

# MARYLAND COMMISSION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

A report to Governor  
Larry Hogan and the Maryland  
General Assembly with  
recommendations for reducing  
greenhouse gas emissions and  
preparing for and adapting to the  
impacts of climate change

*2021 Annual Report  
and Building Energy  
Transition Plan*

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Secretary Ben Grumbles  
Maryland Dept of the Environment

## Message from the Chair

Just after the Maryland Commission on Climate Change (Commission) convened to overwhelmingly approve this annual report, I traveled to Glasgow to participate in the United Nations' Climate Change Summit known as COP26. There, I met with climate scientists and policymakers to discuss strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero as quickly as possible while growing the economy and adapting to a rapidly changing climate. Maryland continues to be a leader on climate action – ranked #1 in the nation for reducing greenhouse gas emissions while growing its economy – but the needs for deeper emissions reduction and stronger resilience is abundantly clear and our commitment to bold and balanced action has never been stronger.

Maryland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Act (GGRA) laid the groundwork for our state's ambition on tackling impacts of climate change. The state's new *2030 GGRA Plan* charts a detailed path to reducing emissions by 50% by 2030, and introduces longer-range measures to help reach the Commission's recommendation that Maryland achieve net-zero emissions by 2045. Maryland is doing its part, but we need additional policies to go further. With continued support from the Commission, Maryland can help bridge the gap with a combination of new voluntary agreements, legislation, regulation, and executive action. *The 2030 Plan* has been a useful tool in helping Maryland lead on climate.

In 2021, the Commission worked to develop plans and recommend measures for further climate action. Notably, the Commission undertook a major initiative to engage consultants, stakeholders, and citizens in the development of a Building Energy Transition Plan to identify low-cost pathways for decarbonizing the residential and commercial buildings sectors. That plan and more than 50 recommendations for improving mitigation, sequestration, adaptation, resilience, and education are presented in this annual report.

The Commission is stepping up its efforts to help guide the state on responsibly addressing these issues at a rate consistent with the latest science and technical innovation. We are striving to show that bipartisanship, collaboration, and urgency are key to timely and durable solutions.

I am honored and humbled to chair this exceptional group of individuals who devoted their time and expertise for the benefit of all, with robust debate and civility throughout the year, even during a global pandemic. 2021 also was a year with two important milestones: Congratulating Treasurer Nancy Kopp on her tremendous service to Marylanders, including this Commission, as she retires at the end of the year and mourning the passing of longtime Maryland Department of the Environment staff member Brian Hug after a lengthy illness. Brian led many efforts on the Commission in its earlier days. I am forever grateful to these outstanding public servants for their contributions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian Hug". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with some loops and flourishes.

# Commission Members

## LEADERSHIP

Ben Grumbles  
Anne Lindner  
Kim Coble

Commission Chair  
Commission Co-Chair  
Commission Co-Chair

## LEADERSHIP/CLIMATE JUSTICE

Charmaine Brown

Commission Co-Chair

## STANDING MEMBERS

Ben Grumbles  
Nancy K. Kopp  
Mohammed Choudhury  
Joseph Bartenfelder  
Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio  
Ellington Churchill  
Greg Slater  
Robert McCord  
Dr. Mary Beth Tung  
Dr. Peter Goodwin  
Wayne Stafford  
Charles Deegan  
Dr. Russell Dickerson  
Dr. Jane Kirschling  
David Lapp

Department of the Environment Secretary  
State Treasurer  
Superintendent of Maryland Schools  
Department of Agriculture Secretary  
Department of Natural Resources Secretary  
Department of General Services Secretary  
Department of Transportation Secretary  
Department of Planning Secretary  
Maryland Energy Administration Director  
President of UMD Center for Env. Science  
President, Maryland Farm Bureau  
Chair, Critical Area Commission  
Climate Change Expert  
Public Health Expert  
Office of People's Counsel

## SENATE PRESIDENT APPOINTED MEMBERS

Paul G. Pinsky  
Jesse Iliff  
Michael Powell  
Jim Strong

State Senator  
Environmental Nonprofit Org Representative  
Business Community Representative  
Organized Labor Representative

## HOUSE SPEAKER APPOINTED MEMBERS

Dana Stein  
Beth Harber  
Anne Lindner  
David Smedick  
Gerald Jackson

Delegate  
Philanthropic Organization Representative  
Business Community Representative  
Environmental Nonprofit Org Representative  
Organized Labor Representative

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTEES

Charles County Administrator Mark Belton  
Town of St. Michael's Commissioner Michael Bibb

Maryland Association of Counties  
Maryland Municipal League

# Executive Summary

The Maryland Commission on Climate Change (Commission) exists to advise the Governor and General Assembly on strategies for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change. In 2021, the Commission engaged in significant activities in pursuit of the body's specific statutory charges while ensuring that environmental and climate justice considerations are integrated across its work and recommendations.

The Commission's working groups heard from experts on topics, including decarbonizing the buildings sector, the power sector, and the transportation sector; the impact of climate change on coastal construction, labor and manufacturing, and the agricultural community; natural solutions to climate change, including carbon sequestration from forests and healthier soils; new targets for solar development and the offshore wind supply chain; emerging technologies; energy efficiency in homes and at businesses; and long and short-term climate resiliency and coastal hazard mitigation. The working groups developed the recommendations that are included in this Commission Report.

Creating a Building Energy Transition Plan was a special focus this year. The state's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Act Plan (GGRA Plan) called on the Commission to produce a Building Energy Transition Plan in 2021 to flesh out the policies that are needed to decarbonize the residential and commercial buildings sectors. That Plan is included as an appendix to this Commission Report.

The Commission's recommendations that are included in this Commission Report and the Building Energy Transition Plan are meant to guide state agency leaders, elected officials, legislators, and other stakeholders to meet the 2030 GGRA Plan goals and the Commission's recommendation that the state should achieve net-zero GHG emissions economywide by 2045. The Commission presents a set of recommendations herein in the following areas:

- Buildings
- Transportation
- Power
- Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
- Biomass
- State Government Operations
- Carbon Sequestration
- Adaptation and Resilience
- Environmental Justice, Climate Justice & Public Health
- Education, Communications, and Outreach

Woven across the recommendations is a focus on creating economic opportunity and jobs as the state simultaneously tackles climate and energy transitions; preparing our residents and infrastructure for the impacts of climate change like rising sea levels, increased flooding, and changing weather conditions; and centering equity and justice to ensure that all people, especially those who have historically been left behind, can benefit from state efforts, policies, and programs.

# Introduction

The Commission is an independent, statutory body established under executive order (01.01.2007.07) charged with developing an action plan and firm timetable for mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change in Maryland. As a result of the work of more than 100 stakeholders and experts, the Commission produced a climate action plan, which was the catalyst for the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Act.

In 2014, a second executive order (01.01.2014.14) expanded the scope of the Commission and its membership to include non-state government participants. In 2015, the Commission was codified into law. Tasks and responsibilities in the 2014 executive order were maintained. In statute, the Commission is charged with advising the Governor and General Assembly "on ways to mitigate the causes of, prepare for, and adapt to the consequences of climate change." Serving in an advisory capacity, the Commission is focused on climate mitigation, but in congruence the Commission ensures that environmental and climate justice considerations are reflected in all recommendations. Fulfilling this role, the focus is to:

- Provide independent advice on setting and meeting GHG emission reduction targets
- Review the most up-to-date climate change science and how it informs state efforts on greenhouse gas mitigation, adaptation, resiliency, economics, and policy
- Engage with a wide range of organizations and individuals to share evidence and analysis

The Commission creates an annual report for the Governor and the General Assembly to provide recommendations on the necessary steps to avoid the most dramatic impacts of climate change in Maryland. The Commission is diverse. It is comprised of citizens, stakeholders, and policymakers who serve to advise the Maryland Department of Environment (MDE), which develops the plan to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The plan is a requirement of the GGRA. The Commission also recommends goals, strategies, programs, and policies aimed at mitigation, adaptation and resiliency responses to climate change.

This set of recommendations is the key deliverable produced as the result of the annual meetings of the Commission process.

## **Maryland's Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Goals and National Commitments**

In recognition of the escalating urgency of climate change and the reduction pathways recommended by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) report, the Commission applauds our federal partners for setting a U.S. climate target to reduce net GHG emissions at least 50-52% below 2005 levels by 2030.

In the 2020 annual report, the Commission recommended that Maryland should adopt more ambitious GHG reduction goals by amending the relevant provisions of the GGRA of 2016 to include a statewide gross emissions reduction goal of at least a 50% from 2006 levels by 2030, with a requirement to develop a plan (2030 GGRA Plan) in recognition of the finding by the IPCC that developed countries will need to reduce GHG emissions to net-zero as early as 2045.

Maryland's climate targets cover not only carbon dioxide but also other GHGs. The state reduction targets are calculated based on gross GHG emissions, as opposed to net emissions, and relative to a 2006 baseline. On balance, a gross reduction goal of at least 50% by 2030, and net-zero by 2045 would be consistent with developed nations' responsibilities to follow the steeper end of global reduction pathways evaluated by the IPCC.

Maryland has made considerable progress in reducing GHG emissions since 2006 and is recognized as the leading state in the nation for reducing GHG emissions while growing its economy. The state has a comprehensive plan to cut emissions in half by 2030, but the implementation of the 2030 GGRA Plan will be challenging. Achieving the mitigation and adaptation goals detailed in the 2030 GGRA Plan will require unprecedented partnership and collaboration across all levels of government.

In 2020, the state overcame significant adversity in responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The year was marred by uncertainty and delay in implementing some key climate strategies. Still, despite the pandemic, some progress was made. Sustaining progress will require sustained leadership, underpinned by ambitious goals. The Commission's recommendation that the state adopt a net-zero goal requires that all policy decisions, initiatives, and legislation be consistent with that goal.

This report offers numerous well vetted and ambitious recommendations. The recommendations are urgently needed. Some build on current policies and suggest ways in which those existing policies can be strengthened or enhanced. The Commission is dedicated to ensuring that policy recommendations consider impacts to all people, especially those who have historically been marginalized and overburdened.

Throughout the year, the Commission discussed many topics and determined that certain policy proposals must be delayed. Those policy proposals will be included in each working group's 2022 work plan and will be considered by the Commission in the coming year.



# Recommendations

These Commission recommendations are meant to guide Maryland policymakers on decisions related to reducing GHG emissions from all sectors of Maryland’s diverse economy in accordance with the 2030 GGRA Plan, and to achieve net-zero emissions by 2045. The recommendations are further meant to influence decisions related to adaptation, resiliency, and climate and environmental justice.

## Buildings

The full text of the following buildings recommendations can be found in the Building Energy Transition Plan (attached to this report).

1. Adopt an All-Electric Construction Code
2. Develop a Clean Heat Retrofit Program
  - A. Retrofit 100 % of low-income households by 2030
  - B. Encourage fuel-switching through EmPOWER beginning in 2024
  - C. Encourage beneficial electrification through EmPOWER beginning in 2024
  - D. Target 50% of residential heating, ventilation, and air conditioning and water heater sales to be heat pumps by 2025, 95% by 2030
  - E. Align energy plans, approvals, and funding with the objectives of this Plan
3. Create a Building Emissions Standard
4. Develop Utility Transition Plans
5. Prioritize an equitable level of benefits for all Marylanders
6. Improve interagency coordination for holistic building retrofits
7. Use federal funds for comprehensive retrofits of low-income housing
8. Sunset financial subsidies for fossil fuel appliances within EmPOWER
9. Offer incentives for net-zero energy all-electric new buildings
10. Lead by example through the electrification and decarbonization of state buildings
11. Allow local jurisdictions to set higher fines for non-compliance on building performance
12. Offer tax credits or other incentives for enhanced energy efficiency in new construction
13. Allow above-code green programs to comply with the state-adopted International Energy Conservation Code
14. Allow a portfolio approach to renewable energy generation
15. Evaluate property tax assessment processes to support decarbonization efforts
16. Identify locations that need grid upgrades to accommodate new all-electric buildings

## Transportation

17. The state should continue to provide valuable assistance with the hope of joining a strong and equitable Transportation Climate Initiative Program to reduce pollution and improve transportation options in communities throughout the mid-Atlantic region.
18. State agencies should identify regulatory and policy mechanisms that encourage the development and use of low and zero emission technologies and fuels and provide recommendations for amendments.
19. State agencies should expand financial incentives for purchase of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and installation of electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE). Incentives should be structured to ensure equitable disbursement and deployment of EVSE in underserved communities and rural areas.
20. The Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT) should continue the expansion of 'Commuter Choice Maryland' Travel Demand Management programs to reduce congestion and emissions associated with commuter travel. State agencies should seek partnerships that recognize employers and organizations for offering transportation benefits and creative program incentives to their employees.
21. State agencies should identify and install charging infrastructure at state sites to support government owned vehicle electrification as well as identify fleet vehicles eligible for conversion that will meet legislative ZEV purchase requirements.
22. The state should enact policies requiring the transition of diesel school buses to ZEV beginning as soon as possible with a full transition no later than 2040.
23. The state should enact policies requiring the transition of all locally operated transit passenger buses to ZEV beginning as soon as possible with a full transition no later than 2040.
24. As a signatory of the Medium and Heavy-Duty Truck ZEV Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the state should work through the existing multi-state ZEV Task Force facilitated by the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) to develop and implement a ZEV action plan for trucks and buses.

## Power Sector

25. As part of the third program review of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, MDE and the Maryland Public Service Commission should champion program improvements, including an emissions cap, which reduces CO2 emissions from regulated sources to zero by 2040 with cost controls, enhanced public health protections, particularly for environmental and climate justice communities; and ensure that the program provides significant job and economic benefits to all Marylanders.
26. The state should expand the development of offshore wind energy resources and the accompanying industry supply chain and workforce work by streamlining permitting and regulatory processes in collaboration with SMART-POWER partner states.

## Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

27. MDE should continue evaluating and drafting regulatory options to address methane emissions from the natural gas distribution system.
28. The Scientific and Technical Working Group (STWG) should support the experts at MDE and the University of Maryland (UMD) who are developing air monitoring sites at landfills to determine how field data can improve the accuracy of methane emissions monitoring at point sources.
29. MDE should consider including black carbon data in the state GHG inventory.
30. The STWG's expert subgroup on livestock and animal feed should conclude their assessment of the feasibility of additives to cattle feed to reduce animal emissions of methane.

## Biomass-to-Energy

31. The state should use waste from timber slash (i.e., woody material typically left behind after a timber harvest), thinnings for healthy and climate-adapted forest stand densities, urban tree management, the wood products industry, and untreated wood that otherwise would be recycled or landfilled for mid-sized (1-2 Megawatts) combined heat and power systems or thermal-only systems.
32. The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) should track new and existing woody biomass to energy facilities in the state along with their feedstock and report this as part of DNR's annual GGRA progress report. Through partnerships with regulatory and incentive agencies (i.e., MDE and the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA)), DNR should ensure the sourcing of wood fuels does not exceed the supply through the sources mentioned above.
33. The Mitigation Working Group (MWG) is directed to make recommendations about whether thermal renewable credits should be granted, and under what terms, when the credits would be generated from solely woody biomass to energy facilities where the woody biomass is sourced from timber slash, thinnings for healthy and climate-adapted forest stand densities, urban tree management, the wood products industry, and untreated wood that otherwise would be recycled or landfilled. Currently only facilities that co-fire with a majority of manure can qualify.

## State Government Operations

34. The Maryland Department of General Services (DGS) should report annually on GHG emissions for all state government operations and oversee the development of an interagency Climate Action Plan that aims to achieve net-zero emissions by 2035 across all state operations for scope 1 & 2 emissions. \* All state-funded operations, including the University System of Maryland should be included in the GHG report and Climate Action Plan.

*\*Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by an organization (e.g., emissions associated with fuel combustion in boilers, furnaces, vehicles). Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity, steam, heat, or cooling. Although scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where they are generated, they are accounted for in an organization's GHG inventory because they are a result of the organization's energy use.*

## Technology

35. The STWG has expanded its membership with experts in innovative technologies. As the impacts of climate change continue to become a threat to ecosystems and human health, a substantial number of innovative concepts are evolving. STWG will continue to compile information (articles and webinars) of potential interest to the Commissioners. Specifically, STWG will focus on feasible energy storage for renewable energy sources and advances in direct capture and storage of carbon technologies.
36. As requested by the Commission and MDE, STWG will provide scientific guidance related to setting priorities on how Maryland can achieve GHG reduction goals set by state or federal legislation. STWG members will coordinate with other working groups and respond to their requests for information. STWG will work with other working groups to identify common science and engineering priorities for planning or implementation of strategies that may arise in 2022. STWG will continue to host webinars on emerging science and technology topics as requested by the Commission, its working groups, and agencies.
37. The state should provide incentives for solar domestic hot water systems, especially in multifamily buildings.

