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Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Technical Work Group

Summary List of Draft Priority Policy Options for Analysis

Draft Option #	Draft Policy Option Name	Straw Proposal Volunteers	Possible Reference Policies
RCI-1	Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency (2.1)	Mike Mallinoff (L), Walt Auburn	AZ (RCI-4) CO (RCI-3) MT (RCI-4) NC (RCI-6) NM (RCI-7A)
RCI-2	Demand-Side Management (DSM)/Energy Efficiency Programs, Funds, or Goals for Electricity and Natural Gas (including expansion of existing programs and peak load reduction) (1.1, 1.2)	Matthias Ruth (L), Walt Auburn, Julian Levy	AZ (RCI-1) CO (RCI-1) MT (RCI-1) NC (RCI-1 and RCI-2) NM (RCI-1 and RCI-2)
RCI-3	Low-cost loans for energy efficiency (1.5)	Draft developed by CCS	CO (RCI-2, gov't buildings only) MT (RCII-11)
RCI-4	Improved design, construction, appliances, and lighting in new and existing state and local government buildings, "Government Lead-by-example" (2.3, 3.4)	Mike Mallinoff (L)	AZ (RCI-2, RCI-5) CO (RCI-4) MT (RCI-12) NC (RCI-3) NM (RCI-8A)
RCI-5	Energy Efficiency and Environmental Impacts Awareness and Instruction in School Curricula (4.2)	Dr. Michelle Harris Bondima (L), Dr. Paul Chan, John Kumm	AZ (CC-4, statewide, includes schools) NC (RCI-8, statewide, includes schools) NM (RCI-12)

Draft Option #	Draft Policy Option Name	Straw Proposal Volunteers	Possible Reference Policies
RCI-6	Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction (e.g. LEED, green buildings, or minimum % improvement better than code) in the Private Sector (2.2)	John Kumm (L)	AZ (RCI-5) CO (RCI-4) MT (RCI-5) NC (RCI-7) NM (RCI-8B)
RCI-7	More Stringent Appliance/Equipment Efficiency Standards (<i>state-level, or advocate for regional or federal-level standards</i>) (3.1)	Draft developed by CCS	AZ (RCI-3) MT (RCI-1) NC (RCI-5) NM (RCI-4)
RCI-8	Rate structures and Technologies to Promote Reduced GHG Emissions (including inverted block rates) (5.3)	John Kumm (L), Brad Heavner	AZ (RCI-8) CO (RCI-11) MT (RCI-13) NM (RCI-6)
RCI-9	GHG or Carbon Tax (7.2)	Matthias Ruth (L), Brad Heavner, Julian Levy	MT (RCI-9)
RCI-10	White Roofs, Rooftop Gardens, Landscaping (including Shade Tree Programs), and solar electric panels. (8.1)	Scott Sklar (L)	
RCI-11	Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS)	Walt Auburn, Brad Heavner (L)	See MD RCI-2.
RCI-12	Phase out incandescent light bulbs in state (3.3)	Brad Heavner (L)	

Note: The numbering used to denote the above policy options is for reference purpose only; it does not reflect prioritization among these important policy options. Numbering of recommended priority policy options for analysis has been changed to reflect MWG modifications (recommended priority policy options RCI-4 and RCI-5 were merged; RCI-8 moved to the TLU TWG, and the remaining policies moved up in number).

RCI-1. Improved Building Codes for Energy Efficiency

Note: no straw proposal was provided for the following.

Policy Description

Building energy codes specify minimum energy efficiency requirements for new buildings or for existing buildings undergoing a major renovation. Given the long lifetime of most buildings, amending state and/or local building codes to include minimum energy efficiency requirements and periodically updating energy efficiency codes could provide long-term GHG savings. Implementation of building energy codes, particularly when much of the building occurs outside of urban centers, can require additional resources.

Potential elements of a policy to include building codes include:

- Require high-efficiency appliances in new construction and retrofits.
- Training of building code and other officials in energy code enforcement.
- Strengthening regional partnerships like NEEP (Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnership) to assure consistency and economies of scale, or adopting CA or ASHRAE standards. Any rule considered by Maryland should include future incorporation by reference language in the statute or regulation to avoid having to re-open the rule each time the referenced body changes or improves its code.

Potential measures supporting this option can include consumer education, improved enforcement of building codes, training for builders and contractors, and development of a clearinghouse for information on and to provide access to software tools to calculate the impact of energy efficiency and solar technologies on building energy performance.

Policy Design

Goals: [To be based on inputs from volunteers for straw proposals and then proposed to the full TWG for review/revision, then on to the MWG at the next meeting]

- **Timing:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Parties Involved:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Other:** [As needed]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-2. Demand-Side Management (DSM)/Energy Efficiency Programs, Funds, or Goals for Electricity and Natural Gas (Including Expansion of Existing Programs and Peak Load Reduction)

Policy Description

This option focuses on increasing investment in electricity and natural gas demand-side management (DSM) programs through programs run by the Maryland Energy Administration, energy service companies (ESCOs), utilities, or others, in order to meet the goals of overall reduction in energy consumption as well as a reduction in peak load demands. 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.

