

**2015 National Green Building Standard
ANSI Standard Revision Process**

Public Comment Draft

March 6, 2015

Foreword

This draft is provided for the purpose of soliciting public comments on the changes to the 2012 National Green Building Standard. Only the changes to the 2012 Standard (shows in underline and ~~strike through~~) are open for public comment. In addition, all points and all referenced documents are open for public comment. Any comments on any other provisions of the Standard that have not changed from the 2012 Standard will not be accepted as part of the 2015 revision cycle, they will be addressed in the next revision cycle.

Public comments are accepted through **April 20, 2015** via a web-based form at www.homeinnovation.com/ngbs.

This Draft Standard shows all changes in underline/~~strike through~~ format. The existing language that has not been changed is shown only for the purpose of providing context for review of the changes.

The Draft Standard includes point assignments intentionally left blank, designated as X, or TBD (to be determined), that will be finalized by the Consensus Committee and will remain open for comment during the next public comment period.

The final draft of the revised Standard will be editorially reviewed for spelling, grammar, and format after all substantive changes have been approved by the Consensus Committee.

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CHAPTER 1

SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

101 GENERAL

101.1 Title. The title of this document is the *National Green Building Standard™*, hereinafter referred to as “this Standard.”

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this Standard shall apply to design and construction of the residential portion(s) of any building, not classified as an institutional use, in all climate zones. This Standard shall also apply to subdivisions, building sites, building lots, accessory structures, and the residential portions of alterations, additions, renovations, mixed-use buildings, and historic buildings.

101.3 Intent. The purpose of this Standard is to establish criteria for rating the environmental impact of design and construction practices to achieve conformance with specified performance levels for green residential buildings, renovation thereof, accessory structures, building sites, and subdivisions. This Standard is intended to provide flexibility to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques. This Standard is not intended to abridge safety, health, or environmental requirements contained in other applicable laws, codes, or ordinances.

101.4 Referenced documents. The codes, standards, and other documents referenced in this Standard shall be considered part of the requirements of this Standard to the prescribed extent of each such reference. The edition of the code, standard, or other referenced document shall be the edition referenced in Chapter 13.

101.5 Appendices. Where specifically required by a provision in this Standard, that appendix shall apply. Appendices not specifically required by a provision of this Standard shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

102 CONFORMANCE

102.1 Mandatory practices. This Standard does not require compliance with any specific practice except those noted as mandatory.

102.2 Conformance language. The green building provisions are written in mandatory language by way of using the verbs “to be,” “is,” “are,” etc. The intent of the language is to require the user to conform to a particular practice in order to qualify for the number of points assigned to that practice. Where the term “shall” is used, or the points are designated as “mandatory,” the provision or practice is mandatory.

102.3 Documentation. Verification of conformance to green building practices shall be the appropriate construction documents, architectural plans, site plans, specifications, builder certification and sign-off, inspection reports, or other data that demonstrates conformance as determined by the Adopting Entity. Where specific documentation is required by a provision of the Standard, that documentation is noted with that provision.

102.4 Alternative compliance methods. Alternative compliance methods shall be acceptable where the Adopting Entity finds that the proposed green building practice meets the intent of this Standard.

SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 103 ADMINISTRATION

103.1 Administration. The Adopting Entity shall specify performance level(s) to be achieved as identified in Chapter 3 and shall provide a verification process to ensure compliance with this Standard.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

201 GENERAL

201.1 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this Standard, have the meanings shown in this chapter.

201.2 Interchangeability. Words used in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural, the singular.

201.3 Terms defined in other documents. Where terms are not defined in this Standard, and such terms are used in relation to the reference of another document, those terms shall have the definition in that document.

201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. A structure, the use of which is customarily accessory to and incidental to that of the residential building; the structure is located on the same lot or site as the residential building; the structure does not contain a dwelling unit; and (1) is classified as Group U – Utility and Miscellaneous in accordance with the ICC International Building Code, or (2) is classified as accessory in accordance with the ICC International Residential Code, or (3) is classified as accessory to the residential use by a determination of the Adopting Entity.

ADDITION. ~~An extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.~~ An extension or increase in the conditioned space floor area or height of a building or structure.

ADOPTING ENTITY. The governmental jurisdiction, green building program, or any other third-party compliance assurance body that adopts this Standard, and is responsible for implementation and administration of the practices herein.

ADVANCED FRAMING. Code compliant layout, framing and engineering techniques that minimize the amount of framing products used and waste generated to construct a building while maintaining the structural integrity of the building.

AFUE (Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency). The ratio of annual output energy to annual input energy which includes any non-heating season pilot input loss, and for gas or oil-fired furnaces or boilers, does not include electrical energy.

AIR BARRIER. Material(s) assembled and joined together to provide a barrier to air leakage through the building envelope. An air barrier may be a single material or a combination of materials.

AIR HANDLER. A blower or fan used for the purpose of distributing supply air to a room, space, or area.

AIR INFILTRATION. The uncontrolled inward air leakage into a building caused by the pressure effects of wind or the effect of differences in the indoor and outdoor air density or both.

AIR, MAKE-UP. Air that is provided to replace air being exhausted.

ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS. A material applied onto or impregnated into a substrate for protective, decorative, or functional purposes. Such materials include, but are not limited to, primers, paints, varnishes,

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sealers, and stains. An architectural coating is a material applied to stationary structures or their appurtenances at the site of installation. Coatings applied in shop applications, sealants, and adhesives are not considered architectural coatings.

BIOBASED PRODUCT. ~~A commercial or industrial product used in site development or building construction that is composed, in whole or in significant part, of biological products, renewable agricultural materials (including plant, animal, and marine materials), or forestry materials. A commercial or industrial material or product that is composed of, or derived from, in whole or in significant part, biological products or renewable agricultural materials, including plant, animal, and marine materials, or forestry materials~~

BROWNFIELD (also EPA-Recognized Brownfield). ~~Real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse that may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, and includes Brownfield Site as defined in Public Law 107-118 (H.R. 2869) – "Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act." A site in which the expansion, redevelopment or reuse of would be required to address the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant. Brownfield sites include:~~

~~_____ EPA-recognized brownfield sites as defined in Public Law 107-118 (H.R. 2869) "Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act," 40 CFR, Part 300; and
_____ Sites determined to be contaminated according to local or state regulation.~~

(i.e.: Pub.L. 107-118, § 1, Jan. 11, 2002, 115 Stat. 2356, provided that: "This Act [enacting 42 U.S.C.A. § 9628, amending this section, 42 U.S.C.A. § 9604, 42 U.S.C.A. § 9605, 42 U.S.C.A. § 9607, and 42 U.S.C.A. § 9622, and enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and 42 U.S.C.A. § 9607] may be cited as the 'Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act'.")

CERTIFIED GEOTHERMAL SERVICE CONTRACTOR. A person who has a current certification from the International Ground Source Heat Pump Association as an installer of ground source heat pump systems or as otherwise approved by the Adopting Entity.

CLIMATE ZONE. Climate zones are determined based on Figure 6(1).

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT. A design technique that concentrates residential buildings and related infrastructure at a higher density within specified areas on a site. The remaining land on the site can then be used for low intensity uses such as recreation, common open space, farmland, or the preservation of historical sites and environmentally sensitive areas.

COGENERATION. An energy process that consecutively generates useful thermal and electric energy from the same fuel source.

COMMON AREA(S).

1. Areas within a site or lot that are predominantly open spaces and consist of non-residential structures, landscaping, recreational facilities, roadways and walkways, which are owned and maintained by an incorporated or chartered entity such as a homeowner's association or governmental jurisdiction; or
2. Areas of a multi-unit building that are outside the boundaries of a dwelling unit and are shared among or serve the dwelling units; including, but not limited to, hallways, amenity and resident services areas, parking areas, property management offices, mechanical rooms, and laundry rooms.

COMPOST FACILITY. An outdoor bin or similar structure designed for the decomposition of organic material such as leaves, twigs, grass clippings, and vegetative food waste.

CONDITIONED SPACE. ~~An area or room within a building being heated or cooled, containing uninsulated ducts, or with a fixed opening directly into an adjacent conditioned space. An area, room or space that is enclosed within the building thermal envelope and that is indirectly heated or cooled. Spaces are indirectly heated or cooled where they communicate thru openings with conditioned spaces, where they are separated from conditioned spaces by uninsulated walls, floors or ceilings or where they contain uninsulated ducts, piping or other sources of heating or cooling.~~

CONSTRUCTED WETLAND. An artificial wetland system (such as a marsh or swamp) created as new and/or restored habitat for native wetland plant and wildlife communities as well as to provide and/or restore wetland functions to the area. Constructed wetlands are often created as compensatory mitigation for ecological disturbances that result in a loss of natural wetlands from (1) anthropogenic discharge for wastewater, stormwater runoff, or sewage treatment; (2) mines or refineries; or (3) the development.

CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN. A system of measures designed to reduce, reuse, and recycle the waste generated during construction and to properly dispose of the remaining waste.

CONTINUOUS PHYSICAL FOUNDATION TERMITE BARRIER. An uninterrupted, non-chemical method of preventing ground termite infestation (e.g., aggregate barriers, stainless steel mesh, flashing, or plastic barriers).

~~**COP (Coefficient of Performance).** A measure of the heating efficiency of ground and air source heat pumps defined as the ratio of the rate of heat provided by the heat pump to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete heat pump under defined operating conditions. (See EER as a measure of the cooling efficiency of heat pumps.)~~

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP) – COOLING. The ratio of the rate of heat input, in consistent units, for a complete refrigerating system of some specific portion of the system under designated operating conditions.

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP) – HEATING. The ratio of the rate of heat delivered to the rate of energy input, in consistent units, for a complete heat pump system, including the compressor, and, if applicable, auxiliary heat, under designated operating conditions.

DAYLIGHT CONTROL. A device or system that provides automatic control of electric light levels based on the amount of daylight.

DEMAND CONTROLLED HOT WATER LOOP. A hot water circulation (supply and return) loop with a pump that runs "on demand" when triggered by a user-activated switch or motion-activated sensor.

DESUPERHEATER. An auxiliary heat exchanger that uses superheated gases from an air conditioner's or heat pump's vapor-compression cycle to heat water.

DIRECT-VENT APPLIANCE. A fuel-burning appliance with a sealed combustion system that draws all air for combustion from the outside atmosphere and discharges all flue gases to the outside atmosphere.

DRAIN-WATER HEAT RECOVERY. A system to recapture the heat energy in drain water and use it to preheat cold water entering the water heater or other water fixtures.

DURABILITY. The ability of a building or any of its components to perform its required functions in its service environment over a period of time without unforeseen cost for maintenance or repair.

DWELLING UNIT. A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation.

DYNAMIC GLAZING. Any fenestration product that has the fully reversible ability to change its performance properties, including U-factor, SHGC, or VT.

EER (Energy Efficiency Ratio). A measure of the instantaneous energy efficiency of electric air conditioning defined as the ratio of net equipment cooling capacity in Btu/h to total rate of electric input in watts under designated operating conditions. When consistent units are used, this ratio becomes equal to COP. (See also Coefficient of Performance.)

ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM. An integrated computerized control system that is intended to operate the heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, water heating, and/or other energy-consuming appliances and/or

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devices for a building in order to reduce energy consumption. Also known as Building Automation Control (BAC) or Building Management Control System (BMCS).

ENERGY MONITORING DEVICE. A device installed within a building or dwelling unit that can provide near real-time data on whole building or dwelling unit energy consumption.

ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS. Products that are made by combining wood strand, veneers, lumber or other wood fiber with adhesive or connectors to make a larger composite structure.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. See **LCA (Life Cycle Analysis/Assessment)**.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS.

1. Areas within wetlands as defined by federal, state, or local regulations;
2. Areas of steep slopes;
3. "Prime Farmland" as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
4. Areas of "critical habitat" for any federal or state threatened or endangered species;
5. Areas defined by state or local jurisdiction as environmentally sensitive.

EROSION CONTROLS. Measures that prevent soil from being removed by wind, water, ice, or other disturbance.

EXISTING BUILDING. ~~Building completed and occupied prior to any renovation considered under this Standard. A building erected prior to the date of adoption of the appropriate code, or one for which a legal building permit has been issued.~~

EXISTING SUBDIVISION. An area of land, defined as "Site" in this Chapter, that has received all development approvals and has been platted and all infrastructure is complete at time of application to this Standard.

FROST-PROTECTED SHALLOW FOUNDATION. A foundation that does not extend below the design frost depth and is protected against the effects of frost in compliance with SEI/ASCE 32-01 or the provisions for frost-protected shallow foundations of the ICC IBC or IRC, as applicable.

GRADE PLANE. A reference plane representing the average of the finished ground level adjoining the building at all exterior walls. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than 6 feet (1830 mm) from the building, between the structure and a point 6 feet (1830 mm) from the building.

GRAY WATER. ~~Waste discharged from lavatories, bathtubs, showers, clothes washers, and laundry trays. Untreated waste water that has not come into contact with waste water from water closets, urinals, kitchen sinks, or dishwashers. Gray water includes, but is not limited to, waste water from bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers, and laundry trays.~~

GREYFIELD SITE. A previously developed site with ~~abandoned or underutilized structures, and~~ little or no contamination or perceived contamination.

GRID-INTERACTIVE ELECTRIC THERMAL STORAGE (GETS). ~~An energy storage system that provides electric system grid operators such as utilities, independent system operators (ISOs) and regional transmission organizations (RTOs), with variable control of a building's space heating and service water heating end uses.~~

GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMP. ~~Space conditioning and/or water heating systems that employ a geothermal resource such as the ground, groundwater, or surface water as both a heat source and a heat sink and use a reversible refrigeration cycle to provide both heating and cooling. Piping buried in horizontal or vertical excavations or placed in a body of water for the purpose of transporting heat transfer liquid to and from a heat pump. Included in this definition are closed loop systems in which the liquid is recirculated and open loop systems in which the liquid is drawn from a well or other source.~~

HARDSCAPE. Asphalt, concrete, masonry, stone, wood, and other non-plant elements external to the building shell on a landscape.

HEAT PUMP. An appliance having heating or heating/cooling capability and which uses refrigerants to extract heat from air, liquid, or other sources.

HIGH-EFFICACY LAMPS. Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL); light emitting diode (LED); T-8 or smaller diameter linear fluorescent lamps; or lamps with a minimum efficacy of 1) 60 lumens per watt for lamps over 40 watts, 2) 50 lumens per watt for lamps over 15 watts to 40 watts, or 3) 40 lumens per watt for lamps 15 watts or less.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS. Buildings that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or designated as being of historic or architectural significance under an appropriate state or local law.

HSPF (Heating Seasonal Performance Factor). The total seasonal heating output of a heat pump, in Btu, divided by the total electric energy input during the same period, in watt-hours using a defined test methodology.

HYDROZONING. A landscape practice that groups plants with similar watering needs together in an effort to conserve water.

ICF (INSULATING CONCRETE FORMS). A concrete forming system using stay-in-place forms of rigid foam plastic insulation, a hybrid of cement and foam insulation, a hybrid of cement and wood chips, or other insulating material for constructing cast-in-place concrete walls.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. Hard-covered ground area that prevents/retards the entry of water into the soil at that location, resulting in water flowing to another location. (also see HARDSCAPE)

INDIRECT-FIRED WATER HEATER. A water storage tank, typically with no internal heating elements, that is connected by piping to an external heating source such as a gas or oil-fired boiler.

INFILL. A location including vacant or underutilized land that may apply to either a site or a lot and is located in an area served by existing infrastructure such as centralized water and sewer connections, roads, drainage, etc., and the site boundaries are adjacent to existing development on at least one side.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT. A sustainable approach to managing pests by combining biological, cultural, physical, and chemical tools in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.

INVASIVE PLANTS: [Plants for which the species are not native to the ecosystem under consideration and that cause, or are likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human, animal or plant health. Consideration for inclusion as invasive plants shall include at a minimum those plants identified on lists created or approved by governmental entities as applicable.](#)

LANDSCAPE PRACTICE (LANDSCAPING). Any activity that modifies the visible features of an area of land. It may include:

1. Living elements, such as flora or fauna;
2. Natural elements such as terrain shape, elevation, or bodies of water;
3. Created or installed elements such as fences or other material objects;
4. Abstract elements such as the weather and lighting conditions.

LAVATORY FAUCET. A valve for dispensing hot and/or cold water to a basin used for washing hands and face, but not for food preparation.

LCA (Life Cycle Analysis/Assessment). An accounting and evaluation of the environmental aspects and potential impacts of materials, products, assemblies, or buildings throughout their life (from raw material acquisition through manufacturing, construction, use, operation, demolition, and disposal).

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Level 2 Electric Vehicle Charging Station. A device that is used to supply electricity to a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle or a plug-in electric vehicle and is rated for use with 208 to 240 Volts AC input.

Level 3 Electric Vehicle Charging Station. A device that is used to supply electricity to a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle or a plug-in electric vehicle and is rated for use with 208 to 500 Volts, 3 phase electric AC input.

LOT. A single parcel of land generally containing one primary structure or use. Lot development, as defined by this Standard, may include multiple ownership (such as with a condominium building) or multiple uses (such as with a mixed-use building). A lot is predominately represented by a single-family dwelling unit, a multifamily structure, or a mixed-use building also containing offices and shops. Lots may be located in urban, suburban, and rural locations. A lot may be located within a site. (also see SITE) A portion or parcel of land considered as a unit.

LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT. A storm water management approach that attempts to recreate the predevelopment hydrology of a site by using lot level topography and landscape to deter storm water runoff and promote soil infiltration and recharge.

LOW-VOC (PRODUCTS). Products or materials with volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions equal to or below the established thresholds as defined in the referenced VOC emissions requirements for each applicable section in this document. (also see VOC)

MAJOR COMPONENT.

1. All structural members and structural systems.
2. Building materials or systems that are typically applied as a part of over 50% of the surface area of the foundation, wall, floor, ceiling, or roof assemblies.

MANUFACTURED HOME CONSTRUCTION. Three-dimensional sections of the complete building or dwelling unit built in a factory in conformance with the HUD Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (24 CFR, Part 3280) and transported to the jobsite to be joined together on a foundation.

MASS WALLS. Above-grade masonry or concrete walls having a mass greater than or equal to 30 pounds per square foot (146 kg/m²), solid wood walls having a mass greater than or equal to 20 pounds per square foot (98 kg/m²), and any other walls having a heat capacity greater than or equal to 6 Btu/ft²•°F [266 J/(m² • K)] with a minimum of 50 percent of the required R-value on the exterior side of the wall's centerline.

MERV (Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value). ~~The Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value for filters in accordance with criteria contained in ASHRAE 52.2.~~ Minimum efficiency-rated value for the effectiveness of air filters.

MINOR COMPONENT. Building materials or systems that are not considered a major component. (Also see Major Component)

MIXED-USE BUILDING. A building that incorporates more than one use (e.g., residential, retail, commercial) in a single structure.

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT. A project that incorporates more than one use (e.g., residential, retail, commercial) on the same site.

MODULAR CONSTRUCTION. Three-dimensional sections of the complete building or dwelling unit built in a factory and transported to the jobsite to be joined together on a permanent foundation.

MULTI-UNIT BUILDING. A building containing multiple dwelling units and classified as R-2 under the ICC IBC.

NET DEVELOPABLE AREA. The land on which buildings may be constructed. Any land where buildings cannot be constructed due to environmental restrictors, or that is used for infrastructure or public purposes such as parks, schools, etc., is not considered net developable area.

NEW CONSTRUCTION. Construction of a new building ~~or construction that completely replaces more than 75 percent of an existing building.~~

OCCUPANCY SENSOR. ~~Devices that generally use passive infrared and/or ultrasonic technology or a combination of multiple sensing technologies to automatically turn lights on and off or from one preset light level to another based on whether or not the sensor detects that a space is occupied.~~

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEM. ~~An energy generation system located on the building or building site that derives its energy from a renewable energy source.~~

OPEN SPACE. An area of land or water that (1) remains in its natural state, (2) is used for agriculture, or (3) is free from intensive development.

PANELIZED ASSEMBLIES. Factory-assembled wall panels, roof trusses, and/or other components installed on-site.

PERFORMANCE PATH. An alternative set of standards (to the Prescriptive Path) with defined performance metrics, as specified in Chapter 7 of this Standard.

PERMEABLE MATERIAL. A material that permits the passage of water vapor and/or liquid.

PLUMBING FIXTURE. A receptor or device that requires both a water-supply connection and a discharge to the drainage system, such as water closets, lavatories, bathtubs, and sinks.

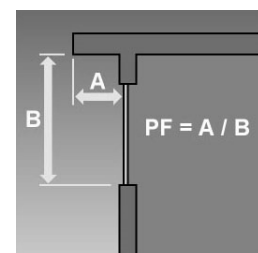
PRECUT. Materials cut to final size prior to delivery to site and ready for assembly.

PRESCRIPTIVE PATH. A set of provisions in a code or standard that must be adhered to for compliance.

PRESERVATION. The process of applying measures to maintain and sustain the existing materials, integrity, and/or form of a building, including its structure and building artifacts.

PROGRAMMABLE COMMUNICATING THERMOSTAT. A whole building or whole dwelling unit thermostat that can be monitored and controlled remotely.

PROJECTION FACTOR. The ratio of the overhang width to the overhang height above the door threshold or window sill ($PF = A/B$).



Projection Factor

R-VALUE (THERMAL RESISTANCE). ~~The inverse of the time rate of heat flow through a body from one of its bounding surfaces to the other surface for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady state conditions, per unit area ($h \times ft^2 \times ^\circ F/Btu$) [$m^2 \times K/W$].~~ The inverse of the time rate of heat flow through a building thermal envelope element from one of its bounding surfaces to the other for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady state conditions, per unit area ($h \times ft^2 \times F/Btu$).

RECYCLE. To recover and reprocess manufactured goods into new products.

RECYCLED CONTENT. Resources containing post-consumer or pre-consumer (post-industrial) recycled content.

POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT. Proportion of recycled material in a product generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end users of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of material from the distribution chain.

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PRE-CONSUMER (POST-INDUSTRIAL) RECYCLED CONTENT. Proportion of recycled material in a product diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process. Pre-consumer recycled content does not include reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind, or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

REGIONAL MATERIAL. Material that originates, is produced, grows naturally, or occurs naturally within: (1) 500 miles (804.7 km) of the construction site if transported by truck or (2) 1,500 miles (2,414 km) of the construction site if transported for not less than 80 percent of the total transport distance by rail or water. Products that are assembled or produced from multiple raw materials are considered regional materials if the weighted average (by weight or volume) of the distance the raw materials have been transported meet the distance criteria.

REMODELING. The process of restoring or improving an existing building, dwelling unit, or property.

RENEWABLE ENERGY. Energy derived from ~~renewable energysources that are regenerative or cannot be depleted.~~

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE. ~~Source of energy (excluding minerals)-Energy~~ derived from ~~incoming~~ solar radiation, ~~including natural solar radiation itself, photosynthetic processes; from phenomenon resulting therefrom,~~ including wind, hydropower, waves, ~~and~~ tides, ~~biogas, biomass, or geothermal energy and lake or pond thermal differences; from decomposition of waste material, including methane from landfills; from processes that use regenerated materials, including wood and bio-based products; and from the internal heat of the earth, including nocturnal thermal exchanges.~~

REPLACEMENT. The act or process of replacing material or systems.

REUSE. ~~To recover a material or product for use again without reprocessing. To divert a material, product, component, module, or a building from the waste stream in order to use it again.~~

SEDIMENT CONTROLS. Practices used on building sites to minimize the movement of sand, soil, and particulates or dust from construction from reaching waterways.

SEER (Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio). The total cooling output of an electric air conditioner (or heat pump) during its normal annual usage period for cooling, in Btu, divided by the total electric energy input during the same period, in watt-hours (Wh), expressed as Btu/Wh. SEER is the cooling performance equivalent measurement of HSPF.

SHGC (Solar Heat Gain Coefficient). The ratio of the solar heat gain entering the space through the fenestration assembly to the incident solar radiation. Solar heat gain includes directly transmitted solar heat and absorbed solar radiation which is then reradiated, conducted, or convected into the space.

SIP (Structural Insulated Panel). A structural sandwich panel that consists of a light-weight foam plastic core securely laminated between two thin, rigid wood structural panel facings; a structural panel that consists of lightweight foam plastic and cold-formed steel sheet or structural cold-formed steel members; or other similar non-interrupted structural panels.

SITE. Any area of land that is or will be developed into two or more parcels of land intended for multiple ownership, uses, or structures and designed to be part of an integrated whole such as a residential subdivision, mixed-use development, or master-planned community. Site, as defined, generally contains multiple lots. (also see LOT)

SMART APPLIANCE. A product that has the capability to receive, interpret, and act on a signal transmitted by a utility, third-party energy service provider, or home energy management device, and automatically adjust its operation depending on both the signal's contents and settings by the consumer. The product has this capability either built-in or added through an external device that easily connects to the appliance.

SOLID FUEL-BURNING APPLIANCE. A chimney connected device designed for purposes of heating, cooking, or both that burns solid fuel.

STEEP SLOPES. Slopes equal to or greater than 25 percent ($\geq 25\%$).

STORY. That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above.

STORY ABOVE GRADE. ~~Any story having its finished floor surface entirely above grade, except that a basement shall be considered as a story above grade where the finished surface of the floor above the basement is:~~

- ~~1. More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above grade plane.~~
- ~~2. More than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the finished ground level for more than 50 percent of the total building perimeter.~~
- ~~3. More than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point. Any story having its finished floor surface entirely above grade plane, or in which the finished surface of the floor next above is:~~
 - ~~. More than 6 feet (1829mm) above grade plane; or~~
 - ~~. More than 12 feet (3658 mm) above the finished ground level at any point.~~

STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS (Existing buildings, Section 305.3). Load-bearing elements and systems that transfer lateral and vertical loads to the foundation and may include, but are not limited to load-bearing walls (interior or exterior), roofs, and other structural elements.

SUBDIVISION. A tract, lot, or parcel of land divided into two or more lots, plats, sites, or other divisions of land.

SWPPP (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan). A site-specific, written document or report that identifies required features specifically represented in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP).

TERRAIN ADAPTIVE ARCHITECTURE. Architecture or landscape architecture where the design of the building or site has been specifically adapted to preserve unique features of the terrain.

UA. The total U-factor times area for a component or building.

URBAN. Areas within a designated census tract of 1,000 people per square mile or located within a Metropolitan Statistical Area primary city, as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau.

U-FACTOR (THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE). The coefficient of heat transmission (air to air) through a building envelope component or assembly, equal to the time rate of heat flow per unit area and unit temperature difference between the warm side and cold side air films (Btu/h • ft² • °F) [W/(m² • K)].

VACANCY SENSOR. Devices that generally use passive infrared and/or ultrasonic technology or a combination of multiple sensing technologies to determine if a space is occupied. If a space is unoccupied, the device will automatically turn the lights off, but the device does not automatically turn lights on.

VAPOR RETARDER CLASS. A measure of the ability of a material or assembly to limit the amount of moisture that passes through that material or assembly. Vapor retarder class shall be defined using the desiccant method with Procedure A of ASTM E 96 as follows:

Class I: 0.1 perm or less

Class II: 0.1 < perm = 1.0 perm

Class III: 1.0 < perm = 10 perm

VENTILATION. The natural or mechanical process of supplying conditioned or unconditioned air to, or removing such air from, any space.

DEFINITIONS

VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds). A class of carbon-based molecules in substances and organic compounds that readily release gaseous vapors at room temperature as indoor pollutants and when reacting with other exterior pollutants can produce ground-level ozone.

WASTE HEAT. Heat discharged as a byproduct of one process to provide heat needed by a second process.

WATER FACTOR (WATER CONSUMPTION FACTOR). ~~The quotient of the total weighted per-cycle water consumption divided by the capacity of the clothes washer. The quantity of water, in gallons per cycle (Q), divided by a clothes washing machine clothes container capacity in cubic feet (C). The equation is: $WF=Q/C$~~

WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER. A material behind an exterior wall covering that is intended to resist liquid water that has penetrated behind the exterior covering from further intruding into the exterior wall assembly.

WETLANDS. ~~Areas that are saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands are further defined by the EPA in the Code of Federal Regulations. Areas that are inundated or saturated by the surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.~~

WILDLIFE HABITAT/CORRIDOR. An ecological or environmental area that is inhabited by a particular species of animal, plant, or other type of organism. It is the natural environment in which an organism lives or the physical environment that surrounds (influences and is utilized by) a species population.

WOOD-BASED PRODUCT. Any material that consists of a majority of wood or constituents derived from wood (e.g., wood fiber) as measured by either weight or volume.

CHAPTER 3

COMPLIANCE METHOD

301 GENERAL

301.1 Environmental rating levels. The building, project, site, and/or development environmental rating level shall consist of all mandatory requirements plus points assessed using the point system specified within this chapter. The rating level shall be in accordance with Section 302, 303, 304, or 305.3, as applicable. The designation for remodeled functional areas shall be in accordance with Section 305.4. The designation for accessory structures shall be in accordance with Section 306.

301.2 Awarding of points. Points shall be awarded as follows:

- (1) The maximum number of points that can be awarded for each practice is noted with that practice.
- (2) Point allocation for multi-unit buildings shall be as prescribed in Section 304.
- (3) The Adopting Entity shall allow the use of new and innovative products and practices deemed to meet the intent of this Standard. Points assigned for any new product or practice shall be determined by the Adopting Entity. A maximum of 20 points may be awarded at the discretion of the Adopting Entity. Innovative practices and products shall fall under Chapters 5-10 (Categories 1-6 in Table 303); however these points shall only be assigned under Category 7. Point values shall be determined by comparing the innovative product or practice to a practice or product already described in the Standard. The applicant shall supply demonstrable, quantified data to support the innovative product or practice and to determine the practice's functional equivalent in the Standard for the points to be awarded.

302 GREEN SUBDIVISIONS

302.1 Site design and development. The threshold points required for the environmental rating levels to qualify a new or existing subdivision as green under this Standard shall be in accordance with Table 302 and based on points in Chapter 4.

Table 302
Threshold Point Ratings for Site Design and Development

Green Subdivision Category		Rating Level Points			
		One Star	Two Stars	Three Stars	Four Stars
Chapter 4	Site Design and Development	95	122	149	176

303 GREEN BUILDINGS

303.1 Green buildings. The threshold points required for the environmental rating levels for a green building shall be in accordance with Table 303. To qualify for one of these rating levels, all of the following shall be satisfied:

- (1) The threshold number of points, in accordance with Table 303, shall be achieved as prescribed in Categories 1 through 6. The lowest level achieved in any category shall determine the overall rating level achieved for the building.
- (2) In addition to the threshold number of points in each category, all mandatory provisions of each category shall be implemented.

COMPLIANCE METHOD

- (3) In addition to the threshold number of points prescribed in Categories 1 through 6 ([which corresponds to Chapters 5-10](#)), the additional points prescribed in Category 7 shall be achieved from any of the categories. Where deemed appropriate by the Adopting Entity based on regional conditions, additional points from Category 7 may be assigned to another category (or categories) to increase the threshold points required for that category (or categories). Points shall not be reduced by the Adopting Entity in any of the six other categories.

**Table 303
Threshold Point Ratings for Green Buildings**

Green Building Categories			Rating Level Points ^{(1) (2)}			
			BRONZE	SILVER	GOLD	EMERALD
1.	Chapter 5	Lot Design, Preparation, and Development	50	64	93	121
2.	Chapter 6	Resource Efficiency	43	59	89	119
3.	Chapter 7	Energy Efficiency	30	60	80	100
4.	Chapter 8	Water Efficiency	25	39	67	92
5.	Chapter 9	Indoor Environmental Quality	25	42	69	97
6.	Chapter 10	Operation, Maintenance, and Building Owner Education	8	10	11	12
7.		Additional Points from Any Category	50	75	100	100
Total Points:			231	349	509	641

- (1) In addition to the threshold number of points in each category, all mandatory provisions of each category shall be implemented.
- (2) For dwelling units greater than 4,000 square feet (372 m²), the number of points in Category 7 (Additional Points from Any Category) shall be increased in accordance with Section 601.1. The "Total Points" shall be increased by the same number of points.

304 GREEN MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS

304.1 Multi-unit buildings. All residential portions of a building shall meet the requirements of this Standard. Partial compliance shall not be allowed. Unless otherwise noted, all units and residential common areas within a multi-unit building shall: 1) meet all mandatory requirements; and 2) achieve the point threshold required for the chosen environmental rating level in accordance with Table 303; and 3) achieve the same environmental rating level. Points for the green building practices that apply to multiple units shall be credited once for the entire building. Where points are credited, including where a weighted average is used, practices shall be implemented in all units, as applicable. Where application of a prescribed practice allows for a different number of points for different units in a multi-unit building, the fewer number of points shall be awarded, unless noted that a weighted average is used.

305 GREEN REMODELING

305.1 Compliance. Compliance with Section 305 shall be voluntary unless specifically adopted as mandatory by the Adopting Entity.

305.2 Compliance options. The criteria for existing buildings shall be in accordance with Section 305.3 for whole-building ratings or Section 305.4 for compliance designations of building functional areas.

305.3 Whole-building rating criteria

305.3.1 Applicability. The provisions of Section 305.3 shall apply to remodeling of existing buildings. In addition to the foundation, at least ~~one major~~ 50 percent of the structural systems ~~(such as walls)~~ of the existing building shall remain in place after the remodel for the building to be eligible for compliance under Section 305.3.

305.3.1.1 Additions. For a remodeled building that includes an addition, the entire building including the addition shall comply with the criteria of Section 305.3. The total above-grade conditioned area added during a remodel shall not exceed 75% of the existing building’s above-grade conditioned area. For multi-unit buildings, the above-grade conditioned area shall be based on the entire building including all dwelling units and common areas.

305.3.2 Rating scope. The building rating achieved under Section 305.3 and the associated compliance criteria apply to the entire building after the remodel including any additions.

305.3.3 Mandatory practices. The building, including any additions and common areas, shall satisfy all practices designated as mandatory in Chapter 11.

305.3.4 Rating level. A minimum rating level of Bronze shall be achieved in each of the following categories: Energy efficiency (Sections 305.3.5), Water efficiency (Section 305.3.6), and Prescriptive practices (Section 305.3.7). The building rating level shall be the lowest rating level achieved in Sections 305.3.5, 305.3.6, and 305.3.7.

305.3.5 Energy efficiency. The energy efficiency rating level shall be based on the reduction in energy consumption resulting from the remodel in accordance with Table 305.3.5.

**Table 305.3.5
Energy Rating Level Thresholds**

	Rating Level			
	BRONZE	SILVER	GOLD	EMERALD
Reduction in energy consumption	15%	25%	35%	45%

305.3.5.1 Energy consumption reduction. The reduction in energy consumption resulting from the remodel shall be based on the estimated annual energy cost savings or source energy savings as determined by a third-party energy audit and analysis or utility consumption data. The source energy multiplier for electricity shall be 3.16. The source energy multiplier for fuels other than electricity shall be 1.1. The reduction shall be the percentage difference between the consumption per square foot before and after the remodel calculated as follows:

$$\frac{[(\text{consumption per square foot before remodel} - \text{consumption per square foot after remodel}) / \text{consumption per square foot before remodel}] * 100\%}{}$$

The occupancy and lifestyle assumed and the method of making the energy consumption estimates shall be the same for estimates before and after the remodel. The building configuration for the after-remodel estimate shall include any additions to the building or other changes to the configuration of the conditioned space. For multi-unit buildings, the energy consumption shall be based on the entire building including all dwelling units and common areas.

305.3.6 Water efficiency. The water efficiency rating level shall be based on the reduction in water consumption resulting from the remodel in accordance with Table 305.3.6.

**Table 305.3.6
Water Rating Level Thresholds**

	Rating Level			
	BRONZE	SILVER	GOLD	EMERALD
Reduction in water consumption	20%	30%	40%	50%

305.3.6.1 Water consumption reduction. Water consumption shall be based on the estimated annual use as determined by audit and analysis or use of utility consumption data. The reduction shall be the percentage difference between the consumption before and after the remodel calculated as follows:

$$[(\text{consumption before remodel} - \text{consumption after remodel}) / \text{consumption before remodel}] * 100\%$$

The occupancy and lifestyle assumed and the method of making the water consumption estimates shall be the same for estimates before and after the remodel. The building configuration for the after-remodel estimate shall include any changes to the configuration of the building such as additions or new points of water use. For multi-unit buildings, the water consumption shall be based on the entire building including all dwelling units and common areas.

305.3.7 Prescriptive practices. The point thresholds for the environmental rating levels based on compliance with the Chapter 11 prescriptive practices shall be in accordance with Table 305.3.7. Any practice listed in Chapter 11 shall be eligible for contributing points to the prescriptive threshold ratings. The attributes of the existing building that were in compliance with the prescriptive practices of Chapter 11 prior to the remodel and remain in compliance after the remodel shall be eligible for contributing points to the prescriptive threshold ratings.

**Table 305.3.7
Prescriptive Threshold Point Ratings**

	Rating Level			
	BRONZE	SILVER	GOLD	EMERALD
Chapter 11 prescriptive thresholds	88	125	181	225

305.4 Criteria for remodeled functional areas of buildings

305.4.1 Applicability. The provisions of Section 305.4 shall apply to remodeling of one or more of the following functional areas of the existing building as follows:

1. Addition, kitchen, bathroom, or basement in buildings other than multi-unit buildings.
2. Kitchen or bathroom of an individual dwelling unit in a multi-unit building.

305.4.1.1 Additions. The total above-grade conditioned area added during a remodel shall not exceed 400 square feet.

305.4.2 Compliant. Projects that meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 12 for that functional area shall be designated as *compliant*.

305.4.3 Designation. The designation achieved under Section 305.4 applies only to the specific functional area of the existing building. The existing building may have more than one *compliant* functional area.

305.4.4 Additions. A bathroom(s), kitchen, or finished basement included in an addition shall comply with all criteria specifically applicable to those functional areas in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 12.

305.4.5 Mandatory. Projects shall satisfy all applicable practices designated as mandatory in Chapter 12.

305.4.6 Existing attributes. The attributes of the existing building that were in compliance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 12 prior to the remodel and remain in compliance after the remodel shall be eligible for contributing to demonstration of compliance under Section 305.4.

306 GREEN ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

306.1 Applicability. The designation criteria for accessory structures shall be in accordance with Appendix E.

306.2 Compliance. Compliance with Appendix E shall be voluntary unless specifically adopted as mandatory. If specifically adopted, the adopting entity shall establish rules for compliance with Appendix E.

