## COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

IN RE: HYBRID PUBLIC HEARING

HEARD BEFORE: BOARD OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY

DEVELOPMENT

ANDREW FRIEDMAN, PRESIDING

## MARCH 21, 2022

•

CONFERENCE ROOM

4224 COX ROAD

GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA

10:05 A.M.

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    APPEARANCES:
        Andrew Friedman, Presiding
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        HCD Board member
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   BOARD MEMBERS:
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        Mark Jackson
        HCD Board
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        Patricia Shields
        HCD Board
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        Susan Dewey
        HCD Board
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        Sean Farrell
        HCD Board
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13
        Claudia Cotton
        HCD Board
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15
        Abby Johnson
        HCD Board
16
        Scott Garber
17
        Virginia Fire Services Board
18
19
        Keith Johnson
        HCD and Virginia Fire Services Board
20
        Ernie Little
21
        Virginia Fire Services Board
22
        Larry Murphy
23
        HCD Board
24
        Sylvia Hallock
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   BOARD MEMBERS (con't.):
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        Paykon Sarmadi
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   DHCD STAFF:
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        Bryan Horn
        Director, Housing and Community Development
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        Jay Grant
        Director of Outreach, Planning and Compliance
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        Tory McGowan
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        Sandra Powell
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        Senior Deputy, Housing and Community Development
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        Cindy Davis
        Deputy Director Building and Fire Regulation
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        Jeff Brown
        Director, State Building Codes Office
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        Kristen Dahlman
        Policy and Legislative Director
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        Grace Wheaton
        Senior Policy Analyst
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        LeGrand Northcutt
21
        Senior Policy Analyst
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23
        Kyle Flanders
        Senior Policy Analyst and Regulatory
24
        Administrator
25
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(The hybrid public hearing commenced at 10:05 a.m., and the Board's agenda commenced as follows:)

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning. like to call to order the meeting of the Board of Housing and Community Development. I'm serving as the -- actually, Bryan is going to do the first order of business, which is the election chair.

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MR. HORN: I think that we're good.

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Oh, okay. So we are in the meeting of the Housing and Community Development. We're calling the public hearing -- okay. You're dealing with an amateur chair and so I apologize.

19 20

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So we're going to call the --Chairman Abbasi is unable to attend today, so we're holding a public hearing to receive comments prior to the proposed regulations. And at this point, we welcome all the members of the Board of Housing and

23 24

> Community Development and the Fire Services 25

1	Board that are present today. I think we'd
2	like to go around to them and have them be
3	introduced so we know who's in the room.
4	Can we start with Mark at the end?
5	
6	MR. JACKSON: Sure. Mark Jackson
7	with I'm actually with Community Housing
8	Partners out in southwest Virginia.
9	
10	MS. SHIELDS: Patricia Shields.
11	I'm from Falls Church, Virginia.
12	
13	MS. DEWEY: Susan Dewey. And I'm
14	with Virginia Housing.
15	
16	MR. FARRELL: Good morning,
17	everybody. I'm Sean Farrell, board member
18	and with the Virginia Building and Code
19	Officials Association as the director of
20	regulatory compliance.
21	
22	MS. COTTON: Good morning. I'm
23	Claudia Cotton, CEO of the Coastal Virginia
24	Building Industry Association. I'm
25	representing the the Third Congressional

1	District on the Board. And also serving now on
2	the Fire Services Board.
3	
4	MS. JOHNSON: Hi, I'm Abby Johnson in
5	Williamsburg, Virginia representing the First
6	Congressional District and I'm with a nonprofit
7	out of Williamsburg.
8	
9	MR. GARBER: Good morning. I'm Scott
10	Garber. I'm the chair of the Virginia Fire
11	Services Board as well as the fire chief for the
12	City of Staunton.
13	$-R \sqcup H \sqcup$
14	MR. FRIEDMAN: And I'm Andy Friedman. I
15	represent the Second Congressional District.
16	
17	MR. HORN: I'm Bryan Horn. I'm the new
18	director the Department of Housing and Community
19	Development. And I serve as secretary for this
20	Board.
21	
22	MR. FLANDERS: Kyle Flanders. I'm the
23	staff support to the Board on the DHCD. And if
24	at all possible, myself included, please speak up
25	when you're speaking. Thank you.