Policy Design

Implementation of energy efficiency programs could include the following elements:

- Creation of a Public Benefit Fund (PBF) or Revolving Loan mechanism to increase funding and scope of existing energy efficiency programs, requiring the investment of 2% of utility revenue on energy efficiency and ensuring that funds will remain available during tough fiscal times; a PBF could also be used to channel RGGI funds to DSM.
- Develop an administrative framework for coordination and oversight of energy efficiency programs. MEA could be the administrative entity for the implementation of the PBF. The administrative body would develop a transparent contracting and procurement process for the selection of a variety of implementation contractors including energy service companies, nonprofit agencies, utilities and other third parties.
- Scaling-up of current successful energy efficiency programs to increase coverage where appropriate rather than create redundant additional programs.
- Establishment of ongoing, high-level statewide resource planning in coordination with the Public Service Commission.
- Development of a detailed potential study for Maryland which would characterize the energy usage patterns and provide program strategies to meet the technical/economical achievable energy savings opportunities available.
- Introduction of peak load pricing.
- Allowing a partial inclusion of energy efficiency within Maryland's Renewable Portfolio Standard, in addition to existing targets for renewables.
- Encouragement of energy efficiency targets for local governments.
- Aggressive marketing of and advertisement for energy efficiency programs.

- Scaling-up of training and education in energy efficiency measures.
- Use of tax policy to facilitate implementation of energy efficiency measures.
- Facilitation of the whole process of implementing energy efficiency measures by: overcoming information hurdles; subsidizing energy auditing and implementation costs; setting up recycling/scraping programs of old appliances; reduction of overall transaction costs.

Goals:

- 15% reduction in per capita energy use by 2015.
- 15% reduction in State Agency energy consumption by 2015.
- 100% capture of achievable cost-effective energy efficiency by 2025. (need potential study to figure out this goal)
- Peak demand reduction targets.
- Introduction of peak load pricing (with possible phase in of higher rates over time).
- Individual targets for different sectors to be defined in wedges, by how much each sector can potentially contribute to the overall goal.

Timing: Early action to begin with increased funding in current state programs in 2008

Parties Involved: Maryland Energy Administration, Public Service Commission, utility companies, generators and distributors, advocacy groups, Energy Service Companies, and local governments

Other:

Implementation Mechanisms

- Set (and possibly increase over time) peak load prices above base load prices.
- Invest in consumer education and program marketing.
- Provide training for contractors, builders, and other specialists in expectation of increased demand.
- Expand energy audit programs for all sectors and offer incentives and assistance for building and production facilities owners to follow up on audit recommendations. These incentives can be tax deductions for conducted audits, days off from work for employees attending their home energy audit, and other mechanisms that reduce transaction costs.
- Use of smart thermostats and other control systems to avoid needs for increased peak load capacities.
- Provide incentives to address potential “lost opportunities” in new construction, equipment and appliance replacement, and retrofits.
- Promote the purchase of ENERGY STAR® appliances and compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) by sales tax exemptions.

- Implement energy labeling for new homes and encourage/mandate it for existing homes for further sales or leases.
- Review efficiency best practices for specific industries and conduct training on these practices.
- Provide incentives for investment in energy efficiency for owners of multi-family housing

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Empower Maryland sets statewide goal of reducing per capita energy use by 15% electricity use by 2015.

Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) auction proceeds may be dedicated to Energy efficiency

Energy Service Companies (ESCOs) in Maryland offer Energy Performance Contracting to government agencies and the commercial sector. Performance contracting is a self-financing mechanism for improvements for energy efficiency. In the commercial sector, the money that businesses save through less energy consumption is leveraged to pay to the ESCO for financing, installing, operating, and maintaining the energy efficiency measures. After a predetermined period of time of paying the ESCO via the energy bill, all of the energy savings revert to the business owner. \$395 million have been loaned since 1995. Maryland state agencies finance EPC's through a private sector financial institution and energy savings from the installed projects are paid from state agency operating budgets to the financial institution. ESCO's that implement state energy projects guarantee the energy savings to the state agency.

On the industry side, MEA has provided limited free energy assessments for Maryland industries through the Industrial Energy Assessment, in partnership with the University of Maryland and the US Department of Energy.

The Maryland Energy Administration has several programs in place to help finance energy efficiency improvements (see RCI-3).

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-3. Low-cost loans for energy efficiency

Note: No volunteers signed up for this policy option. CCS developed the following.

Policy Description

This option refers to revolving low-interest loan fund(s) for energy efficiency investments in distribution service areas that are not covered by existing utility programs. The low interest and/or revolving loans could work in conjunction with other RCI measures that require building and appliance energy use to be reduced, and/or brought up to the latest code. Energy efficiency programs are a key component of other RCI options, and energy efficiency programs typically yield significant economic benefits (as well as greenhouse gas emissions reductions) to consumers that participate. The policy would help a variety of customer classes to improve the energy performance of their building or residence. These would include residential customers, small businesses and low-income consumers, who often rent rather than own their property.