CHAPTER 4

SITE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
400 SITE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT	
400.0 Intent. This section applies to land development for the eventual construction of buildings or additions thereto that contain dwelling units. The rating earned under Section 302 based on practices herein, applies only to the site as defined in Chapter 2. The buildings on the site achieve a separate rating level or designation by complying with the provisions of Section 303, 304, 305, or 306, as applicable.	
401 SITE SELECTION	
401.0 Intent. The site is selected to minimize environmental impact by one or more of the following:	
401.1 Infill site. An infill site is selected.	7
401.2 Greyfield site. A greyfield site is selected.	7
401.3 Brownfield site. A brownfield site is selected.	8
401.4 Low-slope site. A site with an average slope calculation of less than 15 percent is selected.	5
402 PROJECT TEAM, MISSION STATEMENT, AND GOALS	
402.0 Intent. The site is designed and constructed by a team of qualified professionals trained in green development practices.	
402.1 Team. A knowledgeable team is established and team member roles are identified with respect to green lot design, preparation, and development. The project's green goals and objectives are written into a mission statement.	4
402.2 Training. Training is provided to on-site supervisors and team members regarding the green development practices to be used on the project.	3
402.3 Project checklist. A checklist of green development practices to be used on the project is created, followed, and completed by the project team regarding the site.	Mandatory 4
402.4 Development agreements. Through a developer agreement or equivalent, the developer requires purchasers of lots to construct the buildings in compliance with this Standard (or equivalent) certified to a minimum bronze rating level.	6

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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403 SITE DESIGN

<p>403.0 Intent. The project is designed to avoid detrimental environmental impacts, minimize any unavoidable impacts, and mitigate for those impacts that do occur. The project is designed to minimize environmental impacts and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural features and environmental quality of the site.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To acquire points allocated for the design, the intent of the design is implemented.)</p>

403.1 Natural resources. Natural resources are conserved by one or more of the following:	
(1) A natural resources inventory is used to create the site plan.	Mandatory 5
(2) A plan to protect and maintain priority natural resources/areas during construction is created. (also see Section 404 for guidance in forming the plan.)	Mandatory 5
(3) Member of builder’s project team participates in a natural resources conservation program.	4
(4) Streets, buildings, and other built features are located to conserve high priority vegetation.	5
(5) Developer has a plan for removal or containment of invasive plants, as identified by a qualified professional, from the disturbed areas of the site.	3
(6) Developer has a plan for removal or containment of invasive plants, as identified by a qualified professional, on the undisturbed areas of the site.	6

403.2 Building orientation. A minimum of 75 percent of the building sites are designed with the longer dimension of the structure to face within 20 degrees of south.	6
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403.3 Slope disturbance. Slope disturbance is minimized by one or more of the following:	
(1) Hydrological/soil stability study is completed and used to guide the design of all buildings on the site.	5
(2) All or a percentage of roads are aligned with natural topography to reduce cut and fill.	
(a) 10 percent to 25 percent	1
(b) 25 percent to 75 percent	4
(c) greater than 75 percent	6
(3) Long-term erosion effects are reduced by the use of clustering, terracing, retaining walls, landscaping, and restabilization techniques.	6

403.4 Soil disturbance and erosion. A site Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is developed in accordance with applicable stormwater Construction General Permits. The plan includes one or more of the following:	
(1) Construction activities are scheduled to minimize length of time that soils are exposed.	4
(2) Utilities are installed by alternate means such as directional boring in lieu of open-cut trenching. Shared easements or common utility trenches are utilized to minimize earth	5

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
	disturbance. Low ground pressure equipment or temporary matting is used to minimize excessive soil consolidation.	
(3)	Limits of clearing and grading are demarcated.	4
<p>403.5 Stormwater management. <u>The stormwater management system is designed to use low impact development/green infrastructure practices to preserve, restore or mitigate changes in site hydrology due to land disturbance and the construction of impermeable surfaces through the use of one or more of the following techniques: Stormwater management design includes one or more of the following low impact development techniques:</u></p>		
(1)	<u>A site assessment is conducted and a plan prepared and implemented that identifies important existing permeable soils, natural drainage ways and other water features, e.g., depressional storage, onsite to be preserved in order to maintain site hydrology. Natural water and drainage features are preserved and used.</u>	7
(2)	<u>A hydrologic analysis is conducted that results in the design of a stormwater management system that maintains the predevelopment (stable, natural) runoff hydrology of the site through the development or redevelopment process. Ensure that post construction runoff rate, volume and duration do not exceed predevelopment rates, volume and duration. Vegetative swales, French drains, wetlands, drywells, rain gardens, and similar infiltration features are used.</u>	6 10
(3)	<u>Low Impact Development/Green infrastructure stormwater management practices to promote infiltration and evapotranspiration such as, but not limited to, vegetated swales, bio-retention cells, vegetated tree boxes and planters, green roofs, rain gardens, wetlands, french drains, drywells, or permeable pavements are used to manage rainfall on the lot and prevent the off-lot discharge of runoff from all storms up to and including the volume of following storm events: Permeable materials are selected/specified for common area roads, driveways, parking areas, walkways, and patios.</u>	
	(a) <u>80th percentile storm event</u> 10 percent to 25 percent	25
	(b) <u>90th percentile storm event</u> 25 percent to 75 percent	58
	(c) <u>95th percentile storm event</u> greater than 75 percent	810
(4)	<u>Permeable materials are used for driveways, parking areas, walkways and patios according to the following percentages: Stormwater management practices are selected/specified that manage rainfall on-site and prevent the off-site discharge from all storms up to and including the volume of the 95th percentile storm event.</u>	7
	(a) <u>less than 25 percent</u>	2
	(b) <u>25-50 percent</u>	5
	(c) <u>greater than 50 percent</u>	10
(5)	A hydrologic analysis is conducted that results in the design of a stormwater management system that maintains the pre-development (stable, natural) runoff hydrology of the site throughout the development or redevelopment process. Post-construction runoff rate, volume, and duration do not exceed predevelopment rates.	7
(6)	Stormwater management features/structures are designed for the reduction of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment.	7

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
403.6 Landscape plan. A landscape plan is developed to limit water and energy use in common areas while preserving or enhancing the natural environment utilizing one or more of the following:	
(1) A plan is formulated to restore or enhance natural vegetation that is cleared during construction. Landscaping is phased to coincide with achievement of final grades to ensure denuded areas are quickly vegetated.	6
(2) On-site native or regionally appropriate trees and shrubs are conserved, maintained, and reused for landscaping to the greatest extent possible.	6
(3) Turf grass species, other vegetation, and trees that are native or regionally appropriate for local growing conditions are selected <u>giving consideration to biodiversity and water use and specified on the lot plan. Non-invasive vegetation is selected.</u>	57
(4) <u>EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool is used to determine the maximum percentage of turf areas. The percentage of all turf areas are limited as part of the landscaping.</u>	2
(a) <u>0 percent or EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool is used to determine the maximum percentage of turf areas</u>	6
(b) <u>greater than 0 percent to less than 20 percent</u>	5
(c) <u>20 percent to less than 40 percent</u>	3
(d) <u>40 percent to 60 percent</u>	2
(5) <u>Turfgrass is integrated with maintenance tolerant, non-invasive flowering herbaceous plants in an amount to achieve not less than 10% of the groundcover. Plants should typically flower at less than 6 inches in height.</u>	3
(6) <u>Non-potable irrigation water is available to common areas</u>	2
(7) <u>Non-potable irrigation water is available to lots.</u>	4
(8) Plants with similar watering needs are grouped (hydrozoning).	4
(9) Species and locations for tree planting are identified and utilized to increase summer shading of streets, parking areas, and buildings and to moderate temperatures.	5
(10) Vegetative wind breaks or channels are designed as appropriate to local conditions.	4
(11) On-site tree trimmings or stump grinding of regionally appropriate trees are used to provide protective mulch during construction or as base for walking trails, and cleared trees are recycled as sawn lumber or pulp wood.	4
(12) An integrated common area pest management plan to minimize chemical use in pesticides and fertilizers is developed.	4
(13) Plans for the common area landscape watering system include a weather-based or moisture-based controller. Required irrigation systems are designed in accordance with the Irrigation Association's <i>Turf and Landscape Best Management Practices</i> .	6
(14) Trees that might otherwise be lost due to site construction are transplanted to other areas on-site or off-site using tree-transplanting techniques to ensure a high rate of survival.	4
(15) Gray water irrigation systems are used to water common areas. Gray water used for irrigation conforms to all criteria of Section 802.1.	7
(16) Cisterns, rain barrels, and similar tanks are designed to intercept and store runoff. These systems may be above or below ground, and they may drain by gravity or be	6

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
pumped. Stored water may be slowly released to a pervious area, and/or used for irrigation of lawn, trees, and gardens located in common areas.	
403.7 Wildlife habitat. Measures are planned that will support wildlife habitat.	6
403.8 Operation and maintenance plan. An operation and maintenance plan (manual) is prepared and outlines ongoing service of common open area, utilities (storm water, waste water), and environmental management activities.	6
403.9 Existing buildings. Existing building(s) and structure(s) is/are preserved, reused, modified, or disassembled for reuse or recycling of building materials.	8
<p>403.10 Existing and recycled materials. Existing pavements, curbs, and aggregates are salvaged and reincorporated into the development or recycled asphalt or concrete materials are used as follows.</p> <p>(Points awarded for every 10 percent of total construction and demolition materials that are used for pavement, curb, and aggregate that meet the criteria of this practice used, deconstructed, and/or salvaged. The percentage is consistently calculated on a weight, volume, or cost basis.)</p>	315 Max
(1) Existing pavements, curbs, and aggregates are salvaged or reincorporated into the development.	<u>3</u>
(2) Recycled asphalt or concrete with at least 50 percent recycled content is utilized in the project.	<u>2</u>
<p>403.11 Demolition of existing building. A demolition waste management plan is developed, posted at the jobsite, and implemented to recycle and/or salvage with a goal of recycling or salvaging a minimum of 50 percent of the nonhazardous demolition waste.</p> <p>(One additional point awarded for every 10 percent of demolition waste recycled and/or salvaged beyond 50 percent).</p>	
403.11-12 Environmentally sensitive areas. Environmentally sensitive areas are as follows:	
(1) Environmentally sensitive areas including steep slopes, prime farmland, critical habitats, stream protection areas , and wetlands are avoided as follows:	
(a) <25 percent of site environmentally sensitive areas left undeveloped	2
(b) 25 percent – 75 percent of site environmentally sensitive areas left undeveloped	4
(c) >75 percent of site environmentally sensitive areas left undeveloped	7
(2) Environmentally sensitive areas are permanently protected by a conservation easement or similar mechanism. Compromised environmentally sensitive areas are mitigated or restored.	410

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
404 SITE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION		
404.0 Intent. Environmental impact during construction is avoided to the extent possible; impacts that do occur are minimized, and any significant impacts are mitigated.		
404.1 On-site supervision and coordination. On-site supervision and coordination is provided during clearing, grading, trenching, paving, and installation of utilities to ensure that specified green development practices are implemented. (also see Section 403.4)		5
404.2 Trees and vegetation. Designated trees and vegetation are preserved by one or more of the following:		
(1)	Fencing or equivalent is installed to protect trees and other vegetation.	4
(2)	Trenching, significant changes in grade, compaction of soil, and other activities are avoided in critical root zones (canopy drip line) in “tree save” areas.	5
(3)	Damage to designated existing trees and vegetation is mitigated during construction through pruning, root pruning, fertilizing, and watering.	4
404.3 Soil disturbance and erosion. On-site soil disturbance and erosion are minimized by implementation of one or more of the following:		
(1)	Limits of clearing and grading are staked out prior to construction.	5
(2)	“No disturbance” zones are created using fencing or flagging to protect vegetation and sensitive areas from construction vehicles, material storage, and washout.	4
(3)	Sediment and erosion controls are installed and maintained.	5
(4)	Topsoil is stockpiled and covered with tarps, straw, mulch, chipped wood, vegetative cover, or other means capable of protecting it from erosion for later use to establish landscape plantings.	5
(5)	Soil compaction from construction equipment is reduced by distributing the weight of the equipment over a larger area by laying lightweight geogrids, mulch, chipped wood, plywood, OSB (oriented strand board), metal plates, or other materials capable of weight distribution in the pathway of the equipment.	4
(6)	Disturbed areas are stabilized within the EPA-recommended 14-day period.	4
(7)	Soil is improved with organic amendments and mulch.	4
404.4 Wildlife habitat. Measures are implemented to support wildlife habitat.		
(1)	Wildlife habitat is maintained.	5
(2)	Measures are instituted to establish or promote wildlife habitat.	5
(3)	Open space is preserved as part of a wildlife corridor.	6
(4)	Builder or member of builder’s project team participates in a wildlife conservation program.	5

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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405 INNOVATIVE PRACTICES

405.0 Intent. Innovative site design, preparation, and development practices are used to enhance environmental performance. Waivers or variances from local development regulations are obtained, and innovative zoning practices are used to implement such practices, as applicable.

405.1 Driveways and parking areas. Driveways and parking areas are minimized [or mitigated](#) by one or more of the following:

(1)	Off-street parking areas are shared or driveways are shared; on-street parking is utilized; and alleys (shared common area driveways) are used for rear-loaded garages.	5
(2)	In multi-unit projects, parking capacity is not to exceed the local minimum requirements.	5
(3)	Structured parking is utilized to reduce the footprint of surface parking areas.	
	(a) 25 percent to less than 50 percent	3
	(b) 50 percent to 75 percent	5
	(c) greater than 75 percent	8
(4)	Vegetative paving systems are utilized to reduce the footprint of surface driveways, fire lanes, streets or parking areas.	
	(a) 10 % to less than 25%	1
	(b) 25% to 75%	2
	(c) greater than 75%	3

405.2 Street widths.

(1)	Street pavement widths are minimized per local code and are in accordance with Table 405.2.	6														
<p>Table 405.2 Maximum Street Widths</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Facility Type</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Maximum Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Collector street with parking (one side only)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Collector street without parking</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local access with parking (one side only)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local access street without parking</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Queuing (one-lane) streets with parking</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alleys and queuing (one-lane) streets without parking</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm</p>			Facility Type	Maximum Width	Collector street with parking (one side only)	31 feet	Collector street without parking	26 feet	Local access with parking (one side only)	27 feet	Local access street without parking	20 feet	Queuing (one-lane) streets with parking	24 feet	Alleys and queuing (one-lane) streets without parking	17 feet
Facility Type	Maximum Width															
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Queuing (one-lane) streets with parking	24 feet															
Alleys and queuing (one-lane) streets without parking	17 feet															
(2)	A waiver was secured by the developer from the local jurisdiction to allow for construction of streets below minimum width requirement.	8														

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
405.3 Cluster development. Cluster development enables and encourages flexibility of design and development of land in such a manner as to preserve the natural and scenic qualities of the site by utilizing an alternative method for the layout, configuration and design of lots, buildings and structures, roads, utility lines and other infrastructure, parks, and landscaping.		10
405.4 Zoning/Planning. Innovative zoning/planning techniques are implemented in accordance with the following:		
(1)	Innovative zoning ordinances or local laws/planning techniques are used or developed for permissible adjustments to population density, area, height, open space, mixed-use, or other provisions for the specific purpose of open space, natural resource preservation or protection and/or mass transit usage. Other innovative zoning/planning techniques may be considered on a case-by-case basis.	<u>8</u> 10
(2)	An increase to the permissible density, area, height, use, or other provisions of a local zoning law for a defined green benefit.	7
(3)	Provide common or public spaces of a minimum of 1/6 acre that are within ¼ mile walk to 80 percent of planned and existing units and entrances to non-residential buildings. Squares, parks, paseos, plazas, and similar uses qualify under this criterion. Place-based amenities such as plazas, squares, and attached greens located around civic, commercial, and mixed-use property are accessible by sidewalks, on-street parking, or provide for bike racks for the purpose of promoting higher density living.	7 10
405.5 Wetlands. Constructed wetlands or other natural innovative wastewater or stormwater treatment technologies are used.		8
405.6 Multi-modal transportation. Multi-modal transportation access is provided in accordance with one or more of the following:		
(1)	A site is selected with a boundary within one-half mile (805 m) of pedestrian access to a mass transit system or within five miles of a mass transit station with available parking.	5
(2)	A site is selected where all lots within the site are located within one-half mile (805 m) of pedestrian access to a mass transit system.	7
(3)	A system of Wwalkways, bikeways, street crossings, and entrancespathways designed to promote connectivity to existing and planned community amenities pedestrian activity are provided. New buildings are connected to existing sidewalks and areas of development.	5
(a)	Create a grid of sidewalks and paths that provide a minimum level of connectivity of at least 90 bikeway or pathway intersections per square mile.	5
(b)	Create a grid of sidewalks and paths that provide a minimum level of connectivity of at least 140 bikeway or pathway intersections per square mile.	10
(4)	Dedicated bBicycle parking and racks are indicated on the site plan and constructed for mixed-use, multi-family buildings, and/or each developed common areas.	46
(a)	Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 3 residential units.	X
(b)	Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 2 residential units.	X
(c)	Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 1 residential unit.	X

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(5)	Bike sharing programs participate with the developer and facilities for bike sharing are planned for and constructed.	5
(6)	Car sharing programs participate with the developer and facilities for car sharing are planned for and constructed.	5
405.7 Density. The average density on a net developable area basis is:		
(1)	7 to less than 14 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	5
(2)	14 to less than 21 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	7
(3)	21 or greater dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	10
405.8 Mixed-use development. (1) Mixed-use development is incorporated, or (2) for single-use sites 20 acres or less in size, with boundaries adjacent to a site with a minimum of two uses containing retail, services, and employment where a pedestrian network of streets, sidewalks, pathways, or plazas exists that connects a majority of lots within the site with the adjacent non-residential multi-use site. <u>80% of the units should be within ½ mile walk of 5 non-residential uses and where a system of walkways, bikeways, street crossings and pathways is designed to promote connectivity to those uses.</u>		9
405.9 Open space. A portion of the gross area of the community is set aside as open space. (Points awarded for every 10 percent of the community set aside as open space)		5
405.10 Community garden(s). A portion of the site is established as a community garden(s) for the residents of the site to provide local food production for residents or area consumers.		3

CHAPTER 5

LOT DESIGN, PREPARATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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500 LOT DESIGN, PREPARATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

500.0 Intent. This section applies to lot development for the eventual construction of residential buildings, multi-unit buildings, or additions thereto that contain dwelling units.

501 LOT SELECTION

<p>501.1 Lot. The lot is selected to minimize environmental impact by one or more of the following: A lot is selected within a site certified to this Standard or equivalent.</p> <p>Or the lot is selected to minimize environmental impact by one or more of the following:</p>	<u>15</u>
<p>(1) A lot is selected within a site certified to this Standard or equivalent.</p>	<u>6</u>
<p>(21) An infill lot is selected.</p>	<u>810</u>
<p>(32) An infill lot is selected that is a greyfield.</p>	<u>710</u>
<p>(43) An EPA-recognized brownfield lot is selected.</p>	<u>915</u>
<p>(5) A lot with an average slope calculation of less than 15% is selected.</p>	<u>9</u>
<p>501.2 Multi-modal transportation. A range of multi-modal transportation choices are promoted by one or more of the following:</p>	
<p>(1) A lot is selected within one-half mile (805 m) of pedestrian access to a mass transit system or within five miles (8,046 m) of a mass transit station with provisions for parking. A lot is selected within one-half mile (805 m) of pedestrian access to a mass transit system</p>	<u>46</u>
<p>(2) A lot is selected within five miles (8,046 m) of a mass transit station with provisions for parking.</p>	<u>3</u>
<p>(23) Walkways, street crossings, and entrances designed to promote pedestrian activity are provided. New buildings are connected to existing sidewalks and areas of development.</p>	<u>5</u>
<p>(34) A lot is selected within one-half mile (805 m) of six or more community resources (e.g., recreational facilities (such as pools, tennis courts, basketball courts), parks, grocery store, post office, place of worship, community center, daycare center, bank, school, restaurant, medical/dental office, Laundromat/dry cleaner)]. No more than two each of the following use category can be counted toward the total: Recreation, Retail, Civic, and Services.</p>	<u>4</u>
<p>(45) Bicycle use is promoted by building on a lot located within a community that has rights-of-way specifically dedicated to bicycle use in the form of paved paths or bicycle lanes, or on an infill lot located within 1/2 mile of a bicycle lane designated by the jurisdiction.</p>	<u>5</u>
<p>(6) Dedicated bicycle parking and racks are indicated on the site plan and constructed for mixed-use, multi-family buildings, and/or common areas:</p>	<u>X max</u>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(a) Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 3 residential units	<u>X</u>
(b) Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 2 residential units	<u>X</u>
(c) Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 1 residential unit.	<u>X</u>

**502
PROJECT TEAM, MISSION STATEMENT, AND GOALS**

502.1 Project team, mission statement, and goals. A knowledgeable team is established and team member roles are identified with respect to green lot design, preparation, and development. The project’s green goals and objectives are written into a mission statement.	4
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**503
LOT DESIGN**

503.0 Intent. The lot is designed to avoid detrimental environmental impacts first, to minimize any unavoidable impacts, and to mitigate for those impacts that do occur. The project is designed to minimize environmental impacts and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural features and environmental quality of the lot. (Points awarded only if the intent of the design is implemented.)	
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503.1 Natural resources. Natural resources are conserved by one or more of the following:	
(1) A natural resources inventory is completed under the direction of a qualified professional.	5
(2) A plan is implemented to conserve the elements identified by the natural resource inventory as high-priority resources.	6
(3) Items listed for protection in the natural resource inventory plan are protected under the direction of a qualified professional.	4
(4) Basic training in tree or other natural resource protection is provided for the on-site supervisor.	4
(5) All tree pruning on-site is conducted by a Certified Arborist or other qualified professional .	3
(6) Ongoing maintenance of vegetation on the lot during construction is in accordance with TCIA A300 or locally accepted best practices.	4
(7) Where a lot adjoins a landscaped common area, a protection plan from construction activities next to the common area is implemented.	5

503.2 Slope disturbance. Slope disturbance is minimized by one or more of the following:	
(1) The use of terrain adaptive architecture including terracing, retaining walls, landscaping, or other restabilization techniques.	5
(2) Hydrological/soil stability study is completed and used to guide the design of all buildings on the lot.	4
(3) All or a percentage of driveways and parking are aligned with natural topography to reduce cut and fill.	
(a) 10 percent to 25 percent	3

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(b)	25 percent to 75 percent	4
(c)	greater than 75 percent	6
(4)	Long-term erosion effects are reduced through the design and implementation of terracing, retaining walls, landscaping, or restabilization techniques.	5
(5)	Underground parking uses the natural slope for parking entrances.	5

503.3 Soil disturbance and erosion. Soil disturbance and erosion are minimized by one or more of the following: (also see Section 504.3)		
(1)	Construction activities are scheduled <u>such that disturbed soil that is to be left unworked for more than 21 days is stabilized within 14 days.</u> to minimize length of time that soils are exposed.	5
(2)	At least 75% of total length of the utilities on the lot are designed to use one or more alternative means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tunneling instead of trenching (b) use of smaller (low ground pressure) equipment or geomats to spread the weight of construction equipment (c) shared utility trenches or easements (d) placement of utilities under paved surfaces instead of yards 	5
(3)	Limits of clearing and grading are demarcated on the lot plan.	5

503.4 Stormwater management. Stormwater management includes one or more of the following low-impact development techniques:		
(For lots in a development, the points for items (1), (2), and (3) may be awarded for the lot when there is a community stormwater management plan implemented and the builder does not violate that plan with respect to water leaving the lot.)		
(1)	Natural water and drainage features are preserved and used.	6
(2)	Facilities that minimize concentrated flows and simulate flows found in natural hydrology by the use of vegetative swales, french drains, wetlands, drywells, rain gardens, or similar infiltration features.	7
(3)	All or a percentage of impervious surfaces are minimized and permeable materials are used for driveways, parking areas, walkways, and patios.	
	(a) less than 25 percent	2
	(b) 25 percent to 75 percent	4
	(c) greater than 75 percent	6
(4)	A minimum of 50 percent of the roof is vegetated (green roof) using technology capable of withstanding the climate conditions of the jurisdiction and the microclimate conditions of the building lot. Invasive plant species are not permitted.	5
(5)	Stormwater management practices manage rainfall on the lot and prevent the off-lot discharge from all storms up to and including the volume of the 95th percentile storm event.	6

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(6)	<u>A hydrologic analysis is conducted that results in the design of a stormwater management system that maintains the pre-development (i.e., stable, natural) runoff hydrology of the lot throughout the development or redevelopment process. Post-construction runoff rate, volume, and duration cannot exceed predevelopment rates.</u>	<u>7</u>
503.4 Stormwater Management. <u>The stormwater management system is designed to use low impact development/green infrastructure practices to preserve, restore or mitigate changes in site hydrology due to land disturbance and the construction of impermeable surfaces through the use of one or more of the following techniques:</u>		
(1)	<u>A site assessment is conducted and a plan prepared and implemented that identifies important existing permeable soils, natural drainage ways and other water features, e.g., depressional storage, onsite to be preserved in order to maintain site hydrology.</u>	<u>7</u>
(2)	<u>A hydrologic analysis is conducted that results in the design of a stormwater management system that maintains the pre-development (stable, natural) runoff hydrology of the site through the development or redevelopment process. Ensure that post construction runoff rate, volume and duration do not exceed predevelopment rates, volume and duration.</u>	<u>10</u>
(3)	<u>Low Impact Development/Green infrastructure stormwater management practices to promote infiltration and evapotranspiration such as, but not limited to, vegetated swales, bio-retention cells, vegetated tree boxes and planters, green roofs, and permeable pavements are used to manage rainfall on the lot and prevent the off-lot discharge of runoff from all storms up to and including the volume of following storm events:</u>	
(a)	<u>80th percentile storm event</u>	<u>5</u>
(b)	<u>90th percentile storm event</u>	<u>8</u>
(c)	<u>95th percentile storm event</u>	<u>10</u>
(4)	<u>Permeable materials are used for driveways, parking areas, walkways, patios, and recreational surfaces and the like according to the following percentages:</u>	
(a)	<u>less than 25 percent</u>	<u>5</u>
(b)	<u>25-50 percent</u>	<u>8</u>
(c)	<u>Greater than 50 percent</u>	<u>10</u>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>503.5 Landscape plan. A landscape plan for the lot is developed to limit water and energy use while preserving or enhancing the natural environment.</p> <p>(Where "front" only or "rear" only plan is implemented, only half of the points (rounding down to a whole number) are awarded for Items (1)-(6)</p>	
<p>(1) Where a lot is less than 50 percent turf, a A plan is formulated to <u>protect, restore, or enhance natural vegetation on the lot. that is cleared during construction. Landscaping is phased to coincide with achievement of final grades to ensure denuded areas are quickly vegetated.</u></p>	<p>6</p>
<p><u>(a) 100 percent of the natural area</u></p>	<p><u>4</u></p>
<p><u>(b) 50 percent of the natural area</u></p>	<p><u>3</u></p>
<p><u>(c) 25 percent of the natural area</u></p>	<p><u>2</u></p>
<p><u>(d) 12 percent of the natural area</u></p>	<p><u>1</u></p>
<p>(2) Turf grass species, other vegetation, and trees that are native or regionally appropriate for local growing conditions are selected <u>giving consideration to biodiversity and water use and specified on the lot plan. Non-invasive vegetation is selected.</u></p>	<p><u>47</u></p>
<p>(3) The percentage of turf areas that is designed to be mowed is limited and shown on the lot plan. The percentage is based on the landscaped area of the lot not including the home footprint, hardscape, and any undisturbed natural areas.</p>	
<p>(a) 0 percent or EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool is used to determine the maximum percentage of turf areas</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(b) greater than 0 percent to less than 20 percent</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>(c) 20 percent to less than 40 percent</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(d) 40 percent to 60 percent</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>(3) <u>Turf grass is integrated with maintenance tolerant, non-invasive flowering herbaceous plants in an amount to achieve not less than 10% of the groundcover. Plants should typically flower at less than 6 inches in height.</u></p>	<p><u>3</u></p>
<p>(4) EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool is used to determine the maximum percentage of turf areas.</p>	<p><u>2</u></p>
<p>(4) (5) Plants with similar watering needs are grouped (hydrozoning) and shown on the lot plan.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(5) (6) Summer shading by planting installed to shade a minimum of 30 percent of building walls. To conform to summer shading, the effective shade coverage (five years after planting) is the arithmetic mean of the shade coverage calculated at 10 am for eastward facing walls, noon for southward facing walls, and 3 pm for westward facing walls on the summer solstice.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(6) (7) Vegetative wind breaks or channels are designed to protect the lot and immediate surrounding lots as appropriate for local conditions.</p>	<p><u>45</u></p>
<p>(7) (8) Site or community generated tree trimmings or stump grinding of regionally appropriate trees are used on the lot to provide protective mulch during construction or for landscaping.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(8) (9) An integrated pest management plan is developed to minimize chemical use in pesticides and fertilizers.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>(1) (0) Developer has a plan for removal or containment of invasive plants from the disturbed areas of the site.</p>	<p><u>3</u></p>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>(1) Developer has a plan for removal or containment of invasive plants on the undisturbed areas of the site.</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>503.6 Wildlife habitat. Measures are planned to support wildlife habitat and include at least two of the following:</p>	
<p>(1) Plants and gardens that encourage wildlife, such as bird and butterfly gardens.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(2) Inclusion of a certified “backyard wildlife” program.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(3) The lot is adjacent to a wildlife corridor, fish and game park, or preserved areas and is designed with regard for this relationship.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(4) Outdoor lighting techniques are utilized with regard for wildlife.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>503.7 Environmentally sensitive areas. The lot is in accordance with one or both of the following:</p>	
<p>(1) The lot does not contain any environmentally sensitive areas that are disturbed by the construction.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>(2) Compromised environmentally sensitive areas are mitigated or restored. On lots with environmentally sensitive areas, mitigation and/or restoration is conducted to preserve ecosystem functions lost through development and construction activities.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>503.8 Demolition of existing building. A demolition waste management plan is developed, posted at the jobsite, and implemented to recycle and/or salvage with a goal of recycling or salvaging a minimum of 50 percent of the nonhazardous demolition waste.</p>	
<p>(One additional point awarded for every 10 percent of demolition waste recycled and/or salvaged beyond 50 percent).</p>	
<p>504 LOT CONSTRUCTION</p>	
<p>504.0 Intent. Environmental impact during construction is avoided to the extent possible; impacts that do occur are minimized and any significant impacts are mitigated.</p>	
<p>504.1 On-site supervision and coordination. On-site supervision and coordination is provided during on-the-lot clearing, grading, trenching, paving, and installation of utilities to ensure that specified green development practices are implemented. (also see Section 503.3)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>504.2 Trees and vegetation. Designated trees and vegetation are preserved by one or more of the following:</p>	
<p>(1) Fencing or equivalent is installed to protect trees and other vegetation.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(2) Trenching, significant changes in grade, and compaction of soil and critical root zones in all “tree save” areas as shown on the lot plan are avoided.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(3) Damage to designated existing trees and vegetation is mitigated during construction through pruning, root pruning, fertilizing, and watering.</p>	<p>4</p>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
504.3 Soil disturbance and erosion implementation. On-site soil disturbance and erosion are minimized by one or more of the following in accordance with the SWPPP or applicable plan: (also see Section 503.3)	
(1) Sediment and erosion controls are installed on the lot and maintained in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan, where required.	5
(2) Limits of clearing and grading are staked out on the lot.	5
(3) “No disturbance” zones are created using fencing or flagging to protect vegetation and sensitive areas on the lot from construction activity.	5
(4) Topsoil from either the lot or the site development is stockpiled and stabilized for later use and used to establish landscape plantings on the lot.	5
(5) Soil compaction from construction equipment is reduced by distributing the weight of the equipment over a larger area (laying lightweight geogrids, mulch, chipped wood, plywood, OSB, metal plates, or other materials capable of weight distribution in the pathway of the equipment).	4
(6) Disturbed areas on the lot that are complete or to be left unworked for 21 days or more are stabilized within 14 days using methods as recommended by the EPA or in the approved SWPPP, where required.	3
(7) Soil is improved with organic amendments or mulch.	3
(8) Utilities on the lot are installed using one or more alternative means (e.g., tunneling instead of trenching, use of smaller equipment, use of low ground pressure equipment, use of geomats, shared utility trenches or easements).	5
(9) Inspection reports of stormwater best management practices are available.	3

**505
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES**

505.0 Intent. Innovative lot design, preparation, and development practices are used to enhance environmental performance. Waivers or variances from local development regulations are obtained and innovative zoning is used to implement such practices.

505.1 Driveways and parking areas. Driveways and parking areas are minimized <u>or mitigated</u> by one or more of the following:	
(1) Off-street parking areas are shared or driveways are shared. Waivers or variances from local development regulations are obtained to implement such practices, if required.	5
(2) In a multi-unit project, parking capacity does not exceed the local minimum requirements.	5
(3) Structured parking is utilized to reduce the footprint of surface parking areas.	
(a) 25 percent to less than 50 percent	4
(b) 50 percent to 75 percent	5
(c) greater than 75 percent	6
(4) <u>Vegetative paving systems are utilized to reduce the footprint of surface driveways, fire lanes, streets or parking areas.</u>	
(a) <u>10 percent to less than 25 percent</u>	1

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(b) 25 percent to 75 percent	<u>2</u>
(c) greater than 75 percent	<u>3</u>
505.2 Heat island mitigation. Heat island effect is mitigated by one or both of the following.	
<p>(1) Hardscape: Not less than 50 percent of the surface area of the hardscape on the lot meets one or a combination of the following methods.</p> <p>(a) Shading of hardscaping: Shade is provided from existing or new vegetation (within five years) or from trellises. Shade of hardscaping is to be measured on the summer solstice at noon.</p> <p>(b) Light-colored hardscaping: Horizontal hardscaping materials are installed with a solar reflectance index (SRI) of 29 or greater. The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. A default SRI value of 35 for new concrete without added color pigment is permitted to be used instead of measurements.</p> <p>(c) Permeable hardscaping: Permeable hardscaping materials are installed.</p>	5
<p>(2) Roofs: Not less than 75 percent of the exposed surface of the roof is vegetated. Invasive plant species are not permitted. is in accordance with one or a combination of the following methods.</p> <p>(a) Minimum initial SRI of 78 for a low-sloped roof (a slope less than or equal to 2:12) and a minimum initial SRI of 29 for a steep-sloped roof (a slope of more than 2:12). The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. Roof products are certified and labeled.</p> <p>(b) Roof is vegetated using technology capable of withstanding the climate conditions of the jurisdiction and the microclimate conditions of the building lot. Invasive plant species are not permitted.</p>	5
505.3 Density. The average density on the lot on a net developable area basis is:	
(1) 7 to less than 14 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	5
(2) 14 to less than 21 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	8
(3) 21 or greater to less than 35 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	11
(4) 35 to less than 70 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m²)	<u>14</u>
(5) 70 or greater dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m²)	<u>17</u>
505.4 Mixed-use development. The lot contains a mixed-use building.	8
505.5 Community garden(s). A portion of the lot is established as a community garden(s), available to residents of the lot, to provide for local food production to residents or area consumers.	3
505.6 Multi-Unit Plug-In Electric Vehicle Charging. Plug-in electric vehicle charging capability is provided for 1 percent of parking stalls. Electrical capacity in main electric panels supports Level 2 charging (208/240V-40 amp). Each stall is provided with conduit and wiring infrastructure from the electric panel to support Level 2 charging (208/240V-40 amp) service to	<u>X</u>

<p>the designated stalls, and stalls are equipped with either Level 2 charging AC grounded outlets (208/240V-40 amp) or Level 2 charging stations (240V/40A) by a third party charging station.</p>	
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CHAPTER 6

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
601 QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND WASTE	
601.0 Intent. Design and construction practices that minimize the environmental impact of the building materials are incorporated, environmentally efficient building systems and materials are incorporated, and waste generated during construction is reduced.	
601.1 Conditioned floor area. Finished floor area of a dwelling unit is limited. Finished floor area is calculated in accordance with NAHBRC Z765 for single family and ANSI/BOMA Z65.4 for multi-unit buildings . Only the finished floor area for stories above grade plane is included in the calculation.	
(1) less than or equal to 700 square feet (65 m²)	X
(2) less than or equal to 1,000 square feet (93 m ²)	15
(3) less than or equal to 1,500 square feet (139 m ²)	12
(4) less than or equal to 2,000 square feet (186 m ²)	9
(5) less than or equal to 2,500 square feet (232 m ²)	6
(6) greater than 4,000 square feet (372 m ²) (For every 100 square feet (9.29 m²) over 4,000 square feet (372 m²), one point is to be added to rating level points shown in Table 303, Category 7 for each rating level.)	Mandatory
Multi-Unit Building Note: For a multi-unit building, a weighted average of the individual unit sizes is used for this practice.	
601.2 Material usage. Structural systems are designed or construction techniques are implemented that reduce and optimize material usage.	9 Max
(1) Minimum structural member or element sizes necessary for strength and stiffness in accordance with advanced framing techniques or structural design standards are selected.	3
(2) Higher-grade or higher-strength of the same materials than commonly specified for structural elements and components in the building are used and element or component sizes are reduced accordingly.	3
(3) Performance-based structural design is used to optimize lateral force-resisting systems.	3
601.3 Building dimensions and layouts. Building dimensions and layouts are designed to reduce material cuts and waste. This practice is used for a minimum of 80 percent of the following areas:	
(1) floor area	3
(2) wall area	3
(3) roof area	3

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(4) cladding or siding area	3
(5) penetrations or trim area	1
601.4 Framing and structural plans. Detailed framing or structural plans, material quantity lists and on-site cut lists for framing, structural materials, and sheathing materials are provided.	4
601.5 Prefabricated components. Precut or preassembled components, or panelized or precast assemblies are utilized for a minimum of 90 percent for the following system or building:	13 Max
(1) floor system	4
(2) wall system	4
(3) roof system	4
(4) modular construction for the entire building located above grade	13
(5) manufactured home construction for the entire building located above grade	13
601.6 Stacked stories. Stories above grade are stacked, such as in 1½-story, 2-story, or greater structures. The area of the upper story is a minimum of 50 percent of the area of the story below based on areas with a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet (2,134 mm).	8 Max
(1) first stacked story	4
(2) for each additional stacked story	2
601.7 Site-applied finishing-Prefinished materials. Prefinished building Building materials or assemblies listed below that do not require have no additional site-applied material for finishing material are incorporated in the building installed.	12 Max
(a) pigmented, stamped, decorative, or final finish concrete or masonry	
(ab) interior trim not requiring paint or stain	
(ec) exterior trim not requiring paint or stain	
(edc) window, skylight, and door assemblies not requiring paint or stain on one of the following surfaces: i. exterior surfaces ii. interior surfaces	
(ed) interior wall coverings or systems, <u>floor systems, and/or ceiling systems</u> not requiring paint or stain or other type of finishing application	
(fe) exterior wall coverings or systems, <u>floor system, and/or ceiling systems</u> not requiring paint or stain or other type of finishing application	
(g) pre-finished hardwood flooring	
(1) 90 percent or more of the installed building materials or assemblies listed above: (Points awarded for each type of material or assembly.)	5
(2) 50 percent to less than 90 percent of the installed building material or assembly listed above: (Points awarded for each type of material or assembly.)	2
(3) 35 percent to less than 50 percent of the installed building material or assembly listed above: (Points awarded for each type of material or assembly.)	1

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>601.8 Foundations. A foundation system that minimizes soil disturbance, excavation quantities, and material usage, such as frost-protected shallow foundations, isolated pier and pad foundations, deep foundations, post foundations, or helical piles is selected, designed, and constructed. The foundation is used on 50 percent or more of the building footprint.</p>	3
<p>601.9 Above-grade wall systems. One or more of the following aAbove-grade wall systems that, <u>at a minimum</u>, provide sufficient the structural and thermal characteristics <u>of mass walls and</u> are used for a minimum of 75 percent of the gross exterior wall area of the building.</p>	4
<p>(1) adobe</p>	
<p>(2) concrete and/or masonry</p>	
<p>(3) logs</p>	
<p>(4) rammed earth</p>	
<p>602 ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE</p>	
<p>602.0 Intent. Design and construction practices are implemented that enhance the durability of materials and reduce in-service maintenance.</p>	
<p>602.1 Moisture Management – Building Envelope</p>	
<p>602.1.1 Capillary breaks</p>	
<p>602.1.1.1 A capillary break and vapor retarder are installed at concrete slabs in accordance with ICC IRC Sections R506.2.2 and R506.2.3 or ICC IBC Sections 1910 and 1805.4.1.</p>	Mandatory
<p>602.1.1.2 A capillary break between the footing and the foundation wall is provided to prevent moisture migration into foundation wall.</p>	3
<p>602.1.2 Foundation waterproofing. Enhanced foundation waterproofing is installed using one or both of the following:</p>	4
<p>(1) rubberized coating, or</p>	
<p>(2) drainage mat</p>	
<p>602.1.3 Foundation drainage</p>	
<p>602.1.3.1 Where required by the ICC IRC or IBC for habitable and usable spaces below grade, exterior drain tile is installed.</p>	Mandatory
<p>602.1.3.2 Interior and exterior foundation perimeter drains are installed and sloped to discharge to daylight, dry well, or sump pit.</p>	4

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
602.1.4 Crawlspace		
602.1.4.1 Vapor retarder in unconditioned vented crawlspace is in accordance with the following, as applicable. Joints of vapor retarder overlap a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) and are taped.		
(1)	Floors. Minimum 6 mil vapor retarder installed on the crawlspace floor and extended at least 6 inches up the wall and is attached and sealed to the wall.	6
(2)	Walls. Dampproof walls are provided below finished grade.	Mandatory
602.1.4.2 Crawlspace that is built as a conditioned area is sealed to prevent outside air infiltration and provided with conditioned air at a rate not less than 0.02 cfm (.009 L/s) per square foot of horizontal area and one of the following is implemented:		
(1)	a concrete slab over 6 mil polyethylene or polystyrene sheeting lapped a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) and taped or sealed at the seams. <u>or other Class I vapor retarder installed in accordance with Section 408.3 or Section 506 of the International Residential Code</u>	8
(2)	6 mil polyethylene sheeting, lapped a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm), and taped at the seams <u>or other Class I vapor retarder installed in accordance with Section 408.3 or Section 506 of the International Residential Code.</u>	Mandatory
602.1.5 Termite barrier. Continuous physical foundation termite barrier used with low toxicity treatment or with no chemical treatment is installed in geographical areas that have subterranean termite infestation potential determined in accordance with Figure 6(3) <u>provided in accordance as follows:-</u>		
(1)	<u>In geographic areas that have slight to moderate infestation potential in accordance with Figure 6(3) a continuous physical barrier is used.</u>	<u>X</u>
(2)	<u>In geographic areas that have moderate to heavy or very heavy infestation potential in accordance with figure 6(3), a continuous physical barrier used with no or low toxicity treatment is installed.</u>	<u>X</u>
(3)	<u>In geographic areas that have a moderate to heavy or very heavy infestation potential a low toxicity bait and kill termite treatment plan is selected and implemented.</u>	<u>X</u>
602.1.6 Termite-resistant materials. In areas of termite infestation probability as defined by Figure 6(3), termite-resistant materials are used as follows:		
(1)	In areas of slight to moderate termite infestation probability: for the foundation, all structural walls, floors, concealed roof spaces not accessible for inspection, exterior decks, and exterior claddings within the first 2 feet (610 mm) above the top of the foundation.	2
(2)	In areas of moderate to heavy termite infestation probability: for the foundation, all structural walls, floors, concealed roof spaces not accessible for inspection, exterior decks, and exterior claddings within the first 3 feet (914 mm) above the top of the foundation.	4
(3)	In areas of very heavy termite infestation probability: for the foundation, all structural walls, floors, concealed roof spaces not accessible for inspection, exterior decks, and exterior claddings.	6
602.1.7 Moisture control measures		

