

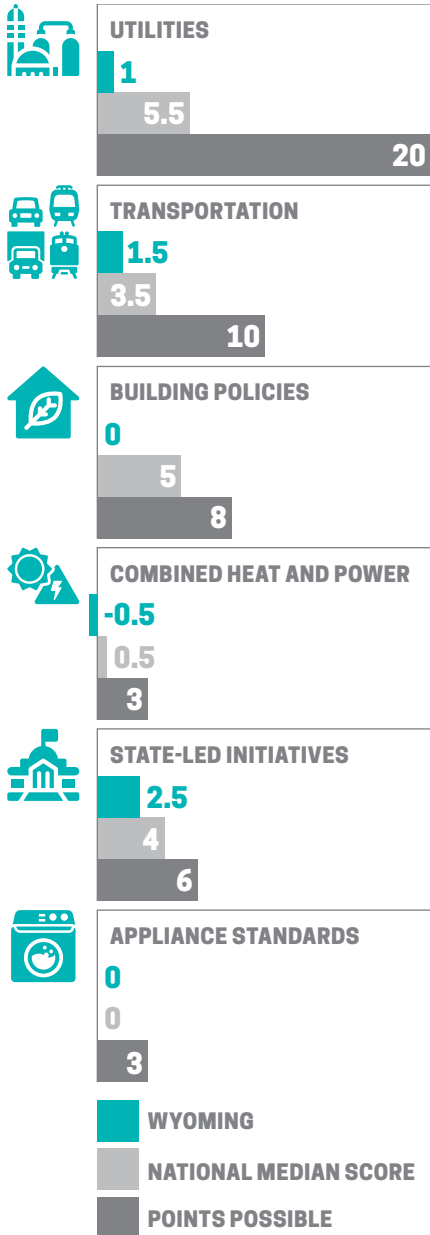
51

## 2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# Wyoming

Wyoming ranked 51st in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, the same position it held in 2018. The state scored 4.5 points out of a possible 50, the same number it earned last year.

Wyoming has many options available for improving its energy efficiency efforts. To help reduce energy waste in homes and businesses and support economic development, the state could incent utilities to include efficiency in their resource planning processes and meet specific savings targets. Wyoming could lead by example by working to increase the efficiency of state buildings and fleets, then build upon municipal efforts to adopt more recent building energy codes by updating the statewide voluntary code and expanding code compliance efforts. In the transportation sector, the state could implement strategies to manage highway vehicle miles traveled or develop a freight transportation plan that prioritizes efficient freight movement practices. To generate additional energy savings, the state could enact policies to encourage combined heat and power (CHP) system deployment.



### UTILITIES (1 OF 20 POINTS)

Wyoming utilities reported some spending on electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, but energy savings levels remain below the national average. The state does not have an energy efficiency resource standard and does not offer performance incentives for successful energy efficiency programs. Decoupling is in place for natural gas utilities, but not for electric utilities.

### TRANSPORTATION (1.5 OF 10 POINTS)

Wyoming updated its freight plan to comply with the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act and has seen a decline in vehicle miles traveled in recent years, but the state has not otherwise enacted policies to encourage efficient transportation systems.

### BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (0 OF 8 POINTS)

The state's International Council of Building Officials (ICBO) Uniform Building Code is voluntary for both residential and commercial buildings and is based on the 1989 Model Energy Code (MEC); however the eight most populous cities and counties in Wyoming have an energy code that meets or exceeds the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC).

### COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (-0.5 OF 3 POINTS)

The state does not have policies in place to encourage deployment of CHP systems. One new CHP installation was completed in 2018.

### STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2.5 OF 6 POINTS)

The state offers one loan and three grant programs for energy efficiency. The state government encourages energy savings performance contracts but does not otherwise lead by example. Much more can be done to incentivize residents and businesses to save energy, as well as strengthen efficiency within state agencies.

### APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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