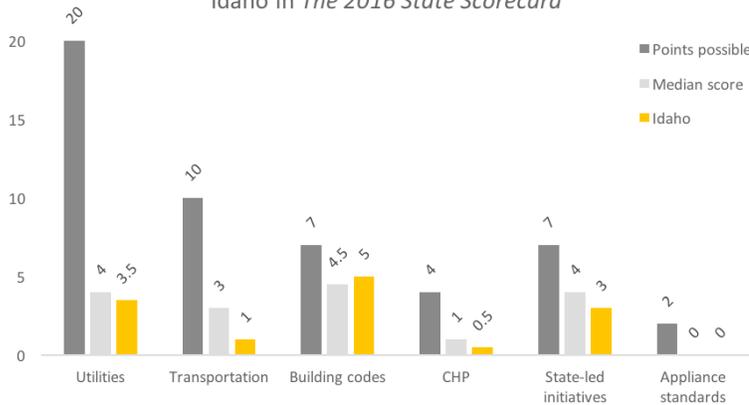


Idaho

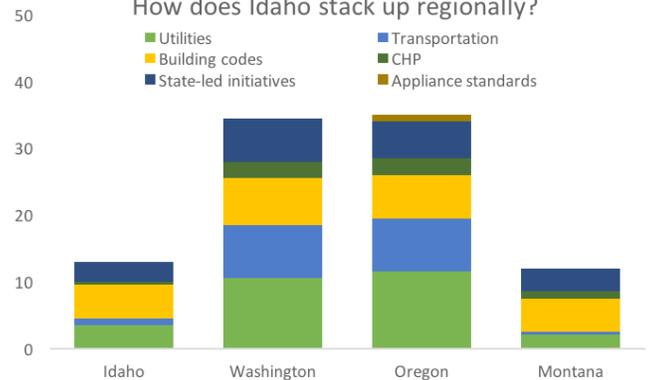


Idaho ranked 33rd in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling four spots compared to 2015. The state lost 1 point compared to last year, totaling 13 points out of a possible 50.

Idaho in *The 2016 State Scorecard*



How does Idaho stack up regionally?



UTILITIES

Idaho earned 3.5 out of 20 points for its utility policies and programs. Utilities have achieved above-average levels of electricity savings in recent years. However, little to no budgeted funds or savings for natural gas efficiency programs were reported, which means opportunity remains for customers to save natural gas through energy efficiency upgrades. Idaho does not require utilities to meet specific energy savings goals, and no performance incentives are in place for utilities.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Idaho scored 3 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers several financial incentives, including an income tax deduction for energy efficiency improvements, a grant program for school districts, and a major low-interest loan program. However, Idaho has allowed its public building requirements to sunset and does not have benchmarking requirements for public buildings or fuel efficiency requirements for fleets.



TRANSPORTATION

Idaho earned 1 point out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. Vehicle miles traveled within the state have declined in recent years, but Idaho has not focused its efforts on policies to encourage efficient transportation, leaving significant room for growth.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Idaho has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Idaho earned 5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The state adopted the 2012 IECC in 2014, although weakening amendments bring the residential code in line with the 2009 IECC. The state maintains a database to assess compliance and has implemented several activities to improve code compliance, including convening a stakeholder advisory group and offering code trainings in conjunction with the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance.



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Idaho continues to support energy efficiency across multiple sectors, from utility-led energy-saving programs, to proactive adoption of building energy codes, to state-offered grant and loan programs. However, Idaho has the opportunity to improve on several policy fronts. Performance incentives that better align utilities' business models with energy efficiency investments could encourage greater levels of electric and natural gas energy savings. The state has focused only minimal efforts on policies to encourage transportation efficiency or combined heat and power development and could find many energy-saving opportunities in these areas in the future. Reinstating lead by example policies will be important to communicate the importance of energy efficiency to state leadership.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Idaho scored 0.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state offers financing that applies to CHP projects, but otherwise has no regulations or policies that encourage the deployment of cost-effective and efficient CHP systems. Two new CHP installations were completed in 2015.