Low-income consumers, however, are frequently unable to participate in energy efficiency programs due to a lack of funds to pay for improvements or, in the case of renters, an inability to either make changes to their residences or fully benefit from any cost savings. Landlords have little incentive to improve the energy efficiency of their properties since they do not typically pay for the utility costs. In recognition of this barrier, this policy urges the implementation of programs specifically targeted to the needs of low-income residents for services such as home weatherization—*or replacement, for example, of manufactured homes for which weatherization is inappropriate*, updating or repairing inefficient appliances, and funding for renewable energy systems. These programs could be designed so as to offer low-income residents energy efficiency services with a minimum of up-front costs, and could be marketed through an aggressive campaign of outreach to low-income households and communities. Programs designed to work with both landlords and tenants, including small businesses, could also be considered.

Policy Design

Goals:

- Starting in 2009, require building owners to update units at the time the unit occupant changes, to meet the most recent building and appliance codes.
- Starting in 2009, complete a retrocommissioning program on rental properties whose occupants have or are expected to have long tenancies, such as housing for the elderly, low-income projects and small businesses, to bring these units up to the latest building

- and appliance codes by 2014
- By 2014, rental properties should score 75 or better using the EnergyStar benchmarking program or equivalent
- Reduce energy consumption from low-income and rental properties by 30% in Maryland by the year 2015.
- The program could also be first targeted to eligible homes are those whose household income is below 150 percent of the federal poverty level, and to businesses with fewer than 25 employees.

Timing: Per above proposed schedule.

Parties involved:

- Government housing and other state and federal government agencies.
- Weatherization and energy service providers.
- Owners of rental property.
- Local business associations
- Community Action Agencies/Human Resource Development Councils. .
- Non-governmental organizations such as Habitat for Humanity

Timing: [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

- **Parties Involved:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Other:** [As needed]

Implementation Mechanisms

Establish and enforce requirements that rental properties meet energy and appliance codes. At least three possible tiers could be developed to address this sector. The most effective time to improve the efficiency of an existing building is when the unit or building occupancy changes. For example, requiring units to be updated to the latest building and appliance codes at the time the occupant changes. A second would be focused on retro-commissioning of existing buildings, whose tenants have or are expected to live in the building for a long time, such as housing for the elderly and low-income. A third would be to involve the landlords, by requiring them to assure that the unit meets EnergyStar standards, scores 75 or higher on the EnergyStar benchmarking program and installs appliances that meet the latest state and federal standards. Other possibilities include:

- Income tax credits for rental property owners who weatherize rental properties to meet energy efficiency standards set by the program.
- Time of sale/rental disclosure of utility bills for a dwelling.
- Tenants' rights laws relating to energy efficiency, possibly including tenants' rights to request an energy audit of their rental.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

The State Agency Loan Program is a revolving loan program that provides approximately \$1 million in no-interest loans to state agencies for energy efficient improvements.

The Community Energy Loan Program funds the identification and implementation of energy efficiency improvements for local governments, schools and non-profit organizations. CELP permits borrowers to pay the loans with the cost savings generated by the improvements. CELP funds \$1.5 million in new projects every year.

Home buyers in southern Maryland are eligible for an EnergyStar mortgage plan offered by the Southern Maryland Energy Cooperative if they purchase an EnergyStar home. Although the additional features of an Energy Star residence increase the sale price of the home, participating mortgage providers offer a reduction of loan origination fees, discounted interest rates, and may include cash back at closing. While this program focuses on home owners, it could be reviewed for its relevance, and considered for adoption/expansion for rental properties.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

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- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-4. Improved design, construction, appliances, and lighting in new and existing state and local government buildings, “Government Lead-by-example”

Note: no straw proposal was provided for the following.

Policy Description

Recognizing that governments should “lead by example” the option presented here provides energy use targets to improve the efficiency of energy use in new and existing State and local government buildings. The proposed policy provides energy efficiency targets that are much higher than code standards for new state-funded and other government buildings. This option sets energy-efficiency goals for the existing government building stock, as well as for new construction and major renovations of government buildings.

Potential elements of this policy include:

- Requiring that energy efficiency be a criterion in procurement of energy-using equipment and systems, including lighting and appliances, and in the improvement in operation of buildings and other facilities
- Audits of energy performance and operations of State and other government buildings (in tandem with an audit program). Audit results could be used to target and prioritize investments in improving government building energy efficiency.
- Improvement and review of efficiency goals over time, and development of flexibility in contracting arrangements to encourage integrated energy-efficient design and construction.
- Recommendations that the infrastructure for implementation (meters, bookkeeping systems, staff, etc.) be established as soon as possible.
- State bulk-purchase of appliances and equipment with higher-than-standard energy efficiency for public facilities.
- Establishing “retained savings” policies whereby government agencies are able to retain funds saved by reducing energy bills for further energy efficiency/renewable energy investments or other uses.
- State bulk-purchase of appliances and equipment with higher-than-standard energy efficiency for public facilities.
- Zero or low cost loans for purchase of appliances and equipment with higher-than-standard energy efficiency for public facilities.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training and certification of building sector professionals, and performance contracting/shared savings, but could also include surveys of government energy and water use, energy benchmarking, measurement, and tracking programs for municipal and state buildings.

