





SOUTHFACE ENERGY INSTITUTE

Education
Research
Advocacy
Technical Assistance

"Warming of more than 1°C above today's level will make the Earth warmer than it has been in a million years".



"Business-as-usual, with fossil fuel CO2 emissions continuing to increase will mean an additional warming of 2°C to 3°C this century and will make the Earth a different planet."



"At 2°C to 3°C the new equilibrium sea level is approximately 25 meters (80 feet) higher than today. Real world data suggest sea level changes in centuries rather than millennia."



"Action must be prompt, otherwise CO₂- producing infrastructure will be built within a decade that will make it impractical to keep further warming under 10°C".



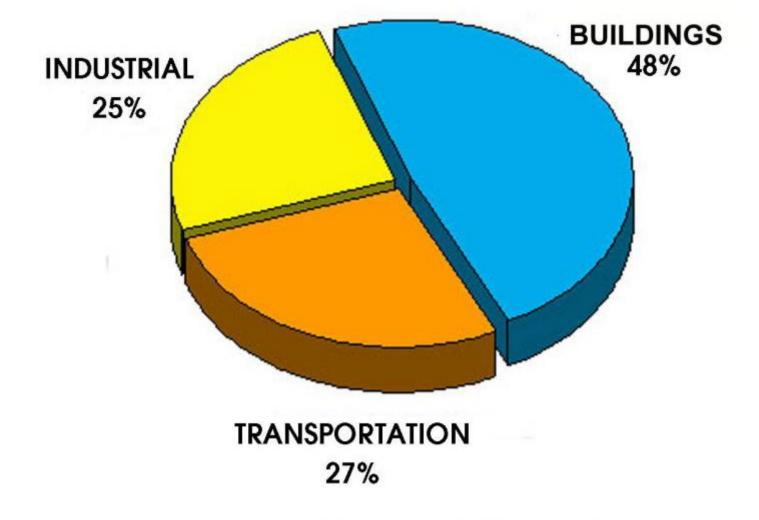






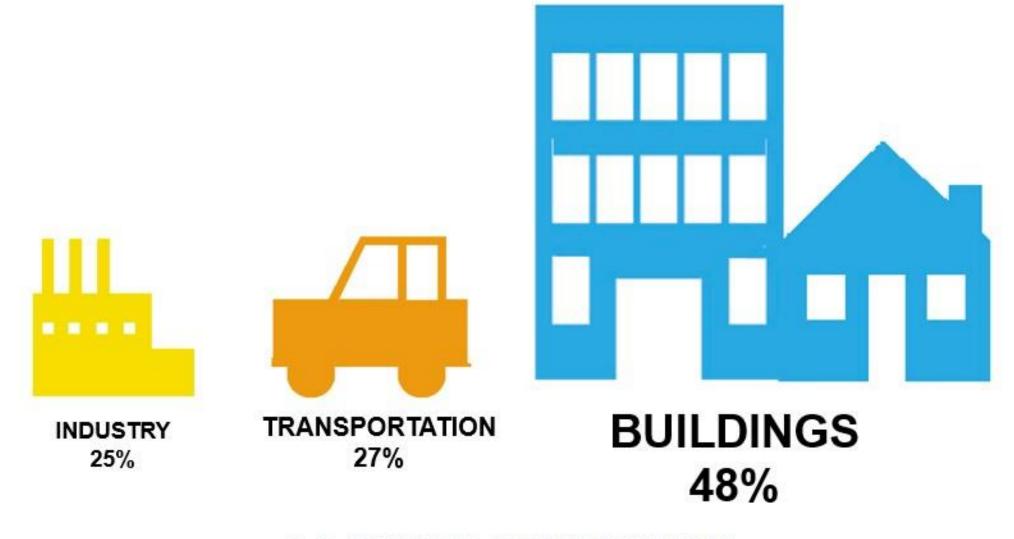
Buildings are the single largest contributor to global warming, accounting for almost half of total annual US energy consumption and CO₂





