Idaho tied for 29th place in the 2020 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising one position compared to 2019. The state earned 14.5 out of a possible 50 points, the same number it earned last year.

**Utilities**
Utility-reported savings remained above the national average in 2019. 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**
Idaho 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**
Idaho has been active in updating its building energy codes, with the state legislature recently adopting the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for residential and commercial construction, scheduled to take effect beginning in 2021. 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.

**State Government-Led Initiatives**
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**
Idaho has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.