

Incentives vs. Regulations – What Do They Mean for Product Selection?

August 26, 2020 1p-2:15p



Agenda

1:00pm-1:05pm	Welcome & Introductions (5 minutes)
2:05pm-1:45pm	Panelist Presentations (40 min)
1:45pm-2:15pm	Q&A Session with Panelists (30 minutes)
2:15pm-2:20pm	Break (5 minutes)
1 2:20pm-3:00pm	Breakout Discussion Sessions (40 minutes)



About This Session



Leora Radetsky Senior Lighting Scientist DesignLights Consortium Discussion between cannabis/horticulture regulators and utility energy efficiency program administrators that compares approaches to constraining energy use and increasing grower/licensee participation. Topics will include:

- Energy codes versus regulations
- Incenting beyond regulations
- Key challenges for market transformation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Explore different approaches to constrain energy use in controlled environment agriculture.
- Review challenges with accelerating adoption and offering incentives for products in states and/or regions where DLC listed products are required in code or regulations.
- Understand how incentives can be structured to differentiate products above code.



The Panel



Derek Smith Executive Director Resource Innovation Institute



Thao Chau Electrical Engineer California Energy Commission



Brendan Place Clean Energy Engineer Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources



Lauren Gaikowski Energy Advisor II Franklin Energy



We advance resource efficiency to cultivate a better agricultural future.





Derek Smith, Executive Director Objective non-profit | Data-driven | Stakeholder-engaged | Anti-racist

We bring together stakeholders to establish:

- Benchmarks & Baselines
 - Energy (e.g., grams/kWh, kBtu/sq ft) Water Waste Carbon emissions
- Best practices
 - Lighting HVAC Automation & Controls
- Standards



Governments Utilities Standards organizations







Trusted by Programs, Cultivators, Supply Chain, & Governments



Technical Advisory Council



Multi-disciplinary body facilitated by RII to aggregate knowledge and data to support cultivators, governments, utilities, standards bodies and other stakeholders with objective, peer-reviewed information on cultivation resource use and quantification of performance

- 1. Provides guidance on development of standards
- 2. Shapes tools and resources to support best practices
- 3. Informs advocacy on policies, incentives and regulations



Utility Working Group on CEA

Advancing utility engagement in issues related to controlled environment agriculture and indoor cannabis cultivation

2020 Work Product:

Program Design and Market Engagement Primer

- Baseline development guidance
- Measure savings calculations guidance
- Incentive program structure & delivery
- Outreach and education best practices

Future Work Products

- Baseline studies
- Typical cultivation facility energy use profiles
- Catalog of available technologies and energy use and demand impacts & loadshapes
- LED lighting studies
- Lessons from cannabis to support emerging CEA programs





Join our network of thought leaders in 2021! Visit ResourceInnovation.org/ JoinWithUs





Benchmark your operational efficiency with

Competitive

- **KPIs** benchmark facility resource efficiency:
 - Energy: grams / kWh
 - Water: gallons / sq ft
- **Ranks** competitive position relative to other facilities



- Used by 300+ cultivators & facilities
- Metrics peer-reviewed by Technical Advisory Council
- Specified by governments including Massachusetts



Confidential

 Maintained by a nonprofit

PowerScore

- Confidential survey
- **Protected** individual farm data



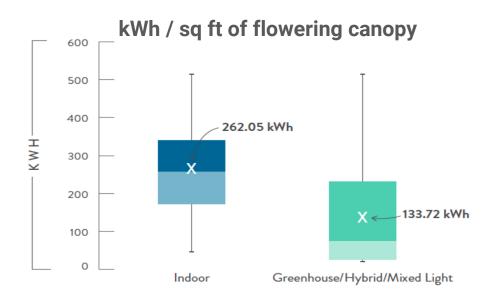




Cannabis & Energy Use: Why Governments Are Acting

- Energy-intensive emerging industry
 - Long equipment run hours
 - High-wattage lighting
 - High-tonnage HVAC
 - Large electrical demand
- Disruptive to communities
- Efficient technologies are proving to save energy







