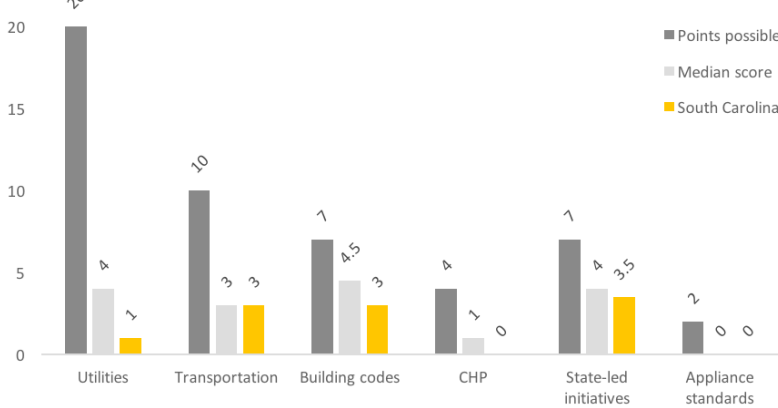


South Carolina

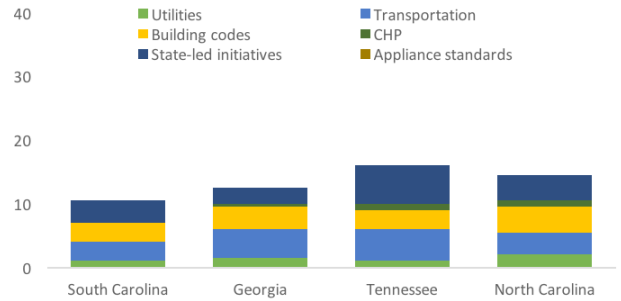


South Carolina placed 40th in the 2016 *State Scorecard*, the same spot it held last year. The state scored 10.5 points out of a possible 50, one half point more than it earned in 2015.

South Carolina in *The 2016 State Scorecard*



How does South Carolina stack up regionally?



UTILITIES

South Carolina earned 1 point for its utility policies and programs. Utility spending on electricity and natural gas programs and overall energy savings are below the national average. Because the state allows large customers to opt out of efficiency programs, 50% of the eligible load does not participate. While South Carolina does have short-term electricity savings targets in place as a result of a utility merger, it does not have a long-term energy efficiency resource standard. The state has approved lost revenue adjustment mechanisms and performance incentives for Duke Energy Progress and South Carolina Electric & Gas Company.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

South Carolina scored 3.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers several incentives for energy efficiency improvements in manufactured homes, businesses, industry, and public buildings. The state government leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. There are no major research programs focused on energy efficiency within the state.



TRANSPORTATION

South Carolina earned 3 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state saw a significant drop in vehicle miles traveled per capita in recent years. South Carolina has complete streets legislation and offers incentives for high efficiency vehicles. The state has also completed a comprehensive freight plan.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

South Carolina has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

South Carolina has room for improvement across multiple policy areas. To increase investment in low-cost energy efficiency resources, South Carolina could set long-term statewide energy savings targets for all utilities. The state could also maximize achievable savings by designing energy efficiency programs that are responsive to the needs of large industrial customers, or by offering large customers the option of self-directing their program dollars. South Carolina could also expand public building benchmarking requirements to the residential and commercial sectors. To further invest in local economic development, the state could integrate land use and transportation planning or enact policies to support the deployment of combined heat and power.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

South Carolina earned 3 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Considering residential and commercial building energy codes reference the 2009 IECC, opportunity remains to adopt more stringent codes. To encourage code compliance, South Carolina has completed a gap analysis and conducts training and outreach to contractors and code officials.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

South Carolina scored 0 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has not pursued policies to encourage CHP deployment. One new CHP system was installed in 2015. Significant opportunity remains in this area.