

POLICY STATUS **POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Environmental Justice Community Definitions** Climate Environmental justice (EJ) community definitions **Environmental** Governance Not identify the specific, quantifiable thresholds that Justice and designate a geographical area as an EJ Enacted and Equity Equity community. These definitions account for multiple factors, including both environmental and socioeconomic stressors, that may contribute to persistent environmental health disparities. **Environmental Justice Mapping** Climate MiEJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening Tool **Environmental** (Version 1.0) Governance 2024 Enacted Justice and and Equity **Establishing Policies Equity** MiEJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening Tool (Version 1.0) (2024) **Environmental Justice Community Investment Requirements** Climate Environmental justice (EJ) community investment **Environmental** Not Governance requirements help ensure communities most Justice and Enacted impacted by environmental burdens are benefitting and Equity Equity equitably from public programs by requiring a certain percentage of funds and/or benefits from other policies are allocated to EJ communities. **Environmental Justice Bureaucracy** EGLE - Office of the EJ Public Advocate Michigan Interagency Environmental Justice **Response Team** Climate **Establishing Policies Environmental** Governance 2019 Enacted Justice and Executive Order 2019-06 (2019) and Equity **Equity** EGLE - Office of the EJ Public Advocate Michigan Interagency Environmental Justice Response Team **Environmental Justice Advisory Bodies** Climate Michigan Advisory Council on Environmental **Environmental Justice** Governance 2020 Enacted Justice and **Establishing Policies** and Equity Equity Michigan Advisory Council on Environmental Justice (2020)

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| Not Enacted | Cumulative Impact Assessment Cumulative impact assessments determine the health and environmental impacts of renewing or granting a permit for certain pollution-generating facilities in environmental justice communities. Increased pollution burdens in communities may result in the permit application being denied. | Climate Governance and Equity | Environmental Justice and Equity |
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Plans Just transition plans are documents that outline policies and recommendations aimed at supporting communities, workers, and industries affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The plans often focus on workforce development and retraining, job creation, and economic diversification. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition |
| Enacted | Just Transition Offices and Staff Community & Worker Economic Transition Office within the Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO) Establishing Policies Gov. Whitmer Launches New Office to Help Michiganders Benefit from Transitions in the Auto and Energy • Sectors (2024) Community & Worker Economic Transition • Office | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition 2024 |
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Advisory Bodies Just transition advisory bodies write or advise on a state's just transition plan or report, and make recommendations on ways to support affected workers, communities, and industries. The bodies can consist of all non-government members, or be a mix of government and non-government members. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition |
| Not Enacted | Just Transition Funds Just transition funds support initiatives and investments aimed at facilitating the equitable transition of workers and communities affected by shifts in industries or policies that transition from fossil fuels. | Climate Governance and Equity | Just Transition |

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| Enacted | Green Banks Michigan Saves Establishing Policies Michigan Saves • • • | Cross- Sector | Climate Finance | 2009 |
| Not Enacted | Carbon Pollution Pricing Carbon pollution pricing establishes a pollution fee or cap-and-trade program on the greenhouse gas emissions associated with each sector/source of emissions within the state. Programs typically cover the electricity, buildings, transportation, and/or industrial sectors. | Cross- Sector | Carbon Valuation | |
| Not Enacted | Social Cost of Carbon The social cost of carbon is a monetary estimate of the damage of each ton of greenhouse gases emitted. The social cost of carbon is used to quantify and monetize climate damages, representing the net economic cost of climate pollution to society. | Cross- Sector | Carbon Valuation | |
| Enacted | Clean Energy and Renewable Portfolio Standards 15% renewable energy by 2027 50% by 2030 60% renewable and 80% clean energy by 2035 100% clean energy by 2040 Establishing Policies SB 271 (2023) • | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Electricity Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets Electricity greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets are set by a state to limit GHG emissions in the electricity sector. These targets aim to reduce emissions by different amounts over time, often expressed as percentage relative to a baseline year. | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | |
| Not Enacted | Clean Energy Plans Clean energy plans are documents that outline the policies and strategies states can implement to meet clean energy targets. Draft plans are often published first, and after a period of public comments and revisions, a final plan is released. | Electricity | Energy Plans and Targets | |

POLICY STATUS POLICY **POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Distributed Generation/Solar Carve-**The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Electricity **Clean Energy** Not Generation Enacted **Establishing Policies** SPOT - Distributed Generation/Solar Carve-out in Michigan **Policy Components** 0/5 **Net Metering** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. **Establishing Policies** Partially Electricity Clean Energy Generation Enacted SPOT - Net Metering in Michigan SPOT - Aggregate Net Metering in Michigan **Policy Components** 4/11 **Shared Renewables** The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Partially Electricity **Clean Energy Establishing Policies** Generation Enacted SPOT - Shared Renewables in Michigan **Policy Components** 1/6 **Community Choice Aggregation** Community choice aggregation allows local governments to procure power on behalf of their Not Electricity **Clean Energy** residents, businesses, and municipal accounts Generation Enacted from an alternative supplier while still receiving transmission and distribution service from their existing utility provider.