Cannabis & Energy Use: How States are Responding

- Policy/regulation
- Building energy codes
- Cannabis Control Commission



• Cultivator support systems



LED LIGHTING FOR CANNABIS CULTIVATION & CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AGRICULTURE





HVAC FOR CANNABIS CULTIVATION & CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT AGRICULTURE



BEST PRACTICES ON ENERGY EFFICIENT CULTIVATION MASSACHUSETTS VIRTUAL WORKSHOPS

WED JUN 17 **COMPETING & COMPLYING VIA EFFICIENCY** 1 - 3 PM WED JUL 15 **CULTIVATING WITH LED LIGHTING** 1 - 3 PM WED AUG 5 **HVAC BEST PRACTICES** 1 - 3 PM (ALL TIMES EST)







FOR MORE INFORMATION & TO REGISTER, GO TO: RESOURCEINNOVATION.ORG/EVENTS



Cannabis & Energy Use: Subjects Addressed by Governments

- **Regulations** requiring energy plans and engagement with utilities / efficiency programs:
 - Lighting requirements (W/sf, photon efficacy, DLC)
 - HVAC requirements (Illinois)
 - On-site renewable energy generation
 - Reporting on resource consumption
- **Energy codes** evolving to address controlled environment agriculture (CEA), not just cannabis
 - Lighting
 - Greenhouse envelope
 - Standalone dehumidification





Massachusetts Energy & Water Reporting and Resource Tracking

For Marijuana Cultivators

Cannabis & Energy Use: Implications of Government Actions

- New baselines / reduction in incentives / higher CapEx
- Need for cultivator and supply chain education
- Improved OpEx for cultivators / Higher likelihood of long-term tax revenues for communities
- Program implementers and cultivators working more closely to find additional savings





California Horticultural Lighting Regulation

Hort Webinar Wednesdays Session 2



Thao Chau Electrical Engineer Building Standards Office, California Energy Commission

Date: 8/26/2020

California Energy Commission

- Advance state energy policy
- Achieve energy efficiency
- Invest in energy innovation
- Develop renewable energy
- Transform transportation
- Oversee energy infrastructure
- Prepare for energy emergencies





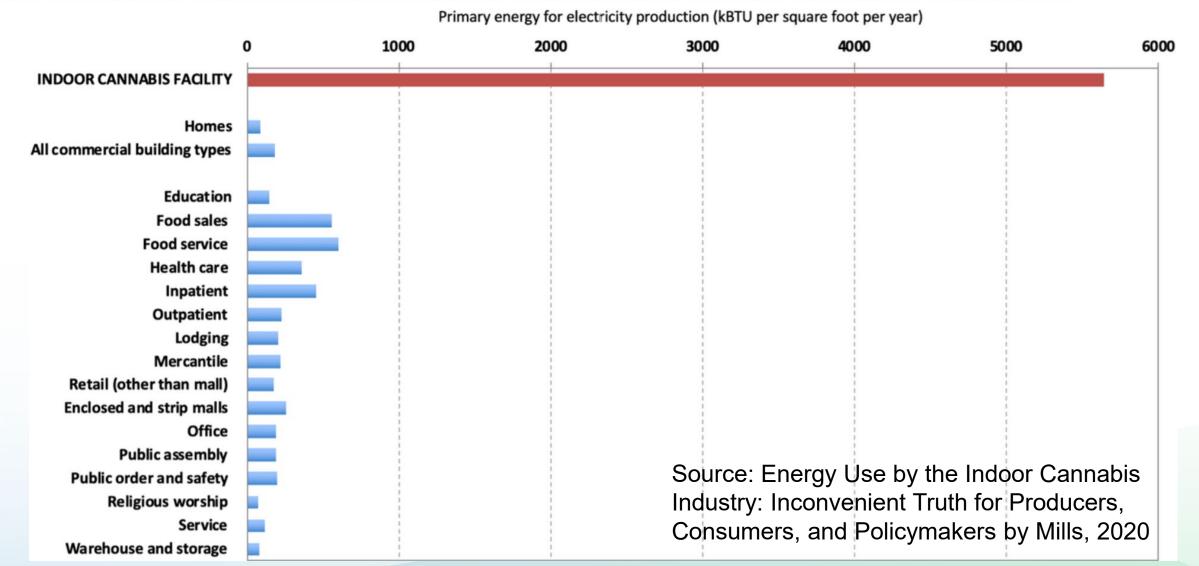
The Warren-Alquist Act established California Energy Commission (CEC) 1974

