

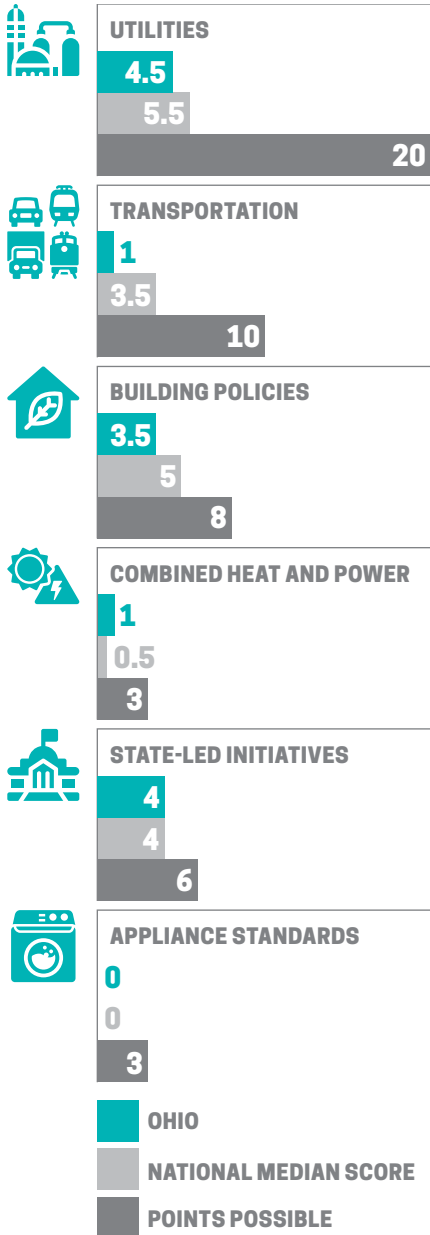


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Ohio

Ohio tied for 33rd in the *2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling four positions in the rankings. The state scored 14 points out of a possible 50, 1.5 points less than it earned in 2018.

Ohio took a major step backward on energy efficiency and clean energy this year with the signing of HB 6, delivering substantial subsidies to the state's nuclear and coal plants while weakening renewable energy goals and effectively terminating energy efficiency targets. Opponents to the bill are currently gathering signatures to place a referendum on the November 2020 ballot to repeal the law, making energy efficiency programs in the state uncertain. HB 6 is the latest chapter in ongoing attacks on Ohio's energy-saving policies, and comes just as utility programs were beginning to rebound from a two-year legislative freeze on savings goals.



UTILITIES (4.5 OF 20 POINTS)

Ohio's utility-sector efficiency programs were dealt a devastating blow in 2019 with the signing of HB 6. The legislation effectively ends the state's energy savings goals for 2020 by lowering utility savings targets from 22% to 17.5%, a level that most utilities are on the verge of meeting. The law also expands the number of commercial and industrial customers permitted to opt out of programs and prohibits utility cost recovery for compliance after savings goals are met. With the significant weakening of the state's efficiency regulations, the future of energy-saving programs for customers is in serious jeopardy.

TRANSPORTATION (1 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has a freight plan in place and has seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations in recent years, but opportunities remain to adopt concrete freight efficiency targets or performance measures and to promote more efficient modes of transportation. There is significant room for improvement in this area.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (3.5 OF 8 POINTS)

Updates to the state's residential building energy code took effect in July 2019 and reference the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with amendments. Commercial codes are based on the 2012 IECC and 2010 American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1 with amendments. The state has completed a gap analysis, offers training and outreach, and benefits from utility support of code compliance activities.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an interconnection standard that is favorable for combined heat and power (CHP) and includes cost-effective and efficient CHP under the state's energy efficiency resource standard. Incentives are available for CHP projects. One new CHP installation was completed in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OF 6 POINTS)

The state runs several incentive programs and offers a property tax exemption for energy-efficient projects. The state government undertakes limited lead by example activities, such as benchmarking public buildings. The Ohio State University conducts research on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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