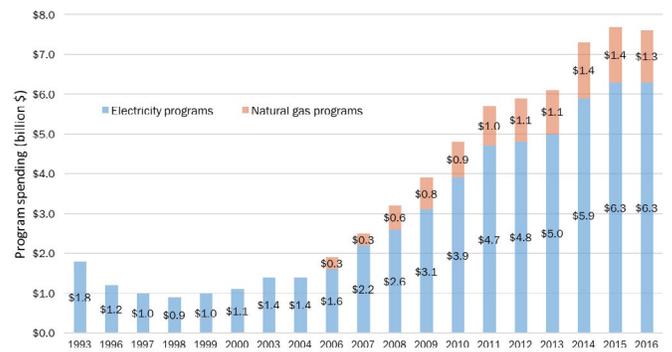
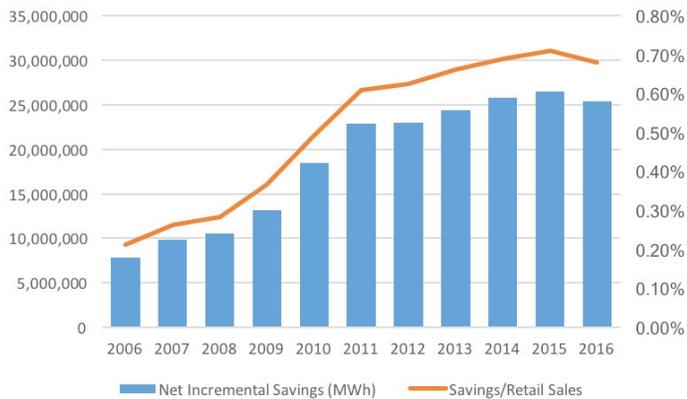


United States



The 11th edition of the *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard* ranks all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Massachusetts led the rankings with a first-place finish for the seventh year in a row, followed by California in second place, and Rhode Island in third. Rounding out the top five were Vermont and Oregon. This year's most improved states are Idaho, Florida, and Virginia.

UTILITIES

Total spending for electricity efficiency programs in 2016 reached \$6.3 billion. Adding this to natural gas program spending of \$1.3 billion, we estimate total efficiency program spending of approximately \$7.6 billion in 2016. Reported savings from electricity efficiency programs in 2016 totaled approximately 25.4 million MWh. These savings—from programs in 2016 alone—are equivalent to about 0.68% of total retail electricity sales across the nation. We estimate gas savings for 2016 of 341 million therms. Twenty-six states currently enforce and adequately fund energy savings targets to drive investments in utility-sector energy efficiency programs. Several states—Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, and Ohio—renewed, extended, or strengthened energy efficiency targets in recent months to help lay the groundwork for future savings.

TRANSPORTATION

While federal fuel economy standards are expected to go a long way towards helping reduce fuel consumption, standards for model years 2022–2025 are currently under review and face an uncertain future. States that adopt California's tailpipe emissions standards will be critical in maintaining progress toward clean, fuel-efficient vehicles. Currently these include Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington. Twenty-three 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 EFFICIENCY POLICIES

The latest rounds of revisions to national model building energy codes yielded recently approved 2018 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2016 codes, with the latter expected to lead to site energy savings of 6.7% greater than the earlier ASHRAE code. States can expect to see increased building sector savings in the future as they turn to these new codes in the coming years. A growing number of states (roughly 35%) have made progress toward adoption of DOE-certified codes at least as stringent as the 2015 IECC. California, Florida, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia all made significant updates to state building energy codes this year.

COMBINED HEAT AND 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, Illinois, Rhode Island, 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, Minnesota, and Oregon. 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

