

# EFFICIENT BUILDINGS SAVE VIRGINIANS MONEY

July 2025



**\$560 million** awarded through IIJA and IRA



**77,000** energy efficiency jobs incl. **46,000** in construction



**1 million** all electric homes (as of 2020)

## Virginians Save \$413 Annually from New Building Codes

Virginia adopted the 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019 energy codes for commercial buildings and 2021 IECC for residential buildings in 2024. Compared to ASHRAE 2016 and 2015 IECC, respectively, these codes are estimated to save consumers:<sup>1</sup>



### COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

\$37 saved per 1,000 sq ft per year



### RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

\$413 or 17.9% saved per year

Adopting 2021 IECC and ASHRAE 90.1-2019 is also expected to create an additional **15,112 construction jobs** over 30 years.<sup>2</sup>

## Energy Efficiency and Heat Pump Jobs are Increasing in Virginia

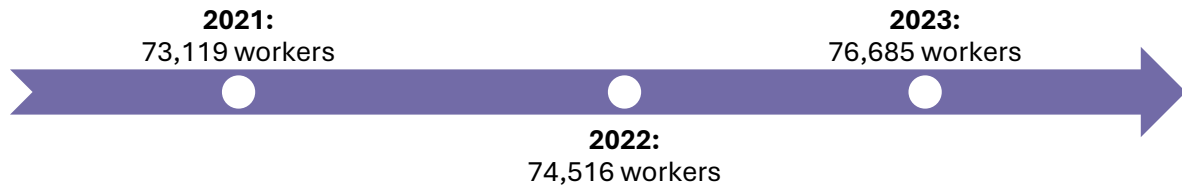
Virginia had **76,685 workers** in the energy efficiency sector in 2023, of whom 46,354 are employed in construction and 14,013 in high efficiency and renewable heating and cooling.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 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, Virginia](#).

<sup>2</sup> Department of Energy, [Building Energy Codes \(Virginia\)](#), 2021.

<sup>3</sup> United States Energy & Employment Report, [Energy Employment by State 2024](#), Department of Energy



## Virginia All-Electric Homes Exceeds National Average

As of 2020, **32.3 percent** of Virginias, or about 1 million, were all-electric. This is above the national rate of 25 percent but well below the rate among Southern states of 43 percent. In Virginia, there were **931,953 homes with heat pumps**, 2,041,036 with electric water heaters, and 44,238 with solar power.<sup>4</sup>

## \$560 Million Awarded to Virginia in Federal Funding

Virginia has been awarded **\$560 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:

- **\$190 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
- **\$66 million** to make homes more energy-efficient to reduce costs and resilient to mitigate impact during natural disasters or other hazardous events
- **\$53 million** to improve the resilience and energy efficiency of affordable multifamily housing.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> The U.S. Energy Information Agency 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 March 6, 2025.

<sup>5</sup> 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.