## Carbon Sequestration

38. MDE, in collaboration with the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) and DNR, should include agricultural soil carbon and blue carbon within the 2023 GHG inventory based on the best available science to support a full ongoing assessment of Maryland's natural carbon sinks. Achieving this recommendation may require additional engagement with expert scientists, the U.S. Climate Alliance, or other funding partners.
39. MDE, in collaboration with MDA and DNR, should work to provide clarity on Natural and Working Lands (NWL) project eligibility for multiple forms of conservation finance, including low-interest loan financing and voluntary carbon markets, and position the state for leadership on innovative private-public partnerships for environmental restoration.
40. In support of a Maryland net-zero GHG goal, MDE, in collaboration with MDA and DNR, should complete a comprehensive assessment of potential strategic pathways for growing the state's natural carbon sinks. Such an effort should begin by leveraging the science and research on NWL currently included within the 2030 GGRA Plan and GHG Inventory. Implementing this recommendation may require additional engagement with scientists, the U.S. Climate Alliance, or other funding partners.
41. STWG will support MDE, DNR and external partners (such as COMPASS, Restore America's Estuaries) to explore the opportunities associated with blue carbon for carbon sequestration, protecting shorelines and enhancing the tidal ecosystem. Blue Carbon is defined as the carbon accumulating in vegetated, tidally influenced ecosystems such as tidal forests, tidal marshes and intertidal to subtidal seagrass

meadows. Blue carbon exhibits significant potential for both mitigating and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. Three events are planned in late 2021 and early 2022 to cover: (a) methodology for quantifying blue carbon sequestration potential, (b) innovative models to finance blue carbon projects, and (c) highlight wetland restoration and other nature-based solutions that have been implemented in Maryland.

42. The state should work with STWG in reviewing and supporting the Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Action Plan as part of the state's membership in the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification

## **Adaptation and Resiliency**

43. Maryland Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework (Framework): Building on its success over the past two years, with the Commission approval of the Framework, the Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group (ARWG) along with state, local and non-governmental partners will develop a 2022 work plan that outlines implementation steps for the Framework. The work plan will include specific strategies and goals for prioritization in 2022 and identify partners who will lead the implementation. ARWG will establish a subgroup to lead the implementation of Cross-Framework priorities. The priority will be to establish an effective tracking system to measure progress on the Framework as it moves into implementation and develop an online platform to house the Framework and the newly created tracking system. This will ensure accountability and transparency in the implementation of the Framework and progress on adaptation goals for the state.
44. Advance Saltwater Intrusion Plan recommendations: The state agency saltwater intrusion team will request that DNR, MDE, MDA, the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP) and the Critical Area Commission identify strategies and solutions that align opportunities to support wetland migration and inform a statewide wetland adaptation plan. The state agency saltwater intrusion team recognizes that landscape scale coastal change is occurring in parts of Maryland, and that rapid coastal change impacts local economies as land use changes with rising seas and intruding saltwater. The team recommends that existing state strategies prioritize the most vulnerable parts of Maryland's coast and support local governments, local planning and conservation tools, and local landowners seeking to protect land while possible, protect the capacity of land to transition, consider alternative transitional land uses, and/or to relocate when conditions become unsustainable. Lands most impacted will be stewarded to adapt to changing coastal conditions, improve resilience for landward properties, and maximize co-benefits like supporting wetland migration, while protecting private property rights and values.
45. Building capacity to compete for Natural Infrastructure Resiliency Funds - ARWG continues to recognize the need to prepare Maryland and its communities to take advantage of upcoming federal funding (i.e., Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ) and public private partnership opportunities that promote the use of natural infrastructure to build resilience to climate impacts.

ARWG and its partners will continue to explore and expand the potential use of the Targeted Resiliency Area effort to serve as a prioritization tool for the larger-scale funding opportunities that are emerging. DNR will lead a group of ARWG partners throughout 2022 to discuss landscape-level needs for Natural and Nature-based project identification so that Maryland and its communities are better situated to compete for future funding.

46. When requested by DNR, STWG will review recommendations on resiliency indicators at the [project's website](https://mdcoastaladaptation.net), <https://mdcoastaladaptation.net>.

### **Environmental Justice, Climate Justice, and Public Health**

47. Like other working groups and the Commission, ARWG will work to ensure that an environmental justice lens is used in all its programming and initiatives. ARWG will look to expertise and collaboration with the Maryland Commission on Environmental Justice and Sustainable Communities (CEJSC) as well as the Commission's Climate Justice team to advise and ensure underserved communities are given the assistance needed to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. ARWG recommends that it, and all necessary partners, explore and identify an intervention to address the intersection of urban heat, climate change, vulnerabilities, and environmental justice.
48. STWG will assign a member to track and contribute to the Commission's focus on climate justice issues. STWG will embed principles of climate justice as needed into reviews and recommendations and engage additional professional experts as needed.
49. One of the most immediate impacts of climate change in Maryland is expected to be heat. Heat waves are expected to increase in frequency, daily elevated temperatures, daily high-lows, and duration. Heat waves disproportionately impact the elderly, those with co-morbidities and disadvantaged communities. STWG will help the environmental justice team and the Education, Communication, and Outreach Working Group (ECO) understand the impacts of heat waves on human health and what mitigation mechanisms are feasible within Maryland. This effort should include MDE, MEA, the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD), and the Department of Emergency Management (MDEM).

### **Education, Communication, and Outreach**

48. The Commission should identify and share key resources and tools to assess, improve, and track progress of specific measures that improve climate justice outcomes in Commission work products (recommendations, work plans, meetings/discussions, membership/participation).
49. The Commission should build a network of regional community leaders in 2022, to seek their guidance about climate change issues impacting vulnerable and underrepresented communities.
50. The Commission should identify opportunities for the chair and co-chairs to engage with diverse audiences to discuss the Commission's work with particular emphasis on conferences and podcasts.

- 51.** The Commission should continue to coordinate with the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) and other partners like the Maryland Association for Environmental & Outdoor Education, Chesapeake Bay Program, the National Association of Marine Educators, and the Maryland Climate Leadership Academy (MCLA), to identify opportunities to further collaborate and integrate climate policy and climate action into primary and secondary education curricula in Maryland.
- 52.** The Commission should explore opportunities to initiate a college level campaign to engage with community colleges, historically black colleges and universities, and other institutes of higher learning in the state.
- 53.** The Commission should engage with representatives of Maryland's Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) communities and in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to develop partnerships that will foster voluntary sustainable initiatives that support environmental, social, and governance (ESG) policies.
- 54.** The Commission should appoint professionals to ECO that would fit into each of those sectors, with an emphasis on adding members with graphics design or digital media skills to complement the existing skills of our membership.

# A More Equitable and Inclusive Climate Strategy

Climate change poses a significant threat to vulnerable communities with little adaptive capacity. Furthermore, disadvantaged communities are disproportionately impacted by pollution, often stemming from previous policy and planning decisions. Environmental (EJ) and Climate Justice (CJ) are ethical mandates that seek equal protection from environmental and public health hazards for all people regardless of race, age, income, culture, and social class. The state must ensure that equity and environmental justice are key principles of climate policies moving into 2022. The Commission is committed to incorporating environmental and climate justice considerations into all the recommendations it makes to the state.

In 2020, the Commission chair appointed a third co-chair who is specifically empowered to ensure that Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Justice (DEIJ) is considered and included in all Commission and working group deliberations and products. In 2021, the co-chair led a team of Steering Committee members consisting of appointees with environmental justice knowledge and one liaison from each of the Commission's working groups. Environmental and climate justice considerations were discussed and are reflected in this report's recommendations to better incorporate DEIJ into state programs.

Over the course of the last year, the CJ team worked diligently to apply their expertise to some of the most daunting climate issues facing our state. Here are highlights of a few of those accomplishments:

One of the first steps we took was to recognize that the residents in the communities, especially Black, Indigenous, People of Color, marginalized individuals and underrepresented groups such as people with disabilities, and the LGBTQ+ communities, are represented and reflected in the climate justice priorities. We know that a one size fits all approach is, in and of itself, contrary to equity. In reaching out to trusted advisors in these communities, we developed a database of organizations, including faith-based groups that serve the most vulnerable communities that are overburdened by climate change impacts. In our aim to apply an equity lens, we recognized that for some communities, the stakes are much higher and there needed to be a greater sense of urgency. This approach is core to our guiding principles that all actions have equity considerations and extra effort will be consistently applied to ensure we do our best to involve, engage, and include historically marginalized people.

We collaborated with HBCUs and community connectors who could be a source of information for Marylanders. An example of our outreach includes appearing on Howard University's radio station, WHUR to discuss resources available to Marylanders, including financial resources to address affordability in terms of utility expenses and energy efficiency. ECO has met with community leaders this year and will build on those relationships in 2022. ECO also hosted an ESG webinar in partnership with Fannie Mae and the CJ team.

Equally important was our work to create a compelling mission statement that would bring clarity to our role and illuminate our obligation to stay true to our core purpose.

*The Climate Justice team supports, encourages, and ensures that the work of the Commission facilitates equitable outcomes for all Marylanders.*



Our state, like our nation, is growing more diverse; rich diversity makes us stronger. To increase our awareness and ability to serve our multicultural, multigenerational, multiethnic state, the Climate Justice team, along with representatives from the CEJSC, participated in a Cultural Competency and Climate Justice Education Lab. To become more effective in serving our diverse state, we need to understand the fundamentals of inter-cultural competencies and identify ways to adapt our approach accordingly.

This year the Commission worked to diversify our committees and working groups by elevating opportunities to attract talent from higher education, the private and nonprofit sectors, and state government.

In 2022, the Commission will continue to ensure that an environmental and climate justice lens is used in all our initiatives. We will embed principles of climate justice into reviews and recommendations and engage additional professional experts as needed. We will continue to collaborate with the Maryland Commission on Environmental Justice and Sustainable Communities (CEJSC) to advise and ensure underserved communities are given the assistance needed to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Commission and its partners will explore and identify an intervention to address the intersection of urban heat, climate change, vulnerabilities, and environmental justice.

# Adaptation and Resiliency Background

Climate adaptation efforts are a critical component to successfully protecting Marylanders, our natural resources and economy from the impacts of climate change. Fortunately, Maryland has recognized that critical need and supported a robust portfolio of adaptation and resiliency efforts across the state for well over ten years. The ARWG of the Commission serves as the state's lead on adaptation and resiliency. Through ARWG, adaptation practitioners and partners come together throughout the year to learn from each other, support the adaptation efforts, and work collaboratively to move Maryland forward. Maryland saw considerable progress across a range of priorities, and within many ongoing adaptation efforts during 2021. Following is a highlight of the most critical progress and updates for adaptation and resiliency progress in the state; this is not a comprehensive assessment of the activities of ARWG or the state overall.

ARWG completed an 18-month process in the early summer of 2021 to evaluate and update the state's adaptation plan, with the creation of the Draft Maryland Climate Adaptation and Resilience Framework (Framework). The intent of the Framework is to guide and prioritize action over the next ten years, specifically in vulnerable and underserved communities.

When developing the concept for the Framework, ARWG members recognized the importance of addressing sector-specific adaptation needs and opportunities as well as considering overarching issues that impact all sectors. As a result, the Framework was organized into five sectors: Natural Resources & Ecosystems, Working Lands & Natural Resources-Based Economies, Human Health, Water Resources - Quality and Quantity, and Protecting Critical Infrastructure. In addition, there are three focus areas that were integrated into all the sectors: Diversity and Environmental Justice, Climate Jobs and Training, and Local Government Action and State Service Delivery.

The Phase I and II plans laid the foundation for this approach and were developed with a wide variety of experts across the governmental, nonprofit, and private sectors who came together to interpret the most recent climate change literature, evaluate adaptation options, and recommend strategies to reduce Maryland's overall climate change vulnerability. Recognizing the invaluable contributions of our partners in the success of the first two phases (Phase 1 - 2008 and Phase II - 2011), Maryland undertook a similar approach with the Framework. Each sector and focus area had a work group, with representatives from state, federal and local government agencies, universities, nonprofits, and the private sector. Through facilitation by the University of Virginia Institute for Engagement and Negotiation alongside DNR, ARWG and partners came together to evaluate current science, assess progress on Phase I and Phase II strategies, identify gaps in adaptation activities in Maryland, and develop a suite of prioritized goals and strategies for each of the sector and focus groups. Additionally, a project team identified cross-Framework priorities, and recommended goals and strategies that are essential to ensure the successful implementation of the Framework and ensure all climate resiliency benefits are realized. After drafting, the Framework moved into a robust review process. That process, still underway at the end of 2021, will include review periods for agency and partner leadership, the Commission and its working groups, and public comment. Once the review period is complete and comments incorporated, Maryland will have an updated, comprehensive plan to guide, prioritize and track the

adaptation efforts throughout the state, ensuring that Marylanders, our natural resources, and economy are protected now and into the future. ARWG anticipates delivery of the final Framework in 2022.

In 2020, DNR's Chesapeake and Coastal Services (CCS) funded the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences - Integration and Application Network (UMCES-IAN) to develop a Maryland Coastal Adaptation Report Card (Report Card) and suite indicators to track Maryland's adaptation progress. Through a year-long partnership with ARWG, its members, stakeholder workshops, and expertise within their organization, UMCES-IAN reviewed existing adaptation metrics, discussed targets and goals of state climate adaptation work, and developed a series of metrics to track progress towards these goals. The report card provides a high-level overview to decision and policy makers, including a thorough methodology providing the scientific rationale for the indicators, their thresholds and the data used to calculate the scores. The Report Card will be a first of its kind when it is released by the end of this year. The Report Card will be used by the Commission, ARWG, and others across the state and region to monitor progress toward climate adaptation goals in Maryland.

ARWG and its partners have worked throughout the year on the other priority actions and ongoing activities outlined in the *2020 Maryland Commission on Climate Change Annual Report*. The Water Quality and Climate Change Resiliency Portfolio is currently evaluating criteria to identify Targeted Resiliency Areas (TRA) - previously referred to as Resiliency Opportunity Zones - areas with restoration and conservation potential that provide high value resiliency benefits for communities, economies, public lands, and important ecosystems. Once the TRA's are established, DNR will work closely with climate affected communities and public, private, and nonprofit sectors, to establish a portfolio of projects within these areas, solicited through the Grants Gateway that work together to optimize resiliency benefits and leverage important habitat, water quality and GHG mitigation gains. The Grants Gateway is a streamlined grant application portal from DNR CCS that provides a single point of entry for financial and technical assistance opportunities that provide support to government and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions in their efforts to address restoration, resiliency and technical assistance needs.

MDP, who is an active member on ARWG and serves as the lead for the Saltwater Intrusion Plan priority activity, continued to implement the recommendations of the Saltwater Intrusion Plan by convening the State Agency Saltwater Intrusion Plan Workgroup (The Workgroup). The Workgroup saw progress on two recommendations, 1) develop the first phase of a statewide wetland adaptation plan and 2) expand coastal resilience easement efforts led by DNR.

These efforts further the work outlined in the 2019 Maryland Saltwater Intrusion Plan.

MCLA continued to operate in a fully virtual capacity in 2021. This allowed the MCLA to continue to provide continuing education and executive training programs specifically designed for state and local government officials, infrastructure executives and business leaders even as COVID-19 continued to limit live functions. In 2021, the MCLA offered training and capacity building to 80 individuals across all their offerings including four cohorts of the Certified Climate Change Professionals (CC-P) course, and two webinars each from MEA, MDH and MEMA. Recordings of the offerings, and additional information on MCLA trainings can be found on the

website, <https://www.mdclimateacademy.org/>. The MCLA continues to support the work of the Commission, by educating a community of climate smart local government and infrastructure leaders.

The integration of environmental and climate justice principles and approaches saw mixed success in 2021 across ARWG activities and partner efforts. The Framework effort includes a focus area dedicated to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Justice (DEIJ), and includes recommendations, key strategies, and action items to inform more equitable adaptation efforts. ARWG and partners look forward to using the Framework as a guide for best incorporating environmental and climate justice initiatives and DEIJ considerations into efforts in 2022.

Maryland recognizes the need to invest, support and expand adaptation and resiliency efforts to effectively address climate change impacts to their resources and communities. Continued investment in, and support of adaptation and resiliency programs, projects, and partnerships are essential if Maryland is to meet the critical need to combat risks associated with climate impacts now and in the future.

## Update on the Science – Informing the Process

The Commission continues to rely on scientific evidence to guide its evaluations and recommendations. The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released the Physical Science Basis Report<sup>1</sup> (PSB Report) Sixth Assessment in August 2021. This report was conducted by 234 contributing authors synthesizing more than 14,000 scientific references. The primary findings provide stark evidence of the accelerating need for actions to reduce GHG emissions and the importance of the work of the Commission. Improvements in the ability to monitor the environment and the unprecedented collaboration of the global scientific community to better understand the changing climate has resulted in less uncertainty than described in the 5th Assessment Report although some significant drivers of the consequences of climate change such as the behavior of the cryosphere (ice and the polar regions) continue to change at an increasing and yet poorly understood rate.

Selected significant findings of the PSB Report include:

*It is unequivocal that human influence has warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere, and biosphere have occurred. [Finding A.1]*

*This is a momentous change from the 5th Assessment that concluded that human influence is “extremely likely to have been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century”*

*The scale of recent changes across the climate system as a whole and the present state of many aspects of the climate system are unprecedented over many centuries to many thousands of years. [Finding A.2]*

*Global surface temperature will continue to increase until at least the mid-century under all emissions scenarios considered. Global warming of 1.5°C and 2°C will be exceeded during the 21st century unless deep reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions occur in the coming decades. [Finding B.1]*

*Many changes in the climate system become larger in direct relation to increasing global warming. They include increases in the frequency and intensity of hot extremes, marine heatwaves, and heavy precipitation, agricultural and ecological droughts in some regions, and proportion of intense tropical cyclones, as well as reductions in Arctic Sea ice, snow cover and permafrost. [Finding B.2]*

*Continued global warming is projected to further intensify the global water cycle, including its variability, global monsoon precipitation and the severity of wet and dry events. [Finding B.3]*

*Many changes due to past and future GHG emissions are irreversible for centuries to millennia, especially changes in the ocean, ice sheets and global sea level. [Finding B.5]*

*From a physical science perspective, limiting human-induced global warming to a specific level requires limiting cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, reaching at least net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, along with strong reductions in other GHG emissions. Strong, rapid and sustained reductions in CH<sub>4</sub> emissions would also limit the warming effect resulting from declining aerosol pollution and would improve air quality. [Finding D-1]*

The PSB report will guide discussions at the Conference of Parties (COP 26) meeting in November 2021 that will also discuss current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reduce GHG emissions. Current NDCs are projected to result in a 2.4°C rise in temperature rather than the 1.5°C advised by IPCC.<sup>2,3,4,5,6</sup> In 2020, under COVID-19, the world saw a 6% reduction in GHG emissions over 2019 levels<sup>5</sup>. Projections for 2021 indicate a 4% increase in GHG emissions and combined with the actual observed emissions (not the declared NDCs) a 2.7°C increase in temperature can be expected.<sup>6</sup> Further, the PSB and the Global Carbon Project predict the 1.5°C threshold will be surpassed in the 2030s at the 2021 rate of emissions. It is anticipated that many countries will renew and increase NDCs at the 2021 COP.

