

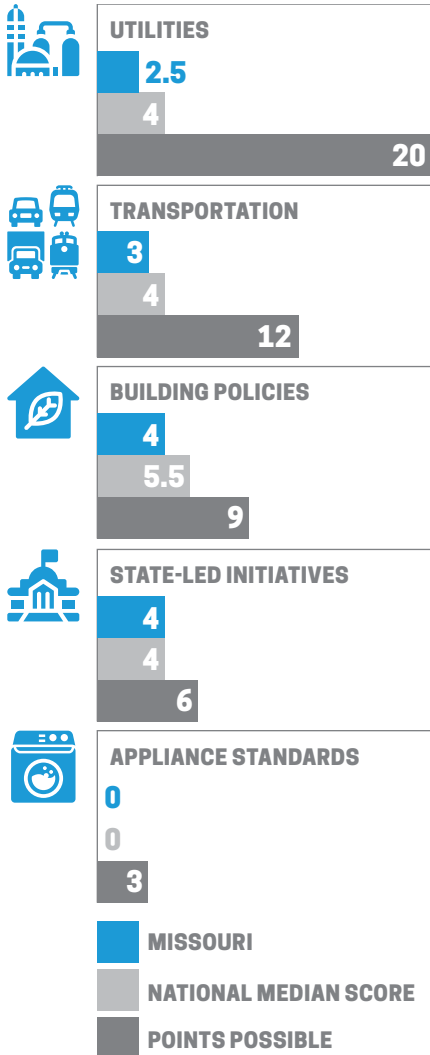
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2020 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# Missouri

Missouri tied for 33rd place in the 2020 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard, falling three positions from its 2019 rank. The state scored 13.5 points out of a possible 50, 1 point less than it earned last year.

In late 2018, the state utility regulator approved Ameren Missouri’s plans to spend more than \$200 million over three years on energy efficiency. In the past year the state Public Service Commission (PSC) approved new programs from Ameren Missouri and Evergy, including on-bill financing pilots that will allow energy efficiency upgrades for customers paid for through a tariff charge on their bills. Missouri also offers a variety of state-funded incentive programs; however, continuing to strengthen utility programs and improve efficiency in the transportation sector would help the state to boost its score.



## UTILITIES

Missouri’s utilities continue to strengthen and expand energy efficiency portfolios and currently report electric savings levels of around 0.63% of sales, 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

The state has complete streets legislation and a freight plan in place. 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 ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Missouri is a home rule state; therefore, codes are adopted at the local level. Approximately 50% of the state’s population is covered by the 2009, 2012, 2015, or 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) or equivalent codes. The city of St. Louis 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 compliance study of residential energy codes with the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (MEEA) and has developed a resource page dedicated to building codes compliance training with assistance from MEEA. Opportunity remains to work with localities to improve the stringency of codes, and to reach across a broader portion of the state’s population.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

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 public buildings and 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

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