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
602.1.7.1 Moisture control measures are in accordance with the following:	
(1) Building materials with visible mold are not installed or are cleaned or encapsulated prior to concealment and closing.	2
(2) Insulation in cavities is dry in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions when enclosed (e.g., with drywall).	Mandatory 2
(3) The moisture content of lumber is sampled to ensure it does not exceed 19 percent prior to the surface and/or cavity enclosure.	4
602.1.7.2 Moisture content of subfloor, substrate, or concrete slabs is in accordance with the appropriate industry standard for the finish flooring to be applied.	2
602.1.7.3 Building envelope assemblies are designed for moisture control based on documented hygrothermal simulation or field study analysis. Hygrothermal analysis is required to incorporate representative climatic conditions, interior conditions and include heating and cooling seasonal variation.	X
602.1.8 Water-resistive barrier. Where required by the ICC, IRC, or IBC, a water-resistive barrier and/or drainage plane system is installed behind exterior veneer and/or siding.	Mandatory
602.1.9 Flashing. Flashing is provided as follows to minimize water entry into wall and roof assemblies and to direct water to exterior surfaces or exterior water-resistive barriers for drainage. Flashing details are provided in the construction documents and are in accordance with the fenestration manufacturer’s instructions, the flashing manufacturer’s instructions, or as detailed by a registered design professional.	
(1) Flashing is installed at all of the following locations, as applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) around exterior fenestrations, skylights, and doors (b) at roof valleys (c) at all building-to-deck, -balcony, -porch, and -stair intersections (d) at roof-to-wall intersections, at roof-to-chimney intersections, at wall-to-chimney intersections, and at parapets. (e) at ends of and under masonry, wood, or metal copings and sills (f) above projecting wood trim (g) at built-in roof gutters, and (h) drip edge is installed at eaves and rake edges. 	Mandatory
(2) All window and door head and jamb flashing is either self-adhered flashing complying with AAMA 711-07 or liquid applied flashing installed in accordance with flashing manufacturer’s installation instructions.	2
(3) Pan flashing is installed at sills of all exterior windows and doors.	3
(4) Seamless, preformed kickout flashing, or prefabricated metal with soldered seams is provided at all roof-to-wall intersections. The type and thickness of the material used for roof flashing including but not limited to kickout and step flashing is commensurate with the anticipated service life of the roofing material.	3
(5) A rainscreen wall design as follows is used for exterior wall assemblies	4 Max

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS												
(a)	a system designed with minimum 1/4-inch air space exterior to the water-resistive barrier, vented to the exterior at top and bottom of the wall, and integrated with flashing details. OR	4												
(b)	a cladding material or a water-resistive barrier with enhanced drainage, meeting 75 percent drainage efficiency determined in accordance with ASTM E2273.	2												
(6)	Through-wall flashing is installed at transitions between wall cladding materials or wall construction types.	2												
(7)	Flashing is installed at expansion joints in stucco walls	2												
<p>602.1.10 Exterior doors. Entries at exterior door assemblies, inclusive of side lights <u>(if any)</u>, are covered by one of the following methods to protect the building from the effects of precipitation and solar radiation. <u>Either a storm door or a</u> projection factor of 0.375 minimum is provided. Eastern- and western-facing entries in Climate Zones 1, 2, and 3, as determined in accordance with Figure 6(1) or Appendix C, have <u>either a storm door or</u> a projection factor of 1.0 minimum, unless protected from direct solar radiation by other means (e.g., screen wall, vegetation).</p> <p>(a) installing a porch roof or awning</p> <p>(b) extending the roof overhang</p> <p>(c) recessing the exterior door</p> <p><u>(d) Installing a storm door</u></p>		<p>2 per exterior door</p> <p>6 Max</p>												
<p>602.1.11 Tile backing materials. Tile backing materials installed under tiled surfaces in wet areas are in accordance with ASTM C1178, C1278, C1288, or C1325.</p>		Mandatory												
<p>602.1.12 Roof overhangs. Roof overhangs, in accordance with Table 602.1.12, are provided over a minimum of 90 percent of exterior walls to protect the building envelope.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 602.1.12 Minimum Roof Overhang for One- & Two-Story Buildings</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Inches of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾</th> <th>Eave Overhang (Inches)</th> <th>Rake Overhang (Inches)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤40</td> <td>12</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>41 and ≤70</td> <td>18</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>70</td> <td>24</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(1) Annual mean total <u>precipitation-rainfall</u> in inches is in accordance with Figure 6(2). For SI: 12 inches = 304.8 mm</p>		Inches of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾	Eave Overhang (Inches)	Rake Overhang (Inches)	≤40	12	12	>41 and ≤70	18	12	>70	24	12	4
Inches of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾	Eave Overhang (Inches)	Rake Overhang (Inches)												
≤40	12	12												
>41 and ≤70	18	12												
>70	24	12												
<p>602.1.13 Ice barrier. In areas where there has been a history of ice forming along the eaves causing a backup of water, an ice barrier is installed in accordance with the ICC IRC or IBC at roof eaves of pitched roofs and extends a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) inside the exterior wall line of the building.</p>		Mandatory												
<p>602.1.14 Architectural features. Architectural features that increase the potential for water intrusion are avoided:</p> <p>(1) All horizontal ledgers are sloped away to provide gravity drainage as appropriate for the application.</p>		Mandatory 1												

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(2) No roof configurations that create horizontal valleys in roof design.	2
(3) No recessed windows and architectural features that trap water on horizontal surfaces.	2
602.2 Roof surfaces. A minimum of 90 percent of roof surfaces, not used for roof penetrations and associated equipment, on-site renewable energy systems such as photovoltaics or solar thermal energy collectors, or rooftop decks, amenities and walkways, are constructed of one or both <u>more</u> of the following:	3
(1) products that are in accordance with the ENERGY STAR® cool roof certification or equivalent	
(2) a vegetated roof system	
(3) <u>Minimum initial SRI of 78 for low-sloped roof (a slope less than 2:12) and a minimum initial SRI of 29 for a steep-sloped roof (a slope equal to or greater than 2:12). The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. Roof products are certified and labeled.</u>	
602.3 Roof water discharge. A gutter and downspout system or splash blocks and effective grading are provided to carry water a minimum of 5 feet (1524 mm) away from perimeter foundation walls.	4
602.4 Finished grade.	
602.4.1 Finished grade at all sides of a building is sloped to provide a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the edge of the building. Where lot lines, walls, slopes, or other physical barriers prohibit 6 inches (152 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm), the final grade is sloped away from the edge of the building at a minimum slope of 2 percent.	Mandatory
602.4.2 The final grade is sloped away from the edge of the building at a minimum slope of 5 percent.	1
602.4.3 Water is directed to drains or swales to ensure drainage away from the structure.	1
603 REUSED OR SALVAGED MATERIALS	
603.0 Intent. Practices that reuse or modify existing structures, salvage materials for other uses, or use salvaged materials in the building's construction are implemented.	
603.1 Reuse of existing building. Major elements or components of existing buildings and structures are reused, modified, or deconstructed for later use. (Points awarded for every 200 square feet (18.5 m²) of floor area.)	1 12 Max
603.2 Salvaged materials. Reclaimed and/or salvaged materials and components are used. The total material value and labor cost of salvaged materials is equal to or exceeds 1 percent of the total construction cost. (Points awarded per 1% of salvaged materials used based on the total construction cost.)	1 9 Max

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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(Materials, elements, or components awarded points under Section 603.1 shall not be awarded points under Section 603.2.)	
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603.3 Scrap materials. Sorting and reuse of scrap building material is facilitated (e.g., a central storage area or dedicated bins are provided).	4
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**604
RECYCLED-CONTENT BUILDING MATERIALS**

604.1 Recycled content. Building materials with recycled content are used for two minor and/or two major components of the building.	per Table 604.1												
<p>Table 604.1 Recycled Content</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Material Percentage Recycled Content</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Points <u>Per-For 2</u> Minor</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Points <u>Per-For 2</u> Major</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">25% to less than 50%</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">50% to less than 75%</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">more than 75%</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Material Percentage Recycled Content	Points <u>Per-For 2</u> Minor	Points <u>Per-For 2</u> Major	25% to less than 50%	1	2	50% to less than 75%	2	4	more than 75%	3	6
Material Percentage Recycled Content	Points <u>Per-For 2</u> Minor	Points <u>Per-For 2</u> Major											
25% to less than 50%	1	2											
50% to less than 75%	2	4											
more than 75%	3	6											

**605
RECYCLED CONSTRUCTION WASTE**

605.0 Intent. Waste generated during construction is recycled. All waste classified as hazardous is properly handled and disposed of.
(Points not awarded for hazardous waste removal.)

605.1 Construction waste management plan. A construction waste management plan is developed, posted at the jobsite, and implemented <u>with a goal of recycling or salvaging/diverting, through reuse, salvage or recycling, a minimum of 50 percent (by weight) of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from disposal. For this practice, land clearing debris is not considered construction waste. Materials used as alternative daily cover are considered construction waste and do not count toward recycling or salvaging.</u>	6
<u>For remodeling projects or demolition of an existing facility, the waste management plan includes the recycling of 95 percent of electronic waste components (such as printed circuit boards from computers, building automation systems, HVAC, fire and security control boards) by an EPA certified E-Waste recycling facility.</u>	
Exceptions:	
1) <u>Waste materials generated from land clearing, soil and sub-grade excavation and all manner of vegetative debris shall not be in the calculations.</u>	
2) <u>A recycling facility (traditional or E-Waste) offering material receipt documentation is not available within 50 miles of the jobsite.</u>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<p>605.2 On-site recycling. On-site recycling measures following applicable regulations and codes are implemented, such as the following:</p>	7
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) Materials are ground or otherwise safely applied on-site as soil amendment or fill. A minimum of 50 percent (by weight) of construction and land-clearing waste is diverted from landfill.</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) Alternative compliance methods approved by the Adopting Entity.</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) Compatible untreated biomass material (lumber, posts, beams, etc.) are set aside for combustion if a solid fuel-burning appliance per Section 901.2.1(2) will be available for on-site renewable energy.</p>	

<p>605.3 Recycled construction materials. Construction materials (e.g., wood, cardboard, metals, drywall, plastic, asphalt roofing shingles, or concrete) are recycled offsite.</p>	6 Max
<p>(1) a minimum of two types of materials are recycled</p>	3
<p>(2) for each additional recycled material type</p>	1

606 RENEWABLE MATERIALS

<p>606.0 Intent. Building materials derived from renewable resources are used.</p>

<p>606.1 Biobased products. The following biobased products are used:</p>	8 Max
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) certified solid wood in accordance with Section 606.2</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(b) engineered wood</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(c) bamboo</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(d) cotton</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(e) cork</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(f) straw</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(g) natural fiber products made from crops (soy-based, corn-based)</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(h) products with the minimum biobased contents of the USDA 7 CFR Part 2902</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(h) other biobased materials with a minimum of 50 percent biobased content (by weight or volume)</p>	
<p>(1) Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 0.5 percent of the project's projected building material cost.</p>	3
<p>(2) Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 1 percent of the project's projected building material cost.</p>	6
<p>(3) For each additional biobased material used for more than 0.5 percent of the project's projected building material cost.</p>	1 2 Max

<p>606.2 Wood-based products. Wood or wood-based products are certified to the requirements of one of the following recognized product programs:</p>	
<p style="margin-left: 20px;">(a) American Forest Foundation's <i>American Tree Farm System</i>® (ATFS)</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(b)	Canadian Standards Association's <i>Sustainable Forest Management System Standards</i> (CSA Z809)	
(c)	<i>Forest Stewardship Council</i> (FSC)	
(d)	<i>Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification Systems</i> (PEFC)	
(e)	<i>Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Program</i> (SFI)	
(f)	National Wood Flooring Association's Responsible Procurement Program (RPP)	
(fg)	other product programs mutually recognized by PEFC	
(1)	A minimum of two certified wood-based products are used for minor elements components of the building (e.g., all trim, cabinetry, or millwork) .	3
(2)	A minimum of two certified wood-based products are used in major elements components of the building (e.g., walls, floors, roof) .	4
606.3 Manufacturing energy. Materials manufactured using a minimum of 33 percent of the primary manufacturing process energy derived from (1) renewable sources, (2) combustible waste sources, or (3) renewable energy credits (RECs) are used for major components of the building. (2 points awarded per material.)		6 Max

**607
RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION**

607.1 Recycling and composting. Recycling and composting by the occupant is -are facilitated by one or more of the following methods:		
(1)	A built-in collection space in each kitchen and an aggregation/pick-up space in a garage, covered outdoor space, or other area for recycling containers is provided.	3
(2)	Compost facility is provided on the site.	3
607.2 Food waste disposers. A minimum of one food waste disposer is installed at the primary kitchen sink.		1

**608
RESOURCE-EFFICIENT MATERIALS**

608.1 Resource-efficient materials. Products containing fewer materials are used to achieve the same end-use requirements as conventional products, including but not limited to:		9 Max 3 per each material
(1)	lighter, thinner brick with bed depth less than 3 inches and/or brick with coring of more than 25 percent	
(2)	engineered wood or engineered steel products	
(3)	roof or floor trusses	

**609
REGIONAL MATERIALS**

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>609.1 Regional materials. Regional materials are used for major and/or minor elements of components of the building.</p> <p><u>For a component to comply with this practice, a minimum of 75% of all products in that component category must be sourced regionally, e.g., stone veneer category – 75 percent or more of the stone veneer on a project must be sources regionally.</u></p>	<p>10 Max 2 per each material type major component and 1 per each minor component</p>

610 LIFE CYCLE ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT

<p>610.1 Life cycle analysisassessment. A life cycle analysisassessment (LCA) tool is used to select environmentally preferable products, or assemblies, or an LCA is conducted on the entire building designs. Points are awarded in accordance with Section 610.1.1 or 610.1.2. Only one method of analysis or tool may be utilized. The reference service life for the building is 60 years for any life cycle analysis tool. Results of the LCA are reported in the manual required in Section 1001.1 or 1003.1(1) of this Standard in terms of the environmental impacts listed in this practice and it is stated if operating energy was included in the LCA.</p>	<p>15 Max</p>
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<p>610.1.1 Whole-building life cycle analysisassessment. A whole-building LCA is performed <u>in conformance with ASTM E-2921</u> using a <u>ISO14044 compliant</u> life cycle assessment and data compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards.</p>	<p>15 max</p>
<p>(1) <u>Execute LCA at the whole building level through a comparative analysis between the final and reference building designs as set forth under Standard Practice, ASTM E-2921. The assessment criteria includes the following environmental impact categories:</u></p>	<p>8</p>
<p>(a) <u>Primary energy use</u></p>	
<p>(b) <u>Global warming potential</u></p>	
<p>(c) <u>Acidification potential</u></p>	
<p>(d) <u>Eutrophication potential</u></p>	
<p>(e) <u>Ozone depletion potential</u></p>	
<p>(f) <u>Smog potential</u></p>	
<p>(2) <u>Execute LCA on regulated loads throughout the building operations life cycle stage. Conduct simulated energy performance analyses in accordance with Section 702.2.1 ICC IECC analysis (IECC Section 405) in establishing the comparative performance of final versus reference building designs. Primary energy use savings and global warming potential avoidance from simulation analyses results are determined using EPA NERC electricity generation and other fuels energy conversion factors and electricity generation and other fuels emission rates for the Sub-Region in which the building is located</u></p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(3) <u>Execute full LCA, including use-phase, through calculation of operating energy impacts (c) – (f) using EPA NERC regional emissions factors [provide full reference to NERC document or provide factor tables].</u></p>	<p>2</p>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<p>610.1.2 Life cycle analysis–assessment for a product or assembly. An environmentally preferable product or assembly is selected for an application based upon the use of an LCA tool that incorporates data methods compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards that compare the environmental impact of products or assemblies.</p>	10 Max
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<p>610.1.2.1 Product LCA. A product with improved environmental impact measures compared to another product(s) intended for the same use is selected. The environmental impact measures used in the assessment are selected from the following:</p>	per Table 610.1.2.1 10 Max
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- (a) ~~Fossil fuel consumption~~Primary energy use
- (b) Global warming potential
- (c) Acidification potential
- (d) Eutrophication potential
- (e) Ozone depletion potential
- (f) ~~Smog potential~~

(Points are awarded for each product/system comparison where the selected product/system improved upon the environmental impact measures by an average of 15 percent.)

**Table 610.1.2.1
Product LCA**

4 Impact Measures	5 Impact Measures
POINTS	
2	3

<p>610.1.2.2 Building assembly LCA. A building assembly with improved environmental impact measures compared to an alternative assembly of the same function is selected. The full life cycle, from resource extraction to demolition and disposal (including but not limited to on-site construction, maintenance and replacement, material and product embodied acquisition, and process and transportation energy), is assessed. The assessment includes all structural elements, insulation, and wall coverings of the assembly. The assessment does not include electrical and mechanical equipment and controls, plumbing products, fire detection and alarm systems, elevators, and conveying systems. The following types of building assemblies are eligible for points under this practice:</p>	per Table 610.1.2.2 10 Max
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- (a) exterior walls
- (b) roof/ceiling
- (c) interior walls or ceilings
- (d) intermediate floors

The environmental impact measures used in the assessment are selected from the following:

- (a) ~~Fossil fuel consumption~~Primary energy use
- (b) Global warming potential
- (c) Acidification potential
- (d) Eutrophication potential
- (e) Ozone depletion potential
- (f) ~~Smog potential~~

(Points are awarded based on the number of types of building assemblies that improve upon environmental impact measures by an average of 15 percent.)

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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Table 610.1.2.2 Building Assembly LCA		
Number of Types of Building Assemblies	4 Impact Measures	5 Impact Measures
POINTS		
2 types	3	6
3 types	4	8
4 types	5	10

**611
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES**

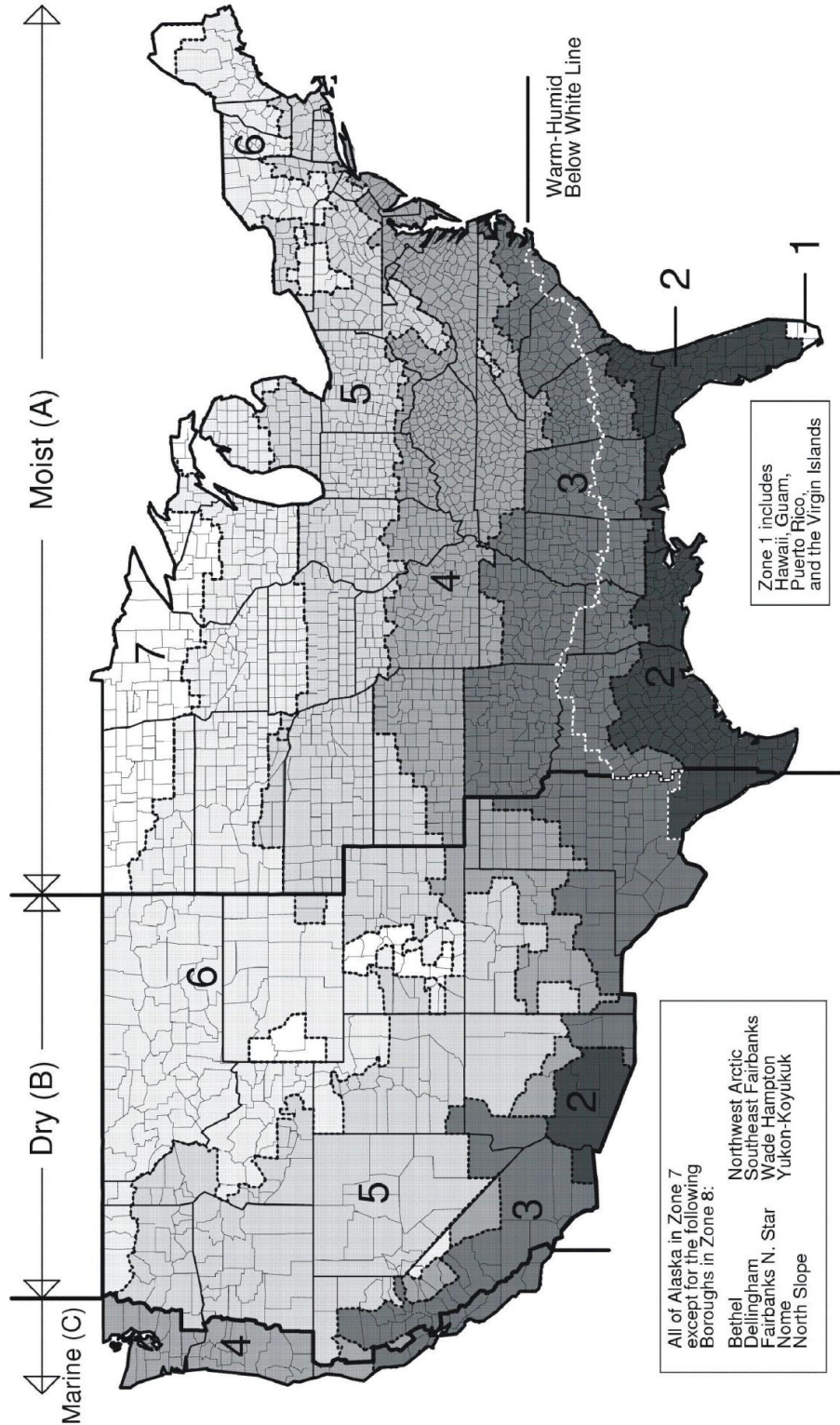
<p>611.1 Manufacturer’s environmental management system concepts. Product manufacturer’s operations and business practices include environmental management system concepts, and the production facility is registered to ISO 14001 or equivalent. The aggregate value of building products from registered ISO 14001 or equivalent production facilities is 1 percent or more of the estimated total building materials cost.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 point awarded per percent.)</p>	10 Max
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<p>611.2 Sustainable products. One or more of the following products are used for at least 30% of the floor or wall area of the entire dwelling unit, as applicable. Products are certified by a third-party agency accredited to ISO Guide 65.</p>	9 Max
<p>(1) 50% or more of carpet installed (by square feet) is certified to NSF 140.</p>	3
<p>(2) 50% or more of resilient flooring installed (by square feet) is certified to NSF 332.</p>	3
<p>(3) 50% or more of the insulation installed (by square feet) is certified to EcoLogo CCD-016.</p>	3
<p>(4) 50% or more of interior wall coverings installed (by square feet) is certified to NSF 342.</p>	3
<p>(5) 50% or more of the gypsum board installed (by square feet) is certified to ULE-ISR-100-UL100.</p>	3
<p>(6) 50% or more of the door leaves installed (by number of door leaves) is certified to ULE-ISR-102-UL102.</p>	3
<p>(7) 50% or more of the tile installed (by square feet) is certified to TCNA A138.1 Specifications for Sustainable Ceramic Tiles, Glass Tiles and Tile Installation Materials.</p>	3

<p>611.3 Universal design elements. Dwelling incorporates one or more of the following universal design elements. Conventional industry construction tolerances are permitted.</p>	10 Max
<p>(1) Any no-step entrance into the dwelling which (1) is accessible from a substantially level parking or drop-off area (no more than 2%) via an accessible path which has no individual change in elevation or other obstruction of more than 1-1/2 inches in height with the pitch not exceeding 1 in 12 and (2) provides a minimum 32-inch wide clearance into the dwelling.</p>	3
<p>(2) Minimum 36-inch wide accessible route from the no-step entrance into at least one visiting room in the dwelling and into at least one full or half bathroom which has a minimum 32-inch clear door width and a 30-inch by 48-inch clear area inside the bathroom outside the door swing.</p>	3
<p>(3) Minimum 36-inch wide accessible route from the no-step entrance into at least one bedroom which has a minimum 32-inch clear door width.</p>	3
<p>(4) Blocking or equivalent installed in the accessible bathroom walls for future installation of grab bars at water closet and bathing fixture, if applicable.</p>	1

RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(5) All interior and exterior door handles are levers rather than knobs.	TBD
(6) All sink faucet controls are single-handle controls of both volume and temperature.	TBD
(7) Interior convenience Power receptacles, communication connections (for cable, phone, Ethernet, etc.) and switches are placed between 15" and 48" above the finished floor. Additional switches to control devices and systems (such as alarms, home theaters and other equipment) not required by the local building code may be installed as desired.	TBD
(8) All light switches are rocker-type switches or other similar switches that can be operated by pressing them (with assistive devices). Toggle-type switches may not be used.	TBD
(9) Any of the following can be controlled with a (wireless) mobile device such as a smartphone, tablet or laptop computer: HVAC, lighting, alarm system or door locks	TBD
611.4 Product declarations. A minimum of 10 different products installed in the building project, at the time of certificate of occupancy, comply with one of the following sub-sections. Declarations, reports, and assessments are submitted to the Adopting Entity and contain documentation of the critical peer review by an independent third party, results from the review, the reviewer's name, company name, contact information, and date of the review.	5
611.4.1 Industry-wide declaration. A Type III industry-wide environmental product declaration (EPD) is submitted for each product. Where the program operator explicitly recognizes the EPD as representative of the product group on a National level, it is considered industry-wide. In the case where an industry-wide EPD represents only a subset of an industry group, as opposed to being industry-wide, the manufacturer is required be explicitly recognized as a participant by the EPD program operator. All EPDs are required to be consistent with ISO Standards 14025 and 21930 with at least a cradle-to-gate scope. (Each product complying with Section 611.4.1 shall be counted as one product for compliance with Section 611.4.)	
6.11.4.2 Product Specific Declaration. A product specific Type III EPD are submitted for each product. The product specific declaration shall be manufacturer specific for an individual product or product family. All Type III EPDs are required to be certified as complying, at a minimum, with the goal and scope for the cradle-to-gate requirements in accordance with ISO Standards 14025 and 21930. (Each product complying with Section 611.4.2 shall be counted as two products for compliance with Section 611.4.)	



**FIGURE 6(1)
CLIMATE ZONES**

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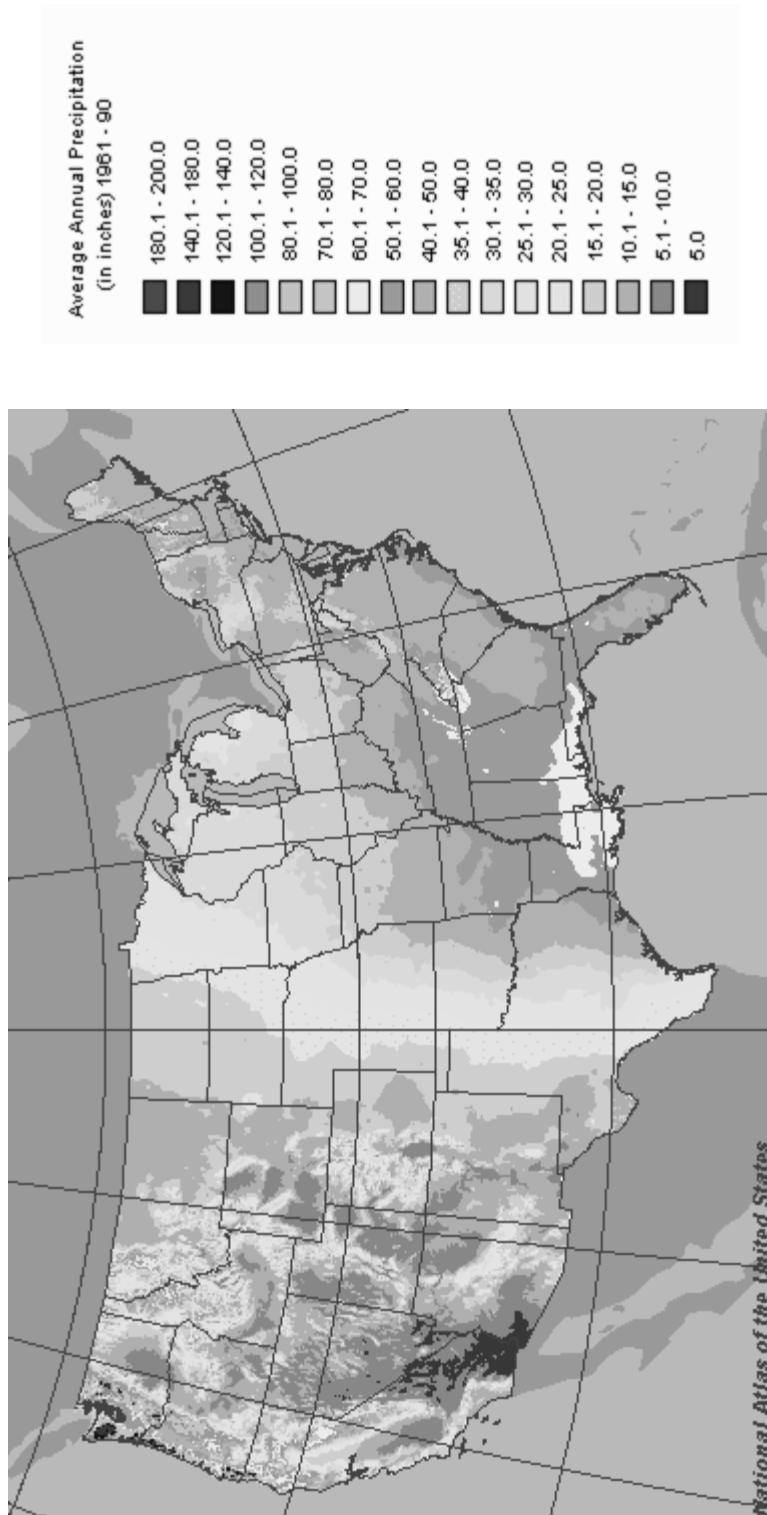


FIGURE 6(2)
AVERAGE ANNUAL PRECIPITATION (inches)

Source: www.nationalatlas.gov

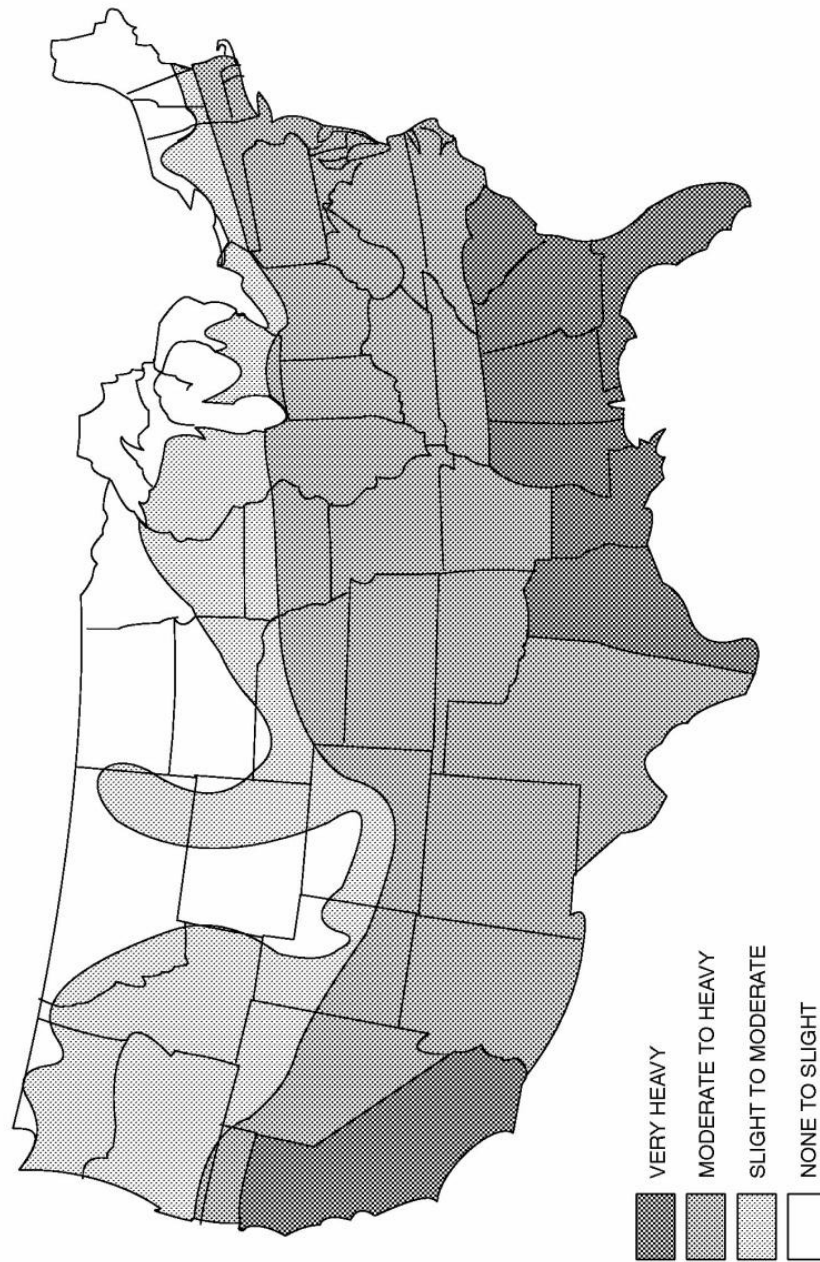


FIGURE 6(3)
TERMITE INFESTATION PROBABILITY MAP

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CHAPTER 7

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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701 MINIMUM ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS

701.1 Mandatory requirements. The building shall comply with ~~either~~ Section 702 (Performance Path), ~~or~~ Section 703 (Prescriptive Path), or Section 704 (HERS Index Target Path). Items listed as “mandatory” in Section 701.4 apply to ~~both the Performance and Prescriptive~~ all Paths.

701.1.1 Minimum Performance Path requirements. A building complying with Section 702 ~~shall meet or exceed the baseline minimum performance required by the ICC 2015 IECC by 15 percent and~~ shall include a minimum of two practices from Section ~~704~~705.

701.1.2 Minimum Prescriptive Path requirements. A building complying with Section 703 shall obtain a minimum of 30 points from Section 703 and shall include a minimum of two practices from Section ~~704~~705.

701.1.3 HERS Index Target Path requirements. A building complying with Section 704 shall obtain a minimum of 30 points from Section 704 and shall include a minimum of two practices from Section 705.

701.1.43 Alternative bronze and silver level compliance. As an alternative, any building that qualifies as an ENERGY STAR Version 3.0 ~~Qualified-Certified Home or ENERGY STAR Multifamily High Rise Version 1.0 Rev. 02 building demonstrates compliance with the 2012 IECC or Chapter 11 of the 2012 IRC is deemed to meet all mandatory practices of Chapter 7 and~~ achieves the bronze level for Chapter 7. As an alternative, any building that qualifies as an ENERGY STAR Version 3.1 Certified Home or ENERGY STAR Multifamily High Rise Version 1.0 Rev. 02 (with the baseline at ASHRAE 90.1-2010) building achieves the silver level for Chapter 7. The buildings achieving compliance under Section 701.1.3-4 are not eligible for achieving a rating level above ~~bronze~~silver.

701.2 Emerald level points. The Performance Path shall be used to achieve the emerald level.

701.3 Adopting Entity review. A review by the Adopting Entity or designated third party shall be conducted to verify design and compliance with Chapter 7.