There are myriad implications of climate change to Maryland that require mitigation and adaptation strategies. The following consequences are selected based on emerging scientific findings and weather events experienced in North America during the past year.

### **Greenhouse Gas Emissions<sup>6</sup>**

The latest analysis of observations from the WMO Global Atmosphere Watch shows that globally averaged surface concentrations calculated from this in-situ network for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O reached new highs. The growth rates of the CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O concentrations in the atmosphere averaged over the 2015–2017 period for which data have been completed and processed are each about 20% higher than those over 2011–2015. Preliminary analysis shows that in May 2018 the CO<sub>2</sub> annual mean concentration at Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii, reached 417ppm [<https://sioweb.ucsd.edu/programs/keelingcurve/>] and the increase from 2017 to 2018 was 1.97 ppm. From January to August 2019 the increase in the concentration (de-seasonalized trend) was 0.85 ppm. 2020 saw a 6% reduction but there was a rebound of 4% by October 2021 negating many of the gains made during the COVID pandemic.

### **Temperature<sup>7</sup>**

The average temperatures for the five-year period 2015 - 2019 were the highest on record with 2020 being the second warmest on record behind 2016. The world's seven warmest years on record have all occurred since 2014. The average global temperature for 2015–2019 was 1.1 °C above pre-industrial (1850–1900) levels and the average temperature is now 0.20°C warmer than the average for 2011–2015.

There is an increasing emphasis by scientists to conduct attribution analyses that connect changing climate conditions to weather extremes being experienced across the globe. For example, these changes in climate result in more frequent, longer lasting, and more dangerous heatwaves. The 2018 National Climate Assessment, a major scientific report issued by 13 federal agencies, notes that the number of hot days is increasing, and the frequency of heatwaves in the United States jumped from an average of two per year in the 1960s to six per year by the 2010s. Also, the season for heatwaves has stretched to be 45 days longer than it was in the 1960s. It is all part of an overall warming trend: the seven warmest years in the history of accurate worldwide record-keeping have been the last seven years, and 19 of the 20 warmest years have occurred since 2000; worldwide, June 2019 was the hottest June month ever recorded and June 2020 tied it.

## **Ocean**

Scientific evidence is mounting of the significant changes occurring in the oceans. This is captured in the recent IPCC report:<sup>8</sup>

*It is virtually certain that the global ocean has warmed unabated since 1970 and has taken up more than 90% of the excess heat in the climate system (high confidence). Since 1993, the rate of ocean warming has more than doubled (likely). Marine heatwaves have very likely doubled in frequency since 1982 and are increasing in intensity (very high confidence). By absorbing more CO<sub>2</sub>, the ocean has undergone increasing surface acidification (certain). A loss of oxygen has occurred from the surface to 1000 m (medium confidence).*

[The Maryland Ocean Acidification Action Plan](#) (2020) is developed in collaboration with the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification.<sup>9</sup> Over the last several years, Maryland has begun to analyze the acidification processes within Chesapeake Bay and recommendations are being developed including a monitoring program to provide further insights to the trends being observed.

## **Cryosphere**

During 2019-2021, there continued to be an alarming reduction in the amount of ice on Earth's surface, the so-called cryosphere. Around the world, mountain glaciers are continuing to retreat. Arctic surface air temperatures have increased more than twice as fast as the global mean since the mid-1980s<sup>10</sup>. This is linked to the continued decline in the extent and thickness of ice cover in the Arctic Ocean, which by mid-October 2020 was the least ever recorded at that time of the year. The decline in ice cover is allowing the sea surface to warm, which has far-reaching consequences for weather across the United States. As a result of the warming of both the air and surrounding seas, the Greenland ice sheet has been losing mass at an unprecedented rate since the 1990s, twice as fast in 2019 than the average over 2003-2016. Some scientists have suggested that Greenland has reached the point of no return such that, even if global warming were to stop today, the ice sheet would continue to shrink<sup>11</sup>. Although air temperatures over Antarctica are not warming as rapidly as in the Arctic, the surrounding seas are warming. This is destabilizing the ice shelves where massive glaciers meet the ocean,<sup>12</sup> which alone could cause several meters of sea-level rise over the next century or two.

The IPCC Special Report<sup>31</sup> reviewed the observed physical changes in the cryosphere and projected future changes and their implications for sea-level rise under different pathways of global GHG emissions. Sea-level rise in the future will be determined by the rate of melting of polar ice sheets, which will result from the warming of the atmosphere and surface ocean waters. For the unabated warming path we have been on, the IPCC’s median estimate was 71 cm (2.3 feet) of sea-level rise by 2100; however, if GHG emissions were reduced quickly enough to limit the increase of global mean temperature to less than 2°C, as per the Paris Agreement, the median estimate was 39 cm (1.3 feet). That does not tell the full story, as the IPCC estimated that it is possible that sea-level could rise more than 1 m this century and as much as 5 m by 2300 if global emissions continue to grow over the next 60 years. On the other hand, it is unlikely to exceed 1 m even through the next century if emissions can be brought to net-zero by or shortly after 2050. A more recent expert estimate generally agrees with the IPCC but suggests that sea-level rise could be even higher under an unabated warming path.<sup>33</sup> To put it quite simply, the future of Maryland’s low-lying coastal areas depends on the amount of ice lost from Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets.

In Maryland, the effects of accelerated sea-level rise are already apparent, including shoreline erosion, deterioration of tidal wetlands, and saline contamination of low-lying farm fields. “Nuisance” tidal flooding (also referred to as high tide flooding) that occurred just a very few days per year in Annapolis in the 1950s now occurs 40 or more days per year. Storm surges from tropical storms or Nor’easters also spread farther and higher, riding on the higher sea level. If emissions increase into the second half of the 21st century, the likely range of sea-level rise experienced in Maryland is 2.0 to 4.2 feet over this century, a rate that is 2-4 times greater than experienced during the 20th century.<sup>32</sup>

### **Extreme Events<sup>37</sup>**

Many of the extreme events associated with climate change such as hurricanes, floods or droughts can bring substantial loss of life or population displacement and inflict major economic impacts.

Heatwaves have been the deadliest meteorological hazard in the 2015–2019 period, with wildfires also featuring especially in the Western United States, the Arctic, including Greenland, Alaska, and Siberia, and in the Amazon Forest. In June 2019 alone, these Arctic fires emitted 50 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. This is more than was released by Arctic fires in the same month for the totality of the period 2010–2018.

The largest economic losses were associated with hurricanes and tropical cyclones. The 2017 Atlantic hurricane season was one of the most devastating on record, with more than \$125 billion in losses associated with Hurricane Harvey alone.

The trends of increasing frequency of extreme events continues. For only the second time, the National Hurricane Center in 2020 reached the end of the 21 alphabetical tropical storm names for the Atlantic Ocean and the subsequent named storms used Greek letters and the naming had reached Zeta before the end of October.<sup>34</sup>



The frequency of billion-dollar weather-related disasters are tracked by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).<sup>15</sup> During the first nine months of 2021 new records have been set. There have been 18 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disaster events across the United States. The disaster costs for the first nine months of 2021 are \$104.8 billion, already surpassing the disaster costs for all of 2020 (\$100.2 billion, inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars). The total costs for the last five years (\$691.7 billion) is nearly one-third of the disaster cost total of the last 42-years (1980-2021), which is \$2.085 trillion (inflation-adjusted to 2021 dollars).

## Human Health

The most recent [National Climate Assessment](#)<sup>16</sup> concluded that ongoing climate change is negatively impacting public health by exacerbating climate sensitive health outcomes that are tied to rising temperatures and increases in the frequency of extreme weather events. June 2021: A historic heat wave developed for many days across the Pacific Northwest shattering numerous all-time high-temperature records across the region. This prolonged heat dome was maximized over the states of Oregon and Washington and extended well into Canada. These extreme temperatures impacted several major cities and millions of people. For example, Portland reached a high of 116°F while Seattle reached 108°F. The count for heat-related fatalities is still preliminary but is estimated at more than 1300.

The public health impacts of ongoing climate change among Marylanders were first outlined in the [2016 joint report](#) by the University of Maryland School of Public Health and the Maryland Department of Health.<sup>17</sup> Direct threats of increasing extreme events in Maryland are best exemplified by the experience of communities in Ellicott City who have had to deal with three “once in a thousand-year rainfall events” over the last decade alone. Studies have shown that rising frequencies of extreme heat and precipitation events are increasing risk of asthma hospitalizations, myocardial infarctions, and motor vehicle accidents, as well as food and waterborne illness in Maryland<sup>18-22</sup>. More recent work has demonstrated how climate change can simultaneously impact ecosystem health and human health. For example, wintertime temperature anomalies are changing the timing of spring onset, which is closely linked with the tree pollen season, and thus, increasing the risk of asthma hospitalization in Maryland.<sup>23-25</sup>

Since the ongoing trends in increasing frequency of extreme events are projected to continue in the near future, protecting public health will require the capacity to anticipate and adapt to these new threats. This should be supported by a clear understanding of underlying community vulnerabilities. For instance, a community may be more vulnerable because they are disproportionately exposed to the new threats, such as inner-city residents with higher prevalence of poverty and air pollution exposure are excessively exposed to heat because of the urban heat island effect, or coastal residents who are increasingly exposed to allergenic mold because of frequent flooding. Likewise, communities may be more vulnerable because they lack the capacity to adapt to the new threats. For example, poor communities are more vulnerable to heat exposure because they do not have access to air conditioning, and individuals undergoing dialysis cannot cope with the heat by drinking more water because of medical restrictions to their liquid intake. Moreover, certain subgroups may be more vulnerable to the new threats because of their underlying conditions, such as certain minority groups, linguistically isolated communities, those suffering from mental health issues or individuals

living with preexisting conditions. The most recent IPCC report highlighted that keeping the ongoing warming to 1.5°C above the preindustrial average as opposed to 2°C will reduce frequent exposure to extreme heat waves among 420 million people. Moving forward, public health early warning systems with seasonal to sub-seasonal lead times incorporating such community specific vulnerabilities, may help communities to better prepare against the threats of climate change.

## **Wildfire**

2020 and 2021 are two of the worst US wildfire seasons on record with several western states experiencing record areas burned and smoke plumes visible in Maryland. Changing precipitation patterns and rising temperatures combine to exacerbate the intensity and duration of dry periods, yielding more intense wildfires that are frequently beyond our ability to control. The Western US provides examples of this year after year, however, in 2016, the Great Smoky Mountain wildfires burned into Gatlinburg, Tennessee, destroying thousands of homes and structures, causing over \$1 billion in damages, and costing 14 lives, indicating that the Eastern US is vulnerable too. Future climate projections for the region anticipate increases in the frequency of both high and low precipitation events with an overall trend of drying soils<sup>16</sup>. In the US (1992-2015), approximately 44% of wildfires were ignited by lightning, but they accounted for over 70% of land burned.<sup>26</sup> Lightning strikes are likely to increase with climate change, but to an uncertain degree in the US, with projected increases ranging from slight<sup>27</sup> to as much as 50%.<sup>28</sup>

The potential for increasing wildfire in Maryland and implications for carbon emissions and sequestration are uncertain, although Maryland scientists at DNR and academe continue to monitor and research the changing landscape characteristics of Maryland.

## **Economic and Social Consequences of Climate Change in Maryland <sup>5</sup>**

Since 1981, Maryland has experienced 66 'billion-dollar' weather related events resulting in an estimated \$10-20bn (CPI-adjusted) in damages. The NOAA National Center for Environmental Information tracks drought, flood, freeze, severe storm, tropical cyclone, wildfire, and winter storm events. Maryland has not experienced a wildfire event of this magnitude during the period 1981-2021. 20% of these events were tropical cyclones that inflicted over 40% of the total damages. Droughts and severe storms were the second and third most costly weather events. A significant concern is the increasing frequency of these extreme events and the attribution of these weather events to the changing climate (Table 1). In the period 1980-1989, the average was 0.7 events per year. This has increased by decade and 5 events were recorded in 2020. The rapid escalation of the frequency and severity of these events reinforce the urgent need for climate action for mitigation and adaptation.

Select Time Period Comparisons of Maryland Billion-Dollar Disaster Statistics (CPI-Adjusted)

TIME PERIOD	BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS	EVENTS/YEAR	COST	PERCENT OF TOTAL COST
1980s (1980-1989)	7	0.7	\$1.0B-\$2.0B	11.1%
1990s (1990-1999)	13	1.3	\$2.0B-\$5.0B	17.7%
2000s (2000-2009)	10	1.0	\$2.0B-\$5.0B	26.3%
2010s (2010-2019)	26	2.6	\$5.0B-\$10.0B	39.0%
Last 5 Years (2016-2020)	16	3.2	\$1.0B-\$2.0B	12.5%
Last 3 Years (2018-2020)	12	4.0	\$1.0B-\$2.0B	11.0%
Last Year (2020)	5	5.0	\$250M-\$500M	3.3%
<b>All Years (1980-2021)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>\$10.0B-\$20.0B</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

*\*Statistics valid as of October 8, 2021*

Table 1: The Increasing Occurrence of Extreme Events in Maryland

*[Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)<sup>29</sup>]*

### Ecological Consequences of Climate to Chesapeake Bay

The changing climate and the impacts of more frequent extreme weather events are being continually monitored and studied by scientists through state agencies, the Chesapeake Bay Program, the United States Geological Survey (USGS), NOAA, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and universities. Climate changes that have been detected include a longer growing season, altered precipitation patterns and a changing temperature dynamic in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. One study analyzed changes over the past century<sup>30</sup> and found the region receives about 4.5 inches more precipitation, the growing season has been extended by a month with about 30 more warm nights (>68°F) per year and 36 more warm (>77°F) summer days a year. This climate shift contributes to disruptions in the migratory behaviors of fish, birds and other species and changes to the biogeochemical processes of the bay and watershed. These climate changes impact the actions taken to achieve the Chesapeake Bay TMDL for nutrient and sediment loading and are accounted for in the Phase III Watershed Implementation Plan.<sup>31</sup>

These changes in physical conditions reverberate through biological and human systems, which have co-evolved to exist under current conditions. A thorough understanding of the ramifications which accompany unmitigated climate change, as well as the complexity of costs and benefits (economic, environmental, and human) associated with climate action, is essential to the core function of the Commission. The scientific community is constantly improving and refining the models and projections for various emission reduction scenarios, providing policy makers with increasingly detailed information on which to base its decisions and recommendations. It is the ongoing endeavor of the Commission and its working groups to ensure that Maryland is utilizing the best science available to move forward with progress on limiting (or mitigating) climate change and adapting to evolving conditions.