1	MR. JOHNSON: I'm Keith Johnson, full
2	time fire chief in Loudoun County, represents
3	representing this Board at the Virginia Fire
4	Service Board co-chair vice-chair.
5	
6	MR. LITTLE: Ernie Little, Fire Services
7	Board. I'm representing the Virginia Fire
8	Prevention Association.
9	
10	MR. MURPHY: I'm Larry Murphy
11	representing the Fourth Congressional District.
12	President of Urban Development for for
13	Petersburg-Chesterfield area. I'm also the past
14	president of the Home Builders of Southside
15	Virginia.
16	
17	MR. SARMADI: I'm Paykon Sarmadi. I'm
18	the department head of Balzer and Associates out
19	of our Shenandoah Valley Office. And nice to see
20	everybody again.
21	
22	MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay. So at this point,
23	I will before we begin to receive public
24	comment, I would like to explain how the hearing
25	will be conducted. Anyone wishing to speak

should sign in at the registration desk near the door or enter their name in the chat online.

Comments offered by a speak -- previous speaker need not be repeated.

The speaker may establish their position on any point simply by referring to the earlier statement which expresses their position. We ask that each speaker limit remarks to two minutes due to the number of people we expect to comment on the various issues.

We welcome the submission of written statements. In such cases, oral comments are not necessary. The Board will review all written materials that are submitted.

If you have written statements today, please let -- leave them with Kyle Flanders or send them to kyle.flanders@dhcd.virginia.gov. We will receive public comment in this order.

First on the Statewide Fire

Prevention Code. Next on the Uniform Statewide

Building Code, then the Virginia Amusement Device

Regulations. And last, the Virginia

Industrialized Building Safety regulations. We

will go first to those people here in person and

1	then to those online. I now open the public
2	hearing and have Kyle call the first speaker.
3	
4	MR. FLANDERS: Thank you. First speaker
5	in person is Steve Shapiro.
6	
7	MR. SHAPIRO: I'm speaking on the
8	building amendments.
9	
10	MR. FLANDERS: Oh, I'm sorry. We do not
11	have anyone registered for the Statewide Fire
12	Prevention Code at this time, either online or in
13	person.
14	
15	STAFF MEMBER: Online or for the
16	Statewide no.
17	
18	MR. FRIEDMAN: Okay. So then, we'll
19	hear comments on the Uniform Statewide Building
20	Code.
21	
22	MR. SHAPIRO: Good morning, all. Happy
23	Spring.
24	
25	MR. FLANDERS: Good morning.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Welcome.

MR. SHAPIRO: I'm Steve Shapiro. I retired as a building official after 34 years in Hampton, Virginia. And I've been involved in the code-development process in Virginia for over 40 years.

I'm here today on behalf of AOBA, which is the Department of Office Building
Association, and also VAMA, which is the Virginia
Apartment and Management Association.

Together, they represent 172M square feet of commercial office space and 630,000 residential and rental units. I'm also a past president of the ICC, International Code Council and have traveled the nation visiting ICC chapters.

And I can tell you that Virginia is held up as a model -- a national model for our code development process. And the reason is because of our inclusive process.

All stakeholders are invited to the table, all stakeholders have a voice at the table. And only changes that achieve consensus are advanced out of the work groups. And it's

1 really come to be known as the Virginia way. believe me, we are held up as a national model 2 because of this. 3 4 I also want to give a shout out to 5 Cindy Davis and -- and all the DHCD staff who've done a fantastic job facilitating the subwork 6 7 groups and the work groups. I'm a member of several of the 8 9 subwork groups. I've gone to all the work group 10 meetings. And they do a fantastic job. They're second to none, we couldn't be where we are 11 without them. 12 13 So that's really all I want to say 14 and ask you all is to trust the process. We've 15 got a great process in Virginia. It works well and I hope that you'll -- you'll trust that as we 16 go forward with the 2021 cycle. Thanks for 17 allowing me to speak. 18 19 20 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. 21 22 MR. FLANDERS: Thank you. Next up, we 23 have Mr. Bob Shippee. 24

MR. SHIPPEE:

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Good morning.

My name is

Bob Shippee. I'm a resident here in Henrico. I am very interested in energy efficiency. And after having observed this group for the last couple of years, I'm -- I appreciate what you do and the impact you can have on Virginians.

I just want to call out two items that maybe in the past you haven't had to weigh as heavily as you contemplate the Code standards. One is inflation that's currently becoming more of an issue, especially for low and moderate income Virginians.

One of the ways that we can help
Virginians with affording those monthly bills is
to help reduce utility costs. And one of the
best ways to do that is to have higher efficiency
building standards.

So I would encourage you to weigh that maybe a little more heavily than -- than you have in the past. The other issue, obviously, that's going on in the world today is -- is the war in Ukraine.

