

Enhancing Equity through Building Energy Codes

Landscape & Opportunities in the Southeast

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Living Our Values: Pursue Equitable Solutions

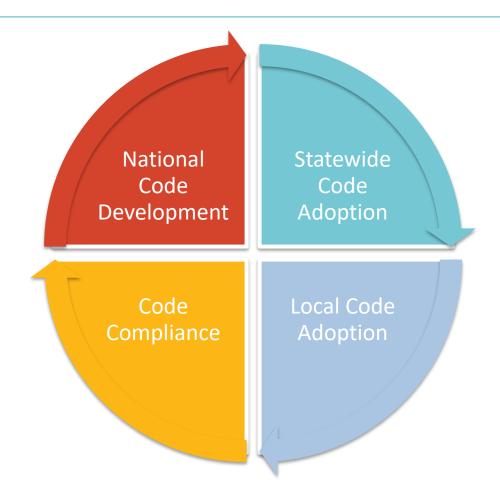


We recognize, acknowledge, and account for a history of prejudice and inequality in Southeastern communities and the role it plays in the issues we address.

Nashville grandmother and retired librarian Annie Pearl Patton considers her NES electric bill. Source: Southern Alliance for Clean Energy

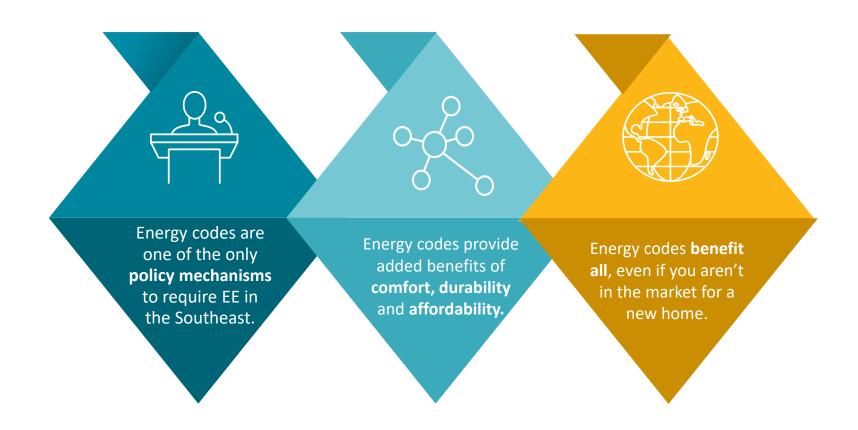


Building Code Basics





Importance of Energy Codes