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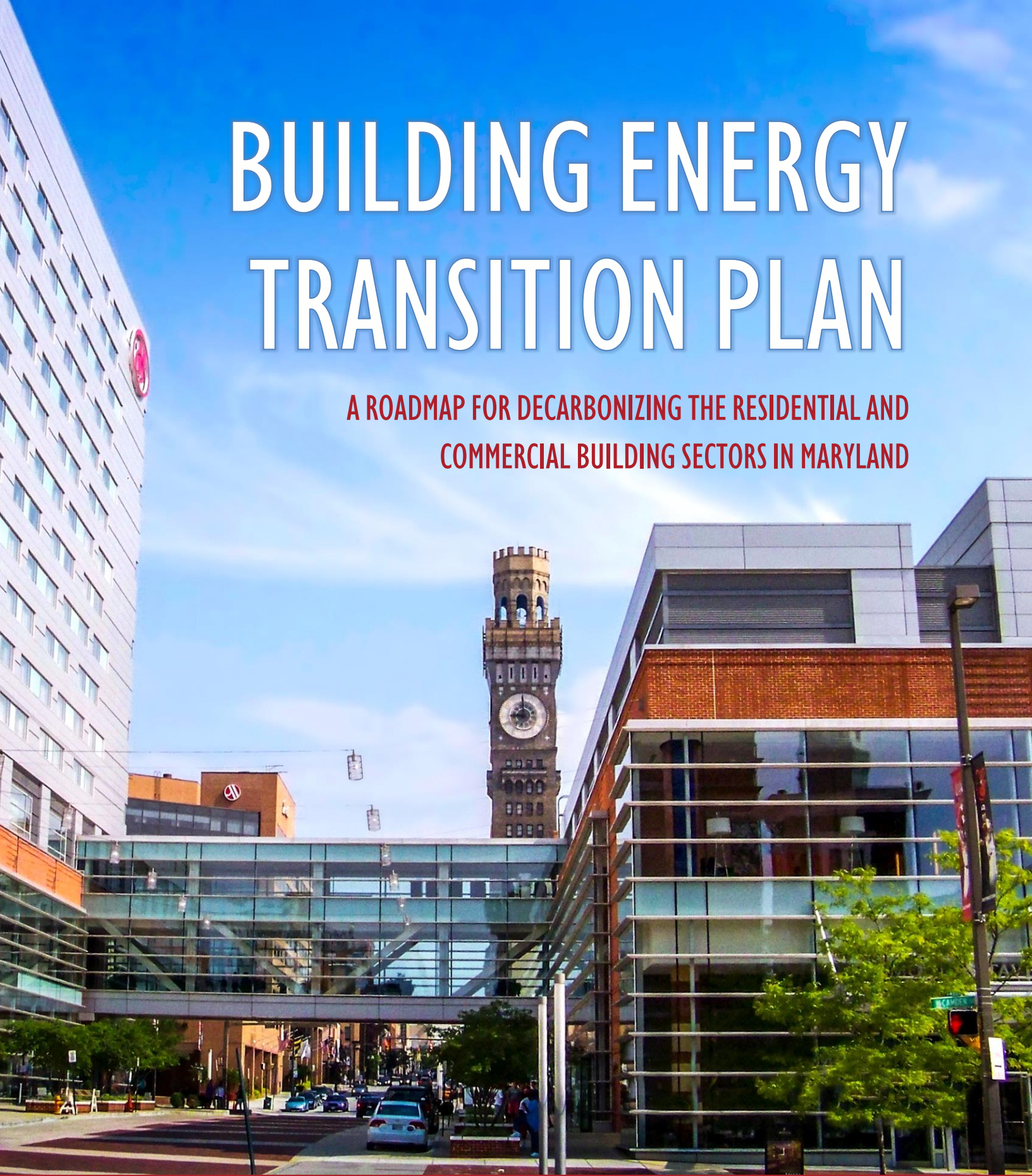
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# Appendix A

# Building Energy Transition Plan

A Roadmap for Decarbonizing the Residential and  
Commercial Building Sectors in Maryland



# BUILDING ENERGY TRANSITION PLAN

A ROADMAP FOR DECARBONIZING THE RESIDENTIAL AND  
COMMERCIAL BUILDING SECTORS IN MARYLAND

MARYLAND COMMISSION  
on **CLIMATE CHANGE**

Ben Grumbles, Chair



This is a report by the Maryland Commission on Climate Change, which is charged with advising the Governor and General Assembly on ways to mitigate the causes of, prepare for, and adapt to the consequences of climate change. The Commission is chaired by the Maryland Department of the Environment Secretary Ben Grumbles and consists of members representing state agencies, the Maryland General Assembly, local government, business, environmental non-profit organizations, organized labor, philanthropic interests, and universities in Maryland.

Policy proposals included in this report are supported by the Commission but do not necessarily reflect current state policy. This report is meant to guide Maryland policymakers on decisions related to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from buildings in pursuit of achieving targets in Maryland's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act Plan and the Commission's recommendation that Maryland achieve net-zero emissions economywide by 2045.

*November 2021*



# Executive Summary

Direct use of natural gas, heating oil, and propane in buildings – primarily for space heating and water heating – accounted for 13 percent of Maryland’s greenhouse gas emissions in 2017. Maryland’s 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act (GGRA) Plan calls for reducing emissions from buildings through energy efficiency and by converting fossil fuel heating systems to electric heat pumps. Heat pumps are essentially air conditioners that can reverse cycle to provide efficient heating and cooling in one system, powered by increasingly clean electricity. They are already the second most common heating system in Maryland.

While the 2030 GGRA Plan sets a goal of electrifying fossil fuel end-uses in buildings, it also calls on the Maryland Commission on Climate Change (MCCC) to develop a Building Energy Transition Plan to identify specific measures and goals to decarbonize the buildings sector.

Energy + Environmental Economics (E3) examined four scenarios that would nearly achieve net-zero emissions for Maryland’s residential and commercial buildings sectors by 2045, aligning with the MCCC-recommended target for economywide emissions reductions. E3 found that a “MWG Policy” scenario is the lowest-cost scenario among all that were modeled. E3’s findings include estimated future costs and benefits based on a certain set of assumptions; actual results could differ from the findings included in this report.

## What is the MWG Policy scenario?

The MCCC’s Mitigation Work Group (MWG) formed a Buildings Sub-Group to guide E3’s study and craft this Building Energy Transition Plan. A broad and diverse group of stakeholders provided valuable input over seven months and developed the policy recommendations presented herein. E3 modeled an “MWG Policy” scenario to evaluate the impacts of this Plan and recommendations, which are based on four core concepts:

- Ensure an equitable and just transition, especially for low-income households
- Construct new buildings to meet space and water heating demand without fossil fuels
- Replace almost all fossil fuel heaters with heat pumps in existing homes by 2045
- Implement a flexible Building Emissions Standard for commercial buildings

E3 found that implementing this Plan would:

- Reduce emissions from residential and commercial buildings by 95 percent by 2045
- Reduce construction and energy costs for most building types
- Ramp up electricity system investments to around \$1B annually by 2045
- Ramp down gas system investments, saving around \$1B annually by 2045
- Increase electricity rates by 2 cents per kilowatt-hour by 2045
- Provide the lowest gas rates among all scenarios modeled

## Core Recommendations

This Plan includes four Core Recommendations (and 12 additional recommendations) that are designed to achieve a just transition to a decarbonized buildings sector in Maryland.

1. **Adopt an All-Electric Construction Code** – The General Assembly should require the Maryland Building Code Administration to adopt a code that ensures that new buildings meet all water and space heating demand without the use of fossil fuels. A cost-effectiveness test would allow building projects to seek variances to code requirements while maintaining electric-ready standards.
2. **Develop a Clean Heat Retrofit Program** – The General Assembly should require and provide funding to state agencies to implement programs (with the utilities, if applicable) that would:
  - a. Retrofit 100 percent of low-income households by 2030
  - b. Encourage fuel-switching through EmPOWER beginning in 2024
  - c. Encourage beneficial electrification through EmPOWER beginning in 2024
  - d. Target 50 percent of residential heating system, cooling system, and water heater sales to be heat pumps by 2025, 95 percent by 2030
  - e. Align energy plans, approvals, and funding with the objectives of this Plan
3. **Create a Building Emissions Standard** – The General Assembly should require the Maryland Department of the Environment to develop a Building Emissions Standard that would guide commercial and multifamily residential buildings to net-zero emissions by 2040. State-owned buildings would meet this standard by 2035. The General Assembly should also provide tax incentives and resources to help owners of covered buildings develop and implement emissions reduction measures. An alternative compliance pathway would be available to allow covered buildings to continue using fossil fuels when emissions reduction measures are unnecessarily expensive.
4. **Develop Utility Transition Plans** – The General Assembly should require the Public Service Commission to oversee a process whereby the electric and gas utility companies develop plans for achieving a structured and just transition to a near-zero emissions buildings sector in Maryland.

## Background

The combustion of fossil fuels in buildings is a substantial source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Maryland. Most of this energy use is for space and water heating. [Maryland's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act \(GGRA\) Plan](#) calls for reducing GHG emissions from residential and commercial buildings through energy efficiency and by converting fossil fuel heating systems to efficient electric heat pumps that are powered by increasingly clean and renewable electricity. The 2030 GGRA Plan shows a steady transition to heat pump adoption, leading to at least 80 percent of residential space heating systems being heat pumps by 2050.

**While the 2030 GGRA Plan sets a goal of electrifying fossil fuel end-uses in buildings, it also calls on the Maryland Commission on Climate Change (MCCC) to develop a Building Energy Transition Plan to identify specific measures and goals to decarbonize the buildings sector.**

Programs are not yet in place to achieve the building energy transition envisioned by the 2030 GGRA Plan and additional building emissions reductions will be needed for Maryland to achieve post-2030 GGRA targets. More clarity is needed on the levels of efficiency, electrification, and other measures that will be necessary for Maryland to achieve its long-range emissions reduction goals while keeping energy costs affordable for Marylanders.

The MCCC's Mitigation Work Group (MWG) launched a [Buildings Sub-Group](#) in 2020 to explore pathways to attain deeper emissions reductions from buildings. The Sub-Group's work led to a report, [Decarbonizing Buildings in Maryland](#), including recommendations for next-step actions. The Sub-Group continued its work in 2021, as called for in the 2030 GGRA Plan, to develop this Building Energy Transition Plan to serve as a roadmap for reaching net-zero emissions from residential and commercial buildings by 2045, aligning with the MCCC's recommendation that Maryland should achieve net-zero emissions economywide by that year.

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) – with funding from the U.S. Climate Alliance and The Nature Conservancy – worked with Energy + Environmental Economics (E3) to conduct a [Maryland Building Decarbonization Study](#), which serves as the foundation for this Building Energy Transition Plan. The Buildings Sub-Group provided guidance and review of E3's work from March through October 2021.

The contents of this Building Energy Transition Plan reflect findings from E3's study, the Sub-Group's proceedings over the past two years, input from various stakeholders, and building decarbonization policies developed by other states.

# E3's Building Decarbonization Study

## Key Findings

E3 initially modeled three scenarios that were selected by the Buildings Sub-Group in May 2021. Each scenario nearly<sup>1</sup> achieves net-zero emissions by 2045 for the residential and commercial buildings sectors. The initial three scenarios were:

*High Electrification* – Almost all buildings adopt heat pumps and improve shell performance by 2045. All-electric new construction starting in 2025.

*Electrification with Fuel Backup* – Existing buildings adopt and use heat pumps for most of the annual heating load by 2045, but existing furnaces and boilers provide backup heating in the coldest hours of the year. Fossil fuels are replaced with low-carbon renewable fuels by 2045. All-electric new construction starting in 2025.

*High Decarbonized Methane* – Most buildings use fuel for heating and improve shell performance by 2045. Fossil fuels are replaced with low-carbon renewable fuels by 2045.

The initial study uncovered several key findings that informed the Buildings Sub-Group's crafting of policy recommendations. Key findings included:



### **All-electric new buildings typically have the lowest construction and operating costs**

- All-electric buildings produce zero direct emissions<sup>2</sup> and zero indirect emissions when electricity is produced from zero-emissions sources (the 2030 GGRA Plan calls for 100 percent clean electricity generation in Maryland by 2040).
- For single-family homes, all-electric homes cost less to construct than new mixed-fuel homes.
- For multifamily buildings, all-electric buildings cost about the same to construct as mixed-fuel buildings.
- For commercial buildings, all-electric buildings can have higher or lower construction costs than mixed-fuel buildings depending on building type and use.
- All-electric new buildings of all types – residential and commercial – have the lowest total annual costs (including equipment, maintenance, and energy costs) in every net-zero emissions scenario modeled.

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<sup>1</sup> Each scenario depends on renewable low-carbon fuels to achieve net-zero direct emissions but methane leaks from in-state gas infrastructure would still produce indirect emissions, estimated to be at the following levels in 2045: 0.02 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) in the High Electrification scenario; 0.09 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e in the Electrification with Fuel Backup scenario; and 0.19 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e in the High Decarbonized Methane scenario. Indirect emissions from electricity consumption in buildings is assumed to be between 5 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e and 0 CO<sub>2</sub>e depending on the pace of electricity sector decarbonization in states that supply power to Maryland.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding refrigerants such as hydrofluorocarbons that can leak from heat pump and air conditioning systems.



### **Retrofitting existing buildings with heat pumps can reduce equipment, maintenance, and energy costs**

- Heat pumps work well in Maryland's climate and are already the second most common heating system used in buildings statewide.
- For single-family homes, the cost to install a heat pump (which provides heating and cooling) is close to the cost of replacing both an air conditioner and a gas furnace. At current utility rates, annual energy costs are comparable between homes with heat pumps and homes with gas furnaces. Annual energy costs are lower for homes with heat pumps than homes heated by electric resistance, oil, or propane.
- For multifamily buildings, the cost of installing heat pumps can be significantly less than the cost of replacing existing air conditioning and gas systems. At current utility rates, annual energy costs are comparable between housing units with heat pumps and units with gas heating.
- For commercial buildings, the cost-effectiveness of replacing heating and cooling systems with heat pumps depends on building type and use.



### **Electricity system capacity would need to increase to accommodate building and vehicle electrification**

- Peak electricity demand could roughly double by 2045 driven by heating demand during the coldest hours of the year.
- New electricity system investments could increase electricity rates gradually, increasing residential electricity rates from 14 cents/kilowatt-hour (kWh) in 2021 to 18 cents/kWh in 2045 in a High Electrification scenario.
- Electricity system costs and rate impacts can be reduced through a variety of demand management measures.
- Annual electricity consumption in Maryland is projected to remain constant as increasing demand from buildings and vehicles is offset by energy efficiency.



### **Using low-carbon fuels for supplemental heating during the coldest hours of the year could reduce electricity system investments but a dual-fuel approach is complicated**

- Replacing natural gas (historic cost around \$3/MMBtu) with low-carbon fuels such as biomethane (estimated cost \$10-25/MMBtu), hydrogen (estimated cost \$15-25/MMBtu), or synthetic natural gas (estimated cost \$30-70/MMBtu) could be a cost-effective alternative to building-out the electricity system to handle peak heating demand from a highly electrified building stock.
- An Electrification with Fuel Backup scenario would require sophisticated policy design and utility rate structures to encourage consumers to use fuel backup heating only during the coldest hours of the year.
- Using low-carbon fuels outside of the coldest hours of the year could lead to very high energy costs for consumers using fuel for heating.



## Gas consumption is projected to decrease between 62 and 96 percent by 2045

- Gas consumption in buildings would decrease between 62 percent in the Electrification with Fuel Backup scenario and 96 percent in the High Electrification scenario.
- Gas delivery rates could increase more than 20-times the current rate for consumers left on the gas system, leading to significant equity concerns.

## Stakeholder Feedback

The Buildings Sub-Group and MWG reviewed and discussed E3's initial findings between July and October 2021 and provided valuable feedback that led to the development of policy recommendations and refinement of E3's modeling. The following summarizes key points of discussion and explains how stakeholder input influenced the development of this Plan.

- **Equity and affordability are top priorities** – There was general agreement that reducing energy burden, making holistic improvements to homes, and ensuring that people are not left behind in the transition are priorities for decarbonization policy. This feedback informed recommendations on implementing holistic retrofits of 100 percent of low-income households by 2030, strengthening incentives for retrofit projects, mandating lowest-cost construction practices to improve housing affordability, and initiating utility transition planning processes to protect consumers from paying higher energy costs.
- **New buildings should be all-electric** – There was general agreement that new buildings should be constructed to all-electric standards but that a cost-effectiveness test should be used to allow buildings, especially commercial buildings, to be constructed with mixed-fuel equipment if all-electric construction is too expensive. This feedback was incorporated into a recommendation to adopt an all-electric construction code.
- **Commercial buildings need flexibility to reduce emissions** – There was general agreement that all-electric solutions are not always the most cost-effective measures for reducing emissions from commercial buildings. Commercial building owners should receive technical and financial support to identify and implement low-cost emissions mitigation measures, which could include offsetting emissions that are too expensive to eliminate. This feedback led to a recommendation to develop a flexible Building Emissions Standard.
- **A fuel-backup approach is problematic** – Several stakeholders raised concerns that implementing an Electrification with Fuel Backup scenario is impractical given utility ratemaking law and consumer behavior. Maryland's Office of People's Counsel wrote in its comments, "*The [Electrification with Fuel Backup scenario] would require coordinating rate setting for not one, but two, utilities. This expectation of precision rate setting is both legally and practically unrealistic... the effort under the [Electrification with Fuel Backup] scenario would require coordinating the price signals of two utilities with competing interests. These utilities will not agree on the proper price signals. Based on our experience, this assumption of efficient rate setting across utilities is not realistic.*"



The Office of People’s Counsel added, “*The transition toward a clean energy system will require significant efforts to address equity impacts, but maintaining two systems [electric and gas] will significantly exacerbate inequities. It is undisputed that maintaining the gas system for backup use requires substantial increases in the rates for gas delivery. The high electrification case requires no backup fuels, thus obviating the need for the massive capital investments that have yet to be made to maintain the gas infrastructure.*” Other stakeholders expressed similar concerns. This feedback led to having E3 model a fourth scenario that shows a more practical approach to decarbonizing buildings.

- **Impacts of climate change, methane leaks from gas distribution, competition for low-carbon fuels, and other factors should be included in E3’s modeling** – Stakeholders suggested several ways of improving E3’s study methodology throughout the process. The U.S. Climate Alliance graciously provided additional funding to allow E3 to run several sensitivity analyses to address most of the improvements requested by stakeholders. The additional analyses refined E3’s study results but did not change the key findings mentioned above.

