

Together, We Can

THE MID-AMERICA CODES COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

Metropolitan Energy Center • transforming energy use in America's Heartland since 1983

Metropolitan Energy Center

In the past five years alone, MEC has effectively managed \$25 million in federal grants to disperse training, resources, and new technology across Kansas and Missouri.



Kansas City area nonprofit since 1983

• 40 years of energy efficiency

Building Performance

- Commercial and residential buildings
- Project Living Proof demo home in heart of KC

Sustainable Transportation

- Kansas City Regional Clean Cities 1998
- Central Kansas Clean Cities 2013

Agenda

Historical context of region related to code and energy initiatives

- Related personal professional history
- How this grant collaborative came together.
- □ The project goals



The Region, Energy Codes and Related Industry Makeup

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Code Development and Adoption



Kansas and Missouri are 2 of 8 home rule states in the U.S.

Until recently Kansas City, MO was on an amended 2012 IECC

St Louis, MO and Columbia, MO are currently on 2018 IECC with little or no amendments. Kansas municipalities have a similar patchwork.

Many rural communities have no energy code policy to speak of.

Example process: Kansas City region

- Each jurisdiction is on the "six year" code adoption cycle.
- Most of the other municipalities adopted the 2018 IECC, but heavily amended, especially on the residential side. Most are waiting for the 2024 IECC to be published and will pursue study for adoption.
- Kansas City, MO was on 2012 IECC (with weakening amendments) chose to wait in 2020 for the 2021 IECC code to publish.



Housing/Utility Cost Burdens



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\$75,000 or more

Non-for-Profit Snapshot:



- Traditionally competes for limited resources.
- Heavy workload can mean you don't look around.
- Subtleties in mission, goals and funding resources have made it difficult to coordinate instead of duplicate efforts.



Energy Origin Moment Personal path to here

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We've Been Here Before American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 (ACES)



In 2007 – Switched Careers into the HERS Rater Vocation from an unrelated field

In 2010, registered as a contractor doing both ratings and BPI audits under funded programs related to ACES

□ Then in 2015, I watched the industry deflate after the money ran out

You can't sustain a business on federal subsidies alone

The workforce during the ACES was predominately white males coming in from the 'burbs

Most of the small contractors were good people that loved building science but didn't know business management

The length of the project was not long enough for the "free market" to take root



A New Approach...



The RECI Bus Arrived



Requirements:

We had to have a state energy office as a partner> The MO Dept of Natural Resources agreed

We needed the following to avoid the mistakes of the ACES era:

Diversity

- Business acumen classes for longevity
- Entities experienced in both labor and willing business partner recruiting
- □ Funding to educate the region community leadership, policymakers, industry on the basics of building science
- Educational partners across the state
- An existing pilot in the commercial energy vocational training space

The Vocations:

Residential

- HERS Rater
- HERS Energy Modeler
- HERS Rating Field Inspector

Commercial

- HVAC Commissioning
- Energy Efficiency Testing



Key recruits into the partnership

- MEEA (Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
 plus Building Energy Exchange KC and St Louis
- Workforce Development that focuses on recruiting vulnerable populations into workforce
 One Union
- Data analysts
- CBO's that have never worked within a DOE grant project
- Youth based entities like Girls & Boys Club of MO; and National Institute for Construction Excellence (NICE)
- Established, experienced educational partners such as a major community college and university>
 Univ of MO, Science and Technology
 - Kansas City KS Community College

Who's Missing?



- The local chapters of the HBA
 - National HBA on Project Advisory
 Committee PENDING now
- Other major contractor associations
- Key Unions Pipefitters, Sheet Metal
 - Our one union-based partner = IBEW in Kansas City)

Looking Ahead to Cooperative Outcomes

Hopes & Dreams:

- Raise awareness of energy conservation and critical connection to occupancy health
- Create the energy vocation (HERS Raters, HVAC commissioners, commercial building testing specialists) as a "household" profession
- Have the workforce look like America with a heavy recruiting emphasis on those historically marginalized
- Expand on workforce development piece into fledgling BPS's
- Need for continued collaboration after the fact with other RECI projects in region



Questions?