Policy Design

Goals: [e.g., State buildings required to reduce energy use by 20% by 2020; Create a dedicated revolving fund for bulk-purchase of appliances and equipment with higher-than-standard energy efficiency for public facilities.]

- **Timing:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Parties Involved:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Other:** [As needed]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Maryland Building Council to establish energy efficiency standards for state-funded projects.
State buildings required to reduce energy use by 15% by 2015.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

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- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-5. Energy Efficiency and Environmental Impacts Awareness and Instruction in School Curricula

Policy Description

Public education and outreach stimulate citizen voluntary actions. The following draft policy for public education and outreach includes very aggressive schedules. Due to the positive-feedback nature of climate change, early actions are much more effective than later ones. A ton of carbon dioxide emission reduction this year is more effective in curbing warming than the same reduction the next year, and is much more effective than the same amount five years later. For this reason, this policy focuses on conservation and energy efficiency (which have immediate effects) and purposely leaves out renewable energies and new climate-friendly technologies, many of which require substantial investments and may not be economically viable at present. These technologies should be considered when the policies are updated in the future. The TWG recommends that we plan a little, do a little, and let actions, results, and mistakes help stimulate further and more widespread actions.

Specific elements of this policy include:

- Educate and coordinate legislatures and government agencies on climate change, conservation, and energy efficiency. Energy conservation and efficiency apply to facilities, operations, and transportation.
- Public schools at all levels include climate change, conservation, and energy efficiency in curriculum at all levels. These school age instructions may influence behaviors for a life time and stimulate climate friendly behavior in peers and families.
- Educate faith communities, environmental non-profits, social/civic groups (Scouts, Lions Club, Rotary Club, 4-H) on climate change and coordinate them to educate the larger populations for widespread community actions in conservation, energy efficiencies, and growing trees.
- Higher education institutions
 - Include climate science and climate-friendly technologies such as renewable energy development in their curricula
 - Partner with industries to transfer green technologies from research to industries
 - Adopt measurable climate-friendly measures as much as possible in institution facilities

- Educate and stimulate Chamber of Commerce, building industry, building owners/tenants, and home owners associations to adopt climate friendly measures in commercial buildings and homes and promote climate friendly products.

Policy Design

Goals:

- Legislatures and government agencies reinforce and further the state goals and serve as role models for citizens in conservation and energy efficiency
- High awareness in climate change and climate friendly behavior by
 - students of public schools and higher education institutions, and their families
 - Faith, environmental, social, and civic groups and citizens
 - Higher education institutions
 - Chamber of Commerce, building industry, building owners/tenants, and home owners associations
- Widespread community actions on conservation and energy conservation
- Widespread institutional and student actions on conservation, energy efficiency, and planting trees
- Measurable GHG emission reduction and carbon dioxide sequestration
- **Timing:**
 - For state/county legislature and agencies; faith, environmental, social, and civic groups; higher education institutions; and Chamber of Commerce, building industry, building owners/tenants, and home owners associations: Complete a plan in 1 month and start implementation in 3 months
 - For public schools: Complete the plan in 2 months, issue grants in 4 months, and start delivering teaching in the 2009 school year
- **Parties Involved:**
 - State and county departments of environment
 - Public schools, MDE, Maryland State Department of Education, County School Boards
 - Faith, environmental, social, and civic groups; state and county departments of environment
 - Higher education institutions (4-year and 2-year institutions)
 - Chamber of Commerce, building industry, building owners/tenants, and home owners associations

- State and county departments of environment
- **Other: Cost**
 - State/county legislature and agencies: Salaries for 2 state coordinators (about \$250K/year)
 - Public schools: \$400K start up and \$100K/year after; issue a \$10K grant to develop each of these modules in 3 months. (Working Group members, together with educators, may serve to validate these modules); spend \$100K to develop and host the website. Supporting the website and updating the teaching modules may cost \$100K/year.
 - Faith, environmental, social, and civic groups: Salaries for 2 state coordinators (about \$250K/year)
 - Higher education institutions: Salaries for 1 state coordinators (about \$125K/year)
 - Chamber of Commerce, building industry, building owners/tenants, and home owners associations: Salaries for 2 state coordinators (about \$250K/year)
- **Other:** Grant opportunities are available for several of these policy elements.