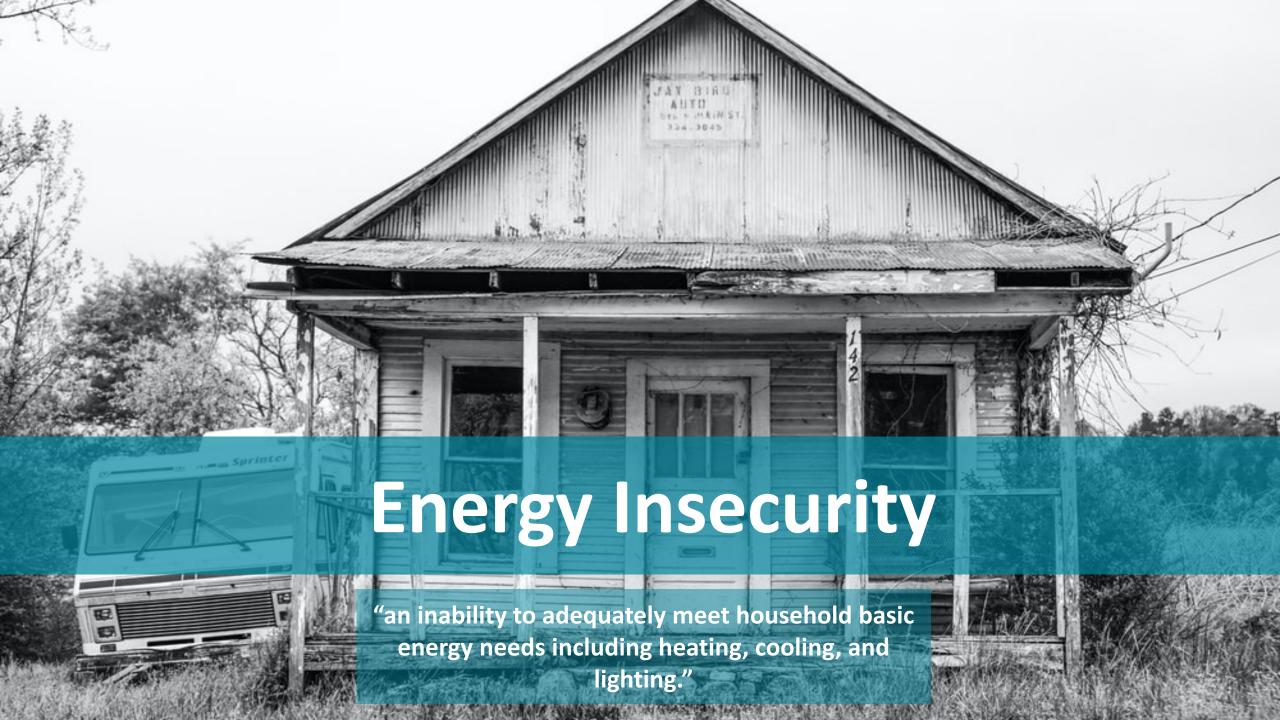
Average Household Energy Costs

(electric + gas)

Average Household Income

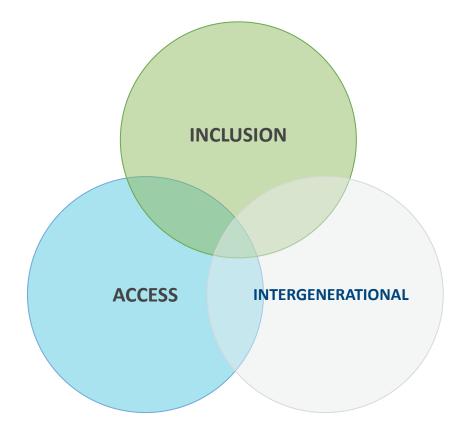


A measure of the percentage of household income required to cover utility bills.



Energy Equity Framework

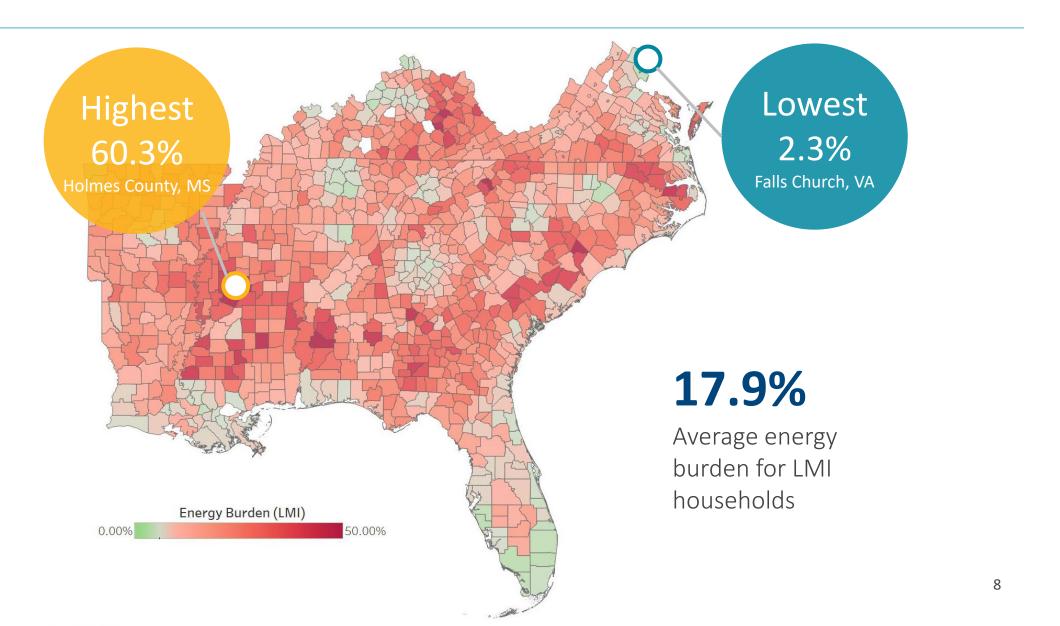
Energy equity must be achieved by including impacted communities in the decision-making process (INCLUSION), by ensuring that the benefits and burdens of the energy sector are evenly distributed (ACCESS), and by grappling with the unjust legacies of the past in order to create a more equitable future (INTERGENERATIONAL).