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www.metroenergy.org

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The Goal of Conduct and Interaction*

Trust

Transparency

Truth



*In place after a cultural clash> Code of Conduct

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Working Collaboratively in Minnesota National Energy Codes Conference - May 8, 2024

Virginia Rutter, Buildings Program Administrator Division of Energy Resources

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Mission

- Protect and assist consumers
- Provide oversight to 40+ industries
- Authentically engage with all communities



Strategic Priorities

Protect the Public Interest	Protect the public interest through consumer protection, consumer education, assistance to consumers, safety, health, and financial security, and lowering inequities.		
Trusted Resource	Serve as a trusted public resource for consumers and businesses by listening and learning from the Minnesotans Commerce serves, being effective stewards of public resources, advocating for Minnesota consumers and developing a policy, programmatic, and regulatory environment that meets their needs.		
Reduce Economic Barriers	Reduce economic barriers within Commerce regulatory oversight and reduce disparities within those of all races, ethnicities, religions, economic statuses, gender identities, sexual orientations, (dis)abilities, and zip codes.		
Climate Change Resilience	Ensure all, especially historically disadvantaged Minnesotans are resilient to Minnesota's climate and engaged in advancing efforts to mitigate climate change.		
Strong, Competitive, Fair Marketplace	Ensure a strong, competitive, and fair marketplace for Minnesotans.		

Minnesota Collaborations

- Why collaborate?
 - Expand capacity of State government
 - Provide needed perspectives and solutions
- Examples of collaborations:
 - Government to Government
 - Climate Action Framework
 - RECI-funded work: Advanced Energy Codes Partnership

Minnesota Tribal Nations



- Minnesota home to 11 Federallyrecognized Indian tribes
- Minnesota agencies must:
 - Consult annually with each tribal government
 - Collaborate on policies that impact tribal nations
 - Have a tribal liaison to direct agency programs and initiatives

Climate Action Framework

- Stakeholder review & input:
 - 11 Tribal nations
 - 3000+ Minnesotans
- Cross-agency implementation and coordination
- Vision to create a Minnesota that is
 - Carbon-neutral
 - Resilient
 - Equitable

Minnesota's Climate Action Framework

Climate Action Framework

- Clean transportation
- Climate-smart natural and working lands
- Resilient communities
- Clean energy and efficient buildings:
 - 80% reduction in GHG emissions; net-zero commercial code by 2036
- Healthy lives and communities
- Clean economy

MN Advanced Energy Code Partnership

Mix of government agencies and local and national experts in buildings





DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY







MN Advanced Energy Code Partnership

- Develop Advanced (Stretch) Codes for Commercial Buildings to reach net-zero goal
- Increase Code Compliance by providing technical assistance
- Develop Existing Buildings Strategy (BPS) through stakeholder engagement
- Provide Support to Tribal Nations to reach their net-zero goals



Contact: Virginia Rutter virginia.rutter@state.mn.us





process and supports additional organizations and jurisdictions joining the project. A sharing session was h on March 2, 2023, to discuss the proposed project with stakeholders and potential partners and invite further

Once the project is formally launched, there will be multiple ate, such as providing technical dations to input on the work products, pro ensure equitable pre ensure equitable processes and outcomes, and engaging members and constituents in informing the end products. local building departments beyond the current city and

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SWEEP

If you or your organization are interested in participating in the project, please indicate your interest here or click on the button below to be added to the distribution list for the project.

Interested parties will be notified of engagement opportunities including requests to provide input through surveys or interviews, public meetings, availability of draft documents for review, educational sessions, and release of the Regional Resilience Code and supporting resources.

SIGN UP FOR THE DISTRIBUTION LIST

TUCSON

Who Currently makes up the Collaborative?