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| Enacted | Energy Storage Targets 2,500 megawatts (MW) of energy storage capacity by 2030 Establishing Policies SB 271 (2023) | Electricity | Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage | 2023 |
| Enacted | Interconnection Standards Michigan received a B grade from Freeing the Grid. Establishing Policies Freeing the Grid Michigan Grade (2023) | Electricity | Transmission, Distribution, and Energy Storage | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Coal Phaseouts Coal phaseouts establish a target year by which states must end coal-fired power generation. | Electricity | Coal Retirement | |
| Enacted | Coal Plant Securitization Securitization is authorized for coal plant retirement Establishing Policies SB 937 (2000) | Electricity | Coal Retirement | 2000 |
| Enacted | Residential Energy Codes The statewide energy code for residential construction is 2015 IECC with amendments. Establishing Policies Michigan State Energy Code (2015) • | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2015 |
| Enacted | Commercial Energy Codes The statewide energy code for commercial building construction is 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013. Establishing Policies Michigan State Energy Code (2017) • | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes | 2017 |

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| Not Enacted | Stretch Building Energy Codes Stretch building energy codes are an optional, more stringent building code established by the state that local jurisdictions can adopt to require that newly constructed buildings are more efficient than the baseline state codes. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Codes |
| Not | Appliance Standards Appliance standards set minimum energy and water conservation requirements for appliances and equipment. | Buildings | Building |
| Enacted | | and Efficiency | Standards |
| Not | Building Performance Standards Building performance standards establish energy and/or greenhouse gas performance targets for existing buildings in a state. These targets increase in stringency over time, leading to efficiency improvements in buildings to conserve energy and reduce emissions. | Buildings | Building |
| Enacted | | and Efficiency | Standards |
| Not | Clean Heat Standards Clean heat standards establish a performance standard requiring heat providers to deliver a gradually-increasing percentage of low-emission heating services to customers. | Buildings | Building |
| Enacted | | and Efficiency | Standards |
| Enacted | Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (EERS) Electric utilities are required to achieve annual energy savings equivalent to 1% of preceding year's sales for electricity for 2017-2025, and 1.5% starting in 2026, with additional incentives for 2% savings or higher. Gas utilities are required to achieve annual energy savings equivalent to 0.75% of preceding year's sales for natural gas for 2017-2025, and 0.875% starting in 2026. Establishing Policies SB 438 (2016) BB 273 (2023) | Buildings and Efficiency | Building 2023 Efficiency |

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| Enacted | Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Michigan has enacted commercial PACE-enabling legislation and has active programs. Establishing Policies HB 5640 (2010) • • • | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | 2010 |
| Enacted | Weatherization Funding The State Policy Opportunity Tracker (SPOT) breaks clean energy policies down into "components", which are binary questions to evaluate policy quality. Higher quality policies have more of their SPOT components fulfilled. Establishing Policies SPOT - Weatherization Funding in Michigan Policy Components | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Efficiency | |
| Not Enacted | All-electric Buildings All-electric buildings policies require new buildings to be constructed with all-electric heating, cooling, and cooking systems to transition away from fossil-fuel use in buildings. | Buildings and Efficiency | Building Electrification | |
| Not Enacted | Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards Under Section 177 of the Clean Air Act, California has the unique authority to establish vehicle emission standards more stringent than federal standards, and other states may adopt California's standards. These Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) standards control tailpipe emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gasses from light-duty vehicles. | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |
| Not Enacted | Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mandates, also known as "clean car standards," require automakers to produce and sell a certain percentage of zero-emission light-duty vehicles each model year based on total new vehicle sales. The most stringent ZEV mandates require 100% of new vehicle sales to be electric by 2035 and are known as "Advanced Clean Cars II". | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |

