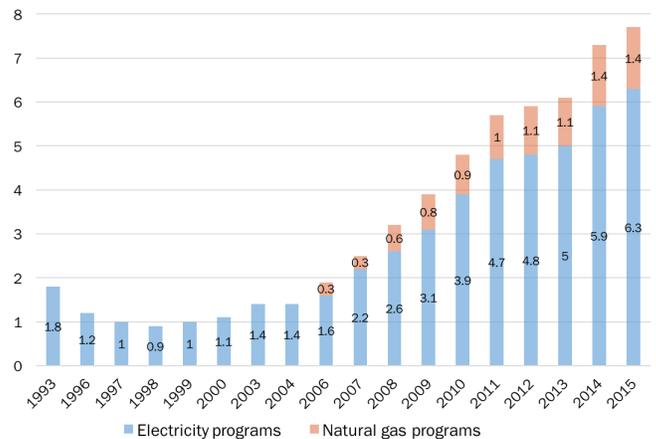
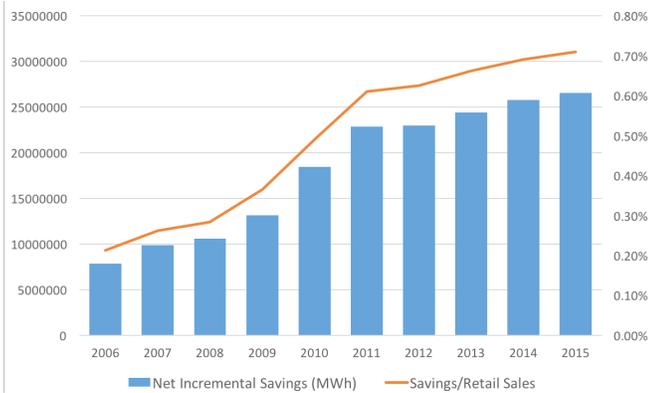


United States



The tenth edition of the *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard* ranks all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This year California and Massachusetts finished in a tie for first place, while Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York rounded out the top five. This year's most improved states are Missouri, Maine, and Michigan.



UTILITIES

Total spending for electricity efficiency programs in 2015 reached \$6.3 billion. Adding this to natural gas program spending of \$1.4 billion, we estimate total efficiency program spending of approximately \$7.7 billion in 2015. Savings from electricity efficiency programs in 2015 totaled approximately 26.5 million megawatt-hours, a 3.1% increase over last year. These savings—from programs in 2015 alone—are equivalent to about 0.7% of total retail electricity sales across the nation. We estimate gas savings for 2015 of 345 million therms, about an 8% decrease from 2014. Twenty-six states currently enforce and adequately fund energy savings targets to drive investments in utility-sector energy efficiency programs.

progress toward adoption of the most recent DOE-certified codes (or local equivalents). Several other states show clear progress toward adoption of the 2015 IECC. Forty-four states and the District of Columbia either have adopted or are on a clear path toward adopting codes at least equivalent to those called for in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for residential or commercial buildings, or for both.

COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Research suggests that CHP accounts for 7–8% of total energy savings available within the United States. Nonetheless, CHP policies vary widely across the country. Massachusetts, California, Maryland, New York, and Maine are the only states that have approved production goals for CHP generation, which is a strong policy driver for encouraging utilities and program administrators to acquire generation from CHP. Other top-performing states include Connecticut and Rhode Island. Each of these states define CHP as an eligible resource in an energy efficiency resource standard and offer deployment incentives that improve the economics of CHP investments. However even in these top-scoring states, barriers to CHP deployment remain.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

In addition to utility-sponsored programs, nearly every state offers some sort of financial incentive to its residents and businesses for energy-efficient upgrades, purchases, or projects. This year, we noted especially large programs in Arizona, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. However, few states measure and verify the energy savings delivered through these programs. States also continue to encourage energy efficiency in other ways, including leading by example and requiring building owners and operators