New Buildings Institute (NBI) International Code Council (ICC) LISC Phoenix (LISC) University of Arizona Institute for Energy Solutions (IES)

City of Albuquerque, NM City of Avondale, AZ City of Flagstaff, AZ City of Glendale, AZ City of Las Cruces, NM City of Mesa, AZ City of Mesa, AZ City of Phoenix, AZ City of Scottsdale, AZ City of Tempe, AZ City of Tucson, AZ Coconino County, AZ Arizona Governor's Office of Resiliency New Mexico Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department

Quest Energy Group CUADRO Design Southwest Energy Efficiency Project (SWEEP) Illume Advising Urban Sustainability Directors' Network (USDN) Southwest Urban Corridor Integrated Field Laboratory (SW-IFL) ASU Global Institute of Sustainability US Green Building Council ULI - Arizona The Nature Conservancy

Arizona Construction Trades Coconino Community College Pima Community College Gateway Community College Foundation for Senior Living

Unlimited Potential Wildfire Sonora Environmental Research Institute (SERI) Cihuapactli Collective (Tribal) Retail Arts Innovation Livability Community Development Corporation (RAIL CDC) People's Defense Initiative

How did the collaborators come together?

- Started with City of Tucson
 - Idea: climate-adapted development standards as part of our Climate Plan
 - Couple of months later initial creation of RECI announced
- Leveraged existing sustainability networks (USDN, SCN)
 - SCN AZ-based sustainability "sharing network"
 - held a March 2022 session on buildings role in climate plans (Tempe and Scottsdale were speakers)
 - USDN a sustainability "community of practice"
 - Long-standing network allowed Tucson to easily connect with peers in other cities
 - The value of the USDN network can be seen in the fact they are a partner with ACEEE
 - Got funding from them to convene the initial cities/county before the FOA came out
 - Held a facilitated convening of sustainability + building staff from each community (right before FOA released) to determine basic elements of proposal
 - Bringing building staff in from the beginning was KEY!





+ Lode adoption L pathway L incentives lbenefits-DATA! Lpilots I consistency across Gty / County Star Flexibility in options/timeline path L definitions (e.g. what is netzeno?) + resliency needs to be a len thro which stepcode gets defined Ashanna successes areative solutions +failures Lamendments > City | county | Statemide Unified voices

help make it easier to adopt

What's missing? The what to do we existing stocks to do we existing stocks to fed \$ 40 on energy audits for Lalso connects to work force dev Lapplies to new construction as well to voluntary benchmurking / intertions

A other voices - we need how do internated humility > we may not be up in getting it right -> allies in public heatth -> real cost to construction is cost to climate/ppl of Not doing this

Why are we doing it this way?

- Common climate and built environment goals
- Historically unfriendly state political environment (especially in AZ)
- Approach
 - Local leadership from communities with strong climate goals, but safety in numbers (strong goals does not always equate to action!)
 - Jurisdictions did not have the time or expertise to accomplish our goals needed technical experts to lead the work with our guidance
 - Focus on outreach and education to build political support
 - Offer pathways to involvement to "non-leadership" communities exposing them to new ideas, training, supportive environment can spark



Construction cranes are silhouetted against the colorful sunset in Phoenix on July 13, 2023, the 14th day in a row of temperatures 110 degrees or more. Rob Schumacher/The Republic

ENVIRONMENT

More homes mean more heat. Can new building codes help save metro Phoenix from disaster?



AZ, NM local climate + building goals: Tucson

CR-2 Bolster City-owned and community-wide heat mitigation resources to reduce the urban heat island effect and protect vulnerable individuals and communities

The City will move forward with a comprehensive urban heat mitigation strategy, looking to supplement its existing efforts by expanding and installing shade, cool pavements and roofs, and other technologies to mitigate urban heat. The City will also look to provide additional cooling resources – both stationary and mobile – to make sure that everyone has access, especially on high-heat days. We will also coordinate with Sun Tran and other public transit services to help Tucsonans connect with and navigate to these resources.

