

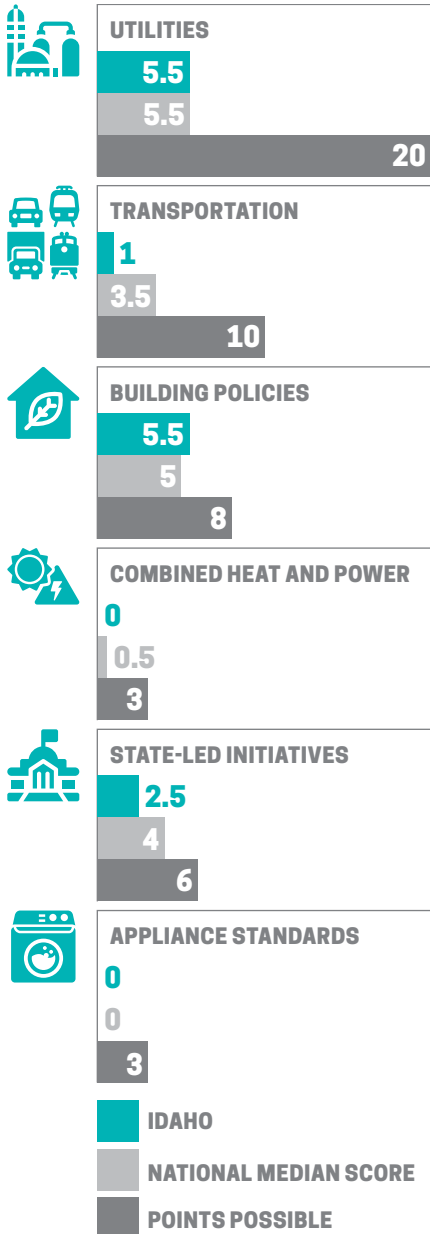


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Idaho

Idaho tied for 30th place in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling four positions compared to 2018. The state earned 14.5 out of a possible 50 points, 1.5 less than last year.

Utilities have continued to report above-average levels of savings in recent years, though savings have yet to rebound to peak levels seen in 2010 and 2011. The state continues to support energy efficiency across multiple sectors, from proactive adoption of building energy codes to state-offered grant and loan programs. Nevertheless, Idaho has opportunities to improve by setting performance incentives to encourage utility investment in energy efficiency, for example. The state has limited policies to encourage transportation efficiency or combined heat and power (CHP) development and could also find many energy-saving opportunities in these areas. Reinstating lead by example policies will also communicate the importance of energy efficiency to state leadership.



UTILITIES (5.5 OF 20 POINTS)

Utility-reported savings remained above the national average in 2018, though they did see a dip relative to 2017 levels. In 2019 Idaho Power announced plans to provide 100% clean energy by 2045, a goal that will require continued investments in energy efficiency. Though utilities have been decoupled, opportunities remain to set specific energy savings goals and adopt performance incentives that encourage utilities to embrace investment in efficiency programs. Natural gas utilities reported only minimum levels of efficiency funding and savings.

TRANSPORTATION (1 OF 10 POINTS)

Idaho has seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations and has a comprehensive freight plan, but the state has focused relatively little effort on policies to encourage efficient transportation, leaving significant room for growth.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (5.5 OF 8 POINTS)

Idaho has been active in updating its commercial building energy codes, with the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), with some weakening amendments, taking effect January 2018. Residential codes have been updated to match the 2012 IECC. The state maintains a database to assess compliance and has implemented several activities to improve code compliance, including convening a stakeholder advisory group and offering code trainings in conjunction with the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state offers financing for renewable- and biomass-fueled CHP, but otherwise has limited regulations or policies to encourage the deployment of CHP systems. No new CHP systems were installed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2.5 OF 6 POINTS)

Idaho offers several financial incentives, including an income tax deduction for energy efficiency improvements, a major low-interest loan program, and incentives for reducing energy use in rural communities. The state government also promotes energy savings performance contracts, however there are no benchmarking requirements or fuel efficiency mandates for fleets.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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