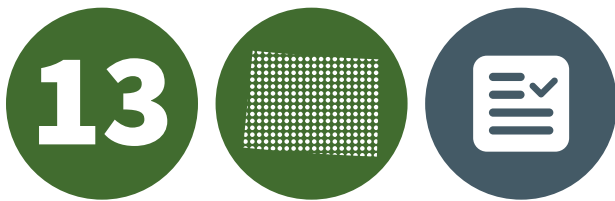
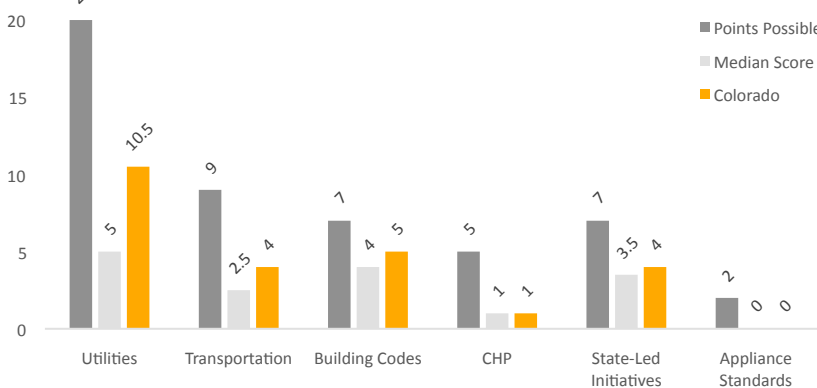


# Colorado

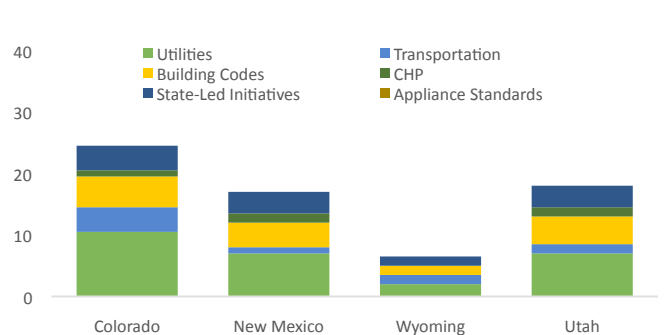


Colorado ranks 13th in the 2014 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising three positions in the rankings compared to 2013. Colorado earns 24.5 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points more than it earned last year.

Colorado & The 2014 State Scorecard



How Does Colorado Stack Up Regionally?



## UTILITIES

Colorado scores 10.5 points for its utility policies and programs. The state energy efficiency resource standard (EERS) sets targets for both electricity and natural gas savings, helping Colorado achieve above-average levels of energy savings. There is no decoupling mechanism for electric utilities, but the state's largest investor-owned utility may earn a form of lost revenues. Performance incentives are in place for utilities, and in 2013 the utility commission began a process to revisit certain aspects of goals and incentive mechanisms.



## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Colorado scores 4 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. Consumers are eligible for a major mortgage discount for efficient homes and renovations, and the state has a loan loss reserve to incentivize private lenders throughout Colorado to make small commercial loans for efficiency upgrades. The Colorado government also leads by example, benchmarking energy usage in state buildings and requiring energy-efficient fleets and buildings. Research focused on energy efficiency takes place at several institutions in the state.



## TRANSPORTATION

Colorado earns 4 points out of a possible 9 points for transportation policies. In 2013, Colorado passed legislation that allows the entire local share of the Highway Users Trust Fund to be used for public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian investments. The state also has incentives for high-efficiency vehicles, and has a significant number of electric vehicle registrations throughout the state.



## APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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



## BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Colorado earns 5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Colorado is a home rule state. As of June 2013, 95 percent of new buildings comply with 2009 or 2012 IECC standards. The state completed an evaluation of code compliance in 2013, and also has an active stakeholder advisory group.



## LOOKING AHEAD

Colorado's energy savings continue to grow, suggesting that the state's EERS is adequately incentivizing investment in efficiency by utilities. In order to maintain its rank, Colorado should continue this utility program growth while also expanding state offerings for energy efficiency. The state should also focus on policies that drive investment in combined heat and power, and continue to work with local communities to adopt the most up-to-date building energy codes.



## COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Colorado scores 1 out of 5 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state includes CHP as an eligible resource within its renewable portfolio standard. No new CHP installations were completed in 2013.