



Building Energy Codes: Aligning Resilience, Affordability, and Efficiency Imperatives

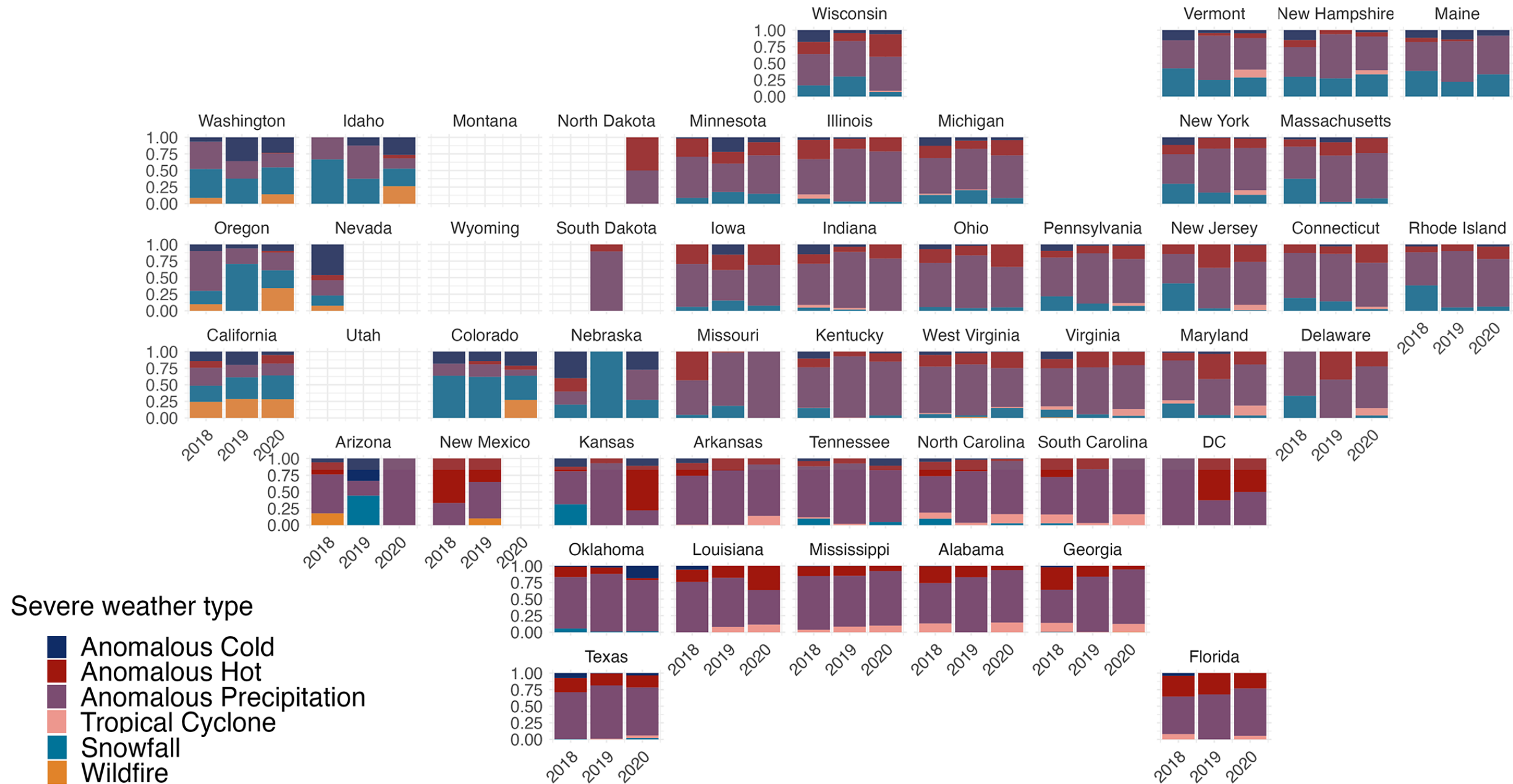
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PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy

Natural hazards by U.S. State



Resilience and Energy Codes: Savings and Affordability

- Since 1980, the U.S. has sustained **403 weather and climate disasters** where overall damages/costs reached or exceeded \$1 billion, with a total cost of these events exceeding \$2.915 trillion.
- Reducing energy use and costs can help enhance community resilience. Building energy codes are projected to save over \$182 billion through 2040.



