



Since 2009, energy efficiency has gained significant momentum in Missouri, with the passage of the Missouri Energy Efficiency Investment Act (MEEIA). This established the requirement for investor-owned utilities to capture all cost-effective energy efficiency opportunities. MEEIA directed the Missouri Public Service Commission (MoPSC) to permit investor-owned electric utilities to establish commission-approved demand-side management programs. Over the last several years, utilities have developed thorough energy efficiency portfolios, with the state now fourth in efficiency spending in MEEA's thirteen state territory.

## Missouri EE QUICK FACTS

**Missouri is a leader in energy efficiency.  
Here's what's in the cards:**

**Energy Savings Target**



Missouri does not have a mandatory energy savings target.


**EE Spend per Capita**



**2021 electric EE \$ per residential customer:**  
\$18.64

**2021 gas EE \$ per residential customer:**  
\$2.38

**Building Energy Codes**



Missouri is a "home-rule" state, and therefore does not have a mandatory state-wide energy code, but all local jurisdictions (except class III counties) have the right to adopt an energy code.

**Stakeholder Collaboration**



The Missouri Energy Efficiency Advisory Collaborative (MEEAC), established by the MoPSC, is tasked with guiding utility-sponsored energy efficiency programs.


**Energy Efficiency Financing**



MO offers PACE financing for both commercial and residential customers.

All investor-owned electric utilities, and two gas utilities offer Pay As You Save™.

**Fuel-Switching**



Missouri has no fuel-switching policies or programs established.

## JOBS AND ECONOMICS

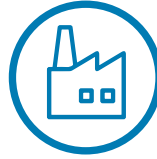
**Strong EE policies lead to utility investment and job growth** throughout the Missouri economy. The Missouri EE industry employs more state residents than any other energy sector; most employers are small businesses providing local jobs.



**39,554** EE jobs,  
out of **82,063**  
total energy jobs  
or **52,318** clean  
energy jobs



**Veterans**  
comprise **9%** of  
the EE workforce



**5,950** EE  
businesses

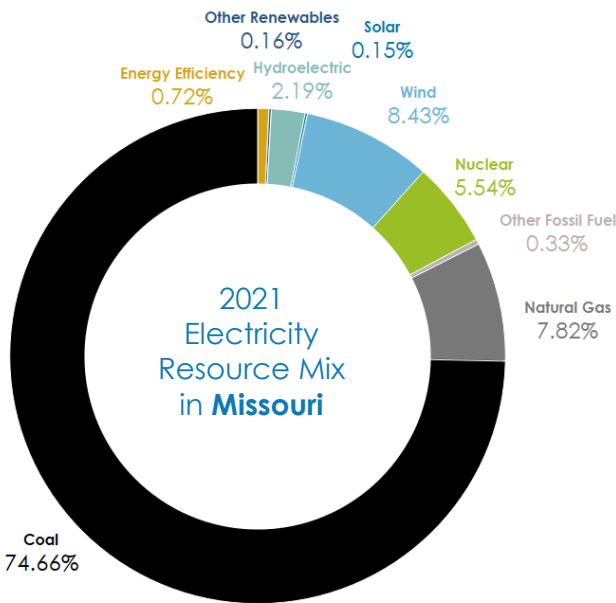


**92%**  
of those are  
**small** businesses  
(fewer than **100**  
employees)

## STATE ENERGY PLANNING

Missouri released their first Comprehensive State Energy Plan in 2015. To account for drastic changes in the energy industry, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources initiated the Missouri State Energy Planning (MoSEP) process in 2020. The MoSEP process utilizes stakeholder engagement to identify and address topics critical to Missouri's energy needs.

In conjunction with the passage of MEEIA, MoPSC revised its Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) rules to require the evaluation of demand-side and supply-side resources on an equivalent basis. This rule works in tandem with MEEIA to bolster energy efficiency investments.



### Utility Cost Range of Electricity Resources

\$ per megawatt-hour, 2023

Energy Efficiency (Midwest Avg)	15 ●
Solar PV - Utility Scale	24 — 96
Wind - Onshore	24 — 75
Gas Combined Cycle	39 — 101
Coal	68 — 166
Gas Peaking	115 — 221
Nuclear	141 — 221

Source: Lazard, 2023; LBNI, 2018

## INCLUSIVITY: INCREASING ACCESS TO EE

Missouri does not have legislation or regulations requiring investor-owned utilities to spend a minimum amount on low-income energy efficiency. The state's energy efficiency collaborative, MEEAC, includes a Low-Income Work Group to address the energy efficiency needs of low-income households. There have been substantial increases to low-income energy efficiency in Missouri, though more work needs to be done. Notably, the state's Weatherization Assistance Program braids federal and utility weatherization funds and has served an average of 1,312 homes per year with state formula funds alone.

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