701.4 Mandatory practices.

701.4.1 HVAC systems.

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701.4.1.1 HVAC system sizing. Space heating and cooling system is sized according to heating and cooling loads calculated using ACCA Manual J, or equivalent. Equipment is selected using ACCA Manual S or equivalent.	Mandatory
701.4.1.2 Radiant and hydronic space heating. Where installed as a primary heat source in the building, radiant or hydronic space heating system is designed, installed, and documented , using industry-approved guidelines and standards (e.g., ACCA Manual J, AHRI I=B=R, ACCA 5 QI-2010, or an accredited design professional's and manufacturer's recommendations).	Mandatory
701.4.2 Duct systems.	
701.4.2.1 Duct air sealing. Ducts are air sealed. All duct sealing materials are in conformance with UL 181A or UL 181B specifications and are installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.	Mandatory
701.4.2.2 Ducts and Plenums. Building framing cavities are not used as ducts or plenums. Supply ducts. Building cavities are not used as supply ducts.	Mandatory
701.4.2.3 Duct system sizing. Duct system is sized and designed in accordance with ACCA Manual D or equivalent.	Mandatory
701.4.3 Insulation and air sealing.	
701.4.3.1 Building Thermal Envelope Air Sealing. The building thermal envelope is durably sealed to limit infiltration. The sealing methods between dissimilar materials allow for differential expansion and contraction. The following are caulked, gasketed, weather-stripped or otherwise sealed with an air barrier material, suitable film, or solid material:	Mandatory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All joints, seams and penetrations. (b) Site-built windows, doors, and skylights. (c) Openings between window and door assemblies and their respective jambs and framing. (d) Utility penetrations. (e) Dropped ceilings or chases adjacent to the thermal envelope. (f) Knee walls. (g) Walls and ceilings separating a garage from conditioned spaces. (h) Behind tubs and showers on exterior walls. (i) Common walls between dwelling units. (j) Attic access openings. (k) Rim joist junction. (l) Other sources of infiltration. 	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>701.4.3.2 Air sealing and insulation. Grade II and 3-III insulation installation is not permitted. The compliance of the bBuilding envelope air tightness and insulation installation is <u>verified to be demonstrated</u> in accordance with Section 701.4.3.2(1) and 701.4.3.2(2).</p>	Mandatory
<p>(1) Testing option. Building envelope tightness <u>is tested.</u> and insulation installation is considered acceptable when air leakage is less than seven 7.0 air changes per hour (ACH). Testing is conducted in accordance with ASTM E-779 using when tested with a blower door at a test pressure of 33.5-1.04 psf (50 Pa). Testing is conducted after rough-in and after installation of penetrations of the building envelope, including penetrations for utilities, plumbing, electrical, ventilation, and combustion appliances. Testing is conducted under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exterior windows and doors, fireplace and stove doors are closed, but not sealed; (b) Dampers are closed, but not sealed, including exhaust, intake, makeup air, backdraft and flue dampers; (c) Interior doors are open; (d) Exterior openings for continuous ventilation systems and heat recovery ventilators are closed and sealed; (e) Heating and cooling systems are turned off; (f) HVAC duct terminations are not sealed; and (g) Supply and return registers are not sealed. 	
<p><i><u>Multi-Unit Building Note: Testing by dwelling units, groups of dwelling units, or the building as a whole is acceptable.</u></i></p>	
<p>(2) Visual inspection option. Building envelope tightness and insulation installation are considered acceptable when the items listed in Table 701.4.3.2(2) applicable to the method of construction are The air barrier and insulation items listed in Table 701.4.3.2(2) <u>are</u> field verified <u>by visual inspection.</u></p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

POINTS

Table 701.4.3.2(2)
Air Barrier and Insulation Installation

COMPONENT	AIR BARRIER CRITERIA	INSULATION INSTALLATION CRITERIA
General requirements	A continuous air barrier shall be installed in the building envelope. The exterior thermal envelope contains a continuous air barrier. Breaks or joints in the air barrier shall be sealed.	Air-permeable insulation shall not be used as a sealing material.
Ceiling/attic	The air barrier in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the insulation and any gaps in the air barrier shall be sealed. Access openings, drop down stairs or knee wall doors to unconditioned attic spaces shall be sealed.	The insulation in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the air barrier.
Walls	The junction of the foundation and sill plate shall be sealed. The junction of the top plate and the top of exterior walls shall be sealed. Knee walls shall be sealed.	Cavities within corners and headers of frame walls shall be insulated by completely filling the cavity with a material having a thermal resistance of R-3 per inch minimum. Exterior thermal envelope insulation for framed walls shall be installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment with the air barrier.
Windows, skylights and doors	The space between window/door jambs and framing, and skylights and framing shall be sealed.	
Rim joists	Rim joists shall include the air barrier.	Rim joists shall be insulated.
Floors (including above garage and cantilevered floors)	The air barrier shall be installed at any exposed edge of insulation.	Floor framing cavity insulation shall be installed to maintain permanent contact with the underside of subfloor decking, or floor framing cavity insulation shall be permitted to be in contact with the top side of sheathing, or continuous insulation installed on the underside of floor framing and extends from the bottom to the top of all perimeter floor framing members.
Crawl space walls	Exposed earth in unvented crawl spaces shall be covered with a Class I vapor retarder with overlapping joints taped.	Where provided instead of floor insulation, insulation shall be permanently attached to the crawlspace walls.
Shafts, penetrations	Duct shafts, utility penetrations, and flue shafts opening to exterior or unconditioned space shall be sealed.	
Narrow cavities		Batts in narrow cavities shall be cut to fit, or narrow cavities shall be filled by insulation that on installation readily conforms to the available cavity space.
Garage separation	Air sealing shall be provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.	
Recessed lighting	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be sealed to the drywall.	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be air tight and IC rated.
Plumbing and wiring		Batt insulation shall be cut neatly to fit around wiring and plumbing in exterior walls, or insulation that on installation readily conforms to available space shall extend behind piping and wiring.
Shower/tub on exterior wall	The air barrier installed at exterior walls adjacent to showers and tubs shall separate them from the showers and tubs.	Exterior walls adjacent to showers and tubs shall be insulated.
Electrical/phone box on exterior walls	The air barrier shall be installed behind electrical or communication boxes or air-sealed boxes shall be installed.	
HVAC register boots	HVAC register boots that penetrate building thermal envelope shall be sealed to the subfloor or drywall.	
Concealed sprinklers	When required to be sealed, concealed fire sprinklers shall only be sealed in a manner that is recommended by the manufacturer. Caulking or other adhesive sealants shall not be used to fill voids between fire sprinkler cover plates and walls or ceilings.	

a. In addition, inspection of log walls shall be in accordance with the provisions of ICC-400.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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Table 701.4.3.2(2)
Air Barrier and Insulation Inspection Component Criteria

COMPONENT	CRITERIA
Air barrier and thermal barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior thermal envelope insulation for framed walls is installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment with building envelope air barrier. • Breaks or joints in the air barrier are filled or repaired. • Air-permeable insulation is not used as a sealing material. • Air-permeable insulation is installed with an air barrier.
Ceiling/attic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier in dropped ceiling/soffit is substantially aligned with insulation and any gaps are sealed. • Attic access (except unvented attic), knee wall door, or drop-down stair is sealed.
Exterior walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corners and headers are insulated. • Junction of foundation and sill plate is sealed.
Windows and doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space between window/door jambs and framing is sealed.
Rim joists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rim joists are insulated and include an air barrier.
Floors (including above-garage and cantilevered floors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is installed to maintain permanent contact with underside of subfloor decking. • Air barrier is installed at any exposed edge of insulation.
Crawlspace walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where installed, insulation is permanently attached to walls. • Exposed earth in unvented crawlspaces is covered with Class I vapor retarder with overlapping joints taped.
Shafts, penetrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duct shafts, flue shafts, and utility penetrations opening to the exterior or an unconditioned space are sealed.
Narrow cavities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batts in narrow cavities are cut to fit, or narrow cavities are filled by sprayed/blown insulation.
Garage separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air sealing is provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.
Recessed lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recessed light fixtures not installed in the conditioned space are air tight, IC-rated, and sealed to drywall.
Plumbing and wiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is placed between the outside and pipes. Batt insulation is cut to fit around wiring and plumbing, or sprayed/blown insulation extends behind piping and wiring.
Shower/tub adjacent to exterior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showers and tubs adjacent to exterior walls have insulation and an air barrier separation from the exterior.
Electrical/phone box in exterior walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier extends behind boxes or air sealed-type boxes are installed.
Common wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier is installed in common walls between dwelling units.
HVAC register boots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HVAC register boots that penetrate building envelope are sealed to subfloor or drywall.
Fireplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fireplace walls include an air barrier.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
<p>701.4.3.3 Multi-unit air leakage alternative. Multi-unit buildings in compliance with IECC section C402.5 (Air leakage-thermal envelope) are deemed to comply with Sections 701.4.3.1 and 701.4.3.2.</p>		
<p>701.4.3.3-4 Fenestration air leakage. Windows, skylights and sliding glass doors have an air infiltration rate of no more than 0.3 cfm per square foot (1.5 L/s/m²), and swinging doors no more than 0.5 cfm per square foot (2.6 L/s/m²), when tested in accordance with NFRC 400 or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 by an accredited, independent laboratory and listed and labeled. This practice does not apply to site-built windows, skylights, and doors.</p>		Mandatory
<p>701.4.3.4-5 Recessed lighting. Recessed luminaires installed in the building thermal envelope are sealed to limit air leakage between conditioned and unconditioned spaces. All recessed luminaires are IC-rated and labeled as meeting ASTM E283 when tested at 1.57 psf (75 Pa) pressure differential with no more than 2.0 cfm (0.944 L/s) of air movement from the conditioned space to the ceiling cavity. All recessed luminaires are sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and the interior of the wall or ceiling covering.</p>		Mandatory
<p>701.4.4 High-efficacy lighting. Lighting efficacy is in accordance with one of the following: A minimum of 50 percent of the total hard-wired lighting fixtures, or the bulbs in those fixtures, qualify as high efficacy or equivalent.</p>		Mandatory
(1)	A minimum of 75 percent of the total hard-wired lighting fixtures or the bulbs in those fixtures qualify as high efficacy or equivalent	X
(2)	Lighting power density, measured in watts/square foot, is 1.1 or less.	X
<p>701.4.5 Boiler supply piping. Boiler supply piping in unconditioned space is insulated.</p>		Mandatory
<p>702 PERFORMANCE PATH</p>		
<p>702.1 Point allocation. Points from Section 702 (Performance Path) shall not be combined with points from Section 703 (Prescriptive Path) or Section 704 (HERS Index Target Path).</p>		Mandatory
<p>702.2 Energy cost performance levels.</p>		
<p>702.2.1 ICC IECC analysis. Energy efficiency features are implemented to achieve energy cost or source energy performance that meets the ICC IECC. A documented analysis using software in accordance with ICC IECC, Section R405, or ICC IECC Section 506C407.2 through 506C407.5, applied as defined in the ICC IECC, is required.</p>		Mandatory
<p>702.2.2 Energy cost performance analysis. Energy cost savings levels above the ICC IECC are determined through an analysis that includes improvements in building envelope, air infiltration, heating system efficiencies, cooling system efficiencies, duct sealing, water heating system efficiencies, lighting, and appliances. Points are assigned using the following formula:</p> <p>Points = 30 + (percent above ICC IECC 2015) * 2</p>		

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p><u><i>Multi-Unit Building Note: Modeling is completed building-wide using one of the following methods: whole building energy modeling, a unit-by-unit approach, or a building average of a unit-by-unit approach.</i></u></p>	
(1) 15-percent	30
(2) 30-percent	60
(3) 40-percent	80
(4) 50-percent	100
<p><u>702.2.3 Tropical standard reference design.</u> For the Tropical Climate Zone, the standard reference design shall use the specifications in IECC Section R401.2.1 (Tropical Zone).</p>	
<p>703 PRESCRIPTIVE PATH</p>	
<p><u>703.1 Mandatory practices.</u></p>	
<p><u>703.1.1 UA Compliance.</u> The building is in compliance with Section 703.1.1.1 or 703.1.1.2.</p>	<p>Mandatory for Section 703</p>
<p><u>Exception:</u> Section 703.1.1 is not required for Tropical Climate Zone.</p>	
<p><u>703.1.1.1 Maximum UA.</u> For IECC residential, the total building UA is less than or equal to the total maximum UA as computed by 2015 IECC Section R402.1.5. For IECC commercial, the total UA is less than or equal to the sum of the UA for 2015 IECC Tables C402.1.4 and C402.4, including the U-factor times the area and C-factor or F-factor times the perimeter. The total UA proposed and baseline calculations are documented. REScheck or COMcheck is deemed to provide UA calculation documentation.</p>	
<p><u>703.1.1.2 Prescriptive R-values and Fenestration Requirements.</u> The building is in accordance with the insulation and fenestration requirements of 2015 IECC Table R402.1.1 or Tables C402.1.3 and C402.4. The SHGC is in accordance with the 2015 IECC requirements.</p>	
<p><u>703.1.2 Building Envelope Leakage.</u> The building thermal envelope is in accordance with 2015 IECC R402.4.1.2 or C402.5 as applicable.</p>	<p>Mandatory for Section 703</p>
<p><u>Exception:</u> Section 703.1.2 is not required for Tropical Climate Zone.</p>	
<p><u>703.1.3 Duct Testing.</u> The duct system is in accordance with 2015 IECC R403.3.2 through R403.3.5 as applicable.</p>	<p>Mandatory for Section 703</p>
<p>703.4-2 Building envelope</p>	
<p>703.42.1 UA improvement. The total building thermal envelope UA is less than or equal to the total UA resulting from the U-factors provided in Table 703.42.1(a) or IECC Tables C402.1.4 and C402.4, as applicable. Where insulation is used to achieve the UA improvement, the insulation installation is in accordance with Grade 1 requirements as graded by a third-party. Total UA is</p>	<p>Per Table 703.42.1(b)</p>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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documented using a RESCheck, [COMCheck](#), or equivalent report to verify the baseline and the UA improvement.

**Table 703.42.1(a)
Equivalent U-Factors^a**

Climate Zone	Fenestration U-Factor	Skylight U-Factor	Ceiling U-Factor	Frame Wall U-Factor	Mass Wall U-Factor ^b	Floor U-Factor	Basement Wall U-Factor	Crawlspace Wall U-Factor ^c
1	1.200 .50	0.75	0.035	0.082 0.084	0.197	0.064	0.360	0.477
2	0.650 .40	0.750 .65	0.0350.0 0.030	0.082 0.084	0.165	0.064	0.360	0.477
3	0.500 .35	0.650 .55	0.0350.0 0.030	0.082 0.080	0.144 0.098	0.047	0.091 ^c	0.136
4 except Marine	0.35	0.600 .55	0.0300.0 0.026	0.082 0.080	0.144 0.098	0.047	0.059	0.065
5 and Marine 4	0.350 .32	0.600 .55	0.0300.0 0.026	0.057 0.050	0.082	0.033	0.059 0.050	0.065 0.055
6	0.350 .32	0.600 .55	0.026	0.057 0.055	0.060	0.033	0.050	0.065 0.055
7 and 8	0.350 .32	0.600 .55	0.026	0.057 0.055	0.057	0.028	0.050	0.065 0.055

- a. Non-fenestration U-factors shall be obtained from measurement, calculation, or an approved source.
- b. Where more than half the insulation is on the interior, the mass wall U-factors is a maximum of 0.17 in Zone 1, 0.14 in Zone 2, 0.12 in Zone 3, 0.10 in Zone 4 except in Marine, and the same as the frame wall U-factor in Marine Zone 4 and Zones 5 through 8.
- c. Basement wall U-factor of 0.360 in warm-humid locations.

**Table 703.42.1(b)
Points for Improvement in Total Building Thermal Envelope UA**

Minimum UA Improvement	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	POINTS							
0 to <5%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5% to <10%	0	2	3	4	7	5	3	4
10% to <15%	0	6	8	8	11	12	9	10
15% to <20%	0	10	12	13	16	14	11	12
≥20%	2	14	17	18	18	17	14	16

703.42.2 Insulation installation. The insulation installation is graded by a third party and is in accordance with Sections 703.42.2.1, 703.42.2.2, and/or 703.42.2.3 as applicable. Grade 3 insulation installation is not permitted. Grade 2 installation is permitted only for bronze level buildings.

Per Table 703.42.2

(Points not awarded in this section if already awarded under Section 703.42.1.)

**Table 703.42.2
Insulation Installation Grades**

Grade	POINTS
1	7
2	4

703.42.2.1 Grade 1 and Grade 2 insulation installations are in accordance with the following:

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>(1) Grading applies to field-installed insulation products.</p> <p>(2) Grading applies to ceilings, walls, floors, band joists, rim joists, conditioned attics basements and crawlspaces, except as specifically noted.</p> <p>(3) Inspection is conducted before insulation is covered.</p> <p>(4) Air-permeable insulation is enclosed on all six sides and is in substantial contact with the sheathing material on one or more sides (interior or exterior) of the cavity. Air permeable insulation in ceilings is not required to be enclosed when the insulation is installed in substantial contact with the surfaces it is intended to insulate.</p>	
<p>703.1.2.2 Grade 1 installation is in accordance with the following:</p>	
<p>(54) Cavity insulation uniformly fills each cavity side-to-side and top-to-bottom, without substantial gaps or voids around obstructions (such as blocking or bridging).</p>	
<p>(26) Cavity insulation compression or incomplete fill amounts to 2 percent or less, presuming the compressed or incomplete areas are a minimum of 70 percent of the intended fill thickness; occasional small gaps are acceptable.</p>	
<p>(37) Exterior rigid insulation has substantial contact with the structural framing members or sheathing materials and is tightly fitted at joints.</p>	
<p>(48) Cavity insulation is split, installed, and/or fitted tightly around wiring and other services.</p>	
<p>(59) Exterior sheathing is not visible from the interior through gaps in the cavity insulation.</p>	
<p>(61) Faced batt insulation is permitted to have side-stapled tabs, provided the tabs are stapled neatly with no buckling, and provided the batt is compressed only at the edges of each cavity, to the depth of the tab itself.</p>	
<p>(11) Where properly installed, ICFs, SIPs, and other wall systems that provide integral insulation are deemed in compliance with the Grade 1 insulation installation requirements.</p>	
<p>(8) Grade 1 insulation meets or exceeds all requirements for Grade 2 insulation.</p>	
<p>703.1.2.3 Grade 2 installation is in accordance with the following:</p>	
<p>(1) A maximum of 2 percent of the surface area of insulation is missing. Compression or incomplete fill amounts to 10 percent or less, presuming the compressed or incomplete areas are a minimum of 70 percent of the intended fill thickness.</p>	
<p>(2) In unconditioned basements or unconditioned crawlspaces insulation is installed in substantial contact with the subfloor surfaces.</p>	
<p>(a) floor insulation over vented or ambient conditions is enclosed on six sides.</p>	
<p>(b) floor insulation over unconditioned basements is not required to be enclosed on six sides.</p>	
<p>(3) Ceiling insulation is not required to be enclosed when the insulation is installed in substantial contact with the drywall or plywood surfaces it is intended to insulate.</p>	
<p>(4) Eave baffles or equivalent construction is installed to prevent wind intrusion.</p>	
<p>(5) Installation with occasional installation defects is permitted: gaps around wiring, electrical outlets, plumbing and other intrusions; rounded edges or shoulders.</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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703.42.3 Mass walls. More than 75 percent of the above-grade exterior opaque wall area of the building is mass walls.

Per Table 703.42.3

**Table 703.42.3
Exterior Mass Walls**

Mass wall thickness	Climate Zone			
	1-4	5	6	7-8
POINTS				
≥3 inch to <6 inch	5	4	3	0
>6 inch	3	2	2	0

703.42.4 A radiant barrier with an emittance of 0.05 or less is used in the attic. The product is tested in accordance with ASTM C1371 and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Per Table 703.42.4

**Table 703.42.4
Radiant Barriers**

Climate Zone	POINTS
1	2
2-3	3
4	1
5-8	0

703.42.5 Building envelope leakage. The maximum building envelope leakage rate is in accordance with Table 703.42.5 and whole building ventilation is provided in accordance with Section 902.2.1.

Per Table 703.42.5

**Table 703.42.5
Building Envelope Leakage**

Max Envelope Leakage Rate (ACH50)	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
POINTS								
5	2	3	3	4	6	7	8	9
4	3	4	5	7	10	12	13	14
3	3	5	6	9	13	15	17	19
2	4	6	8	11	15	18	20	23
1	4	5	8	12	17	19	22	24

703.42.6 Fenestration

703.42.6.1 NFRC-certified (or equivalent) U-factor and SHGC of windows, exterior doors, skylights, and tubular daylighting devices (TDDs) on an area-weighted average basis do not exceed the values in accordance with Table 703.42.6.1. Area weighted averages are calculated separately for the categories of 1) windows and exterior doors and 2) skylights and tubular daylighting devices (TDDs). Decorative fenestration elements with a combined total maximum area of 15 square feet (1.39 m²) or 10 percent of the total glazing area, whichever is less, are not required to comply with this practice.

Mandatory

703.2.6.1.1 Dynamic glazing. Dynamic glazing is permitted to satisfy the SHGC requirements of Table 703.2.6.1 provided the ratio of the higher to lower labeled SHGC is greater than or equal to 2.4 and the dynamic glazing is automatically controlled to modulate the amount of solar gain

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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[into the space in multiple steps. Fenestration with dynamic glazing is considered separately from other fenestration and area-weighted averaging with fenestration that does not use dynamic glazing is not permitted. Dynamic glazing is not required to be automatically controlled or comply with minimum SHGC ratio when both the lower and higher labeled SHGC already comply with the requirements of Table 703.2.6.1.](#)

**Table 703.42.6.1
Fenestration Specifications**

Climate Zones	U-Factor	SHGC
	Windows and Exterior Doors (maximum certified ratings)	
1	0.650.50	0.300.25
2	0.650.40	0.300.25
3	0.400.35	0.300.25
4 to 8 5 to 8	0.35	Any0.40
	0.32	Any
Skylights and TDDs (maximum certified ratings)		
1 and 2 2	0.75	0.30
3	0.650.55	0.30
4 to 8 5 to 8	0.600.55	Any0.40
	0.55	Any

[Exception: For Sun-tempered designs meeting the requirements of Section 703.7.1, the SHGC is permitted to be 0.40 or higher on south facing glass.](#)

703.42.6.2 The NFRC-certified (or equivalent) U-factor and SHGC of windows, exterior doors, skylights, and tubular daylighting devices (TDDs) are in accordance with Table 703.42.6.2(a), (b), or (c). Decorative fenestration elements with a combined total maximum area of 15 square feet (1.39 m²) or 10 percent of the total glazing area, whichever is less, are not required to comply with this practice.

703.2.6.2.1 Dynamic glazing. [Dynamic glazing is permitted to satisfy the SHGC requirements of Tables 703.2.6.2\(a\), 703.2.6.2\(b\), and 703.2.6.2\(c\) provided the ratio of the higher to lower labeled SHGC is greater than or equal to 2.4, and the dynamic glazing is automatically controlled to modulate the amount of solar gain into the space in multiple steps. Fenestration with dynamic glazing is considered separately from other fenestration, and area-weighted averaging with fenestration that does not use dynamic glazing is not permitted. Dynamic glazing is not required to be automatically controlled or comply with minimum SHGC ratio when both the lower and higher labeled SHGC already comply with the requirements of Tables 703.2.6.2\(a\), 703.2.6.2\(b\), and 703.2.6.2\(c\).](#)

**Table 703.42.6.2(a)
Enhanced Fenestration Specifications**

Climate Zones	U-Factor Windows & Exterior Doors	SHGC Windows & Exterior Doors	U-Factor Skylights & TDD's	SHGC Skylights & TDD's	POINTS
1	0.600.40	0.270.25	0.700.60	0.300.28	4 TBD
2	0.600.40	0.270.25	0.700.60	0.300.28	5 TBD
3	0.350.30	0.300.25	0.570.53	0.300.28	6 TBD

**Per Table
703.42.6.2(a)
or
Table
703.42.6.2(b
) or
Table
703.42.6.2(c)**

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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4	0.320.30	0.40	0.550.53	0.400.35	2 TBD
5	0.300.27^{a,b}	Any	0.550.50	Any	5 TBD
6	0.300.27^{a,b}	Any	0.550.50	Any	5 TBD
7	0.300.27^{a,b}	Any	0.550.50	Any	5 TBD
8	0.300.27^{a,b}	Any	0.550.50	Any	5 TBD

[a. For Climate Zones 5-8 an equivalent energy performance is permitted based on either \(1\) windows with a U-factor = 0.31 and an SHGC ≥ 0.35, or, a U-factor = 0.32 and an SHGC ≥ 0.40 or \(2\) fenestration meeting the requirements of Section B, ENERGY STAR Equivalent Energy Performance requirements in ENERGY STAR Product Specification Residential Windows, Doors, and Skylights, Eligibility Criteria Version 6.0.](#)

[b. A U-factor of 0.30 or windows with a U-factor = 0.31 and an SHGC ≥ 0.35, or, a U-factor = 0.32 and an SHGC ≥ 0.40 is permitted for use through December 31, 2015.](#)

[c. Exception: For Sun-tempered designs meeting the requirements of Section 703.7.1, the SHGC is permitted to be 0.40 or higher on south facing glass.](#)

**Table 703.42.6.2(b)
Enhanced Fenestration Specifications**

Climate Zone	U-Factor Windows & Exterior Doors	SHGC Windows & Exterior Doors	U-Factor Skylights & TDD's	SHGC Skylights & TDD's	POINTS
1	0.400.38	0.25	0.500.55	0.300.28	13 TBD
2	0.400.38	0.25	0.500.53	0.300.28	9 TBD
3	0.30	0.25	0.50	0.350.28	9 TBD
4	0.28	0.40	0.50	0.400.35	4 TBD
5	0.25	Any	0.500.48	Any	8 TBD
6	0.25	Any	0.500.48	Any	9 TBD
7	0.25	Any	0.500.46	Any	9 TBD
8	0.25	Any	0.500.46	Any	9 TBD

[Exception: For Sun-tempered designs meeting the requirements of Section 703.7.1, the SHGC is permitted to be 0.40 or higher on south facing glass.](#)

**Table 703.42.6.2(c)
Enhanced Fenestration Specifications**

Climate Zones	U-Factor Windows & Exterior Doors	SHGC Windows & Exterior Doors	U-Factor Skylights & TDD's	SHGC Skylights & TDD's	POINTS
4	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.40	5
5	0.22	Any	0.40	Any	9

703.2-3 HVAC equipment efficiency

703.3.0 Multiple heating and cooling systems. For multiple heating or cooling systems in one home, practices 703.3.1 through 703.3.6 apply to the system that supplies 80% or more of the total installed heating or cooling capacity. Where multiple systems each serve less than 80% of the total installed heating or cooling capacity, points under Sections 703.3.1 through 703.3.6 are awarded only for the system eligible for the fewest points.

<p>703.23.1 Combination space heating and water heating system (combo system) is installed using either a coil from the water heater connected to an air handler to provide heat for the building or</p>	4
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GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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dwelling unit, or a space heating boiler using an indirect-fired water heater. Devices have a combined annual efficiency of 0.80.

703.23.2 Furnace and/or boiler efficiency is in accordance with one of the following:
(Where multiple systems are used, points awarded based on the system with the lowest efficiency.)

(1) Gas and propane heaters:

**Table 703.23.2(1)
Gas and Propane Heaters**

AFUE	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
POINTS								
≥90% AFUE	0	5	6	7	9	9	10	10
≥92% AFUE	0	5	8	9	11	11	12	12
≥94% AFUE	0	5	8	10	13	13	13	14
≥96% AFUE	1	6	10	11	14	14	15	16
≥98% AFUE	1	6	10	13	15	15	16	17

Per Table
703.23.2(1)

(2) Oil furnace:

**Table 703.23.2(2)
Oil Furnace**

AFUE	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
POINTS						
≥85% AFUE	0	1	3	3	7	7
≥90% AFUE	0	2	5	8	11	14

Per Table
703.23.2(2)

(3) Gas boiler:

**Table 703.23.2(3)
Gas Boiler**

AFUE	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
POINTS						
≥85% AFUE	0	9	16	18	17	16
≥90% AFUE	1	10	17	19	18	17
≥94% AFUE	1	10	18	19	19	17
≥96% AFUE	1	10	18	20	19	18

Per Table
703.23.2(3)

(4) Oil boiler:

**Table 703.23.2(4)
Oil Boiler**

AFUE	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
POINTS						
≥85% AFUE	0	9	16	18	17	16
≥90% AFUE	1	10	17	19	18	17

Per Table
703.23.2(4)

703.23.3 Heat pump heating efficiency is in accordance with Table 703.23.3(1) or Table 703.3.3(2). Refrigerant charge is verified for compliance with manufacturer’s instructions [utilizing a method in Section 4.3 of ACCA 5 QI-2010](#).

Per Table
703.23.3(1)

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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(Where multiple systems are used, points awarded based on the system with the lowest efficiency.)

or Table 703.3.3(2)

Table 703.23.3(1)
Electric Heat Pump Heating

Efficiency	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8 ^a
POINTS						
8.2 HSPF (11.5 EER)	0	1	2	4	5	5
9.0 HSPF (12.5 EER)	0	3	6	9	12	12
9.5 HSPF	0	4	7	12	16	16
10.0 HSPF	1	4	9	15	19	19

a. Equipment designed to operate in cold climates is recommended to minimize use of resistance heat when installing a heat pump in Zones 6-8.

Table 703.3.3(2)
Gas Engine-Driven Heat Pump Heating

Efficiency	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
POINTS						
>1.3 COP at 47°F	2	7	11	14	16	18

703.23.4 Cooling efficiency is in accordance with Table 703.23.4(1) or Table 703.3.4(2). Refrigerant charge is verified for compliance with manufacturer's instructions utilizing a method in Section 4.3 of ACCA 5 QI-2010.

Per Table 703.23.4(1) or Table 703.3.4(2)

(Where multiple systems are used, points awarded based on the system with the lowest efficiency.)

Table 703.23.4(1)
Electric Air Conditioner and Heat Pump Cooling

Efficiency	Climate Zone						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7-8
POINTS							
≥14 SEER (11.5 EER)	4	3	1	1	0	0	0
≥15 SEER (12.5 EER)	7	5	2	1	1	0	0
≥17 SEER (12.5 EER)	12	8	4	2	1	1	0
≥19 SEER (12.5 EER)	16	11	6	3	2	1	0
≥21 SEER	19	14	7	3	2	1	0

Table 703.3.4(2)
Gas Engine-Driven Heat Pump Cooling

Efficiency	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
POINTS						
>1.2 COP at 95°F	7	5	2	1	1	0

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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703.23.5 Water source cooling and heating efficiency is in accordance with Table 703.23.5. Refrigerant charge is verified for compliance with manufacturer's instructions utilizing a method in Section 4.3 of ACCA 5 QI-2010.

**Table 703.23.5
Water Source Cooling And Heating**

Efficiency	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
	POINTS					
≥15 EER, ≥4.0 COP	14	18	22	30	37	37

Per Table 703.23.5

703.23.6 Ground source heat pump is installed by a Certified Geothermal Service Contractor in accordance with Table 703.2.6. Refrigerant charge is verified for compliance with manufacturer's instructions utilizing a method in Section 4.3 of ACCA 5 QI-2010.

(Where multiple systems are used, points awarded based on the system with the lowest efficiency.)

**Table 703.23.6
Ground source heat pump^a**

Efficiency	Climate Zone					
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8
	POINTS					
14.1 EER 3.3 COP	12	14	16	22	27	27
15 EER 3.5 COP	14	16	19	25	31	31
16.2 EER 3.6 COP	17	18	20	27	33	33
24 EER 4.3 COP	29	28	29	35	42	42
28 EER 4.8 COP	32	32	32	40	47	47

a. The ground loop is sized to account for the ground conductance and the expected minimum incoming water temperature to achieve rated performance.

Per Table 703.23.6

703.23.7 ENERGY STAR, or equivalent, ceiling fans are installed.

(Points awarded per building.)

1

703.23.8 Whole-building or whole-dwelling unit fan(s) with insulated louvers and a sealed enclosure is installed.

(Points awarded per building.)

**Table 703.23.8
Whole dwelling unit fan**

Climate Zone		
1-3	4-6	7-8
POINTS		
5	3	0

Per Table 703.23.8

703.23.9 In multi-unit buildings, an advanced electric and fossil fuel submetering system is installed to monitor electricity and fossil fuel consumption for each unit. The device provides consumption information on a monthly or near real-time basis. The information is available to the occupants at a minimum on a monthly basis.

1

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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703.34 Duct Systems

<p>703.34.1 All space heating is provided by a system(s) that does not include air ducts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.34.1 Ductless heating system</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6-8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center; background-color: #cccccc;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Climate Zone						1	2	3	4	5	6-8	POINTS						0	4	7	7	6	2	<p>Per Table 703.34.1</p>
Climate Zone																									
1	2	3	4	5	6-8																				
POINTS																									
0	4	7	7	6	2																				

<p>703.34.2 All space cooling is provided by a system(s) that does not include air ducts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.34.2 Ductless cooling system</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6-8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center; background-color: #cccccc;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Climate Zone						1	2	3	4	5	6-8	POINTS						10	7	3	1	0	0	<p>Per Table 703.34.2</p>
Climate Zone																									
1	2	3	4	5	6-8																				
POINTS																									
10	7	3	1	0	0																				

<p>703.34.3 Ductwork is in accordance with all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Building cavities are not used as return ductwork.</p> <p>(2) Heating and cooling ducts and mechanical equipment are installed within the conditioned building space.</p> <p>(3) Ductwork is not installed in exterior walls.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.34.3 Ducts</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6-8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center; background-color: #cccccc;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Climate Zone						1	2	3	4	5	6-8	POINTS						11	11	11	8	4	3	<p>Per Table 703.34.3</p>
Climate Zone																									
1	2	3	4	5	6-8																				
POINTS																									
11	11	11	8	4	3																				

<p>703.34.4 Duct Leakage. The entire central HVAC duct system, including air handlers and register boots, is tested by a third party for total leakage at a pressure differential of 0.1 inches w.g. (25 Pa) and maximum air leakage is equal to or less than 6 percent of the system design flow rate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.34.4 Duct Leakage</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Ductwork location</th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 16.6%;">1</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">2</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">3</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">4</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">5</th> <th style="width: 16.6%;">6-8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="7" style="text-align: center; background-color: #cccccc;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">ductwork <i>entirely outside</i> the building's thermal envelope</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">ductwork <i>entirely inside</i> the building's thermal envelope</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;">ductwork <i>inside and outside</i> the building's thermal envelope</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Ductwork location	Climate Zone						1	2	3	4	5	6-8	POINTS							ductwork <i>entirely outside</i> the building's thermal envelope	8	9	8	6	3	2	ductwork <i>entirely inside</i> the building's thermal envelope	3	3	3	2	1	1	ductwork <i>inside and outside</i> the building's thermal envelope	5	6	5	4	2	2	<p>Per Table 703.34.4</p>
Ductwork location		Climate Zone																																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6-8																																				
POINTS																																										
ductwork <i>entirely outside</i> the building's thermal envelope	8	9	8	6	3	2																																				
ductwork <i>entirely inside</i> the building's thermal envelope	3	3	3	2	1	1																																				
ductwork <i>inside and outside</i> the building's thermal envelope	5	6	5	4	2	2																																				

703.45 Water heating system

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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703.45.1 Water heater Energy Factor (EF) is in accordance with the following:

(Where multiple systems are used, points awarded based on the system with the lowest efficiency.)

(1) Gas water heating

**Table 703.45.1(1)(a)
Gas Water Heating**

Energy Factor	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	POINTS							
0.67 to <0.80	4	4	3	2	3	2	1	1
≥0.80	7	7	5	4	5	4	2	2

**Table 703.45.1(1)(b)
Gas Water Heating**

(Storage with input rate greater than 75,000 Btu/h or instantaneous input rate greater than 200,000 Btu/h)

Thermal Efficiency	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	POINTS							
≥0.86	7	7	5	4	5	4	2	2

Per Table 703.45.1(1)(a) or 703.45.1(1)(b)

(2) Electric water heating

**Table 703.45.1(2)(a)
Electric Water Heating**

Energy Factor or Thermal Efficiency	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	POINTS							
≥0.95	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1

Per Table 703.45.1(2)(a) or Table 703.5.1(2)(b)

**Table 703.5.1(2)(b)
Electric Instantaneous Water Heating¹**

Energy Factor or Thermal Efficiency ²	Climate Zone							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	POINTS							
≥0.97	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

¹ Applies to any size water heater.

² Electric instantaneous water heaters have either an Energy Factor (capacity less than or equal to 12 kW) or a Thermal Efficiency (capacity greater than 12 kW).

(3) Oil water heating

**Table 703.45.1(3)
Oil Water Heating**

Size (gallons)	Energy Factor	Climate Zone							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		POINTS							
30 to <50	0.59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
≥50	0.59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L

Per Table 703.45.1(3)

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<p>(4) Heat pump water heating</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.45.1(4) Heat Pump Water Heating</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Energy Factor</th> <th colspan="8" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="8" style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: center;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1.5 to <2.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2.0 to <2.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td><td style="text-align: center;">16</td><td style="text-align: center;">16</td><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td><td style="text-align: center;">17</td><td style="text-align: center;">17</td><td style="text-align: center;">17</td><td style="text-align: center;">16</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Energy Factor	Climate Zone								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		POINTS								1.5 to <2.0	14	11	11	11	11	4	4	4	2.0 to <2.2	19	16	16	15	15	6	6	6	2.2	20	17	17	17	16	6	6	6	<p>Per Table 703.45.1(4)</p>
Energy Factor		Climate Zone																																																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																																														
	POINTS																																																					
1.5 to <2.0	14	11	11	11	11	4	4	4																																														
2.0 to <2.2	19	16	16	15	15	6	6	6																																														
2.2	20	17	17	17	16	6	6	6																																														

<p>703.45.2 Desuperheater is installed by a qualified installer or is pre-installed in the factory.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.45.2 Desuperheater</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 33%;">1</th> <th style="width: 33%;">2-5</th> <th style="width: 33%;">6-8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: center;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Climate Zone			1	2-5	6-8	POINTS			17	8	4	<p>Per Table 703.45.2</p>
Climate Zone													
1	2-5	6-8											
POINTS													
17	8	4											

<p>703.45.3 Drain-water heat recovery system is installed <u>in multi-family units</u>.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded per building.)</p>	<p>2</p>
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<p>703.45.4 Indirect-fired water heater storage tanks heated from boiler systems are installed.</p>	<p>1</p>
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<p>703.45.5 Solar water heater. SRCC (Solar Rating & Certification Corporation) OG 300 rated, or equivalent, solar domestic water heating system is installed. Solar Energy Factor (SEF) as defined by SRCC is in accordance with Table 703.4.5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.45.5 Solar Hot Water Systems</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;">SEF</th> <th colspan="8" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="8" style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: center;">POINTS</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SEF 1.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">11</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SEF 1.51</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">15</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td><td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SEF 1.81</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">16</td><td style="text-align: center;">17</td><td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">14</td><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SEF 2.31</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24</td><td style="text-align: center;">17</td><td style="text-align: center;">19</td><td style="text-align: center;">20</td><td style="text-align: center;">22</td><td style="text-align: center;">16</td><td style="text-align: center;">12</td><td style="text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">SEF 3.01</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27</td><td style="text-align: center;">19</td><td style="text-align: center;">21</td><td style="text-align: center;">23</td><td style="text-align: center;">25</td><td style="text-align: center;">18</td><td style="text-align: center;">13</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SEF	Climate Zone								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		POINTS								SEF 1.3	15	10	11	12	12	10	7	4	SEF 1.51	18	12	14	14	15	12	8	5	SEF 1.81	21	14	16	17	18	14	10	6	SEF 2.31	24	17	19	20	22	16	12	7	SEF 3.01	27	19	21	23	25	18	13	8	<p>Per Table 703.45.5</p>
SEF		Climate Zone																																																																						
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703.5-6 Lighting and appliances	
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<p>703.56.1 Hard-wired lighting. Hard-wired lighting is in accordance with one of the following:</p> <p>(1) A minimum percent of the total hard-wired <u>interior</u> luminaires <u>or lamps</u> qualify as ENERGY STAR or equivalent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 703.56.1 Hard-wired Lighting</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Minimum percent of fixtures</th> <th colspan="8" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Climate Zone</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="8" style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: center;">POINTS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Minimum percent of fixtures	Climate Zone								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		POINTS								<p>Per Table 703.56.1</p>
Minimum percent of fixtures		Climate Zone																									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																			
	POINTS																										

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES								POINTS																																
		POINTS																																						
	75%	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	1																															
	95%	9	6	5	4	4	3	2	1																															
(2)	A minimum of 80 percent of the exterior lighting wattage has a minimum efficacyefficiency of 40 lumens per watt or is solar-powered.								1																															
(3)	In multi-unit buildings, common area lighting power density (LPD) is less than 0.51 Watts per square foot.								TBD																															
703.56.2 Recessed luminaires. The number of recessed luminaires that penetrates the thermal envelope is less than 1 per 400 square feet (37.16 m ²) of total conditioned floor area and they are in accordance with Section 701.4.3.4.								2																																
703.56.3 Appliances. ENERGY STAR or equivalent appliance(s) are installed:																																								
(1)	Refrigerator								Per Table 703.56.3(1)																															
Table 703.56.3(1) Refrigerator																																								
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Climate Zone																																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																																	
POINTS																																								
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1																																	
(2)	Dishwasher								1																															
(3)	Washing machine								4																															
703.56.4 Induction cooktop. Induction cooktop is installed.								1																																
703.6-7 Passive solar design																																								
703.67.1 Sun-tempered design. Building orientation, sizing of glazing, and design of overhangs are in accordance with all of the following:								5																																
(1)	The long side (or one side if of equal length) of the building faces within 20 degrees of true south.																																							
(2)	Vertical glazing area is between 5 and 7 percent of the gross conditioned floor area on the south face [also see Section 703.6.1(8)].																																							
(3)	Vertical glazing area is less than 2 percent of the gross conditioned floor area on the west face, and glazing is ENERGY STAR compliant or equivalent.																																							
(4)	Vertical glazing area is less than 4 percent of the gross conditioned floor area on the east face, and glazing is ENERGY STAR compliant or equivalent.																																							
(5)	Vertical glazing area is less than 8 percent of the gross conditioned floor area on the north face, and glazing is ENERGY STAR compliant or equivalent.																																							
(6)	Skylights, where installed, are in accordance with the following:																																							
(a)	shades and insulated wells are used, and all glazing is ENERGY STAR compliant or equivalent																																							

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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- (b) horizontal skylights are less than 0.5 percent of finished ceiling area
- (c) sloped skylights on slopes facing within 45 degrees of true south, east, or west are less than 1.5 percent of the finished ceiling area

(7) Overhangs or adjustable canopies or awnings or trellises provide shading on south-facing glass for the appropriate climate zone in accordance with Table 703.6.1(7):

**Table 703.6.1(7)
South-Facing Window Overhang Depth**

		Vertical distance between bottom of overhang and top of window sill				
		≤7' 4"	≤6' 4"	≤5' 4"	≤4' 4"	≤3' 4"
Climate Zone	1 & 2 & 3	2' 8"	2' 8"	2' 4"	2' 0"	2' 0"
	4 & 5 & 6	2' 4"	2' 4"	2' 0"	2' 0"	1' 8"
	7 & 8	2' 0"	1' 8"	1' 8"	1' 4"	1' 0"

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm

- (8) The south face windows have a SHGC of 0.40 or higher.
- (9) Return air or transfer grilles/ducts are in accordance with Section 704.705.3.

Multi-Unit Building Note: The site is designed such that at least 40 percent of the multi-unit dwelling units have one south facing wall (within 15 degrees) containing at least 50 percent of glazing for entire unit. Effective shading is required for passive solar control on all south facing glazing. The floor area of at least 15 feet from the south facing perimeter glazing is massive and exposed to capture solar heat during the day and reradiate at night.

703.6.2 Window shading. Automated solar protection <u>or dynamic glazing</u> is installed to provide shading for windows.	1
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703.6.3 Passive cooling design. Passive cooling design features are in accordance with three or more of the following:

Points for three items:	3
Points for one additional item:	1

- (1) Exterior shading is provided on east and west windows using one or a combination of the following:
 - (a) vine-covered trellises with the vegetation separated a minimum of 1 foot (305 mm) from face of building
 - (b) moveable awnings or louvers
 - (c) covered porches
 - (d) attached or detached conditioned/unconditioned enclosed space that provides full shade of east and west windows (e.g., detached garage, shed, or building)

(2) Overhangs are installed to provide shading on south-facing glazing in accordance with Section 703.6.1(7).

(Points not awarded if points are taken under Section 703.6.1.)

