

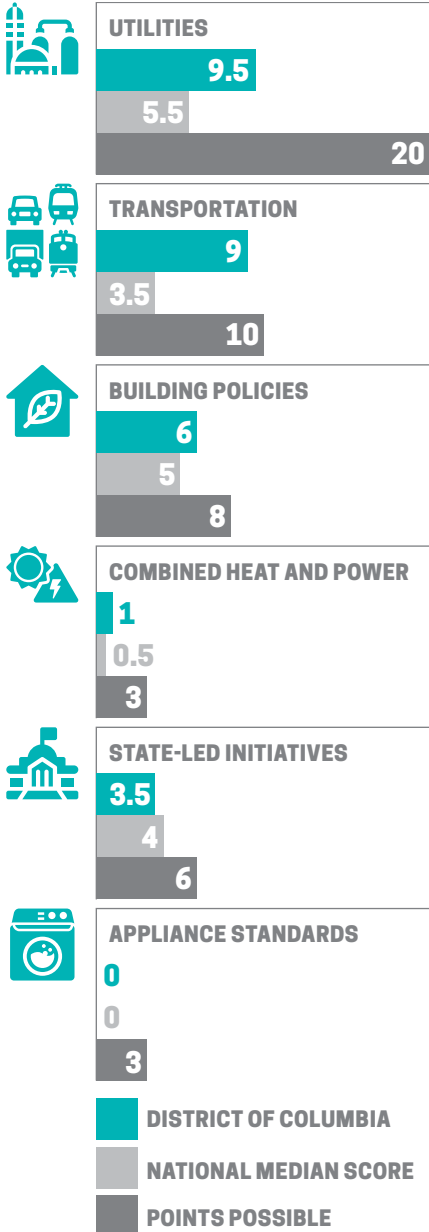
# 11

Washington, DC tied for 11th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position compared to last year. The District scored 29 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 more than it earned last year.

## 2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# District of Columbia

The District of Columbia maintains a diverse suite of energy efficiency policies that have helped spur a notable rise in the Scorecard ranks in recent years. The District Sustainable Energy Utility (DCSEU) continues to ramp up implementation of energy efficiency programs and realize higher levels of energy savings each year. In 2018, the District passed legislation to establish a green bank, which will enable DC to leverage public funds to attract private capital investment and expand financing of clean energy projects. In 2019, new clean energy legislation provided additional funding to the green bank and expanded energy performance standards for existing buildings.



### UTILITIES (9.5 OF 20 POINTS)

Over the past several years, DCSEU has been ramping up programs, achieving electric savings well over 1% in 2018. The District's electric utility is decoupled, which encourages energy efficiency, and performance incentives are in place for DCSEU. The District also has demonstrated a commitment to strengthening services for underserved residents by offering programs that bring energy efficiency and green jobs to low-income communities.

### TRANSPORTATION (9 OF 10 POINTS)

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 allocates a significant amount of funding to transit initiatives; encourages sustainable, compact, accessible development through its zoning laws; and has passed complete streets legislation. Sustainable DC 2.0, released in April 2019, includes a greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction goal for the transportation sector. The District also incentivizes the creation of low-income housing near transit facilities and considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

### BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6 OF 8 POINTS)

Washington, DC requires compliance with the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1-2010 for residential and commercial buildings. There is also a Green Construction Code in place which applies to large commercial construction projects and multifamily buildings. The District has assessed baseline code compliance and developed a strategic compliance plan and made code training available for contractors and code officials. Legislation adopted in 2008 requires benchmarking for commercial and multifamily buildings, and the 2018 Clean Energy DC Omnibus Act expanded the size threshold for buildings subject to the requirement. The act also includes requirements to retrofit a portion of DC government-owned buildings to specific standards.

### COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1 OF 3 POINTS)

The District offers incentives for combined heat and power (CHP) projects and has small generator interconnection rules in place. DC has worked in partnership with the US Department of Energy to encourage further support of future CHP projects and to identify opportunities for district energy and microgrids. One new CHP installation was completed in 2018.

### STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (3.5 OF 6 POINTS)

Washington, DC runs the Green Building Fund Green Light Grant Program and provides commercial property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing. The District also leads by example through energy savings and benchmarking requirements for public buildings and an efficient fleets policy. The Green Building Fund researches (among other items) ways to improve building efficiency.

### APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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