

Energy Efficiency

Ref	Checklist Item	Measurement Criteria	Comments	Points
F.1 Establishing Energy Efficiency as a Valuable Energy Resource				
F.1.1	Does the state treat energy efficiency as a viable alternative to power? [PH.5.1: health co-benefits, PH.2.1: air pollution related to electricity generation]	<p>Mitigation Score:</p> <p>6 – The state has policies which include all six criteria listed to the right.</p> <p>5 – The state has policies which include five of the six criteria listed to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has policies which include four of the six criteria listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has policies which include three of the six of the criteria listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has policies which include two of the six criteria listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies which include one of the six criteria listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have any policies which include the criteria to the right.</p> <p>Equity Score:</p> <p>2 – The state has policies which include criterion ‘e’ and criterion ‘f’ is satisfied with NEBs which advance the principles of equity.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies in which either criterion ‘d’ is satisfied or criterion ‘e’ is satisfied with NEBs which advance the principles of equity.</p>	<p>Using energy efficiency as an alternative to expanded power generation capabilities is an important step to reduce GHG emissions. It also reduces harmful air pollution. Below are important elements of policies which accomplish that.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Integration of energy efficiency into utility, state, and regional resource planning activities¹ [PH.2.1: air pollution related to electricity generation] b. Establishment of the value of energy efficiency, considering energy savings, capacity savings, and environmental benefits, as appropriate² c. Establishment of energy efficiency resource standards (EERS) or similar energy savings targets³ d. Establish funding mechanisms for energy efficiency. Such as revenue requirement or resource procurement funding, system benefits charges, rate-basing, shared-savings, incentive mechanisms, etc.⁴ e. Policies which work within or independently of EERS to encourage and strengthen programs for low income communities and communities of color⁵[EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] f. Policies for utilities or regulators which recognize the non-energy benefits 	<p>Mitigation Score: 6/6 Equity Score: 2/2 Public Health Score: 2/2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connecticut bids in future energy efficiency to the regional power authority ISO New England. This means they can receive funding for the efficiency, and fewer fossil fuel plants are built. They also prioritize energy efficiency at the utility level⁷ b. Connecticut’s 2019-2021 Conservation and Load Management Plan clearly outline the saving from energy efficiency considering fuel cost, and environmental concerns⁸ c. Connecticut has EERS as established in PA 07-242 and PA 13-298⁹ d. PA 18-50 establishes a systems benefits charge¹⁰ e. Connecticut’s 2019-2021 Conservation and Load Management Plan prioritizes the equitable distribution of energy

