

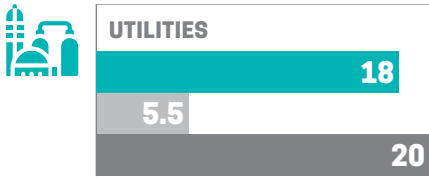


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Vermont

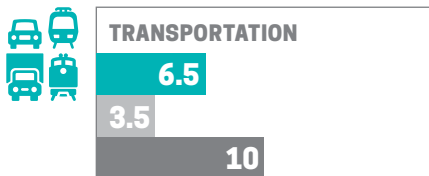
Vermont tied for third in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position from 2018. The state scored 40.5 points out of a possible 50, the same number it earned last year.

Efficiency Vermont, the statewide energy efficiency administrator, delivered savings of more than 2.3% of electric sales—the third highest of any state—from measures installed in 2018. Together these measures are expected to save more than \$220 million over their lifetime. The US Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) ENERGY STAR® program recognized the state for the success of its new Efficiency Vermont Marketplace, a recently launched online tool to help customers research efficient appliances and electronics. The state has undertaken a rulemaking process to adopt the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for new construction, expecting it to take effect at the beginning of 2020. Vermont also passed a major transportation spending bill this year, increasing funding for public transit and strengthening efficiency requirements for the state vehicle fleet.



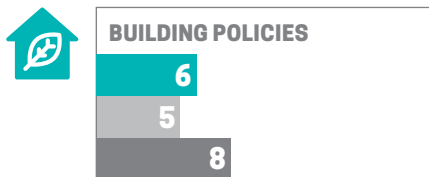
UTILITIES (18 OF 20 POINTS)

Vermont is one of the top three states in this category. Led by Efficiency Vermont, a statewide energy efficiency utility, the state achieves high levels of electricity and natural gas savings. Vermont has an energy efficiency resource standard that includes ambitious long-term electricity savings targets. Electric and natural gas utilities within the state are decoupled.



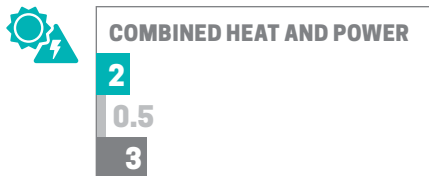
TRANSPORTATION (6.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has tailpipe emissions standards and complete streets legislation and integrates transportation and land use planning. Vermont has a notable number of electric vehicle registrations per capita and is one of only a few states with codified targets for reduced vehicle miles traveled. In June 2019, the state passed HB 529, increasing public transit funding, offering financial incentives for plug-in electric vehicles, and setting a 2021 target to make 75% of purchased or leased vehicles for the State Vehicle Fleet fully electric or hybrid.



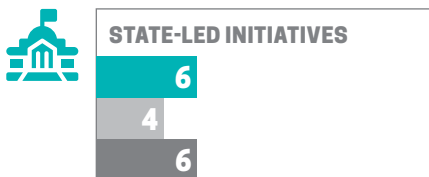
BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6 OF 8 POINTS)

State statute requires Vermont to update its building codes every three years. The state anticipates adopting the 2018 IECC in fall 2019 with effective dates at the beginning of 2020. Vermont has a residential stretch code that municipalities may choose to adopt. The state has completed a variety of activities to ensure compliance, including commissioning a gap analysis, conducting a compliance study, offering code training, and forming a building code collaborative.



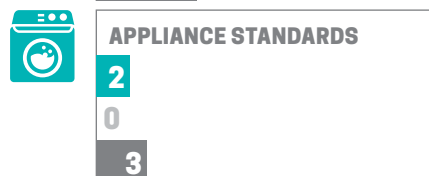
COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (2 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an interconnection standard and offers an incentive for combined heat and power (CHP) projects. Vermont also includes CHP as an eligible resource in its renewable energy goals and includes CHP as an eligible measure in non-wires alternative planning. No new CHP systems were installed in 2018.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (6 OF 6 POINTS)

The state government offers a variety of consumer incentives for energy efficiency and leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings and fleets, operating an energy savings performance contracting program, and benchmarking energy use. Energy efficiency research is conducted at the University of Vermont Smart Grid Research Center. The state is a member of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and reinvests cap-and-trade proceeds towards energy efficiency.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS (2 OF 3 POINTS)

Vermont has been especially active in setting minimum efficiency standards for appliances in recent years. Act 42 of 2017 requires the state to enforce federal standards should they be repealed at the federal level. And in May 2018, the state passed H410 (Act 139) setting energy and water efficiency standards for 16 products, including three federal standards that were complete but never published. By 2025, these standards are expected to save consumers 435 million gallons of water and 59 million kilowatt-hours of electricity annually, equating to roughly \$17 million in savings per year.

