



www.mclimatechange.us/

**Residential, Commercial, and Industrial (RCI)
Technical Work Group**

Summary List of Pending Priority Policy Options for Analysis

	Policy Option	GHG Reductions (MMtCO ₂ e)			Net Present Value 2009–2025 (Million \$)	Cost-Effectiveness (\$/tCO ₂ e)	Level of Support
		2015	2025	Total 2009–2025			
RCI-1	Utility Demand-Side Management for Electricity, Natural Gas, Propane, and Fuel Oil	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-2	Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency Incentives, Assistance, Certification, and Financing	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-3	Regulatory (PSC) Changes to Remove Disincentives and Encourage Energy Efficiency Investments by IOUs	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-4	Adopt More Stringent Building Codes for Energy Efficiency	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-5	Michigan Climate Action Challenge and Related Consumer Education Programs	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-6	Incentives to Promote Renewable Energy Systems Implementation	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-7	Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction in the Private Sector	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-8	Net Metering for Distributed Generation	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-9	Training and Education for Building Design, Construction, and Operation	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
RCI-10	Water Use and Management	Not Yet Quantified					Pending
	Sector Total After Adjusting for Overlaps				TBD		TBD
	Reductions From Recent Actions				TBD		TBD
	Sector Total Plus Recent Actions				TBD		TBD

GHG = greenhouse gas; MMtCO₂e = million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent; \$/tCO₂e = dollars per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent; PSC = Public Service Commission; IOU = investor-owned utility.

Note: The numbering used to denote the above pending priority policy options is for reference purposes only; it does not reflect prioritization among these important draft policy options.

RCI-1. Utility Demand-Side Management (DSM) for Electricity, Natural Gas, Propane, and Fuel Oil

Policy Description

This option focuses on increasing investment in electricity and natural gas demand-side management (DSM) programs through programs run by the investor owned, municipal and co-operative utilities, as well as energy service companies (ESCOs), large customers, or others, in order to meet the goal of overall reduction in energy consumption. Decreasing consumption will have immediate impacts on greenhouse gas emissions. DSM activities may be designed to work in tandem with other recommended strategies that can also encourage efficiency gains.

This policy recommendation focuses on improving energy efficiency through increased investment in demand-side management programs including energy efficiency, energy conservation and peak demand reduction efforts. Energy efficiency and conservation are the lowest cost resources for reductions in electricity and natural gas use by the residential, commercial and industrial sectors and thus for reduction of greenhouse gasses. There is a long track record of cost effective energy efficiency initiatives, typically called demand side management (DSM), at the local, state and regional levels in areas around the country and in Michigan. There is vast potential for improving the energy efficiency of homes, appliances, businesses and industry in Michigan. A number of DSM efforts are already underway or mandated in Michigan, and legislation recently passed the state House of Representatives (HB5525) and is pending in the state Senate. The goal of this policy is to bring the *total* demand reduction of those existing actions plus new, additional DSM activities in the state to a 1% electric and 0.75% natural gas reduction per year by 2012, and continuing at that rate through the end of the study period. These reductions are cumulative, i.e., demand reductions in the second year are incremental to the reductions in the first year, however they are not absolute in that other factors in the Michigan economy may cause total electric and/or natural gas retail deliveries to increase or decrease.

This policy option considers energy savings goals for electricity and natural gas, and the policy, program, and funding mechanisms that might be used to achieve these goals. These are intended to work in tandem with other strategies under consideration by the RCI and ES TWGs.

Policy Design

Goals: Increase DSM activity in the state beyond recent DSM actions (House Bill 5525, pending in the Senate) to save in each year 2% of the prior year's electricity use and 0.75% of the prior year's natural gas use by the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, compared to a three-year, weather-normalized Business-As-Usual (BAU) forecast that does not incorporate these goals.

Timing: Starting in 2009, through 2025, with 6-year ramp-up (full 2% electric and 0.75% natural gas per year by 2015).

Parties Involved: Entire state's gas and electric distribution companies and all customers

Deleted: 1

Deleted: 0

Deleted: 3

Deleted: 1

Deleted: 2

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD - [as approved by the TWG]

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by MCAC]

RCI-2. Existing Building Energy Efficiency Incentives, Assistance, Certification and Financing

Policy Description

The intent of this policy option is to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings. Since Michigan has one of the weakest energy codes in the nation, and currently utilizes many of its WW II-era industrial buildings, energy efficiency improvements provide a significant opportunity to reduce Michigan's carbon footprint. This policy sets a goal for reducing energy usage in existing buildings by encouraging energy efficiency upgrades and operating improvements in existing institutional, municipal, commercial, residential and industrial buildings. Incentives, rebates and property tax abatements are imperative to foster state-wide participation in implementing energy efficient measures to reduce future energy generation and green house gas emissions. RCI-2 is designed to support strategies for Michigan to have a sustainable and cost effective energy efficiency program.

Deleted: development and

Policy Design

Goals:

- Reduce energy consumption per square foot of floor space in existing residential and commercial buildings by 50% from 2002 levels by 2030.
- Reduce energy consumption in the industrial sector, where building systems and process systems are often intertwined, by 20% by 2030.

Timing: Program begins in 2010.

Parties Involved: All parties involved in owning, operating, renovating, occupying, or other activities associated with Michigan's existing residential, commercial, and industrial building stock.

Deleted: TBD

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

The following are proposed mechanisms:

- **Energy survey and audit programs to encompass all facilities including residential:** The proposed programs will provide funding or partial funding for energy audits for existing buildings and homes, allowing for a free or reduced-cost residential energy survey or a reduced cost technical energy audit for each commercial, industrial or institutional customer through qualified energy service companies, i.e., Rebuild MI-approved providers. Funding will be based on total square footage of building and will require documentation of recommendations, ROI calculations if investment is required and calculated reductions in GHG emissions. Audit program will incorporate free energy assessments for industries through Industrial Energy Assessment Centers & DOE Save Energy Now Program.

Deleted: provide

Incentives and assistance will be available for follow up and implementation of audit recommendations.

