



New Hampshire

New Hampshire ranked 21st in the 2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2017. The state scored 19.5 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than last year.

Following the approval of the state’s first-ever energy efficiency resource standard in 2016, New Hampshire has begun to see an incremental increase in electric savings. However opportunities remain to pursue efficiency in other policy areas. New Hampshire could enact policies to promote efficient transportation systems and further promote deployment of combined heat and power technologies. With so many leading states in the Northeast, New Hampshire can draw examples from its neighbor states.



UTILITIES



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With the public utility commission’s approval of an energy efficiency resource standard in 2016, New Hampshire’s utilities have begun to ramp up savings in accordance with targets set to increase annually from 0.8% of electric sales in 2018 to 1.3% in 2020. The Settlement Agreement approving these energy targets also included a lost revenue adjustment mechanism and described plans to potentially replace this with a decoupling policy in the future.



TRANSPORTATION



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Vehicle miles traveled per capita have decreased in recent years, and the number of electric vehicles in the state have increased. New Hampshire integrates transportation and land use planning, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage efficient transportation systems. There is room for growth in this policy area.



BUILDING POLICIES



BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Residential and commercial buildings must comply with the 2009 IECC, the latter with reference to ASHRAE 90.1-2007. Municipalities may adopt more stringent codes. The state has completed a strategic compliance plan, established a stakeholder advisory group, and allows utilities to use energy efficiency funds to provide code trainings. The Public Utilities Commission assists with code trainings.



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER



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The state includes CHP as an eligible resource within its renewable portfolio standard, but does not otherwise have policies in place that encourage the development of all types of cost-effective and efficient CHP. No new CHP installations were completed in 2017.



STATE-LED INITIATIVES

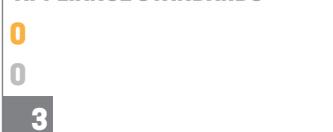


STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state runs two loan programs and has one active Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program. New Hampshire also leads by example by setting energy savings goals for buildings and fleets, benchmarking energy use in public buildings and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. There are no state-funded research programs focused on energy efficiency.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS



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The state’s most recent standards were set in 2008, one of which has been preempted by federal standards.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NATIONAL MEDIAN SCORE

POINTS POSSIBLE