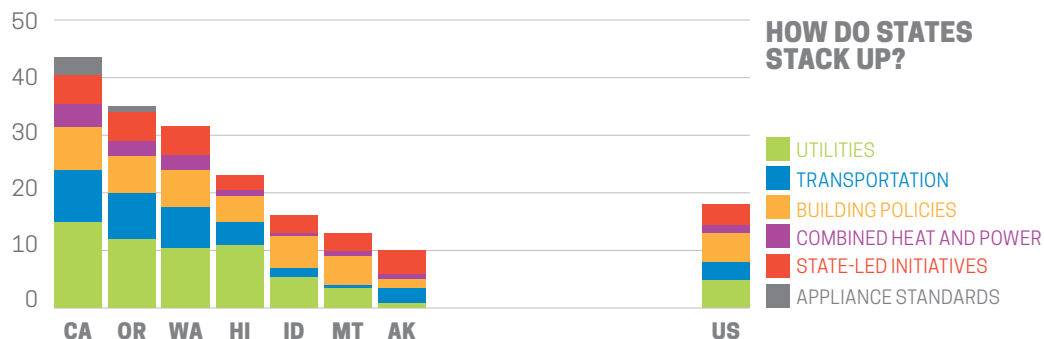


West

OVERALL MEDIAN SCORE

23

 POINTS
OUT OF 50


HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The West is home to three top-10 states in the *2018 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, including California (second), Oregon (seventh), and Washington (ninth). Other states, including Montana, Idaho, and Alaska, appear in the bottom half of the rankings. California has set the example for other states to follow on vehicle emissions standards and building energy codes, and states in the region tend to perform well across policy categories. Both California and Hawaii have established targets to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2045, which will greatly benefit from complementary efforts to expand energy efficiency.

UTILITIES

Western states report leading levels of utility-driven energy savings thanks to their strong energy efficiency standards. California continues to strengthen utility programs in response to the 2015 adoption of SB 350, which requires a doubling of energy savings by 2030. Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii also offer a wide variety of programs for businesses and residents. Each of these states has revenue decoupling mechanisms to align utility business models with efficiency.

TRANSPORTATION

California leads nationally in efforts to improve efficiency in the transportation sector, and its vehicle emissions standards have served as a model for those at the federal level. Twelve states, including Oregon and Washington, have formally adopted California's GHG vehicle regulations. California also developed a zero-emissions standard requiring an increase in sales of plug-in hybrid, battery electric, and fuel-cell vehicles; it has been adopted by nine states and the District of Columbia. As the federal government moves forward with plans to freeze national vehicle standards, these state-level commitments to efficiency will be vital to maintaining progress on fuel economy and tailpipe emissions.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Most states in the West have shown a strong commitment to efficiency in the buildings sector, regularly updating building energy codes. California adopted a first-of-its-kind code in May 2018 that will require new single-family homes and low-rise apartment buildings to have solar power and commercial buildings to be net zero energy by 2020 and 2030, respectively. Both Oregon and Washington have adopted energy codes based on the 2015 IECC, as has Hawaii, where county-level adoption is still pending.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

California, Oregon, and Washington led the West in policies to support CHP. All provide interconnection standards to help streamline uptake of CHP and incorporate CHP projects into long-term savings targets. Other states in the region, like Montana and Idaho, have opportunities to improve by offering production incentives and other resources to help support CHP deployment.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

California, Oregon, and Washington all earned the maximum number of points in this category, offering an array of incentives like tax credits and financing to support energy efficiency upgrades. These states also have lead by example policies to improve efficiency in public buildings and fleets. Oregon's Executive Order 17-20 and Washington's Executive Order 18-01 are recent examples of strong lead by example initiatives aimed at improving the uptick of electric vehicles and spurring construction of zero energy ready homes.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS

California continues to lead the *State Scorecard* in the appliance standards category. Not only has California adopted the greatest number of standards, but many other states' standards are based on those from the Golden State. Oregon has also been active in setting new standards for products such as televisions, battery chargers, and lightbulbs.