- **Incentives and rebates for energy efficiency measures and improvements:** This program will provide financial incentives for all state energy consumers to install energy efficient equipment in their homes and businesses. Residential customers will have a separate rebate program to include common and largest energy consuming equipment such as clothes washers/dryers, refrigerators, furnaces and compact fluorescent lamps. All equipment must be Energy Star rated. For all other customer classes the rebate basis will be for prescriptive technologies such as lighting, HVAC and motors including agricultural technologies. Rebates only apply to full time Michigan residents and businesses.
- **Property Tax Abatement program for achieving LEED for Existing Buildings (LEED EB) Certification by the U.S. Green Building Council:** This program will provide property tax abatement by achieving LEED-EB Certification. Abatements will be scaled to the level of certification achieved. Governmental facilities and operations are excluded from these incentives however should be encouraged or required to comply with minimum ranking through existing executive order. (Covered in more detail in RCI-7)
- **Short-term low- or no-interest loans:** Applies to businesses or energy service companies (ESCO's) that implement energy savings measures with verification & monitoring activities. Loans are secured and bound by purchased equipment and distributed directly to customer or to third party energy service provider. This program will have established ROI terms and is available to all residential and small businesses (SBA members). This program will also complement and promote all other initiatives considered in this policy. Loans will be prioritized and quantified by customer class and applicable to qualified prescriptive technology measures only. Low income class customers may also utilize Michigan's LIEEF for supplemental or full funding of energy improvements.
- **Energy efficiency reinvestment funds:** Establish a fund which will act as a bank for guaranteed performance based energy improvement projects by issuing internal unsecured loans. Applies to businesses or energy service companies (ESCO's) that implement energy savings measures with verification & monitoring activities. This program will have established ROI terms and is available to all customer classes excluding residential. Projects are approved on short term simple payback basis as long as the debt service from savings does not exceed existing utility costs. Loans will be prioritized and quantified by customer class and applicable to qualified prescriptive technology measures only. Interest on loans to be fixed with portion appropriated for administrative fees and profit (to be used to increase fund size).

Related Policies/Programs in Place

From michigan.gov website:

Rebuild Michigan

The Rebuild Michigan Program fosters partnerships that promote increased energy efficiency within a community. Partners may include local governments, schools, universities, businesses, non-profit organizations and public housing authorities. With assistance from state government

Deleted: <#>Energy Audit Program: funding or partial funding for energy audits for existing buildings/homes. Free energy assessments for industries through Industrial Energy Assessment Center & DOE Save Energy Now Program. Incentives and assistance for follow up on audit recommendations.¶

and other partners each community can determine energy saving opportunities and goals and work to implement an energy action plan.

State Facility Energy Savings Plan

On November 14, 2007, the MI Department of Management & Budget (DMB) began its compliance of Executive Directive 2007-22; an energy reduction strategy to reduce utility expenditures by 10% by the end of fiscal year 2008 (September 30, 2008), based on 2002 utility expenditures of approximately \$16 million on DMB managed and owned buildings. Additionally, energy consumption must be reduced by another 10% by the end of fiscal year 2015 (September 30, 2015), compared to a 2006 baseline. This strategy incorporates benchmarking state-owned facilities through ENERGY STAR in partnership with the MI Department of Labor & Economic Growth/Energy Office.

Energy Cost Avoidance Certification (P.A. 122)

Public Act 122 of 1987 encourages ongoing energy management in state-owned facilities by offering a financial incentive to departments that have taken energy-saving actions and can document the energy cost savings. Departments may retain seventy-five percent (75%) of their certified energy cost avoidance to fund additional energy efficiency projects during the next fiscal year.

ENERGY STAR Building Label Incentive

The ENERGY STAR Building Label is awarded to buildings that exhibit high energy efficiency without sacrificing occupant safety and comfort. These buildings are given national recognition for their energy performance. Also, each recognized building is presented with a plaque that can be mounted in the building visible to occupants, visitors and community members. To receive the ENERGY STAR Building Label the building owner must:

- benchmark their building(s)
- have a professional engineer verify and prepare a statement of energy performance
- submit a completed application

The Energy Office staff is available to assist with the benchmarking and application processes. This Office is also offering a limited time incentive to help public agencies pay for the statement of energy performance.

From DSIRE website (www.dsireusa.org):

Low-Income and Energy Efficiency Fund (LIEEF)

Michigan's statewide public benefits fund, the Low-Income and Energy Efficiency Fund (LIEEF), was authorized by the state's restructuring legislation (Act 141), enacted in June 2000. The purpose of the LIEEF is to provide energy assistance for low-income customers, to provide conservation and efficiency measures to reduce energy use and energy bills of low-income customers, and to promote energy efficiency among all customer classes.

The LIEEF is administered by the Michigan Public Service Commission (PSC), which issues

periodic requests for proposals (RFPs) for prospective projects. The most recent RFPs include \$55 million for low-income energy assistance, \$10 million for low-income energy efficiency, and \$15 million for energy efficiency in all customer classes. The deadline for proposal submissions on all three RFPs was May 1, 2008.

Nonrefundable Business Activity Credit

Businesses certified by the NextEnergy Authority that locate in the NextEnergy Zone may claim a nonrefundable credit for the tax year equal to the lesser of (1) the amount by which a business's "tax liability attributable to qualified business activity" for the tax year exceeds the business's "baseline tax liability attributable to qualified business activity," or (2) 10% of the amount by which the business's "adjusted qualified business activity" performed in Michigan, outside of a "Renaissance Zone," for a tax year exceeds such activity for the 2001 tax year under former [MCL § 208.39e](#). Under either formula, a business may not claim the credit for any tax year in which its "tax liability attributable to qualified business activity" did not exceed the "baseline tax liability attributable to qualified business activity" in 2001. These credits initially took effect beginning in 2003 and were scheduled to expire at the end of 2007 with the repeal of MCL § 208.39e. In 2007 however, they were renewed without substantive alteration as part of a larger reworking of state business taxing policy.

