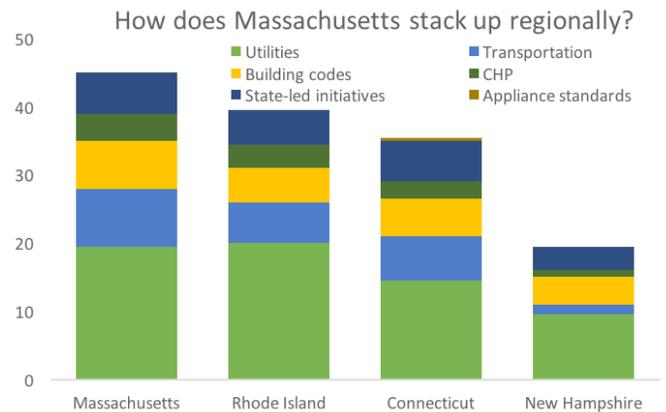
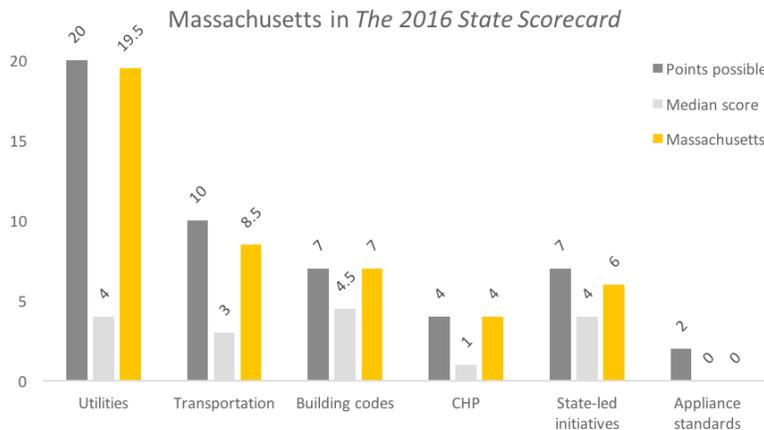


Massachusetts



Massachusetts tied for 1st place in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, maintaining its leadership position for the sixth year in a row. The state scored 45 points out of a possible 50, one point more than it earned in 2015.



UTILITIES

Massachusetts earned 19.5 for its utility policies and programs. Utilities have high levels of investments in both electricity and natural gas programs, and in 2015 the state achieved electricity savings of 2.74% of sales. Massachusetts has one of the most ambitious energy efficiency resource standards in the country, and this year the state approved a new round of targets calling for savings of 2.9% for electricity and 1.24% for natural gas. Utility revenues are decoupled from sales, and performance incentives are in place to encourage program administrators to meet or exceed energy savings targets.

financing programs, inclusion of CHP as an eligible resource in the state's clean energy standards, and an interconnection standard. Six new CHP installations were completed in 2015.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Massachusetts scored 6 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers a variety of grant, rebate, and bond programs to encourage investments in energy efficiency. The state government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings and fleets, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Two research centers in Massachusetts focus on energy efficiency.



TRANSPORTATION

Massachusetts earned 8.5 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state's comprehensive set of policies includes tailpipe emissions standards, targets to reduce vehicle miles traveled, significant levels of transit funding, and a dedicated transit revenue stream. Massachusetts completed a freight plan in 2010, and offers consumer's incentives for the purchase of high efficiency vehicles.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Although Massachusetts has had appliance efficiency standards in place in the past, the state does not currently have any beyond those required by the federal government.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Massachusetts earned a perfect score for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The state adopted the 2012 IECC with state-specific amendments for both commercial and residential buildings in 2014; adoption of the 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 is expected in 2016. The state has implemented a variety of activities to ensure compliance, including completing a baseline compliance study, involving utilities in code compliance support efforts, and conducting training and outreach.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

A long-standing leader in energy efficiency, Massachusetts continued to raise the bar this year by approving energy savings targets for 2016-2018 that are the most ambitious in the nation. The state's Green Communities Act, passed in 2008, set a long-term framework for energy efficiency as a first-priority resource and savings continue to ramp up as a result. However, this was the first year Massachusetts has found itself sharing first place, a reminder to all states that maintaining or improving one's *State Scorecard* ranking requires ongoing commitment to efficiency in multiple policy areas. Although it ranks highly, Massachusetts has opportunities to improve, including developing energy use transparency requirements and focusing on limiting vehicle miles traveled per capita.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Massachusetts scored 4 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has a variety of policies to encourage CHP deployment, including incentive and