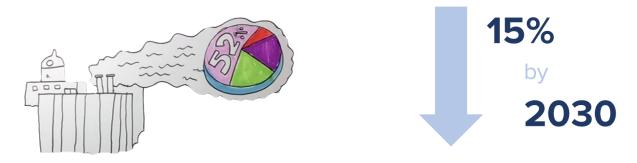


Building(s) for the Future Summit Breakout Group: Local Innovation and Promotion January 15, 2020, 12:30 - 3:00pm

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,"

¹ Climate Smart Missoula and City of Missoula. "<u>Missoula Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory</u>," March 2017.

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

² "Downtown Missoula Master 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).³ 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.⁴ Missoula would not be the first Montana community to design an energy savings competition: Bozeman, MT hosted the "Energy Smackdown" competition in 2015.⁵

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)

Local Innovation and Promotion 3

³ For an example of an online story map, see Climate Smart Missoula's Energy Stories.

⁴ Ariel Drehobl, Maxine Chikumbo, and Kate Tanabe. "<u>Reducing Energy Waste through Municipally Led Behavior Change Programs.</u>" Washington, D. C.: American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy, November 2018.

⁵ Montana Right Now. "City Launches Bozeman Energy Smackdown," May 29, 2015.

⁶ Edward Vine and Christopher Jones, "<u>A Review of Energy Reduction Competitions: What Have We Learned?</u>" (Berkeley, CA: California Institute for Energy and Environment, May 2015), p. v. 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.

Appendix A: Overview of Strategies

	KEY											
	Type of Tool			Building Stage Feasibility Analysis					Group Codes			
\$	$\hat{\mathbf{m}}$			Ñ_					OWN - Owner Occupied Housing RENT - Rental Housing SUB - Low Carbon Subdivisions			
Incentive/Financial	ncentive/Financial Regulatory Programmatic		Blueprint Construction Operation Next Life (Dec			Next Life (Decon/Rehab)	Move ahead	Some reservations	LARGE - Large Buildings INNOV - Promotion + Innovation INCENT - Developer Incentives			
	1			[2					T -			

	Tool Name	Other Possible Outcomes (in addition to low-carbon buildings)	Implementation Lever	Could advance objectives of	\$/MT of CO ₂ e Estimate	Legality	Selected Precedents	Groups Discussing
Expand financing		Economic development	Public private partnership		N/A		Clearwater Credit Union, People's Gas in IL Alabama Power	ALL
\$		n take a variety of forms. Private financia l syment. The City of Missoula or Missoula	•			-	ble energy, and electrification. Utilities can offer than the individual.	er on-bill
C	One-Stop shop	Greater coordinationIncreased community awareness	Public private partnership		N/A		Energy Trust of Oregon and Energy Works of Fort Collins, CO	ALL
	The 1-stop shop approa	ch makes energy efficiency more access	ble for a larger portion of th	ne population (commercial and resid	ential) by simplify	ing a complic	ated process. It typically requires a strong part	nership with t
Workf	force development	Economic development	Public private partnership		N/A		Philadelphia, PA, Minneapolis, MN, and Raleigh, NC	ALL
		orkforce of energy service companies and or ocal businesses, Missoula College, and or	•		•	•	any of the strategies in this table. Missoula will an energy workforce.	need to purs
Expand	l access to materials	Economic development	Public private partnership		N/A			ALL
	Building materials are of distribution of these ma		iency materials are becom	ing more cost effective, and they pro	esent an opportun	ity to suppor	t local entrepreneurs that focus on the manufac	cturing and
Home er	nergy label ordinance	Increased consumer awarenessEconomic development	Local ordinance		N/A		Minneapolis, MN	OWN, RENT
<u></u>	All home sales and rent	al leases must disclose the unit's energy	report card at time of sale of	or lease.				
Residentia	al energy conservation	Increased consumer awareness	Local ordinance		N/A		Burlington, VT, San Francisco, CA, and	1
	dinance (RECO)	Economic development	Local orallance		IN/A		Berkeley, CA	OWN
	<u> </u>	Economic development tive sellers or buyers to perform a set of				% energy sav	<u> </u>	OWN
ord	<u> </u>					% energy sav	<u> </u>	OWN, RENT
ord	RECOs require prospec	ctive sellers or buyers to perform a set of	ow-cost energy efficiency i Public private partnership	mprvements. These ordinances cou	Id result in 10 - 20		vings for the average home. Bozeman, MT, Fargo, ND	OWN, REN
Energy	RECOs require prospec	Increased community awareness	ow-cost energy efficiency i Public private partnership	mprvements. These ordinances cou	Id result in 10 - 20		vings for the average home. Bozeman, MT, Fargo, ND	OWN, RENT
Energy	RECOs require prospectors savings competition An energy savings competition assistance program A retrofit assistance pro	Increased community awareness petition encourages owners and renters Preserve affordable housing Economic development	Public private partnership to reduce their energy constructions. New local government program for homeowners a	mprvements. These ordinances coulombies and landlords that provides grants or	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A Iow-interest rate	s at the groun	Bozeman, MT, Fargo, ND Ind level for greater energy awareness. Boulder, CO, Minneapolis, MN, Milwaukee,	OWN, RENTINNOV, LAR



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.