- Authority to develop and maintain Building Energy Efficiency Standards
- Required to update periodically, typically every three years
- Required to be cost effective over the lifetime of the buildings

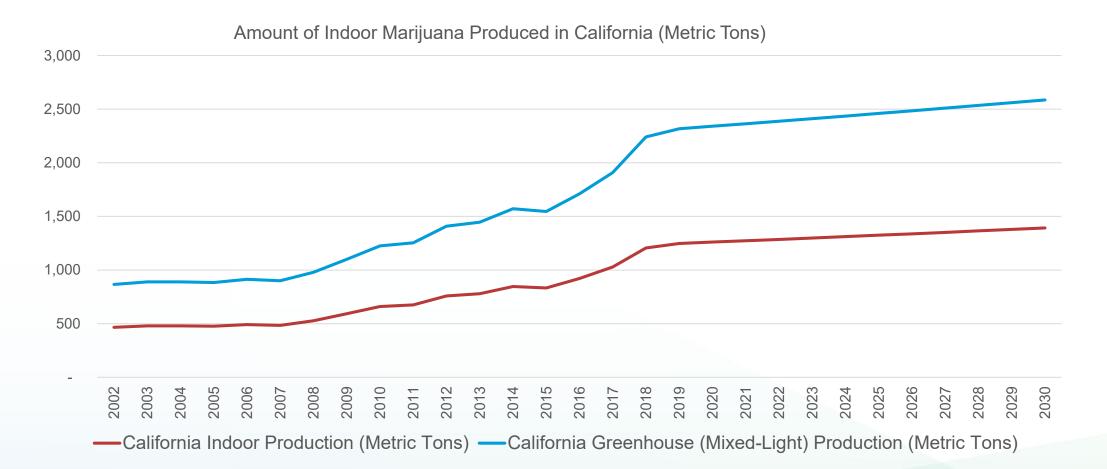


- Title 24 Part 6, California Energy Code
- Regulate all buildings including new constructions, additions, and alterations.
- Apply to both residential and commercial buildings
- Include envelope, lighting, mechanical, and water heating requirements

