Better Buildings, Better Plants SUMMIT

Learn more: betterbuildingssolutioncenter.energy.gov/summit
Building Equitable Communities with Building Performance Standards

Wednesday, May 18th, 2022
11:00 AM – 12:00 PM ET
Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Panel Discussion
3. Closing and Q&A
Today’s Presenters

- **Todd Nedwick, Senior Director of Sustainability Policy**
  - National Housing Trust

- **Katie Bergfeld, Branch Chief, DOEE**
  - District of Columbia

- **Chris Castro, Director, Office of Sustainability & Resilience**
  - City of Orlando
Harry Bergmann
Department of Energy
Building Performance Standard (BPS) – What is it?

BPSs establish performance targets and incrementally improve building performance in terms of energy or emissions through incremental compliance periods.

- **eg:** Reaching Zero Carbon by 2050 – performance will be evaluated in 5-year increments starting in 2025
  - Each building must meet the performance metric (ENERGY STAR Score, EUI, GHGI, etc.) for their building type within that 5-year compliance period
  - Buildings that do not meet the performance target must pay non-compliance fines or follow prescriptive interventions to meet compliance requirements

BPSs are the first time that a policy for existing buildings has both clear/broad application and teeth.

- Builds on a long legacy of benchmarking and disclosure policies, but the first to require interventions
Announced by President Biden on January 21, 2022 the National BPS Coalition includes 33 state and local governments, covering nearly 20% of the nation’s building footprint and over 22% of the population, that committed to passing building performance legislation or regulation by Earth Day 2024.

FACT SHEET: Biden-Harris Administration Launches Coalition of States and Local Governments to Strengthen Building Performance Standards

https://NationalBPSCoalition.org
Interest in BPSs Continues to Grow

BPS Coalition Members:
• 33 state and local governments
• 20% of the nation’s building footprint
• 22% of the population
  ...and there are still more interested jurisdictions every day!

**Key question we *must* ask:**
How do we ensure equitable outcomes for historically underserved & marginalized communities under a BPS?
Engaging Affordable Housing Stakeholders in BEPS Policy Design and Implementation

Building Equitable Communities with Building Performance Standards | 2022 Better Buildings, Better Plants Summit

Todd Nedwick
Senior Director of Sustainability Policy
National Housing Trust
NHT creates and preserves affordable homes to provide opportunity, advance racial equity, reduce economic disparities and strengthen community resilience through practice and policy.

Create opportunities for all people to equitably benefit from the health, economic, and climate benefits of resilient and sustainable affordable homes.
DC Housing Affordability Challenges
More than 40% of all DC renters are housing cost-burdened with higher rates among people of color.

Share of D.C. Renters with Housing Cost Burdens by Race/Ethnicity: 2019

- **All Renters**: 22% (Moderately Cost-Burdened), 21% (Severely Cost-Burdened)
- **White**: 17% (Moderately), 11% (Severely)
- **Black**: 24% (Moderately), 31% (Severely)
- **Hispanic**: 24% (Moderately), 15% (Severely)
- **Asian or Another Race**: 28% (Moderately), 18% (Severely)

Harvard Joint Center for Housing Studies, America’s Rental Housing 2022
The loss of existing affordable housing contributes to housing cost burdens

Change in renter housing units in D.C. by monthly housing cost, 2008-12 to 2015-19

- $0-$999: -14,500
- $1,000-$1,499: 9,100
- $1,500-$1,999: 5,800
- $2,000-$2,499: 6,900
- $2,500-$2,999: 8,100
- $3,000+: -15,000

