



2020 Annual Summary

# Implementation of Energy Efficient Manufactured Homes Incentive Programs

Section 48-52-870, Code of Laws of South Carolina

## Energy Efficient Manufactured Homes Incentive Program

In 2008, the Energy Efficient Manufactured Homes Incentive Program was established under Section 48-52-870 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. This incentive includes a \$750 nonrefundable state income tax credit for eligible homebuyers.



**693**

approved applications since 2008

**\$14.1 M**

in lifetime energy cost savings

### 2020 Summary



**77**  
applications approved



**1,247 MMBTu<sup>1</sup>**  
in yearly energy savings



**\$47,475<sup>2</sup>**  
in yearly cost savings



**178,905 lbs**  
of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided



**37,500 MMBTu<sup>3</sup>**  
in lifetime energy savings



**\$1,424,235**  
in lifetime cost savings



**5,367,137 lbs<sup>4</sup>**  
of lifetime CO<sub>2</sub> emissions avoided

### 2020 Incentive Program Impact

Data from the Systems Building Research Alliance (Alliance), the entity which tracks ENERGY STAR manufactured homes for the federal government, indicates that approximately 3,428 ENERGY STAR homes were produced for sale or installation in South Carolina in 2020. The Alliance also reports that a total of 4,767 homes were shipped to the state by the end of 2020, meaning that ENERGY STAR homes shipped to South Carolina retailers represent approximately 71.9 percent of the market, a 38.2 percent increase from 2019. Only 1,375 of the 4,079 ENERGY STAR manufactured homes produced for South Carolina retailers had been sited and certified by the end of 2019.

The Manufactured Housing Institute of South Carolina (MHISC) estimates the average sales tax for an ENERGY STAR manufactured home would be \$300. Therefore, it is estimated South Carolinians saved approximately \$1.027,500 in sales tax for 2020.

<sup>1</sup>Calculations are based on the most recent US Energy Information Agency data (2015) for residential energy use based on square footage of homes. The South Carolina Energy Office made the very conservative assumption that the ENERGY STAR home would save only 15 percent of the energy used by the average home of approximately the same square footage.

<sup>2</sup>Cost savings are based on an average cost per kilowatt-hours of electricity as reported by the US Energy Information Agency

<sup>3</sup>The expected lifetime of a new manufactured home is conservatively estimated at 30 years based on information supplied by the Systems Building Research Alliance.

<sup>4</sup>Calculations are based on an estimated 143.47 pounds of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per MMBtu of energy used.

# Energy Efficient Manufactured Homes Labeling Program

The Energy Efficient Manufactured Homes Labeling Program was created by the General Assembly in 1992. Originally managed by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation, the Energy Office assumed the responsibility of managing the program in 1998.



**75,809 labels**  
requested by manufacturers since 1998

**81,956 MWh**  
saved since 2011<sup>2</sup>

## Labeling Program

If the energy efficiency criteria is met, the manufacturer who constructed the home may request labels from the Energy Office. By law, if the efficiency level is verified, the manufacturer must place the labels onto the electrical panel of the qualified home and place a notice in the window nearest the front door.

## Sales Tax Incentive

The label serves as a resource for the potential home buyer, explaining that the home qualifies for a sales tax incentive. The individual who purchased the energy-efficient manufactured home is exempt from paying any sales tax in excess of \$300.

## 2020 Labeling Program Impact

With the support of the Energy Office, South Carolina has been a pioneer in promoting manufactured home energy efficiency with the creation of state-level standards since the 1990s. The program has been popular not only with home buyers, but also citizens and organizations concerned with the environment and energy use. The state's utilities benefit, particularly during periods when energy suppliers are trying to reduce peak usage during the winter and the state's hot summers.

More specifically, based on the 3,250 labels requested in 2020, the Energy Office estimates that 14,407 megawatt-hours of electricity was saved. This is the equivalent of avoiding 2,220 passenger vehicles driven for one year.<sup>1</sup>

## 2020 Summary



**3,250 labels**  
requested and mailed



**14,407 MWh**  
of electricity saved



Equivalent to  
**2,220 passenger vehicles** driven for one year

<sup>1</sup> EPA GHG Equivalencies Calculator.

<sup>2</sup> In 2011, the Energy Office developed a Savings & Benefits Matrix to allow tracking, calculation, and reporting of all the various impact metrics requested by the US DOE, including fuel-specific energy savings, fuel-specific energy production, energy cost savings, and environmental impacts.