And -- and whether it's that or disruption in the Middle East or something else, it's pretty clear that going forward, we do risk energy disruption. And we -- we should seek to

1 2 3

have energy independence as -- as much as possible in this country and in this state. One of the best ways to do that, again, is to use less energy. And again, higher efficiency building codes helps with that. So I appreciate your time. Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you.

MR. FLANDERS: Susan Miller.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Welcome.

DR. MILLER: Good morning. I'm

Dr. Susan Miller. I'm a retired family doctor

and a member of the Virginia Clinicians for

Climate Action on behalf -- on whose behalf I

present the comments.

VCCA is an organization of about 450 physicians and other health providers, which is the state branch of a national organization called the Medical Society Consortium on Climate and Health. We were founded in 2017 to bring the clinician voice to climate change advocacy in Virginia through education, advocacy and

community outreach. As clinicians, we're concerned about the health of our patients and communities and are aware of the impacts of climate change effecting them now.

So why would we be commenting about building codes? The health benefits of strong building codes are significant. Buildings are the third largest source of carbon pollution.

And numerous scientific studies have demonstrated that housing renovations that improve ventilation, insulation, heating and cooling equipment result in reduced pollutants.

Increased insulation protects
against cold-heat related deaths in areas that
experience extreme temperatures. And improved
air quality reduces asthma and exacerbations
chronic obstructive lung disease.

Better controlled moisture in buildings reduces mold and allergies. An avoidance of building materials that contain hazardous substances reduce the risk of cancer.

Improved indoor air quality can particularly benefit those who are in low income populations. Upgraded HVACs limits exposure to particulates to gaseous pollutants and to mold.

And studies conducted in 2014 found that low 1 2 income populations living in green buildings experienced fewer symptoms of respiratory illness 3 4 and generally improved health. Many of the 5 impacts of a changing climate are being felt by our patients today. 6 7 Heat illness is increasing, allergy season is earlier. Lime disease is spreading. 8 9 The way we build and renovate impacts our health. 10 Structural efficiency improvements are much less 11 costly if --12 13 MR. FRIEDMAN: Ms. Miller. 14 15 DR. MILLER: -- installed during the initial construction. 16 17 MR. FRIEDMAN: Excuse me, but that's --18 19 that's your two minutes. 20 21 DR. MILLER: Okay. And for these 22 reasons -- just about done -- VCCA supports the adoption of the full 2021 IECC without any 23

protect Virginians' health.

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weakening amendments. Better building codes

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you very much. 2 Next speaker. 3 4 MR. FLANDERS: Next we'll move to 5 virtual speakers unless there's anyone else in the room in person to speak. Okay. The first 6 7 are Laura Baker or Eric Lacey. 8 9 MS. BAKER: Yes, good morning. Can you hear me okay? 10 11 12 MR. FLANDERS: Yes.

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MS. BAKER: Great. Good morning. Laura Baker and I'm with the Responsible Energy RECA strongly supports Codes Alliance. Virginia's proposed adoption of the 2021 IECC for both residential and commercial construction.

The full 2021 IECC provides clear energy costs savings. According to a report from the US DOE, new homes built in Virginia after 2021 will save almost 18% in energy costs in the first year alone as opposed to -- compared to Virginia's current energy code. And on the commercial side, DOE also did a study that showed that building -- commercial buildings built under
the 2019 version of Actuary Standard 9.1 -- which
is a client's option. And the 2021 IECC will
save an average of three cents -- 3.7 cents a
square foot on average every year in energy cost
savings.

Now we'd like to see Virginia eventually eliminate the weakening amendments that are currently in the Code and adopt a full, unamended version of the 2021 IECC. And we've put some proposals in. We've been working through the working groups and we're looking forward to that process.

At -- and the proposed 2021 IECC is a big step forward and will provide immediate and long-lasting cost savings for -- as well as help Virginia reach its energy policy goals.

Thank you for your time. And yeah -- I'm available for questions. I notice we're not doing questions today. So I appreciate it. Thank you.

23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you very much.

24 Next speaker.

1 MR. FLANDERS: Next we'll have William 2 Penniman.

MR. PENNIMAN: Thank you. I am William Penniman. I participated in the last cycle on behalf of the Virginia Chapter of the Sierra Club and three other organizations with a total of 30,000 members -- or more than 30,000 members in Virginia.

Since I last spoke to you -- and I submitted comment back in December. But more importantly, I would mention three items that have occurred first in 20 -- late 2020, the IECC published in 2021.

