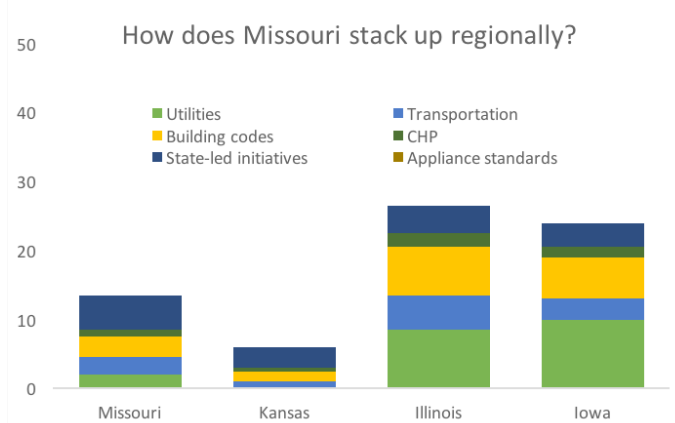
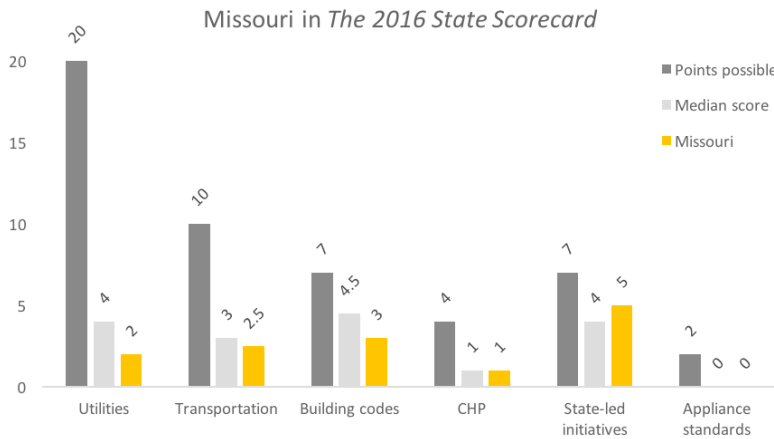


Missouri



Missouri ranked 32nd in the 2016 *State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, rising 12 positions from its 2015 ranking. The state scored 13.5 points out of a possible 50, five more points than it earned last year. Missouri was one of the most improved states in this year's *Scorecard*.



UTILITIES

Missouri earned 2 out of 20 points for its utility policies and programs. Electric savings from utility efficiency programs have seen a small uptick in recent years to pull even with the national average. In early 2016, the state's utility commission approved a second round of demand-side management programs for large utilities, putting Missouri on track to continue achieving savings. However, energy savings opportunities are limited because large customers are able to opt out of efficiency programs. Electric utilities collect lost revenues and performance incentives.



TRANSPORTATION

Missouri earned 2.5 points out of a possible 10 points for transportation policies. The state has complete streets legislation in place and in recent years has seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations and a reduction in vehicle miles travelled per capita. However, there remains room for growth in this policy area.



BUILDING ENERGY CODES

Missouri earned 3 points out of 7 for its building energy code stringency and compliance efforts. Missouri is a home-rule state, therefore codes are adopted at the local level. Approximately 50% of the state's population is covered by codes equivalent to the 2009 or 2012 IECC. Newly constructed state government buildings are required to meet or exceed the most recent IECC standards. The state has completed a gap analysis and is currently undertaking a compliance study of residential energy codes with the Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (MEEA). Opportunity remains to improve the stringency of codes, and to reach across a broader portion of the state's population.



COMBINED HEAT & POWER

Missouri scored 1 out of 4 points for its combined heat and power policies. The state offers technical assistance for CHP

projects. Under Missouri's Renewable Energy Standard (RES) if a CHP system uses renewable energy fuels the electricity generated is eligible to be used for compliance. No new CHP installations were completed in 2015.



STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES

Missouri scored 5 out of 7 points for state-led energy efficiency initiatives. The state offers two loan programs, a tax deduction for energy efficiency investments, and has enabled 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. Research focused on energy efficiency takes place within the state.



APPLIANCE STANDARDS

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



HIGHLIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Missouri showed progress in energy efficiency in multiple policy areas this year, launching a building energy codes compliance study and facilitating the launch of several PACE financing programs. The state has also seen an uptick in electric vehicle registrations and an increase electricity savings from utility-administered programs. Although many opportunities remain to strengthen policies and programs, Missouri's recent efforts and achievements have helped put it on the right track. In addition, energy efficiency is a cornerstone of Missouri's recently released 2015 Comprehensive State Energy Plan, which lays out a roadmap to continue to build upon the state's success.