(3) Windows and/or venting skylights are located to facilitate cross ventilation.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>(4) Solar reflective roof or radiant barrier is installed in climate zones 1, 2, or 3 and roof material achieves a 3-year aged criteria of 0.50.</p>	
<p>(5) Internal exposed thermal mass is a minimum of three inches (76 mm) in thickness. Thermal mass consists of concrete, brick, and/or tile fully adhered to a masonry base or other masonry material in accordance with one or a combination of the following:</p>	
<p>(a) A minimum of 1 square foot (0.09 m²) of exposed thermal mass of floor per 3 square feet (2.8 m²) of gross finished floor area.</p>	
<p>(b) A minimum of 3 square feet (2.8 m²) of exposed thermal mass in interior walls or elements per square foot (0.09 m²) of gross finished floor area.</p>	
<p>(6) Roofing material is installed with a minimum 0.75 inch (19 mm) continuous air space offset from the roof deck from eave to ridge.</p>	
<p>703.67.4 Passive solar heating design. In addition to the sun-tempered design features in Section 703.67.1, all of the following are implemented:</p>	4
<p>(1) Additional glazing, no greater than 12 percent, is permitted on the south wall. This additional glazing is in accordance with the requirements of Section 703.67.1.</p>	
<p>(2) Additional thermal mass for any room with south-facing glazing of more than 7 percent of the finished floor area is provided in accordance with the following:</p>	
<p>(a) Thermal mass is solid and a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) in thickness. Where two thermal mass materials are layered together (e.g., ceramic tile on concrete base) to achieve the appropriate thickness, they are fully adhered to (touching) each other.</p>	
<p>(b) Thermal mass directly exposed to sunlight is provided in accordance with the following minimum ratios:</p>	
<p>(i) Above latitude 35 degrees: 5 square feet (0.465 m²) of thermal mass for every 1 square foot (0.0929 m²) of south-facing glazing.</p>	
<p>(ii) Latitude 30 degrees to 35 degrees: 5.5 square feet (0.51 m²) of thermal mass for every 1 square foot (0.0929 m²) of south-facing glazing.</p>	
<p>(iii) Latitude 25 degrees to 30 degrees: 6 square feet (0.557 m²) of thermal mass for every 1 square foot (0.0929 m²) of south-facing glazing.</p>	
<p>(c) Thermal mass not directly exposed to sunlight is permitted to be used to achieve thermal mass requirements of Section 703.67.4 (2) based on a ratio of 40 square feet (3.72 m²) of thermal mass for every 1 square foot (0.0929 m²) of south-facing glazing.</p>	
<p>(3) In addition to return air or transfer grilles/ducts required by Section 703.67.1(9), provisions for forced airflow to adjoining areas are implemented as needed.</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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**704
HERS INDEX TARGET PATH**

704.1 HERS index Target Compliance. Compliance with the energy chapter shall be permitted to be based on the EPA HERS Index Target Procedure for Energy Star Qualified Homes. Points from Section 704 (HERS Index Target) shall not be combined with points from Section 702 (Performance Path) or Section 703 (Prescriptive Path).

704.2 Point calculation. Points for Section 704 shall be computed based on Steps “1a” through “1d” of the EPA HERS Index Target Procedure. Points shall be computed individually for each building as follows:
 $30 + (\text{percent less than EnergyStar HERS Index Target for that building}) * 2.$

**704705
ADDITIONAL PRACTICES**

704705.1 Application of additional practice points. Points from Section 705704 can be added to points earned in Section 702 (Performance Path), Section 703 (Prescriptive Path), [Section 704 \(HERS Index Target Path\)](#), or Section 701.1.3 (alternative bronze level compliance).

704705.2 Lighting

~~704.2.1 Occupancy sensors.~~ ~~Occupancy sensors are installed on indoor lights, and photo- or motion sensors are installed on outdoor lights to control lighting.~~

(1) 25-percent of lighting	4
(2) 50-percent of lighting	2

705.2.1 Lighting controls
(Percentages for point thresholds are based on lighting not required for means of egress or security lighting as defined by local building codes.)

705.2.1.1 Interior lighting. In dwelling units, permanently installed interior lighting fixtures are controlled with a vacancy sensor, occupancy sensor, or dimmer:

(1) 25 percent of lighting fixtures.	<u>TBD</u>
(2) 50 percent of lighting fixtures.	<u>TBD</u>
(3) 75 percent of lighting fixtures.	<u>TBD</u>

705.2.1.2 Exterior lighting. Photo or motion sensors are installed on outdoor lighting fixtures to control lighting.
(Percentages for point thresholds does not include lighting equipped with photovoltaics.)

(1) 25 percent of lighting fixtures.	<u>TBD</u>
(2) 50 percent of lighting fixtures.	<u>TBD</u>
(3) 75 percent of lighting fixtures.	<u>TBD</u>

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
705.2.1.3 Multi-unit common areas.	
(1) In a multi-unit building, vacancy sensors, occupancy sensors, or dimmers are installed in common areas (except corridors and stairwells).	
(a) 25 percent of lighting fixtures.	TBD
(b) 50 percent of lighting fixtures.	TBD
(c) 75 percent of lighting fixtures.	TBD
(2) In a multi-unit building, occupancy controls are installed to automatically reduce light levels in interior corridors and exit stairwells when the space is unoccupied. Light levels are reduced by:	
(a) A minimum of 50 percent or to local minimum requirements	TBD
(b) A minimum of 75 percent	TBD
705.2.1.4 In a multi-unit building, occupancy controls are installed to automatically reduce light levels in garages and parking structures when the space is unoccupied. Light levels are reduced by:	
(1) A minimum of 50 percent or to local minimum requirements	TBD
(2) A minimum of 75 percent	TBD
704705.2.2 TDDs and skylights. A tubular daylighting device (TDD) or a skylight that meets the requirements of Table 703.2.6.2(a) with sealed, insulated, low-E glass is installed in rooms without windows. (Points awarded per building.)	2
704705.2.3 Lighting outlets. Occupancy sensors are installed for a minimum of 80 percent of hard-wired lighting outlets in the interior living space .	1
704705.3 Return ducts and transfer grilles. Return ducts or transfer grilles are installed in every room with a door. Return ducts or transfer grilles are not required for bathrooms, kitchens, closets, pantries, and laundry rooms.	5
704705.4 HVAC design and installation	
704705.4.1 HVAC contractor and service technician are certified by a nationally or regionally recognized program (e.g., North American Technician Excellence, Inc. (NATE), Air Conditioning Contractors of Americas Quality Assured Program (ACCA/QA), Building Performance Institute (BPI), Radiant Panel Association, or a manufacturer's training program).	1
704705.4.2 Performance of the heating and/or cooling system is verified by the HVAC contractor in accordance with all of the following:	3
(1) Start-up procedure is performed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.	
(2) Refrigerant charge is verified by super-heat and/or sub-cooling method.	
(3) Burner is set to fire at input level listed on nameplate.	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>(4) Air handler setting/fan speed is set in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>(5) Total airflow is within 10 percent of design flow.</p> <p>(6) Total external system static does not exceed equipment capability at rated airflow.</p>	
<p>704705.4.3 Manufacturer's label or printed specifications for sealed air handler (except furnaces) indicates the leakage is less than or equal to 2 percent of design airflow at a pressure of 1 inch of water (250 Pa). Air handlers are tested with inlets, outlets, and condensate drain ports sealed and filter box in place.</p>	4
<p>704705.5 Installation and performance verification.</p>	
<p>704705.5.1 Third-party on-site inspection is conducted to verify compliance with all of the following, as applicable. Minimum of two inspections are performed: one inspection after insulation is installed and prior to covering, and another inspection upon completion of the building. Where multiple buildings or dwelling units of the same model are built by the same builder, a representative sample inspection of a minimum of 15 percent of the buildings or dwelling units is permitted.</p>	5
<p>(1) Ducts are installed in accordance with the ICC IRC or IMC and ducts are sealed.</p> <p>(2) Building envelope air sealing is installed.</p> <p>(3) Insulation is installed in accordance with Section 703.1.2.</p> <p>(4) Windows, skylights, and doors are flashed, caulked, and sealed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and in accordance with Section 701.4.3.</p>	
<p>704705.5.2 Testing. Testing above mandatory requirements is conducted to verify performance.</p>	
<p>704705.5.2.1 Building envelope leakage testing. Building envelope leakage testing is performed in accordance with the following:</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded only for buildings where building envelope leakage testing is not required by 2015 IECC.)</p>	
<p>(1) A blower door test and a visual inspection are performed as described in 701.4.3.2.</p>	5TBD
<p>(2) Third-party verification is completed.</p>	5TBD
<p>704705.5.2.2 HVAC airflow testing. Balanced HVAC airflows are demonstrated by flow hood or other acceptable flow measurement tool by a third party. Test results are in accordance with both of the following:</p>	8
<p>(1) Measured flow at each supply and return register meets or exceeds the requirements in QI-5-2010, Section 5.2 <u>is within 25 percent of design flow.</u></p>	
<p>(2) Total airflow meets or exceeds the requirements in QI-5-2010, Section 5.2 <u>is within 10 percent of design flow.</u></p>	
<p>705.5.2.3 HVAC duct leakage testing. <u>One of the following is achieved:</u></p>	

<u>(Points awarded only for buildings where duct leakage testing is not required by 2015 IECC.)</u>	
(1) Duct leakage is in accordance with 2015 IECC R403.3.3 and R403.3.4.	<u>X</u>
(2) Duct leakage is in accordance with 2015 IECC R403.3.3 and R403.3.4, and testing is conducted by an independent third-party.	<u>X</u>

704705.5.3 Insulating hot water pipes. Insulation with a minimum thermal resistance (R-value) of at least R-3 is applied to the following, as applicable:	1
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(Points awarded only where these practices are not required by 2015 IECC.)

- (a) piping ~~larger than~~ 3/4-inch and larger in outside diameter
- (b) piping serving more than one dwelling unit
- ~~(c) piping branches serving kitchen sinks~~
- ~~(c) piping located outside the conditioned space~~
- ~~(e) piping from the water heater to a distribution manifold~~
- ~~(f) piping located under a floor slab~~
- ~~(g) buried piping~~
- ~~(h) supply and return piping in recirculation systems other than demand recirculation systems~~
- ~~(i) all other piping except the piping that meets the length requirements of Table 704.5.3~~

**Table 704.5.3
Maximum Pipe Run Length**

Nominal Pipe Diameter of largest pipe in run (inches)	Maximum pipe length (feet) ^a
3/8	30
1/2	20
3/4	10

a. Total length of all piping from the source of hot water (either a water heater or distribution manifold (or tee) on a trunk line or a recirculation loop) to a point of use.

705.5.4 Potable hot water demand re-circulation system.

705.5.4.1 Potable hot water demand re-circulation system is installed in a single-family unit.	<u>1</u> <u>2 Max</u>
<u>(Points awarded per circulation zone)</u>	

705.5.4.2 Potable hot water demand re-circulation system is installed in a multi-family unit in place of a standard circulation pump and control.	<u>2</u> <u>4 Max</u>
<u>(Points awarded per circulation zone)</u>	

**705706
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES**

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

705706.1 Energy consumption control. A whole-building or whole-dwelling unit device <u>or system</u> is installed that controls or monitors energy consumption.	7 Max
(1) programmable communicating thermostat <u>with the capability to be controlled remotely</u>	1
(2) energy-monitoring device <u>or system</u>	2
(3) energy management control system	4
(4) <u>programmable thermostat with control capability based on occupant presence or usage pattern</u>	TBD
(5) <u>lighting control system</u>	TBD

705706.2 Renewable energy service plan. Renewable energy service plan is provided as follows:	
(1) Builder selects a renewable energy service plan provided by the local electrical utility for interim (temporary) electric service. The builder’s local administrative office has renewable energy service.	1
(2) The buyer of the building selects one of the following renewable energy service plans provided by the utility prior to occupancy of the building with a minimum two-year commitment.	
(a) less than half of the dwelling’s projected electricity and gas use is provided by renewable energy	1
(b) half or more of the of the dwelling’s projected electricity and gas use is provided by renewable energy	5

705706.3 Smart Appliances and Systems. Smart appliances and systems are installed as follows:	
(1) Refrigerator	
(2) Freezer	
(3) Dishwasher	
(4) Clothes Dryer	
(5) Clothes Washer	
(6) Room Air Conditioner	
(7) HVAC Systems	
(8) Service Hot Water Heating Systems	
Three to five smart appliances installed	1
Six or more smart appliances installed	2

705706.4 Pumps.

705706.4.1 Pool, spa, and water features equipped with filtration pumps as follows:	
(1) Two-speed pump(s) is installed.	1
(2) Electronically controlled variable-speed pump(s) is installed (efficiency of 90 percent or greater).	3

705706.4.2 Sump pump(s) with electrically commutated motors (ECMs) or permanent split capacitor (PSC) motors is installed (efficiency of 90 percent or greater).	1
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<p>705706.5 Additional On-site renewable energy optionssystem. An on-site Renewable energy system(s) is installed on the property (e.g., solar photovoltaic panels, building integrated photovoltaic system, wind energy system, on-site micro-hydro power system, active solar space heating system, solar thermal hydronic heating system, photovoltaic hybrid heating system).</p> <p>(Points awarded per 100 W of system rating per 2,000 square feet of total conditioned floor area of the buildingPoints awarded for every 100 W of system rating installed for every 2,000 square feet of total conditioned floor area of the building. Points shall not be awarded in this section for solar thermal or geothermal systems that provide space heating, space cooling, or water heating. Points for these systems are awarded in Section 703.)</p>	1
<p><i>Multi-Unit Building Note: Conditioned common area and non-residential space is permitted to be excluded from the total conditioned floor area for the purpose of calculating awarded points.</i></p>	
<p>705706.6 Parking garage efficiency. Structured parking garages are designed to require no mechanical ventilation for fresh air requirements.</p>	2
<p>706.7 Grid-interactive electric thermal storage system. A grid-interactive electric thermal storage system is installed.</p>	
<p>(1) Grid-Interactive Water Heating System</p>	1
<p>(2) Grid-Interactive Space Heating System</p>	2
<p>706.8 Electrical Vehicle Charging Station. A Level 2 or Level 3 electric vehicle charging station is installed on the building site. (Note: Charging station shall not be included in the building energy consumption.)</p>	1
<p>706.9 Automatic demand response. Automatic demand response system is installed that curtails energy usage upon a signal from the utility or an energy service provider is installed.</p>	2

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CHAPTER 8

WATER EFFICIENCY

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
801 INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WATER USE	
801.0 Intent. Measures that reduce indoor and outdoor water usage are implemented.	
<p>801.1 Indoor hot water usage. Indoor hot water supply system is in accordance with one of the practices listed in items (1) through (5). The maximum water volume from the source of hot water to the termination of the fixture supply is determined in accordance with Tables 801.1(1) or 801.1(2). The maximum pipe length from the source of hot water to the termination of the fixture supply is 50 feet.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Where more than one water heater is used or where more than one type of hot water supply system, including multiple circulation loops, is used, points are awarded only for the system that qualifies for the minimum number of points.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Systems with circulation loops are eligible for points only if pumps are demand controlled. Circulation systems with timers or aquastats and constant-on circulation systems are not eligible to receive points.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded only if the pipes are insulated in accordance with Section 704705.5.3.)</p>	
(1) The maximum volume from the water heater to the termination of the fixture supply at furthest fixture is 128 ounces (1 gallon or 3.78 liters).	11
(2) The maximum volume from the water heater to the termination of the fixture supply at furthest fixture is 64 ounces (0.5 gallon or 1.89 liters).	17
(3) The maximum volume from the water heater to the termination of the fixture supply at furthest fixture is 32 ounces (0.25 gallon or 0.945 liters).	29
(4) A demand controlled hot water priming pump is installed on the main supply pipe of the circulation loop and the maximum volume from this supply pipe to the furthest fixture is 24 ounces (0.19 gallons or 0.71 liters).	35
(a) The volume in the circulation loop (supply) from the water heater or boiler to the branch for the furthest fixture is no more than 128 ounces (1 gallon or 3.78 liters).	4 Additional
(5) A central hot water recirculation system is implemented in multi-unit buildings in which the hot water line distance from the recirculating loop to the engineered parallel piping system (i.e., manifold system) is less than 30 feet (9,144 mm) and the parallel piping to the fixture fittings contains a maximum of 64 ounces (1.89 liters) (115.50 cubic inches) (0.50 gallons).	9

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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(6) Tankless water heater(s) with at least 0.5 gallon (1.89 liters) of storage are installed, or a tankless water heater that ramps up to at least 110F within 5 seconds is installed. The storage may be internal or external to the tankless water heater.

4 Additional

**Table 801.1(1)
Maximum Pipe Length Conversion Table^a**

Nominal Pipe Size (inch)	Liquid Ounces per Foot of Length	Main, Branch, and Fixture Supply System Volume Category			Branch and Fixture Supply Volume from Circulation Loop
		128 ounces (1 gallons) [per 801.1(1)]	64 ounces (0.5 gallon) [per 801.1(2)]	32 ounces (0.25 gallon) [per 801.1(3)]	24 ounces (0.19 gallon) [per 801.1(4)]
		Maximum Pipe Length (feet)			
1/4 ^b	0.33	50	50	50	50
5/16 ^b	0.5	50	50	50	48
3/8 ^b	0.75	50	50	43	32
1/2	1.5	50	43	21	16
5/8	2	50	32	16	12
3/4	3	43	21	11	8
7/8	4	32	16	8	6
1	5	26	13	6	5
1 1/4	8	16	8	4	3
1 1/2	11	12	6	3	2
2	18	7	4	2	1

- a. Maximum pipe length figures apply when the entire pipe run is one nominal diameter only. Where multiple pipe diameters are used, the combined volume shall not exceed the volume limitation in Section 801.1.
- b. The maximum flow rate through 1/4 inch nominal piping shall not exceed 0.5 gpm. The maximum flow rate through 5/16 inch nominal piping shall not exceed 1 gpm. The maximum flow rate through 3/8 inch nominal piping shall not exceed 1.5 gpm.

**Table 801.1(2)
Common Hot Water Pipe Internal Volumes
OUNCES OF WATER PER FOOT OF PIPE**

Size Nominal, Inch	Copper Type M	Copper Type L	Copper Type K	CPVC CTS SDR 11	CPVC SCH 40	CPVC SCH 80	PE-RT SDR 9	Composite ASTM F 1281	PEX CTS SDR 9	PP SDR 7.4 F2389	PP SDR 9 F2389
3/8	1.06	0.97	0.84	N/A	1.17	N/A	0.64	0.63	0.64	N/A	N/A
1/2	1.69	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.89	1.46	1.18	1.31	1.18	1.72	1.96
3/4	3.43	3.22	2.90	2.67	3.38	2.74	2.35	3.39	2.35	2.69	3.06
1	5.81	5.49	5.17	4.43	5.53	4.57	3.91	5.56	3.91	4.41	5.01
1 1/4	8.70	8.36	8.09	6.61	9.66	8.24	5.81	8.49	5.81	6.90	7.83
1 1/2	12.18	11.83	11.45	9.22	13.2	11.38	8.09	13.88	8.09	10.77	12.24
2	21.08	20.58	20.04	15.79	21.88	19.11	13.86	21.48	13.86	17.11	19.43

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
801.2 Water-conserving appliances. ENERGY STAR or equivalent water-conserving appliances are installed.	
(1) dishwasher	2
(2) washing machine, or	13
(3) washing machine with a water factor of 6-04.0 or less	24
Multi-Unit Building Note: <i>Washing machines are installed in individual units or provided in common areas of multi-unit buildings.</i>	
801.3 Showerheads. Showerheads are in accordance with the following:	
<p>(1) The total maximum combined flow rate of all showerheads controlled by a single valve at any point in time in a shower compartment is 1.6 to less than 2.5 gpm. Maximum of two valves are installed per shower compartment. The flow rate is tested at 80 psi (552 kPa) in accordance with ASME A112.18.1. Showerheads are served by an automatic compensating valve that complies with ASSE 1016 or ASME A112.18.1 and specifically designed to provide thermal shock and scald protection at the flow rate of the showerhead.</p> <p>(Points awarded per shower compartment. In multi-unit buildings, the average of the points assigned to individual dwelling units may be used as the number of points awarded for this practice, rounded to the nearest whole number.)</p>	<p>4 for first compartment</p> <p>1 for each additional compartment in dwelling</p> <p>7 Max</p>
<p>(2) All shower compartments in the dwelling unit(s) and common areas meet the requirements of 801.3(1) and all showerheads are in accordance with one of the following:</p>	
<p>(a) 2.0 to less than 2.5 gpm</p>	11 Additional
<p>(b) 1.6 to less than 2.0 gpm</p>	14 Additional
<p>(c) Less than 1.6 gpm</p>	TBD
<p>(3) Any shower control that can shut off water flow without affecting temperature is installed.</p> <p>(Points awarded per shower control.)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3 Max</p>
<p>For SI: 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m</p>	
801.4 Lavatory faucets	
801.4.1 Water-efficient lavatory faucets with a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm (5.68 L/m), tested at 60 psi (414 kPa) in accordance with ASME A112.18.1, are installed:	
<p>(1) a bathroom (all faucets in a bathroom are in compliance)</p> <p>(Points awarded for each bathroom. In multi-unit buildings, the average of the points assigned to individual dwelling units may be used as the number of points awarded for this practice, rounded to the nearest whole number.)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3 Max</p>
<p>(2) all lavatory faucets in the dwelling unit(s) and common areas</p>	6 Additional

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
<p>801.4.2 Self-closing valve, motion sensor, metering, or pedal-activated faucet is installed to enable intermittent on/off operation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded per fixture.)</p>		<p>1 3 Max</p>
<p>801.5 Water closets and urinals. Water closets and urinals are in accordance with the following: (Points awarded for 801.5(2) or 801.5(3), not both.)</p>		
(1)	Gold and emerald levels: All water closets and urinals are in accordance with Section 801.5.	Mandatory
(2)	<p>A water closet is installed with an effective flush volume of 1.28 gallons (4.85 L) or less <u>and meets the flush performance criteria</u> when tested in accordance with ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 or ASME A112.19.14 as applicable, and is in accordance with EPA WaterSense Tank-Type Toilets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per fixture. In multi-unit buildings, the average of the points assigned to individual dwelling units may be used as the number of points awarded for this practice, rounded to the nearest whole number.)</p>	<p>2 6 Max</p>
(3)	All water closets are in accordance with Section 801.5(2).	11
(4)	All water closets are in accordance with Section 801.5(2) and one or more of the following are installed:	
(a)	<p>Water closets that have a flush volume of 1.2 gallons or less.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per toilet. In multi-unit buildings, the average of the points assigned to individual dwelling units may be used as the number of points awarded for this practice, rounded to the nearest whole number.)</p>	<p>1 Additional 3 Additional Max</p>
(b)	One or more urinals with a flush volume of 0.5 gallons (1.9L) or less when tested in accordance with ASME A112.19.2.	1 Additional
(c)	One or more composting or waterless toilets and/or urinals.	6 Additional
<p>801.6 Irrigation systems</p>		
<p>801.6.1 Multi-stream, multi-trajectory rotating nozzles are installed in lieu of spray <u>head</u> nozzles <u>have a maximum precipitation rate of 1.20 inches per hour</u> for turf or landscaping. <u>Nozzle performance is tested by an accredited third party laboratory and results are posted.</u></p>		6
<p>801.6.2 Drip irrigation is installed.</p>		8 Max
(1)	Drip irrigation is installed for <u>all</u> landscape beds.	4
(2)	Subsurface drip is installed for <u>all</u> turf grass areas.	4
(3)	<u>Drip irrigation zones specifications show plant type by name and water use/need for each emitter (Points awarded only if specifications are implemented.)</u>	TBD
<p>801.6.3 <u>Landscape Irrigation</u> plan and implementation are executed by a <u>professional certified by a WaterSense labeled program</u>certified WaterSense Professional or equivalent as approved by Adopting Entity.</p>		5 Additional

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>801.6.4 Drip irrigation zones specifications show plant type by name and water use/need for each emitter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded only if specifications are implemented.)</p>	10 Additional
<p>801.6.5-4 The irrigation system(s) is controlled by a smart controller or no irrigation is installed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points for 801.6.5(2) are not additive with points for 801.6.5(1).)</p>	
<p>(1) Evapotranspiration (ET) based irrigation controller with a rain sensor or soil moisture sensor based irrigation controller.</p>	8
<p>(2) Irrigation controllers are in accordance with WaterSense Specification for Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers Version 1.0, 2011</p>	10
<p>(23) No irrigation is installed and a landscape plan is developed in accordance with Section 503.5, as applicable.</p>	15
<p>801.6.5 All sprinkler irrigation zones utilize pressure regulation so sprinklers operate at manufacturer's recommended operating pressure.</p>	3
<p>801.7 Rainwater collection and distribution. Rainwater collection and distribution is provided.</p>	
<p>801.7.1 Rainwater is used for irrigation in accordance with one of the following:</p>	
<p>(1) Rainwater is diverted for landscape irrigation without impermeable water storage</p>	5
<p>(2) Rainwater is diverted for landscape irrigation with impermeable water storage in accordance with one of the following:</p>	
<p>(a) 50 – 499 gallon storage capacity</p>	5
<p>(b) 500 – 2499 gallon storage capacity</p>	10
<p>(c) 2500 gallon or larger storage capacity (system is designed by a professional certified by The American Rainwater Catchment Systems Association or equivalent)</p>	15
<p>(d) All irrigation demands are met by rainwater capture (documentation demonstrating the water needs of the landscape is provided and the system is designed by a professional certified by The American Rainwater Catchment Systems Association or equivalent).</p>	25
<p>801.7.2 Rainwater is used for indoor domestic demand as follows. The system is designed by a professional certified by The American Rainwater Catchment Systems Association or equivalent.</p>	
<p>(1) Rainwater is used to supply an indoor appliance or fixture for any locally approved use.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per appliance or fixture.)</p>	5 15 Max
<p>(2) Rainwater provides for total domestic demand.</p>	25

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>801.8 Sediment filters. Water filter is installed to reduce sediment and protect plumbing fixtures for the whole building or the entire dwelling unit.</p>	1
<p>802 INNOVATIVE PRACTICES</p>	
<p>802.1 Reclaimed, gray, or recycled water. Reclaimed, gray, or recycled water is used as permitted by applicable code. (Points awarded for either Section 802.1(1) or 802.1(2), not both.) (Points awarded for either Section 802.5 or 802.1, not both.)</p>	
<p>(1) each water closet flushed by reclaimed, gray, or recycled water (Points awarded per fixture or appliance.)</p>	5 20 Max
<p>(2) irrigation from reclaimed, gray, or recycled water on-site</p>	10
<p><u>802.2 Reclaimed water, graywater, or rainwater pre-piping.</u> Reclaimed, graywater, or rainwater systems are rough plumbed into buildings for future use where service is not yet available or permitted by applicable codes or by the authority having jurisdiction.</p>	<u>1 per roughed in system</u>
<p>802.2-3 Automatic shutoff water devices. One of the following automatic shutoff water supply devices is installed. Where a fire sprinkler system is present, installer is to ensure the device will not interfere with the operation of the fire sprinkler system.</p>	
<p>(1) excess water flow automatic shutoff</p>	2
<p>(2) leak detection system with automatic shutoff</p>	
<p>802.3-4 Engineered biological system or intensive bioremediation system. An engineered biological system or intensive bioremediation system is installed and the treated water is used on site. Design and implementation are approved by appropriate regional authority.</p>	20
<p>802.4-5 Recirculating humidifier. Where a humidifier is required, a recirculating humidifier is used in lieu of a traditional “flow through” type.</p>	1
<p>802.5-6 Advanced wastewater treatment system. Advanced wastewater (aerobic) treatment system is installed and treated water is used on site. (Points awarded for either Section 802.5-6 or 802.1, not both.)</p>	

CHAPTER 9

INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
901 POLLUTANT SOURCE CONTROL	
901.0 Intent. Pollutant sources are controlled.	
901.1 Space and water heating options	
901.1.1 Natural draft furnaces, boilers, or water heaters are not located in conditioned spaces, including conditioned crawlspaces, unless located in a mechanical room that has an outdoor air source and is sealed and insulated to separate it from the conditioned space(s). <p style="text-align: center;">(Points are awarded only for buildings that use natural draft combustion space or water heating equipment.)</p>	5
901.1.2 Air handling equipment or return ducts are not located in the garage, unless placed in isolated, air-sealed mechanical rooms with an outside air source.	5
901.1.3 The following combustion space heating or water heating equipment is installed within conditioned space:	
(1) all furnaces or all boilers (a) power vent furnace(s) or boiler(s) (b) direct vent furnace(s) or boiler(s)	3
(b) direct vent furnace(s) or boiler(s)	5
(2) all water heaters	
(a) power vent water heater(s)	3
(b) direct vent water heater(s)	5
901.1.4 Gas-fired fireplaces and direct heating equipment is listed and is installed in accordance with the NFPA 54, ICC IFGC, or the applicable local gas appliance installation code. Gas-fired fireplaces and direct heating equipment are vented to the outdoors.	Mandatory
901.1.5 Natural gas and propane fireplaces are direct vented, have permanently fixed glass fronts or gasketed doors, and comply with CSA Z21.88/CSA 2.33 or CSA Z21.50b/CSA 2.22b.	7
901.1.6 The following electric equipment is installed:	
(1) heat pump air handler in unconditioned space	2
(2) heat pump air handler in conditioned space	5

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
901.2 Solid fuel-burning appliances	
901.2.1 Solid fuel-burning fireplaces, inserts, stoves and heaters are code compliant and are in accordance with the following requirements:	Mandatory
(1) Site-built masonry wood-burning fireplaces use outside combustion air and include a means of sealing the flue and the combustion air outlets to minimize interior air (heat) loss when not in operation.	4
(2) Factory-built, wood-burning fireplaces are in accordance with the certification requirements of UL 127 and are EPA certified or Phase 2 Qualified .	6
(3) Wood stove and fireplace inserts, as defined in UL 1482 Section 3.8, are in accordance with the certification requirements of UL 1482 and are in accordance with the emission requirements of the EPA Certification and the State of Washington WAC 173-433-100(3).	6
(4) Pellet (biomass) stoves and furnaces are in accordance with ASTM E1509 or are EPA certified.	6
(5) Masonry heaters are in accordance with the definitions in ASTM E1602 and ICC IBC Section 2112.1.	6
901.2.2 Fireplaces, woodstoves, pellet stoves, or masonry heaters are not installed.	7
901.3 Garages. Garages are in accordance with the following:	
(1) Attached garage	
(a) Doors installed in the common wall between the attached garage and conditioned space are tightly sealed and gasketed.	Mandatory 2
(b) A continuous air barrier is provided separating the garage space from the conditioned living spaces.	Mandatory 2
(c) For one- and two-family dwelling units, a 100 cfm (47 L/s) or greater ducted or 70 cfm (33 L/s) cfm or greater unducted wall exhaust fan is installed and vented to the outdoors and is designed and installed for continuous operation or has controls (e.g., motion detectors, pressure switches) that activate operation for a minimum of 1 hour when either human passage door or roll-up automatic doors are operated. For ducted exhaust fans, the fan airflow rating and duct sizing are in accordance with Appendix A.	8
(2) A carport is installed, the garage is detached from the building, or no garage is installed.	10
901.4 Wood materials. A minimum of 85 percent of material within a product group (i.e., wood structural panels, countertops, composite trim/doors, custom woodwork, and/or component closet shelving) is manufactured in accordance with the following:	10 Max
(1) Structural plywood used for floor, wall, and/or roof sheathing is compliant with DOC PS 1 and/or DOC PS 2. OSB used for floor, wall, and/or roof sheathing is compliant with DOC PS 2. The panels are made with moisture-resistant adhesives. The trademark indicates these adhesives as follows: Exposure 1 or Exterior for plywood, and Exposure 1 for OSB.	Mandatory

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(2)	Particleboard and MDF (medium density fiberboard) is manufactured and labeled in accordance with CPA A208.1 and CPA A208.2, respectively. (Points awarded per product group.)	2
(3)	Hardwood plywood in accordance with HPVA HP-1. (Points awarded per product group.)	2
(4)	Particleboard, MDF, or hardwood plywood is in accordance with CPA 4. (Points awarded per product group.)	3
(5)	Composite wood or agrifiber panel products contain no added urea-formaldehyde or are in accordance with the CARB <i>Composite Wood Air Toxic Contaminant Measure Standard</i> . (Points awarded per product group.)	4
(6)	Non-emitting products. (Points awarded per product group.)	4

901.5 Cabinets. A minimum of 85 percent of installed cabinets are in accordance with one or both of the following: (Where both of the following practices are used, only 3 points are awarded.)		
(1)	All parts of the cabinet are made of solid wood or non-formaldehyde emitting materials such as metal or glass.	5
(2)	The composite wood used in wood cabinets is in accordance with CARB <i>Composite Wood Air Toxic Contaminant Measure Standard</i> or equivalent as certified by a third-party program such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.	3

901.6 Carpets. <u>Wall-to-wall carpeting is not installed adjacent to water closets and bathing fixtures. Carpets are in accordance with the following:</u>		<u>Mandatory</u>
(1)	<u>Wall-to-wall carpeting is not installed adjacent to water closets and bathing fixtures.</u>	<u>Mandatory</u>
(2)	<u>A minimum of 10 percent of the conditioned floor space has carpet and at least 85 percent of installed carpet area and/or carpet cushion (padding) are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 except footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., allowable maximum formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Product is tested by a laboratory with the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 within the laboratory scope of accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 and certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.</u>	
(a)	<u>carpet</u>	<u>6</u>
(b)	<u>carpet cushion</u>	<u>2</u>

901.7 Hard-surface flooring <u>Floor materials.</u> <u>The following types of finished flooring materials are used. The materials have emission levels in accordance with CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1. Product is tested by a laboratory with the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 within the laboratory scope of accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 and certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D. Points are awarded for every 10% of conditioned floor space using one of the below materials:</u> <u>A minimum of 10 percent of the conditioned floor space has pre-finished hard-surface flooring installed and a minimum of 85 percent of all prefinished installed hard-surface flooring is in accordance with the</u>		6
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GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>emission concentration limits of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 except footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., allowable maximum formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.</p>	
<p>(1) <u>Hard surface flooring: Prefinished installed hard-surface flooring is installed. Where post-manufacture coatings or surface applications have not been applied, the following hard surface flooring types are deemed to comply with the emission requirements of this practice:</u></p>	
<p>Where post-manufacture coatings or surface applications have not been applied, the following hard surface flooring types are deemed to comply with the emission requirements of this practice:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ceramic tile flooring (b) Organic-free, mineral-based flooring (c) Clay masonry flooring (d) Concrete masonry flooring (e) Concrete flooring (f) Metal flooring 	
<p>(2) <u>Carpet and carpet cushion is installed.</u></p>	
<p><u>(When carpet cushion meeting the emission limits of the practice is also installed, the percentage of compliant carpet area is calculated at 1.33 times the actual installed area.)</u></p>	
<p>901.8 Wall coverings. A minimum of 10 percent of the interior wall surfaces are covered and a minimum of 85 percent of wall coverings are in accordance with the emission concentration limits of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 except footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., allowable maximum formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.</p>	4
<p>901.9 Interior architectural coatings. A minimum of 85 percent of the interior architectural coatings are in accordance with either Section 901.9.1 or Section 901.9.3, not both. A minimum of 85 percent of architectural colorants are in accordance with Section 901.9.2.</p>	
<p><u>Exception: Interior architectural coatings that are formulated to remove formaldehyde and other aldehydes in indoor air and are tested and labeled in accordance with ISO 16000-23, Indoor air -- Part 23: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of formaldehyde concentrations by sorptive building materials.</u></p>	
<p>901.9.1 Site-applied interior architectural coatings, which are inside the water proofing envelope, are in accordance with one or more of the following:</p>	5
<p>(1) Zero VOC as determined by EPA Method 24 (VOC content is below the detection limit for the method)</p>	
<p>(2) GreenSeal GS-11</p>	
<p>(3) CARB <i>Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings</i> (see Table 901.9.1).</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

POINTS

Table 901.9.1
VOC Content Limits For Architectural Coatings^{a,b,c}

Coating Category	LIMIT ^d (g/l)
Flat Coatings	50
Non-flat Coatings	100
Non-flat High-Gloss Coatings	150
Specialty Coatings:	
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coatings	150
Coating Category	LIMIT ^d (g/l)
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Floor Coatings	100
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings	120 ^e
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	250
Shellacs, Clear	730
Shellacs, □ Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Stains	250
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membranes	250
Wood Coatings	275
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-Rich Primers	340

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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- a. The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the table.
- b. Values in this table are derived from those specified by the California Air Resources Board, Architectural Coatings Suggested Control Measure, February 1, 2008.
- c. Table 901.9.1 architectural coating regulatory category and VOC content compliance determination shall conform to the California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings dated February 1, 2008.
- d. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory (except as noted), thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.
- e. Limit is expressed as VOC actual.

