

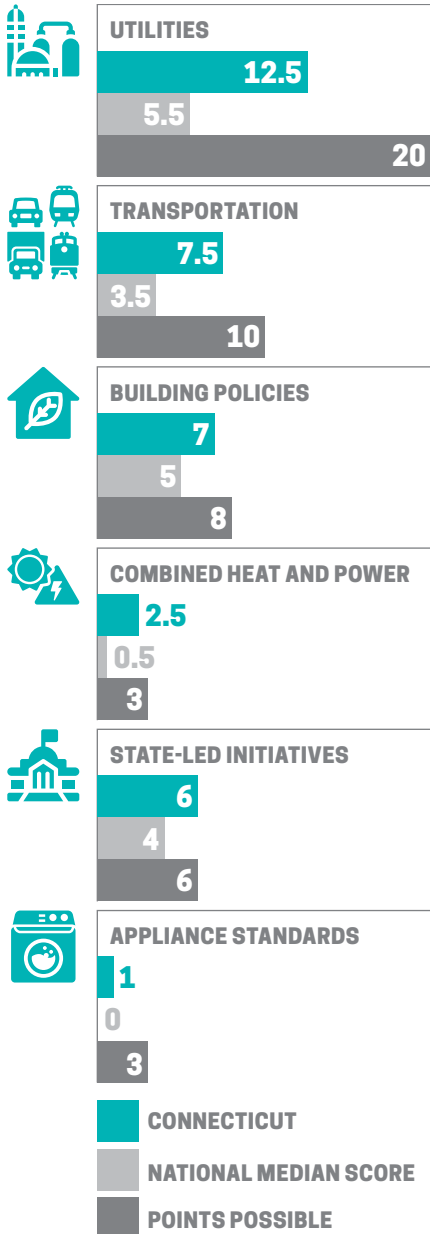


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Connecticut

Connecticut ranked sixth in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling one position compared to last year. The state earned 36.5 points out of 50, 1.5 points less than last year.

Unfortunately, in recent years lawmakers have raided millions from the state energy efficiency fund to plug budget deficits; however the state continues to rank in the top 10, buoyed by a range of energy-saving policies across multiple sectors. These include an executive order signed in April by the new governor directing an interagency steering committee to strengthen agency-specific, lead-by-example goals to reduce onsite heating and cooling, fleet vehicle emissions, and water use. These measures are to be harmonized with the state's overall statutory pollution goals, which include reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 45% from 2001 levels by 2030. Connecticut also continues to strengthen its building energy codes and has adopted California's Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) program, which requires automakers to manufacture specific quantities of ZEVs and plug-in hybrids to improve local air quality and reduce emissions.



UTILITIES (12.5 OF 20 POINTS)

A sizeable raid on 2018 funds led to a dip in program performance last year. Historically strong utility savings targets have helped make Connecticut a perennial top-10 Scorecard finisher; however electric and natural gas efficiency goals were lowered to more modest levels of 1.11% and 0.59%, respectively, for 2019-21. Lawmakers will need to refrain from diverting any additional efficiency funds if utilities are to continue to meet targets. The state has decoupling in place for investor-owned utilities and also offers performance incentives to utilities for achieving energy savings goals.

TRANSPORTATION (7.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state's efficient transportation policies include tailpipe emissions standards, complete streets legislation, and incentives for high-efficiency vehicles. Connecticut has also adopted California's Zero-Emission Vehicle program, which requires increasing production of plug-in hybrid, battery electric, and fuel cell vehicles from 2018 to 2025. Despite a lack of specific targets in place, an increasing number of electric vehicles are registered in the state, and Connecticut has seen a reduction in vehicle miles traveled in recent years. The state completed a new freight plan in 2017, as well as a multimodal long-range transportation plan in early 2018. The state also incentivizes the creation of low-income housing near transit facilities and considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (7 OF 8 POINTS)

In July 2018 state regulators voted to adopt the 2018 Connecticut State Building and Fire Safety Codes, which include 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) requirements for residential and commercial construction, effective October 2018. The state has completed a variety of compliance activities and utilities support code compliance efforts.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (2.5 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has established interconnection standards and includes combined heat and power (CHP) as an eligible resource within its energy efficiency resource standard. Connecticut also offers incentives for cost-effective and efficient CHP deployment and expedites permitting for CHP systems. Two new CHP installations were completed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (6 OF 6 POINTS)

Connecticut offers several financial incentives for consumers, including loans, grants, and sales tax exemptions for energy-efficient products, as well as commercial and residential Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) financing. State government also leads by example with policies that benchmark energy usage in state buildings and require efficient state buildings and public fleets. Several institutions in the state conduct research and development focused on energy efficiency. Connecticut is a member of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and reinvests proceeds from the program in energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (1 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has set a variety of standards since 2001, most of which have been preempted by federal standards. In 2011, Connecticut added standards for compact audio players, televisions, and DVD players and recorders.