



2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Missouri

Missouri tied for 30th place in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, rising three positions from its 2018 rank. Despite the climb in rank, the state scored 14.5 points out of a possible 50, a half-point less than it earned last year.

Last December, the state utility regulator approved Ameren Missouri's energy efficiency plans to spend more than \$200 million over the next three years. The utility introduced 15 all-new programs in 2019, which is a promising sign for future savings, although statewide savings levels remain slightly below average. Continuing to strengthen utility programs and improve efficiency in the transportation sector would help Missouri boost its score.



UTILITIES



UTILITIES (2.5 OF 20 POINTS)

Missouri's utilities continue to strengthen and expand energy efficiency portfolios, although 2018 savings were just below the national median. Opportunities remain to improve savings even further by increasing participation among large customers, which are currently permitted to opt out of programs. Electric utilities are eligible to collect lost revenues and performance incentives.



TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION (2.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has complete streets legislation and a freight plan in place and in recent years has seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations. The state also 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 POLICIES



BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (4 OF 8 POINTS)

Missouri is a home rule state; therefore codes are adopted at the local level. More than 30% of the state's population is located in areas covered by codes at least as strong as the 2012 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), including the city of St. Louis, which adopted the 2018 IECC in summer 2018. Newly constructed state government buildings are required to meet or exceed the most recent IECC standards. The state has completed a gap analysis and a compliance study of residential energy codes with the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance. Opportunity remains to work with localities to improve the stringency of codes, and to reach across a broader portion of the state's population.



COMBINED HEAT AND POWER

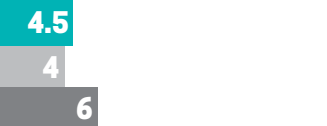


COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1 OF 3 POINTS)

Missouri promotes the use of combined heat and power (CHP) for critical infrastructure and renewable-fueled CHP is an eligible technology under the state's renewable energy standard. The state also offers deployment incentives for CHP.



STATE-LED INITIATIVES

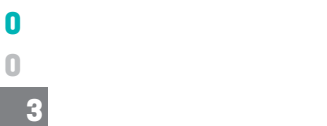


STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4.5 OF 6 POINTS)

Missouri offers several loan programs, a personal tax deduction for energy efficiency investments, and property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing. The state government leads by example by setting energy requirements for its fleets and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. Several institutions conduct research focused on energy efficiency, including the National Energy Retrofit Institute at the University of Central Missouri and the Missouri University of Science and Technology's Energy Research and Development Center.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS



APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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