Cannabis Facility Energy Intensity

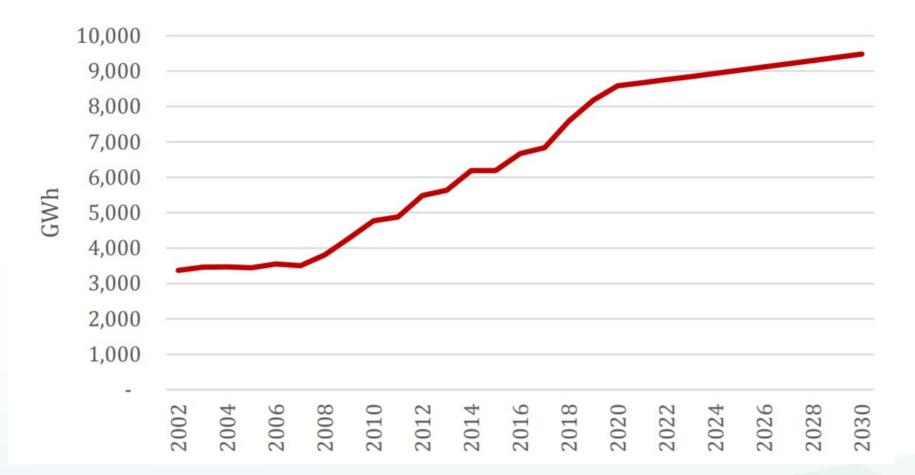


California Cannabis Production



Source: California Energy Commission

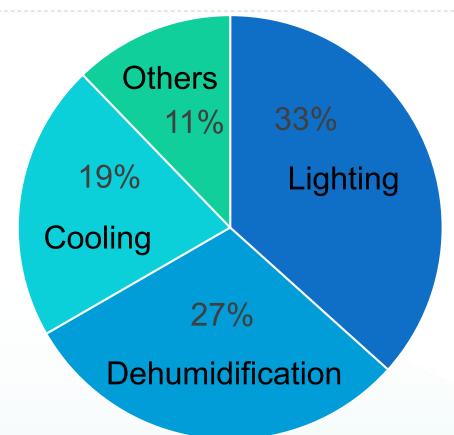




Source: California Energy Commission

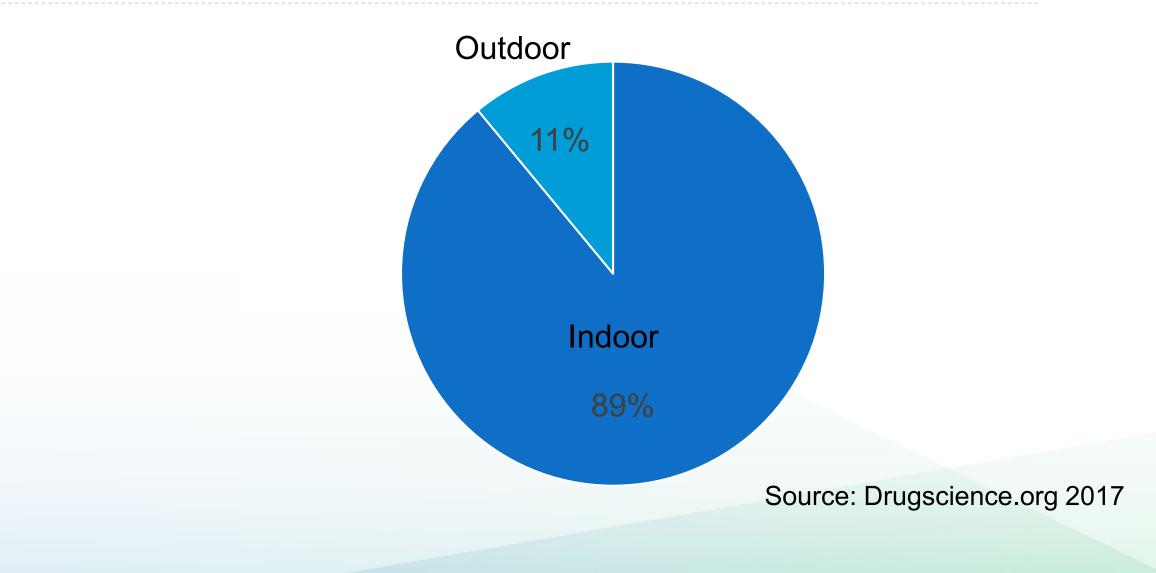
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Cannabis Indoor Grow Usage



Source: The Carbon Footprint of indoor Cannabis Production by Mills, 2012







• For all new construction starting on January 1, 2023

- Indoor growing facilities with > 1,000 sqft of canopy
 - Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (PPE) $\geq 2.1 \ \mu \text{mol/J}$
- Conditioned greenhouses with > 1,000 sqft of canopy
 - Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (PPE) \geq 1.7 μ mol/J
- Time switch controls and multi-level controls are also required for both types of all sizes



- For additions and alterations starting on January 1, 2023
- Adding or altering the existing lighting systems
 - causing increase in lighting wattage, and
 - \geq 10% of the existing luminaires
- Must meet all new horticultural lighting requirements
- Exception: alterations limited to adding lighting controls and replacing lamps, ballasts, or drivers



- Currently scheduled for September 24, 2020
- Currently open Docket https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/Ecomment/Ecomment.aspx?docketnum ber=19-BSTD-03
- Controlled Horticultural Environment Code Change Proposal https://title24stakeholders.com/measures/cycle-2022/controlledenvironment-horticulture/



Thank You!

Thao Chau (916) 654 – 4168 thao.chau@energy.ca.gov



Cannabis in Massachusetts



Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources

MA Department of Energy Resources Brendan Place, Clean Energy Engineer August 2020