TRANSPORTATION

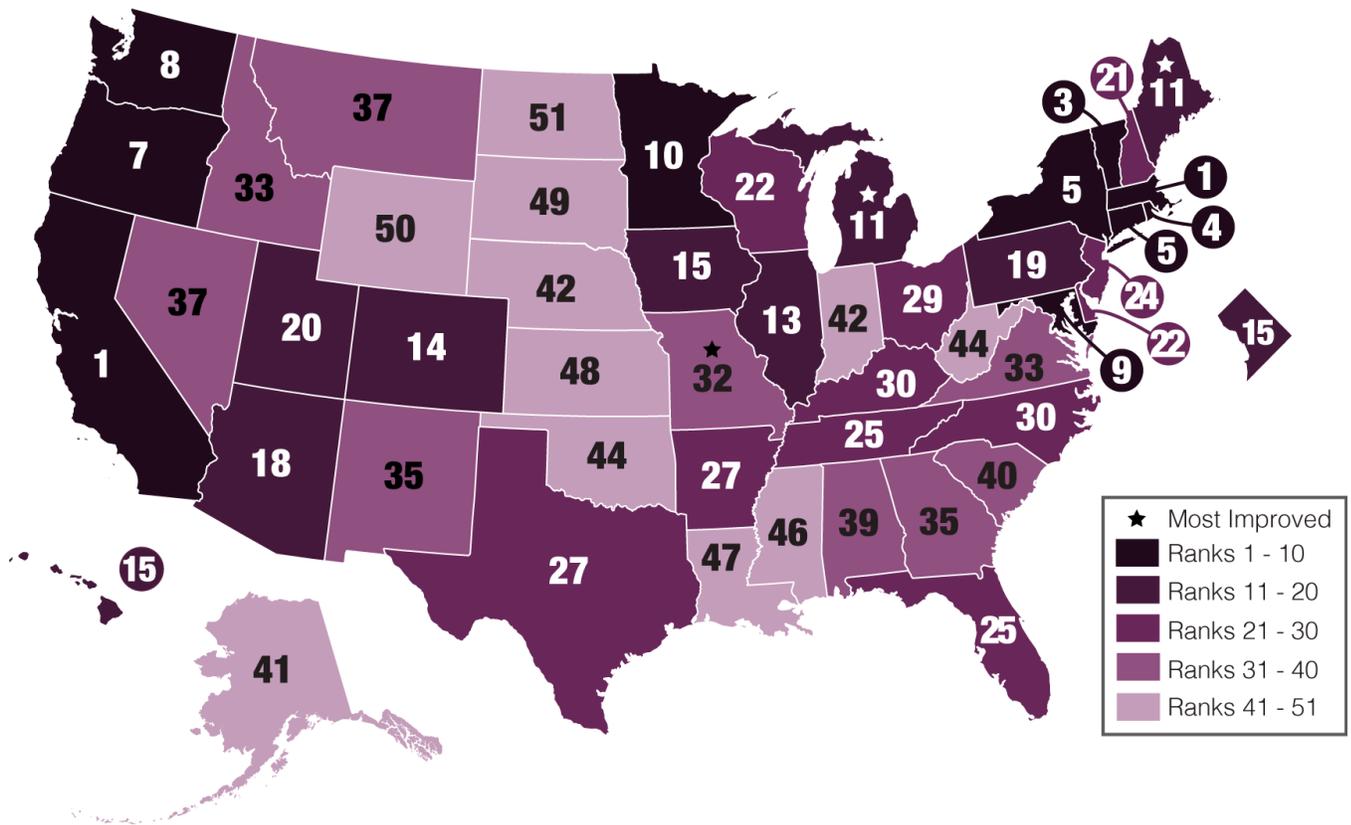
While ambitious fuel economy and GHG standards for light-duty vehicles are now in place at the national level through 2025, states continue to play a crucial role in ensuring continuing progress toward high-efficiency vehicles. California in particular is leading the charge in this area. Fifteen states and the District of Columbia have adopted California's GHG regulations in recent years, although Arizona and Florida repealed their programs in 2012. Twenty-two states have transit statutes in place that provide sustainable funding sources for operating expenses in addition to the expansion and maintenance of transit facilities. Six states have adopted reduction targets for vehicle miles traveled.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

The most recent versions of the IECC and ASHRAE codes for which DOE has issued energy saving determinations are the ASHRAE 90.1-2013 and the 2015 IECC standards. A growing number of states (roughly 25%) have made





to measure and disclose energy use. New York’s Truth in Heating Law, enacted in 1980, led the way for energy transparency laws. This year, eight states and the District of Columbia have policies in place requiring residential or commercial energy-use transparency. State governments also continue to lead by example.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

California was the first state to introduce appliance standards, in 1976. This year California remained the most engaged in this area. After adopting standards for deep-dimming fluorescent ballasts and updating toilet, faucet, and urinal standards in 2015, the California Energy Commission adopted new standards in 2016 for LEDs, small-diameter directional lamps, and showerheads. Other states have also been active in increasing appliance efficiency. Colorado updated its plumbing products standards, having adopted new standards for toilets in 2014. Legislators in Rhode Island and Washington filed bills this year to add standards for products such as faucets, toilets, urinals, deep-dimming fluorescent ballasts, and air purifiers.

extending and strengthening energy savings targets for utilities. This year New Hampshire approved long-awaited energy savings goals, one of 26 states to have done so. Meanwhile, ambitious efforts to reimagine utility business models continue to unfold in states like New York and Minnesota. An increasing number of states, including Connecticut, Hawaii, and Rhode Island are looking at financing programs overseen by green banks to deliver energy efficiency. Time will tell to what extent these efforts lead to the scaling up of energy savings. As in previous years, The *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard* illustrates a wide gap between states near the top and those at the bottom of the rankings. A regulatory environment that levels the playing field for energy efficiency—a low-cost and clean energy resource—is critical to capturing the full range of its benefits for states and for consumers.

HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Savings from energy efficiency continues to track upwards with states like Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, and California achieving electricity savings of 2 to 3% and redefining what’s possible when states prioritize efficiency as a resource. Several states including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Arkansas, and Maine recommitted to energy efficiency programs by