MUNICIPAL UTILITY RESIDENTIAL CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM (EXCERPT)
Act 408 of 2014

460.963 Definitions.
Sec. 3. As used in this act:
(a) "District" means a district created under a clean energy program by a municipality.
(b) "Energy efficiency improvement" means equipment, devices, or materials intended to decrease energy consumption, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
(i) Insulation in walls, roofs, floors, foundations, or heating and cooling distribution systems.
(ii) Storm windows and doors; multi-glazed windows and doors; heat-absorbing or heat-reflective glazed and coated window and door systems; and additional glazing, reductions in glass area, and other window and door system modifications that reduce energy consumption.
(iii) Automated energy control systems.
(iv) Heating, ventilating, or air-conditioning and distribution system modifications or replacements.
(v) Air sealing, caulking, and weather-stripping.
(vi) Lighting fixtures that reduce the energy use of the lighting system.
(vii) Energy recovery systems.
(viii) Day lighting systems.
(ix) Electrical wiring or outlets to charge a motor vehicle that is fully or partially powered by electricity.
(x) Measures to reduce the usage of water or increase the efficiency of water usage.
(xi) Any other installation or modification of equipment, devices, or materials approved as a utility cost-savings measure by the governing body.
(c) "Energy project" means the installation or modification of an energy efficiency improvement or the acquisition, installation, or improvement of a renewable energy system.
(d) "Governing body" means the township board of a township or the council or other similar elected legislative body of a city or village.
(e) "Home energy audit" means an evaluation of the energy performance of a residential structure, by a qualified person using building-performance diagnostic equipment and complying with American national standards institute approved home energy audit standards, that meets both of the following requirements:
(i) Determines how best to optimize energy performance while maintaining or improving human comfort, health, and safety and the durability of the structure.
(ii) Includes a baseline energy model and cost-benefit analysis for recommended energy efficiency improvements.
(f) "Municipality" means a city, village, or township, all or some of whose residents are served by a municipal electric utility.
(g) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, unincorporated joint venture, or trust, organized, permitted, or existing under the laws of this state or any other state, including a federal corporation, or a combination thereof. However, person does not include a local unit of government.
(h) "Property" means privately owned residential real property located within the municipality.
(i) "Record owner" means the person or persons possessed of the most recent fee title or land contract vendee's interest in property as shown by the records of the county register of deeds.
(j) "Renewable energy resource" means a resource that naturally replenishes over a human, not a geological, time frame and that is ultimately derived from solar power, water power, or wind power. Renewable energy resource does not include petroleum, nuclear, natural gas, or coal. A renewable energy resource comes from the sun or from thermal inertia of the earth and minimizes the output of toxic material in the conversion of the energy and includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:
(i) Biomass.
(ii) Solar and solar thermal energy.
(iii) Wind energy.
(iv) Geothermal energy.
(v) Methane gas captured from a landfill.
(k) "Renewable energy system" means a fixture, product, device, or interacting group of fixtures, products, or devices on the customer's side of the meter that use 1 or more renewable energy resources. Renewable energy system includes a biomass stove but does not include an incinerator or digester.
(l) "Residential clean energy program" or "program" means a program as described in section 5(2).