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# Energy Codes in the Greenest Region Compact

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# The Greenest Region Compact

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*Consensus Sustainability Goals in 10 Categories*



Climate



Economic Development



Energy



Land



Leadership



Mobility



Municipal Operations



Sustainable Communities



Water



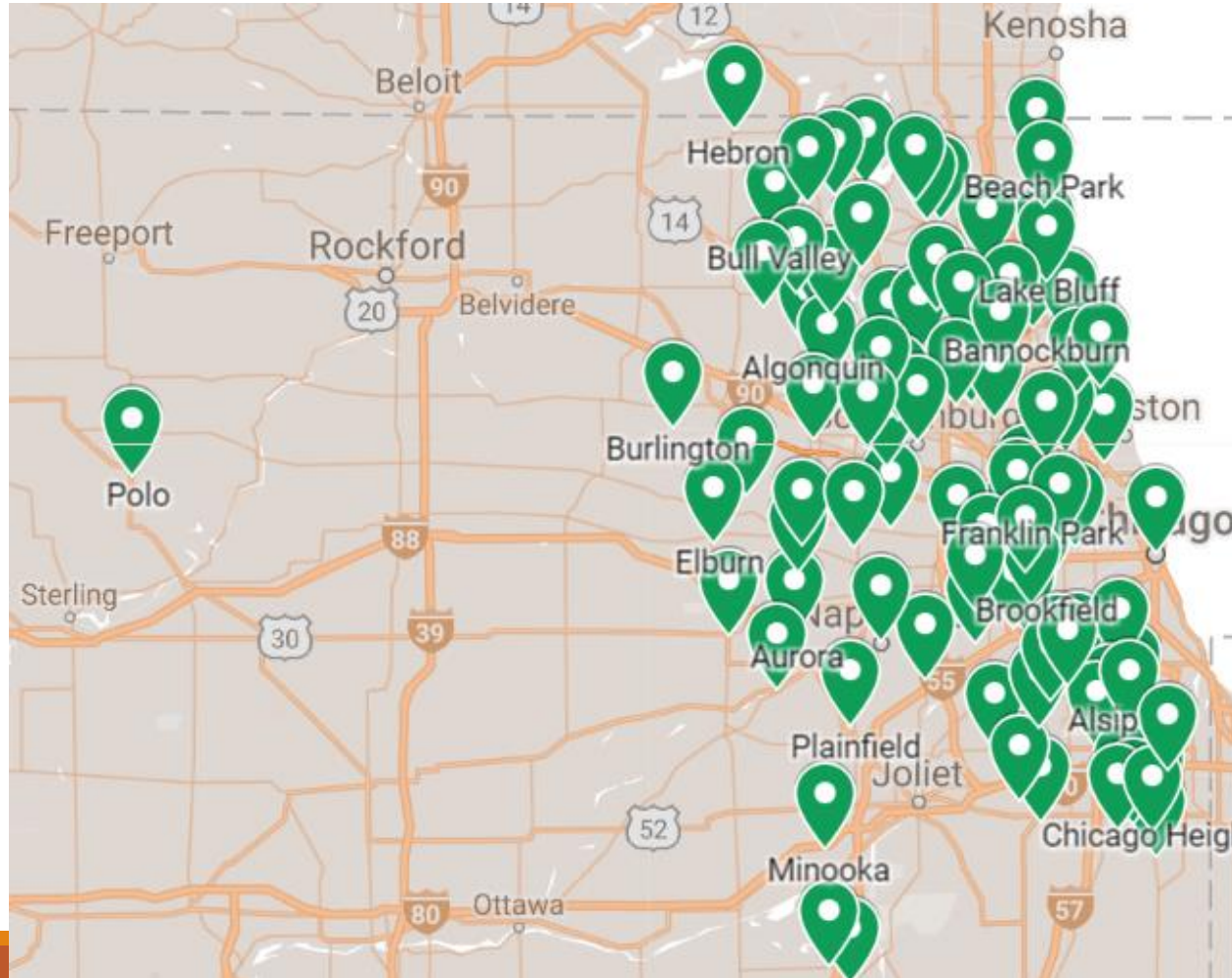
Waste



**Greenest  
Region  
Compact**

# GRC Adopters

**112 municipalities**  
**10 COGS**



Barrington Area Council of Governments  
Lake County Municipal League  
McHenry County Council of Governments  
Metro West Council of Governments  
Northwest Municipal Conference  
South Suburban Mayors & Managers  
Southwest Conference of Mayors  
West Central Municipal Conference  
Will County Government League  
DuPage Mayors and Managers Conference

# GRC Energy Goal and Strategies



<i>Enact policies that support clean energy</i>	<b>E24</b>	<b>Adopt current Illinois Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and report compliance</b>
	<b>E+27</b>	<b>+ Adopt 'stretch codes' setting higher standards for energy efficiency than IECC</b>