Implementation Mechanisms

- State/county legislature and agencies: Deliver information (e.g., short lectures) on the climate crisis and call for actions in conservation and energy efficiency. Recommend climate friendly measures like
 - Lighting, indoor temperature, and hot water temperature with measurable GHG reduction goals
 - Reducing paper consumption (e.g., by printing multiple slides on a page and using both sides)
 - Reducing consumption of single use containers (e.g., drinks in plastic bottles and cans)
 - Growing trees in place of lawns
- Public schools: Develop a set of state-wide teaching modules (each to be used in a one-hour lecture, includes slides and teaching notes) on different climate change subjects (all modules should include a call for actions in conservation and energy efficiency):
 - Science of climate change (elementary school level)
 - Science of climate change (middle school)
 - Social and political impacts of climate change (high school)
 - Public health impacts of climate change (high school)
 - Renewable energies and climate friendly technologies (high school)

- Set up a website to host voluntary experts on these subjects to answer questions from teachers (and students) in order to reduce training cost for teachers
- Faith, environmental, social, and civic groups: Form county chapters of a new Maryland Climate Leadership Corps to coordinate community actions (public education, growing trees, energy-conservation demonstration). Attract and train voluntary members from
 - Faith communities, social and civic groups (e.g., Scouts, Lions Club, Rotary, 4-H)
 - High school student in fulfilling community services
 - College interns (unpaid)
 - Adult volunteers

Use volunteers from environmental non-profits (e.g., Sierra Club, Audubon Society, Greater Washington Interfaith Power and Light) as trainers and coordinators. Require 2 traveling state coordinators for all the counties. Working Group members may serve as advisors.
 - Higher education institutions
 - Educate administrators on climate change and recommend climate friendly measures on campuses
 - Form student chapters of the Maryland Climate Leadership Corps in institutions to coordinate actions (public education, growing trees, energy-conservation demonstration). Use student members to further public education and outreach in surrounding communities.
 - Chamber of Commerce, building industry, building owners/tenants, and home owners associations: Deliver information (e.g., short lectures) on the climate crisis and call for citizen actions in conservation and energy efficiency. Recommend climate friendly measures such as
 - Lighting, indoor temperature, and hot water temperature with measurable GHG reduction goals
 - Reducing paper consumption (e.g., by printing multiple slides a page and using both sides)
 - Reducing consumption of single use containers (e.g., drinks in plastic bottles and cans)
 - Growing trees in place of lawns

May use the Maryland Climate Leadership Corps to deliver these educational lectures.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-6. Promotion and Incentives for Improved Design and Construction (e.g. LEED, green buildings, or minimum % improvement better than code) in the Private Sector

Policy Description

Buildings are significant consumers of energy and other resources, and can contribute to local microclimates. Implementation of advanced/next generation building designs is an important avenue for reducing green-house gas emissions and other resource demands associated with construction, operation and maintenance of buildings. This policy provides for incentives, rules, and targets to induce the owners and developers of new and existing state, local, and private sector buildings to improve the efficiency with which energy and other resources are used in those buildings, along with provisions for raising targets periodically and providing resources to building industry professionals to help achieve the desired building performance. This policy can include elements to encourage the improvement and review of energy use goals over time, and to encourage flexibility in contracting arrangements to encourage integrated energy- and resource efficient design and construction. This policy would build upon the existing Empower Maryland program (applicable to state buildings) by applying these same requirements on private sector facilities.

Additional potential elements of this option include:

- Provide incentives and requirements for new and existing buildings to incorporate design, construction, commissioning, operation, and maintenance features and practices that meet minimum and advanced LEED requirements.
- Provide incentives based upon performance superior by a substantial percentage over LEED. (While LEED is a well-known and familiar standard, merely requiring LEED may not lead to the most efficient buildings.)
- Target new, renovated, and/or existing buildings (retrofits).
- Set a cap on consumption of energy per unit area of floorspace for new buildings.
- Encourage building commissioning and recommissioning, including energy tracking and benchmarking.
- Set up a “feebate” program to encourage energy efficiency in building design.

- Provide incentives, in the form of tax credits, DSM program support, financing incentives (such as “green mortgages”), or other inducements for retrofit of existing residential and commercial buildings.
- Encourage the use of alternative and local building materials and practices.

Potential supporting measures for this option include training and certification of building professionals, consumer and primary/secondary education, performance contracting/shared savings arrangements, and setting up of a clearinghouse for information on and access to software tools to calculate the impacts of energy efficiency and solar technologies for buildings.

Policy Design

The Policy will include regulatory requirements, building design and performance standards, financial incentives, outreach and public education, and technical support resources for implementation of advanced building designs for both new and existing construction in the Residential, Commercial, and Industrial sectors in the next two decades. These advances will enable buildings in Maryland to be “carbon neutral” in the aggregate by 2030, meaning that any energy needs in a building, net of efficiency gains through building design to reduce energy use and net of on-site renewable energy use, should be supplied by renewable energy sources.