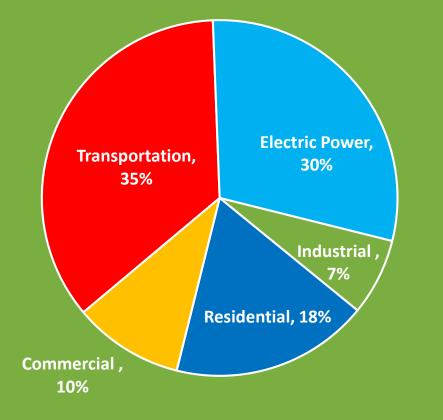


Agenda

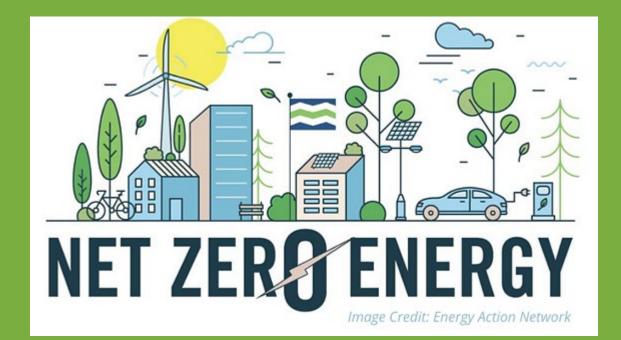
- Background
 - GWSA Net Zero by 2050
 - Goals
- Regulations and Guidance
 - Establishments
 - Cultivators
- DOER's Role
- Incentives



Massachusetts GWSA Target – Net Zero by 2050

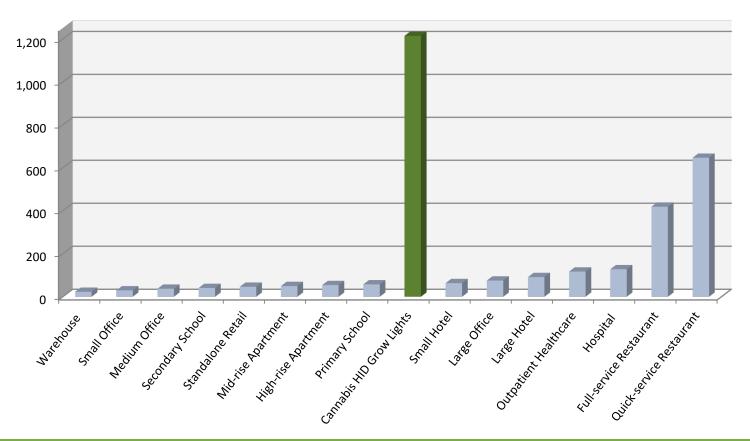


- Electricity Generation
- Transportation
- Building Sector



Energy Use – Indoor Growing

Cultivation facilities are high energy use industrial buildings



Energy Use Intensity (kBtu) Per Sq. Ft.

https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/global-led-grow-lights-market-analysis--forecast--2016-to-2021-300539215.html



Cooling

What is Massachusetts doing to limit a significant increase in emissions?

#

1

4

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Regulations and Guidance

Establishments

- Microbusiness
- Manufacturing
- Retailer
- Transporter(s)
- Craft Marijuana Cooperative
- Independent Testing Laboratory
- Research Laboratory
- Cultivators





Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs

Cultivators

• Higher energy use in cultivation than other uses, therefore there are specific requirements for cultivators.





Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources

Areas of Compliance for Establishments

- Establishments must demonstrate compliance in four areas:
 - 1) <u>Energy Efficiency</u> Identification of potential energy use reduction opportunities (such as natural lighting and energy efficiency measures), and a plan for implementation of such opportunities;
 - 2) <u>Renewables</u> Consideration of opportunities for renewable energy generation, including, where applicable, submission of building plans showing where energy generators could be placed on the site, and an explanation of why the identified opportunities were not pursued, if applicable;
 - 3) <u>Demand</u> Strategies to reduce electric demand (such as lighting schedules, active load management, and energy storage); and
 - 4) <u>Mass Save</u> Engagement with energy efficiency programs offered pursuant to M.G.L. c. 25, § 21, or through municipal lighting plants.



Areas of Compliance for Cultivators

• Per 935 CMR 500.120(11):

