Building(s) for the Future Summit  
Breakout Group: Local Innovation and Promotion  
January 15, 2020, 12:30 - 3:00pm

Welcome to Building(s) for the Future and the “Local Innovation and Promotion” breakout group. Missoula has worked to advance climate mitigation and adaptation efforts in recent years (adoption of the 100% Clean Electricity Resolution, Climate Ready Missoula plan, Zero by Fifty plan, etc). Buildings play a role in each of these efforts as they comprise 52% of our community’s carbon emissions, according to 2014 data. They are increasingly important as pressures mount for development to keep pace with community growth, and in order to meet our carbon neutrality and 100% clean electricity goals, we estimate that Missoula must reduce total building emissions 15% by 2030.

To “build for the future,” we need to consider ways to decarbonize the design, construction, operation, and deconstruction of our building stock. Over the past several months, we’ve done extensive research and received technical support from the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) and National League of Cities on building policy and program precedents and best practices to inform our conversation. Panelists from across the country will share inspiring and innovative approaches, and our breakout group will build on their presentations to chart the path forward for how Missoula can build a more equitable, low-carbon future.

In interviews and conversations leading up to the summit, we learned that there was an interest in identifying and showcasing exemplary projects in Missoula. These early conversations suggested finding a unique, Missoula way to promote projects, rather than relying on LEED or other international and national certifications, which some projects might not be interested in pursuing. This breakout group will discuss ways in which we can identify projects that went beyond what was required, celebrate them, and spark a community conversation and increase collective knowledge so more projects will feel inspired and encouraged to try similar techniques or approaches. There is not a one-size fits all answer when “building for the future,”

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but we can increase our awareness of what’s possible and spur creative solutions through community engagement and storytelling.

**Primary Strategies to Consider**

With technical assistance from the American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, the National League of Cities, and community members, we have identified several strategies that Missoula should consider implementing to encourage local innovation. This list is not meant to be exhaustive (we hope you will provide additional ideas!), and they are brief descriptions rather than comprehensive explanations of how such a program or policy would be designed or implemented. Our hope is that the following will jumpstart the group’s conversation and help all participants begin from a place of shared understanding. As you read, consider the pros and cons of each, as well as what you believe Missoula should prioritize pursuing in the next year, 5 years, and 10 years. Strategies include:

- Eco-District
- Flagship projects
- Energy savings competition

For an overview of all the strategies being discussed today, including the ones in this background brief, please reference Appendix A.

**Eco-District**

Eco-Districts are district-level projects that bring together an area or neighborhood’s stakeholders to design and implement ambitious projects with outcomes in equity, resilience, and climate mitigation. There are currently 11 certified Eco-Districts (Atlanta, Austin, Boston, Denver, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rochester, Santa Monica, Seattle, and Toronto), and they have been shown to lead market transformation by showcasing innovative development projects. The Eco-District certification provides a unique branding opportunity that would earn recognition across the county. Project level details would be determined by involved stakeholders; if Missoula were to pursue establishing an Eco-District, it would first need to identify an area where substantial new development is occurring and gauge the interest of local property owners. The 2019 Downtown Missoula Master Plan identified establishing an Eco-District as a strategy to consider.²

**Flagship projects**

In contrast to establishing an Eco-District, flagship projects could be built city and county-wide. Flagship projects may represent a range of “going beyond what’s expected,” such as including a deconstruction plan, going all-electric, reducing embodied carbon, or lowering energy use intensity from a business as usual building. Ideally, these projects would coincide with buildings

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² [Downtown Missoula Master Plan](https://www.cityofmissoula.org/downtown/plan), Missoula, MT: City of Missoula, November 4, 2019.
that are already high profile in Missoula, such as the renovation of the old public library or the federal building. A recognition process would be critical to supporting flagship projects and could be recognized through a variety of methods, such as an online “story map”, recognition placards, or a building tour (online or in person). The marketing campaign can serve multiple purposes, including community education, virtue signaling that this is a priority for Missoula, and recognition of project partners.