Energy Reliability and Affordability

Passive Survivability

The ability to maintain safe indoor conditions in the event of extended energy outage or loss of energy supply. In practice, passive survivability enables safe indoor thermal conditions, relying on building design measures that require no energy.

As a measure of a building's thermal performance, passive survivability offers an integrated assessment of both energy efficiency and resilience.

Grid Reliability

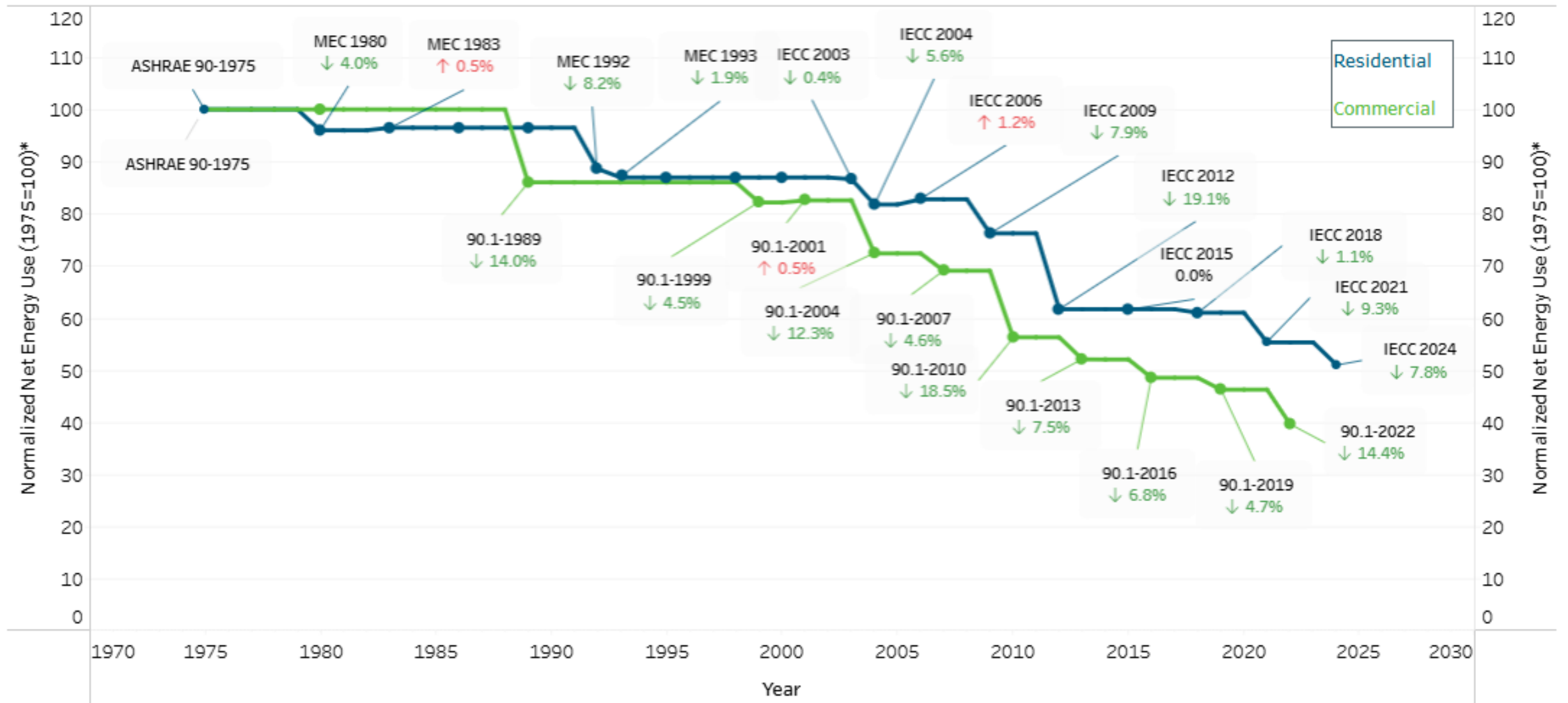
Building energy technologies that provide efficiency and grid flexibility services. These technologies can provide grid services during peak demand periods.

Demand load reductions alleviate energy supply and grid constraints, thereby decreasing the risk of power system failures.

