State Level Energy Data: Ohio’s Experience

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Background

- 2003, most recent PUCO energy forecast released
- October 2005, last report on energy usage (10 pages)
  - SWOT analysis (strength, weaknesses, opportunities, threats)
  - Energy-related budget review
- Ohio Energy Office saw need and was asked to update/expand earlier report
  - Mid-March 2008, first draft of Ohio Situation Analysis shared
  - May 2008, Limited-release Ohio Situation Analysis distributed

- May 1st, 2008 Governor Strickland signs electricity regulation and energy efficiency/advanced energy portfolio standard bill
Ohio Energy Situation Analysis

Lay of the land of Ohio’s:
- Energy sources & usage trends & forecasts
- Current & proposed policies,
- Long & short-term implications

~50 sources, and 60+ figures & tables
- Relied heavily on existing data sources; EIA, Ohio PUC, EPA, DNR, NREL
- Included local sources & examples to translate national data
- Show where Ohio stands in comparison to the rest of the nation
Example

Energy Sources:
• Price, consumption, imports, and production historic and future estimates:
  – Petroleum, natural gas, coal, uranium, solar, wind, bio, hydro

Figure 20, Ohio Industrial Expenditures on Natural Gas vs. Electricity, 1997-2007
Other Topics

• Energy usage costs and consumption
  – Electric generation, space heating/industrial processes, transportation, transmission and distribution

• Emissions
  – Non-attainment status, existing and proposed regulations

• Renewable energy resources and costs
  – Biofuel, biomass, wind, solar,

• Energy efficiency

• Material and construction costs

• Workforce, supply chain

• Legislation and Policy
  – Market policies, Ohio Law and building codes, regional and federal policies
Next steps

Development of program/policy recommendations

- June 2008, Energy Strategy Session with business, industry, and governmental leaders planned
- Broader public distribution and input
Data Needs, Lessons Learned

• There is a lot of existing information
  – Navigation of EIA and EPA sites is intuitive, but presentation and distillation to the state level will always be needed
• Inclusion of the local impacts and human factor
• The past will inform, but not necessarily predict the future
• There are a number of large uncertainties and rapidly evolving factors, how do you account for these?
  – World oil prices, carbon regulations, alternative energy technology development
• Policy decisions for energy effect every citizen and business that requires multiple perspectives
• Forecasts at the state level need to continue and be updated regularly
  – Not just consumption, but also price, fuel & technology availability
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