		<p>0 – The state does not have policies in which either criterion ‘e’ is satisfied or criterion ‘f’ is satisfied with NEBs which advance the principles of equity.</p> <p><u>Public Health Score:</u></p> <p>2 – The state has policies in which both criterion ‘f’ is satisfied with NEBs which advance the principles of public health, and criterion ‘a’ is satisfied.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies in which either criterion ‘f’ is satisfied with NEBs which advance the principles of public health, or criterion ‘a’ is satisfied.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have policies in which either criterion ‘f’ is satisfied with NEBs which advance the principles of public health, or criterion ‘a’ is satisfied.</p>	<p>(NEBs) of such programs⁶ [PH.5.1: health co-benefits; EQ.1.1]</p> <p>*“Low income household” means a household with income less than or equal to 80 percent of the area median income. “Moderate income household” means a household with income less than or equal to 120 percent and greater than 80 percent of the area median income. “Area median income” means the median income for the metropolitan statistical area in which a household is located or, if the household is not located within a metropolitan statistical area, for the metropolitan statistical area in closest proximity to the location of the household, as determined by the state housing department, adjusted for household size.</p>	<p>efficiency benefits to all market segments, specifically naming ‘income-eligible’ and ‘underserved’ customers. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16a-41b establishes a Low-Income Energy Advisory Board which advises DEEP and the general assembly on matters pertaining to weatherization assistance¹¹</p> <p>f. Connecticut’s 2019-2021 Conservation and Load Management Plan recognizes the health benefits of cleaner air through energy efficiency, and the health benefits which come through home energy efficiency measures.¹² The 2016-2017 Equitable Distribution report mandated by Conn. Gen. Stat. §16-245ee recognizes the importance of the equitable distribution of funds, especially to income eligible customers, generally defined as below 60% of the median income in Connecticut¹³</p>
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F.1.2	Does the state enact policies to facilitate long lasting programs to promote energy efficiency?	<p>Mitigation Score:</p> <p>3 – The state has policies with all three elements listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has policies with two of the three elements listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies with one of the three elements listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have any policies which include the elements listed to the right.</p>	<p>Stability is key when promoting an energy resource. With long lasting programs investment can be made with more confidence and energy efficiency will grow more rapidly and with more permanence. Below are policy elements which enhance longevity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Frequent updates to energy resource plans to accommodate new information and technology¹⁴ b. Development of robust measurement and verification (M&V) procedures¹⁵ c. Documentation of energy use reduction goals¹⁶ 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mitigation Score: 3/3</u> <u>Equity Score: NA</u> <u>Public Health Score: NA</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. DEEP is required to submit a load and management plan every three years. This plan outlines the state’s energy efficiency plans for the next three years¹⁷ b. Connecticut has developed strong M&V procedures to ensure goals are met. Chapter five of the 2019-2021 load and management plan outlines these procedures¹⁸ c. Specific goals for energy savings are set forth in the 2019-2021 Conservation and Load Management Plan¹⁹
F.2 Financial Incentives				
F.2.2	Does the state offer cash incentives for consumer energy efficiency services, and products? [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1, EQ.3.1]	<p>Mitigation Score:</p> <p>8 – The state has policies which enact all eight of the programs listed to the right.</p> <p>7 – The state has policies which enact seven of the eight programs listed to the right.</p> <p>6 – The state has policies which enact six of the eight programs listed to the right.</p> <p>5 – The state has policies which enact five of the eight programs listed to the right.</p>	<p>Cash incentives offer a way to eliminate a portion of the cost of making homes more energy efficient. These types of incentives can be made more equitable if lower income households are given more financial assistance. Grants can also be used to promote energy efficiency projects which specifically target improvements which benefit health. Below are some policies which do this effectively.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subsidies for home energy efficiency assessments²⁰ 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mitigation Score: 7/8</u> <u>Equity Score: 3/3</u> <u>Public Health Score: 3/3</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connecticut offers home efficiency assessments through the Home Energy Solutions program which has a \$50 co-pay and provides roughly \$450 worth of annual energy savings²⁸

<p>[PH.2.1, PH.5.1]</p>	<p>4 – The state has policies which enact four of the eight programs listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has policies which enact three of the eight programs listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has policies which enact two of the eight programs listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies which enact one of the eight programs listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have any consumer cash incentive programs.</p> <p><u>Equity Score:</u></p> <p>3 – The state has programs which align with all three green criteria to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has programs which align with two of the three green criteria to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has programs which align with one of the three green criteria to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have programs which align with any of the green criteria to the right.</p> <p><u>Public Health Score</u></p> <p>3 – The state has programs which align with all three blue criteria to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has programs which align with two of the three blue criteria to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has programs which align with one of the three blue criteria to the right.</p>	<p>b. Consumer grant programs for energy efficiency projects²¹</p> <p>c. Consumer rebates programs for energy efficient products²²</p> <p>d. Consumer grant programs for low income households which exceed the regular grants²³ [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1]</p> <p>e. Further subsidized home assessments for low income households²⁴ [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1, EQ.3.1]</p> <p>f. Grants for energy efficiency improvement projects which also cover underlying structural issues which may normally prohibit the project, such as asbestos, leaky roofs, or mold.²⁵ [PH.2.1, PH.5.1]</p> <p>g. Grants for energy efficiency projects specifically incentives improvements which benefit health, such as mold removal, ventilation improvement, pest remediation, or asbestos removal²⁶ [PH.5.1: energy efficiency co-benefits]</p> <p>h. State has extended the weatherization assistance program’s (WAP) eligibility above the 200% federal poverty line minimum²⁷[PH.5.1: energy efficiency co-benefits; EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1]</p>	<p>b. Connecticut does not have grant programs for energy efficient products or services for consumers.</p> <p>c. Connecticut has rebate programs for energy efficient appliances and other products²⁹</p> <p>d. Connecticut’s WAP provides subsidized efficiency improvements to income eligible residents³⁰.</p> <p>e. Income eligible customers qualify for free home energy assessments with more rebates and benefits for future services³¹</p> <p>f. The Connecticut operations manual for WAP allows for deferral of work for several structural/hazardous issues, but the manual also mandates that contractors assist homeowners in finding funding to fix these issues so that weatherization can be completed. Connecticut also funds some of these health and safety concerns with 14.68% of the annual WAP budget from DOE grants.³² The Smart-E</p>
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		0 – The state does not have programs which align with any of the blue criteria to the right.		<p>loan offered by the CT Green bank allows home improvements like asbestos or mold removal, and roof repair to be up to 25% of the cost of an energy efficiency project.³³</p> <p>g. Connecticut’s WAP improves the efficiency of a home while also targeting weatherization improvements which improve residents’ health³⁴</p> <p>h. Connecticut uses 60% of the median state income which is a higher benchmark than 200% of the federal poverty line³⁵</p>
F.2.3	Does the state offer cash incentives for commercial energy efficiency services, and products?	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>2 –The state has policies which enact both of the programs listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies which enact one of the two programs listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have any commercial cash incentive programs.</p>	<p>Cash incentives are also an effective tool to motivate commercial energy efficiency. Below are some policies which do this effectively.</p> <p>a. Commercial grant programs for energy efficiency projects³⁶</p> <p>b. Commercial rebate programs for energy efficiency projects³⁷</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 1/2</u> <u>Equity Score: NA</u> <u>Public Health Score: NA</u></p> <p>a. Connecticut does not have grant programs for businesses</p> <p>b. Connecticut has commercial rebate programs for a variety of energy efficient products³⁸</p>
F.2.4	Does the state offer tax incentives for energy	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>4 – The state has policies in all four of the tax incentives categories listed to the right.</p>	<p>There are several different ways states can use tax policy to incentivize energy efficiency projects. Most of these have the downside of not</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 0/4</u> <u>Equity Score: NA</u> <u>Public Health Score: NA</u></p>