SEEA+TEPRI Equity Framework



Average Energy Burden By County: LMI Households



LMI Households Are Squeezed By High Costs

15.4 Million

Households experience energy insecurity in Southeast *Highest percentage in the U.S.



42%

of households at an unhealthy temperature are in the South



39%

of households receiving disconnect notices are in the South



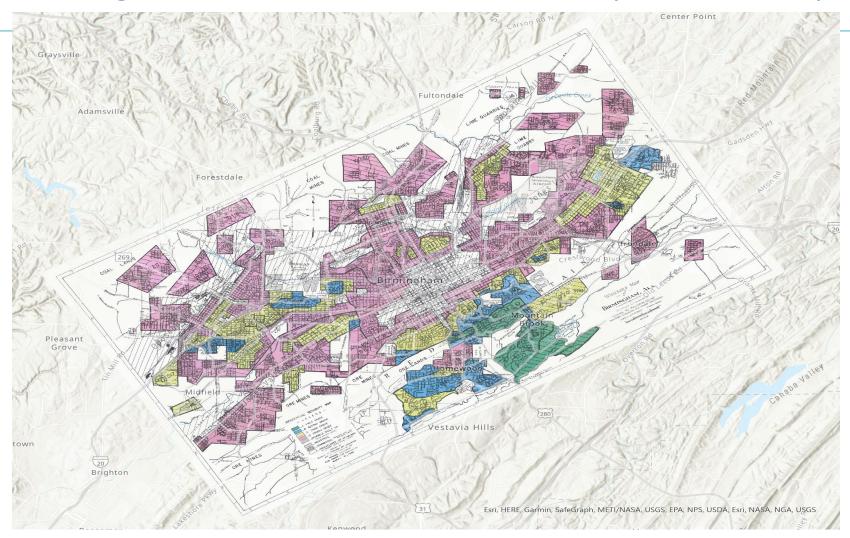
44%

Of households reducing consumption of food or medicine to pay for energy



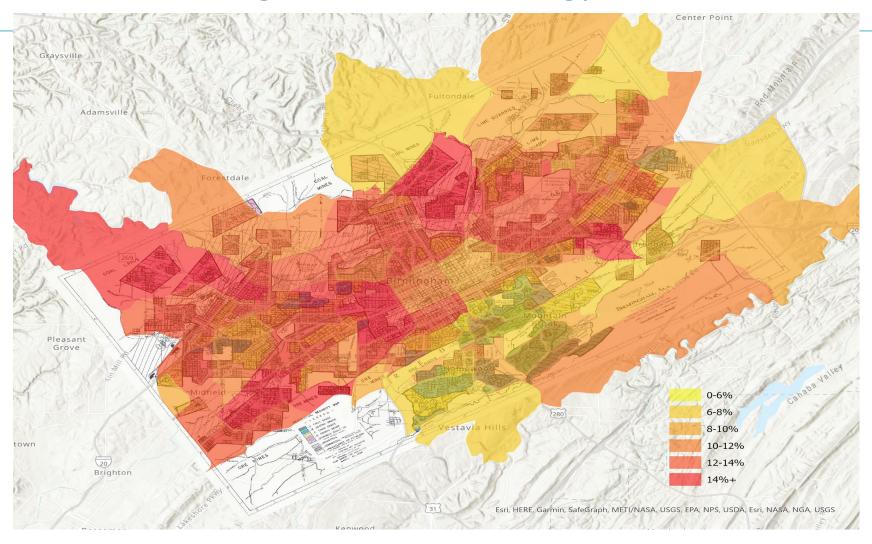


Birmingham Home Owner's Loan Corporation Map



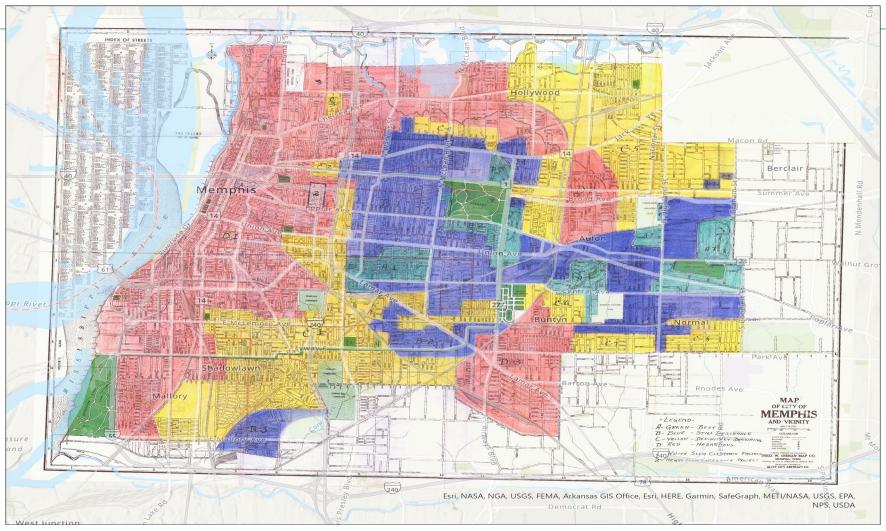


Birmingham HOLC + Energy Burden



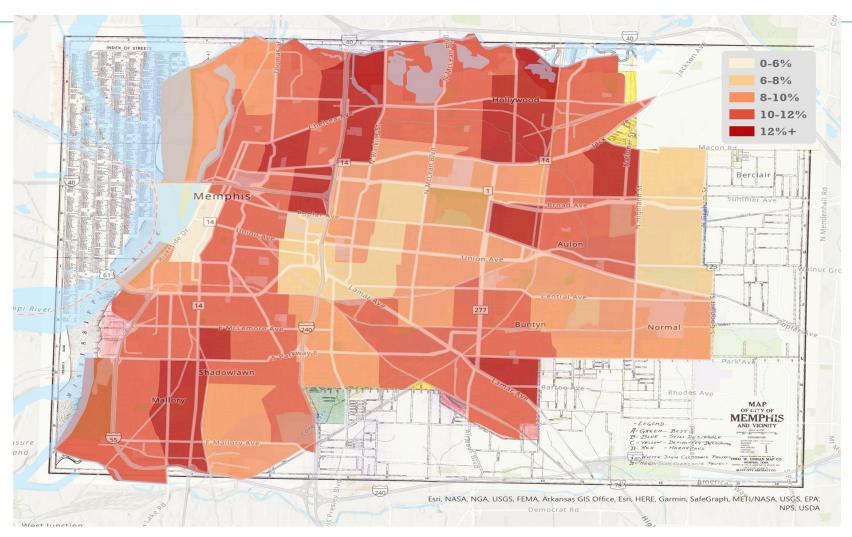


Memphis Home Owner's Loan Corporation Map