- **Goals:**
 - Reduce per-unit-floor-area consumption of grid electricity and natural gas by 20% by 2020 in existing buildings, and by 50% in new buildings by 2020. Up to 10% of the targeted reduction for new homes can come from use of off-site electricity generation from renewable energy
 - Implement by 12/31/08 a requirement that state-owned or leased facilities use life-cycle costing, including full consideration of future energy costs, in the selection and implementation of building designs and components for both new and renovated space, or for the selection of replacement components, and require that the most cost-effective design/equipment/component options be chosen.
 - Mandate that of all new construction and major renovations of government-owned buildings, including schools and publicly-owned hospitals, 30% reduce energy consumption 37% consistent with LEED™ Gold and the other 70% reduce energy consumption 30% consistent with LEED™ Silver, for designs that begin after 6/30/08.
 - For residential: Voluntary efforts will result in attainment of a 15% reduction in energy consumption by 70% of new homes consistent with the EnergyStar “high performing” standard (see HPH100.org for definition) by 2015.
 - Commercial: Voluntary efforts will result in attainment of a 50% to 70% reduction in energy consumption by 70% of new buildings by 2015 consistent with the Architecture 2030 standards, which increase in stringency over time.

- **Timing:** See above.
- **Parties Involved:** Maryland Department of General Services, Maryland Energy Administration; Maryland Department of the Environment; Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Maryland Department of Business and Economic Development, Maryland Public Service Commission; Maryland Green Building Council
- **Other:** [As needed]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

- US Green Buildings Council’s LEED™ New Construction (NC), LEED™ Existing Buildings (EB), LEED™ Core and Shell (C&S), and LEED™ Homes (H) (expected launch of LEED for Homes in Fall 2007)
- EPA Energy Star and HPH100
- Architecture 2030
- State of Maryland:
 - Legislature has shown interest in “standard 189” code.
 - Empower Maryland Program
 - Maryland Energy Administration grant incentives for installation of certain renewable energy technologies.
 - Maryland Public Service Commission rules allowing net-metering from qualifying self-generators of renewable energy, including: PV, wind, and biomass, up to 200 kilowatts.
 - Maryland Public Service Commission’s Renewable Portfolio Standard which requires that a minimum percentage of retail energy sales be derived from renewable sources. EXECUTIVE ORDER 01.01.2001.02 Sustaining Maryland's Future with Clean Power, Green Buildings and Energy Efficiency

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]

- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-7. More Stringent Appliance/Equipment Efficiency Standards (state-level, or advocate for regional or federal-level standards)

Note: No volunteers signed up for this policy option. CCS developed the following.

Policy Description

Appliance efficiency standards reduce the market cost of energy efficiency improvements by incorporating technological advances into base appliance models, thereby creating economies of scale. Appliance efficiency standards can be implemented at the state level for appliances not covered by federal standards, or where higher-than-federal standard efficiency requirements are appropriate. Regional coordination for state appliance standards can be used to avoid concerns that retailers or manufacturers may (1) resist supplying equipment to one state that has advanced standards or (2) focus sales of lower efficiency models on a state with less stringent efficiency standards.

There are existing federal standards for 17 residential products and 11 pieces of commercial equipment. Laws require the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to set minimum appliance efficiency standards that are technologically feasible and economically justified. However, there are many appliances not covered by federal standards for which state standards can play a role.

This policy option includes:

- Lobbying for more stringent appliance standards at the federal level.
- Establishment and enforcement of higher-than-federal state-level appliance and equipment standards (or standards for devices not covered by federal standards).
- Joining with other states in adopting higher standards.
- Requiring high-efficiency appliances in new construction and retrofits.

Consumer education is an important supporting measure for this option.

Policy Design

- **Goals:** State minimum efficiency standards for appliances not covered by federal standards as recommended by Appliance Standards Awareness Program¹ by 2009.

¹ See http://www.standardsasap.org/documents/a062_sc.pdf. The analysis recommends standards for the following products: bottle-type water dispensers, commercial boilers, commercial hot food holding containers, compact audio products, DVD players and recorders, liquid immersion distribution transformers, medium voltage dry-type

- **Timing:** As noted above.
- **Parties Involved:** As noted above.
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

distribution transformers, metal halide lamp fixtures, pool heaters, portable electric spas, residential furnaces and boilers, residential pool pumps, single voltage external AC to DC power supplies, state regulated incandescent reflector lamps, walk-in refrigerators and freezers.

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-8. Rate structures and Technologies to Promote Reduced GHG Emissions (Including Inverted Block Rates)

Policy Description

This option could include various elements of utility rate design that are geared toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions, often with other benefits as well, such as reducing peak power demand. The overall goal is to revise rate structures so as to better reflect the actual economic and environmental costs of producing and delivering electricity as those costs vary by time of day, day of the week, season, or from year to year. In this way, rates provide consumers with information reflecting the impacts of their consumption choices.