						K	EY						
Type of Tool				Building Stage						Feasibil	lity Analysis	Gro	up Codes
\$	$\hat{\mathbf{m}}$				Ã							RENT - Rental	Occupied Housin Housing oon Subdivisions
Incentive/Financial	Regulatory	Programmatic	BI	ueprint	Constru	ıction	Operation	Next Life (Decon/Re	ehab) M	love ahead	Some reservations	LARGE - Large Buildings INNOV - Promotion + Innovat INCENT - Developer Incentive	
Tool Nan	ne	Other Possible Outcomes (in addition to low-carbon building)		Implementa	tion Lever	Could ac	vance objectives of	\$/MT of CO ₂ e Estimate	Legality	Selected	Precedents		Groups Discussing
Eco-District • National recognition		National recognition		Public private partnership				N/A		Minneapo	olis, MN, Denver, CO,	Boston, MA	INNOV

l l		Other Possible Outcomes (in addition to low-carbon buildings)	Implementation Lever	Could advance objectives of	\$/MT of CO ₂ e Estimate	Legality	Selected Precedents	Groups Discussing
	Eco-District	National recognition	Public private partnership		N/A		Minneapolis, MN, Denver, CO, Boston, MA	INNOV
	District-level project that k recognition.	orings together area stakeholders to de	sign and implement ambitic	ous projects with outcomes in equity	r, resilience, and c	imate mitiga	tion. Brings a unique branding opportunity witl	n national
Promotic	on of flagship projects	Increased community awarenessMarketing opportunity for leaders	Public private partnership		N/A		Sarasota, FL	INNOV
	1	being able to exist city or county-wide, ng, or reducing embodied carbon. Coul	_				what's expected," such as with a deconstruction person).	on plan, all-
	rtification program with fficiency requirements	Increased comfort and health	Local ordinance		\$30/MT		Ann Arbor, MI	RENT
m	· _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ · _ ·	y registry and attach energy efficiency re vays to help property owners. Bozeman				ertificate of o	ccupancy. Provide financial incentives, technic	al assistance,
Renewa	ble energy for renters	Economic developmentIncrease clean electricity supply	Public private partnership		N/A		Southern California Edison	RENT
	· •	co clean energy via Missoula's 100% clea evelop a green lease that helps align ter		cally a solar-ease expansion, green	tarriff, or utility ow	ned commun	ity solar. Solar-ease expansion can expand fo	cus to landlord
	se disclosure ordinance rking and transparency)	Increased data transparency	Local ordinance		\$17-46/MT		Seattle, WA, Fort Collins, CO, and Philadelphia, PA	LARGE
m	Require large building pro	ojects to disclose their energy use via ar	n online data portal. This lay	s the groundwork forr higher perfor	mance, as well as	collects data	a to inform better decisions.	
ilding ener	rgy performance standards (BEPS)	Economic development	Local ordinance		\$8/MT		Reno, NV, St. Louis, MO, Washington state	LARGE
m	Sets energy or emissions	standards that large multifamily and co	mmercial buildings must me	707	les a long term po	olicy goal as v	well as interim goals that must be met along th	e way.
•	mance standards for new Idings via zoning	Economic development	Zoning		N/A		Boston, MA, Cambridge, MA	LARGE
Î		ch applies to existing buildings, there is ance standards (such as LEED certificati			new buildings via z	zoning. The C	City or County could mandate buildings over a	certain size
andatory r	etrocommissioning and/or tune-ups	Economic development	Local ordinance		\$27/MT		Seattle, WA, Philadelphia, PA, Los Angeles, CA	LARGE
m	Requires large buildings to requires a set of actions I	·	s and maintenance improve	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	energy use every	5 years. Rat	her than require a certain standard be met (lik	e BEPS), it
Volu	ntary stretch code	Increased training	Local adoption of stretch code		N/A		Santa Monica, CA	LARGE

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.

				K	EY				
Type of Tool				Buildin	g Stage	Feasibil	ity Analysis	Group Codes	
\$	<u></u>			8_					OWN - Owner Occupied Housing RENT - Rental Housing SUB - Low Carbon Subdivisions
Incentive/Financial	Regulatory	Programmatic	Blueprint	Construction	Operation	Next Life (Decon/Rehab)	Move ahead	Some reservations	LARGE - Large Buildings INNOV - Promotion + Innovation INCENT - Developer Incentives

Tool Name	Other Possible Outcomes (in addition to low-carbon buildings)	Implementation Lever	Could advance objectives of	\$/MT of CO ₂ e Estimate	Legality	Selected Precedents	Groups Discussing
Density bonus	Increased density	Zoning		N/A		Austin, TX, Seattle, WA	INCENT
\$ Provides additional dens	ity for projects that go beyond base bui	lding code.					
Reduced parking requirements	Greater walkability	Zoning		N/A		Flagstaff, AZ, Denver, CO, State of CA	INCENT
\$ Allows projects that go b	eyond base building code to provide fe	wer minimum parking space	es.	•			•
Impact and/or permit fees reduced	Reduced revenue for local government	Zoning		N/A		St. Petersburg, FL, San Diego, CA	INCENT
Reduces impact and peri	mit fees for projects that go beyond bas	e building code.					•
Permit process expedited		Zoning		N/A		Albuquerque, NM, Salt Lake City, UT, Chula Vista, CA, Miami, FL	INCENT
\$ Provides a faster permitti	ing process for projects that go beyond	base building code.					
Property tax abatement	Reduced revenue for local government	Zoning		N/A		Virginia Beach, VA, Cincinnati, OH, Cleveland, OH, Baltimore, MD	INCENT
\$ Provides partial reduction	n in property taxes for projects that go b	peyond base building code.					•
TIF made available	Increased conversations about TIF	Missoula Redevelopment Agency		N/A		Chicago, IL	INCENT
\$ Makes TIF funding availa	ble for projects that go beyond base bu	ilding code.					