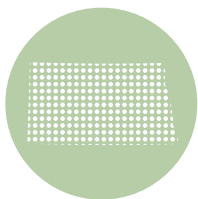


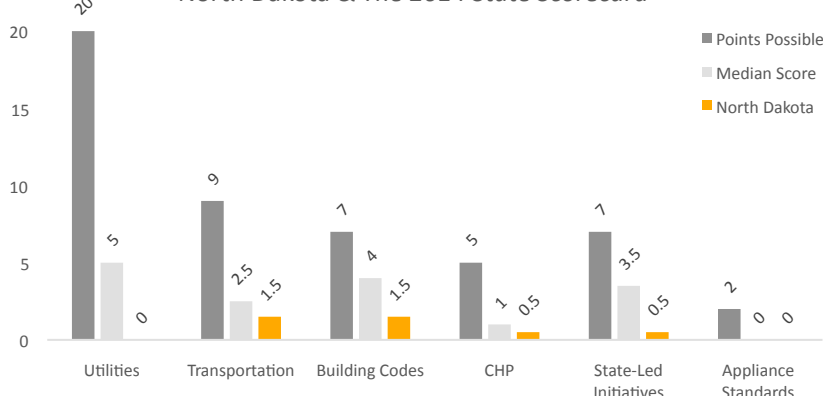
North Dakota

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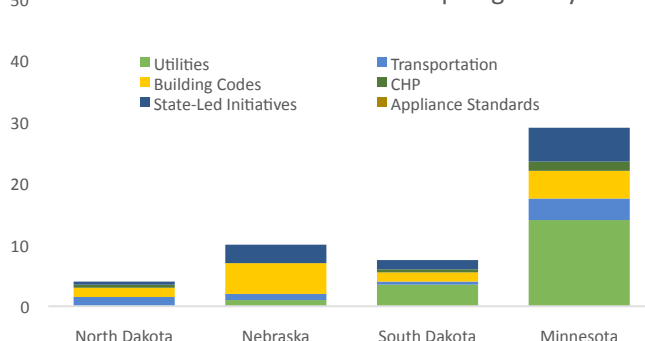


North Dakota ranks 51st in the 2014 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, the same position it held in 2013. The state scores 4 points out of a possible 50, half a point more than it earned last year.

North Dakota & The 2014 State Scorecard



How Does North Dakota Stack Up Regionally?



UTILITIES

North Dakota earns 0 points for its utility policies and programs. Utilities did not report spending on electricity efficiency programs, and very low levels of savings were achieved. Natural gas utilities rely on a straight fixed variable rate design that discourages energy efficiency.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

North Dakota scores 0.5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. One grant program is available for energy efficiency investments. The state government does not lead by example, and there are no research centers focused on energy efficiency within the state.



TRANSPORTATION

North Dakota earns 1.5 points out of a possible 9 points for transportation policies. The state integrates transportation and land-use planning and has a comprehensive freight plan in place. However, in general North Dakota has not pursued policies that encourage efficient transportation systems.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

North Dakota earns 1.5 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. North Dakota is a homerule 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, including conditions of the 2009 IECC. The state offers code training and outreach.



LOOKING AHEAD

This is the second year North Dakota has ranked at the bottom of the State Scorecard, and regulators and policy makers have not indicated that they are interested in pursuing comprehensive energy efficiency policies. However, the state may find that there are significant benefits for its residents should it choose to do so. In the utility sector, the state could help customers realize meaningful savings by adjusting the utility business model so that utilities are encouraged to make energy efficiency investments. For example, the state could adopt utility performance incentives that are tied to specific energy savings targets, or decouple utility profits from sales. North Dakota could also advance CHP systems as a reliable and cost-effective energy resource by removing barriers to development.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

North Dakota scores 0.5 out of 5 points for its combined heat and power policies. Favorable revenue streams are available for CHP projects, but the state does not have other policies in place to incentivize CHP deployment. No new CHP installations were completed in 2013.