Potential elements of this option include:

- Time-of-use rates, which typically price electricity higher at times of higher power demand, and thus better reflect the actual cost of generation. Time-of-use rates may or may not have a significant impact on total GHG emissions, but do affect on-peak power demand and thus both the need for peaking capacity and fuel for peaking plants.
- Tiered (increasing/inverted block) rates for electricity and natural gas use, which provide affordable base usage rates for consumers, but which increase with increasing consumption.
- “Smart metering”—implementation of consumer meters showing real-time pricing, and the level of GHG emissions related to consumption at any given time. Smart meters are described as providing consumers with the information needed to make consumption choices, and can include the capability for consumers to adjust the type of power (for example, “green” versus conventional power) “on the fly”.

Policy Design

Goals:

- Have a 3-tiered pricing system for residential and small business electricity customers. The cheapest tier should apply to a percentage of average consumption and be priced below average rates. The most expensive tier should apply to electricity use above average consumption and be priced high enough to encourage conservation. California may offer a good example of percentages and rates.
- Replace traditional electricity meters with “smart meters” as meters otherwise need to be replaced.

- **Timing:** The three-tiered pricing system should be implemented for all utilities within 12 months. Conversion to smart meters should begin immediately but proceed slowly for many years. Once more cost-effective energy efficiency measures have been taken, proactive replacement of meters with smart meters should begin and expand.
- **Parties Involved:** residential and small business electricity customers, utilities
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-9. GHG or Carbon Tax

Note: requires coordination with ES TWG

Policy Description

A carbon or GHG tax is typically a tax on each ton of CO₂ purchased directly or emitted from an emissions source. A GHG tax could be imposed upstream based on the carbon content of fuels (e.g., imposed at the level of fossil fuel or electricity suppliers) or at the point of combustion and emission (this would typically be applied for large point source emitters such as large industrial plants).

Taxed entities may pass some or all of the cost on to consumers, change production processes to lower emissions, or a combination of the two. As the suppliers respond to the tax, consumers would see the implicit cost of GHG emissions in products and services, and could adjust their behavior to purchase substitute goods and services that result in lower GHG emissions. This price signal is an essential element of a market-based policy, leaving the choice of specific emissions reduction strategies to households and firms.

A GHG tax may be imposed in conjunction with other market-based climate change policies. Theoretically, a GHG tax and a cap-and-trade system can have the same outcomes with respect to emissions and the cost of carbon: either the tax rate is set to achieve a desired emission level or a cap is defined, and permit auction prices assign value to carbon emissions. In the optimum, both are equivalent with respect to emissions outcomes, assuming the permits are periodically re-issued and traded. But since a cap-and-trade system defines an emissions goal and mechanisms to reach it, it is unlikely that the goal will be surpassed. Combining a GHG tax with cap-and-trade may provide added benefits to compel emitters to continue to reduce emissions and even move beyond compliance.

GHG tax revenue could be used in a number of ways, from income tax reduction to policies and programs to support GHG reductions or technology innovation. GHG tax revenue could also be directed to helping the competitiveness of industries or assisting communities or groups most affected by the tax. There are additional opportunities to promote policy flexibility and equality through time-of-use tax rates (i.e., when is electricity consumed and generated), energy variable rates (tax based on carbon amount in energy source), or through industry variable tax rates, which help less able industries cope with the GHG tax. Carbon taxes have been in place in a number of European countries since the early 1990s and have recently caught on in U.S. cities, Australia and Quebec.

Policy Design

Design Elements:

- Tax either suppliers or consumers of fossil fuels (based on amount sold) and/or emitters of GHG (possibly based on electricity usage).
- Consider all parties and exogenous factors when placing a tax to ensure significant mitigation, efficiency, and equality. This could include:
 - Availability of viable substitutes to different consumers and industries.
 - The impact of a tax on market compliments of fossil fuels.
- Promote policy flexibility and equality through industry variable tax rates, time-of-use rates, variable energy source rates (contrast natural gas, oil, coal), and/or subsidies to parties most adversely affected by the tax.
- Potential to implement in phases with an initial tax phase focusing on industry and a secondary phase focusing on the residential and commercial sectors; phases should be evaluated and updated prior to phase advancement.
- Return revenue to those adversely affected by the tax (e.g., income tax cuts) and/or create a Green Fund that can further mitigate GHG. *[CCS note: for analysis purposes, it must be one or the other, not both of these options.]*
- **Goals:** Any GHG tax would first need to mitigate GHG emissions and second, do so in an equitable and efficient manner. Additionally, compatibility with other GHG mitigation policies is critical; policy synergies should be sought after and policy redundancies avoided. *[CCS note: quantitative goal needed. What are the desired emissions reductions?]*
- **Timing:** Initial tax rates must be adequate to achieve desired emissions reductions and the tax should occur in synchronization with other policies.
- **Parties Involved:** Utility companies, non-renewable (fossil fuel) energy suppliers and retailers, energy-dependent sectors and industries, consumers and homeowners, and government agencies (federal, state, local).
- **Other:** The focus has been on carbon, but other GHG could be considered.

