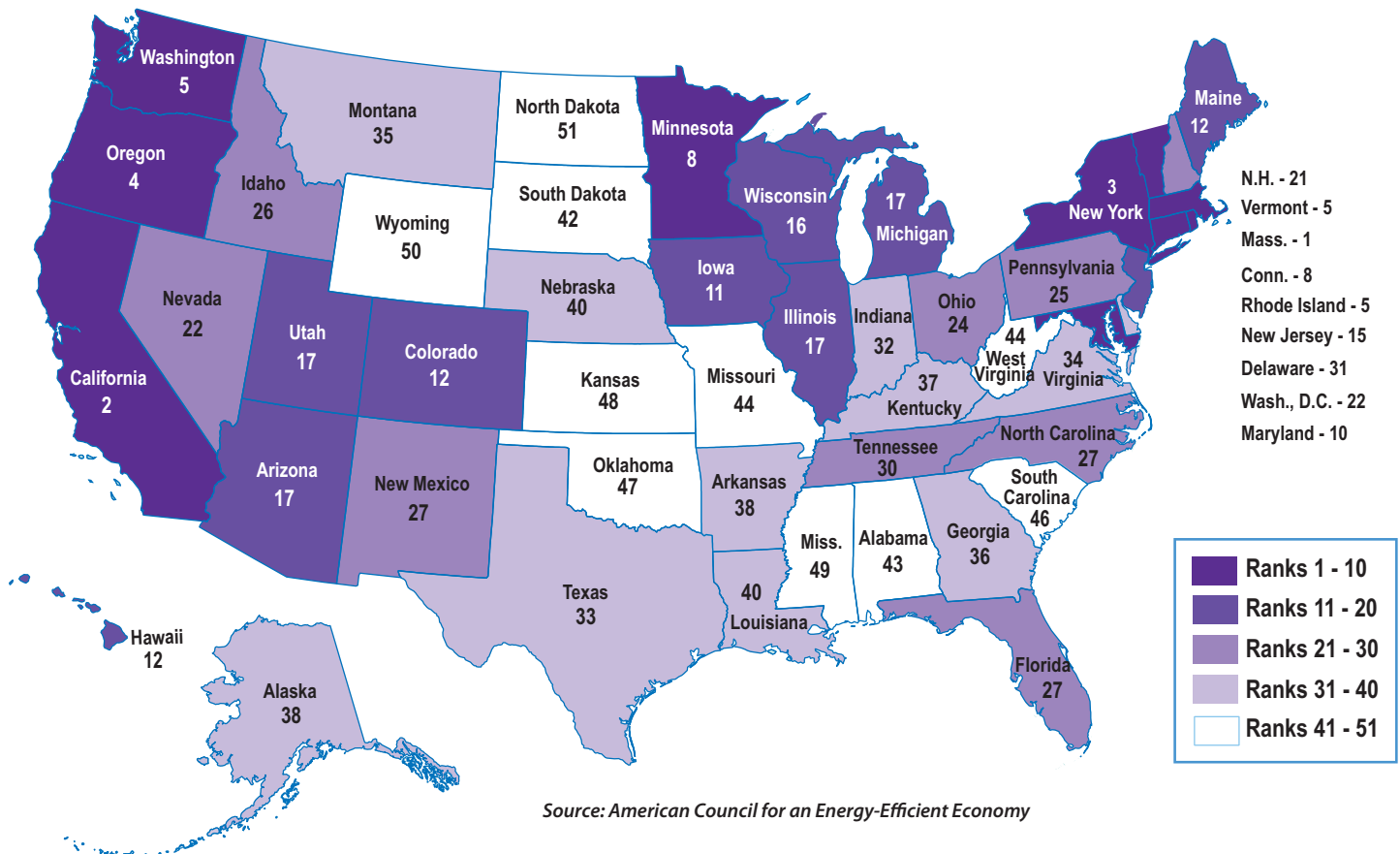


# Key Findings From ACEEE's 2011 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard



Earning the #1 ranking, Massachusetts has overtaken California, which had placed atop the rankings the last four years. Central to Massachusetts' success is the continued implementation of the 2008 Green Communities Act, which laid the foundation for greater investment in energy efficiency programs.

Not far behind Massachusetts and California, a group of states including New York, Vermont, Oregon, Washington, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Rhode Island remain in the top ten and continue to lead the nation in energy efficiency policy and program implementation across all economic sectors.

