program implementation, and has long been a leader in energy efficiency. Since 2007, statewide electricity savings have been at or near 2% of retail sales. To remain at the top of the *State Scorecard*, Vermont will need to continue investing in a broad array of energy efficiency policies and programs. Removing remaining barriers to CHP development and encouraging efficient transportation systems would help generate energy savings and provide economic benefits for the state.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Vermont scored 2 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has an interconnection standard, and offers an incentive for CHP projects. CHP is also included as an eligible resource in the state's renewable energy goals. Two new CHP systems were installed in Vermont in 2014.