Lead Implementer(s)	Supporting Implementer(s)	Partners	Timeframe	Emissions Reduction Potential	Cost
City Manager's Office Planning and Development Services	Community Safety, Health & Wellness team Environmental and General Services Procurement Sun Tran	Neighborhood and homeowners associations Developers Employers	1-5 years	2	\$\$\$\$

Action #	Action
CR-2.1 Develop a comprehensive urban heat mitigation strategy and implementation plan that ac shade equity, pavement prevention and reduction, cool roofs and surfaces, and urban gre	
CR-2.2	Install and maintain additional shade canopies, playground shade structures, shade trees, splash pads, drinking water fountains and/or water bottle filling stations in areas of greatest need.
CR-2.2	Work with the City's Community Safety, Health & Wellness team and social service providers to increase access to stationary and mobile resources such as bathrooms, showers, kitchens, and laundry facilities in parks and public spaces that can be activated to support community resilience during emergencies.
CR-2.4	Pilot high-albedo (or light-color and heat-reflective) surfaces on buildings, roadways, sidewalks and paths, and parking lots at City every characteristics.
CR-2.5	Create climate-resilient design codes and standards for residential, commercial and institutional, and industrial buildings, including standards for landscaping (e.g., tree canopy, green infrastructure and architecture (e.g., passive design to support thermal comfort and air quality).
CR-2.6	Create climate-resilient design codes for buildings with a focus on energy efficiency, including but not limited to specifications for low-income weatherization, air conditioning, and enhanced filtration for wildfire smoke.

Action #	Action		
CR-2.7	Expand current standards for shade trees in parking lots to include higher level requirements or additional options for solar or shade canopies.		
CR-2.8	Provide resources, training, and discussion spaces for employers and workers that encourage and support protection from extreme heat.		
CR-2.9	Work with Sun Tran and other public transit services to create a cool corridor network that connects people to cooling resources during high-heat days and extreme heat events.		





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AZ, NM local climate + building goals: Tucson

Energy

Decarbonize City-owned and operated buildings and facilities

The City of Tucson will lead by example and act to both reduce the carbon emissions from City buildings and facilities, as well as bolster the resiliency of City operations. The following actions will reduce energy consumption, eliminate fossil fuels where possible, and improve the health and wellbeing for City workers and Tucsonans at large.

	Supporting Implementer(s)			Emissions Reduction Potential	
Environmental and General Services Facilities, Architecture and Engineering	City Manager's Office Procurement	Energy performance contractors	5-10 years	***	\$\$\$\$

E-1.1	Benchmark energy use of City buildings and facilities using EnergyStar Portfolio Manager.
E-1.2	Create an internal carbon tax for City departments that is informed by the City's emissions portfolio.
E-1.3	Implement ongoing weatherization and commissioning (building tune-ups).
E-1.4	Develop a net zero building framework for City-owned buildings and facilities, including but not limited to energy efficiency, electrification, and renewables.
E-1.5	Utilize an energy services company (ESCO) to rapidly but strategically implement energy efficiency measures and equipment in City-owned buildings, and ongoing energy management.
E-1.6	Pilot new and emerging clean energy technologies, including solar streetlights.
E-1.7	Transition municipal landscaping equipment to cordless battery equipment and/or manual tools, and pursue AGZA Green Zone Certification.

Support the electrification and decarbonization of existing and new residential and commercial buildings

Installing all-electric systems in new buildings reduces construction costs while benefiting people and the environment by eliminating the air pollution associated with burning fossil fuels indoors. The lower cost of development also supports housing affordability. Converting existing buildings is also necessary, and the City will provide new resources to assist building tenants, owners, and managers to undertake retrofit projects. The City will take an equitable approach to ensure that frontline communities benefit from the utility cost savings and are not unfairly burdened by the costs of retrofit projects.