# Solar Codes - SolSmart

- MMC led cohort earned SolSmart
  - 12 municipalities & 3 counties
  - Second cohort 22 municipalities
- Streamline codes & policies to promote solar development

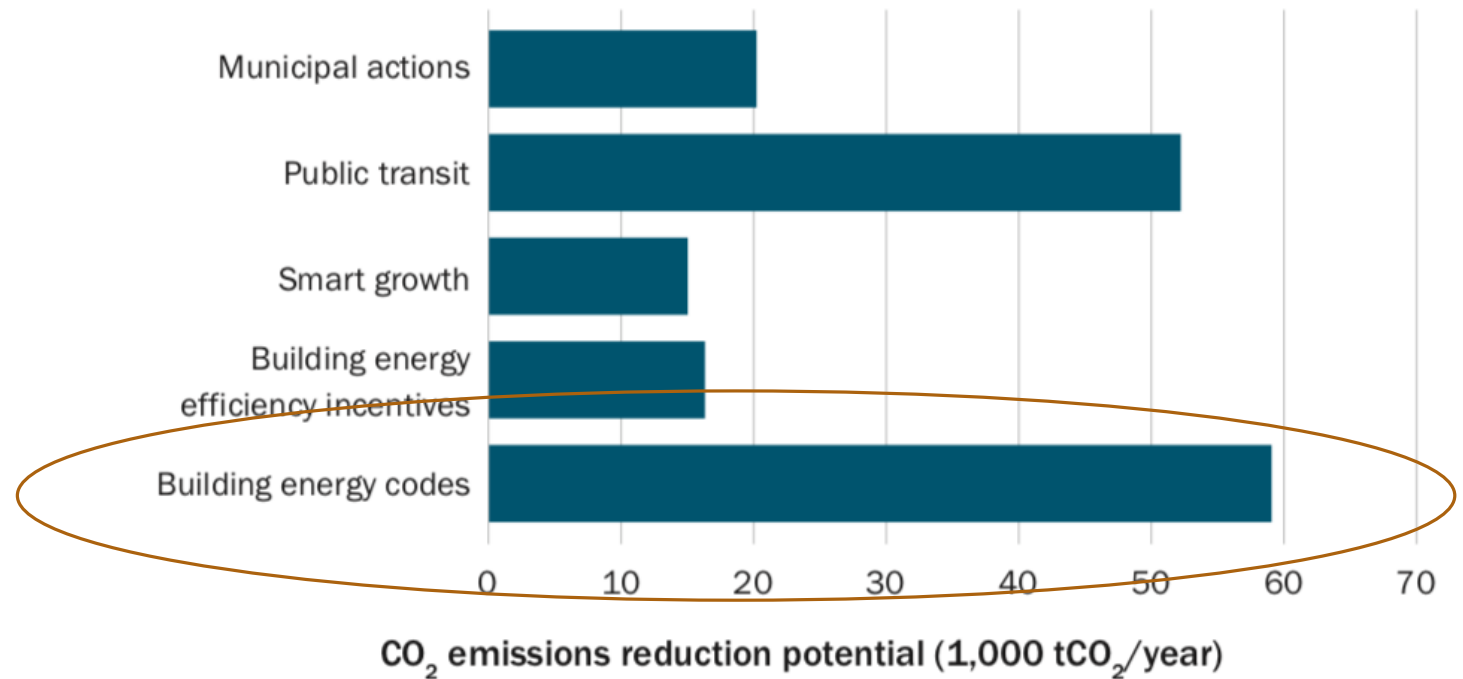
1400%  
increase in PV  
installations!



# National Renewable Energy Lab



Data Driven  
Energy Decisions –  
Columbia, MO case study



**Figure 2.** Annual GHG reduction potential of city actions for Columbia, Missouri  
(Source: Based on an NREL carbon abatement potential study [<https://energy.gov/node/2104835>], city-provided data, and SLED data)



Cities can achieve  
**20%**  
of abatement potential  
as  
**primary policy  
architects**



The analysis suggests  
that cities can reduce  
**local carbon  
emissions by 7-19%**  
and **national  
emissions by 3-7%** by  
2035 as primary policy  
architects in six policy  
areas.

**National total = 210–480 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>/year**

Moderate abatement scenario

High abatement scenario



**Building energy codes:** Requirements for new construction and major renovations to use specified technology or to achieve energy use targets.



**Public transit:** Policies that increase the use of public transit services.



**Building energy incentives:** Policies that incentivize more energy efficient technology or building practices.



**Smart growth:** Policies that reduce vehicular travel through urban planning practices that facilitate alternative modes of travel.



**Solar PV policies:** Actions aimed at increasing the private deployment of rooftop solar PV.



**Municipal actions:** Measures taken by cities to reduce the GHG emissions of their own operations.

Figure 1. Preliminary estimated national annual CO<sub>2</sub> abatement potential in 2035 of six city policy areas (mtCO<sub>2</sub>/year)