- a) <u>Building Envelope -</u> The building envelope for all facilities, except Greenhouses, must meet minimum Massachusetts Building Code requirements and all Massachusetts amendments (780 CMR: State Building Code), International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) Section C402 or The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) Chapters 5.4 and 5.5 as applied or incorporated by reference in 780 CMR: State Building Code, except that facilities using existing buildings may demonstrate compliance by showing that the envelope insulation complies with code minimum standards for Type Factory Industrial F-1, as further defined in guidelines issued by the Commission.
- b) <u>Horticultural Lighting Power Density</u> Lighting used for Cannabis Cultivation must meet one of the following compliance requirements:
 - 1. Horticulture Lighting Power Density must not exceed 36 watts per square foot, except for Tier 1 and Tier 2 which must not exceed 50 watts per square foot; or
 - 2. All horticultural lighting used in a facility is listed on the current Design Lights Consortium Solid-state Horticultural Lighting Qualified Products List ("Horticultural QPL") or other similar list approved by the Commission as of the date of license application, and lighting Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (PPE) is at least 15% above the minimum Horticultural QPL threshold rounded up to the nearest 0.1 :mol/J (micromoles per joule).
 - 3. A facility seeking to use horticultural lighting not included on the Horticultural QPL or other similar list approved by the Commission shall seek a waiver pursuant to 935 CMR 500.850 and provide documentation of third-party certification of the energy efficiency features of the proposed lighting. All facilities, regardless of compliance path, shall provide third-party safety certification by an OSHA NRTL or SCC-recognized body, which shall certify that products meet a set of safety requirements and standards deemed applicable to horticultural lighting products by that safety organization
- c) <u>HVAC and dehumidification systems</u> Massachusetts Building Code requirements and all Massachusetts amendments (780 CMR State Building Code), IECC Section C403 or ASHRAE Chapter 6 as applied or incorporated by reference in (780 CMR: State Building Code). As part of the documentation required under 935 CMR 500.120(11)(b), a Marijuana Cultivator must provide a certification from a Massachusetts Licensed Mechanical Engineer that the HVAC and dehumidification systems meet Massachusetts building code as specified in this 935 CMR 500.120(11)(c) and that such systems have been evaluated and sized for the anticipated loads of the facility.
- d) <u>Safety -</u> Safety protocols must be established and documented to protect workers and consumers (e.g., eye protection near operating grow light).
- e) Exemption Requirements in 935 CMR 500.120(11)(b) and (c) shall not be required if an indoor Marijuana Cultivator is generating 80% or more of the total annual on-site energy use for all fuels (expressed on a MWh basis) from an onsite clean or renewable generating source, renewable thermal generation, as provided in M.G.L. c. 25A § 11F and 11F¹/₂. Additionally, the Marijuana Establishment must document that renewable energy credits or alternative energy credits representing the portion of the Licensee's energy usage not generated onside has been purchased and retired on an annual basis

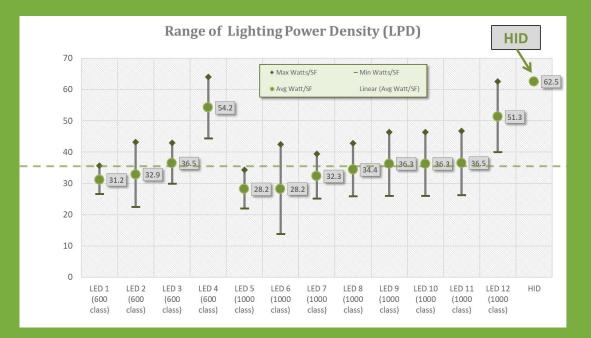
Key Compliance Pathways

- Lighting Compliance Pathways:
 - (1) the HLPD standard: HLPD must not exceed 36 watts per gross square foot, but for Tier 1 and Tier 2 which must not exceed 50 watts per square foot.; or
 - (2) the Horticultural Lighting Qualified Product List (Horticultural QPL): All horticultural lighting used in a facility must be:
 - a) listed on the current Design Lights Consortium Solid-State Horticultural QPL or other similar list approved by the Commission as of the date of license application, AND
 - b) lighting Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (PPE) is at least 15 percent above the minimum Horticultural QPL threshold rounded up to the nearest 0.1 micromoles per joule (µmol/J).
- Exemption:
 - Indoor cultivation facilities may be exempt from the regulatory requirements for horticultural lighting, HVAC, and dehumidification systems if they are generating 80% or more of the total annual onsite energy use for all fuels (expressed on a MWh basis) from:
 - 1. a clean or renewable generating source; or
 - 2. renewable thermal generation.
 - Additionally, the Cultivation Facility must document that renewable energy credits or alternative energy credits representing the portion of the Licensee's energy usage not generated onsite has been purchased and retired on an annual basis