Energy savings competition

An energy savings competition could encourage local businesses, homeowners, and renters to reduce their energy consumption. Program design of such competitions varies greatly, and Missoula would need to engage all relevant stakeholders when identifying the details of a Missoula based competition. Generally speaking, competitions measure the change in participants’ energy use from before the competition to during the competition and provide prizes to winners, utilizing online software to engage participants and track results via a public leaderboard or dashboard. Missoula would not be the first Montana community to design an energy savings competition: Bozeman, MT hosted the “Energy Smackdown” competition in 2015.

In a review of energy savings competitions, they were found to achieve, on average, a 5% reduction in electricity usage. If paired with other incentives that could make whole home retrofits possible, energy savings could be much more substantial. Rutland NeighborWorks in Vermont spearheaded a program that allowed 5% of residences to undergo a comprehensive retrofit, which led to 30% savings in each household. For an energy savings competition to be most effective, it needs to be paired with other resources, such as robust customer service: a recent study by Vine and Jones found that competition alone was not sufficient to achieve energy usage reductions.

Foundational Strategies to Consider

Each of the primary strategies are more feasible when paired with one or more of the foundational strategies below. As you evaluate the primary strategies above, consider these foundational strategies and what they would need to look like or include in order for Missoula to be successful. Foundational strategies include:

- Expand available financing options (variety of forms)

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3 For an example of an online story map, see Climate Smart Missoula’s Energy Stories.
7 Ibid.
8 Ibid.
- 1-stop energy shop for residential and commercial properties
- Workforce development
- Expand access to low carbon and high efficiency materials

**Expand available financing options (can take a variety of forms)**

- **Private financial institutions** can offer (or expand their offerings) of financial products for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and electrification efforts.
- **Utilities** can offer on-bill financing or on-bill repayment. In on-bill financing, the utility incurs the cost of the upgrade and it is repaid in monthly installments on the bill. On-bill repayment is the same except that a third-party provides the up-front capital for the improvement.
- **The City of Missoula**, as a charter city, can establish PACE financing where a clean energy improvement is paid for via property taxes. The repayment is attached to the property rather than the individual. **Missoula County** may also be able to establish a similar program tied to property taxes.

**1-stop energy shop for residential and commercial properties**

Technical assistance will be central to this work. A 1-stop energy shop would centralize incentives and technical assistance to make it as easy as possible to implement energy efficiency measures, and it could also serve as a clearinghouse for lessons learned from flagship projects. 1-stop shops are typically pursued in partnership with the local utility, though Missoula may be able to create a 1-stop shop independently with appropriate funding.

**Workforce development**

Low carbon subdivisions and new development will likely increase demand for a skilled workforce of energy service companies and contractors who can perform high-quality building audits and retrofits. Missoula will need to pursue partnerships between local energy efficiency businesses, Missoula College, and other relevant stakeholders to develop a robust clean energy workforce, as well as provide training opportunities for those already in the industry. Workforce development programs can and should diversify the clean energy workforce and support the hiring and training of those typically not employed in these jobs.

**Expand access to low carbon and high efficiency materials**

Building materials are constantly evolving. Flagship projects could be key to promoting new materials and increasing community knowledge of them. This is also an opportunity for supporting local entrepreneurs that focus on the manufacturing and distribution of these materials.

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This work was funded by the National League of Cities’ Leadership in Community Resilience grant. For more information, visit [www.missoulaclimate.org/buildings](http://www.missoulaclimate.org/buildings).
### Appendix A: Overview of Strategies

#### Tool Name
- **Incentive/Financial**
- **Regulatory**
- **Programmatic**
- **Blueprint**
- **Construction**
- **Operation**
- **Next Life (Decon/Rehab)**