An IECC which, significantly, improved energy efficiency compared to 2018 Code, which Virginia is still behind. Second, in early 2021, the General Assembly amended Virginia law to require that the Code meet or exceed -- and it be at least as stringent as the latest IECC, which was then the 2021 IECC.

With the exceptions only that the construction costs increment exceed the savings to residents and the public and the benefits for the public over time, including pollution

1 reduction benefits. In the summer of 2021, as 2 Laura just mentioned, the Department of Energy -through a specific national northwest laboratory 3 4 -- published data finding that the 2021 IECC had 5 [unintelligible] and benefit the public. So the starting point should be a 6 7 2021 IECC not weakening amendments of the past. I have -- I have submitted proposals in the new 8 9 cycle. 10 I will be working in the work group to try and get them adopted and work with members 11 of -- of all communities in trying to improve 12 13 those provisions and the like -- eventually to 14 get Virginia to and beyond the 2021 IECC. 15 I would note that we sent reports of climate change show that it is getting worse 16 faster than ever predicted, that Virginia's --17 18 Mr. Penniman. 19 MR. FRIEDMAN: 20 21 MR. PENNIMAN: [unintelligible]. 22 23 Mr. Penniman, that's your MR. FRIEDMAN: two minutes. 24 25

MR. PENNIMAN: We need to reduce our energy consumption and allow residents to save money by have -- using less energy. Thank you.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your comments.

MR. FLANDERS: Next we have Mr. Eric

Dopplerue [sp]. Oh. We'll check back. Eric -so Mr. Michael Topperman. Try back there.

Mr. Frederick Krimgold.

MR. KRIMGOLD: Yes. My name is Fred
Krimgold. And I'm the former associate dean for
the College of Architecture and Urban Space for
Research and Public Service.

And also a -- a former resident of the Architectural Research Center's consortium of the AIA Research Corporation. And I would like to speak strongly in favor of the adoption of the 2021 IECC model code without any weakening provisions as been included in the past. The AIA, nationally, has established a -- a 2030 challenge and a 2030 commitment which commits the

organization -- that is the National Organization

of Architects -- to the accomplishment of net zero construction of new buildings and major renovations by the year 2030.

And that implies a definite decrease in the amount of greenhouse gas emissions from new construction and major renovation over the intervening period.

I might add to that that the important implication of the new legislation is that we consider the life cycle cost, including construction and operation of buildings over the useable lifetime of that building.

And that optimizing that life cycle cost is -- really has to become the principle on which we base our regulatory effort. I'd add to that that builders, architects and engineers and building regulators have a major responsibility in defending us against the challenges of climate change.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Krimgold, thank you

MR. KRIMGOLD: Thank you.

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for your 2 comments. 3 4 MR. FLANDERS: Next we have Angie Ticama 5 Angie. We'll come back. Next, Karen Okay. Kate Walker. 6 Potter. 7 MS. WALKER: Good morning. 8 9 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Good morning. 11 MS. WALKER: Good morning, Chairman 12 13 Abbasi, Vice-Chairman Meringoff and members of 14 the Board. I'm Kate Walker. I'm the 15 environmental programs coordinator for the City of Falls Church. 16 17 And my comments represent the 18 vision, goals and legislative priorities of the city. We strongly urge the Board to adopt the 19 20 2021 IE -- International Energy Conservation Code 21 without weakening amendments as it updates USBC. 22 Under H2227, the Board is required to assess the public health, safety and welfare 23 benefits of adopting standards at least as 24 stringent as the IECC, including potential energy 25

savings that add to energy benefits over time.

And you've heard several times already this
morning, the US Department of Energy and the

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory have shown
the potential energy savings from the 2021 IECC,
exceeding costs of construction.

It'll make buildings more energy efficient and lower utility costs. And the net savings will make housing more affordable, which is a top policy priority for -- in the City of Falls Church.

Adopting the 2021 IECC in whole will also provide important public health, safety, welfare and [unintelligible] benefits, including healthier and more comfortable living environments, increased resilience -- which is becoming increasingly important -- and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

The City of Falls Church has the goal of reducing its greenhouse gas emissions 80% by 2050, and many jurisdictions throughout Virginia have similar goals.