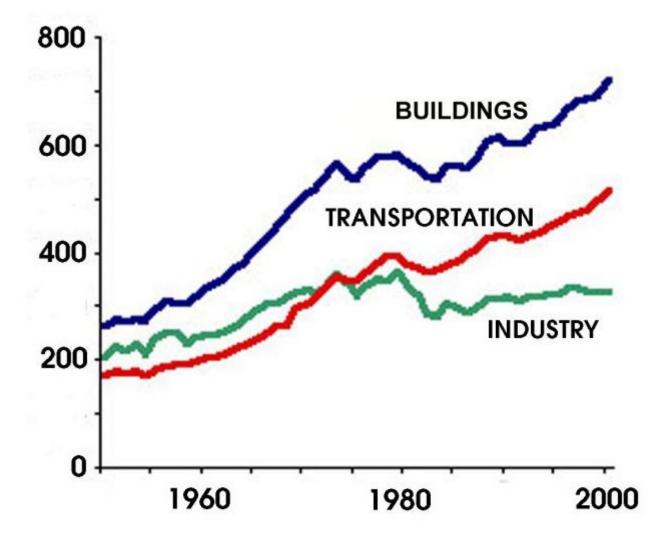
U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION





U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

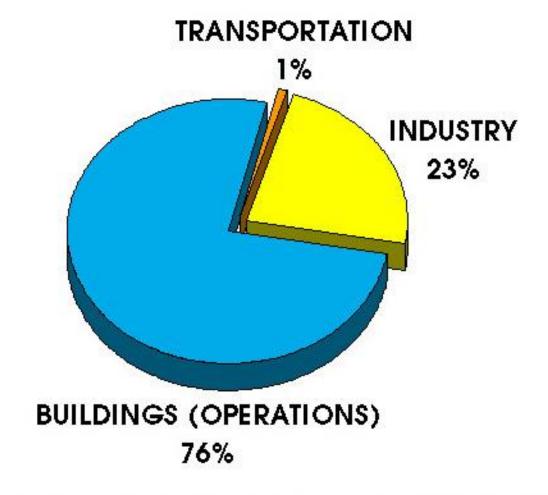




CO2 EMISSIONS by SECTOR

(Million Metric Tons of Carbon)





U.S. ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION



First solar farm in Georgia opens in Upson

4 months ago | 21514 views | 0 🗬 | 5 🎒 | 🚾 | 🖶



Ashley Biles/Thomaston Times

Solar and wind generation at utility scale are less costly than fossil fuel generation.



History was made last Thursday for not only Upson County, but also the State of Georgia with the opening of the Rocky Creek Solar Farm, a 1 megawatt solar energy power plant. The plant, which became operational on June 14 - uses more than 3,400 solar panels to generate enough power to supply the electrical needs of about 300 homes. The Rocky Creek plant was developed by Solar Design & Development and Origis Energy and was built by Radiance Solar and Cantsink Manufacturing. It is the first of its kind in the state and was described by officials who worked on the creation as setting the bar future solar plants. Each of the companies involved praised Upson County Chairman Maurice Raines, County Manager Kyle Hood and the entire Board of Commissioners for making the county so business friendly and going out of their way to ensure this project was a success. During the ceremony, Raines stated that this was a great day for the community and he and the

board are looking forward to more opportunities such as this in future. Officials who oversaw



Today, architecture, planning and building design must rapidly transform.





2030 Challenge





3. New Buildings - 50% 2010 - 60%

2015 - 70%

2020 - 80%

2025 - 90%

2030 - Carbon Neutral

(no fossil fuel energy to operate)





How can we meet the 2030 °Challenge?





1. design & innovation passive solar heating passive cooling daylighting siting building shape, color and orientation fenestration location, size and shape shading natural ventilation materials / properties building type / density / smart growth pedestrian and transit-oriented development landscaping / microclimate



1. design & innovation passive solar heating passive cooling daylighting siting building shape, color and orientation fenestration location, size and shape shading natural ventilation materials / properties building type / density / smart growth pedestrian and transit-oriented development landscaping / microclimate



2. add technology solar hot water solar photovoltaics wind microturbines geothermal biomass moveable insulation mechanized shading high efficiency systems & appliances energy management systems





US Conference of Mayors Adopts the "2030 Challenge"