#### Type of Tool
- **Implementation Lever**
- **Could advance objectives of...**
- **$/MT of CO_2e**
- **Legality**
- **Selected Precedents**
- **Groups Discussing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Name</th>
<th>Other Possible Outcomes (in addition to low-carbon buildings)</th>
<th>Implementation Lever</th>
<th>Could advance objectives of...</th>
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<th>Legality</th>
<th>Selected Precedents</th>
<th>Groups Discussing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expand financing</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Clearwater Credit Union, People’s Gas in IL, Alabama Power</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-Stop shop</td>
<td>• Greater coordination</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Energy Trust of Oregon and Energy Works of Fort Collins, CO</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workforce development</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA, Minneapolis, MN, and Raleigh, NC</td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand access to materials</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home energy label ordinance</td>
<td>• Increased consumer awareness</td>
<td>Local ordinance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN</td>
<td></td>
<td>OWN, RENT, SUB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential energy conservation ordinance (RECO)</td>
<td>• Increased consumer awareness</td>
<td>Local ordinance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Burlington, VT, San Francisco, CA, and Berkeley, CA</td>
<td></td>
<td>OWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy savings competition</td>
<td>• Increased community awareness</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Bozeman, MT, Fargo, ND</td>
<td></td>
<td>OWN, RENT, INNOV, LARGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit assistance program</td>
<td>• Preserve affordable housing</td>
<td>New local government program</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Boulder, CO, Minneapolis, MN, Milwaukee, WI, and Dallas, TX</td>
<td></td>
<td>OWN, RENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency “bulk buy”</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>New local government program</td>
<td>$4/MT</td>
<td>Ann Arbor, MI</td>
<td></td>
<td>OWN, RENT, SUB, LARGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Other Possible Outcomes
- **INCENT - Developer Incentives**
- **LARGE - Large Buildings**
- **OWN - Occupied Housing**
- **OWN, RENT - Rental Housing**
- **SUB - Low Carbon Subdivisions**