## Final Scenario Results

Several rounds of discussion on E3’s initial study and draft versions of this Plan helped the Buildings Sub-Group and MWG hone-in on a roadmap and recommendations for decarbonizing buildings in Maryland. The core concepts are to:

- **Ensure an equitable and just transition, especially for low-income households**
- **Construct new buildings to meet space and water heating demand without fossil fuels**
- **Replace almost all fossil fuel heaters with heat pumps in existing homes by 2045**
- **Implement a flexible Building Emissions Standard for commercial buildings**

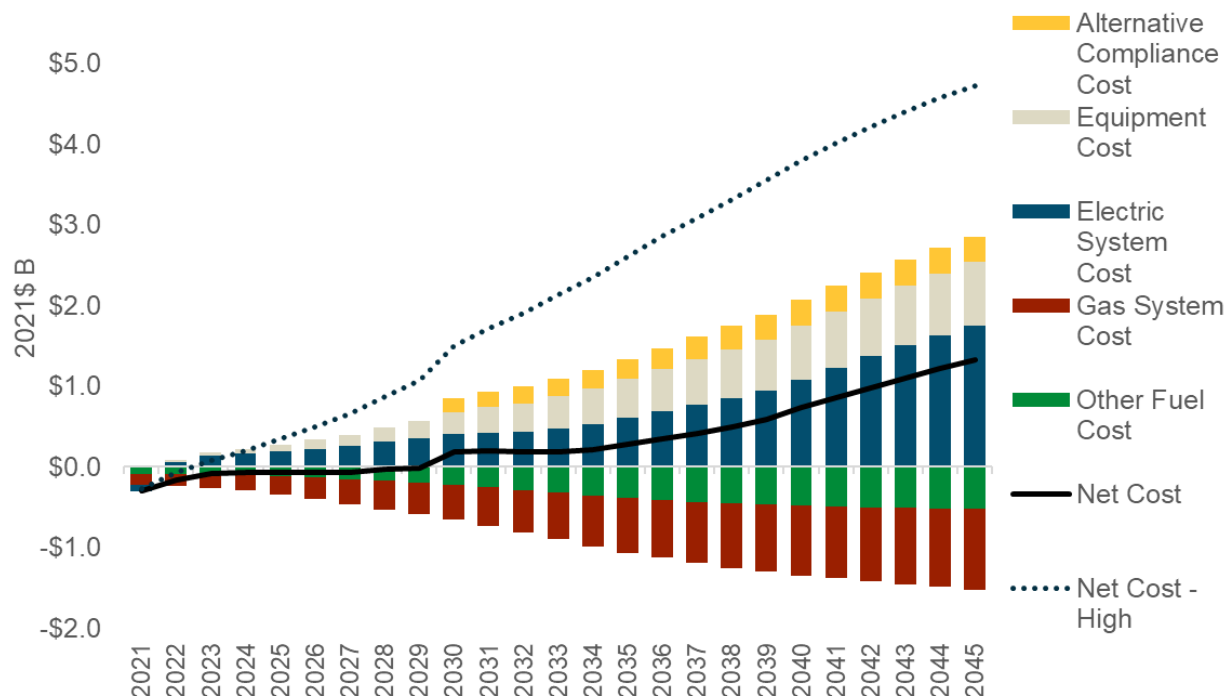
With additional funding from the U.S. Climate Alliance, E3 modeled a fourth scenario, called the “MWG Policy” scenario, to estimate the costs associated with this Plan. **The results show that the MWG Policy scenario has the lowest total cost of all four scenarios while also avoiding the need to maintain backup systems in homes or transitioning to expensive low-carbon fuels.**

Detailed results are included on the following pages.

## Total Costs

The MWG Policy scenario requires investments in electricity grid infrastructure (to increase system capacity) and in building equipment (to replace fuel heaters with electric heat pumps). These investments help consumers reduce costs for natural gas, oil, and propane. Annual costs and savings are shown in Figure 1. This represents the lowest-cost scenario of all the decarbonization scenarios modeled.

**Figure 1: Annual Incremental Total Resource Costs relative to Reference.** Results account for climate change impacts on heating and cooling demand. Building shell improvements are excluded.<sup>3</sup>



In the low-cost scenario, net costs (without accounting for economic benefits such as job creation, health impacts, etc.) would remain around business-as-usual levels through the 2020s. Net costs increase in the 2030s and 2040s as capacity is added to the electricity system and most buildings complete the transition to becoming all-electric. Costs would level off after this period of infrastructure investments.

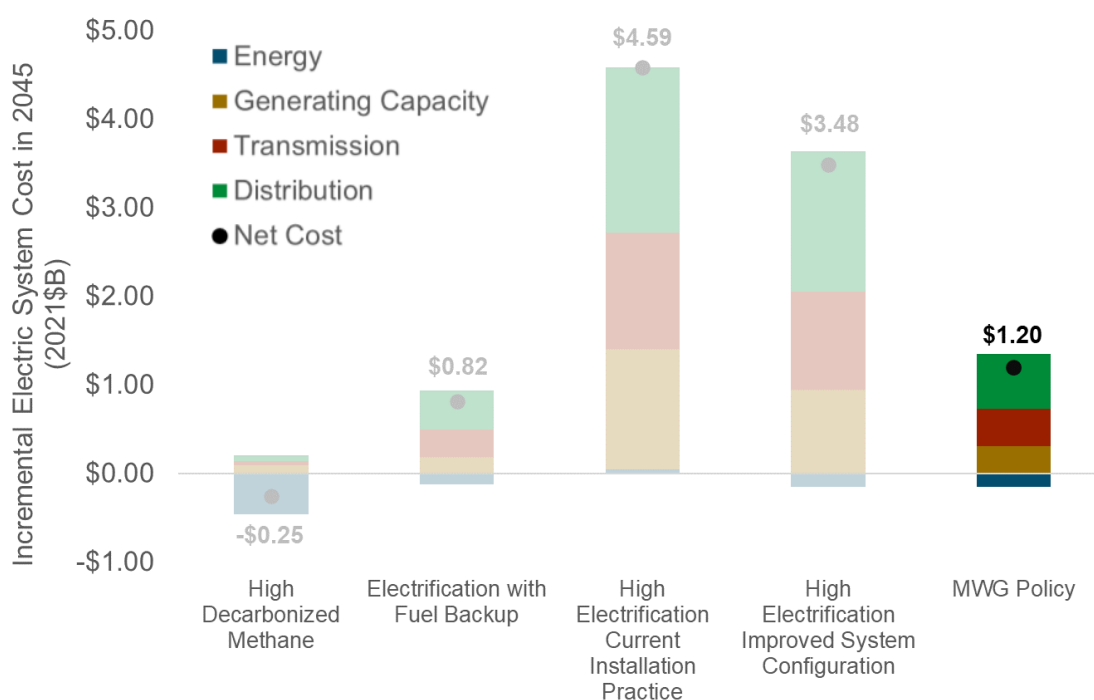
Alternative compliance costs, which are associated with the Building Emissions Standard proposed in this Plan, could begin in the 2030s for commercial, multifamily, and state-owned buildings that do not meet emissions reduction targets. The alternative compliance costs shown in Figure 1 are based on a modeling exercise assuming that owners of many buildings covered by the Building Emissions Standard would choose to pay a rate of \$100 per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) in lieu of reducing emissions below target levels. Assumptions here are rough, so these above all other costs should not be taken as certain.

<sup>3</sup> E3 included deep shell retrofits (wall insulation, roof insulation, glazing, air-tightness, and heat recovery) in its original study but determined that shell improvements are not necessary as cost-control measures in any scenario. E3 removed shell improvements from Figure 1 to illustrate a more likely cost projection for the MWG scenario.

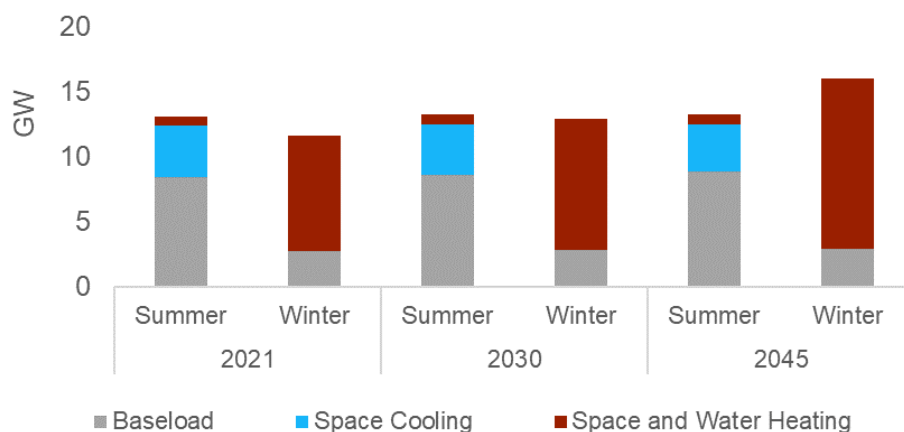
## Electricity System Impacts

Electricity system investments – for generation capacity, transmission, and distribution – are significantly lower in the MWG Policy scenario than in the High Electrification scenario. That is because achieving high electrification in Maryland’s residential buildings has a small impact on peak electricity demand. E3’s work on the MWG Policy scenario uncovered that commercial buildings in Maryland have a much greater impact on peak electricity demand than residential buildings have. As a result, the MWG Policy scenario, which modeled high electrification in the residential sector and modest electrification in the commercial sector, is projected to increase peak electricity demand only 3 gigawatts by 2045.

**Figure 2: Incremental Electric System Costs relative to Reference in 2045.** Details of the electric sector cost assumptions are documented in E3’s Maryland Building Decarbonization Study.



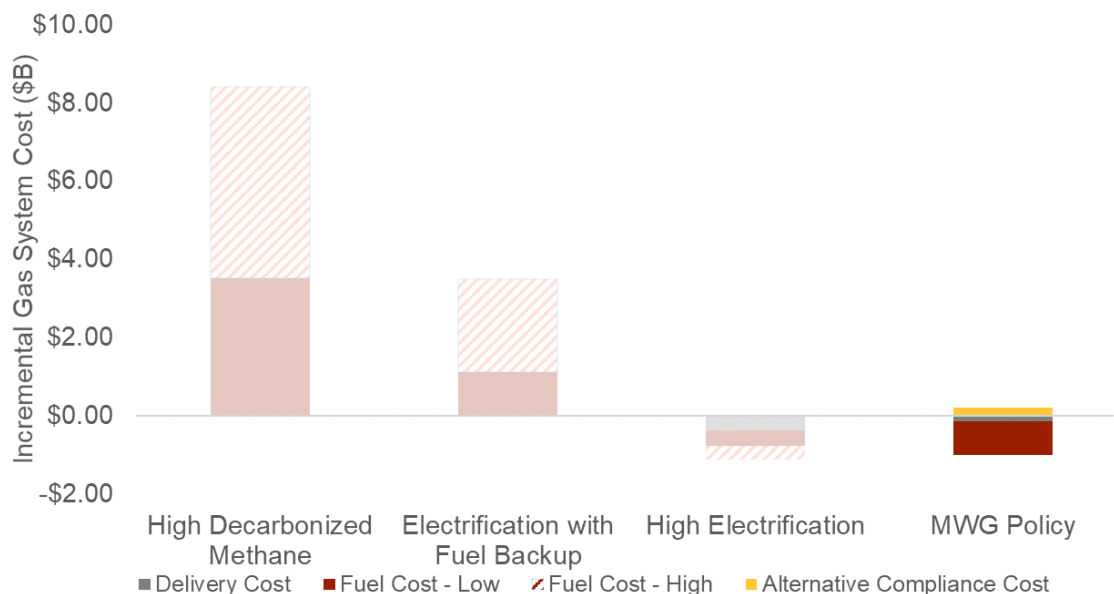
**Figure 3: Peak Electricity Load Projections for the MWG Policy scenario.** Based on typical summer and winter peak electricity demand.



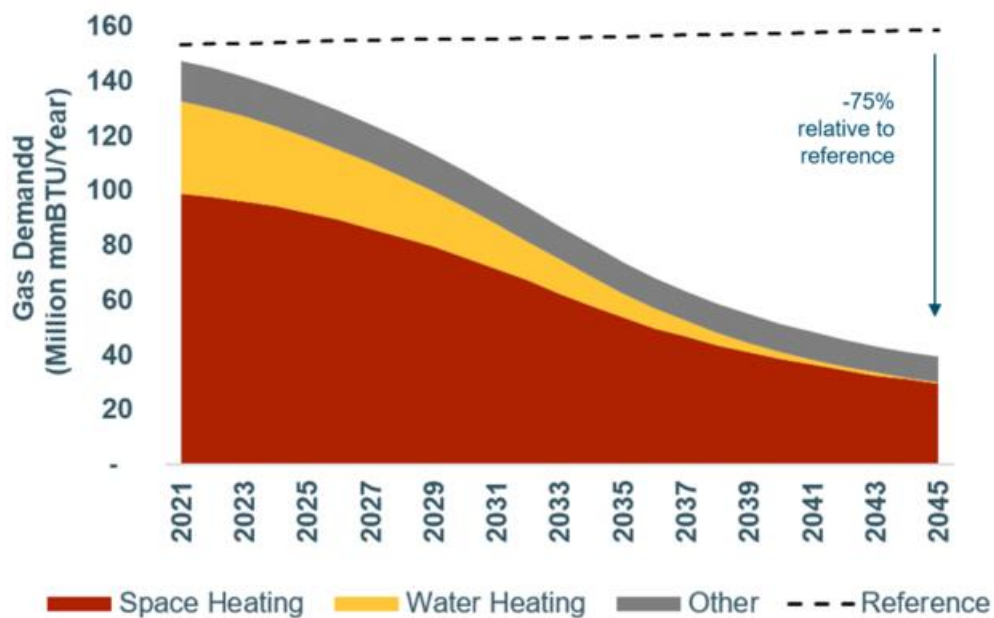
## Gas System Impacts

Gas system throughput decreases 75 percent in the MWG Policy scenario, which results in \$1.3B in avoided gas system infrastructure costs and \$20.7B in avoided fuel costs from 2021 through 2045. Fuel costs are much lower in the MWG scenario than the Electrification with Fuel Backup or High Decarbonized Methane scenarios because the MWG scenario avoids transitioning to expensive low-carbon fuels.

**Figure 4: Incremental Gas System Costs relative to Reference in 2045.** Details of the gas sector cost assumptions are documented in E3’s Maryland Building Decarbonization Study.



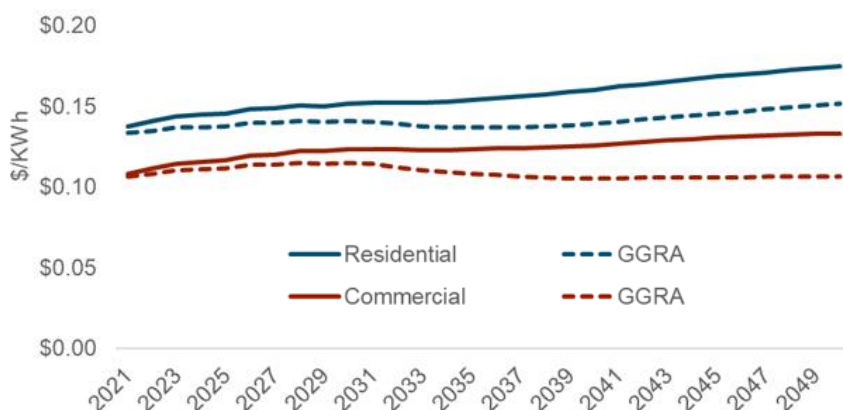
**Figure 5: Gas Demand in 2021-2045 in the MWG Policy scenario.** Most remaining gas consumption in 2045 would be in commercial buildings. Emissions from gas consumption in commercial buildings would be offset through the proposed Building Emissions Standard alternative compliance path.



## Electricity and Gas Rate Impacts

Electricity rates increase gradually in the MWG Policy scenario to pay for the incremental electricity system costs. Rates are projected to increase from around 14 cents/kWh in 2021 to 17 cents/kWh in 2045 for residential customers and from around 11 cents/kWh in 2021 to 13 cents/kWh in 2045 for commercial customers. For both customer classes, rates are projected to increase by 2 cents/kWh by 2045 compared to the reference case.

Figure 6: Electricity Rates in the MWG Policy scenario



Although gas rate impacts are smaller in the MWG Policy scenario than any other scenario modeled, gas rates increase as consumers leave the gas system, leaving fewer consumers to pay for gas system costs. Gas rates remain flat through the 2020s but then climb to the \$40-50/MMBtu range by 2045. This Plan recommends transitioning 100 percent of low-income households to heat pumps by 2030 to reduce energy burden for the most vulnerable Marylanders. Heat pump adoption in the commercial sector and the rest of the residential sector would ramp up in the 2030s as the costs of operating gas heating systems increase.

Figure 7: Residential Gas Rates

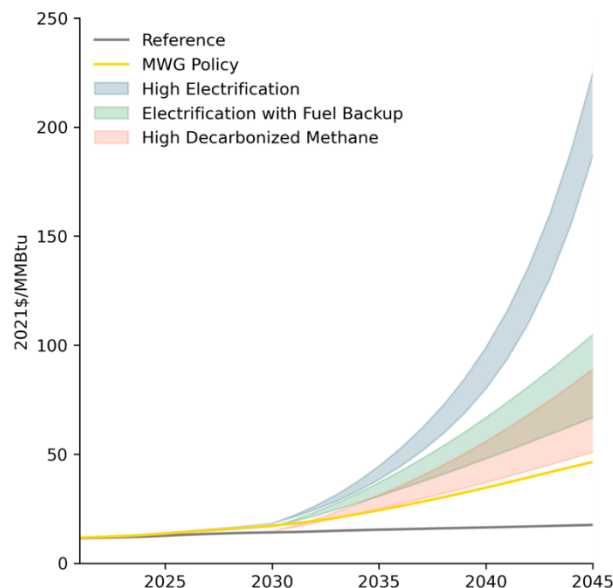
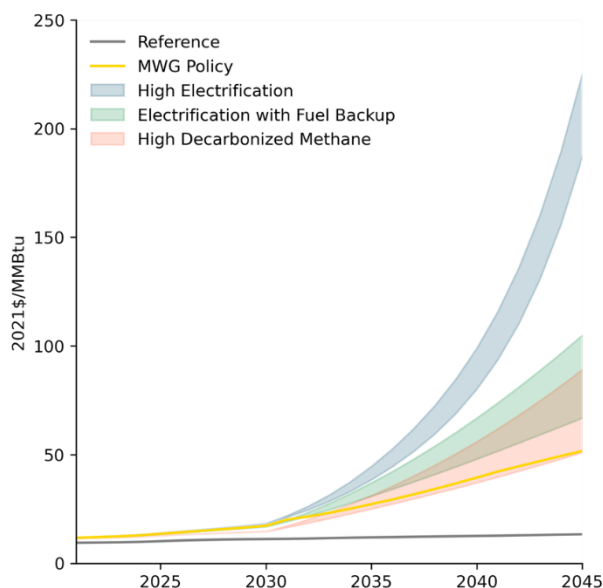


Figure 8: Commercial Gas Rates



## Consumer Costs

Much of the heating equipment installed in the 2020s will be operational through the 2030s and into the 2040s, so it is important to consider not only what energy costs are today but what they will be over the lifecycle of equipment. E3 estimated annualized lifecycle consumer costs – including costs for equipment, operations and maintenance, and utility bills – for several types of buildings. Results are summarized in the following table.