	<p>efficiency services, and products?</p>	<p>3 – The state has policies in three of the four tax incentives categories listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has policies in two of the four tax incentives categories listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has policies in one of the four tax incentives categories listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have tax incentives for energy efficiency projects</p>	<p>eliminating the upfront cost as benefits will only be felt when taxes are filed.³⁹ Tax incentives also fail to reach low income groups.⁴⁰ These are potential policies at states' disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sales tax incentives⁴¹ b. Property tax incentives⁴² c. Personal tax credit or deduction⁴³ d. Corporate tax credit, deduction or exemption⁴⁴ <p>*Tax exemptions or credits remove a tax which would have otherwise been paid. Tax deductions lower the income a person or corporation pays tax on.⁴⁵</p>	<p>Connecticut does not appear to have any tax incentives for energy efficient products or services.</p>
<p>F.2.5</p>	<p>Does the state have finance programs for energy efficiency?</p>	<p>Mitigation Score:</p> <p>5 – The state has all five programs listed to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has four of the five programs listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has three of the five programs listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has two of the five programs listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has one of the five programs listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have finance programs for energy efficiency projects.</p> <p>Equity Score:</p>	<p>State finance programs are an excellent way to leverage capital to reduce upfront costs of energy efficiency projects.⁴⁶ These can take many forms, here are key programs for states to have.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A low interest and long term (5-10 years) loan program for energy efficiency projects⁴⁷ b. PACE programs for energy efficiency projects⁴⁸ c. CPACE programs for energy efficiency projects⁴⁹ d. On-bill financing for energy efficiency projects⁵⁰ [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] e. PACE programs designed for low income households⁵¹ [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] f. Loan programs designed for low income households⁵² [EQ.1.1, EQ.2.1] 	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 4/5</u> <u>Equity Score: 2/2¹</u> <u>Public Health Score: NA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Connecticut has both consumer and commercial loan programs for energy efficiency run through the CT Green Bank. Both programs offer near 0% interest rates⁵³ b. Connecticut does not have a residential PACE program. c. Connecticut has a C-PACE program administered by the Connecticut green bank

¹ Low income PACE programs was removed from the denominator since CT does not have PACE programs