#### Building Stage
- **Blueprint**
- **Construction**
- **Operation**
- **Next Life (Decon/Rehab)**

#### Feasibility Analysis
- **Move ahead**
- **Some reservations**

#### Group Codes
- **PUBLIC**
- **PRIVATE**

#### Possible Outcomes
- **Economic development**
- **Increased consumer awareness**
- **Energy efficiency “bulk buy”**
- **Increased community awareness**
- **Full deconstruction and reuse**
- **Greater coordination**
- **Preserve affordable housing**
- **Regulatory**
- **Local ordinance**
- **Programmatic**
- **Retrofit assistance program**
- **Retrofit webinars**
- **Building materials are constantly evolving. Low-carbon, high efficiency materials are becoming more cost effective, and they present an opportunity to support local entrepreneurs that focus on the manufacturing and distribution of these materials.**
- **All home sales and rental leases must disclose the unit’s energy report card at time of sale or lease.**
- **RECOs require prospective sellers or buyers to perform a set of low-cost energy efficiency improvements. These ordinances could result in 10 - 20% energy savings for the average home.**
- **An energy savings competition encourages owners and renters to reduce their energy consumption, all while building momentum and awareness at the ground level for greater energy awareness.**
- **A retrofit assistance program would be a new local government program for homeowners and landlords that provides grants or low-interest rate loans for energy efficiency upgrades. They often include no-sell or affordability covenants to preserve affordability. Programs should be designed in tandem with, and promoted to, low-income residents.**
- **A bulk buy program is when a local government makes a bulk purchase of high efficiency products (heat pumps, LED light bulbs, etc.) and provides them to citizens at a below market cost to fill gaps in existing rebate and incentive programs.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool Name</th>
<th>Other Possible Outcomes (in addition to low-carbon buildings)</th>
<th>Implementation Lever</th>
<th>Could advance objectives of...</th>
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<th>Selected Precedents</th>
<th>Groups Discussing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eco-District</td>
<td>• National recognition</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Minneapolis, MN, Denver, CO, Boston, MA</td>
<td>INNOV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of flagship projects</td>
<td>• Increased community awareness • Marketing opportunity for leaders</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarasota, FL</td>
<td>INNOV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy for renters</td>
<td>• Economic development • Increase clean electricity supply</td>
<td>Public private partnership</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Southern California Edison</td>
<td>RENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use disclosure ordinance (benchmarking and transparency)</td>
<td>• Increased data transparency</td>
<td>Local ordinance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$17-46/MT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seattle, WA, Fort Collins, CO, and Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>LARGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building energy performance standards (BEPS)</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>Local ordinance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$8/MT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reno, NV, St. Louis, MO, Washington state</td>
<td>LARGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High performance standards for new buildings via zoning</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Boston, MA, Cambridge, MA</td>
<td>LARGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandatory retrocommissioning and/or tune-ups</td>
<td>• Economic development</td>
<td>Local ordinance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$27/MT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seattle, WA, Philadelphia, PA, Los Angeles, CA</td>
<td>LARGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary stretch code</td>
<td>• Increased training</td>
<td>Local adoption of stretch code</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Monica, CA</td>
<td>LARGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Eco-District:** District-level project that brings together area stakeholders to design and implement ambitious projects with outcomes in equity, resilience, and climate mitigation. Brings a unique branding opportunity with national recognition.
- **Promotion of flagship projects:** Contrasts Eco-Districts by being able to exist city or county-wide, rather than in one neighborhood. Flagship projects may represent a range of “going beyond what’s expected,” such as with a deconstruction plan, all-electric heating and cooling, or reducing embodied carbon. Could be recognized with an online “story map,” recognition placards, or building tours (online or in person).
- **Rental certification program with energy efficiency requirements:** Establish a rental property registry and attach energy efficiency requirements to the process of acquiring or renewing a rental property owner’s certificate of occupancy. Provide financial incentives, technical assistance, and flexible compliance pathways to help property owners. Bozeman identified this as a key plan in their most recent climate action plan.
- **Renewable energy for renters:** Increase renters’ access to clean energy via Missoula’s 100% clean electricity efforts, specifically a solar-ease expansion, green tariff, or utility owned community solar. Solar-ease expansion can expand focus to landlords and tenants, as well as develop a green lease that helps align tenant and landlord interests.
- **Energy use disclosure ordinance (benchmarking and transparency):** Require large building projects to disclose their energy use via an online data portal. This lays the groundwork for higher performance, as well as collects data to inform better decisions.
- **Building energy performance standards (BEPS):** Sets energy or emissions standards that large multifamily and commercial buildings must meet by a certain date. Typically includes a long term policy goal as well as interim goals that must be met along the way.
- **High performance standards for new buildings via zoning:** In contrast to a BEPS, which applies to existing buildings, there is an opportunity to mandate higher performance standards for new buildings via zoning. The City or County could mandate buildings over a certain size adhere to higher performance standards (such as LEED certification or Energy Use Intensity benchmarks).
- **Mandatory retrocommissioning and/or tune-ups:** Requires large buildings to perform a prescribed set of operations and maintenance improvements designed to reduce building energy use every 5 years. Rather than require a certain standard be met (like BEPS), it requires a set of actions be taken.
- **Voluntary stretch code:** A stretch code is a code or alternative compliance path that is more aggressive than base code. The state of Montana allows localities to adopt voluntary stretch energy building codes. They are most effective when paired with incentives.
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density bonus</td>
<td>• Increased density</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Austin, TX, Seattle, WA</td>
<td>INCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduceda parking requirements</td>
<td>• Greater walkability</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flagstaff, AZ, Denver, CO, State of CA</td>
<td>INCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact and/or permit fees reduced</td>
<td>• Reduced revenue for local government</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>St. Petersburg, FL, San Diego, CA</td>
<td>INCENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Permit process expedited</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Albuquerque, NM, Salt Lake City, UT, Chula Vista, CA, Miami, FL</td>
<td>INCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property tax abatement</td>
<td>• Reduced revenue for local government</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Virginia Beach, VA, Cincinnati, OH, Cleveland, OH, Baltimore, MD</td>
<td>INCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIF made available</td>
<td>• Increased conversations about TIF</td>
<td>Missoula Redevelopment Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>INCENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incentives/Financial**: Provides additional density for projects that go beyond base building code.

**Regulatory**: Allows projects that go beyond base building code to provide fewer minimum parking spaces.

**Programmatic**: Reduces impact and permit fees for projects that go beyond base building code.

**Blueprint**: Provides a faster permitting process for projects that go beyond base building code.

**Construction**: Provides partial reduction in property taxes for projects that go beyond base building code.

**Operation**: Makes TIF funding available for projects that go beyond base building code.