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Washington

Washington tied for seventh in the *2017 State Scorecard*, rising one position from 2016. The state scored 34.5 out of 50, the same as last year. Washington continues to rank in the top tier of the *State Scorecard*. To build upon its success and deepen energy savings, Washington could set long-term savings targets for natural gas utilities and work to expand participation in utility efficiency programs to bring savings to the levels of top-tier states. Washington could also offer performance incentives to utilities that meet specified program goals.

UTILITIES (11.5 OUT OF 20)

Washington utilities implement both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, and they are required to acquire all cost-effective, reliable, and feasible energy efficiency. The state has long-term electricity savings targets and has implemented decoupling for electric and natural gas utilities.

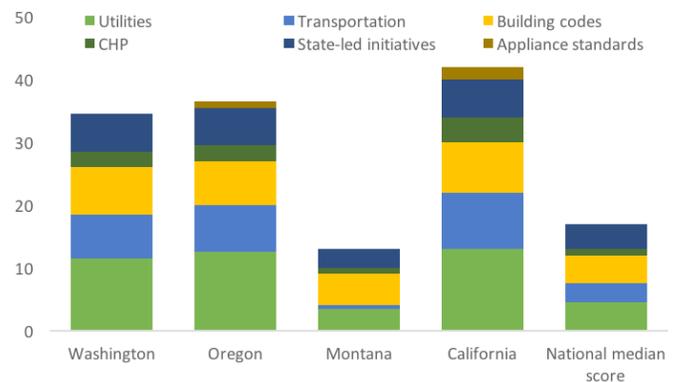
TRANSPORTATION (7 OUT OF 10)

The state has long been a leader with respect to smart growth initiatives, and has an ambitious target to reduce vehicle miles traveled per capita by 50% by 2050, from 1990. The state has a dedicated revenue stream for transportation projects and requires complete streets planning to be incorporated into construction and retrofit projects. The state also released a freight mobility plan in 2014.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (7.5 OUT OF 8)

The state code references the 2015 IECC for residential buildings and 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 for commercial buildings, including provisions designed to achieve additional energy savings. To ensure code compliance, Washington conducted a residential code compliance study in 2013, convenes a stakeholder advisory group, offers code trainings, involves utilities in compliance efforts, and is in the process of updating its strategy plan for buildings. Washington is one of the few states to require commercial building energy use transparency.

How does Washington stack up regionally?



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (2.5 OUT OF 4)

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. One new CHP installation was completed in 2016.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (6 OUT OF 6)

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. Energy efficiency research is conducted at the Smart Buildings Center and Washington State University Energy Program.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OUT OF 2)

The most recent standards were adopted in 2009, only one of which has been preempted by federal standards.

WASHINGTON STATE ENERGY BENCHMARKING LAW

In 2009, Washington began requiring all nonresidential buildings greater than 10,000 square feet and qualifying public agency buildings to benchmark energy use in EPA's ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager and to disclose this information to prospective buyers, lessees, and lenders. To date, 19,036 buildings representing nearly 1.3 billion square feet have been benchmarked through Portfolio Manager. In addition, Washington is now home to 25 manufacturers of ENERGY STAR-certified products, 19 companies supporting independent certification of ENERGY STAR products and homes, and 69 companies building ENERGY STAR-certified homes. There are many partners and voluntary users of the system across the state. For example, Evergreen Public Schools in Vancouver uses ENERGY STAR Guidelines for Energy Management as the foundation for their district-wide energy management program, which has saved the district \$13.7 million since 2008.