[Refundable Payroll Credit](#)

Businesses certified by the NextEnergy Authority that locate in the NextEnergy Zone to develop "alternative energy technologies," as defined by the Michigan Next Energy Authority Act, may claim a credit for their qualified payroll amount. If the credit exceeds the tax liability of the business for the tax year, the portion of the credit exceeding the tax liability will be refunded. This credit initially took effect beginning in 2003 and was scheduled to expire at the end of 2007 with the repeal of [MCL § 208.39e](#). In 2007 however, it was renewed as part of a larger reworking of state business taxing policy.

Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. - Renewable Energy Rebate

Rebates for renewable-energy systems are available to residential and small commercial customers of all Wisconsin Public Power, Inc. (WPPI) utilities, including these Michigan utilities: Alger Delta CEA, Baraga Electric Utility, Gladstone Power & Light, L'Anse Electric Utility, Negaunee Electric Department, and Norway Power & Light. Customers must reside in the service territory of the participating utility, and the system must be installed on the customer's property. Projects must be approved by the utility before installation.

[Other:](#)

[RETAP](#)

[xxx](#)

[Energy Research and Demonstration Centers](#)

xxx

Small Business Pollution Prevention (P2) Loans

xxx

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until GCGW moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-3. Regulatory (PSC) Changes to Remove Disincentives and Encourage Energy Efficiency Investments by IOUs

Policy Description

Economic regulation of investor-owned utility rates by the [Michigan Public Service Commission \(MPSC\)](#) limits the company's earnings potential by determining an authorized level of earnings and by establishing the allowed earnings as a percentage of the utility rate base – meaning the value of assets (e.g. power plants and distribution networks) used in the business. In designing the rates charged to customers to recover the utility's "revenue requirement" (expenses plus return on the rate base), the regulator typically assigns most of the revenue requirement to a predicted level of sales of units of gas or electricity. This method creates financial incentives for the utility to increase, not decrease, its unit sales and make investments in the physical assets of the business.

Successful energy conservation and efficiency programs will reduce unit sales and could cut into the utility's recovery of revenues associated with the costs of doing business, including a reasonable return. If the program costs are expensed, there can be no incremental earnings on the program investment no matter how successful it is. Thus there is limited "upside" potential and a significant risk of harming profitability associated with an energy efficiency program. Cooperative and municipal systems may run the risk of diminished cash flow from reduced sales, even absent the same earnings model as the investor-owned utilities. The financial incentives are to maximize unit sales, consistent with existing production capability, not reduce them.

The natural financial disincentive can be offset by: (1) providing a possible incentive financial benefit for a successful efficiency program; (2) changing the rate method so that expenses and earnings are recovered by a fixed rate charge developed based on the number of customers rather than units sold; (3) allow updating of the sales figure in between rate cases; and (4) utilize a system benefits charge applicable to all distribution service customers for the efficiency program. Items (2) and (3) are alternatives sometimes referred to as "decoupling" of the revenue requirement from a projected sales level determined in the rate case. Item (4) ensures that all customers receiving deliveries from the local distribution utility contribute to the program costs, since the benefits are societal.

Decoupling utility unit sales from profits in rate setting while providing the opportunity to earn profits from successful program outcomes can realign incentives to encourage effective utility investment in DSM, energy efficiency and conservation and reduce the incentive to maximize unit sales.

A public benefits charge (sometimes call systems benefits charge) is a fee attributed to utility customers for the purpose of accomplishing a public good, such as reducing emissions. The fee is a non-by passable charge on electric or natural gas utility bills and may be set on a per-meter, per month or volumetric (per kWh) basis. The funds collected are used to provide energy efficiency, conservation and peak demand reduction programming. This programming can be operated by the distribution utilities or by a commission-supervised third party.

Policy Design

Goals: Not quantifiable. *[But need to add a general statement about the goal and timing for achieving decoupling.]*

Deleted:

Formatted: Font: 11 pt, Italic

Deleted: N/A

Timing: *[See above comment – to be added.]*

Parties Involved: TBD

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

House EE bill *[need specifics]* allowed an option to contribute to a centralized program at a level of 2% of revenue, creating an attractive option for utilities lacking staff to administer their own programs. [Verify this bill applies to RCI-3.]

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-4. Adopt More Stringent Building Codes for Energy Efficiency

Policy Description

[Note: During its Call #8, the TWG noted the need to coordinate with the Energy Supply TWG on its option ES-12, which covers similar ground.]

Newly constructed buildings today become the energy-consuming building stock of tomorrow. In an effort to reduce the largest operations and maintenance cost for newly constructed buildings (energy costs), a higher energy standard should be required in Michigan. Stronger building energy codes can be an effective way to eliminate the least efficient energy approaches in new or renovated buildings. The “2030 Challenge” is a global initiative that targets all new buildings and major renovations to reduce their fossil-fuel GHG-emitting consumption by 50% by 2010, incrementally increasing the reduction for new buildings to carbon neutral by 2030. The 2030 challenge has been adopted by the U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association of Counties, American Institute of Architects, U.S. Green Building Council, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, Congress for the New Urbanism, states of Illinois, Minnesota, California & New Mexico, numerous counties and cities, and supported by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating & Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). New building standards that meet the 2030 Challenge are currently being developed. To meet or exceed the 2030 Challenge for a 50% GHG reduction by 2010, it would require Michigan to achieve a 30% improvement beyond the requirements of the IECC 2006 Code.

Policy Design

Goals:

- Strengthen the Michigan energy building codes for residential and commercial construction to match those of the 2030 Challenge
- To meet the initial 2030 Challenge goal of 50% GHG reduction by 2010, Michigan should adopt an energy code that requires 30% energy performance improvement beyond the requirements of the IECC 2006 Code.
- Energy savings can be measured by using the current MUEC and the IECC 2006 as baseline references to the requirements of the 2030 Challenge. Assuming that the earliest new codes could be implemented would be 2009, the baseline year for energy saving comparisons should be 2008.
- Implementing the 2030 Challenge standards will result in reductions in electrical consumption far exceeding the 25% reduction achievable by meeting the 2006 IECC or ASHRAE 90.1 2004 standard
- In meeting the 2030 challenge, inspections of the thermal envelopes will be required during construction.
- *Adopt similarly improved building code requirements for industrial facilities. [\[seek Shelly Sullivan's input here\]](#)*

Timing: New residential and commercial energy codes should take effect immediately in order to effectively meet the requirement of a 50% GHG reduction by 2010, and a carbon neutral goal by 2030.