Role of Energy Codes

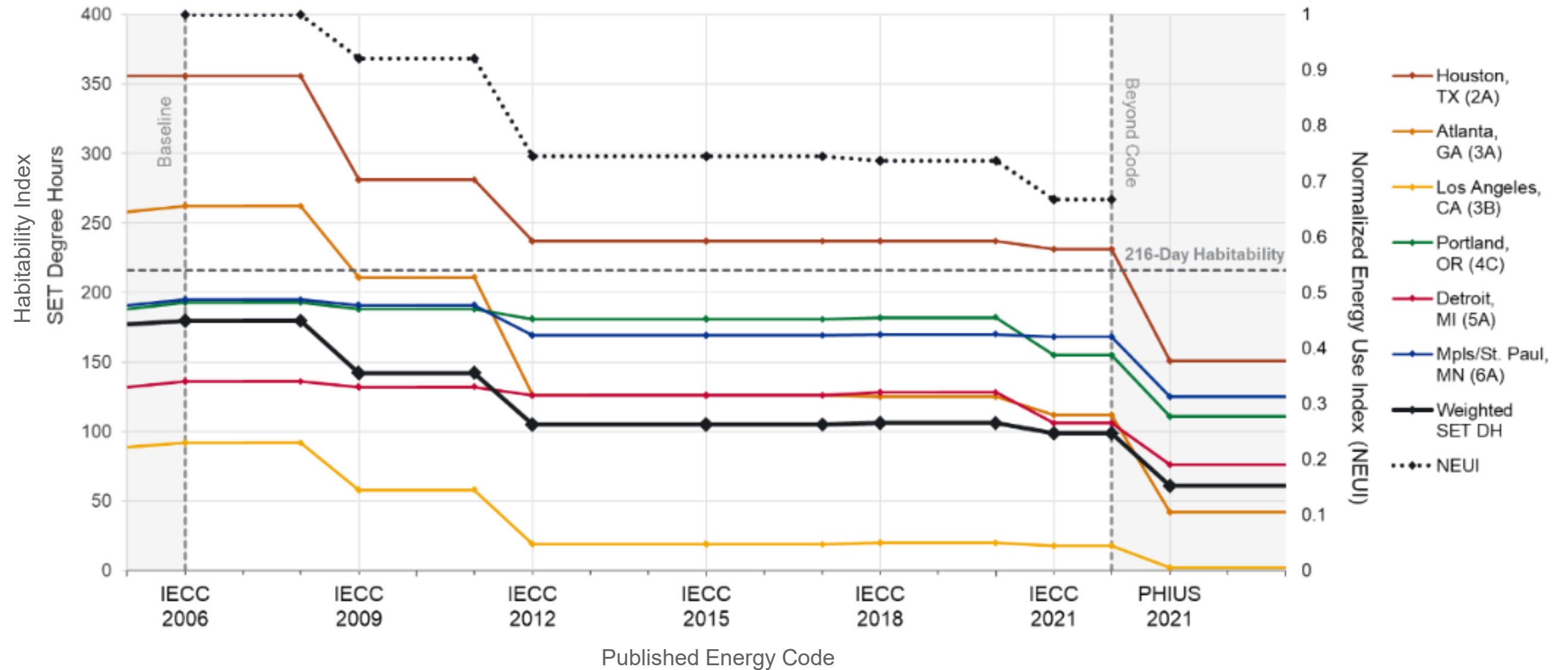
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Estimated Improvement in Residential & Commercial Energy Codes
(1975 - 2024)