Note: Costs are in 2019 dollars. Rental costs include the contractual monthly rent payment plus any additional costs to the tenant for utilities and fees.
Source: American Community Survey microdata from IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org
Who is impacted by rising housing costs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Married, 2 children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountant</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Software developer</td>
<td>Single</td>
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<td>Preschool teacher</td>
<td>Single</td>
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<td>Mental health counselor</td>
<td>Single, 1 child</td>
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<td>Primary school teacher</td>
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<td>Pharmacist</td>
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<td>Registered Nurse</td>
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<td>Pharmacy Technician</td>
<td>Divorced, 2 children</td>
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<td>Home health aide</td>
<td>Separated, 1 child</td>
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<td>Firefighter</td>
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<td>Police officer</td>
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<td>Fast food worker</td>
<td>Separated, 2 children</td>
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<td>Janitor</td>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>Childcare worker</td>
<td>Single, 3 children</td>
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<td>Landscape worker</td>
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<td>Retail sales worker</td>
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<td>Hotel desk clerk</td>
<td>Married, 2 children</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postal mail carrier</td>
<td>Married, 2 children</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>Married, 1 child</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Construction worker</td>
<td>Single, 1 child</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auto repair mechanic</td>
<td>Married, 1 child</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HAND Housing Indicator Tool https://hit.handhousing.org/
Stakeholder Engagement Approach
How can we ensure that BEPS benefits DC renters through better housing that remains affordable, while meeting DC’s climate goals?

- Facilitators
- Led outreach
- Technical housing expertise

- Encouraged NHT/HAND’s involvement
- Participated in all sessions

- Provided funding support

BEPS Discussion Checklist

- Exemptions to Delay Compliance
- Defining Property Types
- Compliance Pathways
- Non-Compliance/Penalties
- Technical Assistance
- Financial Assistance
Multiple learning/engagement opportunities and ongoing communications are necessary to breakthrough

One workshop featuring resources to support compliance

2019
BEPS law enacted Jan. 2019
Two workshops to discuss challenges and provide recommendations to DOEE to inform implementation regs/guidelines

2020
Three workshops:
• Building owner panel to discuss compliance concerns/support
• Decarbonizing AH
• Deep dive into the Retrofit Accelerator

2021
Launched an Environmental Justice Affinity Group

2022
Affordable housing working group convened by DOEE met regularly
While engagement focused on affordable housing providers, multiple stakeholder groups participated in the sessions:

- Owner/Developer: 37%
- Govn't Agency: 19%
- Advocate: 14%
- Other: 13%
- Energy Service Provider: 10%
- Lender: 7%

Approximately 130 stakeholders participated in at least one of the sessions.
What We Learned
Defining Property Types: How does the energy performance of affordable housing compare to other multifamily rental housing?

Building energy performance by type of affordable housing (2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affordable Housing Type</th>
<th>Median 2018 ENERGY STAR Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Multifamily Rental Housing</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Housing Tax Credit w/out Sec 8</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Naturally Occurring Affordable Housing (NOAH)”*</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NOAH buildings were identified using commercial real estate market research company CoStar’s Building Rating System which identifies properties that may qualify as NOAH based on an evaluation of building age, physical condition, level of amenities, and other variables.
Affordable housing owners face several financial and capacity challenges to upgrading their buildings

**Financial:**
- Tight property cash flow and margins
- Lack of upfront capital
- Limited access to financing to pay for energy efficiency upgrades, and multiple lenders and investors
- Inability to recoup the costs of building upgrades

**Capacity:**
- Limited staff capacity and resources to devote to planning for and implementing energy efficiency improvements
- Lack of expertise to evaluate potential energy efficiency measures
- Difficulty navigating efficiency incentive programs
Key Recommendations to D.C. DOEE

Delay of Compliance
• Ability to Pay for Upgrades/Financial Hardship - Considerations should include if building owner has access to sufficient reserves or net operating income and can feasibly take on new debt.
• Financing Cycle - Consider financing cycles of affordable multifamily housing and limited access to capital between financing cycles.