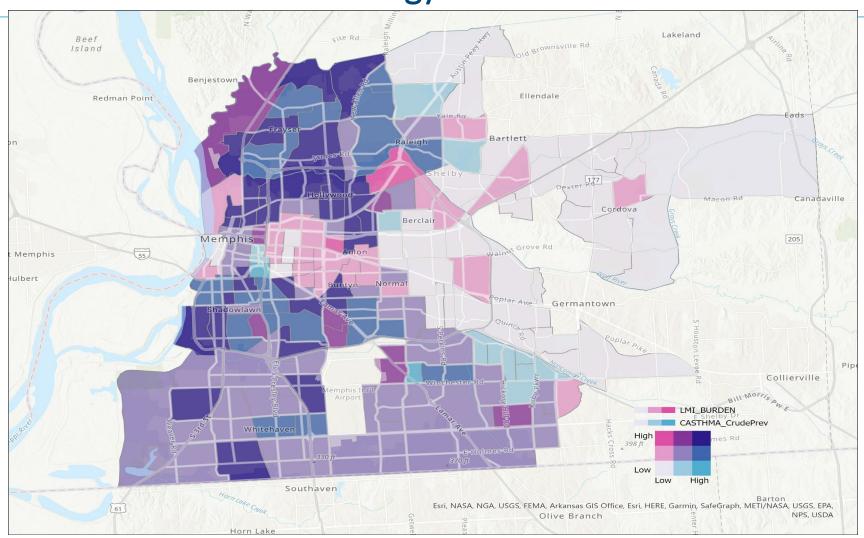


Memphis HOLC + Energy Burden



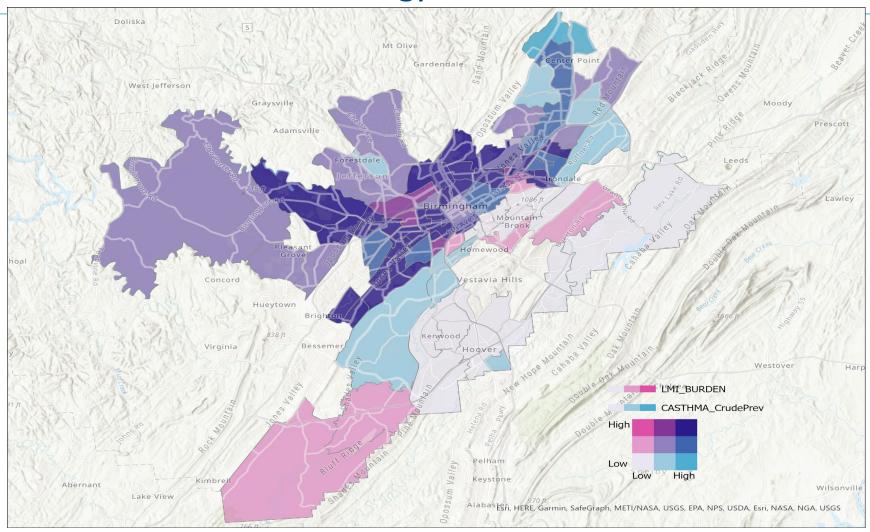


Memphis Pediatric Asthma Prevalence + Energy Burden

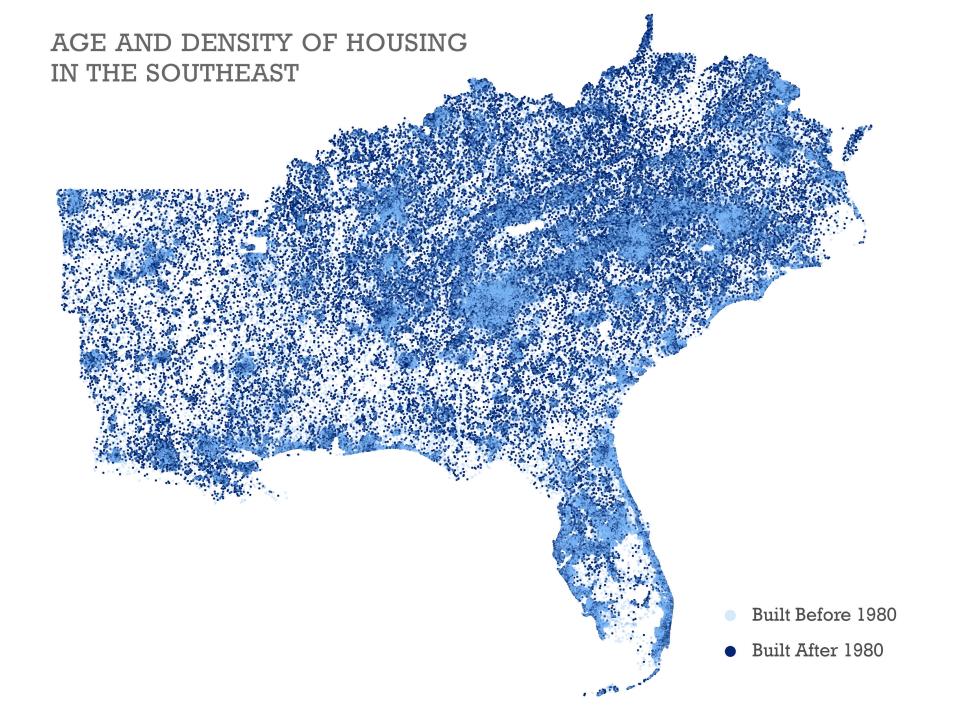




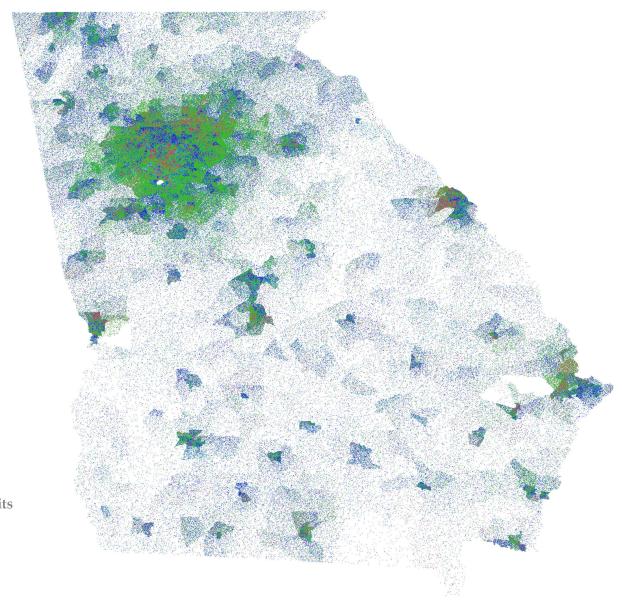
Birmingham Pediatric Asthma Prevalence + Energy Burden







Age & Density of Housing Stock in Georgia



AGE OF GEORGIA'S HOUSING STOCK

1 Dot = 5 Housing Units

- Before 1940
- 1940-1959
- 1960-1979
- 1980-1999
- 2000-2009
- **2**010+

Inefficiencies Are Rooted In Older Housing Stock

57%

of housing stock in the Southeast was built before the nation's first building codes





State of Southeast Building Energy Codes

01

SE lags behind majority of U.S.

