

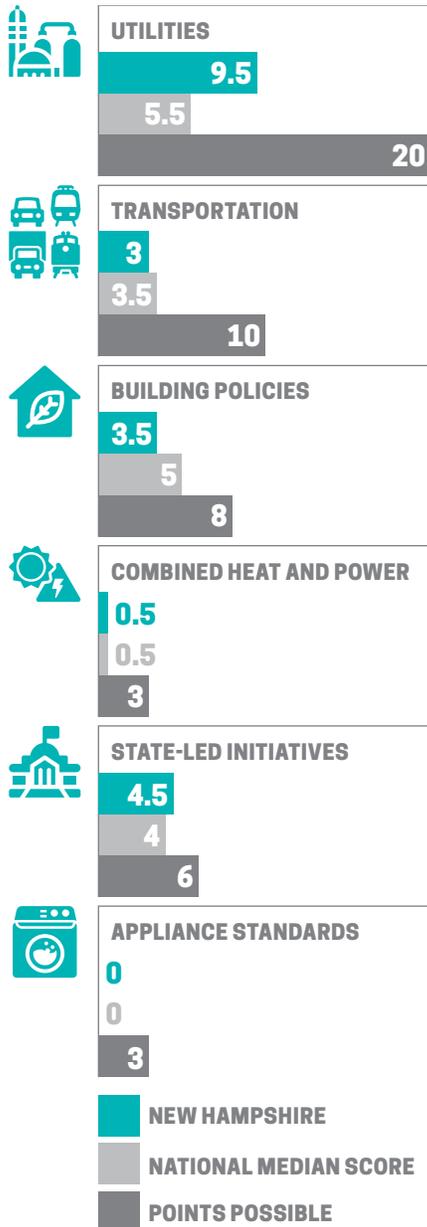
2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

New Hampshire



New Hampshire ranked 20th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, one place higher than it held in 2018. The state scored 21 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than last year.

Utility sector savings have gradually ramped up since the state established its first-ever energy efficiency resource standard in 2016. 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 (CHP) technologies. With so many leading states in the Northeast, New Hampshire can draw examples from its neighbor states.



UTILITIES (9.5 OF 20 POINTS)

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 (3 OF 10 POINTS)

Vehicle miles traveled per capita have decreased in recent years. Public and private stakeholders founded the "Drive Electric NH" coalition in 2017 with a mission to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) and installation of supporting charging infrastructure by increasing EV awareness through education and outreach. New Hampshire integrates transportation and land use planning and has a comprehensive freight plan, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage efficient transportation systems.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3.5 OF 8 POINTS)

New Hampshire updated its state building codes to the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), effective September 2019; however weakening amendments undermine their ultimate efficiency. 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 (0.5 OF 3 POINTS)

The state includes CHP as an eligible resource within its renewable portfolio standard and its energy efficiency resource standard, but does not otherwise have policies in place that encourage the development of all types of cost-effective CHP. No new CHP installations were completed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4.5 OF 6 POINTS)

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. The state is a member of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative and reinvests cap-and-trade proceeds towards energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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