Parties Involved: All parties involved in designing, constructing, owning and occupying new residential, commercial, or industrial facilities.

Deleted: TBD

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

The full implementation of the 2030 Challenge in Michigan would require legislation that repeals the Stille-Derossette-Hale Single State Construction Act, allowing a revised energy code to be established.

In order to support increasing energy efficiency standards for new construction, it would be necessary to implement training for code officials as well as building trade professionals and facility managers to ensure consistent quality control and enforcement measures (see RCI-9).

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Background: Michigan is currently bound by the language of the State Construction Code Act regarding any changes to the Energy Code. Attempts to update the Residential Energy Code within the confines of the State Construction Code Act were met by litigation from the Michigan Association of Home Builders (MAHB) in February, 2005. The Circuit Court issued an injunction halting the implementation of the revised Michigan Uniform Energy Code (MUEC). This litigation is still unresolved. On June 25, 2008, however, the Michigan Supreme Court ruled that the MAHB would not be allowed to introduce new information at the Circuit Court trial that had not been developed or shared during the public rulemaking process and further clarified the State's rule making authority under the Administrative Procedures Act of Michigan State Agencies. With the Appeals Court and Supreme Court cases resolved, it is expected that the Circuit Court will now hear the case. It is expected that the State will request the injunction be lifted and the revised MUEC be implemented.

Concurrently, the Bureau of Construction Codes conducted ad hoc committee meetings through June of 2008 to discuss possible commercial and residential energy code updates. The ad hoc committee consisted of representatives from the building, manufacturing, building code, government and public sectors. The ad hoc committee's suggestions for commercial and residential energy code updates will be guided by the State Construction Code Act. The suggestions generated from the ad hoc committee have been presented to the Department of Labor and Economic Growth for consideration to update the current energy code. Any changes to the code will consequently follow the rule promulgation process. A public forum to discuss the ad hoc committee recommendations has been scheduled for August 12, 2008. [Need to update this reference.]

The ad hoc committee recommendations include suggestions for the commercial code to reflect the 2006 edition to the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and the residential code to reflect portions of the IECC as well as the International Residential Code (IRC).

There is a 2007 proposed House Bill 4812 that recommends the Michigan Uniform Energy Code be replaced by the 2004 supplement version of IECC. There is a 2007 Senate Bill 597 that recommends the Michigan Uniform Energy Code be replaced by the 2006 edition of the IECC.

There is a voluntary Michigan Greenbuilt program sponsored by the Michigan Association of Homebuilders that includes an energy performance standard for residential homes that exceeds the minimal Michigan Uniform Energy Code standard.

Numerous colleges and universities in Michigan and throughout the country have set long-term carbon neutral goals for their campuses.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-5. Michigan Action Climate Challenge and Related Consumer Education Programs

Policy Description

Each and every local government official, small business owner and citizen plays an integral part in recognizing climate change risks and committing to specific actions to reverse those changes. Together these individual actions will reduce the risks to the environment now and in the future. The Michigan Climate Challenge Program (MCCP) provides the opportunity and resources for communities, organizations, businesses, and individuals to make those commitments allowing Michigan to move forward in addressing climate change.

Deleted:

Policy Design

The state should lead by example (i.e., walk the talk) regarding education and outreach. Implementation of the Michigan Climate Challenge (MCCP) will be one of the key elements of the state's effort in this area. A summary of this program follows:

Deleted:

Deleted: Program

Deleted: P

Establish the MCCP to encourage Michigan businesses, institutions, local and regional governments, and the general public to make a voluntary public commitment to undertake actions to reduce GHG emissions in their communities. The Department of Environmental Quality, working in conjunction and consultation with other state agencies, will develop and launch the MCCP and include a web-based "Online Pledge" to encourage voluntary GHG reductions throughout Michigan.

The MCCP will provide web-based resources and information in the form of a "Climate Action Toolkit" for individuals and organizations to consider implementing as part of their voluntary pledge to reduce GHG emissions. The "Climate Action Toolkit" will contain specific recommendations for reducing GHG emissions and will also identify measures that can be undertaken to minimize the impacts of climate change so Michigan can be better prepared to adapt to its effects.

Goals: Not quantifiable.

Timing: The MCCP website is currently under development. A demonstration of the website is scheduled for the November MCAC meeting. The website is scheduled to be fully implemented by December 31, 2009.

Parties Involved: Individual citizens, organizations, cities, townships, counties, metropolitan districts, regional metro councils, school districts, and other jurisdictions as appropriate.

Deleted: TBD - [as approved by the TWG]

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

Prior to the MCCC Website going live, a marketing plan must be developed to ensure broad notice and participation. A mechanism to track participation in the Climate Challenge program with the ability to register progress as part of the website design is being explored. .

Related Policies/Programs in PlaceMichigan Climate Action Challenge

Deleted: TBD - [as approved by the TWG]

The policies recommended by the Michigan Climate Action Council can be integrated into the Michigan Climate Action Challenge or stand alone as complimentary actions to increase awareness and reduce emissions.

Mayors Climate Protection Agreement

As of August 1, 2008, at least 23 Michigan cities have become signatories to the Mayors Climate Protection Agreement. These municipalities include Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Berkley, Dearborn Heights, East Lansing, Ferndale, Grand Rapids, Holland, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Meridian Township, Pittsfield Charter Township, Portage, Royal Oak, Saline, Southfield, Southgate, Sturgis, Sutton Bay, Taylor, Traverse City, and Warren.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

Not applicable.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

Not applicable.

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

Note from Lynn Fiedler: *At this point, we are recommending that RCI-5 be transferred to CCI-5 as it is a subset (now nearly identical) to what is proposed there. Also, we would recommend that the following be considered under CCI-5:* Information and education includes training and education programs and certification for state officials, building planners, builders/contractors, energy managers and operators, and local code enforcement officials on certification that buildings and building subsystems have met program requirements. It also includes programs for consumer and elementary/secondary education.