Lead Implementer(s)	Supporting Implementer(s)			Emissions Reduction Potential	
Environmental and General Services Planning and Development Services	Economic Initiatives Facilities Facilities, Architecture and Engineering	Local First AZ Pima County SAHBA MPA Architects and builders Tucson Electric Power Trico Electric Cooperative University of Arizona	Ongoing	<i>a</i> a a	\$\$ - \$\$\$\$

		Action	
_	E-2.1	Partner with the private sector to implement a home energy audit and retrofit program for Tucson	
_		contento, with a priority for low-mean.	
	E-2.2	Collaborate with other Arizona cities to pursue funding to develop regional energy code standards (including mandatory and voluntary energy reach codes) that promote highly energy efficient and/ or zero-emission buildings in new construction.	
-	E 9 9	Entry History Development of the process with financing of	1
		projects, including solar and energy efficiency projects.	
	E-2.4	Identify and utilize partnerships, funding, and incentives for new and existing buildings to replace gas-powered systems and appliances with electric-powered alternatives.	
	E-2.5	Develop a net zero accelerator program that is designed to provide building and property owners with direct training, guidance, and resources to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions from buildings.	

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AZ, NM local climate + building goals: Mesa

TUCSON



Ch 5. Leading by Example: Closer Look at Focus Areas

Based on the City's GHG inventory, the Plan is organized into six 'Focus Areas.' These Focus Areas provide a framework for further areas of study that will evolve with innovation and new approaches over time. In many cases, the Focus Areas are interrelated and provide co-benefits to the identified targets.

FOCUS AREA 1: Energy

Climate change means higher temperatures and higher demand for energy. Activities, such as traveling, heating and cooling buildings, and utility operations, are energy intensive and currently depend heavily on fossil fuel-based energy.

The most important step we can take to reduce Mesa's GHG emissions is to minimize energy use. The next step is to fulfill remaining energy needs with reliable, renewable, carbon-free energy. To account for and offset emissions from existing fossil-fuel power generation, the community must also continue to invest in new, costeffective emission reduction strategies. Carbon sequestration, carbon capture, utilization and storage, and other negative emission strategies are key to reaching carbon neutrality.



LEADING BY EXAMPLE: Even as the City grows, Mesa has reduced energy use in City buildings over the last 3 years. The City is on track to have solar power for 25% of our electric energy use by 2025. The City will install technology that will capture renewable biogas for use in the City's Solid Waste fleet.



TARGET 1.1: Reduce energy use and decarbonize buildings

STRATEGIES:

- Develop programs that improve building energy efficiency, with a goal of net-zero GHG emission energy use.
- b. Improve energy performance in less efficient buildings with periodic, cost effective and incremental energy efficiency improvements.
- c. Weatherize City buildings in need of energy efficiency improvement. Pair with strategies like electric vehicle charging, energy storage, and fuel switching.
- d. Promote use of established home energy rating system for all singlefamily home so potential buyers and renters can make informed decisions.
- e. Partner with local utilities and non-profit organizations to weatherize homes and multifamily dwellings for those with the largest risk of the negative effects of climate change. Extend partnerships to commercial facilities to help small business stay ahead of potentially rising energy costs and climate challenges.

TARGET 1.2: Reduce energy use and decarbonize transportation

STRATEGIES:

 Increase access to healthy transportation options, like active transportation (walking, biking), carpooling, public transit, and next generation mobility, with goal to reduce vehicle miles traveled in single occupant vehicles.

AZ, NM local climate + building goals: Flagstaff

CE-2: Increase renewable energy installations and usage in new buildings.

Opportunity for action:

 Implement progressively more aggressive building codes, requiring net zero energy buildings by 2030. Net zero energy buildings often incorporate renewable energy installations – primarily rooftop solar- into the design and construction to offset onsite energy use.

