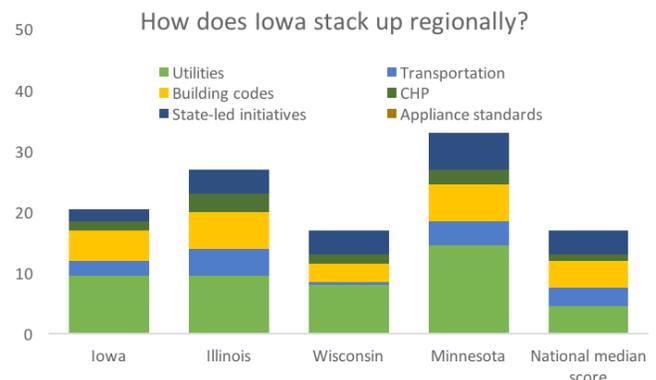
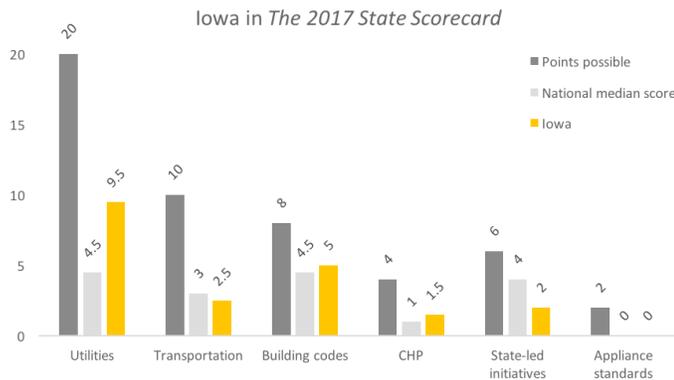


19 Iowa



Iowa tied for 19th place in *The 2017 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling four positions compared to its 2016 ranking. The state scored 20.5 points out of a possible 50, 3.5 points less than it earned last year. The state's utilities continue to achieve electric and gas savings well above the national average, thanks to strong efficiency programs and clear energy-savings targets. Iowa has also demonstrated a commitment to improving and strengthening compliance with building energy codes. Still, opportunities remain for the state to improve and keep pace with other high achieving states. Examples include stepping up efforts in transportation and land use planning, enacting policies that enable combined heat and power development, and developing utility business models that encourage long-term and comprehensive planning of energy efficiency as a system resource.

UTILITIES (9.5 OUT OF 10)

Both electricity and natural gas utilities have consistently set sizeable budgets for energy efficiency programs, and as a result have achieved above-average energy savings. The state has an energy efficiency resource standard that includes utility savings targets for both electricity and natural gas. No performance incentives are in place for utilities. Improving the utility business model to encourage energy efficiency as a strategic energy system resource would improve long-term and comprehensive energy savings opportunities in the state.

TRANSPORTATION (2.5 OUT OF 10)

The state integrates transportation and land use planning, and 4% of the fees for new vehicle registration are used to support public transportation. Iowa also has a significant number of electric vehicles registered within the state. Although the state released a comprehensive freight plan in 2016, opportunities remain to strengthen

the plan's energy efficiency goals through concrete performance targets.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (5 OUT OF 8)

Iowa's building energy codes for residential and commercial construction are currently based on 2012 IECC standards, although discussions are ongoing to adopt the 2015 IECC. The state hosts trainings for code officials and contractors and the recently released State Energy Plan includes objectives and strategies related to strengthening building efficiency. Utilities are active participants in supporting code compliance efforts; however the state has not completed a baseline compliance study since 2011.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1.5 OUT OF 4)

Iowa scored 1.5 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state has an interconnection standard and offers technical assistance for CHP projects, but room for improvement still exists in this policy area. One new CHP system was installed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2 OUT OF 6)

Iowa runs a major loan program through the Iowa Energy Bank. However several incentive programs offered through the Iowa Energy Center were temporarily suspended in 2017. The state leads by example through benchmarking requirements for public buildings. The Iowa Economic Development Authority partners with private companies to invest in energy efficiency-related research and development.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

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