**Table 1: Annualized Consumer Costs in the MWG Policy scenario.** Gas, electricity, and equipment costs are based on 2035 rates. Costs for shell improvements are included but E3 found that many shell improvements are not cost-effective, so actual consumer costs could be lower the costs reflected in this table. “Difference” is the annualized savings (or cost) of all-electric compared with mixed-fuel buildings.

		Mixed-Fuel	All-Electric	Difference
Single-family Residential	New Construction	\$5,500	\$3,800	\$1,700
	Retrofit	\$6,100	\$5,500	\$600
Multifamily Residential	New Construction	\$4,100	\$3,400	\$700
	Retrofit	\$3,900	\$3,500	\$400
Small Commercial	New Construction	\$18,400	\$15,500	\$900
	Retrofit	\$17,800	\$15,500	\$2,300
Large Commercial	New Construction	\$150,000	\$147,000	\$3,000
	Retrofit	\$139,000	\$147,000	(\$8,000)

E3 found that, given continued improvement in the cost and performance of electric space and water heating equipment and projected increases in natural gas rates by 2035, most all-electric buildings will have lower lifecycle costs than mixed-fuel alternatives. The exception is an existing, large, mixed-fuel commercial building where the cost to retrofit it into an all-electric building could result in higher annualized costs. This is an example of the type of building that might pursue the Building Emissions Standard alternative compliance path instead of implementing measures to achieve net-zero direct emissions.

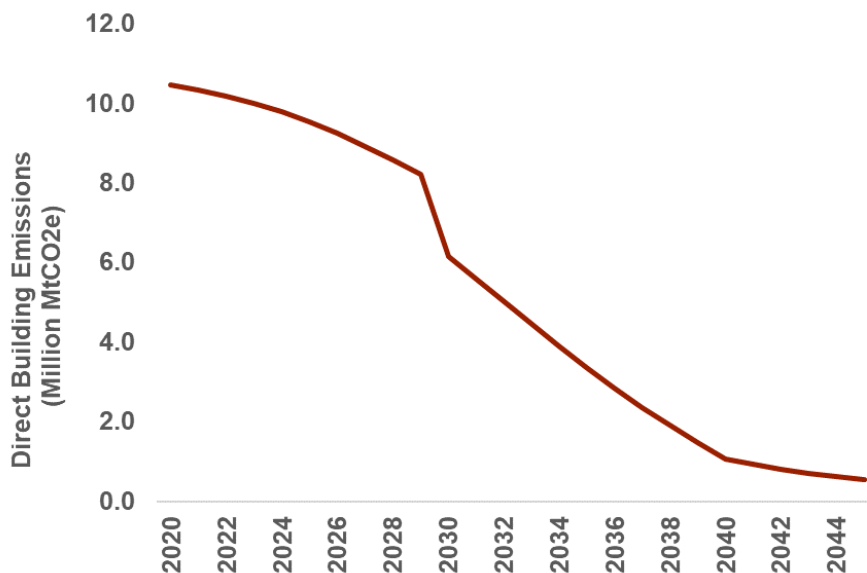
## Emissions Reductions

Residential sector emissions reductions are heavily dependent on heat pump adoption rates. If greater than 90 percent of homes adopt heat pumps by 2045, then residential emissions would decrease at least 90 percent. E3's modeling assumes strong heat pump adoption rates, resulting in residential emissions falling around 90 percent, from 5.4 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e) in 2017 to around 0.6 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2045.

Commercial sector emissions fall less sharply due to continued reliance on fossil fuels in many buildings. E3 estimates that commercial sector emissions could fall from 5.3 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2017 to around 3.1 MMT CO<sub>2</sub>e by 2045. These emissions, however, would be offset through the Building Emissions Standard alternative compliance program. Revenue from the alternative compliance program would be invested in carbon sequestration, negative emissions technologies, or other measures that would net-out remaining emissions from commercial, multifamily, and institutional buildings and allow the state to meet its emerging 2045 net-zero emissions goal.

Overall, E3 estimates that residential and commercial building emissions could decrease around 95 percent by 2045 including offsets from the alternative compliance program.

**Figure 9: Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the MWG Policy scenario.** Graph shows *net* emissions from residential and commercial buildings (direct emissions less commercial building emissions that are offset through the Building Emissions Standard alternative compliance program).



# Roadmap and Recommendations





# Building Decarbonization Roadmap for Maryland

Red shading indicates transition time to near-zero emissions



Legend: P = Proposed herein E = Existing but should be strengthened G = GGRA Plan target L = Legislation introduced S = In statute

# Core Recommendations

Each of the Core Recommendations correspond with a critical component of the Building Decarbonization Roadmap for Maryland (above), which presents a suite of policies that would collectively guide Maryland's residential and commercial building sectors to nearly achieve net-zero emissions by 2045.

## 1. Adopt an All-Electric Construction Code

The General Assembly should require the Maryland Building Code Administration to adopt a code that ensures that new buildings meet all water and space heating demand without the use of fossil fuels (allowing for the use of electric heat pumps, solar thermal, and other existing and potential clean energy solutions) and are ready for solar, electric vehicle charging, and building-grid interaction. This code shall apply to all new residential, commercial, and state-funded buildings beginning as early as possible but no later than 2024. Legislation should ensure that the Building Code Administration or appropriate local jurisdictions have authority, resources, and direction to effectively enforce compliance with the code. The Building Code Administration shall also develop and implement training courses on the benefits and challenges of all-electric and electric-ready buildings for building developers, realtors, real estate appraisers, and lenders.

The Building Code Administration shall allow exemptions for building types for which compliance with these requirements is not feasible. The Building Code Administration shall also develop a cost-effectiveness test to allow building projects to seek variances to code requirements while maintaining electric-ready standards. The cost-effectiveness test shall include the federal Social Cost of Carbon. If a new commercial building receives a variance and produces greenhouse gas emissions on-site, then it would participate in the Building Emissions Standard (proposed herein) and follow its own tailored plan for reaching net-zero emissions.

*Discussion: A recommendation to adopt an all-electric construction code was supported by the MWG in 2020 but the MCCC wanted to receive this Building Energy Transition Plan before voting on the measure. Studies including E3's [Maryland Buildings Decarbonization Study](#) and RMI's [The New Economics of Electrifying Buildings](#) add to a body of work demonstrating that all-electric new homes have lower construction and energy costs than mixed-fuel homes. This means that all-electric new homes help improve housing affordability and local air quality while reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Maryland.*

*For commercial construction, all-electric design can increase construction and/or energy costs, which is why a test is proposed to help commercial building developers identify cost-effective clean energy solutions or receive a variance from the all-electric code. Residential building projects would also be able to seek variances using the cost-effectiveness test.*

The New Building Institute's [Building Decarbonization Code](#), which is an overlay to the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and compatible with ASHRAE 90.1, includes an all-electric pathway that is one possible solution for code adoption. [California](#) and [Washington](#) recently adopted building energy efficiency codes and EV infrastructure codes.

## 2. Develop a Clean Heat Retrofit Program

The General Assembly should require state agencies to develop and implement (with the utilities, if applicable) a Clean Heat Retrofit Program that meets the following targets:

- A. Retrofit 100 percent of low-income households by 2030** – Provide funding to enable the Maryland Energy Administration (MEA), the Department of Housing & Community Development (DHCD), and local governments and organizations to offer little-to-no upfront cost comprehensive retrofits to 100 percent of low-income households by 2030. Holistic retrofits would include weatherization, heat pump installation, and otherwise improve the health and safety of homes statewide. Dedicate funds to address safety-and-health upgrades and electric-panel and wiring improvements, which are commonly needed in low-income households before electrification projects can be completed. Building electrification programs should prioritize low-income customers and be funded and designed to ensure that they do not increase the energy burden of low and moderate-income customers.

*Discussion: It is critical that the state assist households with high energy burden to transition off the gas system before gas rates increase above current levels. Note that gas rates could increase for reasons described in this Plan or for other reasons such as impacts from new regulations, increasing gas supply costs, etc.*

- B. Encourage fuel-switching through EmPOWER beginning in 2024** (modified MCCC recommendation from 2020) – Require incentives for the electrification of existing fossil fuel systems through the EmPOWER program and direct the Public Service Commission (PSC) to require the electric utilities to proactively encourage customers with gas, oil, or propane heating systems to replace or supplement those systems with electric heat pumps, especially for low-income households and consumers. State agencies also should modify programs they manage to facilitate fuel-switching if not already allowed.

*Discussion: Gas heating systems are added to this recommendation, which was otherwise approved by the MCCC in 2020. Not yet enacted in state policy. Currently being discussed by the PSC's EmPOWER Future Programming Work Group.*

- C. Encourage beneficial electrification through EmPOWER beginning in 2024** (MCCC recommendation from 2020) – Require that the core objective of EmPOWER change from electricity reduction to a portfolio of mutually reinforcing goals,

including GHG emissions reduction, energy savings, net customer benefits, and reaching underserved customers. Encourage beneficial electrification, which are strategies that provide three forms of societal benefits: reduced energy consumption (total source BTUs), lower consumer costs, and reduced GHG emissions. Beneficial electrification programs should be prioritized first for low-income households and consumers and should be aligned with other health and safety upgrades to consider a whole-home or whole-building retrofit approach to ensure cost-effectiveness and a focus on benefitting underserved homes and businesses first.

*Discussion: Approved by the MCCC in 2020. Not yet enacted in state policy. Currently being discussed by the PSC's EmPOWER Future Programming Work Group.*

- D. Target 50 percent of residential HVAC and water heater sales to be heat pumps by 2025, 95 percent by 2030** (modified MCCC recommendation from 2020) – Require that incentives (for consumers, contractors, and manufactures) through EmPOWER and other programs are sufficient to meet a target of 50 percent of HVAC and water heater sales to be heat pumps by 2025 and 95 percent by 2030. Heat pumps (air source or ground source) should be sized to meet all space heating and cooling demand. Heat pump water heaters should be grid-interactive to serve as energy storage devices. Grid-interactive electric resistance water heaters are allowed when heat pump water heaters cannot be installed. Require that electric utilities provide payment options such as on-bill, low-interest financing to spread out upfront costs including electrical upgrades. These targets apply to residential systems but consideration should be given to developing proper incentives and financing options for commercial system electrification.

*Discussion: In 2020, the MCCC approved a recommendation that 50 percent of space heater sales should be heat pumps by 2025. The target makes more sense as an HVAC sales target because heat pumps replace heating and cooling systems. Water heaters are added to the recommendation this year. If HVAC and water heater sales reach around 95 percent heat pumps by 2030, then most existing homes would be retrofit with heat pumps by 2045 based on typical equipment replacement schedules.*

- E. Align energy plans, approvals, and funding with the objectives of this Plan** – Ensure that the state government's plans, approvals, and funding decisions related to energy align with the objectives of this Building Energy Transition Plan.

*Discussion: This recommendation, which previously focused on discontinuing the use of the Strategic Energy Investment Fund to expand fossil fuel use and infrastructure, was broadened to be inclusive of all energy-related decisions.*

### 3. Create a Building Emissions Standard

The General Assembly should require MDE to develop a Building Emissions Standard that shall achieve net-zero emissions from commercial and multifamily residential buildings by 2040. State-owned buildings shall meet this standard by 2035. Historic buildings shall be exempt. The Standard shall give commercial, multifamily, and institutional building owners flexibility in bringing their buildings in line with the state's emissions reduction targets. The Standard shall include measurement and reporting of direct (on-site) emissions and support from the state to implement emissions reduction measures. Emissions reduction measures include but are not limited to:

- Maintaining and retro-commissioning building energy systems
- Implementing HVAC scheduling and other smart control systems
- Making building shell and other energy efficiency improvements
- Replacing fuel burning equipment with efficient electric equipment including air source heat pumps, ground source heat pumps, and induction cooktops
- Installing variable refrigerant flow (VRF) and other systems that capture and utilize waste heat
- Switching fossil fuels with low-carbon renewable fuels
- Installing carbon capture systems (possibly for facilities like larger combined heat and power or district energy plants) if the captured emissions can be stored or utilized in a way that leads to permanent and verifiable emissions reductions

Buildings covered by the Building Emissions Standard shall:

- Measure and report direct emissions to MDE annually starting in 2025
- Achieve net-zero direct emissions by 2040 (2035 for state-owned buildings)

The MCCC's MWG will study and recommend interim targets for covered buildings as part of the MWG's 2022 work plan.

The General Assembly shall provide resources to MEA to offer technical and financial support to help owners of covered buildings develop and implement emissions reduction measures. An alternative compliance pathway should be available to allow commercial building owners to pay a reasonable fee for emissions above target levels. The alternative compliance payment should be reasonable, perhaps corresponding with the cost of implementing additional carbon sequestration or negative emissions technologies in Maryland, but not less than the federal Social Cost of Carbon. The state should create commercial tax credits and direct subsidy payments for upgrades related to building decarbonization projects large enough to reduce the simple payback period to between 3 and 7 years.

*Discussion: New York City and Boston are among the U.S. jurisdictions that have implemented building performance standards aimed at guiding commercial buildings to net-zero emissions by mid-century. Building performance standards commonly include interim targets for energy intensity or emissions – thresholds that decrease every five years or so. This proposal previously included just one interim target (50 percent reduction by 2030) in recognition that buildings will not undergo many equipment replacement cycles between now and 2040 (2035 for state-owned buildings). However, the MWG replaced the proposed 2030 target with a plan to study and recommend interim targets in 2022.*

*The target date is set at 2040 to allow the state time to invest revenue from non-compliance payments into carbon sequestration, negative emissions technologies, or other measures that will help net-out remaining emissions from commercial, multifamily, and institutional buildings and allow the state to meet its emerging 2045 net-zero emissions goal.*

#### **4. Develop Utility Transition Plans**

The General Assembly should require the PSC to oversee a process whereby the electric and gas utility companies develop plans for achieving a structured and just transition to a near-zero emissions buildings sector in Maryland. Key objectives of those plans include:

##### Gas Transition Plans

- Appropriate gas system investments/divestments for a shrinking customer base and reductions in gas throughput in the range of 50 to 100 percent by 2045
- Comprehensive equity strategy to enable LMI households to improve energy efficiency and electrify affordably
- Regulatory, legislative, and other policy changes needed for a managed and just transition of the gas system and infrastructure
- Operational practices to meet current customer needs and maintain safe and reliable service while minimizing infrastructure investments
- Assessment of existing gas infrastructure and options for contraction
- Alternative models for the gas utility's long-term role, business model, ownership structure, and regulatory compact, as part of a managed transition

##### Electric Transition Plans

- Electric system investments for a highly electrified buildings sector
- Ratepayer protections, especially for LMI Marylanders
- Incentives to facilitate the transition to a highly electrified buildings sector
- Demand management solutions to reduce winter peak electricity demand

The PSC shall amend or reject plans that do not meet these objectives. The PSC shall set up a stakeholder process to review the Electric and Gas Transition Plans.

*Discussion: E3 estimates that between 2021 and 2045, gas consumption would decrease by 96 percent in a High Electrification scenario, 75 percent in the MWG Policy scenario, and 62 percent by electrifying building heating loads to the point when summer and winter peak electricity demand is roughly equal, which is considered a [no-regret action by ICF](#) for decarbonizing buildings. In any scenario, Maryland should expect a significant reduction in gas consumption and should plan for that transition.*

*California, Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, and Washington are among the states that have opened PSC proceedings on the role of gas distribution companies in a clean energy future.*

## Additional Recommendations

The recommendations in this section further support building decarbonization in Maryland and are complementary to the Core Recommendations above. Some of the following are MCCC recommendations from 2020 that are not yet enacted by the state, and some are recommendations offered by participants of the Buildings Sub-Group.

### 5. **Prioritize an equitable level of benefits for all Marylanders** (MCCC recommendation from 2020)

The Governor, State Agencies, Commissions, and General Assembly should ensure that all policy decisions to reduce GHG emissions from the building sector in Maryland, including those within these recommendations, prioritize an equitable level of benefits to limited income households, the state's affordable and multifamily housing stock, and low-income ratepayers, and concurrently with the benefits provided to others.

*Discussion: Approved by the MCCC in 2020. Not fully enacted in state policy.*

### 6. **Improve interagency coordination for holistic building retrofits** (MCCC recommendation from 2020)

The Governor, via Executive Order, or General Assembly, via legislation, should revive an Interagency Task Force with the goal of increased and consistent coordination across programs, policies, and funding streams to retrofit Maryland's existing residential and commercial buildings to achieve healthier, safer, more efficient, and climate-friendly homes and businesses. This Green and Healthy Task Force would identify opportunities to align lead, mold, asbestos, and indoor air quality remediation intervention schedules with energy efficiency upgrades and electrification retrofit programs to ensure a more cost-effective, whole-building retrofit program that meets Maryland's various health, safety, affordability, and climate action goals. Progress should be tracked and measured through a public state dashboard. Funding should be provided to make holistic improvements to every limited income and affordable housing unit in the state by 2030.