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| Not Enacted | Electric Vehicle Rebates Electric vehicle rebates offer rebates to make light- duty electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state. | Transportation | Light-Duty Vehicles | |
| Not Enacted | Low NOx Omnibus Rules Low NOx Omnibus Rules establish stringent tailpipe emission standards for heavy duty vehicles, updated testing procedures, and technology-neutral compliance mechanisms to reduce nitrous oxide (NOx) pollution. The regulation must be adopted first by California, and other states may adopt the regulation under the federal Clean Air Act. | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |
| Not Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty (MHD) Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Mandates Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) zero-emission vehicle mandates, also known as "Advanced Clean Trucks", require automakers to produce and sell a certain number of zero-emission MHD vehicles to fulfill a quota based on a percentage of total sales in states. | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |
| Not Enacted | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Electric Vehicle (EV) Rebates Medium- and heavy-duty (MHD) electric vehicle rebates consist of programs and policies that offer rebates to make MHD electric vehicles more affordable to increase their adoption in a state. | Transportation | Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles | |
| Enacted | Public Fleet Electric Vehicle (EV) Procurement Targets 100% of light-duty vehicles in the state fleet are ZEVs by 2033, and 100% medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in the state fleet are ZEVs by 2040 Establishing Policies Executive Directive 2023-5 (2023) • | Transportation | Lead by Example | 2023 |
| Not Enacted | Electric Bus Procurement Targets Electric bus procurement targets require that a certain percentage or number of school buses and/or transit buses purchased or leased by the state, transit authorities, and/or school districts must be electric or zero-emissions. | Transportation | Lead by Example | |

POLICY STATUS **POLICY POLICY AREA CATEGORY ENACTED Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Requirements** Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure **EV** Charging Transportation requirements establish mandates for the Infrastructure Enacted installation of EV charging infrastructure in new construction or developments, such as residential or commercial buildings, and public parking lots. **Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure Rebates EV** Charging Not Electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure Transportation Enacted Infrastructure rebates offer rebates to make the purchase and/or installation costs of EV charging infrastructure more affordable. Electric Vehicle (EV) and EV **Charging Infrastructure Plans Optimized EV Charger Placement Plan Transportation** Plans and 2019 Enacted Transportation **Establishing Policies Targets** Optimized EV Charger Placement Plan • (2019) **Transportation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets** Transportation greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions **Transportation** Not reduction targets are set by a state to limit Plans and Transportation Enacted emissions in the transportation sector. These **Targets** targets aim to reduce emissions by specific amounts over time, often expressed as a percentage reduction from a baseline year. **Low Carbon Fuel Standards Transportation** A low carbon fuel standard (LCFS) is a market-Not Plans and based mechanism to reduce the carbon intensity of Transportation Enacted **Targets** transportation fuels and account for the fuel's life cycle greenhouse gas emissions. **Bicycle Friendly States** Michigan is ranked 11th out of 50 in the 2022 Bicycle Friendly State rankings by the League of American Bicyclists. **Establishing Policies** Public and Enacted Active Transportation Michigan Bicycle Friendly State Scorecard **Transportation Policy Components** 5/5

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| Not Enacted | Buy Clean Requirements Buy clean requirements mandate or incentivize the use of low-carbon construction materials, such as concrete and steel, in public projects to address embodied carbon. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Industrial Decarbonization |
| Not Enacted | Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Regulations Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) regulations include phasedown commitments, rulemakings, disclosure requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce HFC usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations |
| Not Enacted | Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF6) Regulations Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, bans, or other measures that reduce SF6 usage and emissions. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | F-gas Regulations |
| Not Enacted | Oil and Gas Methane Regulations Oil and gas methane regulations include phasedown commitments, reporting requirements, leak detection and repair, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations |
| Not Enacted | Fracking Bans Fracking bans prohibit the practice of hydraulic fracking for the production of oil and/or natural gas by a certain year. Legislation often requires an environmental agency or department to promulgate regulations. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Oil and Gas Regulations |
| Not Enacted | Landfill Methane Regulations Landfill methane regulations include rulemakings, emissions monitoring, emissions control, or other measures that reduce methane emissions from decaying organic waste in landfills. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management |
| Not Enacted | Food Waste Bans and Targets Food waste bans and targets include policies that prohibit certain entities that generate specified amounts of food waste (typically commercial businesses and larger institutions) from sending this waste to landfills. Targets aim to reduce total food waste by a certain percentage each target year. | Industry, Materials, and Waste Management | Waste Management |

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| | Agriculture Financial Incentives | | | |
| | Michigan has passed legislation that creates and funds an agricultural resiliency program to promote soil health and regenerative agriculture. | Natural and Working Lands | Agriculture | 2023 |
| Enacted | Establishing Policies | | | |
| | HB 4437 (2023) | | | |
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| | Agriculture Technical Assistance Programs | Natural and | | |
| Not | Agriculture technical assistance programs provide | Working | Agriculture | |
| Enacted | state-driven technical assistance, apprenticeship and mentorship programs, and support securing additional funding for farmers to increase uptake of soil health practices. | Lands | | |