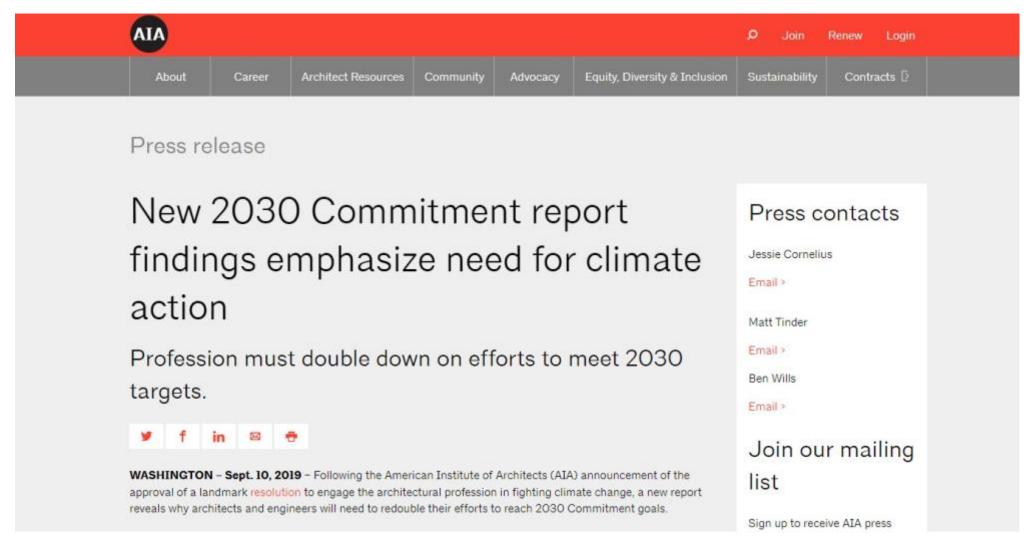
By CHRISTINA ALMEIDA
Associated Press

LOS ANGELES - A call by the nation's architects to dramatically reduce the amount of fossil fuels used by buildings has won the endorsement of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The mayors' group, meeting in Las Vegas earlier this week, approved the "2030 Challenge" for city buildings, citing a similar sustainable design resolution passed by The American Institute of Architects in December.



AIA ADOPTS THE "2030 CHALLENGE"

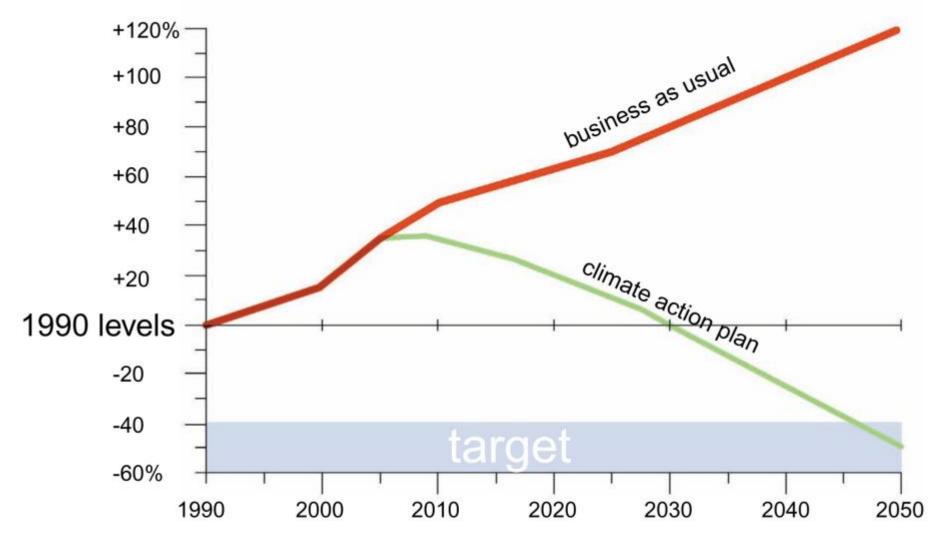




County adopts '2030 Challenge' to reduce fossil-fuel emissions

SARASOTA COUNTY (THURSDAY, JULY 20, 2006) - The Sarasota County Commission has approved a resolution to drastically reduce its fossil-fuel emissions over the next two decades. By adopting the "2030 Challenge," the county has committed to design all new construction and building renovations to use one-half the fossil fuel energy currently permitted