Compliance Pathways
• Incent Deeper Energy Savings by Offering Automatic Compliance with Future BEPS Cycles

Financial Resources
• Tailor Financial Resources to Different Building Types
• Align with LIHTC and other DHCD Funding

Technical Assistance
• Create a One-Stop-Shop - Provide a single access point to all available incentive programs and assist owners to execute all project design, predevelopment, and construction tasks.
Delay of Compliance

5.2.1 – Eligibility Circumstances
Buildings that meet one or more of the following circumstances may request a delay...
For qualifying affordable housing, [Financial Distress] can also be demonstrated if a building can document cash flow constraints, restrictions on usage of its net cash flow, or prohibition for utilizing a portion of existing cash reserves for EEMs


Alignment with DHCD Funding Criteria

Rehabilitation projects with buildings of at least 50,000 square feet of Gross Floor Area must pursue at least a Level 1 Accelerated Savings Recognition Alternative Compliance Pathway (ACP) Option for compliance with DOEE’s BEPS. The intent of this requirement is to ensure that projects are in compliance with the BEPS throughout the initial LIHTC compliance period.

Source: DHCD 2021 Consolidated Request for Proposals for Affordable Housing Projects (https://dhcd.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/dhcd/page_content/attachments/2021%20DHCD%20Consolidated%20RFP_0.pdf)
THANK YOU

Todd Nedwick
Senior Director of Sustainability Policy
National Housing Trust
tnedwick@nhtinc.org
202-333-8931*128

Access our report:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING RETROFIT ACCELERATOR
SUSTAINABLE DC VISION

Make DC the healthiest, greenest, most livable city in the country.
GOALS: 2032

- Adapt to Climate Change
- Climate Ready Buildings
- Cut Energy Use 50%
- 50% Renewable Energy
- Net Zero New Buildings
- Net Zero Retrofits
- Cut GHG Emissions 50%

Mayor Bowser: Committed to Zero Carbon by 2050

@DOEE_DC #BEPSDC
ENERGY USE AND EMISSIONS IN DC

MODELED PROPORTION OF GHG EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

- Residential Buildings: 32%
- Commercial and Industrial Buildings: 19%
- Passenger Vehicles: 19%
- Other Medium- & Heavy-Duty Vehicles: 2%
- Transit: 1%
- Waste: 3%
- Other Medium- & Heavy-Duty Vehicles: 24%
Clean Energy DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018 requires an establishment of a minimum threshold for energy performance that will be “no lower than” the local median ENERGY STAR score by property type (or equivalent metric).

Standards are set every 6 years (with 1+yr adjustment for COVID in Period 1).

https://doee.dc.gov/service/beps
Buildings that do not meet the Standard for a BEPS period will be placed in a 5-year compliance cycle. The building owner has until the end of the cycle to bring their building into compliance.

**Compliance Cycles**

合规周期

建筑物如果不符合标准，将进入5年合规周期。业主需在周期结束前将建筑物带入合规状态。

- **Compliance Cycle begins:** 2021
- **Evaluation Year begins:** 2026
- **Compliance Reports Due:** April 2027

- 2022
- 2023
- 2024
- 2025

* COVID-19 PHE adjustment – automatic delay of the BEPS compliance requirement one year in the 2021 Pathways
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Standard Level</th>
<th>Standard</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily Housing</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-12 School</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other - Public Services</td>
<td>Source EUI</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>229.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residence Hall/Dormitory</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Refrigerated Warehouse</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Store</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Storage Facility</td>
<td>Source EUI</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>21.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worship Facility</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>Local Median</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Office</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>National Median</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitness Center/Health Club/Gym</td>
<td>Source EUI</td>
<td>National Median</td>
<td>206.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>ENERGY STAR Score</td>
<td>National Median</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are almost 40 different property types present in DC buildings over 50K SF!
Building owners have a variety of pathways to choose from to bring their buildings into compliance:

- **Performance Pathway**
  - Reduce site energy usage 20%
  - Provides flexibility for building owner

- **Standard Target Pathway**
  - Reach the standard for your property type
  - Only available for property type groups above the National median

