

EFFICIENT BUILDINGS SAVE NORTH CAROLINIANS MONEY

July 2025



\$526 million awarded through IIJA and IRA



81,000 energy efficiency jobs incl. **34,000** in construction



1.7 million all electric homes (as of 2020)

North Carolinians Save \$157 Annually from New Building Codes

North Carolina adopted the 2015 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2013 energy codes for commercial buildings and 2015 IECC for residential buildings in 2019. Compared to ASHRAE 2010 and the 2012 North Carolina State Code, respectively, these codes are estimated to save consumers:¹



COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

\$106 saved per 1,000 sq ft per year



RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

\$157 or 11% saved per year

Upgrading residential buildings to 2021 IECC could save consumers **\$345 annually**. Adopting 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019 could also create an additional 20,971 jobs over 30 years.²

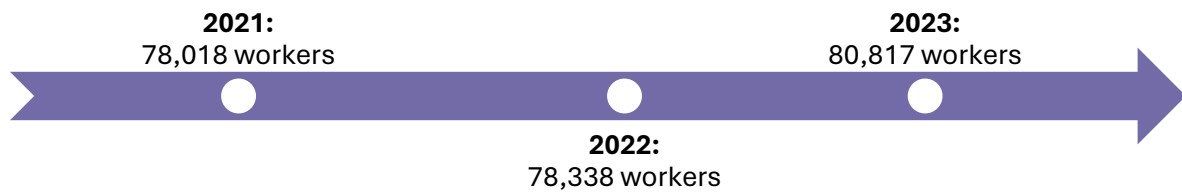
Energy Efficiency and Heat Pump Jobs are Increasing in North Carolina

North Carolina had **80,817 workers** in the energy efficiency sector in 2023, of whom 34,105 are employed in construction and 12,630 in high efficiency and renewable heating and cooling.³

¹ IECC is International Energy Conservation Code and ASHRAE is American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers. Sourced from Department of Energy, [State Energy Code, North Carolina](#).

² Department of Energy, [Building Energy Codes \(North Carolina\)](#), 2021.

³ United States Energy & Employment Report, [Energy Employment by State 2024](#), Department of Energy.



North Carolina All-Electric Homes Exceeds National Average

As of 2020, **43.5 percent** of North Carolina homes, or about 1,700,000, were all-electric. This is well above the national rate of 25 percent and similar to the rate among Southern states of 43 percent. In North Carolina, there were 1,551,075 homes with heat pumps, 2,995,369 with electric water heaters, and 13,785 with solar power.⁴

\$526 Million Awarded to North Carolina in Federal Funding

North Carolina has been awarded **\$526 million** in federal funding for building programs related to electrification, energy efficiency, and pollution reduction from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), excluding loans and tax credits. This funding covers projects and programs that include:

- **\$210 million** to establish state-run rebate programs for energy-saving or efficient appliances, home retrofits, and other home upgrades to save residents and consumers money on utility bills
- **\$90 million** to make homes more energy-efficient to reduce costs and resilient to mitigate impact during natural disasters or other hazardous events
- **\$14 million** to install efficiency upgrades and renewable energy at businesses in rural areas across the state.⁵

⁴ The U.S. Energy Information Administration includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia in the South. Atlas Buildings Hub, [Residential Building Characteristics](#). Accessed April 1, 2025.

⁵ Funding amounts exclude awards that have been confirmed canceled by the Trump Administration but do include awards that are currently in litigation or otherwise on hold. Funding amounts are based on program and a given program may include projects in multiple sectors. These have been disaggregated to the extent possible but some over- and/or undercounting may remain. All funding data sourced from the [Climate Program Portal](#). Accessed June 14, 2025.