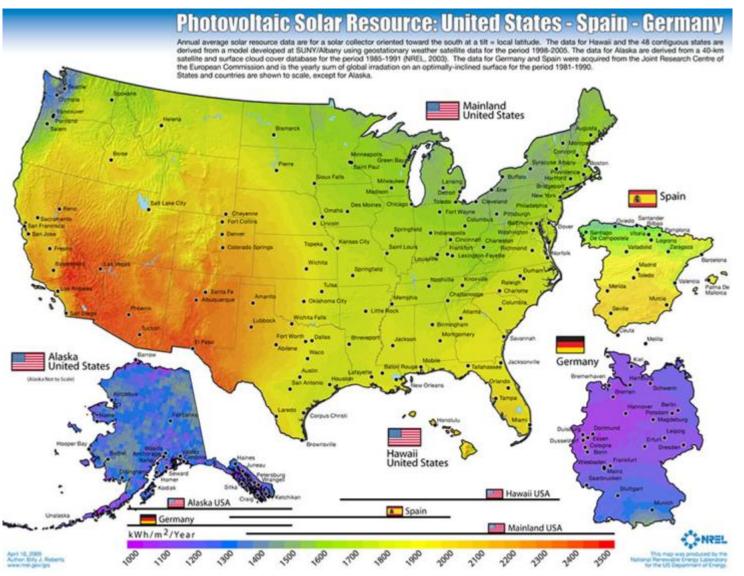
U.S. Building Sector CO2 Emissions
Source: Mazria Inc. 2005 (Assumes a 15% embodied energy reduction in the construction of new buildings)





Georgia Solar Resource

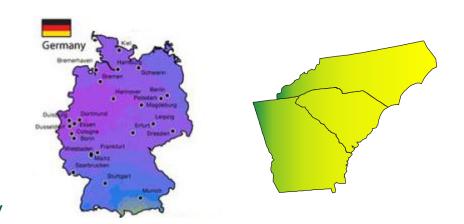
10th best in country but 3rd among states for unrealized solar potential





Solar Fueling Germany's 4th Largest Economy

- Same area of GA, SC, NC; but 3x the population and economy
- Germany has same solar energy as Alaska
- 6% electricity from solar compared to 0.02% for GA
- At one point this year, solar power hit 50% in Germany



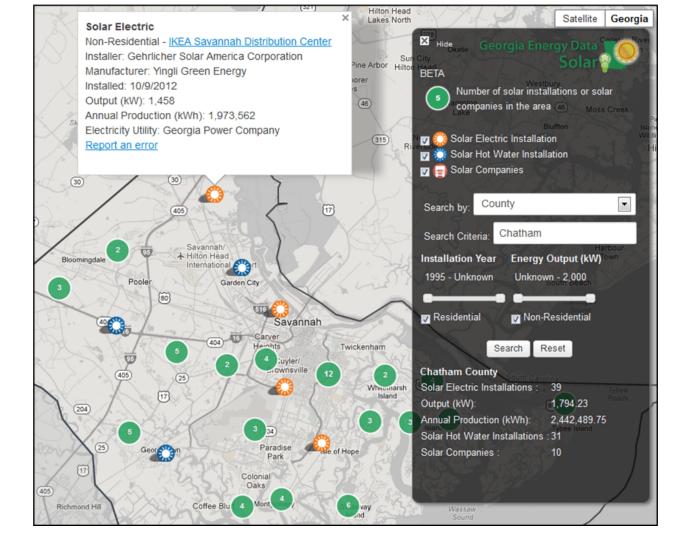
Area	138,000 sq. mi.	136,000	o sq. mi	
Population	81M	24M		
GDP	\$3.1T	\$1T		
		GA	SC	NC
% Electricity From Solar	6.0%	0.02%	0.01%	0.09%



