2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

# Michigan

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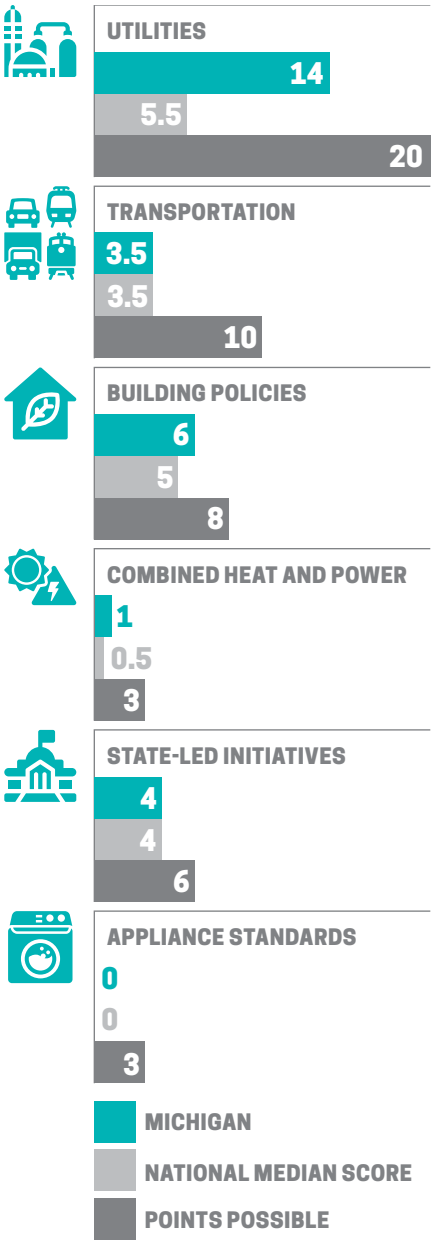
Michigan ranked 13th in the *2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard*, falling two positions from 2018. The state scored 28.5 points out of a possible 50, the same number it earned last year.




Michigan has pursued a variety of policies to encourage energy efficiency, consistently posting strong levels of savings. The state passed legislation in December 2016 extending electric and natural gas savings targets through 2021 and offering additional financial incentives to utilities. In response, utilities filed efficiency plans in 2018 that significantly ramp up investment in programs for customers. Efforts are ongoing to integrate combined heat and power (CHP) into the grid. Opportunities remain to pursue more comprehensive sustainable transportation policies.

## UTILITIES (14 OF 20 POINTS)

The state's utilities administer a strong portfolio of both electricity and natural gas efficiency programs, and energy savings grew to some of the highest in the nation in 2018. The two major utilities achieved electric savings above 1.5% per year in response to a new incentive structure established in 2016. Under the new governor, each utility has filed integrated resource plans to reduce carbon emissions 80–90% by 2040, including energy efficiency savings approaching 2% per year.

## TRANSPORTATION (3.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state has in place legislation that funnels vehicle registration revenues toward public transportation and transit demand management programs. Michigan integrates transportation and land use planning, devotes a significant amount of funding to transportation, and has complete streets legislation in place. Electric vehicle registrations have increased in recent years. Nevertheless, opportunities are still available to provide incentives to accelerate adoption of electric vehicles, as well as invest in public transit.

## BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (6 OF 8 POINTS)

An updated Michigan Residential Code went into effect in early 2015 based on the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and a commercial building energy code based on the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2013 standard went into effect in September 2017. The Michigan Energy Code Compliance Collaborative works to identify and prioritize steps needed to improve compliance with energy codes, holding workshops and trainings to educate local code inspectors/ enforcement officials on the technical aspects of the codes.

## COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (1 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an interconnection standard and includes CHP as an eligible resource in its renewable energy standard. Michigan Public Service Commission formed a working group to assess standby rates and form-related recommendations. One new CHP installation was completed in 2018.

## STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (4 OF 6 POINTS)

The state offers a variety of grant and loan programs for energy efficiency investments, including property assessed clean energy (PACE) financing. State government leads by example by setting energy requirements for public buildings, benchmarking energy use, and encouraging the use of energy savings performance contracts. The Michigan NextEnergy Center researches energy efficiency.

## APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

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

ACEEE
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy