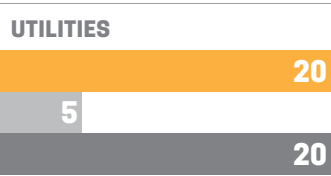




# Massachusetts

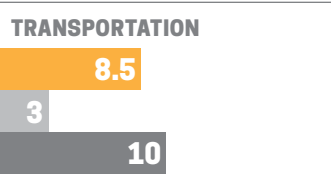
Massachusetts ranked first in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, taking the top spot for the eighth consecutive year. The state scored 44 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned in 2017.

This year, policymakers convened statewide energy efficiency planning efforts to set new three-year goals, which will incorporate a fuel-neutral savings target. In addition, the Department of Public Utilities approved a \$220 million utility investment in grid-side modernization technologies over the next three years to improve efficiency and reliability and to pave the way for smart meter deployment. 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.



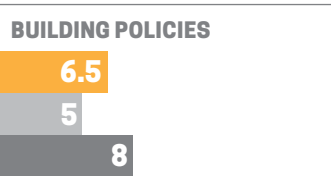
## UTILITIES

Driven by a robust energy efficiency resource standard and ambitious greenhouse gas emissions targets, Massachusetts utilities continue to achieve among the highest reported levels of electric savings in the country. 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 the administration of government- and utility-funded energy efficiency services to income-qualified customers, is considered among the most successful programs of its kind.



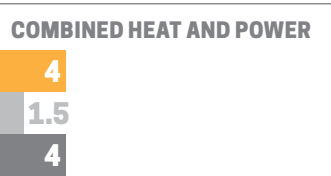
## TRANSPORTATION

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 updated its freight plan in 2017 in accordance with requirements of the 2015 federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act and offers incentives to consumers for the purchase of high-efficiency vehicles.



## BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Massachusetts has demonstrated a strong commitment to building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. It 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.



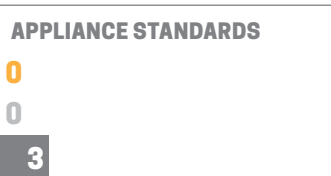
## COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

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. Three new CHP installations were completed in 2017.



## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

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

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.