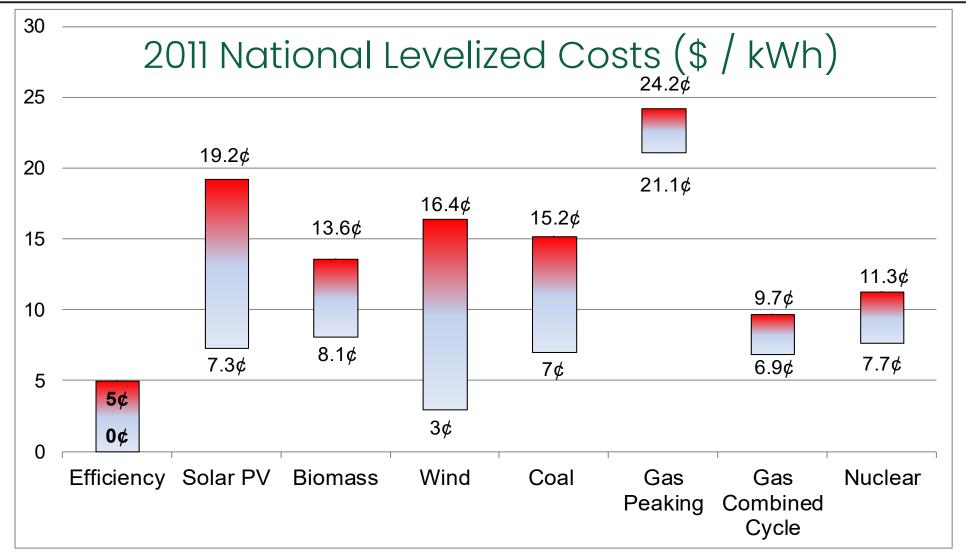
2016 Breakthrough in Georgia

- Home to Georgia's largest installation
- IKEA Distribution Center1.5MW rooftop array





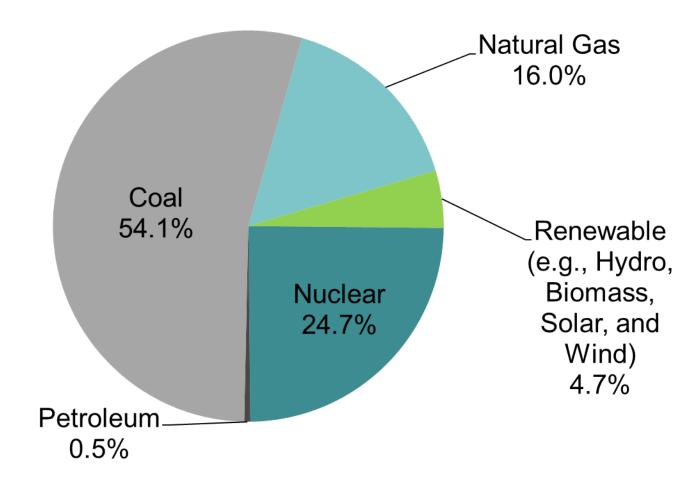






2009 Energy Production

Georgia net electricity generation by source (2009)

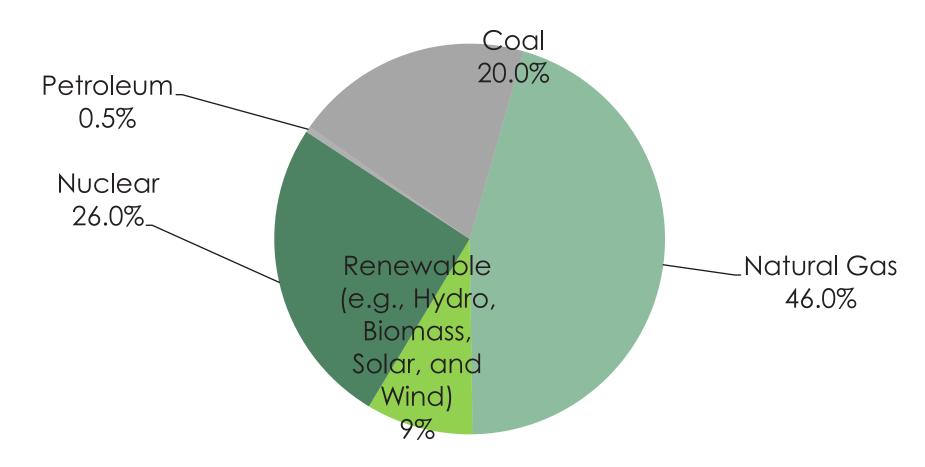






2019 Energy Production

Georgia net electricity generation by source (2019)