With more than half of our greenhouse gas emissions resulting from buildings and energy efficient, US can see incorporating

the 2021 IECC is absolutely essential for the 1 2 city to successfully achieve its goals. urge you to adopt the full 2021 IECC without 3 4 weakening amendment. Thank you. 5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you very much. 6 7 MR. FLANDERS: Sally Newkirk. 8 9 Ms. Newkirk, we can't hear you at this time. 10 11 MS. NEWKIRK: Can you hear me now? 12 FLANDERS: 13 MR. Yes. 14 15 MS. NEWKIRK: Okay. My name is Sally Newkirk and I live in Rockingham County. And I'm 16 speaking today on behalf of Climate Action 17 18 Alliance of the Valley. I'm also a real estate 19 agent. 20 I've been a real estate agent for 20 21 And I believe that comfort, security and years. 22 relaxation make a house a home. I like to sell and help people buy healthy, energy efficient and 23

their monthly mortgage and their utility bill.

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comfortable homes. People need to be able to pay

often provide advice to clients -- sellers and buyers -- about the importance of energy efficiency and in keeping a home more comfortable and more affordable.

And here in Harrisonburg, in Rockingham County, the central Habitat for Humanity district, we've been building EarthCraft standard homes for almost a decade now. And in this particular district, we have -- are beginning to put solar panels.

Because we all talk about housing affordability these days. But if you have to choose between paying your mortgage and paying for your heat or your groceries, then it's not affordable.

It's vital for Virginia's building codes to recognize the importance of building into new homes houses with EV and solar ready -- readiness.

And it's -- and lasting value that energy efficient and low energy use home has. As a realtor, I can assist with messaging and marketing for these homes. I urge this Board to adopt the 2021 IECC standards to make this a reality in Virginia. Thank you so much.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you for the comments. Next speaker.

MR. FLANDERS: We have Maren Mahoney.

MS. MAHONEY: Hi, good morning. My name is Maren Mahoney. Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments this morning. I'm speaking today to urge the adoption of the 2021 International Energy Conservation Code without weakening amendments, as you consider updates to Virginia's -- the state's Uniformed Statewide

I'm here today on behalf of Ceres, a non-profit sustainability organization that works with major institutional investors and companies and support policies that increase access to modes of economical de-carbonization.

Building Code over the next year.

The Ceres' business for innovative climate and energy policy or BICEP network has a coalition of more than 80 major businesses and employers committed to advocating for stronger climate and clean energy policies at the state and federal level. BICEP members and headquarters are significant footprints in

Virginia, including MARS, Inc., Nestle,
Salesforce, Unilever, Workday and Worthen
Industries.

Ceres also organizes an energy optimization work group and a complementary business group comprised of leading businesses, service providers, product manufacturers and users engaging on the state and federal level energy optimization policies.

Many of these members have been businesses in Virginia as well. Building codes are one of the most cost effective ways to reduce the energy use and emissions from our environment.

They are especially important because buildings account for more than 48% of all energy consumed by our state. Moreover, energy efficient construction replaces the likelihood that a home will default and is a critical tool for building the economic and resilience of our communities.

As you've heard from previous commenters, recent independent analysis from the US Department of Energy, specific Northwest National Lab, shows that it will be a boon for

the state for decades to come by delivering \$2.5B in energy cost savings, avoiding more than 11M metric tons of carbon emissions and creating more than 6,000 new jobs in the construction sector alone.

On behalf of Ceres, we hope that you will adopt the 2021 International Energy

Conservation Code without weakening amendments as part of this Code update cycle. And I thank you for my -- for the consideration of my comments today.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you very much.

MR. FLANDERS: Kristel Riddervold.

MS. RIDDERVOLD: Hi, good morning. My name's Kristel Riddervold, and I'm the environmental sustainability manager for the City of Charlottesville. My comments represent the vision and legislative priorities of the city.

I appreciate in advance the hard work that will go into this cycle of building code development. In both this and last year's legislative packet, the City of Charlottesville

included support for the state to adopt residential and commercial building codes that meet or exceed the latest national and international standards.

As such, I'm speaking today to urge the adoption of the 2021 IECC without weakening amendments as you consider updates to Virginia's Uniformed Statewide Building Code.

The City of Charlottesville supports this position for the following reasons, and as previously mentioned, the US DOE and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory -- the I -- the 2021 IECC will develop -- will deliver significant energy saving costs -- cost savings, avoid substantial carbon emissions and create new jobs.

The 2021 IECC will make buildings more energy efficient and lower utility costs, as well as help to improve indoor and outdoor air quality.

