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District of Columbia

Washington, DC tied for 13th in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising two positions compared to last year. The District scored 25.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 more points than it earned last year. Washington, DC maintains a diverse suite of energy efficiency policies that have helped spur a notable rise in the *Scorecard* ranks in recent years. The DC Sustainable Energy Utility continues to ramp up implementation of energy efficiency programs and realize higher levels of energy savings each year. The District is also a leader in energy use transparency through its BuildSmart DC program. However there remain opportunities to build upon its success, such as pursuing a wider range of policies to encourage CHP deployment.

UTILITIES (6.5 OUT OF 20)

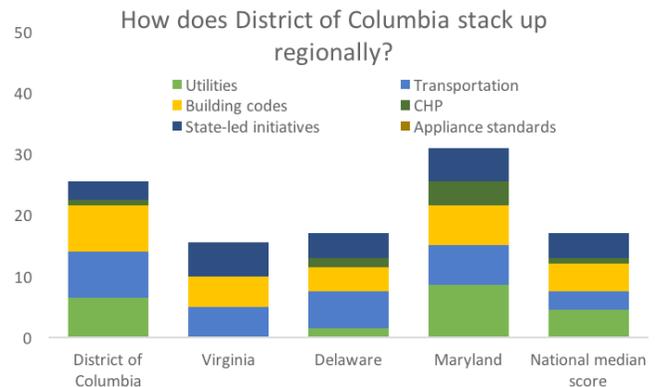
Over the past several years, the DC Sustainable Energy Utility (DCSEU) has been ramping up programs, and electricity savings continued to increase. PEPCO is decoupled, which encourages energy efficiency, and performance incentives are in place for DCSEU.

TRANSPORTATION (7.5 OUT OF 10)

The District has a tailpipe emissions standard in place and offers incentives for the purchase of high efficiency vehicles. Washington, DC has a notable number of electric vehicle registrations, and saw a reduction in vehicle miles traveled over the past several years. The District allocated a significant amount of funding to transit initiatives, encourages sustainable, compact, accessible development through its zoning laws, and has passed complete streets legislation.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (7.5 OUT OF 8)

Washington, DC requires compliance with the 2012 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2010 for residential and commercial buildings, though a new 2017 code has been introduced based on the 2015 IEC and including an optional net-zero energy code path. There is also a Green Construction Code in place that applies to large commercial construction projects and multifamily buildings. The District has assessed baseline code compliance



and developed a strategic compliance plan. Code trainings are available for contractors and code officials. Legislation adopted in 2008 requires benchmarking for commercial and multifamily buildings.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1 OUT OF 10)

The District offers incentives for CHP projects and has an interconnection standard, but otherwise has limited policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP. Two new installations were completed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (3 OUT OF 6)

The District runs the Green Building Fund Green Light Grant Program and provides commercial PACE financing. The District also leads by example through energy saving and benchmarking requirements for public buildings and an efficient fleets policy.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

The District of Columbia has not entered into effect any new appliance standards in the past three years. The most recent standards were adopted in 2007, all but two of which have been preempted by federal standards.

ZAYTINYA

In 2015, the popular restaurant Zaytinya received rebates through the DCSEU to replace inefficient lighting with LED bulbs. These upgrades were expected to pay for themselves through energy savings in less than a year, save the restaurant \$8,250 annually, and reduce electricity usage by about 77,000 kWh—the amount of electricity required to power seven homes for a year. Lighting in both the front and back of the house was upgraded. Stew Newbold, director of operations for ThinkFoodGroup, the company that owns Zaytinya, said, “In an effort to be more energy efficient, we enlisted the help of DCSEU to upgrade our lighting. Not only has this process saved the restaurant money, it’s also better for the environment, and we couldn’t be more pleased with the results.”