*Discussion: The last sentence of this recommendation was added based on Buildings Sub-Group participant comments in 2021. The rest was approved by the MCCC in 2020.*

### 7. **Use federal funds for comprehensive retrofits of low-income housing**

Maryland should prioritize the use of any relevant federal resources coming from the budget reconciliation process, American Rescue Plan Act, and other funding sources to perform comprehensive health, safety, efficiency, and electrification retrofits for affordable housing and should ensure that any new federal funds are not used to support the expansion or installation of new fossil fuel infrastructure or appliances.



*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

## **8. Sunset financial subsidies for fossil fuel appliances within EmPOWER**

EmPOWER Maryland and other energy programs in the state should be focused on providing financial assistance only to non-fossil fuel equipment, appliances, and infrastructure associated with the building sector and any and all incentives and subsidies for fossil fuel systems should be eliminated. This should be paired with an increased incentive size for non-fossil appliances and systems installed for limited income consumers.

*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

## **9. Offer incentives for net-zero energy all-electric new buildings (MCCC recommendation from 2020)**

The Maryland Building Codes Administration should develop optional codes and standards for efficient all-electric net-zero energy buildings, including allowance of near-site renewable energy systems such as community solar projects, and determine how to incentivize builders to design to those standards. This work should be coordinated with the DHCD in shaping incentive offerings since DHCD already has a Net Zero Loan Program in place and could provide useful insights on program design and existing market gaps to increase the reach of other incentive efforts.

*Discussion: Approved by the MCCC in 2020. Not fully enacted in state policy.*

## **10. Lead by example through the electrification and decarbonization of state buildings (modified MCCC recommendation from 2020)**

The General Assembly should require that all new state-owned buildings and major renovations to existing state-owned buildings use efficient electric systems for primary space and water heating unless granted an exception based on cost or building characteristics that would make an electric system impractical, including existing use of district heat or combined heat and power. This requirement should apply to projects covered by the Maryland High Performance Building Act.

The General Assembly should require that when existing fossil fueled space and water heating equipment is replaced in State-owned buildings, at least two alternate systems should be proposed, with an Energy Simulation and Life Cycle Cost Analysis of the proposed systems. The Energy Simulation and Life Cycle Cost Analysis should include a cost of carbon equal to the federal Social Cost of Carbon. The State should provide all necessary funds to address any additional costs incurred, net of utility incentives, from switching to zero/low-carbon equipment.

Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resiliency, including contributing to Maryland's greenhouse gas reduction goals, should be demonstrably central design goals in any building construction or renovation procured with any funds, loans, grants, tax or other benefit from the State of Maryland.

*Discussion: The first paragraph was approved by the MCCC in 2020. The second and third paragraphs were offered by Buildings Sub-Group participants.*

### **11. Allow local jurisdictions to set higher fines for non-compliance on building performance**

The General Assembly should create enabling legislation to allow local jurisdictions to set higher fines for non-compliance with local building energy/emissions performance standards. The current limit is \$500.

*Discussion: Montgomery County has proposed to create Building Energy Performance Standards to guide commercial and multi-family buildings to greater energy efficiency and lower emissions. Counties including Montgomery are unable to levy a fine for non-compliance that is sufficient to motivate compliance with the standards.*

### **12. Offer tax credits or other incentives for enhanced energy efficiency in new construction**

Several Maryland counties provide property tax credits or other incentives for energy efficient and green buildings. State funding for these incentives in addition to the county support would encourage other counties to act similarly. Montgomery County, which is committed to an 80 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2027 and zero emissions by 2035, has property tax credits for new and existing multifamily and commercial buildings based on energy reductions and certifications, and is looking at expanding incentives. Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Howard Counties offer a tax credit for high performance homes and Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties award a higher tax credit for a higher performance score.

*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

### **13. Allow above-code green programs to comply with the state-adopted International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)**

The State can ease the path to building more energy efficient homes by declaring that residential buildings constructed to above-code green programs comply with the State-adopted IECC. The ANSI-approved ICC 700 National Green Building Standard, Energy Star certifications, and Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system are nationally recognized above-code programs. These programs work with experts to ensure

that energy and other targets are met and are performing properly. They can help accelerate growth to homes reaching Zero Energy because certifications under above code programs are supported by appraisers and lenders recognizing the greater value of highly efficient buildings. The GSE Fannie Mae has developed Single-Family Green Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) that link to Energy Star certifications and is expected to include other green certifications. Fannie Mae already has Multifamily Green MBS that recognize multiple green building certifications.

*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

#### **14. Allow a portfolio approach to renewable energy generation**

On-site energy generation and sharing of energy among a portfolio of buildings should be incentivized by lifting the limitations on net metering, virtual net metering, and meter aggregation that apply to commercial property. The state should work to address or mitigate the unfavorable Federal tax treatment that limits on-site energy generation by real estate investment trusts.

*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

#### **15. Evaluate property tax assessment processes to support decarbonization efforts**

Local governments should begin to evaluate and make contingencies for changes to building valuations and tax base resulting from obsolescence or reduced operating income as well as the possible need to increase the use of real estate tax credits to offset the costs and reduce the payback periods of building decarbonization projects.

*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

#### **16. Identify locations that need grid upgrades to accommodate new all-electric buildings**

Electricity utilities should provide information about locations where the grid is not sufficient to serve new construction of multi-story, all-electric buildings with electric vehicle charging and a method to determine the cost and timetable for necessary upgrades.

*Discussion: Proposed by Buildings Sub-group participants.*

# Appendix: Building Decarbonization Policies in Other States

## California

- **New Construction – Heat Pumps and EV-Ready Building Codes:** In August 2021, California adopted its 2022 building energy efficiency standards for new and existing buildings, becoming the first state to establish electric heat pumps as a baseline technology in its building codes.<sup>4</sup> The codes also establish “electric-ready” requirements so homes are able to support EV charging and electric heating and cooking, in addition to expanding standards for onsite solar and battery storage and strengthening ventilation standards.<sup>5</sup> After the code becomes effective in 2023, experts estimate that this combination of standards will lead most new homes and buildings to be built gas-free, which is an already established trend that this code will reinforce. The 2022 code is estimated to provide \$1.5 billion in consumer benefits and reduce 10 million metric tons of greenhouse gases over the course of 30 years.<sup>6</sup> California also has the statewide TECH and BUILD initiatives to drive market adoption of heat pumps in existing and new buildings, respectively.

## Colorado

- **Building Standards – Statewide Performance Standards:** In June 2021, Colorado became the second state to advance a statewide building performance standard with its passage of legislation that calls for the development of standards that achieve a 7 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 and a 20 percent reduction by 2030, below 2021 levels. This bill also requires annual energy use reporting from owners of buildings larger than 50,000 square feet, beginning in 2022.<sup>7</sup>
- **Energy Efficiency for Gas Utilities:** In June 2021, Colorado adapted their energy efficiency policies to better support greenhouse gas reductions.<sup>8</sup>
  - [Senate Bill 21-264](#) requires gas utilities to file and implement first-in-the-nation “Clean Heat Plans” that may utilize electrification, efficiency, leak reduction, and

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<sup>4</sup> Natural Resources Defense Council. “California Passes Nation’s First Building Code that Establishes Pollution-free Electric Heat Pumps as Baseline Technology; Leads Transition Off of Fossil Fuels in New Homes.” August 11, 2021. <https://www.nrdc.org/media/2021/210811-0>.

<sup>5</sup> California Energy Commission. “Energy Commission Adopts Updated Building Standards to Improve Efficiency, Reduce Emissions From Homes and Businesses.” August 11, 2021. <https://www.energy.ca.gov/news/2021-08/energy-commission-adopts-updated-building-standards-improve-efficiency-reduce-0>.

<sup>6</sup> California Energy Commission, 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards Summary,

[https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2021-08/CEC\\_2022\\_EnergyCodeUpdateSummary\\_ADA.pdf](https://www.energy.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2021-08/CEC_2022_EnergyCodeUpdateSummary_ADA.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Colorado General Assembly. “HB21-1286: Energy Performance For Buildings.” Accessed August 31, 2021. <https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/hb21-1286>.

<sup>8</sup> Colorado Energy Office. “Colorado adopts nation-leading policies to reduce GHG pollution from buildings.” June 8, 2021. <https://energyoffice.colorado.gov/press-releases/colorado-adopts-nation-leading-policies-to-reduce-ghg-pollution-from-buildings>.

recovered methane or biomethane to reduce GHG emissions 4 percent by 2025 and 22 percent by 2030;

- [Senate Bill 21-246](#) requires electric utilities to file plans that support cost-effective beneficial electrification and directs the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to include the social cost of carbon and methane emissions in its cost-effectiveness tests; and
- [House Bill 21-1238](#) directs the PUC to set energy savings targets for gas utility demand-side management (DSM) programs, requiring the use of the social cost of carbon and of methane in its cost-effectiveness evaluations. These bills also implemented labor standards for certain commercial electrification and DSM projects. Colorado also passed several bills to finance and fund building transformation, including a bill to fund low-income weatherization assistance grants and another to support low-income energy efficiency, electrification, and renewable energy programs.

## Maine

- **Heat Pump Programs:** Maine has set goals to aggressively pursue the installation and use of heat pumps. Between 2013 and 2019, the Efficiency Maine Trust incentivized over 46,000 installations, putting a heat pump in almost 10% of Maine homes. In 2019, the Maine Legislature established the goal to install 100,000 new high-performance heat pumps over five years in Maine through the legislatively enacted LD 1766: An Act to Transform Maine's Heat Pump Market to Advance Economic Security and Climate Objectives. This legislation provides supplementary funding for the Efficiency Maine Trust's incentive programs.<sup>9</sup>

## Massachusetts

- **New Construction – Stretch Codes:** In its comprehensive climate bill enacted in March 2021, Massachusetts authorized its energy department to establish, by 2023, a “highly efficient stretch energy code” for new buildings that municipalities may adopt.<sup>10</sup>
  - “Under the Mass Save program, the state’s utilities promote new construction meeting Passive House standards. The program was launched in July 2019. As of May 2020, about 50 projects had enrolled in the program, and it hopes to complete more than 4,000 units by 2023. The program began with training for builders in Passive House design and construction techniques. The program will help pay for a project feasibility study (up to \$5,000) and for energy modeling

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<sup>9</sup> The Efficiency Maine Trust (2019). Beneficial Electrification: Barriers and Opportunities in Maine.

[https://www.energymaine.com/docs/EMT\\_BeneficialElectrification-Study\\_2020\\_1\\_31.pdf](https://www.energymaine.com/docs/EMT_BeneficialElectrification-Study_2020_1_31.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Office of Governor Charlie Baker. “Governor Baker Signs Climate Legislation to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Protect Environmental Justice Communities.” March 26, 2021. <https://www.mass.gov/news/governor-baker-signs-climate-legislation-to-reduce-greenhouse-gas-emissions-protect-environmental-justice-communities>.

(75% up to \$20,000). Financial incentives of \$3,000 per unit are offered for meeting Passive House standards. Upon completion of a design that meets program standards, an incentive of \$500 per unit is paid. The remaining \$2,500 per unit is paid upon completion of construction and a final inspection, including a blower door test. In addition, performance incentives of \$0.75 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) and \$7.50 per therm are paid for actual first-year energy savings (Mass Save 2020). The feasibility studies have been helpful. Builders appreciate knowing up front the per-unit incentives. And 15 program leaders have found that it is possible to exceed the Passive House standards.”<sup>11</sup>

- **Energy Efficiency for Electric and Gas Utilities:** In July 2021, the Baker-Polito Administration established GHG reduction goals for its statewide, three-year energy efficiency plan. The plan, which will cover the years 2022 through 2024 and guide the deployment of ratepayer-funded building efficiency programs, must be designed such that electric and gas utilities reduce 504,000 and 341,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, respectively. Investments will include building retrofits and weatherization, building electrification, and equitable workforce development.<sup>12</sup>

## New York

- **Heat Pump Programs:** In 2019, New York passed the New York Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act. The Act aims to achieve 40% emissions reductions by 2030. The Act established economy-wide and electric sector targets that includes goals for energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy storage technology. Notably, New York’s Public Service Commission has created incentives and targets for heat pumps under their energy efficiency programs (Wilt 2020<sup>13</sup>; New York PSC 2020<sup>14</sup>).
  - Committed financial incentives: “This Commission order will direct nearly \$2 billion in additional utility energy efficiency and electrification actions: \$893 million for electric energy efficiency; \$553 million for gas energy efficiency; and \$454 million for heat pumps through 2025.”<sup>15</sup>
  - Energy Savings Targets for Heat Pumps: “New York’s electric utilities and NYSERDA are directed to jointly develop a consistent statewide heat pump program framework to be administered by the utilities in their service territories

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<sup>11</sup> Nadel, S. 2020. Programs to Promote Zero-Energy New Homes and Buildings. Washington, DC: American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy. September 2020.

[https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/zeb\\_topic\\_brief\\_final\\_9-29-20.pdf](https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/zeb_topic_brief_final_9-29-20.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs. “Baker-Polito Administration Sets Ambitious Emissions Reduction Goal for Energy Efficiency Plan.” July 15, 2021. <https://www.mass.gov/news/baker-polito-administration-sets-ambitious-emissions-reduction-goal-for-energy-efficiency-plan>.

<sup>13</sup> The Natural Resources Defense Council, More Efficiency for New York Means More Savings, Carbon & \$, January 16, 2020. <https://www.nrdc.org/experts/samantha-wilt/win-nyers-new-energy-efficiency-order-saves-ghg>.

<sup>14</sup> New York State Clean Heat Program, <https://saveenergy.ny.gov/NYScleanheat/>

<sup>15</sup> Press Release - Governor Cuomo Announces Additional \$2 Billion in Utility Energy Efficiency and Building Electrification Initiatives to Combat Climate Change, January 16, 2020. <https://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/MatterManagement/CaseMaster.aspx?MatterCaseNo=18-M-0084&submit=Search>.

and combined with LIPA sets a minimum target of 4.6 TBtu for savings from heat pump installations across the state.” NYSERDA is seeking to invest \$200 million in market development programs to increase consumer awareness of heat pumps, increase skilled workers in the clean heating and cooling industry, provide technical assistance, and increase the benefits for low to moderate income customers

- Proven Industry Growth: “The contractor industry has grown substantially in New York State since 2017, with 112 ground-source heat pump installers and more than 350 air-source heat pump contractors participating in NYSERDA’s heat pump programs as of March 2020. Through 2019, nearly 11,000 program participants received incentives and services under NYSERDA’s programs, supporting approximately 21,500 heat pump installations.”<sup>16</sup>
- **Carbon Neutral Buildings Roadmap:** To meet the ambitious goals of the Climate Act, the Carbon Neutral Buildings Roadmap was created to identify pathways to decarbonize New York’s building stock by 2050.<sup>17</sup>
  - Development of the Roadmap includes analyzing the state’s entire building stock, researching critical building decarbonization barriers, modeling various solutions sets, and developing technology and policy recommendations to achieve the Climate Act goals, with a primary focus on four building typologies: Single Family Homes, Multifamily Residential (Low and mid-rise), Commercial Office (Low and mid-rise), and Higher Education.
  - The Roadmap will be updated approximately every 2 – 3 years to account for policy, market, and technological developments, and to analyze additional building typologies. The Roadmap is intended to:
    - Provide cutting-edge research related to building decarbonization
    - Send market signals to the real estate, finance, manufacturing, and construction sectors
    - Spur economic development and the creation of quality clean energy jobs; and raise awareness of the benefits to deep decarbonization, such as: Energy savings; Health & safety, comfort, and productivity; Resilience; and Provide guidance for other state agencies and local governments.
- **New Construction - Buildings of Excellence Competition:** The Buildings of Excellence competition began in 2019 and provides up to \$40 million in monetary awards to visionary architects and developers that design and construct low or zero carbon

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<sup>16</sup> Nadel, S. 2020. Programs to Electrify Space Heating in Homes and Buildings. Washington, DC: American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy. June 2020.

[https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/programs\\_to\\_electrify\\_space\\_heating\\_brief\\_final\\_6-23-20.pdf](https://www.aceee.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/programs_to_electrify_space_heating_brief_final_6-23-20.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, Program: Carbon Neutral Buildings, <https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/All-Programs/Programs/Carbon-Neutral-Buildings>

emitting multifamily buildings. The competition is meant to recognize and encourage best practices for sustainable buildings.<sup>18</sup>

### **Vermont**

- **Heat Pump Programs:** Vermont has extensive heat pump programs supported by both Efficiency Vermont and electric utilities. Tier III of Vermont’s renewable energy standard requires electric utilities to acquire fossil fuel savings from energy transformation projects such as building and transportation electrification.

### **Washington**

- **Building Standards – First Statewide Commercial Buildings Performance Standard:** In December 2020, Washington finalized the rules to implement its first-in-the-nation Commercial Clean Buildings Performance Standard, which the state enacted in 2019 legislation. The rules set a state target 15% below the 2009 to 2018 energy use average of commercial buildings larger than 50,000 square feet.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, Program: Buildings of Excellence, <https://www.nyserda.ny.gov/all-programs/programs/multifamily-buildings-of-excellence>

<sup>19</sup> Washington State Department of Commerce. “Clean Buildings Standards.” N.d. Accessed August 31, 2021. <https://www.commerce.wa.gov/growing-the-economy/energy/buildings/clean-buildings-standards/>.



# Appendix B

## Maryland Commission on Climate Change

Working Group Recommendations for 2020-2021

## Maryland Commission on Climate Change Working Group Recommendations for 2020-2021

This appendix is provided to assist the Governor and General Assembly in reviewing the Commission's recommendations included in the 2020 Annual Report.