Low Rates ≠ Lower Bills

2011 Residential Electricity (most recent average monthly bill data)					
	Avg. Retail Price (per kWh)	Avg. Monthly Bill	Avg. Monthly Consumption		
Georgi a	11.05¢	\$131.15	1,186 kWh		
U.S.	11.72⊄	\$110.14	940 kWh		

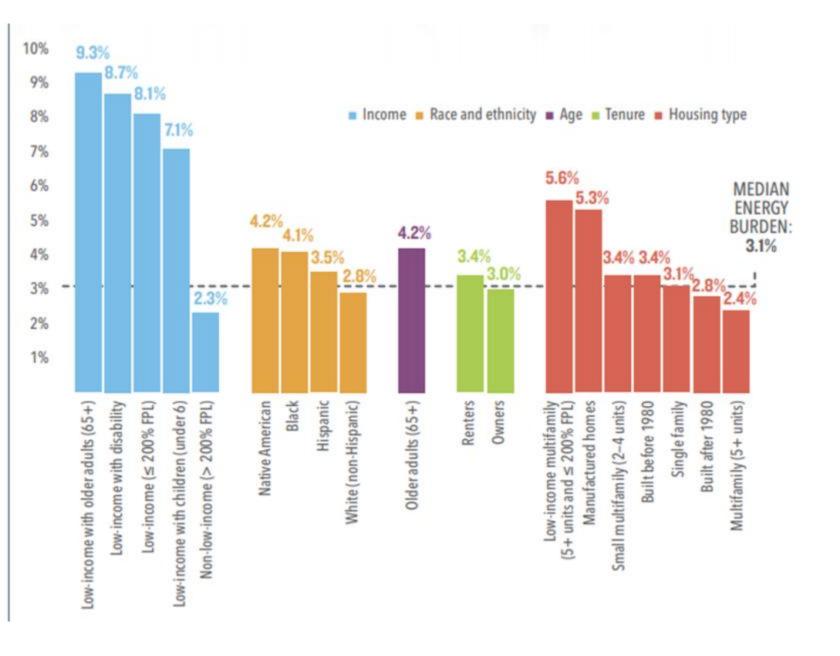
GA residential rates 5.7% lower than U.S. average BUT

GA residential bills 16% higher than U.S. average

BECAUSE

GA homes use 20.7% more electricity than U.S. average





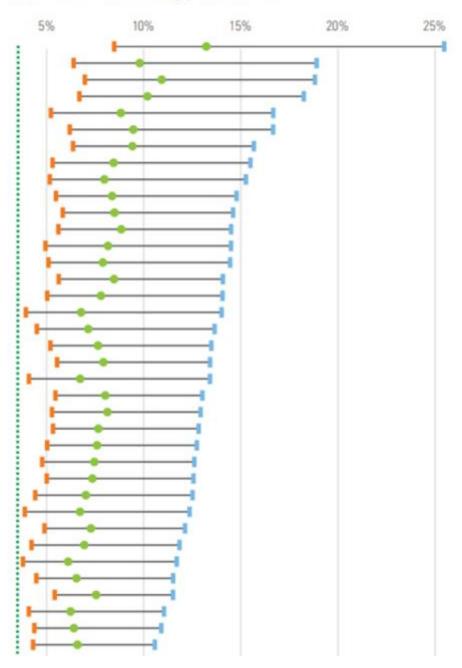
- The South Atlantic region (i.e., Delaware, DC, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia) had the greatest number of households (6.3 million) with high burdens, followed by the East North Central (5.4 million) and Middle Atlantic (4.6 million) regions.
- Six metro areas have a greater percentage of households with a high energy burden than the national average (25%), including Birmingham (34%), Detroit (30%), Riverside (29%), Rochester (29%), Atlanta (28%), and Philadelphia (26%).