*Net energy use includes the contribution of renewable energy generation

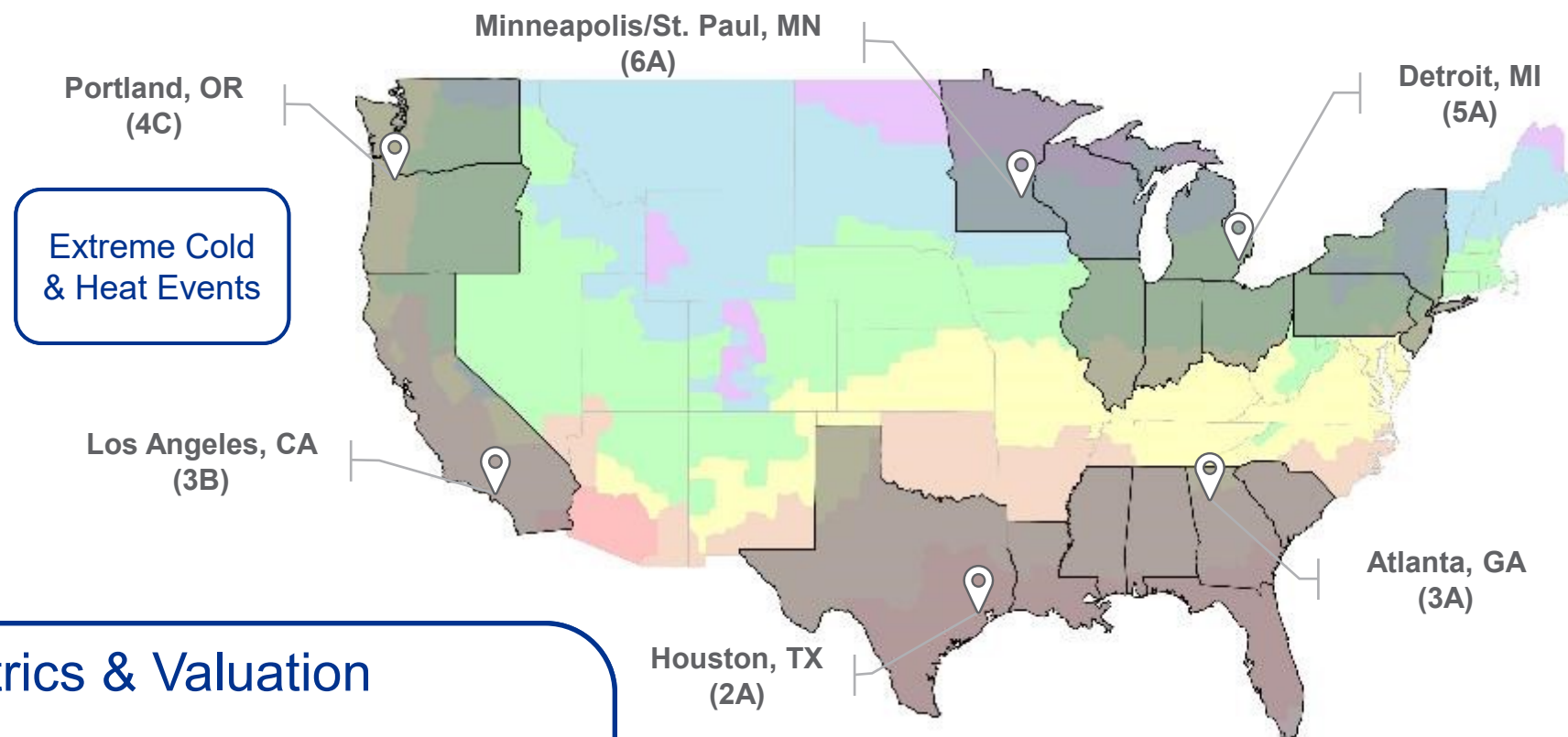
Role of Energy Codes



Metrics to Measure Resilience : Tri-Lab Study

Focus: Investigate how adopting current energy code or stretch codes benefits resilience

Scope: Two residential building types, three efficiency conditions, six U.S. locations



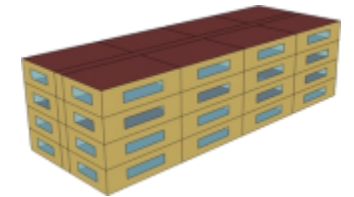
Metrics & Valuation

Thermal Resilience: Thermal comfort and the ability to shelter in place

Mortality: Attributable to heat and cold

Investment: Efficiency investment costs, efficiency and resilience benefits, net present value

Multi-Family



New & Existing

Baseline Condition

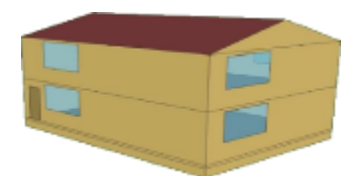
Historic Code/Existing Stock

Current Code

ASHRAE 90.1-2019 & IECC-R 2021

Beyond Code

Informed by 2021 Passive House



Single-Family

Example Resilience Metrics to Assess and Compare Mitigation Impacts

Thermal resilience metrics indicating occupant exposure

Standard Effective Temperature (SET)	Indoor conditions measurement that considers of temperature and relative humidity
SET Degree Hours	Cumulative hourly SET degrees that fall outside of a specified threshold (54°F and 86°)
Days of Safety	The time elapsed over a seven-day period when the SET Degree Hours does not exceed a value of 216.