<p>901.9.2 Architectural coating colorant additive VOC content is in accordance with Table 901.9.2. (Points for 901.9.2 are awarded only if base architectural coating is in accordance with 901.9.1.)</p>	1
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Table 901.9.2 VOC Content Limits for Colorants	
Colorant	LIMIT (g/l)
Architectural Coatings, excluding IM Coatings	50
Solvent-Based IM	600
Waterborne IM	50

<p>901.9.3 Site-applied interior architectural coatings, which are inside the waterproofing envelope, are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, except footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., allowable maximum formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.</p>	8
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901.10 Interior adhesives and sealants. A minimum of 85 percent of site-applied adhesives and sealants located inside the waterproofing envelope are in accordance with one of the following, as applicable.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <p>(1) The emission levels are in accordance with CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, except footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., allowable maximum formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.</p> | 8 |
| <p>(2) GreenSeal GS-36.</p> | 5 |
| <p>(3) SCAQMD Rule 1168 in accordance with Table 901.10(3), excluding products that are sold in 16 ounce containers or less and are regulated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Consumer Products Regulations.</p> | 5 |

Table 901.10(3) Site Applied Adhesive and Sealants VOC Limits^{a,b}	
ADHESIVE OR SEALANT	VOC LIMIT (g/l)
Indoor carpet adhesives	50
Carpet pad adhesives	50

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Outdoor carpet adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">150</td></tr> <tr><td>Wood flooring adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">100</td></tr> <tr><td>Rubber floor adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">60</td></tr> <tr><td>Subfloor adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">50</td></tr> <tr><td>Ceramic tile adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">65</td></tr> <tr><td>VCT and asphalt tile adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">50</td></tr> <tr><td>Drywall and panel adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">50</td></tr> <tr><td>Cove base adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">50</td></tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">ADHESIVE OR SEALANT</th> <th style="text-align: center;">VOC LIMIT (g/l)</th> </tr> <tr><td>Multipurpose construction adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">70</td></tr> <tr><td>Structural glazing adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">100</td></tr> <tr><td>Single ply roof membrane adhesives</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td>Architectural sealants</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td>Architectural sealant primer</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> Non-porous</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td> Porous</td><td style="text-align: center;">775</td></tr> <tr><td>Modified bituminous sealant primer</td><td style="text-align: center;">500</td></tr> <tr><td>Other sealant primers</td><td style="text-align: center;">750</td></tr> <tr><td>CPVC solvent cement</td><td style="text-align: center;">490</td></tr> <tr><td>PVC solvent cement</td><td style="text-align: center;">510</td></tr> <tr><td>ABS solvent cement</td><td style="text-align: center;">325</td></tr> <tr><td>Plastic cement welding</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td>Adhesive primer for plastic</td><td style="text-align: center;">550</td></tr> <tr><td>Contact adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">80</td></tr> <tr><td>Special purpose contact adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td>Structural wood member adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">140</td></tr> </table> <p>a. VOC limit less water and less exempt compounds in grams/liter b. For low-solid adhesives and sealants, the VOC limit is expressed in grams/liter of material as specified in Rule 1168. For all other adhesives and sealants, the VOC limits are expressed as grams of VOC per liter of adhesive or sealant less water and less exempt compounds as specified in Rule 1168.</p>	Outdoor carpet adhesives	150	Wood flooring adhesive	100	Rubber floor adhesives	60	Subfloor adhesives	50	Ceramic tile adhesives	65	VCT and asphalt tile adhesives	50	Drywall and panel adhesives	50	Cove base adhesives	50	ADHESIVE OR SEALANT	VOC LIMIT (g/l)	Multipurpose construction adhesives	70	Structural glazing adhesives	100	Single ply roof membrane adhesives	250	Architectural sealants	250	Architectural sealant primer		Non-porous	250	Porous	775	Modified bituminous sealant primer	500	Other sealant primers	750	CPVC solvent cement	490	PVC solvent cement	510	ABS solvent cement	325	Plastic cement welding	250	Adhesive primer for plastic	550	Contact adhesive	80	Special purpose contact adhesive	250	Structural wood member adhesive	140	
Outdoor carpet adhesives	150																																																				
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Contact adhesive	80																																																				
Special purpose contact adhesive	250																																																				
Structural wood member adhesive	140																																																				

<p>901.11 Insulation. Emissions of 85 percent of wall, ceiling, and floor insulation materials are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 except footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., allowable maximum formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. Insulation is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.</p>	4
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<p>901.12 Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms. Where not required by local codes, a carbon monoxide (CO) alarm is installed in a central location outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. The CO alarm(s) is located in accordance with NFPA 720 and is hardwired with a battery backup. The alarm device(s) is certified by a third-party for conformance to either CSA 6.19 or UL 2034.</p>	4
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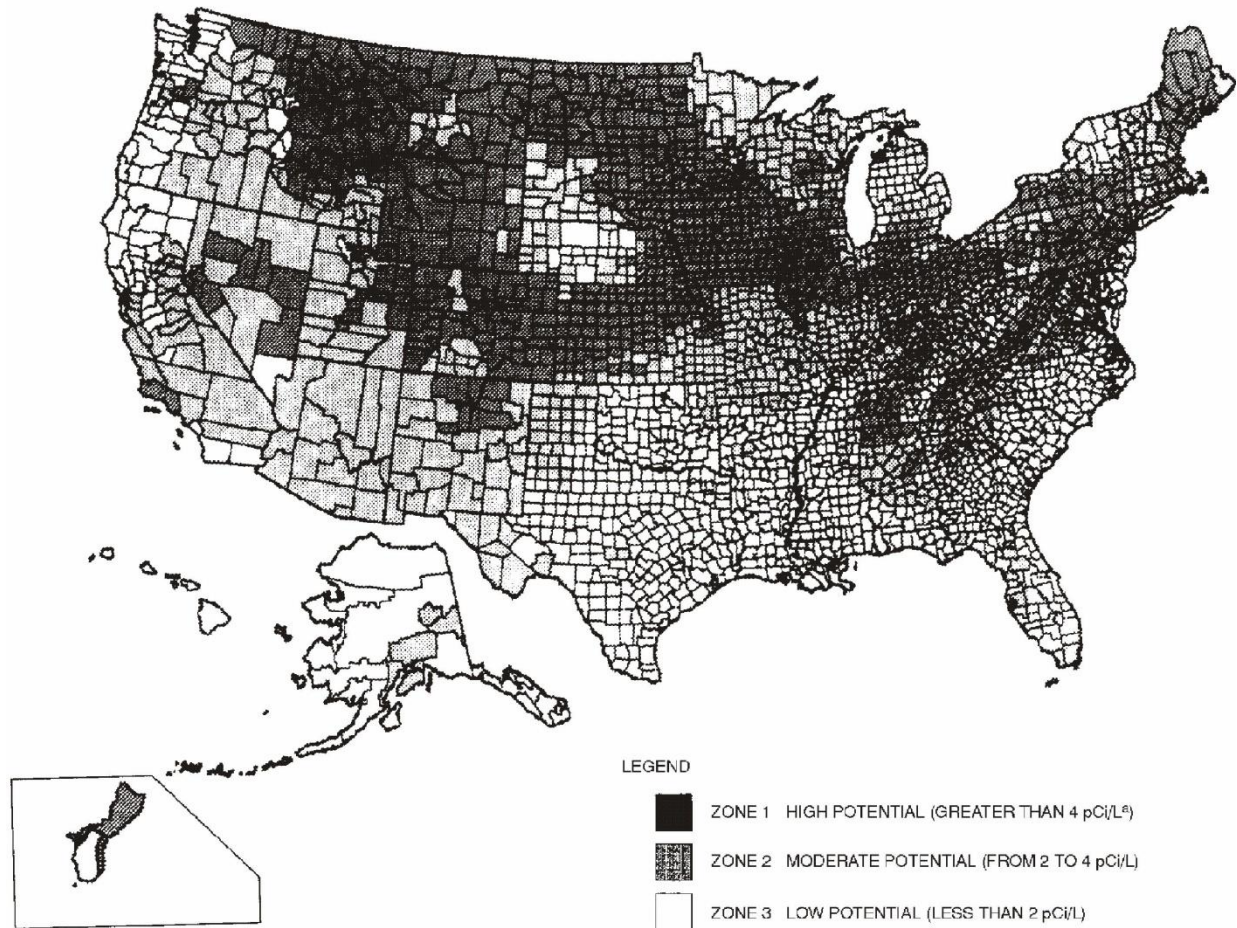
GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
901.13 Building entrance pollutants control. Pollutants are controlled at all main building entrances by one of the following methods:	
(1) Exterior grilles or mats are installed in a fixed manner and may be removable for cleaning.	1
(2) Interior grilles or mats are installed in a fixed manner and may be removable for cleaning.	1
901.14 Non-smoking areas. Environmental tobacco smoke is minimized by one or more of the following:	
(1) All interior common areas of a multi-unit building are designated as non-smoking areas with posted signage.	1
(2) Exterior smoking areas of a multi-unit building are designated with posted signage and located a minimum of 25 feet from entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.	1
902 POLLUTANT CONTROL	
902.0 Intent. Pollutants generated in the building are controlled.	
902.1 Spot ventilation.	
902.1.1 Spot ventilation is in accordance with the following:	
(1) Bathrooms are vented to the outdoors. The minimum ventilation rate is 50 cfm (23.6 L/s) for intermittent operation or 20 cfm (9.4 L/s) for continuous operation in bathrooms. (Points are awarded only if a window complying with IRC Section R303.3 is provided in addition to mechanical ventilation.)	Mandatory 1
(2) Clothes dryers (except listed and labeled condensing ductless dryers) are vented to the outdoors.	Mandatory
(3) Kitchen exhaust units and/or range hoods are ducted to the outdoors and have a minimum ventilation rate of 100 cfm (47.2 L/s) for intermittent operation or 25 cfm (11.8 L/s) for continuous operation.	8
902.1.2 Bathroom and/or laundry exhaust fan is provided with an automatic timer and/or humidistat:	11 Max
(1) for first device	5
(2) for each additional device	2
902.1.3 Kitchen range, bathroom, and laundry exhaust are verified to air flow specification. Ventilation airflow at the point of exhaust is tested to a minimum of:	8
(a) 100 cfm (47.2 L/s) intermittent or 25 cfm (11.8 L/s) continuous for kitchens, and	
(b) 50 cfm (23.6 L/s) intermittent or 20 cfm (9.4 L/s) continuous for bathrooms and/or laundry	
902.1.4 Exhaust fans are ENERGY STAR, as applicable.	12 Max

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(1) ENERGY STAR, or equivalent, fans <p style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded per fan.)</p>	2
(2) ENERGY STAR, or equivalent, fans operating at or below 1 sone <p style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded per fan.)</p>	3
902.1.5 Fenestration in spaces other than those identified in 902.1.1 through 902.1.4 are designed for cross-ventilation in accordance with all of the following:	
(1) Operable windows and sliding glass doors with a total area of at least 15 percent of the conditioned floor area are provided.	
(2) Insect screens are provided for all operable windows and sliding glass doors.	
(3) A minimum of two windows or sliding glass doors are placed in adjacent or opposite walls. If there is only one wall surface in that space exposed to the exterior, the minimum windows or sliding glass doors may be on the same wall.	
902.2 Building ventilation systems.	
902.2.1 One of the following whole building ventilation systems is implemented and is in accordance with the specifications of Appendix B and an explanation of the operation and importance of the ventilation system is included in either 1001.1 or 1003.2.	Mandatory where the maximum air infiltration rate is less than 5.0 ACH50
(1) exhaust or supply fan(s) ready for continuous operation and with appropriately labeled controls	3
(2) balanced exhaust and supply fans with supply intakes located in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidelines so as to not introduce polluted air back into the building	6
(3) heat-recovery ventilator	7
(4) energy-recovery ventilator	8
902.2.2 Ventilation airflow is tested to achieve the design fan airflow at point of exhaust in accordance with Section 902.2.1.	4
902.2.3 MERV filters 8 or greater are installed on central forced air systems and are accessible. Designer or installer is to verify that the HVAC equipment is able to accommodate the greater pressure drop of MERV 8 filters.	3
902.3 Radon control. Radon control measures are in accordance with ICC IRC Appendix F. Zones as defined in Figure 9(1).	
(1) Buildings located in Zone 1	Mandatory
(a) a passive radon system is installed	7
(b) an active radon system is installed	10

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(2) Buildings located in Zone 2 or Zone 3	
(a) a passive or active radon system is installed	7
902.4 HVAC system protection. One of the following HVAC system protection measures is performed.	3
(1) HVAC supply registers (boots), return grilles, and rough-ins are covered during construction activities to prevent dust and other pollutants from entering the system.	
(2) Prior to owner occupancy, HVAC supply registers (boots), return grilles, and duct terminations are inspected and vacuumed. In addition, the coils are inspected and cleaned and the filter is replaced if necessary.	
902.5 Central vacuum systems. Central vacuum system is installed and vented to the outside.	3
902.6 Living space contaminants. The living space is sealed in accordance with Section 701.4.3.1 to prevent unwanted contaminants.	Mandatory
903 MOISTURE MANAGEMENT: VAPOR, RAINWATER, PLUMBING, HVAC	
903.0 Intent. Moisture and moisture effects are controlled.	
903.1 Plumbing	
903.1.1 Cold water pipes in unconditioned spaces are insulated to a minimum of R-4 with pipe insulation or other covering that adequately prevents condensation.	2
903.1.2 Plumbing is not installed in unconditioned spaces.	5
903.2 Duct insulation. Ducts are in accordance with one of the following.	
(1) All HVAC ducts, plenums, and trunks are located in conditioned space.	1
(2) All HVAC ducts, plenums, and trunks are in conditioned space. All HVAC ducts are insulated to a minimum of R4.	3
903.3 Relative humidity. In climate zones 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 5A as defined by Figure 6(1), equipment is installed to maintain relative humidity (RH) at or below 60 percent using one of the following: <p style="text-align: center;">(Points not awarded in other climate zones.)</p>	7
(1) additional dehumidification system(s)	
(2) central HVAC system equipped with additional controls to operate in dehumidification mode	

**904
INDOOR AIR QUALITY**

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>904.0 Intent. IAQ is protected by best practices to control ventilation, moisture, pollutant sources and sanitation.</p>	
<p>904.1 Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) During Construction. Wood is dry before close-in (602.1.7(3)), materials comply with emission criteria (901.4- 901.11), sources of water infiltration or condensation observed during construction have been eliminated, accessible interior surfaces are dry and free of visible suspect growth (per ASTM D7338-10 section6.3), water damage (per ASTM D7338-10 section 7.4.3), and visible dust.</p>	<u>TBD</u>
<p>904.2 Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Post Completion. Verify moisture, mold, and dust issues.</p>	<u>TBD</u>
<p>904-905 INNOVATIVE PRACTICES</p>	
<p>904905.1 Humidity monitoring system. A humidity monitoring system is installed with a mobile base unit that displays readings of temperature and relative humidity. The system has a minimum of two remote sensor units. One remote sensor unit is placed permanently inside the conditioned space in a central location, excluding attachment to exterior walls, and another remote sensor unit is placed permanently outside of the conditioned space.</p>	2
<p>904905.2 Kitchen exhaust. A kitchen exhaust unit(s) that equals or exceeds 400 cfm (189 L/s) is installed, and makeup air is provided.</p>	2



a. pCi/L standard for picocuries per liter of radon gas. EPA recommends that all homes that measure 4 pCi/L and greater be mitigated.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Geological Survey have evaluated the radon potential in the United States and have developed a map of radon zones designed to assist building officials in deciding whether radon-resistant features are applicable in new construction.

The map assigns each of the 3,141 counties in the United States to one of three zones based on radon potential. Each zone designation reflects the average short-term radon measurement that can be expected to be measured in a building without the implementation of radon control methods. The radon zone designation of highest priority is Zone 1. This table lists the Zone 1 counties illustrated on the map. More detailed information can be obtained from state-specific booklets (EPA-402-R-93-021 through 070) available through state radon offices or from U.S. EPA regional offices.

**FIGURE 9(1)
EPA MAP OF RADON ZONES**

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CHAPTER 10

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND BUILDING OWNER EDUCATION

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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1001

HOMEOWNER'S BUILDING OWNERS' MANUAL AND TRAINING GUIDELINES FOR ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS

1001.0 Intent. Information on the building's use, maintenance, and green components is provided.

<p>1001.1 A <u>building owner's/homeowner's</u> manual is provided <u>and stored in a permanent location in the dwelling</u> that includes the following, as available and applicable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)</p>	1 8 Max
<p>(1) <u>Detailed information about the National Green Building Standard, its requirements, and how NGBS compliance was determined, along with a</u> green building program certificate or completion document.</p>	Mandatory
<p>(2) List of green building features (can include the national green building checklist).</p>	Mandatory
<p>(3) Product manufacturer's manuals or product data sheet for installed major equipment, fixtures, and appliances. If product data sheet is in the building owners' manual, manufacturer's manual may be attached to the appliance in lieu of inclusion in the building owners' manual.</p>	Mandatory
<p>(4) Maintenance checklist.</p>	
<p>(5) Information on local recycling <u>and composting</u> programs.</p>	
<p>(6) Information on available local utility programs that purchase a portion of energy from renewable energy providers.</p>	
<p>(7) Explanation of the benefits of using energy-efficient lighting systems [e.g., compact fluorescent light bulbs, light emitting diode (LED)] in high-usage areas.</p>	
<p>(8) A list of practices to conserve water and energy.</p>	
<p>(9) <u>Information on the importance and operation of the home's fresh air ventilation system.</u></p>	
<p>(9) Local public transportation options.</p>	
<p>(10) A diagram showing the location of safety valves and controls for major building systems.</p>	
<p>(11) Where frost-protected shallow foundations are used, owner is informed of precautions including:</p>	
<p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) instructions to not remove or damage insulation when modifying landscaping.</p>	
<p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) providing heat to the building as required by the ICC IRC or IBC.</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(c) keeping base materials beneath and around the building free from moisture caused by broken water pipes or other water sources.	
(42) A list of local service providers that offer regularly scheduled service and maintenance contracts to ensure proper performance of equipment and the structure (e.g., HVAC, water-heating equipment, sealants, caulks, gutter and downspout system, shower and/or tub surrounds, irrigation system).	
(43) A photo record of framing with utilities installed. Photos are taken prior to installing insulation, clearly labeled, and included as part of the building owners' manual.	
(44) List of common hazardous materials often used around the building and instructions for proper handling and disposal of these materials.	
(45) Information on organic pest control, fertilizers, deicers, and cleaning products.	
(46) Information on native landscape materials and/or those that have low water requirements.	
(47) Information on methods of maintaining the building's relative humidity in the range of 30 percent to 60 percent.	
(48) Instructions for inspecting the building for termite infestation.	
(49) Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and importance of diverting water a minimum of 5 feet away from foundation.	
(20) A narrative detailing the importance of maintenance and operation in retaining the attributes of a green-built building.	
(24) Where stormwater management measures are installed on the lot, information on the location, purpose, and upkeep of these measures.	
(23) Explanation of and benefits from green cleaning in the home.	
(24) Retrofit energy calculator that provides baseline for future energy retrofits.	

[1001. 2 Training of homeowners.](#) Homeowners are familiarized with the role of occupants in achieving green goals. On-site training is provided to the responsible party(ies) regarding equipment operation and maintenance, control systems, and occupant actions that will improve the environmental performance of the building. These include:

(1) HVAC filters.	TBD
(2) Thermostat operation and programming.	TBD
(3) Lighting controls.	TBD
(4) Appliances operation.	TBD
(5) Water heater settings and hot water use.	TBD
(6) Fan controls.	TBD
(7) Recycling and composting practices.	TBD

4002
~~TRAINING OF BUILDING OWNERS ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS AND MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS~~

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<p>1002.1 Training of building owners. Building owners are familiarized with the role of occupants in achieving green goals. On-site training is provided to the responsible party(ies) regarding equipment operation and maintenance, control systems, and occupant actions that will improve the environmental performance of the building. These include:</p>	8
(1) HVAC filters	
(2) thermostat operation and programming	
(3) lighting controls	
(4) appliances operation	
(5) water heater settings and hot water use	
(6) fan controls	
(7) recycling practices	

**1003-1002
CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS AND TRAINING FOR
MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS**

10031002.0 Intent. Manuals are provided to the responsible parties (owner, management, tenant, and/or maintenance team) regarding the construction, operation, and maintenance of the building. Paper or digital format manuals are to include information regarding those aspects of the building's construction, maintenance, and operation that are within the area of responsibilities of the respective recipient. One or more responsible parties are to receive a copy of all documentation for archival purposes.

<p>10031002.1 Building construction manual. A building construction manual, including five or more of the following, is compiled and distributed in accordance with Section 1003.0.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)</p>	1
(1) A narrative detailing the importance of constructing a green building, including a list of green building attributes included in the building. This narrative is included in all responsible parties' manuals.	Mandatory
(2) A local green building program certificate as well as a copy of the <i>National Green Building Standard™</i> , as adopted by the Adopting Entity, and the individual measures achieved by the building.	Mandatory
(3) Warranty, operation, and maintenance instructions for all equipment, fixtures, appliances, and finishes.	Mandatory
(4) Record drawings of the building.	
(5) A record drawing of the site including stormwater management plans, utility lines, landscaping with common name and genus/species of plantings.	
(6) A diagram showing the location of safety valves and controls for major building systems.	
(7) A list of the type and wattage of light bulbs installed in light fixtures.	
(8) A photo record of framing with utilities installed. Photos are taken prior to installing insulation and clearly labeled.	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>10031002.2 Operations manual. Operations manuals are created and distributed to the responsible parties in accordance with Section 1003.0. Between all of the operation manuals, five or more of the following options are included.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)</p>	1
<p>(1) A narrative detailing the importance of operating and living in a green building. This narrative is included in all responsible parties' manuals.</p>	Mandatory
<p>(2) A list of practices to conserve water and energy (e.g., turning off lights when not in use, switching the rotation of ceiling fans in changing seasons, purchasing ENERGY STAR appliances and electronics).</p>	Mandatory
<p>(3) Information on methods of maintaining the building's relative humidity in the range of 30 percent to 60 percent.</p>	
<p>(4) Information on opportunities to purchase renewable energy from local utilities or national green power providers and information on utility and tax incentives for the installation of on-site renewable energy systems.</p>	
<p>(5) Information on local and on-site recycling and hazardous waste disposal programs and, if applicable, building recycling and hazardous waste handling and disposal procedures.</p>	
<p>(6) Local public transportation options.</p>	
<p>(7) Explanation of the benefits of using compact fluorescent light bulbs, LEDs, or other high-efficiency lighting.</p>	
<p>(8) Information on native landscape materials and/or those that have low water requirements.</p>	
<p>(9) Information on the radon mitigation system, where applicable.</p>	
<p>(10) A procedure for educating tenants in rental properties on the proper use, benefits, and maintenance of green building systems including a maintenance staff notification process for improperly functioning equipment.</p>	
<p>(11) Information on the importance and operation of the building's fresh air ventilation system.</p>	
<p>10031002.3 Maintenance manual. Maintenance manuals are created and distributed to the responsible parties in accordance with Section 1003.0. Between all of the maintenance manuals, five or more of the following options are included.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)</p>	1
<p>(1) A narrative detailing the importance of maintaining a green building. This narrative is included in all responsible parties' manuals.</p>	Mandatory
<p>(2) A list of local service providers that offer regularly scheduled service and maintenance contracts to ensure proper performance of equipment and the structure (e.g., HVAC, water-heating equipment, sealants, caulks, gutter and downspout system, shower and/or tub surrounds, irrigation system).</p>	
<p>(3) User-friendly maintenance checklist that includes:</p>	
<p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) HVAC filters</p>	
<p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) thermostat operation and programming</p>	
<p style="padding-left: 20px;">(c) lighting controls</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(d) appliances and settings	
(e) water heater settings	
(f) fan controls	
(4) List of common hazardous materials often used around the building and instructions for proper handling and disposal of these materials.	
(5) Information on organic pest control, fertilizers, deicers, and cleaning products.	
(6) Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water a minimum of 5 feet away from foundation.	
(7) Instructions for inspecting the building for termite infestation.	
(8) A procedure for rental tenant occupancy turnover that preserves the green features.	
(9) An outline of a formal green building training program for maintenance staff.	
(10) A green cleaning plan which includes guidance on sustainable cleaning products.	
1002.4 Training of building owners. Building owners are familiarized with the role of occupants in achieving green goals. On-site training is provided to the responsible party(ies) regarding equipment operation and maintenance, control systems, and occupant actions that will improve the environmental performance of the building. These include:	8
(1) HVAC filters	
(2) thermostat operation and programming	
(3) lighting controls	
(4) appliances operation	
(5) water heater settings and hot water use	
(6) fan controls	
(7) recycling and composting practices	
1004-1003 INNOVATIVE PRACTICES PUBLIC EDUCATION	
10041003.04 (Reserved) Intent. Increase public awareness of the National Green Building Standard and projects constructed in accordance with National Green Building Standard to help increase demand for high-performance homes.	(X Max Points)
10043.21 Signage. Signs showing the project is designed and built in accordance with the National Green Building Standard are posted on the construction site.	(X points)
10043.32 Certification Plaques. National Green Building Standard certification plaques with rating level attained are placed in a conspicuous location near the utility area of the home or, in a conspicuous location near the main entrance of a multifamily building.	(X points)

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>10043.43 Education. A URL for the National Green Building Standard is included on site signage and marketing materials for homes certified under the National Green Building Standard.</p>	<p>(X points)</p>
<p>10054 POST OCCUPANCY PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT</p>	
<p>10054.0 Intent. A verification system for post occupancy assessment of the building is intended to be a management tool for the building owner to determine if energy or water usage have deviated from expected levels so that inspection and correction action can be taken.</p>	
<p>10054.1 A verification system plan is provided in the building owner’s manual (Sections 1001 or 1003). The verification system provides methods for demonstrating continued energy and water savings that are determined from the building’s initial year of occupancy of water and energy consumption as compared to annualized consumption at least every four years.</p>	<p>X Points</p>
<p>1005 INNOVATIVE PRACTICES</p>	
<p>1005.1 (Reserved)</p>	

CHAPTER 11

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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Note: Where applicable, section numbering in Chapter 11 parallels a corresponding practice in a previous chapter.

11.500 LOT DESIGN, PREPARATION, AND DEVELOPMENT

11.500.0 Intent. This section applies to the lot and changes to the lot due to remodeling of an existing building.

11.501 LOT SELECTION

11.501.2 Multi-modal transportation. A range of multi-modal transportation choices are promoted by one or more of the following:

(1)	The building is located within one-half mile (805 m) of pedestrian access to a mass transit system or within five miles (8,046 m) of a mass transit station with provisions for parking. The building is located within one-half mile (805 m) of pedestrian access to a mass transit system.	<u>46</u>
(2)	The building is located within five miles (8,046 m) of a mass transit station with provisions for parking.	<u>3</u>
(32)	The building is located within one-half mile (805 m) of six or more community resources (e.g., recreational facilities (such as pools, tennis courts, basketball courts), parks, grocery store, post office, place of worship, community center, daycare center, bank, school, restaurant, medical/dental office, Laundromat/dry cleaner). <u>No more than two each of the following use category can be counted toward the total: Recreation, Retail, Civic, and Services.</u>	4
(24)	The building is on a lot located within a community that has rights-of-way specifically dedicated to bicycle use in the form of paved paths or bicycle lanes, or is on an infill lot located within 1/2 mile of a bicycle lane designated by the jurisdiction.	5
(5)	<u>Dedicated bicycle parking and racks are constructed for mixed-use, multi-family buildings, and/or common areas:</u>	
(a)	<u>Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 3 residential units</u>	
(b)	<u>Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 2 residential units</u>	
(c)	<u>Minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 1 residential unit.</u>	

11.502 PROJECT TEAM, MISSION STATEMENT, AND GOALS

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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11.502.1 Project team, mission statement, and goals. A knowledgeable team is established and team member roles are identified with respect to green lot design, preparation, and development. The project’s green goals and objectives are written into a mission statement.	4
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11.503 LOT DESIGN

<p>11.503.0 Intent. The lot is designed to avoid detrimental environmental impacts first, to minimize any unavoidable impacts, and to mitigate for those impacts that do occur. The project is designed to minimize environmental impacts and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural features and environmental quality of the lot.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded only if the intent of the design is implemented.)</p>

11.503.1 Natural resources. Natural resources are conserved by one or more of the following:	
(1) A natural resources inventory is completed under the direction of a qualified professional.	5
(2) A plan is implemented to conserve the elements identified by the natural resource inventory as high-priority resources.	6
(3) Items listed for protection in the natural resource inventory plan are protected under the direction of a qualified professional.	4
(4) Basic training in tree or other natural resource protection is provided for the on-site supervisor.	4
(5) All tree pruning on-site is conducted by a cCertified Arborist or other qualified professional .	3
(6) Ongoing maintenance of vegetation on the lot during construction is in accordance with TCIA A300 or locally accepted best practices.	4
(7) Where a lot adjoins a landscaped common area, a protection plan from the remodeling construction activities next to the common area is implemented.	5

11.503.2 Slope disturbance. Slope disturbance is minimized by one or more of the following:	
(1) The use of terrain-adaptive architecture including terracing, retaining walls, landscaping, or other re-stabilization techniques.	5
(2) Hydrological/soil stability study is completed and used to guide the design of any additions to buildings on the lot.	4
(3) All or a percentage of new driveways and parking are aligned with natural topography to reduce cut and fill.	
(a) 10 percent to 25 percent	3
(b) 25 percent to 75 percent	4
(c) greater than 75 percent	6
(4) Long-term erosion effects are reduced through the design and implementation of terracing, retaining walls, landscaping, or restabilization techniques.	5
(5) Underground parking uses the natural slope for parking entrances.	5

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
11.503.3 Soil disturbance and erosion. Soil disturbance and erosion are minimized by one or more of the following: (also see Section 11.504.3)		
(1)	Remodeling construction activities are scheduled <u>such that disturbed soil that is to be left unworked for more than 21 days is stabilized within 14 days to minimize length of time that soils are exposed.</u>	5
(2)	The new utilities on the lot are designed to use one or more alternative means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) tunneling instead of trenching (b) use of smaller (low ground pressure) equipment or geomats to spread the weight of construction equipment (c) shared utility trenches or easements (d) placement of utilities under paved surfaces instead of yards 	5
(3)	Limits of new clearing and grading are demarcated on the lot plan.	5
11.503.4 Stormwater management. Stormwater management includes one or more of the following low-impact development techniques:		
(1)	Natural water and drainage features are preserved and used.	6
(2)	Facilities that minimize concentrated flows and simulate flows found in natural hydrology by the use of vegetative swales, french drains, wetlands, drywells, rain gardens, and similar infiltration features.	7
(3)	All or a percentage of impervious surfaces are minimized and permeable materials are used for driveways, parking areas, walkways, and patios.	
	(a) less than 25 percent	2
	(b) 25 percent to 75 percent	4
	(c) greater than 75 percent	6
(4)	A minimum of 50 percent of the roof is vegetated (green roof) using technology capable of withstanding the climate conditions of the jurisdiction and the microclimate conditions of the building site. Invasive plant species are not permitted.	5
(5)	Stormwater management practices that manage rainfall on-site and prevent the off-site discharge from all storms up to and including the volume of the 95th percentile storm event.	6
11.503.4 Stormwater Management. The stormwater management system is designed to use low impact development/green infrastructure practices to preserve, restore or mitigate changes in site hydrology due to land disturbance and the construction of impermeable surfaces through the use of one or more of the following techniques:		
(1)	<u>A site assessment is conducted and a plan prepared and implemented that identifies important existing permeable soils, natural drainage ways and other water features, e.g., depressional storage, onsite to be preserved in order to maintain site hydrology.</u>	<u>7</u>
(2)	<u>Low Impact Development/Green infrastructure stormwater management practices to promote infiltration and evapotranspiration such as, but not limited to, vegetated swales, bio-retention cells, vegetated tree boxes and planters, green roofs, and permeable pavements are used to manage rainfall on the lot and prevent the off-lot discharge of runoff from all storms up to and including the volume of following storm events:</u>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(a)	80th percentile storm event	5
(b)	90th percentile storm event	8
(c)	95th percentile storm event	10
(3)	Permeable materials are used for driveways, parking areas, walkways, patios, and recreational surfaces and the like according to the following percentages:	
(a)	less than 25 percent	5
(b)	25-50 percent	8
(c)	Greater than 50 percent	10
<p>11.503.5 Landscape plan. A landscape plan for the lot is developed to limit water and energy use while preserving or enhancing the natural environment.</p> <p>(Where "front" only or "rear" only plan is implemented, only half of the points (rounding down to a whole number) are awarded for Items (1)-(6))</p>		
(1)	Where a lot is less than 50 percent turf, a plan is formulated to protect, restore, or enhance natural vegetation that is cleared during construction. Landscaping is phased to coincide with achievement of final grades to ensure denuded areas are quickly vegetated on the lot.	6
	(a) 100 percent of the natural area	4
	(b) 50 percent of the natural area	3
	(c) 25 percent of the natural area	2
	(d) 12 percent of then natural area	1
(2)	Turf grass species, other vegetation, and trees that are native or regionally appropriate for local growing conditions are selected giving consideration to biodiversity and water use and specified on the lot plan. Non-invasive vegetation is selected.	4
(3)	Turf grass is integrated with maintenance tolerant, non-invasive flowering herbaceous plants in an amount to achieve not less than 10% of the groundcover. Plants should typically flower at less than 6 inches in height.	3
(4)	EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool is used to determine the maximum percentage of turf areas.	2
(3)	The percentage of turf areas that is designed to be mowed is limited and shown on the lot plan. The percentage is based on the landscaped area of the lot not including the home footprint, hardscape, and any undisturbed natural areas.	
(a)	0 percent or EPA WaterSense Water Budget Tool is used to determine the maximum percentage of turf areas	5
(b)	greater than 0 percent to less than 20 percent	4
(c)	20 percent to less than 40 percent	3
(d)	40 percent to 60 percent	2
(45)	Plants with similar watering needs are grouped (hydrozoning) and shown on the lot plan.	5
(56)	Summer shading by planting installed to shade a minimum of 30 percent of building walls. To conform to summer shading, the effective shade coverage (five years after planting)	5

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
is the arithmetic mean of the shade coverage calculated at 10 am for eastward facing walls, noon for southward facing walls, and 3 pm for westward facing walls on the summer solstice.	
(67) Vegetative wind breaks or channels are designed to protect the lot and immediate surrounding lots as appropriate for local conditions.	4
(78) Site- or community-generated tree trimmings or stump grinding of regionally appropriate trees are used on the site to provide protective mulch during construction or for landscaping.	3
(89) An integrated pest management plan is developed to minimize chemical use in pesticides and fertilizers.	4
(10) Developer has a plan for removal or containment of invasive plants from the disturbed areas of the site.	<u>3</u>
(11) Developer has a plan for removal or containment of invasive plants on the undisturbed areas of the site.	<u>6</u>

11.503.6 Wildlife habitat. Measures are planned to support wildlife habitat and include at least two of the following:	
(1) Plants and gardens that encourage wildlife, such as bird and butterfly gardens.	3
(2) Inclusion of a certified “backyard wildlife” program.	3
(3) The lot is adjacent to a wildlife corridor, fish and game park, or preserved areas and is designed with regard for this relationship.	3
(4) Outdoor lighting techniques are utilized with regard for wildlife.	3

11.503.7 Environmentally sensitive areas. The lot is in accordance with one or both of the following.	
(1) The lot does not contain any environmentally sensitive areas that are disturbed during remodeling.	4
(2) On lots with environmentally sensitive areas, mitigation and/or restoration is conducted to preserve ecosystem functions lost through remodeling activities Environmentally sensitive areas compromised during remodeling are mitigated or restored.	4

**11.504
LOT CONSTRUCTION**

11.504.0 Intent. Environmental impact during construction is avoided to the extent possible; impacts that do occur are minimized, and any significant impacts are mitigated.

11.504.1 On-site supervision and coordination. On-site supervision and coordination is provided during on-lot clearing, grading, trenching, paving, and installation of utilities to ensure that specified green development practices are implemented. (also see Section 11.503.3)	4
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11.504.2 Trees and vegetation. Designated trees and vegetation are preserved by one or more of the following:

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(1)	Fencing or equivalent is installed to protect trees and other vegetation.	3
(2)	Trenching, significant changes in grade, and compaction of soil and critical root zones in all “tree save” areas as shown on the lot plan are avoided.	5
(3)	Damage to designated existing trees and vegetation is mitigated during construction through pruning, root pruning, fertilizing, and watering.	4

11.504.3 Soil disturbance and erosion implementation. On-site soil disturbance and erosion during remodeling are minimized by one or more of the following in accordance with the SWPPP or applicable plan: (also see Section 11.503.3)		
(1)	Sediment and erosion controls are installed on the lot and maintained in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan, where required.	5
(2)	Limits of clearing and grading are staked out on the lot.	5
(3)	“No disturbance” zones are created using fencing or flagging to protect vegetation and sensitive areas on the lot from construction activity.	5
(4)	Topsoil from either the lot or the site development is stockpiled and stabilized for later use and used to establish landscape plantings on the lot.	5
(5)	Soil compaction from construction equipment is reduced by distributing the weight of the equipment over a larger area (laying lightweight geogrids, mulch, chipped wood, plywood, OSB, metal plates, or other materials capable of weight distribution in the pathway of the equipment).	4
(6)	Disturbed areas on the lot that are complete or to be left unworked for 21 days or more are stabilized within 14 days using methods as recommended by the EPA, or in the approved SWPPP, where required.	3
(7)	Soil is improved with organic amendments and mulch.	3
(8)	Newly installed utilities on the lot are installed using one or more alternative means (e.g., tunneling instead of trenching, use of smaller equipment, use of low ground pressure equipment, use of geomats, shared utility trenches or easements).	5

**11.505
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES**

11.505.0 Intent. Innovative lot design, preparation and development practices are used to enhance environmental performance. Waivers or variances from local development regulations are obtained, and innovative zoning is used to implement such practices.

11.505.1 Driveways and parking areas. Driveways and parking areas are minimized or mitigated by one or more of the following:		
(1)	Off-street parking areas are shared or driveways are shared. Waivers or variances from local development regulations are obtained to implement such practices, if required.	5
(2)	In a multi-unit project, parking capacity does not exceed the local minimum requirements.	5
(3)	Structured parking is utilized to reduce the footprint of surface parking areas.	
(a)	25 percent to less than 50 percent	4

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(b)	50 percent to 75 percent	5
(c)	greater than 75 percent	6
(4)	<u>Vegetative paving systems are utilized to reduce the footprint of surface driveways, fire lanes, streets or parking areas.</u>	
(a)	<u>10 percent to less than 25 percent</u>	<u>1</u>
(b)	<u>25 percent to 75 percent</u>	<u>2</u>
(c)	<u>Greater than 75 percent</u>	<u>3</u>
11.505.2 Heat island mitigation. Heat island effect is mitigated by one or both of the following.		4
(1)	Hardscape: Not less than 50 percent of the surface area of the hardscape on the lot meets one or a combination of the following methods.	5
(a)	Shading of hardscaping: Shade is provided from existing or new vegetation (within five years) or from trellises. Shade of hardscaping is to be measured on the summer solstice at noon.	
(b)	Light-colored hardscaping: Horizontal hardscaping materials are installed with a solar reflectance index (SRI) of 29 or greater. The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. A default SRI value of 35 for new concrete without added color pigment is permitted to be used instead of measurements.	
(c)	Permeable hardscaping: Permeable hardscaping materials are installed.	
(2)	Roofs: Not less than 75 percent of the exposed surface of the roof <u>is vegetated. Invasive plant species are not permitted.</u> is in accordance with one or a combination of the following methods.	5
(a)	Minimum initial SRI of 78 for a low-sloped roof (a slope less than or equal to 2:12) and a minimum initial SRI of 29 for a steep-sloped roof (a slope of more than 2:12). The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. Roof products shall be certified and labeled.	
(b)	Roof is vegetated using technology capable of withstanding the climate conditions of the jurisdiction and the microclimate conditions of the building lot. Invasive plant species are not permitted.	
11.505.3 Density. The average density on the lot on a net developable area basis is:		
(1)	7 to less than 14 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	5
(2)	14 to less than 21 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	8
(3)	21 or greater <u>to less than 35</u> dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m ²)	11
(4)	<u>35 to less than 70 dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m²)</u>	<u>14</u>
(5)	<u>70 or greater dwelling units per acre (per 4,047 m²)</u>	<u>17</u>
11.505.4 Mixed-use development. The lot contains a mixed-use building.		8

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
11.505.5 Community Garden(s). A portion of the lot is established as a community garden(s), available to residents of the lot, to provide for local food production to residents or area consumers.	3
11.505.6 Multi-Unit Plug-In Electric Vehicle Charging. Plug-in electric vehicle charging capability is provided for 1% of parking stalls. Electrical capacity in main electric panels supports Level 2 charging (208/240V-40 amp). Each stall is provided with conduit and wiring infrastructure from the electric panel to support Level 2 charging (208/240V-40 amp) service to the designated stalls, and stalls are equipped with either Level 2 charging AC grounded outlets (208/240V-40 amp) or Level 2 charging stations (240V/40A) by a third party charging station.	X

**11.601
QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND WASTE**

11.601.0 Intent. Design and construction practices that minimize the environmental impact of the building materials are incorporated, environmentally efficient building systems and materials are incorporated, and waste generated during construction is reduced.

11.601.1 Conditioned floor area. Finished floor area of a dwelling unit after the remodeling is limited. Finished floor area is calculated in accordance with NAHBRC Z765 [for single family and ANSI/BOMA Z65.4 for multi-unit buildings](#). Only the finished floor area for stories above grade plane is included in the calculation.

(1) Less than or equal to 700 square feet (65 m²)	X
(42) less than or equal to 1,000 square feet (93 m ²)	15
(23) less than or equal to 1,500 square feet (139 m ²)	12
(34) less than or equal to 2,000 square feet (186 m ²)	9
(45) less than or equal to 2,500 square feet (232 m ²)	6
(56) greater than 4,000 square feet (372 m ²) (For every 100 square feet (9.29 m²) over 4,000 square feet (372 m²), one point is to be added the threshold points shown in Table 305.3.7 for each rating level.)	Mandatory
<i>Multi-Unit Building Note:</i> For a multi-unit building, a weighted average of the individual unit sizes is used for this practice.	

11.601.2 Material usage. Newly installed structural systems are designed or construction techniques are implemented that reduce and optimize material usage. (Points awarded only when the newly installed portion of each structural system comprises at least 25 percent of the total area of that structural system after the remodel)	9 Max
(1) Minimum structural member or element sizes necessary for strength and stiffness in accordance with advanced framing techniques or structural design standards are selected.	3
(2) Higher-grade or higher-strength of the same materials than commonly specified for structural elements and components in the building are used and element or component sizes are reduced accordingly.	3
(3) Performance-based structural design is used to optimize lateral force-resisting systems.	3

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS												
<p>11.601.3 Building dimensions and layouts. Building dimensions and layouts are designed to reduce material cuts and waste. This practice is used for a minimum of 80 percent of the newly installed areas:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded only when the newly installed area of the building comprises at least 25 percent of the total area of that element of the building after the remodel)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) floor area</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) wall area</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) roof area</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4) cladding or siding area</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(5) penetrations or trim area</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>	(1) floor area	3	(2) wall area	3	(3) roof area	3	(4) cladding or siding area	3	(5) penetrations or trim area	1			
(1) floor area	3												
(2) wall area	3												
(3) roof area	3												
(4) cladding or siding area	3												
(5) penetrations or trim area	1												
<p>11.601.4 Framing and structural plans. Detailed framing or structural plans, material quantity lists and on-site cut lists for newly installed framing, structural materials, and sheathing materials are provided.</p>	4												
<p>11.601.5 Prefabricated components. Precut or preassembled components, or panelized or precast assemblies are utilized for a minimum of 90 percent for the following system or building:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded only when the newly installed system comprises at least 25 percent of the total area of that system of the building after the remodel)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) floor system</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) wall system</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(3) roof system</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(4) modular construction for any new construction located above grade</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> </tr> </table>	(1) floor system	4	(2) wall system	4	(3) roof system	4	(4) modular construction for any new construction located above grade	13	13 Max				
(1) floor system	4												
(2) wall system	4												
(3) roof system	4												
(4) modular construction for any new construction located above grade	13												
<p>11.601.6 Stacked stories. Stories above grade are stacked, such as in 1½-story, 2-story, or greater structures. The area of the upper story is a minimum of 50 percent of the area of the story below, based on areas with a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet (2,134 mm).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(1) first stacked story</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) for each additional stacked story</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	(1) first stacked story	4	(2) for each additional stacked story	2	8 Max								
(1) first stacked story	4												
(2) for each additional stacked story	2												
<p>11.601.7 Site-applied finishing Prefinished materials. Prefinished building materials or assemblies listed below that do not require have no additional site-applied material for finishing material are incorporated in the building installed.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>(a) pigmented, stamped, decorative, or final finish concrete or masonry</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ba) interior trim not requiring paint or stain</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(eb) exterior trim not requiring paint or stain</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ec) window, skylight, and door assemblies not requiring paint or stain on one of the following surfaces:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">i. exterior surfaces</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">ii. interior surfaces</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	(a) pigmented, stamped, decorative, or final finish concrete or masonry		(ba) interior trim not requiring paint or stain		(eb) exterior trim not requiring paint or stain		(ec) window, skylight, and door assemblies not requiring paint or stain on one of the following surfaces:		i. exterior surfaces		ii. interior surfaces		12 Max
(a) pigmented, stamped, decorative, or final finish concrete or masonry													
(ba) interior trim not requiring paint or stain													
(eb) exterior trim not requiring paint or stain													
(ec) window, skylight, and door assemblies not requiring paint or stain on one of the following surfaces:													
i. exterior surfaces													
ii. interior surfaces													

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(ed)	interior wall coverings or systems, floor systems, and/or ceiling systems not requiring paint or stain or other type of finishing application	
(fe)	exterior wall coverings or systems, floor systems, and/or ceiling systems not requiring paint or stain or other type of finishing application	
(g)	pre-finished hardwood flooring	
(1)	90 percent or more (after the remodel) of the installed building materials or assemblies listed above: (Points awarded for each type of material or assembly.)	5
(2)	50 percent to less than 90 percent (after the remodel) of the installed building material or assembly listed above: (Points awarded for each type of material or assembly.)	2
(3)	35 percent to less than 50 percent (after the remodel) of the installed building material or assembly listed above: (Points awarded for each type of material or assembly.)	1
11.601.8 Foundations. A foundation system that minimizes soil disturbance, excavation quantities and material usage, such as frost-protected shallow foundations, isolated pier and pad foundations, deep foundations, post foundations, or helical piles is selected, designed, and constructed. The foundation is used on 25 percent or more of the building footprint after the remodel.		3

11.602 ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE

11.602.0 Intent. Design and construction practices are implemented that enhance the durability of materials and reduce in-service maintenance.