Majority of the region has building energy codes at effectively the 2009-2012 level. MS and 37 additional jurisdictions in TN have no codes.

02

Gaps in compliance

The DOE RECFS found that energy components of the code have varying compliance rates. All inspected elements needed some level of support to close gaps.

03

Energy is not resourced

Compared with other elements of the code, energy is not a high priority. It is not seen as life safety nor required for licensure.



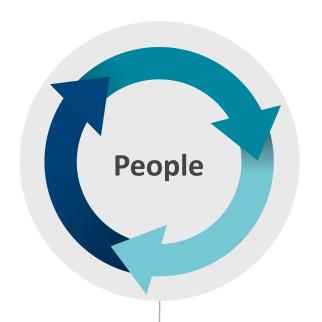
High need for a skilled workforce

The current workforce is taxed and skilled professionals are needed to join the field. Additionally, skilling up the current workforce is needed as codes, practices, and technologies progress.



Shifting the Focus

Traditionally, we think of building energy codes as effective if, and only if, they don't increase the **initial cost** of a building, reduce **kwH** and **CO**², save **jobs**, and are technically **feasible**.



All of those elements are important **and** we must remember the bigger why of buildings.

What are buildings if not for their occupants?

Occupant Outcomes

Higher efficiency can lead to better health and financial outcomes for households.

Support for Workforce

Supporting and resourcing the current workforce and preparing the individuals ready to learn.

Procedural Inclusion

Ensuring inclusion from all perspectives in all parts of the process from development to implementation.



Thank You



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