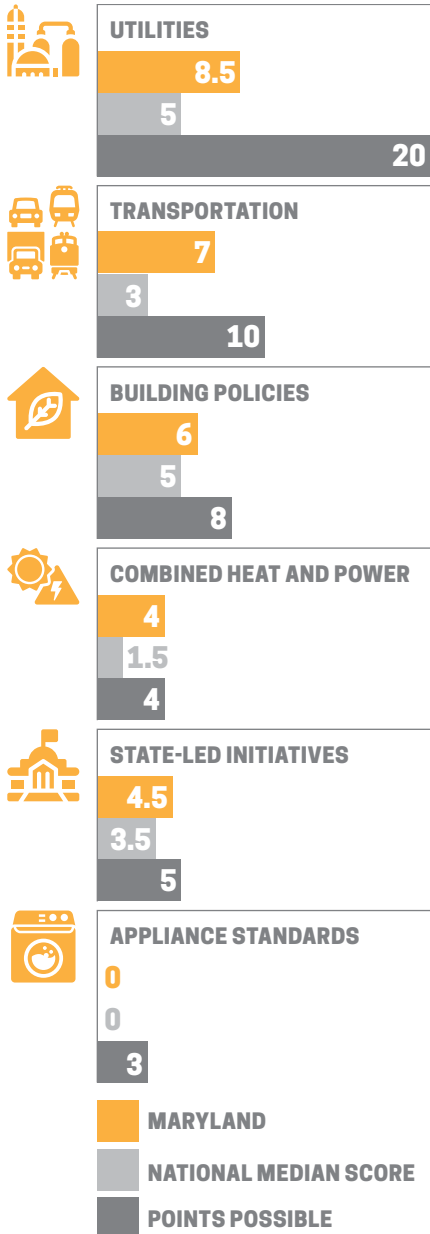




Maryland

Maryland ranked 10th in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held last year. Maryland scored 30 points out of a possible 50, 1 point less than it earned in 2017.

The state continues to rank among the most energy-efficient states, with utility savings increasing somewhat in 2017. State legislation passed in 2017 codifies earlier utility commission targets requiring savings of 2% per year by 2020. Meeting these ambitious savings goals will require a continued commitment by Maryland to adequately fund and continually improve its EmPOWER programs. In all other areas, the state continued to show strong performance, especially in reducing building energy consumption and enabling cost-effective and efficient combined heat and power systems.



UTILITIES

The state continues to show leadership in advancing clean energy policies, with utilities reporting top-tier levels of savings. In 2017, the state passed legislation extending the state's EmPOWER Maryland efficiency programs through 2023 while codifying savings targets set in 2015 by the utility commission. The law calls for utilities to reduce electricity usage 2% annually by 2020. During EmPOWER's first phase, Maryland utilities saved their customers more than 51 million MWh and more than \$4 billion in energy costs over the lifetime of the installed measures. Utilities recently started the first year of their 2018-20 EmPOWER plans.

TRANSPORTATION

The state devotes a significant amount of funding to transportation projects, and has a comprehensive freight plan in place. Maryland also has tailpipe emissions standards, and integrates transportation and land use planning. A credit against the vehicle excise tax is available to purchasers of all-electric and plug-in hybrid electric light-duty vehicles. The state has seen a decrease in vehicle miles traveled in recent years, while policymakers have stepped up planning efforts around grid integration of EVs.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

The 2015 Maryland Building Performance Standards are mandatory statewide and reference the 2015 ICC Codes, including the 2015 IECC, for all new and renovated commercial and residential buildings. Maryland has begun reviewing the 2018 IECC for eventual adoption in accordance with state legislation requiring the adoption of the most recent version of the IECC 12 months after it is issued. The state has implemented a variety of activities to ensure code compliance, including establishing a stakeholder advisory group and conducting training and outreach. The state has worked with local governments to complete county-specific compliance studies.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

Maryland earned a perfect score for its combined heat and power policies. The state has an interconnection standard, and includes cost-effective and efficient CHP within its energy efficiency resource standard and renewable portfolio standard. Maryland also offers incentives for CHP development. Utility rate structures in the state are designed to encourage CHP investment. Four new CHP installations were completed in 2017.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state runs the Smart Energy Communities Program and offers a variety of other incentives for energy efficiency investments. The state government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Two research centers in Maryland focus on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Maryland is one of the few states to set appliance standards, although no standards have gone into effect in the past three years. The most recent standards were adopted in 2007. Of the 17 products for which Maryland has introduced standards, two have not yet been preempted by federal standards.