The net savings will make housing more affordable, which is also a policy priority for the city. In 2019, Charlottesville adopted updated greenhouse gas reductions goals of 45% by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050. We're

1 currently developing a climate action plan to 2 meet these targets. With about 60% of our emissions coming from the residential and 3 4 commercial sectors combined, an energy efficient 5 USBC incorporating the 2021 IECC is essential for the city to successfully achieve its goals. 6 As a member of a Virginia local 7 government energy and sustainability 8 9 professionals peer network, I know that there are several other cities and counties across the 10 Commonwealth with similar climate goals. 11 And we have routinely discussed the 12 13 critical, positive impact of improved building 14 Thank you for your consideration of these 15 comments and we hope you will adopt the 2021 IECC without weakening amendments as part of this Code 16 update cycle. Thank you very much. 17 18 19 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. 20 21 MR. FLANDERS: Next we have Andrew Clark. 22 23 24 MR. CLARK: Hey, good morning. Can you

hear me all right?

25

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes.

MR. CLARK: Thank you. Andrew Clark on behalf of the Homebuilders Association of Virginia. First, I'd just like to thank all of you for serving on this critically important regulatory body that really makes decisions that impacts every Virginian.

And there will be plenty of opportunities to talk about specific proposals. But today, I really wanted to focus on what this Board does to -- and how the Board's decisions factor into housing affordability and where we're at now.

In December, the Virginia Joint Legislative Audit Review Commission, JLARC, released a 200-page report -- which I know everybody's going to go home and read.

But it really focused on the dire need to expand access to housing for individuals across the income spectrum. And to just highlight a few of the data points that they found -- statewide, median home sales prices rose between -- rose 15% between 2020 and 2021. In Hampton Roads, that number is 41% along with a

37% increase in far southwest Virginia, 32% increase in southside, 18% in the Valley, 16% in Central Virginia. And you kind of get it from there.

Secondly, the report found that every region of the Commonwealth between 22% and 34% of households are cost-burdened, meaning they're spending more -- more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

Which is widely accepted as the -the threshold where your housing costs start to
negatively constrain the household budget, making
it difficult to afford medical bills and other
necessities and increasing the likelihood of
eviction.

And then finally, this is -- I think
--- the most relevant number. JLAR found that in
the rental market alone, Virginia is short about
200,000 affordable units for folks at the lower
end of the income spectrum.

And that shortage ranges from 6,000 units in far southwest to 60,000 units in Northern Virginia. And so, you know, why am I talking about this? I say as we go through this process, it's important to remember that the

1 building code is a baseline standard of quality, 2 safety and efficiency in new homes. And that --3 MR. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Clark. 4 5 MR. CLARK: -- consumers always have the 6 7 ability to purchase or build a home that's built to a higher standard if that's something they 8 want or can afford. But what we're looking at 9 10 doing is setting a baseline standard and --11 12 MR. FRIEDMAN: I have to interrupt you. 13 MR. CLARK: -- I think it's important 14 15 that we don't set that standard so high that, you know, small annual savings in energy costs really 16 don't cut the mustard with a mortgage or actually 17 the -- the upfront costs of getting into a home. 18 So I got a little feedback there. 19 20 I'm not sure what you all meant. But I just 21 encourage the Board to --22 23 MR. FRIEDMAN: You've gone over your two 24 minutes.

25

1 MR. CLARK: -- to really understand and 2 dive into the impact that each code proposal has on ability for folks to -- to move into a home or 3 to rent an apartment. Thank you all. 4 5 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. Okay. 6 7 MR. FLANDERS: Is Allan Larson? 8 9 Dopplerue? Michael Topperman said he's not going to speak. Angie Hickamo [sp]? Erin Potter. 10 Okay. That concludes the rest of the speakers on 11 the Code. 12 13 14 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, Kyle. 15 there any other persons wishing to speak regarding the issues for which this hearing is 16 convened? Hearing none, the hearing is now 17 concluded. 18 All of the comments you all made 19 20 will be taken under advisement by the Board. 21 would also like to emphasize that any written 22 statements received will be considered by the 23 Thank you very much. Board. 24

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(The hybrid public hearing concluded at

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10:37 a.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE OF THE COURT REPORTER

2.0

I, Debroah Carter, hereby certify that I was the Court Reporter at the HYBRID PUBLIC HEARING regarding UNIFORMED STATEWIDE BUILDING CODE, heard in Glen Allen, Virginia, on March 21st, 2022, at the time of the hybrid public hearing herein.

I further certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the testimony and other incidents of the hybrid public hearing herein.

Given under my hand this 28th of March, 2022.

Silwal Carty

Debroah Carter, CMRS, CCR Virginia Certified Court Reporter

My certification expires June 30, 2022.