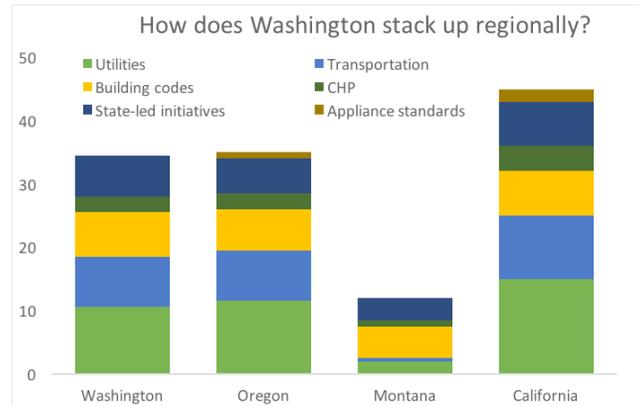
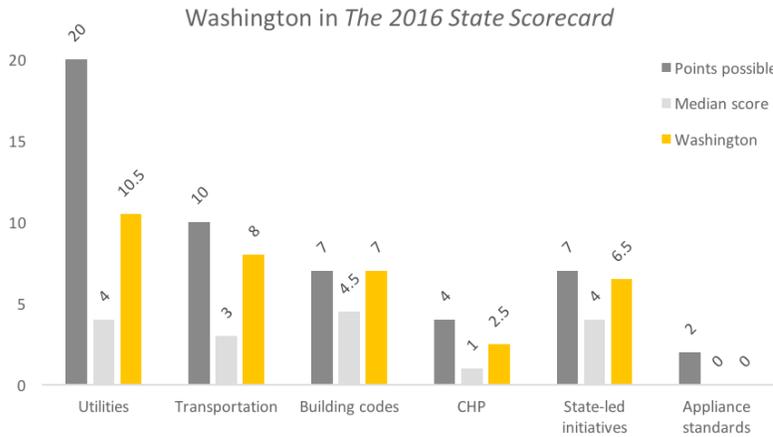


# Washington



Washington ranked 8th in the 2016 *State Scorecard*, the same position it held in 2015. The state scored 34.5 out of 50, one point more than it earned last year.



## UTILITIES

Washington earned 10.5 points out of 20 for its utility policies and programs. Utilities implement both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs. Utilities are required to acquire all energy efficiency that is cost-effective, reliable, and feasible. Washington has an energy efficiency resource standard that includes long-term electricity savings targets. Decoupling is in place for natural gas and electric utilities.



## TRANSPORTATION

Washington earned 8 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state has long been a leader with respect to smart growth initiatives, and has established an ambitious target to reduce vehicle miles traveled per capita by 50% by 2050 relative to 1990 levels. The state has a dedicated revenue stream for transportation projects and has passed legislation to incorporate complete streets planning into construction and retrofit projects. The state also released a freight mobility plan in 2014.



## BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Washington earned 7 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. The state recently updated its state-developed code to reference the 2015 IECC for residential buildings and 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 for commercial buildings. Both codes include provisions designed to achieve additional energy savings. Washington has completed a variety of activities to ensure code compliance, including updating its building energy strategy in 2014, conducting a residential code compliance study in 2013, convening a stakeholder advisory group, offering code training, and involving utilities in compliance efforts.



## COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Washington scored 2.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. In 2015 the state passed legislation establishing a statewide policy to foster the development

of CHP. Washington has an interconnection standard and includes CHP as an eligible resource in its energy efficiency resource standard and renewable portfolio standard. Two new CHP installations were completed in 2015.



## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Washington scored 6.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers several financial incentives for energy efficiency projects in residential, commercial, and public buildings. The state government leads by example by requiring energy-efficient public buildings and fleets, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging energy savings performance contracts. Washington is one of the few states to require commercial building energy use transparency. Energy efficiency research is conducted at the Smart Buildings Center and Washington State University Energy Program.



## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

Washington scored 0 points for appliance standards. The most recent standards were adopted in 2009, only one of which has been preempted by federal standards.



## HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Washington continues to rank in the top tier of the *State Scorecard*, only a couple of positions outside the top five. To build upon its success and drive savings to the next level, Washington will need to pay particular attention to its utility policies and programs. The state could set long-term savings targets for natural gas utilities and consider ways to drive greater participation in utility efficiency programs in order to increase savings to levels comparable to other top-tier states.