### Mitigation Working Group Recommendations

#### **GHG Reduction goals and other GGRA of 2016 Provisions**

1. In recognition of the escalating urgency of climate change and findings from recent scientific reports, Maryland should adopt more ambitious GHG reduction goals by amending the relevant provisions of the GGRA of 2016:
  - 2-1204 (1) The State shall reduce statewide GHG emissions by 50% from 2006 levels by 2030.
  - 2-1205 (c)(3) The plans shall be developed in recognition of the finding by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that developed countries will need to reduce GHG emissions to net zero as early as 2045.

Other provisions of the GGRA of 2016, including requirements to achieve positive economic and employment impacts and for MDE to provide regular progress reports, should remain. Building upon the *2019 GGRA Draft Plan* and the forthcoming *2020 GGRA Final Plan*, Maryland should set in place a firm timeline for developing mitigation policies to meet these targets.

2. State agencies should consider climate change impacts and climate justice during the development of all regulations and should, when proposing draft regulations, explain such impacts and invite public comment.

#### **Transportation**

3. Maryland should lead in the interstate TCI discussions to develop, finalize, adopt, and implement an ambitious, equitable, and sustainable regional transportation cap-and-invest program that creates a new source of funding for clean transportation solutions that reduce GHG emissions; enhance public health protections, particularly for fence-

line and frontline environmental justice communities; and rebuild our economy by creating new clean energy and clean transportation jobs. The TCI program should begin as soon as possible, ideally by 2022.

4. Maryland and the Zero Emission Electric Vehicle Council (ZEEVIC) should continue to support zero emissions public and private vehicles by purchasing ZEV state vehicles except for cases where that is not possible or practical, supporting the strongest legally possible vehicle emission standards and opposing Federal rollbacks, promoting and/or requiring charging infrastructure in multi-family dwellings, and supporting the purchase of zero emissions vehicles through continued and expanded incentives designed to benefit low-income, underserved, and overburdened communities.
5. To improve transit service and reduce emissions from buses, and building upon MDOT/MTA's early zero emissions bus deployments, MDOT/MTA should:
  - a. reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance projects in the MTA Capital Needs Inventory over the next six years in order to adequately serve the public and reduce vehicles on the road;
  - b. accelerate zero emission bus purchases, such that all new state bus purchases are zero emissions starting no later than 2025; and
  - c. continue to expand ZEV options on State-administered master contracts available for use by county transit systems, and collaborate with county systems on charging infrastructure deployment.
6. The county transit systems should accelerate zero emission bus purchases, with the goal of all new transit bus purchases being zero emissions.
7. MDOT/MTA should continue taking action to ensure that the Purple Line Light Rail project is completed without further delay.
8. To the extent federal relief (or recovery or stimulus) funds become available for transportation, worker protections (e.g. hazard pay, sick leave, personal protective equipment, enhanced sanitation) should be included as part of spending priorities in order to keep workers and riders/users safe and service as predictable, and reliable as possible.



## Electricity

9. Maryland should develop a three-pronged incentive approach to utility, commercial, and residential scale battery storage consisting of: up-front rebates; performance incentives; and access to low-cost financing.
10. Maryland should continue to increase storage capacity and deploy other grid improvements to facilitate the use and dependability of renewably sourced generation.
11. MDE and the Public Service Commission (PSC) should work with the other RGGI states to ensure that RGGI's third regional program review begins as soon as possible in 2021. Maryland should also champion additional program improvements, including a more ambitious cap, as part of this next program review to further reduce GHG emissions; enhance public health protections, particularly for fence-line and frontline environmental justice communities; and rebuild our economy by creating new clean energy jobs.
12. The PSC and other relevant agencies and commissions should participate in a detailed study around the current function of our grid and necessary changes to create a more customer-centered, affordable, reliable and environmentally sustainable energy system. The PSC can draw heavily on the experience of the PC-44 process to address current and predicted issues related to resilience, reliability, cost, deep decarbonization and technological advancements
13. The PSC should complete a cost-benefit analysis of energy storage that incorporates energy and non-energy benefits as well as avoided costs from storage deployment.
14. Based on the energy storage cost-benefit analysis and ongoing energy storage pilot projects, the Maryland Energy Administration should develop a megawatt or megawatt hour storage goal based on peak shaving/shifting and integration of renewable sources. Other states have used 5% of summer peak energy to develop their goals.
15. The PSC and MEA should study and make recommendations to the Climate regarding increasing the net energy metering cap of 1,500MW and/or exempting community solar and low-income households from the cap, while considering rate impacts and the incidence of those impacts, land use impacts, potential for rate reform, and

environmental justice. The PSC and MEA should provide a progress report to the Climate Commission within one year.

16. The General Assembly should establish a clear, enforceable schedule to responsibly manage Maryland's transition off its remaining coal-fired power plants by no later than 2030 and replace the capacity with equivalent non-coal-fired power, including the creation of a workforce and community transition plan to support laid-off workers and impacted communities.
17. The General Assembly should set forth a 100% clean energy by 2040 plan to ensure Maryland's electricity is made up of electricity with zero or net zero carbon emissions, and that is focused on providing the benefits of clean energy to overburdened and underserved communities first.

## **Buildings**

18. *Maryland should enable fuel-switching to let Marylanders choose lowest cost energy systems.* The General Assembly should amend the Public Utilities Article (PUA) section §7-211 to allow electrification of existing fossil fuel systems through the EmPOWER Maryland Program (EmPOWER) and direct the PSC to require the electric utilities to proactively encourage customers with propane or oil heating systems to replace those systems with electric heat pumps, especially for homes with central air conditioning, especially for low income households and consumers. State agencies should also modify programs they manage to facilitate fuel-switching if not already allowed.
19. *Maryland should let EmPOWER facilitate beneficial electrification.* The General Assembly should amend the PUA section §7-211 to change the core objective of EmPOWER from electricity reduction to a portfolio of mutually reinforcing goals, including GHG emissions reduction, energy savings, net customer benefits, and reaching underserved customers. In so doing, the PUA should allow for beneficial electrification. Beneficial electrification strategies are those that provide three forms of societal benefits: reduced energy consumption (total source BTUs), lower consumer costs, and reduced GHG emissions. Beneficial electrification programs should be prioritized first for low-income households and consumers and should be aligned with other health and safety upgrades to consider a whole-home or whole-building retrofit approach to ensure cost effectiveness and a focus on benefitting underserved homes and businesses first.

20. *Maryland should offer incentives for efficient electric heating systems.* Based on the findings of the Building Energy Transition Plan in 2021, including the study of the market potential and consumer economics of renewable thermal and beneficial electrification, the General Assembly should establish a program of incentives to accelerate the deployment of electric systems for primary space and water heating of new and existing buildings.
21. *Maryland should offer incentives for Net-Zero energy all-electric new buildings.* The Maryland Building Codes Administration should develop optional codes and standards for all electric net-zero energy buildings, including allowance of near-site renewable energy systems such as community solar projects, and determine how to incentivize builders to design to those standards. This work should be coordinated with the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) in shaping incentive offerings since DHCD already has a Net Zero Loan Program in place and could provide useful insights on program design and existing market gaps to increase the reach of other incentive efforts.
22. *Maryland should lead by example through the electrification and decarbonization of state buildings.* The General Assembly should require that all new state-owned buildings and major renovations to existing state-owned buildings use efficient electric systems for primary space and water heating unless granted an exception based on cost or building characteristics that would make an electric system impractical, including existing use of district heat or combined heat and power. This requirement should apply to projects covered by the Maryland High Performance Building Act.
23. *Maryland should set a goal of 50% of space heater sales to be electric heat pumps (air source or ground source) by 2025.* The General Assembly should direct the Public Service Commission to ensure that EmPOWER programs, incentives, and implementation plans are sufficient to meet an aspirational goal of 50% of space heater sales being electric heat pumps (air source or ground source) by 2025.
24. *Maryland should prioritize an equitable level of benefits for all Marylanders.* The Governor, State Agencies, Commissions, and General Assembly should ensure that all policy decisions to reduce GHG emissions from the building sector in Maryland, including those within these recommendations, prioritize an equitable level of benefits to limited income households, the state's affordable and multi-family housing stock, and low income ratepayers, and concurrently with the benefits provided to others.

25. *Maryland should improve interagency coordination for holistic building retrofits.* The Governor, via Executive Order, or General Assembly, via legislation, should revive an Interagency Task Force with the goal of increased and consistent coordination across programs, policies, and funding streams to retrofit Maryland's existing residential and commercial buildings to achieve healthier, safer, more efficient, and climate-friendly homes and businesses. This Green and Healthy Task Force would identify opportunities to align lead, mold, asbestos, and indoor air quality remediation intervention schedules with energy efficiency upgrades and electrification retrofit programs to ensure a more cost-effective, whole-building retrofit program that meets Maryland's various health, safety, affordability, and climate action goals. Progress should be tracked and measured through a public state dashboard.
26. State agencies should take into account carbon intensity when purchasing structural materials for public infrastructure projects.

### **Natural and Working Lands**

27. Maryland should provide incentives to Maryland's farmers and forest landowners to realize the full potential of climate friendly soil and forest management practices.
28. Maryland should identify permanent, dedicated sources of funding for land-based sequestration to recognize Maryland's farmers for their leadership role in advancing climate solutions, provide supplemental income to the agricultural community, and promote rural economic development.
29. The Mitigation Working Group will collaborate with the Adaptation and Resiliency Work Group to re-examine GHG reduction targets for the natural and working lands sector to assess potential sequestration capacity and demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of practices identified and incentivized through developing soil, forest, and wetland programs. In addition, the two work groups will evaluate opportunities to capitalize on emerging ecosystem services markets, and especially those for carbon credits, to attract private investment in forest and soil sequestration projects.

## Science and Technical Working Group Recommendations

30. As requested by the Commission, the STWG will provide guidance related to setting priorities on how Maryland can achieve prevailing GHG reduction goals set by State and/or through federal legislation.
31. Blue Carbon. Work with the Commission and external partners (COMPASS, Restore America's Estuaries) to explore the opportunities associated with blue carbon for carbon sequestration, protecting shorelines and enhancing the tidal ecosystem. Blue Carbon is defined as the carbon accumulating in vegetated, tidally influenced ecosystems such as tidal forests, tidal marshes and intertidal to subtidal seagrass meadows. Blue carbon exhibits significant potential for both mitigating and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. The Commission is interested to know if multiple benefits for sustaining wetlands, enhancing coastal resilience, reducing flood risks and protecting infrastructure can be achieved. This will be achieved through virtual events such as webinars and on-line workshops during COVID-19 restrictions.
32. Identify New Technologies and Innovations. The STWG will build up its membership with experts in new technologies that can reduce emissions or sequester carbon. As the impacts of climate change continue to become a threat to ecosystems and human health, a significant number of innovative concepts are being recommended. For those innovations that seem to hold promise, the STWG will hold mini-review sessions to determine if broader investigations should be considered.
33. Advise Maryland's Ocean Acidification Activities. The STWG will assist MDE and DNR in developing an Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Action Plan as part of the State's membership in the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification. The STWG, in coordination with agency partners, will hold a workshop of regional scientists who are working on ocean acidification within the Chesapeake and Coastal Bays. The purpose of this ocean acidification workshop will be to share knowledge on emerging research, consider the need for additional monitoring, and discuss mechanisms for reducing the impact to Maryland. In addition, the STWG will work with the ECO Work Group to engage the public in the challenges and potential solutions associated with ocean acidification.
34. Review GHG Reduction Plans. Many local, state, and other national governments have developed GHG reduction plans that are either more aggressive than Maryland's and/or have innovative reduction strategies that Maryland has not currently incorporated into



its own planning efforts. The STWG will convene a task force of internal (current STWG members) and external experts to review other plans to determine if some of their actions should be fully considered when the State develops its updated plan in 2020. The STWG anticipates this task force to meet several times over the next two years.

35. Environmental and Climate Justice. STWG will identify experts from within the academic community that can be a resource to its work group or the others. As the various strategies addressing structural racism related to climate evolve within Maryland, STWG will ensure this critical factor is included wherever needed.
36. Advise the ARWG and UMCES on Resiliency Indicators. UMCES in coordination with the ARWG has been holding a series of mini-workshops (including one with the STWG) to select indicators. These workshops have been held Maryland-wide. The draft indicators will be posted on the project's website (<https://mdcoastaladaptation.net>) by mid-November, inviting written feedback and comments from stakeholders. Depending on responses, one more workshop may be held before the end of 2020. The selection of indicators is key to developing a Maryland Climate Adaptation Report Card in 2021.
37. Enhance Interactions between the Commission Working Groups. Continue to have STWG members participating in the other workgroups and respond to requests from other working groups. This has occurred mostly with the ARWG and MWG and will be expanded to the ECO Working Group. STWG will assist the other working groups with identifying common science and engineering priorities for planning or implementation of strategies. This will be initiated through a small workshop(s) to identify the common issues that require deeper evaluation of what is needed to inform mitigation, adaptation and communication of climate issues.

### **Adaptation and Resiliency Working Group Recommendations**

38. Adaptation Indicators and Report Card. In 2021, ARWG will work with the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Sciences (UMCES) to finalize the Maryland Coastal Adaptation Report Card. Once complete, ARWG will work with ECO to develop a communications outreach strategy to effectively communicate to all climate stakeholders the existence of the report card. ARWG and its partners will identify where best to integrate the identified indicators and report card findings into programming to help further the goals of the State of Maryland and the Commission. (Requested by the Commission in 2019, completion in 2021).



39. Evaluate and Update the State’s Adaptation Strategy. Building on the efforts initiated in 2020, ARWG and partners will continue development of a framework to guide the state’s adaptation efforts. The framework will guide and prioritize action over the next ten years, specifically in vulnerable and underserved communities. The approach includes five sectors (water resources, human health, natural and working lands, natural resources and protecting critical infrastructure) as well as three cross-cutting focus areas (environmental justice, climate jobs and training, state service delivery and local government) to ensure the strategy is comprehensive and integrated. (Requested by the Commission in 2019, completion in 2021).
40. Water Quality and Climate Change Resiliency Portfolio: ARWG will continue to support the State’s effort to develop a long-term portfolio of natural infrastructure projects that optimize water quality, living resources, GHG reduction, and other health and environmental benefits in coastal and estuarine shorelines. ARWG will work to finalize the portfolio and implement the approach across funding opportunities as they become available. (Identified in the State’s Phase III Watershed Implementation Plan, completion in 2021).
41. Advance Saltwater Intrusion Plan Recommendations. Continue to advance saltwater intrusion plan recommendations. Convene meetings of subject matter experts, disseminate information and support projects that facilitate implementation of Maryland's Plan to Adapt to Saltwater Intrusion and Salinization. The ARWG will receive periodic updates from the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP) regarding this effort and will provide guidance to MDP and other state agencies on how to increase or expedite plan implementation" (Suggested by MDP)
42. Maryland’s Climate Leadership Academy: ARWG and partners will continue to foster a community of climate-smart local government and infrastructure leaders through the participation in and promotion of the Maryland Climate Leadership Academy. ARWG will help identify content for the online learning lab and short courses to help advance Commission goals and initiatives (e.g. Maryland Energy Administration specific training, Maryland Department of Health specific training, Coast Smart guidance on new program update). Efforts will be directed to developing a “short course” on identified sector specific training. Relevant climate trainings identified by ARWG, the Commission and partners will be developed for deployment through the Climate Leadership Academy (Suggested by DNR)

43. Environmental and Climate Justice: ARWG will work alongside other workgroups and the Commission to thoroughly and meaningfully integrate environmental justice considerations and action steps into all programming and initiatives. ARWG will look to partner with the CEJSC to advise and ensure vulnerable, underserved and under-resourced communities are given the assistance needed to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. (Requested by the Commission in 2020)

### **Education Communications and Outreach Working Group Recommendations**

The ECO Working Group's work is related to three specific charges in the Commission law:

- Communicating with and educating Maryland residents about the urgency of acting to reduce the impacts of climate change;
- Addressing any disproportionate impacts of climate change on low-income and vulnerable communities; and
- Developing broad partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies and the private sector.

44. ECO is the Commission's public relations arm. ECO will provide support to the Commission and its working groups and will collaborate with the CEJSC where possible to uphold ECO's charges outlined above. ECO recommends that the Commission do the following:

45. Improve environmental justice outcomes by working with the CEJSC to use tools to support the actions incorporated into all Commission work products (recommendations, work plans, meetings/discussions, membership/participation). Represent the concerns and guidance from vulnerable and underrepresented communities to the Commission by hosting a minimum of five public listening sessions in 2021.

46. Expand diversity, equity, inclusion and justice on the Commission and in its working groups by:

- a. Supporting recruitment efforts by identifying and cultivating participants in the listening sessions;
- b. Providing member recruitment suggestions to the Commission; and
- c. Identifying goals and outcomes and track progress towards outcomes.

47. Build strong connections between the Commission and the CEJSC by:

- a. Providing summary reports and action statements;
- b. Highlighting opportunities to build stronger outcomes; and



- c. Communicating agency-specific environmental and climate justice outcomes to the Commission to leverage ongoing efforts within the CEJSC and government.
48. Coordinate with the Maryland Department of Education and partners like Maryland Climate Leadership Academy, Maryland Association of Outdoor Education, The Chesapeake Bay Program, and the National Association of Marine Educators to identify opportunities to collaborate around climate policy curriculum.
- a. Support a minimum of five content requests from education entities by August 2021.
  - b. ECO will provide a minimum of five guest speakers for education entities to discuss climate policy in Maryland by August 2021.