Net zero energy buildings – Net zero energy buildings combine energy efficiency and renewable energy to use net zero energy. They use a low amount of energy due to being air-tight, wellinsulated and energy efficient. They typically incorporate renewable energy generation on-site, like solar panels. Due to this low energy use paired with energy production, these buildings produce as much energy as they consume, which means that the occupa utility bills and a zero-emissions building.¹⁹ BE-2: By 2030, re



The Flagstaff Carbon Neutrality Plan

An evolving framework for action Revised December 2022

BE-2: By 2030, require new homes in Flagstaff to be net zero energy homes.

Opportunities for action:

- 1. Implement progressively more aggressive building codes, requiring net zero energy buildings.
- 2. City staff should ensure the City's building code is reflective of rapidly changing technology related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy or battery storage, and electrification.
- 3. Provide incentives to builders to construct net zero energy buildings, prior to a net zero energy code requirement. Use these buildings to showcase the feasibility, benefits and innovation.
- Require large new buildings and new neighborhood developments to submit carbon neutrality alignment statements, to increase collaboration between developers and the City and to communicate how developments contribute to the City's carbon neutrality goals.

AZ, NM local climate + building goals: Las Cruces

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Approximately 38 percent of greenhouse gas emissions in Las Cruces come from using electricity and natural gas in commercial and residential buildings. Building greenhouse gas emissions are reduced when occupants practice energy efficiency and use renewable energy. Targets for this sector include:

- Decarbonize energy in buildings by 6 percent by 2030 and 70 percent by 2050.
- Expand residential energy efficiency programs by 18 percent by 2030 and 65 percent by 2050.
- Reduce commercial building energy use by 30 percent by 2030 and 75 percent by 2050.
- Reduce energy usage in municipal buildings through efficiency and demand management by 25 percent by 2030 and 75 percent by 2050.

nhi new build

- Las Cruces Commercial Base Code
- Las Cruces Commercial Stretch Code
- Las Cruces Residential Base Code
- Las Cruces Residential Stretch Code



AZ, NM local climate + building goals: Tempe

On Thursday, Nov. 30, Tempe City Council approved the adoption of a voluntary International Green Code that could be used for new commercial buildings. Additionally, Tempe City Council committed to using the International Green Code on all future city facility construction (Resolution <u>No. R2023.178</u>).

Green codes like IgCC reduce Green House Gas emissions, mitigate heat island effects, reduce water consumption, decrease dependency on fossil fuels, increase building life spans and heat resiliency while promoting native, desert-adaptive landscaping and structural shade.

Read more about this code adoption here.

Find the City of Tempe adopted International Green Construction Code <u>HERE</u> (Ordinance NO. 02023.54).

Chapter 5 Site Sustainability

Chapter 6 Water Use Efficiency

Chapter 7 Energy Efficiency

Chapter 8 Indoor Environmental Quality

Chapter 9 Materials and Resources

Chapter 10 Construction and Plans for Operations



What makes successful partnerships and collaboratives?

- Shared goals, shared issues, shared context
 - AZ and NM: CO River basin, similar climate risks (issue)
 - AZ and NM: limited state leadership (AZ: challenging legislature) in climate change in past, but lots of leadership at the local level
 - AZ: Home rule state (issue)
- Joint ownership based on expertise; legitimacy of that expertise
 - Jurisdictions set the foundation for the project as the ultimate "end users;" guide through steering committee with dedicated time commitments
 - NBI applicant; "owns" net zero roadmap solid track record of "above code" work
 - ICC "owns" training; co-owns TAG and regional resilience code development with NBI owns the I-Codes
 - LISC Phoenix "owns" equity and engagement, EAP established capacity building partner with strong CBO relationships
 - IES dedicated "Energy Solutions" academic entity, but with focus on practical applications; deep knowledge and connections
- Transparency; accountability
 - All milestones are "owned" by specified leads in a detailed PMP
 - Core team all subrecipients meet monthly to coordinate and set agenda for steering committee
 - Steering committee (41 formal members, 16 informal; more will be added in coming months new jurisdictions, new subs) all subs, everyone with in-kind match (jurisdictions)
 - Dedicated project coordinator (.6 FTE) to keep information flowing completely and quickly

