

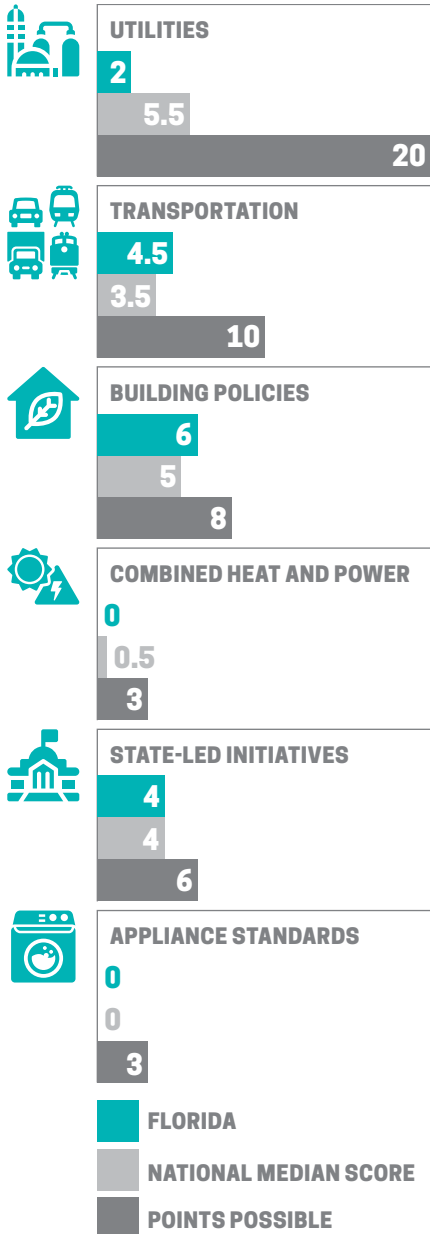


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Florida

Florida ranked 24th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling one position compared to 2018. The state scored 16.5 out of 50 points, 1 less than it earned last year.

Florida has shown support for energy efficiency through proactive building energy code adoption and compliance efforts and through a variety of state-funded incentive programs. However utility savings continue to lag behind most states in the wake of regulatory decisions to scale back demand-side management programs. In 2019, energy savings goals proposed by utilities were so low that the future of efficiency programs seems uncertain.



UTILITIES (2 OF 20 POINTS)

Utilities in the state allocate below-average levels of funding for both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs and report low levels of savings. In 2014, the Public Service Commission approved requests by utilities to dramatically decrease the level of energy efficiency offered to customers in the future, and in 2019 utilities proposed even lower savings goals going forward. Further impeding the state's efficiency efforts is the reliance on the Rate Impact Measure (RIM) test, a cost-effectiveness screening tool that fails to account for societal savings benefits and is now used only rarely by other states as a basis for approving programs. Significant opportunity remains for Florida to treat energy efficiency as a utility system resource, which would help meet the state's future energy needs and help customers save money.

TRANSPORTATION (4.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has adopted policies to promote the integration of transportation and land use planning and has a freight plan in place. Florida also saw a reduction in vehicle miles traveled per capita and an increase in electric vehicle registrations in recent years. The state incentivizes the creation of low-income housing near transit facilities and considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6 OF 8 POINTS)

Florida law requires residential and commercial buildings to comply with the Sixth Edition Florida Building Code, equivalent to the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with state-specific amendments. Florida worked with the US Department of Energy's Building Energy Codes Program to conduct a compliance study in 2018. The state convenes a stakeholder advisory group and provides energy code training.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an incentive program for combined heat and power (CHP) projects, but otherwise has limited policies to encourage CHP development. One new CHP system was installed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OF 6 POINTS)

Florida offers rebate and grant programs as well as commercial and residential property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing. The state has also been active in supporting energy efficiency in its agricultural sector by providing free energy evaluations and grant reimbursements on proposed efficiency measures. The state government leads by example to a limited extent, requiring energy-efficient fleets and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Several universities in the state conduct research and development focused on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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