		<p>3 – The state has all three programs described in criteria ‘d’ ‘e’ and ‘f’ listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has two of the three programs described in criteria ‘d’ ‘e’ and ‘f’ listed to the right.</p> <p>1 –The state has one of the three programs described in criteria ‘d’ ‘e’ and ‘f’ listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have any of the programs described in criteria ‘d’ ‘e’ and ‘f’ listed to the right.</p> <p>Blank – The state does not have finance programs for energy efficiency projects.</p>		<p>and outlined in PA 15-21⁵⁴</p> <p>d. Connecticut’s Utilities offer on-bill financing, as required by PA 13-298, Sec. 58⁵⁵</p> <p>e. Connecticut does not have a residential PACE program</p> <p>f. Connecticut has a loan program designed for energy efficiency improvements to low income and multi-family dwellings, administered by the CT Green Bank⁵⁶</p>
F.3	Energy Efficiency Promotion			
F3.1	Does the state promote energy efficiency to consumers?	<p><u>Mitigation Score:</u></p> <p>5 – The state has all five elements listed to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has four of the five elements listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has three of the five elements listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has two of the five elements listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has one of the five elements listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have programs to promote energy efficiency to consumers.</p> <p><u>Equity Score:</u></p>	<p>The benefits of energy efficiency can be vast for a variety of consumers. However, these benefits are not very widely known. Because of this state should make an effort to promote energy efficiency and educate the public. Below are elements of programs which do this.</p> <p>a. Communication of the role of energy efficiency in lowering consumer energy bills⁵⁷</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Including educational programs targeted towards low income communities and communities of color⁵⁸ [EQ.3.1]</p> <p>b. Communication of financial incentives to consumers⁵⁹</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">i. Including educational programs targeted to low income</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 2/5</u> <u>Equity Score: 0/2</u> <u>Public Health Score: 0/1</u></p> <p>Connecticut has a patchwork of educational programs and services about energy efficiency. The state utilities run several programs, including some in schools, museum partnerships and community outreach incentives. These are outlined in the 2019-2021 Conservation and Load Management Plan.⁶¹ However the only education and promotional programs mandated by statute are outlined by Conn Gen Stat § 16a-47a. This legislation does not emphasize promoting Connecticut’s financial incentives, nor programs directed towards low</p>

		<p>2 – The state has programs which satisfy both ‘a.i’ and ‘b.i’.</p> <p>1 –The state has programs which satisfy either ‘a.i’ or ‘b.i’.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have programs which satisfy either ‘a.i’ or ‘b.i’.</p> <p>Blank – The state does not have programs to promote energy efficiency to consumers.</p> <p><u>Public Health Score:</u></p> <p>1 –The state has programs which satisfy item ‘c’ to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have programs which satisfy item ‘c’ to the right.</p> <p>Blank – The state does not have programs to promote energy efficiency to consumers.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">communities and communities of color [EQ.3.1]</p> <p>c. Communication of the health benefits of energy efficiency⁶⁰[PH.3.1]</p>	<p>income households. Furthermore, in the 2020 update to the Conservation and Load Management Plan the utilities note that when the state energy efficiency fund was raided by the legislator promotional programs lost much of their funding.</p> <p>a. Conn Gen Stat § 16a-47a requires PURA to develop an education/promotion campaign for the public about energy efficiency and the savings it offers⁶²</p> <p>i. Education programs in schools prioritize reaching ‘underserved markets’, and community outreach programs attempt to promote energy efficiency at the community level. Both of these programs strive to reach vulnerable populations, but no vulnerable communities are prioritized in Conn Gen Stat § 16a-47a.⁶³</p> <p>b. The Energize CT website serves as an easy to use and well designed hub for consumers to access information on available incentives⁶⁴</p> <p>i. This limits access for communities without</p>
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				<p>internet, or those less likely to look into such things. This leaves out the important segment of low-income household when promoting incentives. Furthermore, Conn Gen Stat § 16a-47a does not mention low income communities as a group to target. However, Gen Stat § 16a-46k mandates that when a lease is secured or renewed an energy audit must be done. Overall Connecticut should do more to promote these incentives to low income communities</p> <p>c. Education on the health benefits of energy efficiency does not appear in the 2019-2021 education plan for utilities, nor in Conn Gen Stat § 16a-47a⁶⁵</p>
F3.2	Does the state promote energy efficiency to businesses?	<p>Mitigation Score:</p> <p>2 – The state has both of the elements listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has one of the elements listed to the right.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency should also be promoted to commercial enterprises in the state. Below are elements of programs which should be considered.</p> <p>a. Education programs for businesses on the case for energy efficiency⁶⁶</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 2/2</u> <u>Equity Score: NA</u> <u>Public Health Score: NA</u></p> <p>a. The same software from Eversource and UI which serves to show the potential savings of energy efficiency in the</p>