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

Despite the widespread support of market-based mechanisms, GHG taxes have been rarely in the US to achieve a desired emissions level. Below are examples of GHG tax programs applied in four jurisdictions. The information shown may represent only part of that jurisdiction's total GHG tax program.

Jurisdiction	Where Tax Applied	Tax Rate – Applicability	Use of Revenue
Finland	Fuels	1993, \$3/ton of CO2 in fuel	Reimbursement via lower payroll taxes
Sweden	Residential and commercial electricity	2004, \$.002/kWh	Offset by income tax relief
UK	Electricity; renewable energy exempt	2001, \$.0084/kWh	Fund established, and National Insurance rate cuts
City of Boulder, CO	Electricity	2006, (per kWh): Residential, \$.0022 Commercial, \$.0004 Industrial, \$.0002	Funding for the City's Climate Action Plan

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-10. White Roofs, Rooftop Gardens, Landscaping (including Shade Tree Programs), and solar electric panels

Note: no straw proposal was provided for the following.

Policy Description

High summer roof temperatures increase the need for more electricity for air conditioning, as well as producing black carbon from updrafts. Incentives for white roofs, rooftop gardens, and landscaping can lower electricity demand, and solar photovoltaics can provide electricity when demand is highest.

Policy Design

Goals: [To be based on inputs from volunteers for straw proposals and then proposed to the full TWG for review/revision, then on to the MWG at the next meeting]

- **Timing:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Parties Involved:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]
- **Other:** [As needed]

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

MD has significant solar panel manufacturer in Frederick, MD.

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]

- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-11. Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS)

Policy Description

An Energy Efficiency Resource Standard (EERS) is a market-based mechanism to require more efficient use of electricity. State public utility commissions or other regulatory bodies set electric and/or gas energy savings targets for utilities. All EERS's include end-use energy savings improvements; in some cases, distribution system efficiency improvements and combined heat and power (CHP) systems and other high-efficiency distributed generation systems are included as well.

Policy Design

Goals: Require the utilities to achieve energy savings equal to 15 percent of per capita demand by 2015.

Develop mandatory utility electricity reduction targets of 0.5% of demand in 2009, 1.0% in 2010, 1.5% in 2011-2013, and 2% in 2014-2015.

- **Timing:** As above.
- **Parties Involved:** All load-serving entities.
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

Utilities submit plans for efficiency programs to the Public Service Commission for approval. The plan must include a diverse portfolio of programs, including home energy assessments, energy efficiency rebates, commercial and industrial programs, training for contractors and facility managers, and demand response programs. The plan must implement the most cost-effective programs first.

After the plan is approved, utilities issue RFPs for each type of energy service. Energy service companies of all shapes and sizes would be encouraged to submit bids and do the work.

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]

RCI-12. Phase out incandescent light bulbs in state

Policy Description

This policy option involves phasing out the sale or use of energy-inefficient incandescent light bulbs in the state. California has announced its plan to phase out the use of incandescent light bulbs by 2018, Nevada adopted a lighting efficiency standard for light bulbs sold beginning in 2012, and a number of other states are considering similar policies, including Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Australia and Ontario, Canada, have announced similar bans.

Incandescent bulbs waste roughly 95 percent of the electricity they consume—emitting heat rather than light. In contrast, efficient light bulbs emit more light (lumens) while consuming less electricity (watts). The typical incandescent bulb produces 14 lumens per watt, whereas a compact fluorescent bulb produces 63 lumens per watt. Compact fluorescent bulbs have the additional advantage of lasting up to ten times as long without burning out.

Policy Design

Goals: Improve the minimum efficiency of lighting to at least 25 lumens per watt by 2012 and have the Maryland Energy Administration propose higher efficiency standards beginning in 2016.

- **Timing:** As above.
- **Parties Involved:** All retailers.
- **Other:**

Implementation Mechanisms

TBD – [CCS drafts based on TWG inputs; this can be developed as they go along, and can start early or late as they prefer; the level of detail can vary on TWG approval]

Related Policies/Programs in Place

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Types(s) of GHG Reductions

TBD – [CCS to list GHG reductions with input / approval from TWG]

Estimated GHG Reductions and Net Costs or Cost Savings

TBD – [CCS should provide a worksheet and other reference material as needed for transparency]

- **Data Sources:** [TBD by CCS on TWG approval]
- **Quantification Methods:** [e.g. Full life-cycle analysis with supply/demand equilibrium adjustments on TWG approval]
- **Key Assumptions:** [TBD, as needed on TWG approval]

Key Uncertainties

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Additional Benefits and Costs

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Feasibility Issues

TBD – [as needed and approved by the TWGs]

Status of Group Approval

Pending – [until MWG moves to final agreement at Meeting #5 or #6]

Level of Group Support

TBD – [blank until MWG Meeting #5]

Barriers to Consensus

TBD – [blank until final vote by the MWG/MCCC]