Low-income energy burden

- For low-income households and for multifamily lowincome households, bringing housing stock up to the efficiency of the median household would eliminate 35% of excess energy burden, reducing energy burden from 7.2% to 5.9%.
- For African-American, Latino, and renting households, 42%, 68%, and 97% of their excess energy burdens, respectively, could be eliminated by raising household efficiency to the median.







Integration of clean energy, EE and healthy homes



In Georgia, 30% of children live in households with a high housing cost burden, and 20% of children live in poverty.



In 2019, 1,746 Georgia children tested had an elevated blood lead level (5 μ g/dL or more); 535 of them measured 10 μ g/dL or higher. Average blood lead testing activity fell by 46% in the spring of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



33% of Georgia housing was built before 1978 and is likely to contain lead-based paint.



Almost 9% of adults and 8% of children have current asthma in Georgia (2018).



Unintentional falls were responsible for 607 deaths among Georgians above the age of 65 in 2018.



In Georgia, falls are the leading cause of emergency department visits among people over the age of 65 and the fourth highest cause overall (2015-2019).



On average, 19 individuals die annually from carbon monoxide exposure in Georgia (2014-2018).



Radon-related lung cancer kills over 800 Georgians annually. In 20 northern Georgia counties, more than 29% of homes have tested with high levels of radon.

Enhancing Health & Well-Being in Homes

Health, equity and opportunity begin at home



National Center for Healthy Housing



Strategies to improve and expand lowincome energy efficiency and weatherization programs







EE Reduces Water Consumption

In Georgia, 0.57 gal *consumed* for every thermoelectric kWh of electricity produced

- power plants <u>consumed</u> 230M gallons per day (July 2011)
- Augusta, Savannah, Columbus, and Macon are permitted to <u>withdraw</u> 253M gallons a day for municipal water (Mar 2011)

Georgia's coal, nuclear, and natural gas power plants account for 50% of total water withdrawals







Southface Campus

Features

Passive Solar Design

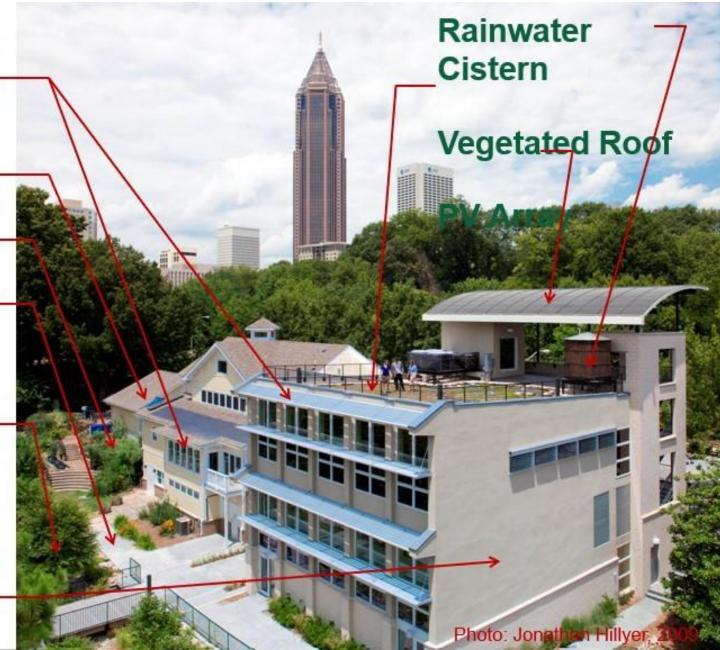
> Solar Water Heating

> > Organic-Garden

Pervious Concrete

Stormwater Management Channel

Southface





Idea Labs

- Lab 2: Sustainability Robert Reed, Catherine Gunter, Houston Harris
- Lab 2: Urban Ecology Robert Reed, Catherine Gunter, Houston Harris
- Lab 3: Coding for Mobility and Access John Funny, Grice Consulting Group
- Lab 3: Coding after COVID-19 Susan Henderson, PlaceMakers
- Lab 4: Coding for Place Lee Einsweiler, Code Studio
- Lab 4: Unlocking Residual Space Pavan Iyer, Eightvillage

Please visit the website for updates: https://atlzoning.com/



Thank you! Questions?



Thank you! Questions?