Formatted: Highlight

RCI-6. Incentives to Promote Renewable Energy Systems Implementation

Policy Description

Note: Need to Coordinate w/ ES-12

Customer-sited distributed generation powered by renewable energy sources provides electricity system benefits such as avoided capital investment and avoided transmission and distribution losses, while also displacing fossil-fueled generation and thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Increasing the use of renewable distributed generation in Michigan can be achieved through a combination of regulatory changes and incentives.

Deleted: Distributed generation sited at residences and commercial and industrial facilities, and powered by renewable energy sources, provides electricity system benefits and displaces fossil-fueled generation, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Distributed generation technologies exist across the spectrum of residential, commercial and industrial facilities. Customer-sited renewable distributed generation can include solar photovoltaic systems, wind power systems, biogas and landfill gas-fired systems, geothermal generation systems, and systems fueled with biomass wastes or biomass collected or grown as fuel. Policies to encourage and accelerate the implementation of customer-sited renewable distributed generation can include direct incentives for system purchase, market incentives related to the pricing of electricity output by renewable distributed generation, state goals or directives, and favorable rules for interconnecting renewable generation systems with the electricity grid. Non-electric renewable energy applications include solar water heat and solar space heat and cooling.

One approach that has proven effective in encouraging renewable generation is Feed-in-tariffs (FITs), also known as Fixed-Rate or Advanced tariffs. Utilities using FITs purchase renewable energy at a fixed price for a long-term from independent generators. The price is determined so the independent generator can earn a return sufficient to cover capital costs and a reasonable profit. Prices vary by technology type (e.g., solar photovoltaic generators typically receive a higher price than utility-scale wind generators) and by location (e.g., wind turbines in regions with lower wind resources may receive a higher price than wind turbines in higher wind resource areas). FITs are reviewed on an on-going basis with the goal to reduce the purchase price as the manufacturing market for renewable energy generators matures. The widespread use of solar photovoltaics and other renewables in Germany is widely attributed to that country's adoption of a feed-in-tariff policy.

Deleted: Through an educational campaign individuals and businesses will gain a better understanding of the renewable energy options and requirements of the program. In addition, short-term, low interest loans from the state and/or tax credits will be available to businesses, and tax credits will be available to homeowners and residential rental property owners, for energy-efficiency upgrades.¶

- Deleted:** are
- Deleted:** while earning
- Deleted:** s
- Deleted:** purchase
- Deleted:** , compared to
- Deleted:** of

The following are other potential technologies or elements that could be included under this option:

- Solar roofs (roofing materials with built-in solar photovoltaic cells, or solar PV panels erected on roofs).
- Solar water heating and solar space heating systems.
- Wind powered systems, particularly for rural areas.
- Biomass-fired generation, space, or water heating systems.
- Programs targeted at specific customer sectors (residential, commercial, industrial), or specific markets within sectors.

- Tax credits, and/or utility or other incentives to lower the first cost of distributed energy systems to users.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training and certification of installers and contractors, net metering and other pricing arrangements, interconnection standards, and the creation or support of markets for biomass fuels. Through an educational campaign, individuals and businesses can gain a better understanding of the renewable energy options and requirements of the program ultimately adopted. In addition, short-term, low interest loans from the state and/or tax credits could be made available to businesses, and tax credits could be made available to homeowners and residential rental property owners for energy-efficiency upgrades.

Policy Design

The TWG recommends that Michigan set as a minimum target the addition of customer-sited distributed renewable generation consistent with the overall generation capacity by year goals for renewable distributed generation.

Deleted: should

Deleted: , at a minimum, set as its target

Goals: Increase total annual electrical generation from renewable sources in MI from the current level of 4% by 1% of total annual MWh per year for the duration of the program (i.e., 5% in Year 2; 6% in Year 3, etc.).

Deleted: the

Deleted: MWh of renewable energy

Deleted: , in terms of the share of total annual electrical generation in MI that is from renewable sources

Timing: 2010 through 2025.

Parties Involved: TBD

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

- Information and education: Would include training and education programs and certification for building planners, builders/contractors, energy managers and operators, renewable energy contractors, and state and local officials on the incorporation of distributed renewable generation and solar space/water heat in building projects. Would also include programs for consumer and elementary/secondary education.
- Technical assistance: Assistance in siting, designing, planning renewable systems.
- Funding mechanisms and or incentives: These might include low-interest loan programs, rebates on capital costs, tax incentives, attractive rates for power purchases/net metering, and other incentives.
- Voluntary and or negotiated agreements
- Codes and standards: Common interconnection rules and standards are needed. A national IEEE standard, IEEE #1547, has been adopted to facilitate DG installations.
- Market based mechanisms: Net metering for some renewable distributed generation systems, and possibly avoided-cost pricing rules for others²⁶.
- Pilots and demos, such as renewable systems in government buildings

- Research and development: Support for development of distributed renewable generation systems research.
- Regulatory: Complete Environmental Portfolio Standard (EPS) process at the State level and complete Sustainable Energy process for the State.
- Create a feed-in tariff or tariffs for renewable resources that obligate the utility to pay an incrementally higher (above market) price to the distributed generator reflecting the cost disadvantages of investing in renewable resources. There could be a single tariff for a specified set of renewable sources, or a series of tariffs individually set by renewable resource type to offset cost disadvantages.
- The Governor’s Energy Office could set up an audit program (audits are to be outsourced). Wisconsin’s performance based system may serve as a model for implementation of this policy.

Deleted: w

Related Policies/Programs in Place

- Statewide net-metering policy in effect (U-14346). A commission is currently looking at net-metering, fossil fuel plant efficiencies (generation), and fuel sources, and additional legislation is currently pending (SB 1246).
- Voluntary green energy programs through municipal and major utilities. According to MPSC, there are eight utilities in Michigan that offer green pricing programs.

Deleted: NOTE: Coordinate w/ ES-127

Deleted: 531

Deleted: .

Deleted: According to U.S. EPA t

Deleted: six

Deleted: ‘green tag’

Deleted: or other environmentally benign products at a variety of costs to customers

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

Reduction in GHG emissions (largely CO2) from avoided electricity production or on-site fuel combustion

- CO2 reduction from avoided fossil-fueled electricity production.
- Modest reduction in emissions of CH4 from avoided fuel combustion in electricity generation and avoided natural gas pipeline leakage. Likely small reductions in N2O and Black Carbon emissions from avoided fuel combustion in electricity generation.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [The benefits and costs of this policy are to be analyzed and quantified over the coming months.]

