

Appendix 1. Ohio's Clean Energy Strategy (to date)

Governor Strickland made investing in the clean energy economy a priority in his strategic plan for the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD). The Governor's commitment to clean energy development was put into law, with bi-partisan support, when Ohio passed aggressive standards requiring Ohio's investor-owned utility companies to increase the amount of renewable energy in their energy portfolio, and reduce the amount of fossil fuel energy used in Ohio. This law effectively ensures demand for clean energy products and services for a long time to come. The Ohio Dept. of Development also undertook a statewide effort to map the clean energy supply chain and reach out to existing manufacturers to advise them of opportunities and passed a state-level job stimulus package to help those companies retool their product lines and the supply chain. Investment funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided additional resources to help Ohio transition:

ARRA State Energy Program: The State Energy Plan encourages use of solar, wind, fuel cells, distributed energy generation, combined heat and power generators, anaerobic digesters, and biomass, and to provide access to capital for clean energy production and product line retooling via grants and revolving loan funds to companies, communities, campuses, hospitals, and other institutions. ARRA funds were also directed toward Ohio manufacturers to reduce industrial energy use and energy waste in the commercial and residential sectors, making "efficiency work" by conducting energy audits, upgrading heating and ventilation units, employing geothermal technology, installing insulation, installing efficient lighting, sealing leaks, and upgrading Ohio's building codes.

ARRA Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant. In 2007, Governor Strickland issued an executive order to state officials to reduce energy costs and "lead by example" by improving energy efficiency of government. ARRA funds support this initiative by making funds available to state and local governments and higher education institutions, to lower their energy bills, reduce emissions, create demand for clean energy products and services, create jobs.

ARRA Transportation Funding. Ohio's application for federal ARRA transportation funds included a number of "multi-modal" projects, creating investments in alternative and greener modes of transportation, such as through our rail, ports, and mass transit. The Department of Transportation also positioned Ohio for continued federal funding in cleaner and more efficient modes of transportation such as freight and high-speed rail projects, securing \$400 million in federal funds to build a transit rail corridor from Cleveland through Columbus to Cincinnati.

The Ohio Home Weatherization Assistance Program (HWAP). ARRA significantly expanded a long-standing program providing free weatherization services to Ohio households, increasing eligibility to households up to 200% or less of the federal poverty level, making enough funds available to weatherize an estimated 32,000 homes, and permanently reduce their energy bills. The program has created approximately 1,000 jobs paying prevailing wages. The Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development also received a million dollar grant from the Department of Energy for its Northern Ohio Training Center to train Ohioans for work in weatherization.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) ARRA. The Ohio Department of Development, working closely with Ohio's Community Action Agency network, has provided low income residents with training and employment opportunities, including youth employment in landscaping and conservation, energy education and outreach, construction, recycling administration, utility scale wind turbine maintenance training, solar installer training, and more.