11.602.1 Moisture Management – Building Envelope

11.602.1.1 Capillary breaks

11.602.1.1.1 A capillary break and vapor retarder are installed at concrete slabs in accordance with IRC Sections R506.2.2 and R506.2.3 or IBC Sections 1910 and 1805.4.1.

This practice is not mandatory for existing slabs without apparent moisture problem.

Mandatory

11.602.1.1.2 A capillary break to prevent moisture migration into foundation wall is provided between the footing and the foundation wall on all new foundations, and on not less than 25 percent of the total length of the foundation after the remodel.

3

11.602.1.2 Foundation waterproofing. Enhanced foundation waterproofing is installed on all new foundations, and on not less than 25 percent of the total length of the foundation after the remodel using one or both of the following:

4

(1) rubberized coating, or

(2) drainage mat

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
11.602.1.3 Foundation drainage.	
<p>11.602.1.3.1 Where required by the ICC IRC or IBC for habitable and usable spaces below grade, exterior drain tile is installed.</p> <p>This practice is not mandatory for existing space without apparent moisture problem.</p>	Mandatory
<p>11.602.1.3.2 Interior and exterior foundation perimeter drains are installed and sloped to discharge to daylight, dry well, or sump pit on all new foundations and not less than 25 percent of the total length of the foundation after the remodel.</p>	4
11.602.1.4 Crawlspace.	
<p>11.602.1.4.1 Vapor retarder for all new unconditioned vented crawlspace foundations and not less than 25 percent of the total area after the remodel is in accordance with the following, as applicable. Joints of vapor retarder overlap a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) and are taped.</p>	
<p>(1) Floors. Minimum 6 mil vapor retarder installed on the crawlspace floor and extended at least 6 inches up the wall and is attached and sealed to the wall.</p>	6
<p>(2) Walls. Dampproof walls are provided below finished grade.</p> <p>This practice is not mandatory for existing walls without apparent moisture problem.</p>	Mandatory
<p>11.602.1.4.2 For all new foundations and not less than 25 percent of the total area of the crawlspace after the remodel, crawlspace that is built as a conditioned area is sealed to prevent outside air infiltration and provided with conditioned air at a rate not less than 0.02 cfm (.009 L/s) per square foot of horizontal area and one of the following is implemented:</p>	
<p>(1) a concrete slab over 6 mil polyethylene or polystyrene <u>sheeting, lapped a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm), and taped or sealed at the seams or other Class I vapor retarder installed in accordance with Section 408.3 or Section 506 of the International Residential Code.</u></p>	8
<p>(2) 6 mil polyethylene sheeting, lapped a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm), and taped at the seams or other Class I vapor retarder installed in accordance with Section 408.3 or Section 506 of the International Residential Code.</p> <p>This practice is not mandatory for existing foundations without apparent moisture problem.</p>	Mandatory
<p>11.602.1.5 Termite barrier. Continuous physical foundation termite barrier used with low toxicity treatment or with no chemical treatment is installed in geographical areas that have subterranean termite infestation potential determined in accordance with Figure 6(3) provided in accordance as follows:</p>	
<p>(1) <u>In geographic areas that have slight to moderate infestation potential in accordance with Figure 6(3) a continuous physical barrier is used.</u></p>	X
<p>(2) <u>In geographic areas that have moderate to heavy or very heavy infestation potential in accordance with figure 6(3), a continuous physical barrier used with no or low toxicity treatment is installed.</u></p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>(3) In geographic areas that have a moderate to heavy or very heavy a low toxicity bait and kill termite treatment plan is selected and implemented.</p>	
<p>11.602.1.6 Termite-resistant materials. In areas of termite infestation probability as defined by Figure 6(3), termite-resistant materials are used as follows:</p>	
<p>(1) In areas of slight to moderate termite infestation probability: for the foundation, all structural walls, floors, concealed roof spaces not accessible for inspection, exterior decks, and exterior claddings within the first 2 feet (610 mm) above the top of the foundation.</p>	2
<p>(2) In areas of moderate to heavy termite infestation probability: for the foundation, all structural walls, floors, concealed roof spaces not accessible for inspection, exterior decks, and exterior claddings within the first 3 feet (914 mm) above the top of the foundation.</p>	4
<p>(3) In areas of very heavy termite infestation probability: for the foundation, all structural walls, floors, concealed roof spaces not accessible for inspection, exterior decks, and exterior claddings.</p>	6
<p>11.602.1.7 Moisture control measures</p>	
<p>11.602.1.7.1 Moisture control measures are in accordance with the following:</p>	
<p>(1) Building materials with visible mold are not installed or are cleaned or encapsulated prior to concealment and closing.</p>	2
<p>(2) Insulation in cavities is dry in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions when enclosed (e.g., with drywall).</p>	Mandatory 2
<p>(3) The moisture content of lumber is sampled to ensure it does not exceed 19 percent prior to the surface and/or cavity enclosure.</p>	4
<p>11.602.1.7.2 Moisture content of subfloor, substrate, or concrete slabs is in accordance with the appropriate industry standard for the finish flooring to be applied.</p>	2
<p>11.602.1.7.3 Building envelope assemblies that are designed for moisture control based on documented hygrothermal simulation or field study analysis. -Hygrothermal analysis is required to incorporate representative climatic conditions, interior conditions and include heating and cooling seasonal variation.</p>	X
<p>11.602.1.8 Water-resistive barrier. Where required by the ICC IRC or IBC, a water-resistive barrier and/or drainage plane system is installed behind newly installed exterior veneer and/or siding and where there is evidence of a moisture problem.</p>	Mandatory
<p>11.602.1.9 Flashing. Flashing is provided as follows to minimize water entry into wall and roof assemblies and to direct water to exterior surfaces or exterior water-resistive barriers for drainage. Flashing details are provided in the construction documents and are in accordance with the fenestration manufacturer’s instructions, the flashing manufacturer’s instructions, or as detailed by a registered design professional.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Points awarded only when practices (2)-(7) are implemented in all newly installed construction and not less than 25 percent of the applicable building elements for the entire building after the remodel.</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
<p>(1) Flashing is installed at all of the following locations, as applicable:</p> <p>(a) around exterior fenestrations, skylights and doors</p> <p>(b) at roof valleys</p> <p>(c) at all building-to-deck, -balcony, -porch, and -stair intersections</p> <p>(d) at roof-to-wall intersections, at roof-to-chimney intersections, at wall-to-chimney intersections, and at parapets.</p> <p>(e) at ends of and under masonry, wood, or metal copings and sills</p> <p>(f) above projecting wood trim</p> <p>(g) at built-in roof gutters, and</p> <p>(h) drip edge is installed at eaves and rake edges.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">These practices are not mandatory for existing building elements without apparent moisture problem.</p>	Mandatory	
(2) All window and door head and jamb flashing is either self-adhered flashing complying with AAMA 711-07 or liquid applied flashing installed in accordance with flashing manufacturer's installation instructions.	2	
(3) Pan flashing is installed at sills of all exterior windows and doors	3	
(4) Seamless, preformed kickout flashing, or prefabricated metal with soldered seams is provided at all roof-to-wall intersections. The type and thickness of the material used for roof flashing including but not limited kickout and step flashing is commensurate with the anticipated service life of the roofing material.	3	
(5) A rainscreen wall design as follows is used for exterior wall assemblies	4 Max	
(a) a system designed with minimum ¼-inch air space exterior to the water-resistive barrier, vented to the exterior at top and bottom of the wall and integrated with flashing details, or	4	
(b) a cladding material or a water-resistive barrier with enhanced drainage, meeting 75 percent drainage efficiency determined in accordance with ASTM E2273.	2	
(6) Through-wall flashing is installed at transitions between wall cladding materials, or wall construction types.	2	
(7) Flashing is installed at expansion joints in stucco walls	2	
<p>11.602.1.10 Exterior doors. Entries at exterior door assemblies, inclusive of side lights (if any), are covered by one of the following methods to protect the building from the effects of precipitation and solar radiation. A Either a storm door or a projection factor of 0.375 minimum is provided. Eastern- and western-facing entries in Climate Zones 1, 2, and 3, as determined in accordance with Figure 6(1) or Appendix C, have either a storm door or a projection factor of 1.0 minimum, unless protected from direct solar radiation by other means (e.g., screen wall, vegetation).</p> <p>(a) installing a porch roof or awning</p> <p>(b) extending the roof overhang</p> <p>(c) recessing the exterior door</p> <p>(d) Installing a storm door</p>	<p>2 per exterior door</p> <p>6 Max</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<p>11.602.1.11 Tile backing materials. Tile backing materials installed under tiled surfaces in wet areas are in accordance with ASTM C1178, C1278, C1288, or C1325.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">This practice is not mandatory for existing tile surfaces without apparent moisture problem.</p>	Mandatory
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<p>11.602.1.12 Roof overhangs. Roof overhangs, in accordance with Table 11.602.1.12, are provided over a minimum of 90 percent of exterior walls to protect the building envelope.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 11.602.1.12 Minimum Roof Overhang for One- & Two-Story Buildings</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Inches of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Eave Overhang (Inches)</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Rake Overhang (Inches)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">≤40</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">>41 and ≤70</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">18</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">>70</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">24</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">(1) Annual mean total precipitation-rainfall in inches is in accordance with Figure 6(2). For SI: 12 inches = 304.8 mm</p>	Inches of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾	Eave Overhang (Inches)	Rake Overhang (Inches)	≤40	12	12	>41 and ≤70	18	12	>70	24	12	4
Inches of Rainfall ⁽¹⁾	Eave Overhang (Inches)	Rake Overhang (Inches)											
≤40	12	12											
>41 and ≤70	18	12											
>70	24	12											

<p>11.602.1.13 Ice barrier. In areas where there has been a history of ice forming along the eaves causing a backup of water, an ice barrier is installed in accordance with the ICC IRC or IBC at roof eaves of pitched roofs and extends a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) inside the exterior wall line of the building.</p>	Mandatory
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<p>11.602.1.14 Architectural features. Architectural features that increase the potential for the water intrusion are avoided:</p>										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%; padding: 5px;">(1)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">All horizontal ledgers are sloped away to provide gravity drainage as appropriate for the application.</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Mandatory</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(2)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">No roof configurations that create horizontal valleys in roof design.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(3)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">No recessed windows and architectural features that trap water on horizontal surfaces.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> </tr> </table>	(1)	All horizontal ledgers are sloped away to provide gravity drainage as appropriate for the application.	Mandatory	(2)	No roof configurations that create horizontal valleys in roof design.	2	(3)	No recessed windows and architectural features that trap water on horizontal surfaces.	2	
(1)	All horizontal ledgers are sloped away to provide gravity drainage as appropriate for the application.	Mandatory								
(2)	No roof configurations that create horizontal valleys in roof design.	2								
(3)	No recessed windows and architectural features that trap water on horizontal surfaces.	2								

<p>11.602.2 Roof surfaces. A minimum of 90 percent of roof surfaces, not used for roof penetrations and associated equipment, on-site renewable energy systems such as photovoltaics or solar thermal energy collectors, or rooftop decks, amenities and walkways, are constructed of one or both-more of the following:</p>	3						
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%; padding: 5px;">(1)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">products that are in accordance with the ENERGY STAR® cool roof certification or equivalent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(2)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">a vegetated roof system</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">(3)</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Minimum initial SRI of 78 for low-sloped roof (a slope less than 2:12) and a minimum initial SRI of 29 for a steep-sloped roof (a slope equal to or greater than 2:12). The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. Roof products are certified and labeled.</td> </tr> </table>	(1)	products that are in accordance with the ENERGY STAR® cool roof certification or equivalent	(2)	a vegetated roof system	(3)	Minimum initial SRI of 78 for low-sloped roof (a slope less than 2:12) and a minimum initial SRI of 29 for a steep-sloped roof (a slope equal to or greater than 2:12). The SRI is calculated in accordance with ASTM E1980. Roof products are certified and labeled.	
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REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>11.602.3 Roof water discharge. A gutter and downspout system or splash blocks and effective grading are provided to carry water a minimum of 5 feet (1524 mm) away from perimeter foundation walls.</p>	4
<p>11.602.4 Finished grade.</p>	
<p>11.602.4.1 Finished grade at all sides of a building is sloped to provide a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the edge of the building. Where lot lines, walls, slopes, or other physical barriers prohibit 6 inches (152 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3048 mm), the final grade is sloped away from the edge of the building at a minimum slope of 2 percent.</p>	Mandatory
<p>11.602.4.2 The final grade is sloped away from the edge of the building at a minimum slope of 5 percent.</p>	1
<p>11.602.4.3 Water is directed to drains or swales to ensure drainage away from the structure.</p>	1
<p>11.603 REUSED OR SALVAGED MATERIALS</p>	
<p>11.603.0 Intent. Practices that reuse or modify existing structures, salvage materials for other uses, or use salvaged materials in the building’s construction are implemented.</p>	
<p>11.603.1 Reuse of existing building. Major elements or components of existing buildings and structures are reused, modified, or deconstructed for later use. (Points awarded for every 200 square feet (18.5 m²) of floor area.)</p>	1 12 Max
<p>11.603.2 Salvaged materials. Reclaimed and/or salvaged materials and components are used. The total material value and labor cost of salvaged materials is equal to or exceeds 1 percent of the total construction cost. (Points awarded per 1% of salvaged materials used based on the total construction cost.) (Materials, elements, or components awarded points under Section 11.603.1 shall not be awarded points under Section 11.603.2.)</p>	1 9 Max
<p>11.603.3 Scrap materials. Sorting and reuse of scrap building material is facilitated (e.g., a central storage area or dedicated bins are provided).</p>	4
<p>11.604 RECYCLED-CONTENT BUILDING MATERIALS</p>	
<p>11.604.1 Recycled content. Building materials with recycled content are used for two minor and/or two major components of the building.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 11.604.1 Recycled Content</p>	Per Table 11.604.1

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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Material Percentage Recycled Content	Points Per For 2 Minor	Points Per For 2 Major
25% to less than 50%	1	2
50% to less than 75%	2	4
more than 75%	3	6

11.605 RECYCLED CONSTRUCTION WASTE

11.605.0 Intent. Waste generated during construction is recycled. All waste classified as hazardous is properly handled and disposed of.

<p>11.605.1 Hazardous Waste. The construction waste management plan shall include information on the proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste. All hazardous waste is properly handled and disposed of.</p>	Mandatory
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<p>11.605.2 Construction waste management plan. A construction waste management plan is developed, posted at the jobsite, and implemented <u>with a goal of recycling or salvaging/diverting, through reuse, salvage or recycling</u> a minimum of 50 percent (by weight) of <u>nonhazardous construction and demolition waste, excluding land-clearing waste, from disposal. Materials used as alternative daily cover are considered construction waste and do not count toward recycling or salvaging.</u></p>	6
<p><u>For remodeling projects or demolition of an existing facility by a EPA certified E-Waste recycling facility, the waste management plan includes the recycling of 95% of electronic waste components (such as printed circuit boards from computers, building automation systems, HVAC, fire and security control boards).</u></p>	
<p>Exceptions:</p>	
<p><u>1) Waste materials generated from land clearing, soil and sub-grade excavation and all manner of vegetative debris shall not be in the calculations.</u></p>	
<p><u>2) A recycling facility (traditional or E-Waste) offering material receipt documentation is not available within 50 miles of the jobsite.</u></p>	

<p>11.605.3 On-site recycling. On-site recycling measures following applicable regulations and codes are implemented, such as the following:</p>	7
<p>(a) Materials are ground or otherwise safely applied on-site as soil amendment or fill. A minimum of 50 percent (by weight) of construction and land-clearing waste is diverted from landfill.</p>	
<p>(b) Alternative compliance methods approved by the Adopting Entity.</p>	
<p>(c) Compatible untreated biomass material (lumber, posts, beams etc.) are set aside for combustion if a Solid Fuel Burning Appliance per Section 11.901.2.1(2) will be available for on-site renewable energy.</p>	

<p>11.605.4 Recycled construction materials. Construction materials (e.g., wood, cardboard, metals, drywall, plastic, asphalt roofing shingles, or concrete) are recycled offsite.</p>	6 Max
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REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(1)	a minimum of two types of materials are recycled	3
(2)	for each additional recycled material type	1

**11.606
RENEWABLE MATERIALS**

11.606.0 Intent. Building materials derived from renewable resources are used.

11.606.1 Biobased products. The following biobased products are used:		8 Max
(a)	certified solid wood in accordance with Section 11.606.2	
(b)	engineered wood	
(c)	bamboo	
(d)	cotton	
(e)	cork	
(f)	straw	
(g)	natural fiber products made from crops (soy-based, corn-based)	
(h)	products with the minimum biobased contents of the USDA 7 CFR Part 2902	
(ih)	other biobased materials with a minimum of 50 percent biobased content (by weight or volume)	
(1)	Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 0.5 percent of the project's projected building material cost.	3
(2)	Two types of biobased materials are used, each for more than 1 percent of the project's projected building material cost.	6
(3)	For each additional biobased material used for more than 0.5 percent of the project's projected building material cost.	1 2 Max

11.606.2 Wood-based products. Wood or wood-based products are certified to the requirements of one of the following recognized product programs:

(a)	American Forest Foundation's <i>American Tree Farm System</i> ® (ATFS)	
(b)	Canadian Standards Association's <i>Sustainable Forest Management System Standards</i> (CSA Z809)	
(c)	<i>Forest Stewardship Council</i> (FSC)	
(d)	<i>Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification Systems</i> (PEFC)	
(e)	<i>Sustainable Forestry Initiative</i> ® Program (SFI)	
(f)	<i>National Wood Flooring Association's Responsible Procurement Program (RPP)</i>	
(g)	other product programs mutually recognized by PEFC	
(1)	A minimum of two certified wood-based products are used for minor elements components of the building (e.g., all trim, cabinetry, or millwork) .	3

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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(2) A minimum of two certified wood-based products are used in major elements-components of the building (e.g., walls, floors, roof) .	4
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11.606.3 Manufacturing energy. Materials are used for major components of the building that are manufactured using a minimum of 33 percent of the primary manufacturing process energy derived from renewable sources, combustible waste sources, or renewable energy credits (RECs). <p style="text-align: right;">(2 points awarded per material.)</p>	6 Max
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11.607 RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION

11.607.1 Recycling and composting. Recycling and composting by the occupant is are facilitated by one or more of the following methods:	
(1) A built-in collection space in each kitchen and an aggregation/pick-up space in a garage, covered outdoor space, or other area for recycling containers is provided.	3
(2) Compost facility is provided on the site.	3

11.607.2 Food waste disposers. A minimum of one food waste disposer is installed at the primary kitchen sink.	1
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11.608 RESOURCE-EFFICIENT MATERIALS
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11.608.1 Resource-efficient materials. Products containing fewer materials are used to achieve the same end-use requirements as conventional products, including but not limited to:	9 Max 3 per each material
(1) lighter, thinner brick with bed depth less than 3 inches and/or brick with coring of more than 25 percent	
(2) engineered wood or engineered steel products	
(3) roof or floor trusses	

11.609 REGIONAL MATERIALS

11.609.1 Regional materials. Regional materials are used for major and/or minor elements or components of the building.	10 Max 2 per each material 1 per each major component and 1 per each minor component
<p style="color: #00aaff; text-align: center;">(For a component to comply with this practice, a minimum of 75% of all products in that component category must be sourced regionally, e.g., stone veneer category – 75 percent or more of the stone veneer on a project must be sources regionally.)</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
11.610 LIFE CYCLE ANALYSISASSESSMENT	
11.610.1 Life cycle analysisassessment. A life cycle analysis-assessment (LCA) tool is used to select environmentally preferable products, or -assemblies, or an LCA is conducted on the entire building designs . Points are awarded in accordance with Section 11.610.1.1 or 11.610.1.2. Only one method of analysis or tool may be utilized. A reference service life for the building is 60 years for any life cycle analysis tool. Results of the LCA are reported in the manual required in Section 1001.1 or 11.1003.1(1) of this Standard in terms of the environmental impacts listed in this practice and it states if operating energy was included in the LCA.	15 Max
11.610.1.1 Whole-building life cycle analysisassessment. A whole-building LCA is performed in conformance with ASTM E-2921 using a ISO14044 compliant -life cycle assessment and data compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards .	15
(1) Execute LCA at the whole building level through a comparative analysis between the final and reference building designs as set forth under Standard Practice, ASTM E-2921. The assessment criteria includes the following environmental impact categories:	
(a) Primary energy use	
(b) Global warming potential	
(c) Acidification potential	
(d) Eutrophication potential	
(e) Ozone depletion potential	
(f) Smog potential	8
(2) Execute LCA on regulated loads throughout the building operations life cycle stage. Conduct simulated energy performance analyses in accordance with Section 702.2.1 ICC IECC analysis (IECC Section 405) in establishing the comparative performance of final versus reference building designs. Primary energy use savings and global warming potential avoidance from simulation analyses results are determined using EPA NERC electricity generation and other fuels energy conversion factors and electricity generation and other fuels emission rates for the Sub-Region in which the building is located	5
(3) Execute full LCA, including use-phase, through calculation of operating energy impacts (c) – (f) using EPA NERC regional emissions factors [provide full reference to NERC document or provide factor tables].	2
11.610.1.2 Life cycle analysis-assessment for a product or assembly. An environmentally preferable product or assembly is selected for an application based upon the use of an LCA tool that incorporates data methods compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards that compare the environmental impact of products or assemblies.	10 Max
11.610.1.2.1 Product LCA. A product with improved environmental impact measures compared to another product(s) intended for the same use is selected. The environmental impact measures used in the assessment are selected from the following:	Per Table 11.610.1.2.1 10 Max

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<p>(a) Fossil fuel consumption Primary energy use</p>						
<p>(b) Global warming potential</p>						
<p>(c) Acidification potential</p>						
<p>(d) Eutrophication potential</p>						
<p>(e) Ozone depletion potential</p>						
<p>(f) Smog potential</p>						
<p>(Points awarded for each product/system comparison where the selected product/system improved upon the environmental impact measures by an average of 15 percent.)</p>						
<p>Table 11.610.1.2.1 Product LCA</p> <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">4 Impact Measures</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">5 Impact Measures</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: black; color: white;"> <th colspan="2" style="padding: 5px;">POINTS</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">3</td> </tr> </table>	4 Impact Measures	5 Impact Measures	POINTS		2	3
4 Impact Measures	5 Impact Measures					
POINTS						
2	3					

<p>11.610.1.2.2 Assembly LCA. An assembly with improved environmental impact measures compared to a functionally comparable assembly is selected. The full life cycle, from resource extraction to demolition and disposal (including but not limited to on-site construction, maintenance and replacement, material and product embodied acquisition, and process and transportation energy), is assessed. The assessment does not include electrical and mechanical equipment and controls, plumbing products, fire detection and alarm systems, elevators, and conveying systems. The following functional building elements are eligible for points under this practice:</p>	<p>Per Table 11.610.1.2.2 10 Max</p>
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<p>(a) exterior walls</p>
<p>(b) roof/ceiling</p>
<p>(c) interior walls or ceilings</p>
<p>(d) intermediate floors</p>
<p>The environmental impact measures used in the assessment are selected from the following:</p>
<p>(a) Fossil fuel consumption Primary energy use</p>
<p>(b) Global warming potential</p>
<p>(c) Acidification potential</p>
<p>(d) Eutrophication potential</p>
<p>(e) Ozone depletion potential</p>
<p>(f) Smog potential</p>
<p>(Points are awarded based on the number of functional building elements that improve upon environmental impact measures by an average of 15 percent.)</p>
<p>Table 11.610.1.2.2 Assembly LCA</p>

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GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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	4 Impact Measures	5 Impact Measures
	POINTS	
2 functional building elements	3	6
3 functional building elements	4	8
4 functional building elements	5	10

**11.611
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES**

<p>11.611.1 Manufacturer’s environmental management system concepts. Product manufacturer’s operations and business practices include environmental management system concepts, and the production facility is registered to ISO 14001 or equivalent. The aggregate value of building products from registered ISO 14001 or equivalent production facilities is 1 percent or more of the estimated total building materials cost.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 point awarded per percent.)</p>	10 Max
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<p>11.611.2 Sustainable products. One or more of the following products are used for at least 30% of the floor or wall area of the entire dwelling unit, as applicable. Products are certified by a third-party agency accredited to ISO Guide 65.</p>	9 Max
<p>(1) 50% or more of carpet installed (by square feet) is certified to NSF 140.</p>	3
<p>(2) 50% or more of resilient flooring installed (by square feet) is certified to NSF 332.</p>	3
<p>(3) 50% or more of the insulation installed (by square feet) is certified to EcoLogo CCD-016.</p>	3
<p>(4) 50% or more of interior wall coverings installed (by square feet) is certified to NSF 342</p>	3
<p>(5) 50% or more of the gypsum board installed (by square feet) is certified to ULE-ISR-100UL100.</p>	3
<p>(6) 50% or more of the door leafs installed (by number of door leafs) is certified to ULE-ISR-102UL102.</p>	3
<p>(7) 50% or more of the tile installed (by square feet) is certified to TCNA A138.1 Specifications for Sustainable Ceramic Tiles, Glass Tiles and Tile Installation Materials.</p>	3

<p>11.611.3 Universal design elements. Dwelling incorporates one or more of the following universal design elements. Conventional industry tolerances are permitted.</p>	10 Max
<p>(1) Any no-step entrance into the dwelling which (1) is accessible from a substantially level parking or drop-off area (no more than 2%) via an accessible path which has no individual change in elevation or other obstruction of more than 1-1/2 inches in height with the pitch not exceeding 1 in 12 and (2) provides a minimum 32-inch wide clearance into the dwelling.</p>	3
<p>(2) Minimum 36-inch wide accessible route from the no-step entrance into at least one visiting room in the dwelling and into at least one full or half bathroom which has a minimum 32 inch clear door width and a 30-inch by 48-inch clear area inside the bathroom outside the door swing.</p>	3
<p>(3) Minimum 36-inch-wide accessible route from the no-step entrance into at least one bedroom which has a minimum 32-inch clear door width.</p>	3

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(4) Blocking or equivalent installed in the accessible bathroom walls for future installation of grab bars at water closet and bathing fixture, if applicable.	1
(5) All interior and exterior door handles are levers rather than knobs.	
(6) All sink faucet controls are single-handle controls of both volume and temperature.	
(7) Interior convenience power receptacles, communication connections (for cable, phone, Ethernet, etc.) and switches are placed between 15" and 48" above the finished floor. Additional switches to control devices and systems (such as alarms, home theaters and other equipment) not required by the local building code may be installed as desired.	
(8) All light switches are rocker-type switches or other similar switches that can be operated by pressing them (with assistive devices) – no toggle-type switches may be used.	
(9) Anyone of the following can be controlled with a (wireless) mobile device such as a smartphone, tablet or laptop computer: HVAC, lighting, alarm system or door locks	

11.611.4 Product declarations. [A minimum of 10 different products installed in the building project, at the time of certificate of occupancy, comply with one of the following sub-sections. Declarations, reports, and assessments are submitted to the Adopting Entity and contain documentation of the critical peer review by an independent third party, results from the review, the reviewer's name, company name, contact information, and date of the review.](#)

5

11.611.4.1 Industry-wide declaration. [A Type III industry-wide environmental product declaration \(EPD\) is submitted for each product. Where the program operator explicitly recognizes the EPD as representative of the product group on a National level, it is considered industry-wide. In the case where an industry-wide EPD represents only a subset of an industry group, as opposed to being industry-wide, the manufacturer is required be explicitly recognized as a participant by the EPD program operator. All EPDs are required to be consistent with ISO Standards 14025 and 21930 with at least a cradle-to-gate scope.](#)
[\(Each product complying with Section 11.611.4.1 shall be counted as one product for compliance with Section 11.611.4.\)](#)

11.611.4.2 Product Specific Declaration. [A product specific Type III EPD are submitted for each product. The product specific declaration shall be manufacturer specific for an individual product or product family. All Type III EPDs are required to be certified as complying, at a minimum, with the goal and scope for the cradle-to-gate requirements in accordance with ISO Standards 14025 and 21930.](#)
[\(Each product complying with Section 11.611.4.2 shall be counted as two products for compliance with Section 11.611.4.\)](#)

**11.701
MINIMUM ENERGY EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS**

11.701.4 Mandatory practices.

11.701.4.0 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements. [Additions, alterations, or renovations to an existing building, building system or portion thereof comply with the provisions of the International Energy Conservation Code as they relate to new construction without requiring the unaltered portion\(s\) of the existing building or building system to comply](#)

Mandatory

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<p>with this code. An addition complies with the IECC if the addition complies or if the existing building and addition comply with the IECC as a single building.</p>	
<p>11.701.4.1 HVAC systems.</p>	
<p>11.701.4.1.1 HVAC system sizing. Newly installed or modified space heating and cooling system is sized according to heating and cooling loads calculated using ACCA Manual J, or equivalent. New equipment is selected using ACCA Manual S or equivalent.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>11.701.4.1.2 Radiant and hydronic space heating. Where installed as a primary heat source in the building, new radiant or hydronic space heating system is designed, installed, and documented, using industry-approved guidelines and standards (e.g., ACCA Manual J, AHRI I=B=R, ANSI/ACCA 5 QI-2010, or an accredited design professional's and manufacturer's recommendations).</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>11.701.4.2 Duct systems.</p>	
<p>11.701.4.2.1 Duct air sealing. Newly installed, modified, or ducts that are exposed during the remodel are air sealed. All duct sealing materials are in conformance with UL 181A or UL 181B specifications and are installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>11.701.4.2.2 Supply ductsDucts and plenums. Building cavities are not used as supply ductsBuilding framing cavities are not used as ducts or plenums. Existing building cavities currently used as supply ducts exposed during the remodel are lined.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>11.701.4.2.3 Duct system sizing. New or modified Duct system is sized and designed in accordance with ACCA Manual D or equivalent.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>11.701.4.3 Insulation and air sealing.</p>	
<p>11.701.4.3.1 Building Thermal Envelope Air Sealing. The building thermal envelope exposed or created during the remodel is durably sealed to limit infiltration. The sealing methods between dissimilar materials allow for differential expansion and contraction. The following are caulked, gasketed, weather-stripped or otherwise sealed with an air barrier material, suitable film or solid material:</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>(a) All joints, seams and penetrations.</p>	
<p>(b) Site-built windows, doors and skylights.</p>	
<p>(c) Openings between window and door assemblies and their respective jambs and framing.</p>	
<p>(d) Utility penetrations.</p>	
<p>(e) Dropped ceilings or chases adjacent to the thermal envelope.</p>	
<p>(f) Knee walls.</p>	
<p>(g) Walls and ceilings separating a garage from conditioned spaces.</p>	
<p>(h) Behind tubs and showers on exterior walls.</p>	

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Common walls between dwelling units. (j) Attic access openings. (k) Rim joist junction. (l) Other sources of infiltration. 	
<p>11.701.4.3.2 Air sealing and insulation. Grade 3-II and III insulation installation is not permitted. The compliance of the bBuilding envelope air tightness and insulation installation is demonstrated-verified to be in accordance with Section 11.701.4.3.2(1) and 11.701.4.3.2(2).</p>	Mandatory
<p>(1) Testing option. Building envelope tightness is tested, and insulation installation is considered acceptable when air leakage is less than seven air changes per hour (ACH)Testing is conducted in accordance with ASTM E-779 using when tested with a blower door at a test pressure of 33.51.04 psf (50 Pa). Testing is conducted after rough-in and after installation of penetrations of the building envelope, including penetrations for utilities, plumbing, electrical, ventilation and combustion appliances. Testing is conducted under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Exterior windows and doors, fireplace and stove doors are closed, but not sealed; (b) Dampers are closed, but not sealed, including exhaust, intake, makeup air, backdraft, and flue dampers; (c) Interior doors are open; (d) Exterior openings for continuous ventilation systems and heat recovery ventilators are closed and sealed; (e) Heating and cooling system(s) is turned off; (f) HVAC ducts terminations are not sealed; and (g) Supply and return registers are not sealed. 	
<p><i><u>Multi-Unit Building Note: Testing by dwelling units, groups of dwelling units, or the building as a whole is acceptable.</u></i></p>	
<p>(2) Visual inspection option. The air barrier and insulation items listed in Table 701.4.3.2(2)Building envelope tightness and insulation installation are considered acceptable when the items listed in Table 11.701.4.3.2(2) applicable to the method of construction and exposed and visible during the remodel, are field verified <u>by visual inspection</u>.</p>	

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Table 701.4.3.2(2)
Air Barrier and Insulation Installation

COMPONENT	AIR BARRIER CRITERIA	INSULATION INSTALLATION CRITERIA
General requirements	A continuous air barrier shall be installed in the building envelope. The exterior thermal envelope contains a continuous air barrier. Breaks or joints in the air barrier shall be sealed.	Air-permeable insulation shall not be used as a sealing material.
Ceiling/attic	The air barrier in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the insulation and any gaps in the air barrier shall be sealed. Access openings, drop down stairs or knee wall doors to unconditioned attic spaces shall be sealed.	The insulation in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the air barrier.
Walls	The junction of the foundation and sill plate shall be sealed. The junction of the top plate and the top of exterior walls shall be sealed. Knee walls shall be sealed.	Cavities within corners and headers of frame walls shall be insulated by completely filling the cavity with a material having a thermal resistance of R-3 per inch minimum. Exterior thermal envelope insulation for framed walls shall be installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment with the air barrier.
Windows, skylights and doors	The space between window/door jambs and framing, and skylights and framing shall be sealed.	
Rim joists	Rim joists shall include the air barrier.	Rim joists shall be insulated.
Floors (including above garage and cantilevered floors)	The air barrier shall be installed at any exposed edge of insulation.	Floor framing cavity insulation shall be installed to maintain permanent contact with the underside of subfloor decking, or floor framing cavity insulation shall be permitted to be in contact with the top side of sheathing, or continuous insulation installed on the underside of floor framing and extends from the bottom to the top of all perimeter floor framing members.
Crawl space walls	Exposed earth in unvented crawl spaces shall be covered with a Class I vapor retarder with overlapping joints taped.	Where provided instead of floor insulation, insulation shall be permanently attached to the crawlspace walls.
Shafts, penetrations	Duct shafts, utility penetrations, and flue shafts opening to exterior or unconditioned space shall be sealed.	
Narrow cavities		Batts in narrow cavities shall be cut to fit, or narrow cavities shall be filled by insulation that on installation readily conforms to the available cavity space.
Garage separation	Air sealing shall be provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.	
Recessed lighting	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be sealed to the drywall.	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be air tight and IC rated.
Plumbing and wiring		Batt insulation shall be cut neatly to fit around wiring and plumbing in exterior walls, or insulation that on installation readily conforms to available space shall extend behind piping and wiring.
Shower/tub on exterior wall	The air barrier installed at exterior walls adjacent to showers and tubs shall separate them from the showers and tubs.	Exterior walls adjacent to showers and tubs shall be insulated.
Electrical/phone box on exterior walls	The air barrier shall be installed behind electrical or communication boxes or air-sealed boxes shall be installed.	
HVAC register boots	HVAC register boots that penetrate building thermal envelope shall be sealed to the subfloor or drywall.	
Concealed sprinklers	When required to be sealed, concealed fire sprinklers shall only be sealed in a manner that is recommended by the manufacturer. Caulking or other adhesive sealants shall not be used to fill voids between fire sprinkler cover plates and walls or ceilings.	

a. In addition, inspection of log walls shall be in accordance with the provisions of ICC-400.

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Table 11.701.4.3-2(2)
Air Barrier and Insulation Inspection Component Criteria

COMPONENT	CRITERIA
Air barrier and thermal barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior thermal envelope insulation for framed walls is installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment with building envelope air barrier. • Breaks or joints in the air barrier are filled or repaired. • Air-permeable insulation is not used as a sealing material. • Air-permeable insulation is installed with an air barrier.
Ceiling/attic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier in dropped ceiling/soffit is substantially aligned with insulation and any gaps are sealed. • Attic access (except unvented attic), knee wall door, or drop-down stair is sealed.
Exterior walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corners and headers are insulated. • Junction of foundation and sill plate is sealed.
Windows and doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space between window/door jambs and framing is sealed.
Rim joists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rim joists are insulated and include an air barrier.
Floors (including above-garage and cantilevered floors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is installed to maintain permanent contact with underside of subfloor decking. • Air barrier is installed at any exposed edge of insulation.
Crawlspace walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where installed, insulation is permanently attached to walls. • Exposed earth in unvented crawlspaces is covered with Class I vapor retarder with overlapping joints taped.
Shafts, penetrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duct shafts, flue shafts, and utility penetrations, opening to the exterior or an unconditioned space are sealed.
Narrow cavities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batts in narrow cavities are cut to fit, or narrow cavities are filled by sprayed/blown insulation.
Garage separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air sealing is provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.
Recessed lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recessed light fixtures not installed in the conditioned space are air tight, IC rated, and sealed to drywall.
Plumbing and wiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is placed between the outside and pipes. Batt insulation is cut to fit around wiring and plumbing, or sprayed/blown insulation extends behind piping and wiring.
Shower/tub adjacent to exterior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showers and tubs adjacent to exterior walls have insulation and an air barrier separation from the exterior.
Electrical/phone box in exterior walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier extends behind boxes or air sealed-type boxes are installed.
Common wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier is installed in common walls between dwelling units.
HVAC register boots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HVAC register boots that penetrate building envelope are sealed to subfloor or drywall.
Fireplace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fireplace walls include an air barrier.

