North Dakota has seen a massive growth in energy demand over the last decade, as high-energy industry, such as crude oil and natural gas extraction, have taken off in the western portion of the state. While state offices and North Dakota’s utilities run a modest set of energy efficiency programs, spanning energy efficiency financing, loans and appliance rebates, their scope remains limited. In 2021, Governor Burgum expressed a goal that North Dakota reach carbon neutrality by 2030. With that deadline on the horizon, and an ever-expanding industrial sector, energy efficiency and demand response should be considered as a way to mitigate increased demand and lower customer bills.

**NORTH DAKOTA EE QUICK FACTS**

North Dakota is a leader in energy efficiency. Here’s what’s in the cards:

- **Energy Savings Target**: North Dakota does not have an energy savings target. Starting in 2015, electricity providers were required to obtain 10% of the power they sold from renewable resources or through energy conservation practices.
- **EE Spend per Capita**: 2021 electric EE $ per residential customer: $0.10  
  2021 gas EE $ per residential customer: $0.00
- **Building Energy Codes**: North Dakota is a home rule state, but the state adopted the 2021 IECC as a voluntary residential code.
- **Stakeholder Collaboration**: There is no formal stakeholder collaboration process for state or utility energy efficiency planning.
- **Energy Efficiency Financing**: The State Energy Program promotes energy efficiency and conservation through funding and education, with technical and financial assistance through the DOE.
- **Fuel-Switching**: There are no fuel-switching policies or programs in place.
**STATE ENERGY PLANNING**

The EmPower ND Commission was created in 2007, gathering members from across the energy industry to develop comprehensive state energy policy recommendations. In 2010, the Commission released Comprehensive State Energy Policy 2010-2025, offering a balanced approach to encourage energy growth with goals to increase energy efficiency throughout ND. In 2022, the North Dakota EmPower ND Commission 2022 Energy Plan outlined methods for continued energy and economic growth, with special consideration of the recent influx in federal funding.

North Dakota electric utilities engage in least cost energy planning to meet forecast demand for a 15-year planning horizon. Electric utilities are not mandated to include demand-side resources in their considerations, but administrative rules call for both supply – and demand – side resources. Rules also forbid selection of energy generation resources based on carbon costs, greenhouse gas emissions reductions, emissions goals or “other externalities.

**INCLUSIVITY: INCREASING ACCESS TO EE**

There is no state-wide requirement for utilities to support low-income energy efficiency programs. The Community Services Department, responsible for providing technical assistance to local governments and state agencies, offers a weatherization assistance program for low-income households. North Dakotans would benefit from increased energy efficiency programming targeted at under-resourced customers.

**Contact:** Maddie Wazowicz, Policy Director
mwazowicz@mwalliance.org, (312) 374-0930
20 N. Wacker Dr. Ste 1301, Chicago IL 60606 | www.mwalliance.org

---

**Strong EE policies lead to utility investment and job growth** throughout the North Dakota economy. The North Dakota EE industry employs half of the state’s clean energy workers; most employers are small businesses providing local jobs.

- **5,110** EE jobs, out of **51,318** total energy jobs or **9,830** clean energy jobs
- **Veterans** comprise **8%** of the EE workforce
- **726** EE businesses
- Of those are **small** businesses (fewer than **100** employees)

---

**2021 Electricity Resource Mix in North Dakota**

- Coal: 56.71%
- Wind: 34.71%
- Natural Gas: 3.67%
- Other Fossil Fuel: 0.29%
- Other Renewables: 0.00%
- Energy Efficiency: 0.00%
- Hydroelectric: 4.62%

---

**Utility Cost Range of Electricity Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Efficiency (Midwest Avg)</th>
<th>$ per megawatt-hour, 2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar PV - Utility Scale</td>
<td>24.0 - 96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind - Onshore</td>
<td>24.0 - 75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Combined Cycle</td>
<td>39.0 - 101.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>68.0 - 166.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Peaking</td>
<td>115.0 - 221.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>141.0 - 221.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EIA, 2022