Data Sources: [Not Applicable, or TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval.

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

How many customers (by building type) are willing to reduce energy consumption by 20% is a major uncertainty. Among those meeting this criterion, it is also unclear how many would be interested in installing renewable energy generation.

- Deleted: .
- Deleted: ?
- Deleted: requirement
- Deleted: the
- Deleted: system
- Deleted: ?

Additional Benefits and Costs

- Reducing dependence on imported fuel sources
- Reducing energy price increases and volatility
- Reducing peak demand and improving the utilization of the electricity system
- Reducing the risk of power shortages
- Supporting local businesses and stimulating economic development
- Enabling avoidance of energy supply projects
- Reducing water consumption by power plants
- Reducing pollutant emissions by power plants and improving public health

- Increased flexibility of electricity supply for consumers hosting generation.
- Central-station power plant cooling water savings

- Potential local air quality impacts (may be positive or negative, depending on technology)

- Saving consumers and businesses money on their energy bills (and/or offering a new income stream)

- Reducing dependence on imported fuel sources, and reducing vulnerability to energy price spikes

- Where waste biomass fuels are used, possible reduction in disposal cost, reduction in environmental impacts related to disposal

- Electricity (grid) system benefits: reduced peak demand, reduced capital and operating costs, improved utilization and performance of the electricity system, reduced pollutant emissions from power plants and related health improvements

- Supporting local businesses (related to renewable system sales, installation, and service, and possibly biomass fuel supply) and stimulating economic development.

Feasibility Issues

Costs could be very high for monitoring and verification.
 Contingent upon state approval and appropriation of funding for this effort.

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-7. Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction in the Private Sector

Policy Description

Note: Integrate with RCI-4?

Formatted: Font: Italic, Highlight

Formatted: Font: Italic

Revolving loan funds are proven and effective tools for promoting energy efficiency in state and local government facilities. This tool should be utilized in the private sector. This policy would facilitate investment in energy efficiency improvements by providing zero interest loans to local governments that provide the program to private entities. Utility cost savings for the private sector would provide cash flow for repaying principle, with the cost of program for the local government limited to interest payments and loan administration.

Policy Design

Incentives, such as permitting and fee advantages, tax credits, financing incentives (such as “green mortgages”), or other inducements should be used to encourage retrofit of existing residential and commercial buildings or for the development of non-traditional off-grid low-carbon and carbon-neutral energy sources. The state can work with financial institutions to develop loan tools for these programs. Eligibility for the loans would be factored upon the selection of standards.

Deleted:

Michigan jurisdictions that have adopted enforceable standards will be eligible for managing the loans. The IECC, or alternative standard, must be enforced.

Deleted: (Sec RCI-4.)

This policy assumes a gradually increasing energy efficiency code for new construction, backed up by strong, consistent enforcement measures.

- Providing incentives, such as permitting and fee advantages, tax credits, financing incentives (such as “green mortgages”), or other inducements to encourage retrofit of existing residential and commercial buildings or for the development of non-traditional off-grid low and carbon neutral energy sources. The state can work with financial institutions to develop loan tools for these programs.
- Targeting existing buildings for efficiency improvements during both major and minor renovation, through application and enforcement of building codes and/or with tax rebates or other incentives.
- Providing incentives, such as permitting and fee advantages, tax credits, financing
- Incentives (such as “green mortgages”), or other inducements to encourage retrofit of existing residential and commercial buildings or for the development of non-traditional off-grid low and carbon neutral energy sources. The state can work with financial institutions to develop loan programs.
- Energy-reduction targets should be periodically reassessed. Potential measures supporting this policy can include outreach and public education, public recognition programs, improved

enforcement of building codes, encouraging or providing incentives for energy tracking and benchmarking, performance contracting/shared savings arrangements, technical support resources for implementation, development of a clearinghouse for information on and access to software tools to calculate the impact of energy efficiency and solar technologies on building energy performance.

Goals: Encouraged by the incentives offered, all existing residential, commercial, and industrial buildings will achieve 15% better energy efficiency than that required by IECC 2006 by 2015 and 30% better efficiency than that required by IECC 2006 by 2025.

Timing: As noted above.

Parties Involved: All parties involved with residential, commercial, and industrial buildings.

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

- Deleted: A
- Deleted: , both existing and new construction, achieving
- Deleted: due to the incentives offered. [Revise /or keep this goal?]
- Deleted: Reach goal by 2012, maintained thereafter
- Deleted: TBD - [as approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

- Technical assistance: Assistance to building planners, engineers, and others in energy-efficient design and in building energy efficiency analysis, possibly including reference materials, performance/design guidelines, and assistance with energy performance analysis software.
- Funding mechanisms and or incentives: Tax credits and/or incentives related to the rate of amortization of expenses related to buildings or renovation. State grants to help cover additional costs of energy performance enhancements for municipal government buildings.
- Voluntary and or negotiated agreements: Agreements by municipal governments, builders to meet higher energy performance standards in exchange for special certification and/or financial incentives.
- Codes and standards: For state-owned or state-leased space, requirements to exceed codes in force (as noted in RCI-4).
- Pilots and demos: Applications of building energy performance improvements (possibly including demonstration of construction of buildings and renovations leading to LEED or other relevant standards) and urban landscaping for government buildings.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Deleted: Note- Integrate w/ RCI-4?

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-8. Net Metering For Distributed Generation

Policy Description

Net metering in a broad sense refers to policies that provide the opportunity for individuals or businesses to obtain financial benefits from small electricity generators installed at their home or business location. A basic form of net metering allows the consumer to deliver any excess generation from its small generator to the utility through the standard energy meter, which runs both forward and backward during the billing period. The customer is charged by the utility only for the net amount of energy taken from the utility during the period, which provides a financial benefit at the utility's retail charge for all electricity produced by the customer generator (the displaced utility kWh's plus credit on future bills for power beyond the customer's usage delivered to the grid). Variations on the basic form of net metering include: (i) limiting the benefit to the value of grid power offset by customer generation during the billing period (no carryover); (ii) a net purchase and sale method that measures flow separately in each direction, with customers paying the utility retail rate and receiving a wholesale rate for the excess generation; and (iii) one or more methods combined with a separate charge to maintain the customer's contribution for distribution and any transmission related costs.

