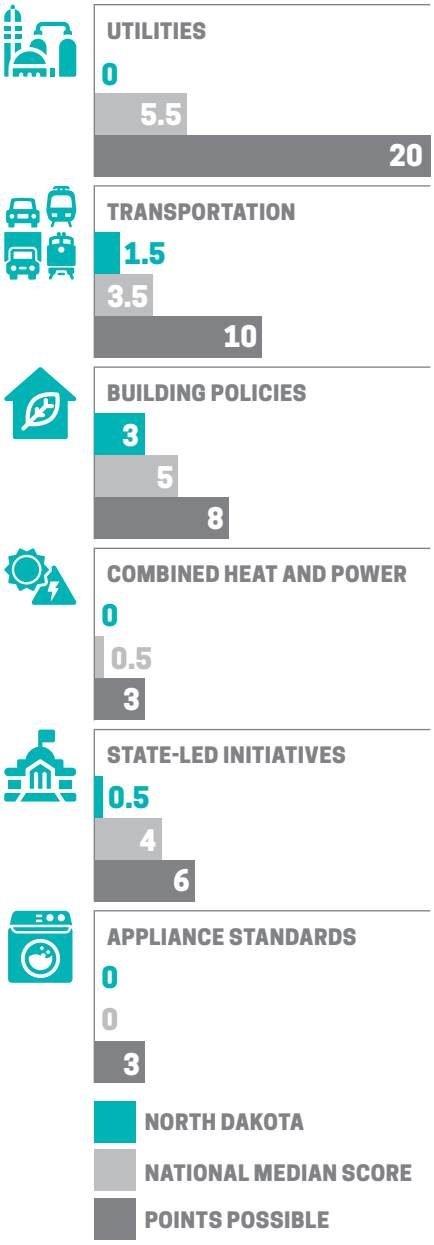
2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

North Dakota

North Dakota ranked 50th in the *2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling one position compared to last year. The state scored 5 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned in 2018.



North Dakota continues to rank at the bottom of the *State Scorecard*, placing limited value on efficiency as an energy resource; however the state may find that energy efficiency offers significant benefits for its residents. In the utility sector, the state could support local economic development and help customers realize meaningful savings by adjusting the utility business model so that utilities are encouraged to invest in cost-effective energy efficiency. For example, the state could adopt utility performance incentives that are tied to specific energy savings targets, or decouple utility revenues from sales volume. North Dakota could also advance combined heat and power (CHP) systems as a reliable and cost-effective energy resource by removing barriers to development.

UTILITIES (0 OF 20 POINTS)

Utilities do not treat energy efficiency as a utility system resource; therefore they run a very limited number of programs. They did not report spending on electricity efficiency programs, and achieved very low levels of electricity savings. There is significant room for improvement in this area, although state leadership has not expressed interest in pursuing energy efficiency as a utility resource.

TRANSPORTATION (1.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state integrates transportation and land use planning and has a comprehensive freight plan, although opportunities remain to adopt concrete freight targets or performance measures for energy efficiency. In general, North Dakota has not pursued policies that encourage efficient transportation systems.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3 OF 8 POINTS)

North Dakota is a home rule state, so energy codes are adopted and enforced at the jurisdictional level. The state has voluntary standards in place that jurisdictions may choose to enforce, and has seen significant levels of local adoption for both residential and commercial codes at the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) level.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state offers incentives for the deployment of CHP, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage the development of cost-effective and efficient CHP. No new CHP installations were completed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (0.5 OF 6 POINTS)

One grant program is available for energy efficiency investments. The state government does not lead by example through specific energy efficiency goals or initiatives, and there are no research centers focused on energy efficiency within the state.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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

ACEEE
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy