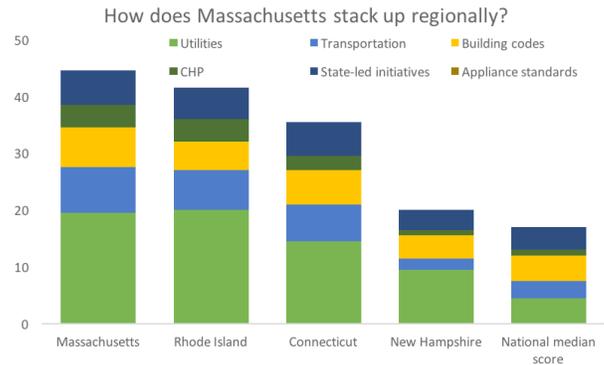
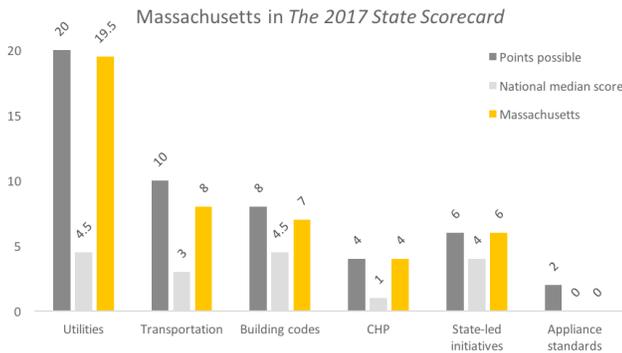


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Massachusetts



Massachusetts ranked first in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, taking the top spot for the seventh consecutive year. The state scored 44.5 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned in 2016. Electricity savings in Massachusetts increased to nation-leading levels of 3% in 2016, driven by ambitious energy savings targets and a strong policy framework established under the Green Communities Act of 2008, which prioritizes efficiency over increases in supply capacity. Efficiency program administrators offer some of the most comprehensive services in the country, addressing a range of customers and building types. Having already raised the bar on its three-year electricity efficiency targets in 2015, this year the state continued to roll out the latest components of its \$15 million Affordable Access to Clean and Efficient Energy (AACEE) Initiative with an aim to reduce the energy burden and cost variability for low- and moderate-income residents. While it topped the ranks this year, Massachusetts still has opportunities to improve, including developing energy use transparency requirements and focusing on limiting vehicle miles traveled per capita.

UTILITIES (19.5 OUT OF 20)

Massachusetts utilities achieved the highest reported levels of electric savings in 2016, a year after raising annual savings targets to 2.9% for electricity and 1.24% for natural gas, the most ambitious targets in the nation. Utility revenues are decoupled from sales, and performance incentives are in place to encourage program administrators to meet or exceed energy savings targets. In addition, the state's Low-Income Energy Affordability Network (LEAN), which coordinates administration of government- and utility-funded energy efficiency services to income-qualified customers, is considered among the most successful programs of its kind in the country. In 2017, LEAN will oversee the delivery of approximately \$120 million in ratepayer and federal funds for low-income weatherization and energy efficiency programs.

TRANSPORTATION (8 OUT OF 10)

The state's comprehensive set of efficiency transportation 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 incentives to consumers for the purchase of high efficiency vehicles.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (7 OUT OF 8)

Massachusetts has demonstrated a strong commitment to building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The state adopted the ninth edition of the state building code in 2016, referencing the 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013. 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.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (4 OUT OF 4)

Massachusetts earns a perfect score for its combined heat and power policies. The state has a variety of policies to encourage CHP deployment, including incentive and financing programs, inclusion of CHP as an eligible resource in the state's clean energy standards, and an interconnection standard. Twenty-seven new CHP installations were completed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (6 OUT OF 6)

Massachusetts has shown exemplary commitment to encouraging investment in efficiency through a variety of grant, rebate, and bond programs. 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.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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.