Whatever form it takes, the purpose of a net metering arrangement is to provide financial benefits to the customer which can offset part of the cost of the small generator.

MCAC Comment- need to "modernize" the language related to net-metering. [Note: this needs further input and development/clarification.]

Formatted: Highlight

Formatted: Highlight

Distributed generation (DG) refers to small electric energy sources dispersed throughout the grid on the premises of utility customers. It is sometimes referred to as on-site, dispersed or decentralized generation. Benefits of DG can include reduced transmission losses because the power is generated near the point of use, a reduction in the size of distribution power lines and environmental benefits where renewable or cleaner fuel sources are used for DG. Examples include rooftop solar panels, small wind turbines, natural gas fueled micro-turbines or micro-hydroelectric generators.

Formatted: Highlight

MCAC Comment- also should discuss the need for grid improvements.

Policy Design

A voluntary, statewide net metering program was adopted by the MPSC in March, 2005 (Case No. U-14346) limited to renewable energy facilities with capacity under 30 kW and capped at the greater of 100 kW or 0.1% of a utility's peak load. Qualifying facilities must be sized no larger than necessary to meet the customer's needs. Several billing configurations are permitted at the option of the utility starting with the basic net metering form, with credits for excess generation being for allowed up to 1 year. Any excess credits after one year go to the utility to offset program costs. All regulated investor-owned and cooperative electric utilities are participating.

The Federal Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires the state to consider adopting a new standard whereby all public utilities would have to offer net metering service to their customers. The MPSC is considering whether to adopt this standard and is also considering possible changes to the voluntary program described above.

The Michigan Legislature is considering measures that would establish a statewide program requirement with larger size limits on the facilities and total program, a mandate to use the basic net metering format, and related measures on interconnection of facilities.

Goals: 2% of statewide summer peak electrical demand, or ~475 MW of distributed generation.¹

Timing: First achieved by the end of 2012 and continuing through 2030.

Parties Involved: TBD - [as approved by the TWG]

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Michigan 21st Century Energy Plan

Note: With the August 6, 2008 MPSC order in U-15316, the discussion might shift to unspecified maximum net metering potential up to the total amount of utility generation. (Net metering is defined as available to all customers to offset up to 100% of utility supplied energy during a billing period.) The uncertainty lies with what level of subsidy is needed to have customers will be willing to incur the capital costs and other duties of operating their own generation. This order may end discussion around currently pending legislation SB 1246. Net metering could be considered as available, with further decisions/filings coming by the end of 2009.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Deleted: [Note: need to clarify if 475 MW/2% is the overall goal, or if that much is to be added per year. Adding 2% of net metering every year from 2012 would work out to a program of almost 40% net metering by 2030.]

Inserted: 475 MW/2% is the overall goal, or if that much is to be

Inserted: Adding 2% of net metering every year from 2012 would work out to a program of almost 40% net metering by 2030.]

Deleted: MCAC discussion about appropriateness of 475 MW, DG. Need to review this #- doesn't appear consistent w/ 21st Century Energy Plan. ¶

Formatted: Highlight

Deleted: is

Deleted: Will this

Deleted: ? Now

Deleted: n

Deleted: discussed

¹ According to Michigan's 21st Century Plan, 2% of statewide summer peak electricity demand in 2006 of 23,756 MW equals 475 MW.

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-9. Training and Education for Building Design, Operation, and Construction

Policy Description

Note: RCI-4 addresses the establishment of more stringent energy codes for energy efficiency.

Pro-active education programs for building trade professionals are a necessary component to achieving successful energy efficient construction practices. Improved construction standards resulting in energy efficient buildings can only be accomplished if the building code officials and building trade contractors, sub-contractors and facility operators are properly educated in building envelope and mechanical performance building and maintenance techniques. Properly trained building code, building trade professionals and facility operators with help assure consistent quality control and enforcement measures for Michigan's enhanced building codes and market based building performance practices.

Also, adhere to the periodic upgrades of the national standards, and review and upgrade existing state and local building codes. The policy should cover new residential and commercial buildings plus retrofits that are subject to building energy codes.

Policy Design

Goals: (Not Quantifiable) Provide up to date building performance, code compliance, and mechanical equipment training to building code officials, homebuilders, commercial construction contractors, heating/ventilation & air conditioning contractors, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, remodelers, other construction trade professionals, and facility operators.

Training programs should focus on (1) Proper construction and maintenance practices with building envelope and mechanical performance standards as established in revised Michigan building energy codes (see RCI-4). (2) Proper construction and maintenance practices with building envelope and mechanical performance standards as identified in "beyond code" building programs.

Develop a certification program for code officials, builders, and contractors and facility operators who successfully complete energy efficiency and related Green building training programs

Provide adequate funding to establish training at all levels: code officials, building construction professionals, and facility operators.

Timing: Begin funding in 2009, with initial training to begin in 2009.

Deleted: . I

Parties Involved: TBD - [as approved by the TWG]

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

Establish training and education programs for code officials. Training will cover compliance methods for Michigan energy codes. Code official training should be made available in all areas of the State for maximum coverage of code officials. Provide certification for successful completion of code compliance training.

Establish training and education programs for building professionals including but not limited to homebuilders, commercial construction contractors, heating/ventilation & air conditioning contractors, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, remodelers, other construction trade professionals. Training will cover compliance methods for Michigan energy codes. Building trade training should be made available in all areas of the State for maximum coverage of building professionals. Provide certification for successful completion of code compliance training.

Establish training and education programs for facility operators. Training will cover compliance methods for Michigan energy codes. Facility operator training should be made available in all areas of the State for maximum coverage. Provide certification for successful completion of code compliance training.

