



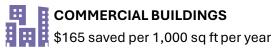


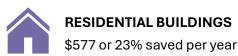
77,000 energy efficiency jobs incl. **24,000** in construction



Michiganders Save \$577 Annually from New Building Codes

Michigan adopted the 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 energy codes for commercial buildings and 2015 IECC for residential buildings in 2017. Compared to ASHRAE 2010 and IECC 2009, respectively, these codes are estimated to save consumers:¹





Upgrading residential buildings to 2021 IECC could save consumers \$337 annually. Adopting 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019 could also create an additional 15,262 jobs over 30 years.²

Energy Efficiency and Heat Pump Jobs are Increasing in Michigan

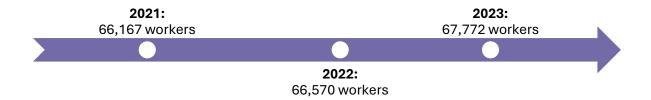
Private companies have announced **\$22.6 million** for heat pump manufacturing in Michigan associated with **300 jobs**.³

¹ IECC is International Energy Conservation Code and ASHRAE is American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers. Sourced from Department of Energy, <u>State Energy Code</u>, <u>Michigan</u>.

² Department of Energy, <u>Building Energy Codes (Michigan)</u>, 2021.

³ Manufacturing jobs include publicly announced, committed manufacturing jobs. Not all jobs may be realized. <u>Clean Economy Tracker</u>. Accessed March 17, 2025.

Michigan had **76,509 workers** in the energy efficiency sector in 2023, of whom 39,493 are employed in manufacturing, 23,689 are employed in construction, and 18,167 in high efficiency and renewable heating and cooling.⁴



Michigan Lags in All-Electric Homes

As of 2020, **5.8 percent** of Michigan homes, or about 228,000, were all-electric. This is well below the national rate of 25 percent and well below the rate among Midwestern states of 14 percent. In Michigan, there were 73,069 homes with heat pumps, 1,070,716 with electric water heaters, and 11,125 with solar power.⁵

\$785 Million Awarded to Michigan in Federal Funding

Michigan has been awarded **\$785 million** in federal funding for building programs related to electrification, energy efficiency, and pollution reduction from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), excluding loans and tax credits. This funding covers projects and programs that include:

- **\$216 million** to establish state-run rebate programs for energy-saving or efficient appliances, home retrofits, and other home upgrades to save residents and consumers money on utility bills
- \$186 million to make homes more energy-efficient to reduce costs and resilient to mitigate impact during natural disasters or other hazardous events
- \$18 million to reduce heating and cooling energy costs for low-income households.⁶

⁴ United States Energy & Employment Report, Energy Employment by State 2024, Department of Energy.

⁵ The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin in the Midwest. Atlas Buildings Hub, Residential Building Characteristics. Accessed April 1, 2025.

⁶ Funding amounts exclude awards that have been confirmed canceled by the Trump Administration but do include awards that are currently in litigation or otherwise on hold. Funding amounts are based on program and a given program may include projects in multiple sectors. These have been disaggregated to the extent possible but some over- and/or undercounting may remain. All funding data sourced from the <u>Climate Program Portal</u>. Accessed June 14, 2025.