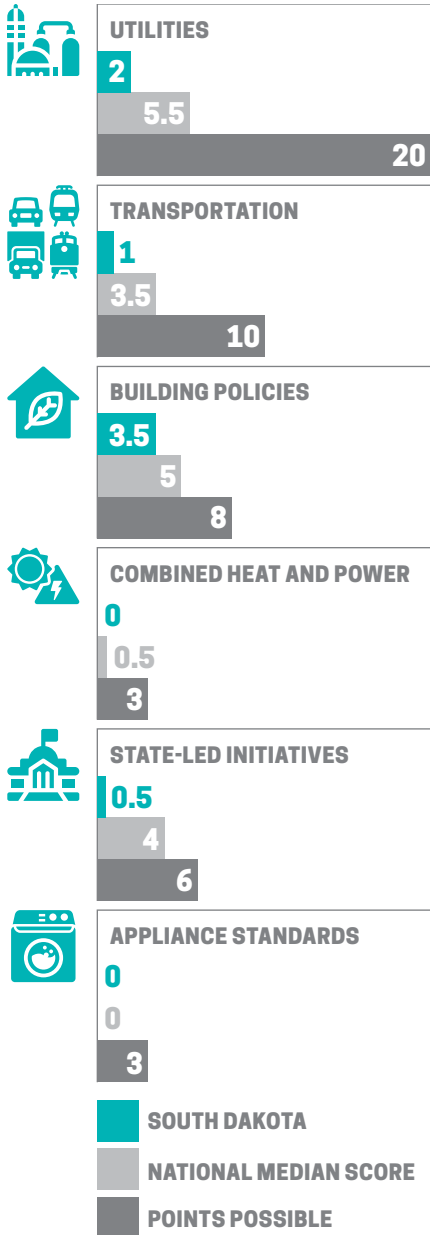


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2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

South Dakota

South Dakota tied for 46th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position as last year. The state scored 7 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned in 2018.



To achieve greater 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 set targets to reduce energy use in public facilities and by offering consumer incentives for energy efficiency. To further benefit South Dakota’s residents and economy, the state could also focus on policies to incentivize combined heat and power (CHP) deployment and efficient transportation systems.

UTILITIES (2 OF 20 POINTS)

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, and that would encourage energy efficiency as a cost-effective resource in the state’s long-term energy planning.

TRANSPORTATION (1 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has seen a significant 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 (3.5 OF 8 POINTS)

There is no mandatory statewide energy code, but the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) is the voluntary residential standard. Local jurisdictions may opt out of the state’s commercial code, which requires American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1 or IECC compliance by reference in the 2012 International Building Code (IBC). South Dakota also has 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 (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an interconnection standard that is favorable for CHP, but does not otherwise have policies in place that encourage CHP deployment. No new CHP systems were installed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (0.5 OF 6 POINTS)

State government leads by example by benchmarking energy use, but provides little additional policy support toward energy efficiency. Additional opportunities are available to encourage customers to save energy through loans and tax incentives, as well as to set efficiency targets for state agencies.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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