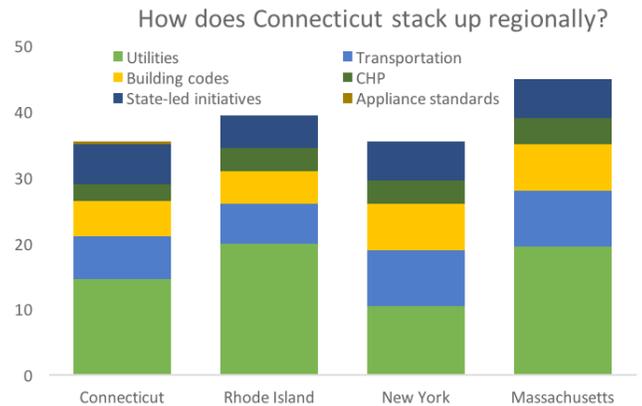
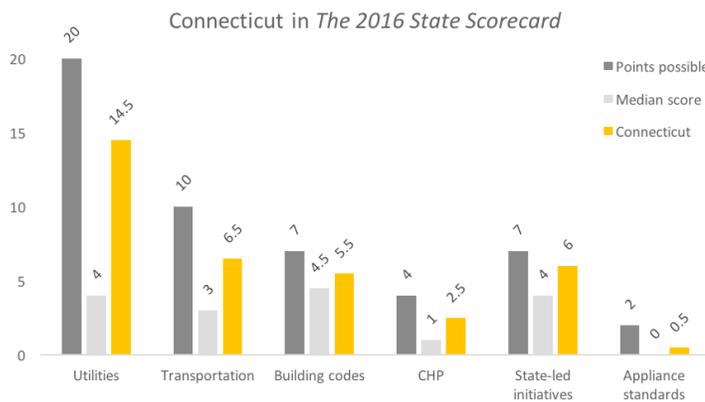


# Connecticut



Connecticut tied for 5th in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising one position compared to last year. The state earned the same number of points as it did in 2015, totaling 35.5 points out of 50.



## UTILITIES

Connecticut earned 14.5 out of 20 points for its utility policies and programs. In 2013, Connecticut passed legislation that more than doubled investments in efficiency programs, and made implementation of the state's energy efficiency resource standard possible. In December the state increased its electric and gas efficiency targets to 1.51% and 0.61%, respectively. The state has decoupling in place for investor-owned utilities as of 2015, and also offers performance incentives to utilities for achieving energy savings goals.

offers incentives for cost-effective and efficient CHP deployment and expedites permitting for CHP systems. Eight new CHP installations were completed in 2015.



## TRANSPORTATION

Connecticut earned 6.5 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state's efficient transportation policies include tailpipe emissions standards and complete streets legislation. The state has also adopted California's Zero-Emissions Vehicle program, which requires increasing production of plug-in hybrid, battery electric, and fuel cell vehicles from 2018 to 2025. An increasing number of electric vehicles are registered in the state and Connecticut has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled in recent years despite not having specific targets in place.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Connecticut scored 6 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers several financial incentives for consumers, including loans, financing for multifamily and low to moderate income residential projects, and commercial PACE financing. Connecticut does not have a building energy use transparency policy, but the state government leads by example, benchmarking energy usage in state buildings and requiring efficient state buildings and public fleets. Research and development focused on energy efficiency is conducted at several institutions within the state.



## BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Connecticut earned 5.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Currently, residential and commercial buildings must comply with the 2009 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2007, although the state anticipates adopting the 2012 IECC in the fall of 2016. The state has completed a variety of compliance activities, and utilities support code compliance efforts.

## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Connecticut earned a half-point out of 2 for appliance standards. The state has set a variety of standards since 2001, most of which have been preempted by federal standards. In 2011, the state added standards for compact audio players, television, and DVD players and recorders.



## COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Connecticut earned 2.5 points out of 4 for its CHP policies and programs. The state has established interconnection standards and includes CHP as an eligible resource within its energy efficiency resource standard. Connecticut also

## HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Connecticut's leadership is committed to pursuing policies that encourage energy efficiency within the state. Connecticut has put significant resources behind the launching of its green bank, the Connecticut Green Bank. While there are signs of early success, these projects will need to be closely tracked as other states look to Connecticut as an example. The state's continued emphasis on a wide variety of efficiency policies, including building codes, appliance standards, utility targets, and lead-by-example programs could set it on course to achieve higher levels of energy savings in the future.