- **Prescriptive Pathway**
  - Implement cost-effective efficiency measures
  - Following a set pathway provides certainty

- **Alternative Compliance Pathways**
  - Special circumstances such as campuses, affordable housing, etc.
  - Allows building owner to apply to follow a path with special criteria
AFFORDABLE HOUSING RETROFIT ACCELERATOR (AHRA)

- Financial and technical resources to improve existing building energy efficiency
- Help building owners comply with the Building Energy Performance Standard (BEPS)

https://dc.beam-portal.org/helpdesk/kb/
OFFERINGS

For eligible buildings who applied by January 15, 2022.

Financial Assistance for:

- Energy audits
- Retro-commissioning
- Installation of new energy efficient building equipment
- Low cost-construction loans for deeper energy retrofits

One-on-one Technical Guidance for:

- Understanding BEPS regulatory requirements and deadlines
- Uncovering energy-saving opportunities in the building(s)
- Developing a pathway and action plan to improve energy performance
- Cutting energy costs, run the building more efficiently, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

https://dc.beam-portal.org/helpdesk/kb/
ELIGIBILITY

✓ Multifamily building
✓ >50,000 ft²
✓ Does not meet 2021 BEPS (ENERGY STAR Score < 66 in 2019)
✓ Meets definition of affordable housing

- buildings that are primarily residential, contain 5 or more dwelling units where:
  - use restrictions or other covenants require that at least 50% of all of the building’s dwelling units are occupied by households that have household incomes of less than or equal to 80% of the area median income;
  - or the building owner can demonstrate that at least 50% of the dwelling units rent at levels that are affordable to households with incomes less than or equal to 80% of the area median income.

¹(DC Code § 8–1772.21(k))
In FY22, DOEE received ~$35M in ARPA Funds for Affordable Housing

- $21.244* million direct technical and financial support (DCSEU)
  - Energy Audits
  - Direct installation energy efficiency measures and retro-commissioning
  - Program Administration
- $10.8 million for BEPS Construction Loans (DCGB)
- $5.3 million to support public housing (DCHA)
- $428,702 for DOEE Staffing and Admin

In FY23, DOEE anticipates the same amount of funding.
NEXT STEPS

• Complete Accelerator 101 training
• Register in the BEPS Owner Portal - https://dc.beam-portal.org/
• Complete energy audit application and verify affordability
  o Applications received by Jan 15th, 2022 are prioritized for FY22 funding

https://www.dcseu.com/RetrofitAccelerator
AFFORDABLE HOUSING RETROFIT ACCELERATOR

Major Milestones

Nov 2021

Soft Launch
Outreach, intake, and application assistance

Dec 2021

AHRA Launches
Accelerator 101 training

Jan 2022

Application Due Date
Energy Audits begin

Feb 2022

Energy Audits
Continue energy audits

Mar 2022

Planning
Owner meetings, bidding process, and Action Plan Development

Apr 2022

FY 2023 Begins
Continue Audits and Construction

April 2023

First Reporting Deadline
Pathway Selection Form and Energy Audit due, Continue building upgrades

April – Sept 2022

Implementation
Begin installations, load studies. Register in Owner Portal

Sept 2022

Energy Audits
Continue energy audits
IMPLEMENTATION - PRELIMINARY LESSONS LEARNED

• Request early input from the building owners and managers
• How to provide assurances to participants that they will comply
• Deep retrofits and multiple cycles of compliance (federal stimulus funding is limited time)
  • Set clear energy audit requirements – more than just a quick payback
  • Phased implementation
  • Education needed on emerging technologies (ex. education on heat pump hot water heaters)

https://dc.beam-portal.org/helpdesk/kb/
QUESTIONS?

