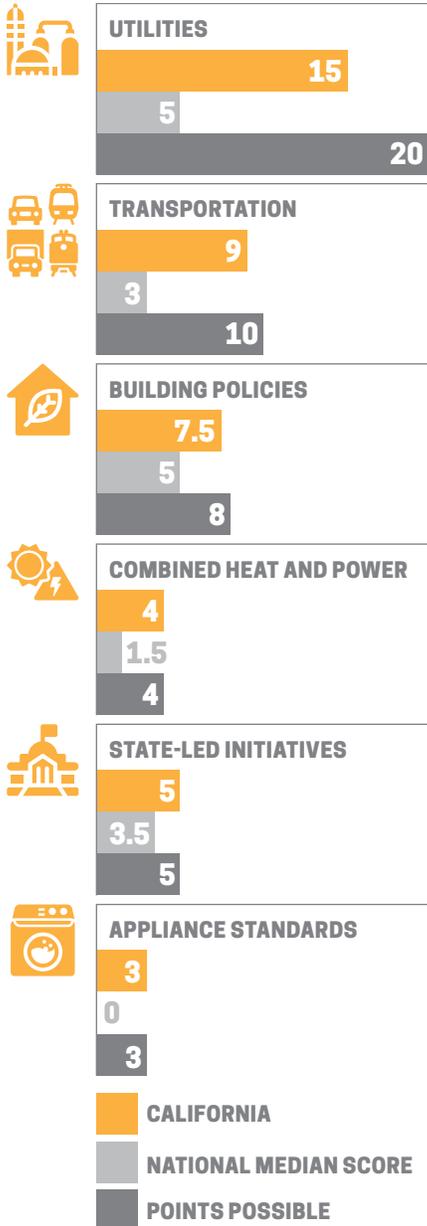




California

California ranked second in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2017. It scored 43.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than it earned last year.

The state's energy efficiency efforts continue to set the standard for others across multiple policy categories, including utility efficiency programs, sustainable transportation, and building energy codes. In late 2017, California ramped up long-term energy savings goals in accordance with 2015 energy legislation which called for a doubling of electricity and natural gas savings by 2030. This spring California also adopted new net-zero energy building energy codes and joined with eight other states in rolling out a zero-emission vehicle action plan in an effort to continue momentum on reducing vehicle emissions at a time when the federal government has decided to freeze GHG emission standards for light-duty vehicles.



UTILITIES

The state has long-term savings targets in place for both electric and natural gas utilities, and in recent years has increased its investments in energy efficiency in its schools. California also has a cap-and-trade program that encourages energy efficiency in homes and businesses. As a result, California has realized increasing levels of energy savings as investor-owned utilities continue to strengthen programs in response to the 2015 adoption of SB 350, which requires doubling energy savings by 2030. California utilities are fully decoupled, which encourages energy efficiency, and performance incentives are in place for electric and natural gas utilities.

TRANSPORTATION

California has some of the most comprehensive transportation and land use planning policies in the nation. The state includes energy efficiency targets within its freight plan and has concrete targets and strategies for reducing vehicle miles traveled. California's leadership in setting vehicle emissions standards has served as a model for standards on the federal level. Twelve states and the District of Columbia currently have adopted California's standards and soon will be joined by Colorado. California also maintains a zero-emissions standard that requires increased sales of plug-in hybrid, battery electric, and fuel-cell vehicles from 2018 to 2025. Nine states and the District of Columbia have adopted it.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

California's energy code is one of the most aggressive and best enforced in the country and has been a powerful vehicle for advancing energy efficiency standards for building equipment. Many specifications are performance based, offering flexibility for designers. The code also stands out because of its field verification requirements for certain measures. The adoption of AB 802 in 2015 strengthened the state's benchmarking program by enabling access to whole building data for buildings above a certain size.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

California scored the maximum points for its CHP policies. The state has interconnection standards and includes CHP as an eligible technology within its energy efficiency resource standard and renewable portfolio standard. California offers several incentives to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP installation. In 2017, five new CHP installations were completed in the state.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

California scored a perfect score for its state-led energy efficiency initiatives, which include schools, industry, residential consumers, and the public sector. The state government leads by example, requiring energy-efficient fleets and buildings, and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. The state also conducts a broad range of research focused on advancements in energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

California was the first state in the country to adopt appliance and equipment efficiency standards and continues take a lead role in creating standards for new devices and equipment. California has adopted the greatest number of standards and many other states base their standards on California's. While progress on federal standards slowed in 2017 and 2018, California continued to roll out new appliance standards, updating portable electric spa standards and initiating a public rulemaking process for portable air conditioners, commercial and industrial air compressors, hearth products, and certain linear fluorescent lamps. As of mid-2018, California had ongoing rulemakings for more than a dozen products.