2011's Top Ten States	
1	Massachusetts
2	California
3	New York
4	Oregon
5 (tie)	Vermont
5 (tie)	Washington
5 (tie)	Rhode Island
8 (tie)	Minnesota
8 (tie)	Connecticut
10	Maryland

## POLICY TRENDS

Facing uncertain economic times, states are continuing to use energy efficiency as a key strategy to generate cost-savings, promote technological innovation, and stimulate growth. Energy efficiency is also a pragmatic, bipartisan solution that political leaders from both sides of the aisle have supported over the past year.

Total budgets for electricity efficiency programs increased to \$4.5 billion in 2010, up from \$3.4 billion in 2009. Combined with natural gas program budgets of about \$1 billion, total energy efficiency budgets in 2010 equal about 5.5 billion dollars. Given the increasing regulatory commitments to energy efficiency, this growth will likely continue over the next decade.

Twenty-four states have adopted Energy Efficiency Resource Standards, which set long-term energy savings targets and drives utility-sector investments in energy efficiency programs. States that adopted EERS policies in 2007 and 2008 are realizing significant energy savings and moving ahead in the Scorecard rankings.

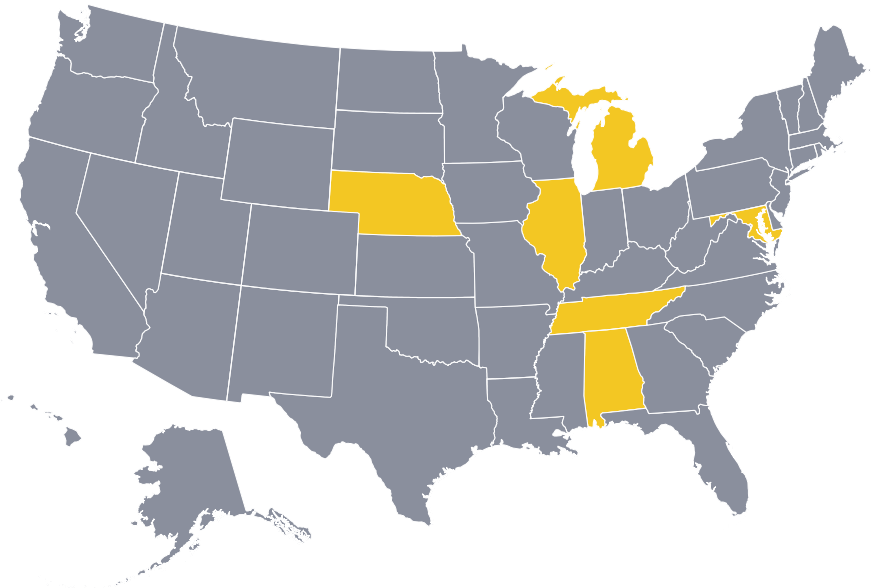
States continue to improve policies to reduce financial, technical, and regulatory barriers to adoption and deployment of combined heat and power (CHP) systems, which generate electricity and thermal energy in an integrated system. Tremendous potential remains for CHP, particularly in states with heavy industrial and manufacturing bases.

Twenty-nine states have either adopted or have made significant progress toward the adoption of the latest energy-saving building codes for homes and commercial properties — up from twenty in 2010 and ten in 2009.

A group of leading states remains ahead of the curve in adopting policies to reduce vehicle miles traveled and promote the purchase and manufacture of efficient vehicles. A major gap exists, however, as over half the states have minimal or no policies to encourage efficiency in the transportation sector.

## MOST IMPROVED

This year's most improved states include Michigan, Illinois, Nebraska, Tennessee, Alabama, and Maryland. Michigan, Illinois, and Maryland have significantly increased utility-sector energy efficiency efforts in order to meet energy savings targets established in Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) passed in 2008. Illinois and Maryland also recently adopted energy-efficient transportation policies and Michigan has become a leader in the research and development of energy-efficient technologies. Tennessee, Nebraska, and Alabama saw improvements across categories, particularly in the adoption of stringent building codes.



2011's Most Improved States

State	2011 Rank	2010 Rank	Change in Rank (from 2010)
Michigan	17	27	^10
Illinois	17	25	^8
Nebraska	40	47	^7
Alabama	43	49	^6
Maryland	10	16	^6
Tennessee	30	35	^5