DOER CCC Support

- Cannabis Control Commission Support
 - Regulations
 - Guidance
 - Technical Resource





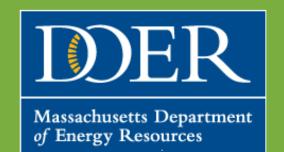
Energy and Environment Compiled Guidance

January 2020

PowerScore Report #18 door - Canby, Oregon - Climate Zone 4C	879		Overall: Leader our farm is performing overail' in the P1 st percentile ithin the overall data set of indoor farms in LS.
Facility Efficiency:	243 kWh/sqft 🛛 🛒	5	7 th percentile
Production Efficiency:	1.35 grams/kWh	8	3 rd percentile
HVAC Efficiency:	65 kWh/sqft 🛛	1	.00 th percentile
ighting Efficiency: - ((Mother & Veg 11 kW x 18 hrs x 365)/3,600 sq ft)	71.8 kWh/sq ft	91 st percentile	
+ ((Flower 152 kW x 12 hrs x 365) / 5,400 sq ft)) / 2 Mother & Veg: (8 fixtures x 165 W) + (30 fixtures x 330 W Flower: 230 fixtures x 660 W	+ Flower 123 kWh/sq ft)/2)	Compar	e to other farms
Come back to check your PowerScore again soon, because your rank will change as more farms see how they stack up!		All United St	ates \$ All HVAC Systems
Come back to check your PowerScore again soon, because your rank will change as more farms see how they stack up! * Overall rankings are determined by an equally weighted average among the categories applied: Facility Efficiency, Production Efficiency, Upsting, HVAC, Plasse explore the Public Commenting page to Share more insight and stakeholder		All States	*
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DOER Industry Support

- Best Practices Guide's
 - "Energy Efficiency Best Practices for Massachusetts Marijuana Cultivators"



- Workshops Efficient Yields Cultivation Workshops
 - <u>Competing & Complying through Efficiency</u>, June 17, 2020
 - <u>Cultivating with LED Lighting</u>, July 15, 2020
 - HVAC Best Practices, Aug 5, 2020
- Cannabis Power Score







Cultivator Incentive Opportunities

Mass Save® Programs

- Offer Technical Assistance and incentives for New Construction and Renovation projects
- Engagement with energy efficiency programs offered pursuant to M.G.L. c. 25, § 21, or through municipal lighting plants required for compliance
- DOER Programs
 - Solar Massachusetts Renewable Target (SMART) Program
 - Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) Electric generation
 - Alternative Portfolio Standard (APS) Thermal Generation
 - Clean Peak Standard (CPS) Battery Storage





Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources



What we learned in MA?

- Coordination and collaboration is key
- Regulations require Guidance
- Allow for different pathways
 - Performance
 - Prescriptive
- Enforcement and benchmarking may require technical support



Thank you

Brendan Place Clean Energy Engineer MA Department of Energy Resources Brendan.Place@mass.gov



Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources



Com Ed. Energy Efficiency Program

ComEd Controlled Environmental Agriculture (CEA) Custom Offering

Lauren Gaikowski, Energy Advisor II

Illinois HB 1438

- >> Recreational cannabis legal as of January 1, 2020
- >> 40 craft grow licenses will be awarded in 2020, with an additional 60 to be awarded in 2021

» Modeled after Massachusetts cultivation efficiency requirements

- >> Cultivation flowering rooms must meet either:
 - 36 Watts per square feet (W/sqft) Lighting Power Density (LPD) of "active and growing space canopy"

OR

- All fixtures must have Photosynthetic Photon Efficacy (PPE) that meets or exceeds 2.2 µmol/J and DLC Listed
- >> Medical cultivators will be required to meet these regulations in 2022 when licenses are renewed
- This is not legal advice. These are the requirements as understood by ComEd Energy Efficiency personnel. Cultivators need to consult with their own legal counsel.

Cannabis Custom Offering

- All cannabis projects incentivized through the custom pathway (\$0.07 per kWh saved)
- Developed the process which allows us to expedite and streamline the application review.