Building Performance and Enforcement Branch
Energy Administration
building.performance@dc.gov
Chris Castro
City of Orlando
A Community-Led Building Performance Standard
Chris Castro, Orlando Director of Sustainability and Resilience
Better Buildings Summit
May 18th, 2022
GreenWorksOrlando
Office of Sustainability & Resilience

- Award-winning sustainability program called “Green Works Orlando” launched by Mayor Buddy Dyer in 2007

- Develops internal and citywide policies + programs to:
  - Protect natural resources and the environment (air, water, land)
  - Improve public health and social equity
  - Create green economy and green jobs opportunities
  - Reduce air pollution and carbon emissions
  - Enhance city resilience and adapt to climate change impacts

- Focuses on 7 key areas:
  - Clean Energy
  - Green Buildings
  - Local Food Systems
  - Zero Waste
  - Livability
  - Clean Water
  - Electric & Alternative Transportation
Energy transition must address existing disparities in our community

Orlando’s population by race (lighter areas represent communities of color) (source: Greenlink Equity Map)

Energy burden: Percent of income spent on energy bills. Energy inefficient housing is a major factor.
Building Performance Standard
How do Orlando Departments view BPS?

**Sustainability and Resilience**: Reduces environmental impact that buildings have by improving energy and water efficiency that will reduce utility bills.

**Housing and Community Development**: Makes affordable housing more affordable, comfortable, and healthy. Avoid evictions, displacement, and harms to tenants.

**Equity**: Addresses disparities in housing affordability, comfort, and health between communities by race and income.

**Community Affairs**: Partnering with the community to improve the quality of life for Orlando’s residents and increasing communication and engagement between the Mayor, our city, and community.

**Economic Development**: Job growth achieved through unprecedented federal investments in building retrofits, spurred locally by BPS. Critical economic relief through decreased utility bills and health impacts.
What does it mean to be community-led and co-designed?

The Spectrum of Community Engagement

**Stance toward community impact**

**IGNORE**
Marginalization
Deny access to decision-making processes
Your voice, needs, & interests do not matter

**INFORM**
Placation
Provide the community with relevant information
We will keep you informed

**CONSULT**
Tokenization
Gather input from the community
We care what you think

**INVOLVE**
Voice
Ensure needs and assets are integrated into process & inform planning
You are making us think and act differently

**COLLABORATE**
Delegated Power
Ensure community capacity to play a leadership role in decisions

**DEFER TO**
Community Ownership
Foster democratic participation & equity through community-driven decision making; bridge divide between community & City
It's time to unlock collective power and capacity for transformative solutions

**Community Engagement Goals**

**CONSULT**
Tokenization
Gather input from the community
We care what you think

**INVOLVE**
Voice
Ensure needs and assets are integrated into process & inform planning
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**Message to Community**

The Spectrum of Community Engagement
Community-based approach

**Goal:** Community-led approach to align climate change policies with priorities identified by our local communities

**Commitment to our community partners:**
- Provide technical assistance and other resources as appropriate throughout
- Connect project partners to key stakeholders
- Share data to inform outreach strategy, education efforts and policy development
- Mayor and leadership to receive recommendations from community partners
Partners Involved

Institute for Market Transformation
Technical support on building initiatives and policies

Poder Latinx and NAACP
Community outreach and education
Primary research of “lived experience”

City of Orlando
Green Works
Community Affairs
Equity
Program Development and Administration
Policy Design

NRDC & Delivery Associates
Added Project management and technical support

Greenlink Analytics
Data analytics and predictive modeling
The Greenlink Equity Map (GEM), is an interactive equity map that houses over 30 indicators to help cities visualize equity-related issues across neighborhoods. Cities and community-based organizations can use GEM to uncover critical equity data essential in building strong city community partnerships and *equitable climate solutions*.