		0 – The state does not have programs to promote energy efficiency to businesses.	b. Communication programs for the available financial incentives for businesses ⁶⁷	<p>home is also presented to businesses. Conn Gen Stat § 16a-47a explicitly mentions various categories of businesses as targets for the efficiency promotion campaigns⁶⁸</p> <p>b. The Energize CT website also has a section devoted to businesses which allows commercial enterprises to view the available incentives⁶⁹</p>
F.4 Leadership				
F.4.1	Does the state act as a leader in energy efficiency?	<p>Mitigation Score:</p> <p>6 – The state has all six of the policies listed to the right.</p> <p>5 – The state has five of the six policies listed to the right.</p> <p>4 – The state has four of the six policies listed to the right.</p> <p>3 – The state has three of the six policies listed to the right.</p> <p>2 – The state has two of the six policies listed to the right.</p> <p>1 – The state has one of the six policies listed to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have programs which demonstrate leadership in energy efficiency.</p> <p><u>Public Health Score:</u></p>	<p>States are given a unique opportunity to set standards and explore policy in the energy efficiency arena. These actions both reduce GHG emission of the state, and encourage others to do the same. Below are policies for states to show their ambition.</p> <p>a. Policies which incentivize new energy efficiency technologies⁷⁰</p> <p>b. Including energy efficiency as a factor in government decisions?⁷¹</p> <p>c. Investment in energy efficient R&D?⁷²</p> <p>d. State investment in researching further health benefits of residential energy efficiency⁷³ [PH.5.1]</p> <p>e. Adopting efficiency standards for appliances, equipment, lighting, and plumbing products which are more strict than federal minimums⁷⁴</p> <p>f. Have an energy efficiency stakeholder council to oversee programs, guide planning, and conduct evaluation, measurement, and verification⁷⁵</p>	<p><u>Mitigation Score: 5/6</u></p> <p><u>Equity Score: NA</u></p> <p><u>Public Health Score: 1/1</u></p> <p>a. While Connecticut has policies and programs which emphasize ‘technology agnostic’ approaches, leaving the door open for new technology solutions, Connecticut does not specifically incentivize innovation, or the adoption of new technology.</p> <p>b. Connecticut has efficiency goals for state buildings, and fleets mandated by Governor Lamont’s Executive Order No.1⁷⁶, and Conn.</p>

		<p>1 –The state has programs which satisfy item ‘d’ to the right.</p> <p>0 – The state does not have programs which satisfy item ‘d’ to the right.</p>		<p>Gen. Stat. § 16a-37c requires DEEP to provide incentives for state agencies which achieve saving through energy conservation⁷⁷</p> <p>c. Conn. Gen. Stat. 16-245n approves the clean energy fund (managed by the CT Green bank) to invest in the research and development of energy efficient technologies.⁷⁸ PA 15-5 directs DEEP to explore technologies, products, and processes which could lead to energy efficiency⁷⁹</p> <p>d. Connecticut has been researching and testing the feasibility of a Green and Healthy Homes Initiative which would serve to lower energy use while eliminating health risks, primary related to lead poisoning and asthma. The program is currently in a pilot phase⁸⁰</p> <p>e. Connecticut generally has stricter appliance efficiency standards than required by the federal government. These are</p>
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				<p>outlined in CT Gen Stat § 16a-48⁸¹</p> <p>f. Connecticut has an energy efficiency advisory board which consults with state utilities on plans to support energy efficiency⁸²</p>
Section F Total				<p>30/41 ~73.1%</p>
Section F Equity Total				<p>7/9 ~77.8%</p>
Section F Health Total				<p>6/7 ~85.7%</p>

¹ “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006.

² “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006.

³ Berg et al, “The 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard.” ACEEE, October 2019.

Alliance to Save Energy. “Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS),” October 10, 2013. <https://www.ase.org/resources/energy-efficiency-resource-standard-eers>.

⁴ “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006.