Establish “beyond code” training and education programs for building professionals including but not limited to homebuilders, commercial construction contractors, heating/ventilation & air conditioning contractors, electricians, plumbers, carpenters, remodelers, other construction trade professionals. This training should be made available in all areas of the State for maximum coverage of building professionals. Provide certification for successful completion of “beyond code” compliance training. “Beyond code” programs could include but are not limited to Energy Star, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Environments for Living, SystemVision and GreenBuilt.

Refer to RCI-5 for recommendations addressing a related topic, consumer education programs.

If not covered under RCI-5, consider establishing training and education for municipal, county and regional planning officials. Training will cover general compliance methods for Michigan energy codes as well as general “beyond code” principles. Investigate implementing such programs by developing sections in to MSU’s online “Citizen Planner” online training used across the state.

Funding sources for all training and education programs could originate from utility sponsored demand side management programs, legislatively designated funding programs (system benefit charges), and future Department of Energy funds as allocated through the State Energy Office.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Limited code official and building trades training has been offered in the past in Michigan. Some of location specific programs have been funded by the Department of Energy through the State Energy Office. This includes “Rebuild Michigan” training offered through DOE grants and facilitated through MI Energy Office.

The Michigan Association of Home Builders' "GreenBuilt" program is available for a fee to homebuilders desiring to build beyond code and incorporate green building principles.

Various beyond code performance seminars have been offered by the Energy and Environmental Building Association (EEBA) for a fee to participants.

None of these past programs have comprehensively addressed the education and training needed to transform the practices of building code officials, building trade professionals, and facility operators resulting in considerable energy savings with commercial and residential buildings.

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

Key Assumptions: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]

RCI-10. Water Use and Management

Policy Description

A considerable amount of energy is used to pump, treat, and deliver water across the state. This policy options aims to reduce energy consumption by reducing overall water use and improving the efficiency and management of the State water supply and water management facilities (i.e. wastewater treatment , potable water, irrigation, etc.).

Policy Design

The State's current uses of water are to agricultural consumers, to municipal consumers, and to industrial users. A significant amount of energy is used to pump this water from underground aquifers and open water sources, and to treat it in wastewater facilities after it is used. Improved water use and handling efficiencies reduces the amount of electricity used for water distribution. This reduction in electricity use displaces fuel costs for users and reduces GHG emissions from power plants.

Deleted: MCAC Question- Does this include waste water, or just drinking water?

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman

Five specific recommendations are provided below:

MCAC- clarify the link to energy savings and/or GHG reductions from water conservation.

1. Accelerate investment in water use efficiency: Implement best management practices and efficient water management practices, and provide incentives for implementation of water management improvement measures. Coordinate with the investments in energy efficiency methods of water handling. Start in the areas of the state with most energy-intensive water use cycles. Consider developing a statewide water and wastewater savings plan, based on a thorough assessment of water and wastewater options in all water using sectors. 2.

Increase the energy efficiency of all water and wastewater treatment operations. Develop long-term programs to better mesh with the long-term investments in water and wastewater infrastructure. For example, for water pumping, in particular, two specific options are worth considering:⁴⁴

- Pump Testing Program. A large amount of energy is likely expended by a small number of older well pumps that are often run until they failure, many years after it would be economic to replace them. Incentives combined with the provision of energy efficiency information through the existing pump testing program could lead to significant energy savings.
- Encouraging Pump Design/Planning/Maintenance Best Practices Study in Rapidly Growing Areas. Many municipalities, especially small but rapidly growing cities, lack the experience or resources to optimize the specifications of new pumps to reduce energy consumption. An effort to benchmark effective pump specification, management, and maintenance procedures across municipalities and to share best practices with emerging cities could yield large savings.

3. Increase energy production by water and wastewater agencies from renewable sources such as in-conduit hydropower and biogas. Add generation from solar and wind resources to water and wastewater projects where applicable.
4. Encourage and create incentives for technologies with the capability to reduce water use associated with power generation. Included would be zero or low-water-use technologies and renewable energy technologies, as well as energy efficiency technologies that reduce electricity consumption.
5. Ensure that power plants use the best management practices and economically feasible technology available to conserve water (via siting, evaluation, permitting or other processes).

Goals: Improve the average energy efficiency of water utilities in the state (in terms of kWh used per gallon pumped) by 20% over the course of three years.

Timing: Implement program in 2010, complete in 2013.

Parties Involved: TBD

Other: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Implementation Mechanisms

Specific implementation strategies are to be determined based on the completion of a thorough assessment of water and wastewater options in all water using sectors.

Deleted: TBD –

Deleted: [as approved by the TWG]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

The MDEQ Water Bureau maintains a number of water management programs and policies.

Deleted: MCAC-

MI law related to water use reduction by 2015. [Get specific law/brief explanation?]

Deleted: ?

Type(s) of GHG Reductions

GHG benefits (primarily CO₂) would result from avoided fuel and electricity consumption for pumping, treating, and delivering water.

Estimated GHG Reductions and Costs or Cost Savings

Deleted: TBD – [as approved by the TWG]¶

TBD – [as approved by the TWG]

Data Sources: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]

Quantification Methods: [e.g., Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval] The above estimate [?no estimate yet] assumes a water savings (relative to current levels) is achieved by 2020, and that CO₂e could be avoided for each million acre foot (MAF) saved (based on California estimates).

Key Assumptions: The key assumption is that a 10% water savings is achievable by 2020.

Key Uncertainties

Key uncertainties are related to the feasibility and impact of the above recommendations.

Deleted: [TBD, as approved by the TWG]¶

√

Deleted: TBD

Deleted: [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Additional Benefits and Costs

These could include:

- The ancillary benefits and costs described for other energy efficiency options.
- Reduced cost of electricity for water pumping displaced fuels costs for users of landfill gas and captured gas from waste treatment facilities.
- Central-station power plant cooling water savings
- Reducing dependence on imported fuel sources, and reducing vulnerability to energy price spikes

Feasibility Issues

None cited. [?"KEY ASSUMPTION" IS THAT 10% REDUCTION IS FEASIBLE. IS THIS CERTAIN?]

Deleted: TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWG]¶

Deleted: TBD

Deleted: – [as needed and approved by the TWG]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MCAC moves to final agreement at meeting #7 or #8]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MCAC meeting #7 or #8]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MCAC]