Table 2: Select RECI Collaborative Steering Committee Members as of 2/21/24 (22 out of total 41 members)				
First Name	Last Name	Organization	Title	
Amy	Tressler	City of Flagstaff	Building Official	
Genevieve	Pearthree	City of Flagstaff	Resilience Analyst	
Laura	Hyneman	City of Mesa	Deputy Director, Environmental & Sustainability	
John	Sheffer	City of Mesa	Deputy Director/Building Official	
Lena	Spiric	City of Mesa	Energy Conservation Coordinator	
Michael	Abegg	City of Phoenix	Deputy Director/Building Official	
Jason	Blakely	City of Phoenix	Assistant Director, Plan Review	
Don	Brown	City of Phoenix	Chair, AZBO; Team Leader, City of Phoenix	
Brad	Mecham	City of Phoenix	Chair, AZBO Education Committee; Field Supervisor, City of Phoenix	
Anthony	Floyd	City of Scottsdale	Green Building Program Manager	
Mike	Baxley	City of Tempe	Deputy Director Community Development	
John	Earhart	City of Tempe	Plan Review Manager	
Leslie	Ethen	City of Tucson	Sustainability Manager	
Clayton	Trevillyan	City of Tucson	Building Official - Policy	
Amanda	Acheson	Coconino County	Sustainability Assistant to the County Manager	
Nina	Schmidt	Coconino County	Sustainable Building Program Manager	
Sharayah	Jimenez	CUADRO Design	Principal Designer	
Stella	Carr	ICC	Energy and Resilience Project Manager	
Ryan	Colker	ICC	Vice President of Innovation	
Greg	Kinkel	Quest Energy Group	Principal	
Christy	Bolognani	SWEEP	Buildings Program Associate	
Jonathan	Bean	University of Arizona	Co-Director, Institute for Energy Solutions	

Establishing a National Energy Codes Collaborative

Michael Waite

May 8th, 2024





About the National Energy Codes Collaborative:

A nationwide network that empowers states and jurisdictions to effectively and sustainably implement updated building energy codes, driving innovation and generating cross-functional resources through convening and collaboration, technical advisory and assistance, community engagement and capacity building.

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aceee.org/codes

NATIONAL ENERGY CODES COLLABORATIVE



We're kind of new...

- DOE RECI Award announced Summer 2023
 - And final award received March 2024!
- Introductory Webinar February 29th, 2024
- Kickoff Meeting... 2 days ago







Members & Stakeholders



Geographical Area/Region

- National
- State
- Local jurisdictions

Professional Expertise

- Code adoption & Implementation
- Technical Assistance
- Capacity Building
- Convening

Organization Type

- Government agencies
- Non-profit orgs & Private sector
- RECI teams



Convening & Collaboration



🕂 slack





SharePoint

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Technical Advisory Groups

- Connect stakeholders and identify TA needs
- Peer review Collaborative and other resources
- Provide leadership and strategic direction for members

Workforce Development Code Official Engagement & Training **Community Engagement State Implementation** Equity **Aligning Codes & BPS**

Adoption Support Remote & Rural Jurisdictions Stretch Codes / Electrification / Net Zero Field Studies Home Rule States Non-Energy Benefits



Capacity Building Programs

In-State Capacity Building Program

Cross-Jurisdictional Capacity Building Energy Code Implementation (ECI) Fellows

Rapid Response Technical Assistance



What we've learned so far – "who?"

- "Who needs to be in the room?" and "Who do we need to reach?"
- Resources to support participation and engagement
- Integrate with regional and state collaboratives
- Coordinating policies and offices
- Communications support to reach allies and the public



What we've learned so far – "what?"

- "Early wins"
- "Timely" and "in real time"
- "Commonalities and gaps"
- "Human impacts at scale"
- "Minimize reinventing the wheel"
- Could we have a national code? HUD/USDA (+FHFA?)

Thank You!

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https://www.aceee.org/codes codes@aceee.org

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