⁵ Berg et al, “The 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard.” ACEEE, October 2019.

“Low Income Energy Efficiency.” EDF, February 2018.

⁶ Berg et al, “The 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard.” ACEEE, October 2019. _

⁷ ISO New England. “Connecticut State Profile 2013-14.” Accessed April 30, 2020. https://iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/nwssiss/grid_mkts/key_facts/final_ct_profile_2013_14.pdf.

“2020 Plan Update to the 2019-2021 Conservation & Load Management Plan,” November 1, 2020.

⁸ “2020 Plan Update to the 2019-2021 Conservation & Load Management Plan,” November 1, 2020.

⁹ AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY., Pub. L. No. 07–242. Accessed April 30, 2020. <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2007/act/pa/2007pa-00242-r00hb-07432-pa.htm>.

AN ACT CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION OF CONNECTICUT’S COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY STRATEGY AND VARIOUS REVISIONS TO THE ENERGY STATUTES., Pub. L. No. 13–298. Accessed April 30, 2020. <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2013/act/pa/2013PA-00298-R00HB-06360-PA.htm>.

¹⁰ AN ACT CONCERNING CONNECTICUT’S ENERGY FUTURE. Accessed April 30, 2020. <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2018/act/pa/pdf/2018PA-00050-R00SB-00009-PA.pdf>.

¹¹ “2020 Plan Update to the 2019-2021 Conservation & Load Management Plan,” November 1, 2020. (page 15)

¹² “2020 Plan Update to the 2019-2021 Conservation & Load Management Plan,” November 1, 2020. (page 6)

¹³ Energy conservation and load management and renewable energy projects in lower income communities., 16-245ee § (2011). https://www.cga.ct.gov/current/pub/chap_283.htm#sec_16-245ee.

¹⁴ “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006. (Chapter 6)

¹⁵ “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006. (Chapter 6)

¹⁶ “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006. (Chapter 6)

- ¹⁷ CT.gov. “Conservation and Load Management.” Accessed April 30, 2020. <http://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Energy/Conservation-and-Load-Management/Conservation-and-Load-Management>.
- ¹⁸ “2020 Plan Update to the 2019-2021 Conservation & Load Management Plan,” November 1, 2020. (Page 47)
- ¹⁹ “2020 Plan Update to the 2019-2021 Conservation & Load Management Plan,” November 1, 2020.
- ²⁰ Krasnow, Samuel, and Derek Murrow. “Best Practices for Advancing State Energy Efficiency Programs: Policy Options & Suggestions.” Environment Northeast. Accessed April 30, 2020. https://acadiacenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/ENE_StatePolicyOptions_Be
- ²¹ Berg et al, “The 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard.” ACEEE, October 2019.
- ²² “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006. (Chapter 6)
- Berg et al, “The 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard.” ACEEE, October 2019.
- ²³ Berg et al, “The 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard.” ACEEE, October 2019.
- “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006. (Chapter 6)
- ²⁴ “National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency.” Department of Energy & The Environmental Protection Agency, July 2006.
- ²⁵ “Low Income Energy Efficiency.” EDF, February 2018.
- ²⁶ “Weatherization Plus Health.” Accessed April 30, 2020. <https://nchh.org/information-and-evidence/healthy-housing-policy/national/keystone-federal-policy/wx-plus-health/>.
- ²⁷ “2018 WAP State Plan Master File.” Massachusetts Department Housing and Community Development. Accessed April 30, 2020. <https://www.mass.gov/files/documents/2018/02/01/DRAFT%20FY%202018%20WAP%20State%20Plan%20Master%20File.pdf>.
- ²⁸ Energize Connecticut. “Energy Assessments, Audits and Checkups.” Text, n.d. <https://www.energizect.com/events-resources/energy-basics/energy-assessments>; *see also* homecomfortpractice.com/energy-efficiency/?utm_source=google-ads&utm_campaign=audits-rnv&utm_agname=hess-stand&utm_term=energize%20ct%20energy%20audit&utm_matchtype=p&creative=559399378235&device=c&placement=&gclid=Cj0KCQiAmeKQBhDvARIsAHJ7mF4Xkvz9Y4i6FWhg4EyFX5pvGi8zcC-mHQTJKRGmZ4bWdyf1FMacDLUaAh7MEALw_wcB
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