Incentive Method	Path A	Path B
Specifications	LPD ≤ 36 W/sqft	Fixture PPE ≥ 2.2 µmol/J and DLC listed
Incentive Algorithm	Compare proposed LPD to baseline LPD	Compare proposed and baseline wattage (calculated using fixture Photosynthetic Photon Flux (PPF) and PPE)
Required Information	 Canopy area of flower rooms Fixture wattages and quantities 	Fixture PPEFixture PPFDLC Listing

Recreational Cannabis Example Incentives

>> Assumptions

- Craft grower with 3,500 square feet of flower cultivation
- Installing 200 597 Watt LED fixtures with PPE 2.68 µmol/J and PPF 1,600 µmol/s

Path A - W/sqft method

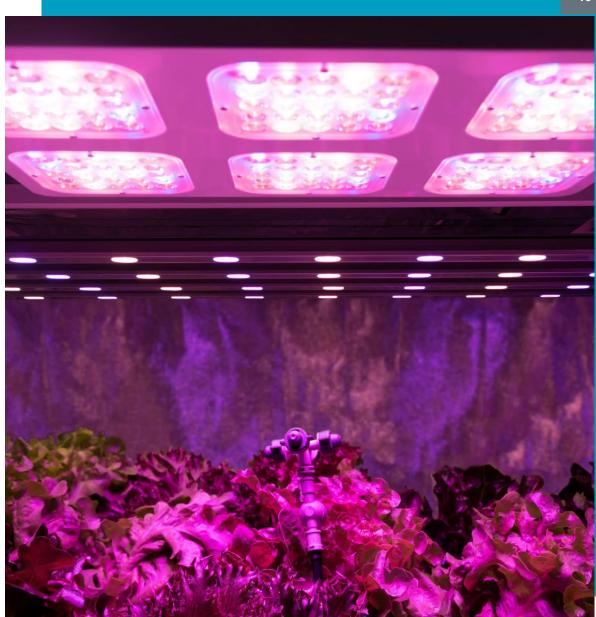
- Proposed W/sqft: 34.1
- kWh savings: 33,541
- Total incentive: \$2,348

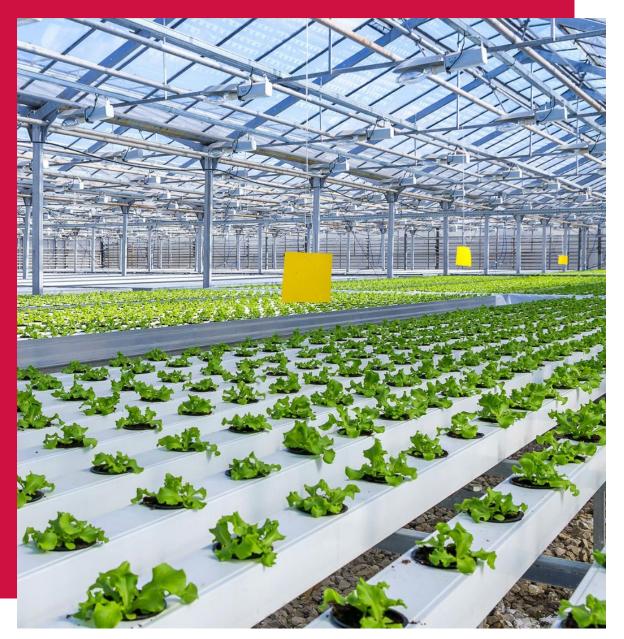
Path B - PPE method

Com

Energy Efficiency Program

- kWh savings: 247,894
- Total incentive: \$17,532





Contact Us

» 855-433-2700

BusinessEE@ComEd.com

OR

>> Lauren Gaikowski

608-792-5286 Lauren.Gaikowski@franklinenergy.com

OR VISIT

» ComEd.com/Agriculture

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ComEd. **Energy Efficiency** Program

Terms and conditions apply. Offers are subject to change. © Commonwealth Edison Company, 2020 The ComEd Energy Efficiency Program is funded in compliance with state law.

Thank You!

Com Ed. Energy Efficiency Program

Q&A

- Unmute and ask questions
 OR
- Send chat to the host





Next Steps

- Thank you for your participation!
- All the notes captured from the assignments will be compiled from ALL Breakout rooms and sent to participants
- Post Event Survey: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/8WW7GZ7
- Next webinar, <u>Moving Projects Forward: Leveraging Incentives to</u> <u>Minimize Costs</u>, on Wed., Sept. 23rd

