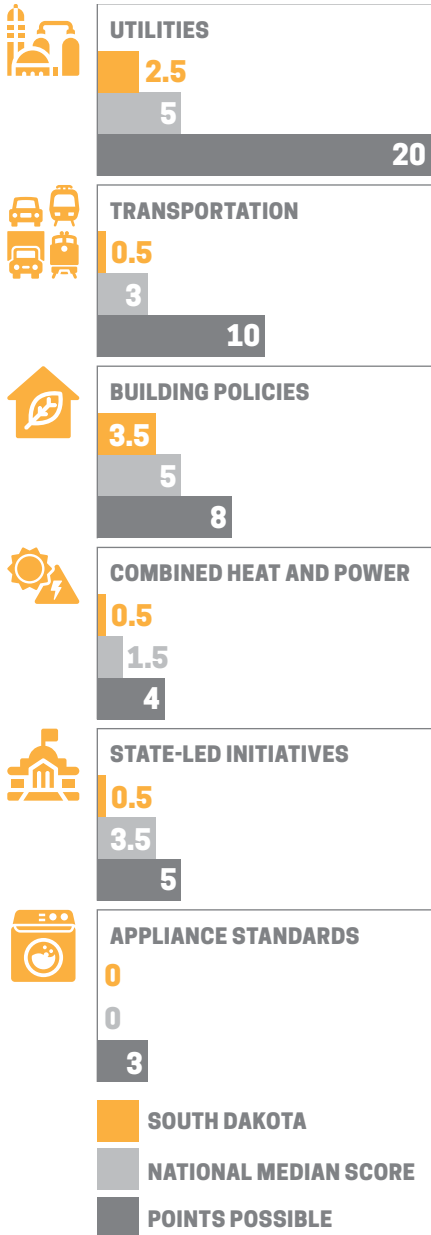




# South Dakota

South Dakota tied for 46th in the 2018 State Scorecard, rising three positions compared to last year. The state scored 7.5 points out of a possible 50, 2.5 points more than it earned in 2017.

This increase was driven largely by local adoption of building energy codes; however significant energy efficiency opportunities remain for South Dakota. To deepen energy savings and save money for homes and businesses, the state could build upon its voluntary renewable energy targets to establish a long-term framework that prioritizes energy efficiency as a resource for utilities. While South Dakota has enabled alternative business models to help utilities prioritize energy efficiency, increased utility investments in their programs would generate significant savings for businesses and residents. The state government could lead by example by leveraging benchmarking data to reduce energy use in public facilities and offer consumer incentives for energy efficiency. To further benefit South Dakota’s residents and economy, the state could also focus on policies to incentivize CHP deployment and efficient transportation systems.



## UTILITIES

Utilities offer both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, but spending and savings remain below the national average. South Dakota has approved performance incentives and lost revenue adjustment mechanisms for both electric and natural gas utilities. However the state has not adopted long-term energy savings targets that are aligned with those business model tools that would encourage energy efficiency as a cost-effective resource in the state’s long-term energy planning.

## TRANSPORTATION

The state saw a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita in recent years. However South Dakota has not focused its efforts on policies to encourage efficient transportation systems, leaving significant room for growth.

## BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

There is no mandatory statewide energy code, but the 2009 IECC is the voluntary residential standard. Local jurisdictions may opt out of the state’s commercial code, which requires ASHRAE 90.1 or IECC compliance by reference in the 2012 IBC. South Dakota completed a gap analysis in 2011. The state has also seen significant local adoption of the 2015 IECC, albeit with weakening amendments. It is one of the few states to require disclosure of residential building energy use.

## COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

The state has an interconnection standard, but does not otherwise have policies in place that encourage CHP deployment. No new CHP systems were installed in 2017.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

The state government leads by example by benchmarking energy use. There are no major research programs focused on energy efficiency within the state.

## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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