Occupant damage metrics

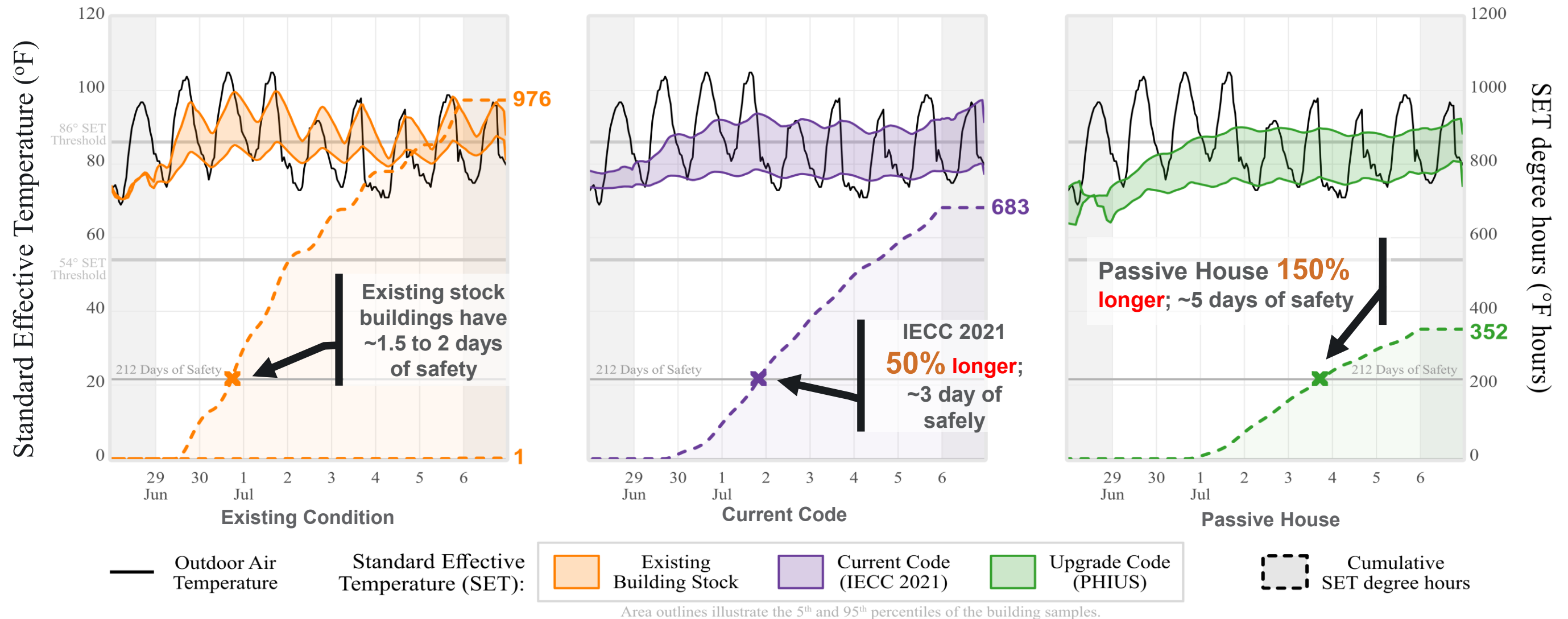
Excess deaths	Deaths attributed to extreme heat or cold
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Economic metrics (for annualized net present value calculation)

Measure investment costs	First costs for installation of measure package
Measure annual energy cost savings	Evaluated based on a typical weather year
Societal value of emissions reduction	Associated with annual energy use savings
Losses associated with excess deaths	Based on \$10 million per excess death
Losses associated with property damage	Based on FEMA national risk data base values
Benefit cost ratio	Based on annual coincident risk of extreme temperature events and above economic values

Tri-Lab Study: Exposure Analysis

Atlanta, GA (3A): Long Heat Event (2012)



Support for RECI IIJA Awarded Projects

- Climate Resilient Energy Codes for Multifamily Housing, Clean Energy Group
- Resilient Southwest Regional Collaborative, NBI
- Optimizing Grid Integration Strategies for Climate Zone 1 Buildings, NBI
- Incorporating Resilience into Building Performance Standards, Resilience Authority of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County
- Establishing and Testing a Building Codes and Resilience Field Study Methodology, NASEO

Thank you