Indicators Include:
- Racial Composition
- Asthma
- Health Insurance Stress
- Renter vs. Owner
- Single vs. Multifamily
- Lack of Internet Access
- Energy Burden
Questions we asked: What patterns do we see in multifamily building stock in areas of:

- high energy burden;
- communities of color;
- low-income

**Traditional analysis:** Focuses on buildings, optimizing the total GHG and energy-use reduction while impacting the fewest building owners

**Equity analysis:** Focuses on people, optimizing for improving the lived-experience of residents and equity in communities, alongside GHG and energy-use reduction
Our city’s building stock has disproportionate impacts on vulnerable communities

Population by race (lighter areas represent communities of color) (source: Greenlink Equity Map)

Energy Burden: Non-white communities (purple) have higher energy burdens (source: Greenlink Equity Map)

Energy burden: Percent of income spent on energy bills. Energy inefficient housing is a major factor.
Patterns in Multifamily Building Sizes by Race

Multi-Family Buildings by Majority Race Census Tracts

Key Takeaways
- Majority Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino tracts tend to occupy small and medium sized multifamily buildings.

*Climate only focus would target larger buildings; Equity targets frontline communities (i.e. by race, income) composed of smaller multifamily buildings.
Patterns in Multifamily Building Sizes and Energy Burden by Race

- **Black**: Only group where the average household faces severe energy burdens (>10%) in some areas.
- **Hispanic**: most households face high energy burdens (>6%), but not severe.
- **White**: Only race that does not experience a high to severe energy burdens.

Note: Reflects averages by census tract, individual household experience varies.
Community Based Organizations leading outreach

**WHAT ARE BUILDING PERFORMANCE STANDARDS?**

A BPS law in Orlando means that schools, community centers, and apartment buildings will require changes that allow them to meet the standards set by the new performance law.

Residents have the power to ensure the changes required by a BPS law are designed to help Orlando’s communities as much as possible.

**HOW WILL THIS AFFECT ME?**

**WHAT IS ENERGY BURDEN?**

Energy burden is the percentage of gross household income spent on energy costs. On average, households pay about 3% of their income on energy bills. A household that pays more than 5% of its income on energy bills is considered to have a high energy burden. In other words:

**ENERGY BURDEN = COST OF ENERGY / HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

**ENERGY BURDEN IN ORLANDO AND HOW A BPS CAN HELP**

**COMMUNITY ROUNDTABLE:**

The cost of Energy

- Do you struggle to pay your energy bill?
- Is your building lacking energy efficient technology?
- Are you aware of programs available to help you?

We want to hear from Orlando residents about the challenges you face, share information about existing resources, and identify the tools needed to save energy and money.

Saturday, November 6th, 2021
11:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Registration Required. Location given once registration is complete.
http://Roundtable
Community Recommendations

Findings:
- Rent increase is a primary concern
- Policies and programs would focus on affluent communities only
- Energy inefficiency is a problem today for comfort and costs

Recommendations:
- Equity as BPS priority
- Energy burden as primary goal
- Invest in community engagement throughout the policy making process
Council on Environmental Quality has launched a National BPS Coalition

PROPELLING POLICY INNOVATION ACROSS AMERICA’S STATES AND CITIES
- Advancing State and Local Building Performance Standards.
- Proactively Partnering with the Workforce.
- Prioritizing equity expertise and stakeholder engagement.

MOBILIZING FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BUILDING PERFORMANCE POLICY AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS
- Activating Technical Assistance.
- Enhancing Support from EPA Climate Protection Partnerships Division.

Coalition members are being supported by federal agencies, labor, and non-governmental organizations that are providing resources for location-based workforce engagement, technical analysis, equity strategies, localized policy design, and stakeholder engagement.

Orlando one of 33 state and local governments
Next Steps in Orlando’s Community Led BPS:

- Launch Interdepartmental Task Force
- Launch External Task Force incl. CBOs
- Develop Utility Engagement Strategy
- Technical Analysis and Policy Language

Towards a Just Energy Transition
Q & A
Thank You!

Provide feedback on this session in the Summit App!

Download the Whova app to your mobile device or use the QR code to access the web version.