<p>11.701.4.3.3 Multi-unit air leakage alternative. Multi-unit buildings in compliance with IECC section C402.5 (Air leakage-thermal envelope) are deemed to comply with Sections 701.4.3.1 and 701.4.3.2.</p>	
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<p>11.701.4.3.3-4 Fenestration air leakage. Newly installed Windows, skylights and sliding glass doors have an air infiltration rate of no more than 0.3 cfm per square foot (1.5 L/s/m²), and swinging doors no more than 0.5 cfm per square foot (2.6 L/s/m²), when tested in accordance with NFRC 400 or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 by an accredited, independent laboratory and listed and labeled. This practice does not apply to site-built windows, skylights, and doors.</p>	Mandatory
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<p>11.701.4.3.4-5 Recessed lighting. Newly installed recessed luminaires installed in the building thermal envelope are sealed to limit air leakage between conditioned and unconditioned spaces. All recessed luminaires are IC-rated and labeled as meeting ASTM E 283 when tested at 1.57 psf (75 Pa) pressure differential with no more than 2.0 cfm (0.944 L/s) of air movement from the conditioned space to the ceiling cavity. All recessed luminaires are sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and the interior of the wall or ceiling covering.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>11.701.4.4 High-efficacy lighting. Lighting efficacy is in accordance with one of the following: A minimum of 50 percent of the newly installed hard-wired lighting fixtures, or the bulbs in those fixtures, qualify as high efficacy or equivalent.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>(1) <u>A minimum of 75 percent of the total hard-wired lighting fixtures or the bulbs in those fixtures qualify as high efficacy or equivalent</u></p>	<p><u>X</u></p>
<p>(2) <u>Lighting power density, measured in watts/square foot, is 1.1 or less.</u></p>	<p><u>X</u></p>
<p>11.701.4.5 Boiler supply piping. Boiler supply piping in unconditioned space that is accessible during the remodel is insulated.</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p><u>11.701.4.6 Fenestration Specifications. The NFRC-certified U-factor and SHGC of newly installed windows, exterior doors, skylights, and tubular daylighting devices (TDDs) do not exceed the values in Table 703.2.6.1.</u></p>	<p><u>Mandatory</u></p>
<p><u>11.701.4.7 Replacement Fenestration. Where some or all of an existing fenestration unit is replaced with a new fenestration product, including sash and glazing, the NFRC-certified U-factor and SHGC of the replacement fenestration unit do not exceed the values in Table 703.2.6.1.</u></p>	<p><u>Mandatory</u></p>
<p>11.901 POLLUTANT SOURCE CONTROL</p>	
<p>11.901.0 Intent. Pollutant sources are controlled.</p>	
<p>11.901.1 Space and water heating options</p>	
<p>11.901.1.1 Natural draft furnaces, boilers, or water heaters are not located in conditioned spaces, including conditioned crawlspaces, unless located in a mechanical room that has an outdoor air source, and is sealed and insulated to separate it from the conditioned space(s).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points are awarded only for buildings that use natural draft combustion space or water heating equipment.)</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>11.901.1.2 Air handling equipment or return ducts are not located in the garage, unless placed in isolated, air-sealed mechanical rooms with an outside air source.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>11.901.1.3 The following combustion space heating or water heating equipment is installed within conditioned space:</p>	
<p>(1) all furnaces or all boilers</p>	
<p>(a) power vent furnace(s) or boiler(s)</p>	<p>3</p>

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(b) direct vent furnace(s) or boiler(s)	5
(2) all water heaters	
(a) power vent water heater(s)	3
(b) direct vent water heater(s)	5
11.901.1.4 Newly installed gas-fired fireplaces and direct heating equipment is listed and is installed in accordance with the NFPA 54, ICC IFG, or the applicable local gas appliance installation code. Gas-fired fireplaces and direct heating equipment are vented to the outdoors.	Mandatory
11.901.1.5 Natural gas and propane fireplaces are direct vented have permanently fixed glass fronts or gasketed doors, and comply with CSA Z21.88/CSA 2.33 or CSA Z21.50/CSA 2.22.	7
11.901.1.6 The following electric equipment is installed:	
(1) heat pump air handler in unconditioned space	2
(2) heat pump air handler in conditioned space	5
11.901.2 Solid fuel-burning appliances.	
11.901.2.1 Newly installed solid fuel-burning fireplaces, inserts, stoves and heaters are code compliant and are in accordance with the following requirements:	Mandatory
(1) Site-built masonry wood-burning fireplaces are equipped with outside combustion air and a means of sealing the flue and the combustion air outlets to minimize interior air (heat) loss when not in operation.	
(2) Factory-built, wood-burning fireplaces are in accordance with the certification requirements of UL 127 and are EPA certified or Phase 2 Qualified .	
(3) Wood stove and fireplace inserts, as defined in UL 1482 Section 3.8, are in accordance with the certification requirements of UL 1482 and are in accordance with the emission requirements of the EPA Certification and the State of Washington WAC 173-433-100(3).	
(4) Pellet (biomass) stoves and furnaces are in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E1509 or are EPA certified.	
(5) Masonry heaters are in accordance with the definitions in ASTM E1602 and ICC IBC, Section 2112.1.	
(6) Removal of or rendering unusable an existing fireplace or fuel burning appliance that is not in accordance with 11.901.2.1 or replacement of each fireplace or appliance that is not in accordance with 11.901.2.1 with a compliant appliance.	
11.901.2.2 Fireplaces, woodstoves, pellet stoves, or masonry heaters are not installed.	7

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11.901.3 Garages. Garages are in accordance with the following:		
(1)	Attached garage	
(a)	Where installed in the common wall between the attached garage and conditioned space, the door is tightly sealed and gasketed.	Mandatory 2
(b)	A continuous air barrier is provided between walls and ceilings separating the garage space from the conditioned living spaces.	Mandatory 2
(c)	For one- and two-family dwelling units, a 100 cfm (47 L/s) or greater ducted, or 70 cfm (33 L/s) cfm or greater unducted wall exhaust fan is installed and vented to the outdoors, designed and installed for continuous operation, or has controls (e.g., motion detectors, pressure switches) that activate operation for a minimum of 1 hour when either human passage door or roll-up automatic doors are operated. For ducted exhaust fans, the fan airflow rating and duct sizing are in accordance with Appendix A.	8
(2)	A carport is installed, the garage is detached from the building, or no garage is installed.	10
11.901.4 Wood materials. A minimum of 85 percent of newly installed material within a product group (i.e., wood structural panels, countertops, composite trim/doors, custom woodwork, and/or component closet shelving) is manufactured in accordance with the following:		10 Max
(1)	Structural plywood used for floor, wall, and/or roof sheathing is compliant with DOC PS 1 and/or DOC PS 2. OSB used for floor, wall, and/or roof sheathing is compliant with DOC PS 2. The panels are made with moisture-resistant adhesives. The trademark indicates these adhesives as follows: Exposure 1 or Exterior for plywood, and Exposure 1 for OSB.	Mandatory
(2)	Particleboard and MDF (medium density fiberboard) is manufactured and labeled in accordance with CPA A208.1 and CPA A208.2, respectively. (Points awarded per product group.)	2
(3)	Hardwood plywood in accordance with HPVA HP-1. (Points awarded per product group.)	2
(4)	Particleboard, MDF, or hardwood plywood is in accordance with CPA 3. (Points awarded per product group.)	3
(5)	Composite wood or agrifiber panel products contain no added urea-formaldehyde or are in accordance with the CARB <i>Composite Wood Air Toxic Contaminant Measure Standard</i> . (Points awarded per product group.)	4
(6)	Non-emitting products. (Points awarded per product group.)	4
11.901.5 Cabinets. A minimum of 85 percent of newly installed cabinets are in accordance with one or both of the following: (Where both of the following practices are used, only three points are awarded.)		
(1)	All parts of the cabinet are made of solid wood or non-formaldehyde emitting materials such as metal or glass.	5
(2)	The composite wood used in wood cabinets are in accordance with CARB Composite Wood Air Toxic Contaminant Measure Standard or equivalent as certified by a program such as but not limited to, those in Appendix D.	3

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11.901.6 Carpets. Carpets are in accordance with the following:		
(1)	Wall-to-wall carpeting is not installed adjacent to water closets and bathing fixtures.	Mandatory
(2)	Newly installed carpet area is at least 10 percent of the conditioned floor space and a minimum of 85 percent of newly installed carpet area and carpet cushion (padding) are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.	
(a)	carpet	6
(b)	carpet cushion	2
11.901.7 Hard-surface flooringFloor materials. The following types of finished flooring materials are used. The materials have emission levels in accordance with CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1. Product is tested by a laboratory with the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 within the laboratory scope of accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 and certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D. Points are awarded for every 10% of conditioned floor space using one of the below materials: A minimum of 10 percent of the conditioned floor space has pre-finished hard-surface flooring installed and at least 85 percent of all prefinished installed hard-surface flooring is in accordance with the emission concentration limits of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.		6
(1)	Hard surface flooring: Prefinished installed hard-surface flooring is installed. Where post-manufacture coatings or surface applications have not been applied, the following hard surface flooring types are deemed to comply with the emission requirements of this practice:	
Where post-manufacture coatings or surface applications have not been applied, the following hard-surface flooring types are deemed to comply with the emission requirements of this section:		
(a)	Ceramic tile flooring	
(b)	Organic-free, mineral-based flooring	
(c)	Clay masonry flooring	
(d)	Concrete masonry flooring	
(e)	Concrete flooring	
(f)	Metal flooring	
(g)	Glass	
(2)	Carpet and carpet cushion is installed.	
(When carpet cushion meeting the emission limits of the practice is also installed, the percentage of compliant carpet area is calculated at 1.33 times the actual installed area.)		

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<p>11.901.8 Wall coverings. When at least 10 percent of the interior wall surfaces are covered, a minimum of 85 percent of wall coverings are in accordance with the emission concentration limits of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.</p>	4
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<p>11.901.9 Interior architectural coatings. A minimum of 85 percent of newly applied interior architectural coatings are in accordance with either Section 11.901.9.1 or Section 11.901.9.3, not both. A minimum of 85 percent of architectural colorants are in accordance with Section 11.901.9.2.</p>	
<p><u>Exception: Interior architectural coatings that are formulated to remove formaldehyde and other aldehydes in indoor air and are tested and labeled in accordance with ISO 16000-23, Indoor air -- Part 23: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of formaldehyde concentrations by sorptive building materials.</u></p>	

<p>11.901.9.1 Site-applied interior architectural coatings, which are inside the waterproofing envelope, are in accordance with one or more of the following:</p>	5
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| <p>(1) Zero VOC as determined by EPA Method 24 (VOC content below the detection limit for the method)</p> |
| <p>(2) GreenSeal GS-11</p> |
| <p>(3) CARB <i>Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings</i> (see Table 11.901.9.1)</p> |

**Table 11.901.9.1
VOC Content Limits For Architectural Coatings^{a,b,c}**

Coating Category	LIMIT ^d (g/l)
Flat Coatings	50
Non-flat Coatings	100
Non-flat - High Gloss Coatings	150
Specialty Coatings:	
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coatings	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Floor Coatings	100
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420

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Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings	120 ^e
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-Color Coatings	250
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	250
Shellacs, Clear	730
Shellacs, □ Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Stains	250
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Coating Category	LIMIT^d (g/l)
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membranes	250
Wood Coatings	275
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-Rich Primers	340

a. The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the table.
 b. Values in this table are derived from those specified by the California Air Resources Board, Architectural Coatings Suggested Control Measure, February 1, 2008.
 c. Table 11.901.9.1 architectural coating regulatory category and VOC content compliance determination shall conform to the California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings dated February 1, 2008.
 d. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory (except as noted), thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.
 e. Limit is expressed as VOC actual.

<p>11.901.9.2 Architectural coating colorant additive VOC content is in accordance with Table 11.901.9.2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points for 11.901.9.2 are awarded only if base architectural coating is in accordance with 11.901.9.1.)</p>	1
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Table 11.901.9.2 VOC content limits for colorants	
Colorant	LIMIT (g/l)
Architectural Coatings, excluding IM Coatings	50
Solvent-Based IM	600
Waterborne IM	50

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<p>11.901.9.3 Site-applied interior architectural coatings are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.</p>	8
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<p>11.901.9.4 When the building is occupied during the remodel, a minimum of 85 percent of the newly applied interior architectural coatings are in accordance with either 11.901.9.1 or 11.901.9.3.</p>	Mandatory
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<p>11.901.10 Interior Adhesives and sealants. Interior low-VOC adhesives and sealants located inside the water proofing envelope: A minimum of 85 percent of newly applied site-applied products used within the interior of the building are in accordance with one of the following, as applicable.</p>	
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<p>(1) The emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined when tested by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.</p>	8
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<p>(2) GreenSeal GS-36</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	5
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<p>(3) SCAQMD Rule 1168 in accordance with Table 11.901.10(3), excluding products that are sold in 16 ounce containers or less and are regulated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) Consumer Products Regulation.</p>	5
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**Table 11.901.10(3)
Site Applied Adhesive And Sealants VOC Limits^{a,b}**

ADHESIVE OR SEALANT	VOC LIMIT (g/l)
Indoor carpet adhesives	50
Carpet pad adhesives	50
Outdoor carpet adhesives	150
Wood flooring adhesive	100
Rubber floor adhesives	60
Subfloor adhesives	50
Ceramic tile adhesives	65
VCT and asphalt tile adhesives	50
Drywall and panel adhesives	50
Cove base adhesives	50
Multipurpose construction adhesives	70
Structural glazing adhesives	100
Single ply roof membrane adhesives	250
Architectural sealants	250
Architectural sealant primer	
Non-porous	250
Porous	775
Modified bituminous sealant primer	500

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr><td>Other sealant primers</td><td style="text-align: center;">750</td></tr> <tr><td>CPVC solvent cement</td><td style="text-align: center;">490</td></tr> <tr><td>PVC solvent cement</td><td style="text-align: center;">510</td></tr> <tr><td>ABS solvent cement</td><td style="text-align: center;">325</td></tr> <tr><td>Plastic cement welding</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td>Adhesive primer for plastic</td><td style="text-align: center;">550</td></tr> <tr><td>Contact adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">80</td></tr> <tr><td>Special purpose contact adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">250</td></tr> <tr><td>Structural wood member adhesive</td><td style="text-align: center;">140</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. VOC limit less water and less exempt compounds in grams/liter b. For low-solid adhesives and sealants, the VOC limit is expressed in grams/liter of material as specified in Rule 1168. For all other adhesives and sealants, the VOC limits are expressed as grams of VOC per liter of adhesive or sealant less water and less exempt compounds as specified in Rule 1168.</p>	Other sealant primers	750	CPVC solvent cement	490	PVC solvent cement	510	ABS solvent cement	325	Plastic cement welding	250	Adhesive primer for plastic	550	Contact adhesive	80	Special purpose contact adhesive	250	Structural wood member adhesive	140	
Other sealant primers	750																		
CPVC solvent cement	490																		
PVC solvent cement	510																		
ABS solvent cement	325																		
Plastic cement welding	250																		
Adhesive primer for plastic	550																		
Contact adhesive	80																		
Special purpose contact adhesive	250																		
Structural wood member adhesive	140																		

<p>11.901.11 Insulation. Emissions of 85 percent of newly installed wall, ceiling, and floor insulation materials are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB. Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.</p>	4
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<p>11.901.12 Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms. Where not required by local codes, a carbon monoxide (CO) alarm is installed in a central location outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. The CO alarm(s) is located in accordance with NFPA 720 and is hard-wired with a battery back-up. The alarm device(s) is certified by a third-party for conformance to either CSA 6.19 or UL 2034.</p>	3
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<p>11.901.13 Building entrance pollutants control. Pollutants are controlled at all main building entrances by one of the following methods:</p>	
<p>(1) Exterior grilles or mats are installed in a fixed manner and may be removable for cleaning.</p>	1
<p>(2) Interior grilles or mats are installed in a fixed manner and may be removable for cleaning.</p>	1

<p>11.901.14 Non-smoking areas. Environmental tobacco smoke is minimized by one or more of the following:</p>	
<p>(1) All interior common areas of a multi-unit building are designated as non-smoking areas with posted signage.</p>	1
<p>(2) Exterior smoking areas of a multi-unit building are designated with posted signage and located a minimum of 25 feet from entries, outdoor air intakes, and operable windows.</p>	1

<p>11.901.15 Lead-safe work practices. For buildings constructed before 1978, lead-safe work practices are used during the remodeling.</p>	Mandatory
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<p>11.902 POLLUTANT CONTROL</p>
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<p>11.902.0 Intent. Pollutants generated in the building are controlled.</p>

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
11.902.1 Spot ventilation.	
11.902.1.1 Spot ventilation is in accordance with the following:	
(1) Bathrooms are vented to the outdoors. The minimum ventilation rate is 50 cfm (23.6 L/s) for intermittent operation or 20 cfm (9.4 L/s) for continuous operation in bathrooms. (Points are awarded only if a window complying with IRC Section R303.3 is provided in addition to mechanical ventilation.)	Mandatory 1
(2) Clothes dryers (except listed and labeled condensing ductless dryers) are vented to the outdoors.	Mandatory
(3) Kitchen exhaust units and/or range hoods are ducted to the outdoors and have a minimum ventilation rate of 100 cfm (47.2 L/s) for intermittent operation or 25 cfm (11.8 L/s) for continuous operation.	8
11.902.1.2 Bathroom and/or laundry exhaust fan is provided with an automatic timer and/or humidistat:	11 Max
(1) for first device	5
(2) for each additional device	2
11.902.1.3 Kitchen range, bathroom, and laundry exhaust are verified to air flow specification. Ventilation airflow at the point of exhaust is tested to a minimum of:	8
(a) 100 cfm (47.2 L/s) intermittent or 25 cfm (11.8 L/s) continuous for kitchens, and	6
(b) 50 cfm (23.6 L/s) intermittent or 20 cfm (9.4 L/s) continuous for bathrooms and/or laundry.	
11.902.1.4 Exhaust fans are ENERGY STAR, as applicable.	12 Max
(1) ENERGY STAR, or equivalent, fans <div style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded per fan.)</div>	2
(2) ENERGY STAR, or equivalent, fans operating at or below 1 sone <div style="text-align: right;">(Points awarded per fan.)</div>	3
11.902.1.5 Fenestration in spaces other than those identified in 902.1.1 through 902.1.4 are designed for cross-ventilation in accordance with all of the following:	
(1) Operable windows and sliding glass doors with a total area of at least 15 percent of the conditioned floor area are provided.	
(2) Insect screens are provided for all operable windows and sliding glass doors.	
(3) A minimum of two windows or sliding glass doors are placed in adjacent or opposite walls. If there is only one wall surface in that space exposed to the exterior, the minimum windows or sliding glass doors may be on the same wall.	
11.902.2 Building ventilation systems	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>11.902.2.1 One of the following whole building ventilation systems is implemented and is in accordance with the specifications of Appendix B and an explanation of the operation and importance of the ventilation system is included in either 1001.1 or 1003.2.</p>	<p>Mandatory where the maximum air infiltration rate is less than 5.0 ACH50</p>
<p>(1) exhaust or supply fan(s) ready for continuous operation and with appropriately labeled controls</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(2) balanced exhaust and supply fans with supply intakes located in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines so as to not introduce polluted air back into the building</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>(3) heat-recovery ventilator</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>(4) energy-recovery ventilator</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>11.902.2.2 Ventilation airflow is tested to achieve the design fan airflow at point of exhaust in accordance with Section 11.902.2.1.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>11.902.2.3 MERV filters 8 or greater to 13 are installed on central forced air systems and are accessible. Designer or installer is to verify that the HVAC equipment is able to accommodate the greater pressure drop of MERV 8 to 13 filters.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>11.902.2.4 MERV filters 14 or greater are installed on central forced air systems and are accessible. Designer or installer is to verify that the HVAC equipment is able to accommodate the greater pressure drop of the filter used.</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>11.902.3 Radon control. Radon control measures are in accordance with ICC IRC Appendix F. Zones are defined in Figure 9(1). This practice is not mandatory if the existing building has been tested for radon and is accordance with federal and local acceptable limits.</p>	
<p>(1) Buildings located in Zone 1</p>	<p>Mandatory</p>
<p>(a) a passive radon system is installed</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>(b) an active radon system is installed</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>(2) Buildings located in Zone 2 or Zone 3</p>	
<p>(a) a passive or active radon system is installed</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>11.902.4 HVAC system protection. One of the following HVAC system protection measures is performed.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>(1) HVAC supply registers (boots), return grilles, and rough-ins are covered during construction activities to prevent dust and other pollutants from entering the system.</p>	
<p>(2) Prior to owner occupancy, HVAC supply registers (boots), return grilles, and duct terminations are inspected and vacuumed. In addition, the coils are inspected and cleaned and the filter is replaced if necessary.</p>	
<p>11.902.5 Central vacuum systems. Central vacuum system is installed and vented to the outside.</p>	<p>3</p>

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
11.902.6 Living space contaminants. The living space is sealed in accordance with Section 11.701.4.3.1 to prevent unwanted contaminants.	Mandatory
11.903 MOISTURE MANAGEMENT: VAPOR, RAINWATER, PLUMBING, HVAC	
11.903.0 Intent. Moisture and moisture effects are controlled.	
11.903.1 Plumbing	
11.903.1.1 Cold water pipes in unconditioned spaces are insulated to a minimum of R-4 with pipe insulation or other covering that adequately prevents condensation.	2
11.903.1.2 Plumbing is not installed in unconditioned spaces.	5
11.903.2 Duct insulation. Ducts are in accordance with one of the following:	
(1) All HVAC ducts, plenums, and trunks in are conditioned space.	1
(2) All HVAC ducts, plenums, and trunks in are conditioned space. All HVAC ducts are insulated to a minimum of R4.	3
11.903.3 Relative humidity. In climate zones 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 5A as defined by Figure 6(1), equipment is installed to maintain relative humidity (RH) at or below 60 percent using one of the following: (Points not awarded in other climate zones.)	
(1) additional dehumidification system(s)	
(2) central HVAC system equipped with additional controls to operate in dehumidification mode	7
11.904 INDOOR AIR QUALITY	
11.904.0 Intent. IAQ is protected by best practices to control ventilation, moisture, pollutant sources and sanitation.	
11.904.1 Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) During Construction. Wood is dry before close-in (602.1.7(3)), materials comply with emission criteria (901.4- 901.11), sources of water infiltration or condensation observed during construction have been eliminated, accessible interior surfaces are dry and free of visible suspect growth (per ASTM D7338-10 section6.3), water damage (per ASTM D7338-10 section 7.4.3), and visible dust.	TBD
11.904.2 Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) Post Completion. Verify moisture, mold, and dust issues.	TBD
11.904-905 INNOVATIVE PRACTICES	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
<p>11. <u>905904.1</u> Humidity monitoring system. A humidity monitoring system is installed with a mobile base unit that displays readings of temperature and relative humidity. The system has a minimum of two remote sensor units. One remote unit is placed permanently inside the conditioned space in a central location, excluding attachment to exterior walls, and another remote sensor unit is placed permanently outside of the conditioned space.</p>	2
<p>11. <u>905904.2</u> Kitchen exhaust. A kitchen exhaust unit(s) that equals or exceeds 400 cfm (189 L/s) is installed, and makeup air is provided.</p>	2
<p>11.1001 BUILDING OWNERS' HOMEOWNER'S MANUAL AND TRAINING GUIDELINES FOR ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS</p>	
<p>11.1001.0 Intent. Information on the building's use, maintenance, and green components is provided.</p>	
<p>11.1001.1 A building owner's/homeowner's manual is provided and stored in a permanent location in the dwelling that includes the following, as available and applicable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)</p>	1 8 Max
<p>(1) Detailed information about the National Green Building Standard, its requirements, and how NGBS compliance was determined, along with a green building program certificate or completion document.</p>	Mandatory
<p>(2) List of green building features (can include the national green building checklist).</p>	Mandatory
<p>(3) Product manufacturer's manuals or product data sheet for newly installed major equipment, fixtures, and appliances including product model numbers and serial numbers. If product data sheet is in the building owners' manual, manufacturer's manual may be attached to the appliance in lieu of inclusion in the building owners' manual.</p>	Mandatory
<p>(4) Maintenance checklist.</p>	
<p>(5) Information on local recycling and composting programs.</p>	
<p>(6) Information on available local utility programs that purchase a portion of energy from renewable energy providers.</p>	
<p>(7) Explanation of the benefits of using energy-efficient lighting systems [e.g., compact fluorescent light bulbs, light emitting diode (LED)] in high-usage areas.</p>	
<p>(8) A list of practices to conserve water and energy.</p>	
<p>(9) Information on the importance and operation of the home's fresh air ventilation system.</p>	
<p>(10) Local public transportation options.</p>	
<p>(11) A diagram showing the location of safety valves and controls for major building systems.</p>	
<p>(12) Where frost-protected shallow foundations are used, owner is informed of precautions including:</p>	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(a) instructions to not remove or damage insulation when modifying landscaping.	
(b) providing heat to the building as required by the ICC IRC or IBC.	
(c) keeping base materials beneath and around the building free from moisture caused by broken water pipes or other water sources.	
(421) <u>3</u> A list of local service providers that offer regularly scheduled service and maintenance contracts to ensure proper performance of equipment and the structure (e.g., HVAC, water-heating equipment, sealants, caulks, gutter and downspout system, shower and/or tub surrounds, irrigation system).	
(431) <u>4</u> A photo record of framing with utilities installed. Photos are taken prior to installing insulation, clearly labeled, and included as part of the building owners' manual.	
(441) <u>5</u> List of common hazardous materials often used around the building and instructions for proper handling and disposal of these materials.	
(451) <u>6</u> Information on organic pest control, fertilizers, deicers, and cleaning products.	
(461) <u>7</u> Information on native landscape materials and/or those that have low-water requirements.	
(471) <u>8</u> Information on methods of maintaining the building's relative humidity in the range of 30 percent to 60 percent.	
(481) <u>9</u> Instructions for inspecting the building for termite infestation.	
(492) <u>0</u> Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and importance of diverting water a minimum of 5 feet away from foundation.	
(202) <u>1</u> A narrative detailing the importance of maintenance and operation in retaining the attributes of a green-built building.	
(242) <u>2</u> Where stormwater management measures are installed on the lot, information on the location, purpose, and upkeep of these measures.	
(222) <u>3</u> For buildings originally built before 1978, the EPA publications "Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home" and "Abestos in Your Home: A Homeowner's Guide".	
<u>(24)</u> Explanation of and benefits from green cleaning in the home.	
<u>(25)</u> Retrofit energy calculator that provides baseline for future energy retrofits.	

11.1002

~~TRAINING OF BUILDING OWNERS ON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS AND MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS~~

11.40021001.4-2 Training of building owners. Building owners are familiarized with the role of occupants in achieving green goals. On-site training is provided to the responsible party(ies) regarding newly installed equipment operation and maintenance, control systems, and occupant actions that will improve the environmental performance of the building. These include:	Mandatory 8
(1) HVAC filters	
(2) thermostat operation and programming	
(3) lighting controls	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
(4) appliances operation	
(5) water heater settings and hot water use	
(6) fan controls	
(7) Recycling <u>and composting</u> practices	

**11.40031002
CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS AND TRAINING FOR MULTI-UNIT BUILDINGS**

11.40031002.0 Intent. Manuals are provided to the responsible parties (owner, management, tenant, and/or maintenance team) regarding the construction, operation, and maintenance of the building. Paper or digital format manuals are to include information regarding those aspects of the building’s construction, maintenance, and operation that are within the area of responsibilities of the respective recipient. One or more responsible parties are to receive a copy of all documentation for archival purposes.

11.40031002.1 Building construction manual. A building construction manual, including five or more of the following, is compiled and distributed in accordance with Section 11.1003.0. (Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)	1
(1) A narrative detailing the importance of constructing a green building, including a list of green building attributes included in the building. This narrative is included in all responsible parties’ manuals.	Mandatory
(2) A local green building program certificate as well as a copy of the <i>National Green Building Standard™</i> , as adopted by the Adopting Entity, and the individual measures achieved by the building.	Mandatory
(3) Warranty, operation, and maintenance instructions for all equipment, fixtures, appliances, and finishes.	Mandatory
(4) Record drawings of the building.	
(5) A record drawing of the site including stormwater management plans, utility lines, landscaping with common name and genus/species of plantings.	
(6) A diagram showing the location of safety valves and controls for major building systems.	
(7) A list of the type and wattage of light bulbs installed in light fixtures.	
(8) A photo record of framing with utilities installed. Photos are taken prior to installing insulation and clearly labeled.	

11.40031002.2 Operations manual. Operations manuals are created and distributed to the responsible parties in accordance with Section 11.40031002.0. Among all of the operation manuals, five or more of the following options are included. (Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)	1
(1) A narrative detailing the importance of operating and living in a green building. This narrative is included in all responsible parties’ manuals.	Mandatory

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GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES		POINTS
(2)	A list of practices to conserve water and energy (e.g., turning off lights when not in use, switching the rotation of ceiling fans in changing seasons, purchasing ENERGY STAR appliances and electronics).	Mandatory
(3)	Information on methods of maintaining the building's relative humidity in the range of 30 percent to 60 percent.	
(4)	Information on opportunities to purchase renewable energy from local utilities or national green power providers and information on utility and tax incentives for the installation of on-site renewable energy systems.	
(5)	Information on local and on-site recycling and hazardous waste disposal programs and, if applicable, building recycling and hazardous waste handling and disposal procedures.	
(6)	Local public transportation options.	
(7)	Explanation of the benefits of using compact fluorescent light bulbs, LEDs, or other high-efficiency lighting.	
(8)	Information on native landscape materials and/or those that have low water requirements.	
(9)	Information on the radon mitigation system, where applicable.	
(10)	A procedure for educating tenants in rental properties on the proper use, benefits, and maintenance of green building systems including a maintenance staff notification process for improperly functioning equipment.	
(11)	Information on the importance and operation of the building's fresh air ventilation system.	
<p>11.40031002.3 Maintenance manual. Maintenance manuals are created and distributed to the responsible parties in accordance with Section 11.40031002.0. Between all of the maintenance manuals, five or more of the following options are included.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Points awarded per two items. Points awarded for both mandatory and non-mandatory items.)</p>		
(1)	A narrative detailing the importance of maintaining a green building. This narrative is included in all responsible parties' manuals.	Mandatory
(2)	A list of local service providers that offer regularly scheduled service and maintenance contracts to ensure proper performance of equipment and the structure (e.g., HVAC, water-heating equipment, sealants, caulks, gutter and downspout system, shower and/or tub surrounds, irrigation system).	
(3)	User-friendly maintenance checklist that includes:	
(a)	HVAC filters	
(b)	thermostat operation and programming	
(c)	lighting controls	
(d)	appliances and settings	
(e)	water heater settings	
(f)	fan controls	
(4)	List of common hazardous materials often used around the building and instructions for proper handling and disposal of these materials.	
(5)	Information on organic pest control, fertilizers, deicers, and cleaning products.	

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
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|---|--|
| <p>(6) Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water a minimum of 5 feet away from foundation.</p> | |
| <p>(7) Instructions for inspecting the building for termite infestation.</p> | |
| <p>(8) A procedure for rental tenant occupancy turnover that preserves the green features.</p> | |
| <p>(9) An outline of a formal green building training program for maintenance staff.</p> | |
| <p>(10) A green cleaning plan which includes guidance on sustainable cleaning products.</p> | |

Mandatory
8

11.1002.4 Training of building owners. [Building owners are familiarized with the role of occupants in achieving green goals. On-site training is provided to the responsible party\(ies\) regarding newly installed equipment operation and maintenance, control systems, and occupant actions that will improve the environmental performance of the building. These include:](#)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) HVAC filters</p> | |
| <p>(2) thermostat operation and programming</p> | |
| <p>(3) lighting controls</p> | |
| <p>(4) appliances operation</p> | |
| <p>(5) water heater settings and hot water use</p> | |
| <p>(6) fan controls</p> | |
| <p>(7) recycling and composting practices</p> | |

11.1003
PUBLIC EDUCATION

11.1003.0 Intent. [Increase public awareness of the National Green Building Standard and projects constructed in accordance with National Green Building Standard to help increase demand for high-performance homes.](#)

[\(X Max Points\)](#)

11.1003. 1 Signage. [Signs showing the project is designed and built in accordance with the National Green Building Standard are posted on the construction site.](#)

[\(X Points\)](#)

11.1003. 2 Certification Plaques. [National Green Building Standard certification plaques with rating level attained are placed in a conspicuous location near the utility area of the home or, in a conspicuous location near the main entrance of a multifamily building.](#)

[\(X Points\)](#)

11.1003. 3 Education. [A URL for the National Green Building Standard is included on site signage and marketing materials for homes certified under the National Green Building Standard.](#)

[\(X Points\)](#)

11.10064
INNOVATIVE PRACTICES

REMODELING

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES	POINTS
11.1004.1 (Reserved)	

CHAPTER 12

REMODELING OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

Note: Where applicable, section numbering in Chapter 12 parallels a corresponding practice in a previous chapter.

12.00 REMODELING OF FUNCTIONAL AREAS

12.0 Intent. This chapter sets forth the mandatory green building practices for remodeling functional areas of buildings. The intent of Chapter 12 is to address the most common remodeling projects: complete kitchen, full bathroom, complete basement, [attic conversion to habitable space](#), or an addition [less than 50% of the existing original conditioned floor area not to exceed 800 square feet under 400 square feet](#). Chapter 12 is not intended to be used for rating minor alterations.

12.0.1 Applicability. Each applicable practice in Section 12.1 shall be met for any of the remodeled functional areas included in Chapter 12. Additionally, the requirements of Sections 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, or 12.5 that are specific to each of the functional areas shall be met. Unless otherwise required, the requirements of Chapter 12 only apply to the remodeled functional area.

12.1 GENERAL

12.1.601.2 Material usage. Structural systems required for the remodel are designed or construction techniques are implemented that reduce and optimize material usage using at least one of the following methods

- (1) Minimum structural member or element sizes necessary for strength and stiffness in accordance with advanced framing techniques or structural design standards are selected.
- (2) Higher-grade or higher-strength of the same materials than commonly specified for structural elements and components in the building are used and element or component sizes are reduced accordingly.
- (3) Performance-based structural design is used to optimize lateral force-resisting systems.

12.1.602.1.7.1 Moisture control measures. Moisture control measures for newly installed materials are in accordance with the following:

- (1) Building materials with visible mold are not installed or are cleaned or encapsulated prior to concealment and closing.
- (2) Insulation in cavities is dry in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions when enclosed (e.g., with drywall).

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

12.1.602.1.7.2 Moisture content. Moisture content of subfloor, substrate, or concrete slabs is in accordance with the appropriate industry standard for the finish flooring to be applied during the remodel.

12.1.602.1.11 Tile backing materials. Newly installed tile backing materials under tiled surfaces in wet areas are in accordance with ASTM C1178, C1278, C1288, or C1325.

12.1(A) Product or material selection. At least two newly installed types of materials from Section 12.1(A) are used.

12.1(A).601.7 ~~Site-applied finishing~~ Prefinished materials. One or more of the prefinished building materials or assemblies listed below ~~that do not require~~ have no additional site-applied ~~material for~~ finishing material are incorporated in the remodel ~~installed~~.

~~(a) pigmented, stamped, decorative, or final finish concrete or masonry~~

~~(ba) interior trim not requiring paint or stain~~

~~(cb) exterior trim not requiring paint or stain~~

~~(dc) window, skylight, and door assemblies not requiring paint or stain on one of the following surfaces:~~
 i. exterior surfaces
 ii. interior surfaces

~~(ed) interior wall coverings or systems, floor systems, and/or ceiling systems not requiring paint or stain or other type of finishing application~~

~~(fe) exterior wall coverings or systems, floor systems, and/or ceiling systems not requiring paint or stain or other type of finishing application~~

~~(g) pre-finished hardwood flooring~~

12.1(A).603.1 Reused and salvaged materials. Reclaimed and/or salvaged materials and components are used in the remodel.

12.1(A).604.1 Recycled content. Newly installed building materials with at least 25% recycled content are used for two components of the remodel.

12.1(A).605.1 Construction waste management plan. A construction waste management plan that includes targets for diversion is developed, posted at the jobsite, and implemented.

12.1(A).606.1 Biobased products. Two or more of the following biobased products are used in the remodel.

(a) certified solid wood in accordance with Section 12.1(A).606.2

(b) engineered wood

(c) bamboo

(d) cotton

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

- (e) cork
- (f) straw
- (g) natural fiber products made from crops (soy-based, corn-based)
- (h) [products with the minimum biobased contents of the USDA 7 CFR Part 2902](#)
- (ih) other biobased materials with a minimum of 50 percent biobased content (by weight or volume)

12.1(A).606.2 Wood-based products. Wood or wood-based products installed during the remodel are certified to the requirements of one of the following recognized product programs:

- (a) American Forest Foundation's American Tree Farm System® (ATFS)
- (b) Canadian Standards Association's Sustainable Forest Management System Standards (CSA Z809)
- (c) Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
- (d) Program for Endorsement of Forest Certification Systems (PEFC)
- (e) Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Program (SFI)
- (f) [National Wood Flooring Association's Responsible Procurement Program \(RPP\)](#)
- (fg) other product programs mutually recognized by PEFC

12.1(A).608.1 Resource-efficient materials. One or more products containing fewer materials are used in the remodel to achieve the same end-use requirements as conventional products, including but not limited to:

- (a) lighter, thinner brick with bed depth less than 3 inches and/or brick with coring of more than 25 percent
- (b) engineered wood or engineered steel products
- (c) roof or floor trusses

12.1(A).609.1 Regional materials. One or more regional materials are used in the remodel for major ~~elements of~~ and/or ~~minor~~ components of the building.

[\(For a component to comply with this practice, a minimum of 75% of all products in that component category must be sourced regionally, e.g., stone veneer category – 75 percent or more of the stone veneer on a project must be sources regionally.\)](#)

12.1(A).610.1 Life cycle ~~analysis~~assessment. A life cycle ~~analysis~~assessment (LCA) tool is used to select environmentally preferable products, ~~or~~ assemblies, or ~~an LCA is conducted on the~~ entire functional area in accordance with Section 12.1(A).610.1.1 or 12.1(A).610.1.2, respectively. Only one method of analysis or tool may be utilized. The reference service life is 60 years for any LCA tool. Results of the LCA are reported in terms of the environmental impacts listed in this practice and it is stated if operating energy was included in the LCA.

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12.1(A).610.1.1 Functional area life cycle ~~analysis~~assessment. An LCA is performed ~~in conformance with ASTM E-2921 for an entire functional area using ISO14044 compliant~~ a life cycle assessment and data compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards.

(1) Execute LCA at the functional area level through a comparative analysis between the final and reference building designs as set forth under Standard Practice, ASTM E-2921. The assessment criteria includes the following environmental impact categories:

- (a) primary energy use
- (b) Global warming potential
- (c) Acidification potential
- (d) Eutrophication potential
- (e) Ozone depletion potential
- (f) Smog potential

(2) Execute LCA on regulated loads throughout the building operations life cycle stage. Conduct simulated energy performance analyses in accordance with Section 702.2.1 ICC IECC analysis (IECC Section 405) in establishing the comparative performance of final versus reference building designs. Primary energy use savings and global warming potential avoidance from simulation analyses results are determined using EPA NERC electricity generation and other fuels energy conversion factors and electricity generation and other fuels emission rates for the Sub-Region in which the building is located.

(3) Execute full LCA, including use-phase, through calculation of operating energy impacts (c) – (f) using EPA NERC regional emissions factors [provide full reference to NERC document or provide factor tables].

12.1(A).610.1.2 Life cycle ~~analysis~~–assessment for a product or assembly. An environmentally preferable product or assembly is selected for an application based upon the use of an LCA tool that incorporates data methods compliant with ISO 14044 or other recognized standards that compare the environmental impact of products or assemblies.

(1) Two or more products with the same intended use are compared based on LCA and the product with at least a 15% average improvement is selected. A minimum of four environmental impact measures are included in the comparison. The environmental impact measures to be considered are chosen from the following:

- (a) ~~fossil fuel consumption~~primary energy use
- (b) global warming potential
- (c) acidification potential
- (d) eutrophication potential
- (e) ozone depletion potential
- (f) smog potential

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(2) An assembly with improved environmental impact measures that are on average at least 15% better than a comparable functionally assembly is selected. A minimum of four environmental impact measures are included in the comparison. The full life cycle, from resource extraction to demolition and disposal (including but not limited to on-site construction, maintenance and replacement, material and product embodied acquisition, and process and transportation energy), is assessed. The assessment includes all structural elements, insulation, and wall coverings of the assembly. The assessment does not include electrical and mechanical equipment and controls, plumbing products, fire detection and alarm systems, elevators, and conveying systems. The following functional building elements are eligible for points under this practice:

- (a) exterior walls
- (b) roof/ceiling
- (c) interior walls or ceilings
- (d) intermediate floors

The environmental impact measures to be considered are chosen from the following:

- (a) ~~fossil fuel consumption~~[primary energy use](#)
- (b) global warming potential
- (c) acidification potential
- (d) eutrophication potential
- (e) ozone depletion potential
- (f) [smog potential](#)

12.1(A).611.1 Manufacturer’s environmental management system concepts. For one or more products used in the remodel, the product’s manufacturer’s operations and business practices include environmental management system concepts, and the production facility is registered to ISO 14001 or equivalent.

12.1(A).611.2 Sustainable products. One or more of the following products are used. Certification third-party agency is ISO Guide 65 accredited.

- (1) 50% or more of carpet installed (by square feet) is third-party certified to NSF/ANSI 140.
- (2) 50% or more of resilient flooring installed (by square feet) is third-party certified to NSF/ANSI 332.
- (3) 50% or more of the insulation installed (by square feet) is third-party certified to EcoLogo CCD-016.
- (4) 50% or more of interior wall coverings installed (by square feet) is third-party certified to NSF/ANSI 342.
- (5) 50% or more of the gypsum board installed (by square feet) is third-party certified to [ULE-ISR-100UL 100](#).
- (6) 50% or more of the door leaves installed (by number of door leaves) is third-party certified to [ULE-ISR-102UL 102](#).

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(7) 50% or more of the tile installed (by square feet) is third-party certified to ANSI A138.1 Specifications for sustainable ceramic tiles, glass tiles and tile installation materials.

12.1.605.0 Hazardous materials and waste. All hazardous materials exposed during the remodel are removed or comply with federal and local regulations. All waste classified as hazardous shall be properly handled and disposed of.

12.1.701.4.0 Minimum Energy Efficiency Requirements. Additions, alterations, or renovations to an existing building, building system or portion thereof comply with the provisions of the International Energy Conservation Code as they relate to new construction without requiring the unaltered portion(s) of the existing building or building system to comply with this code. An addition complies with the IECC if the addition complies or if the existing building and addition comply with the IECC as a single building.

12.1.701.4.1.1 HVAC system sizing. Newly installed or modified space heating and cooling system is sized according to heating and cooling loads calculated using ACCA Manual J, or equivalent. New equipment is selected using ACCA Manual S or equivalent. Where existing equipment is used, Manual J is used to verify the capacity is appropriate for the remodel.

12.1.701.4.2.1 Duct air sealing. Newly installed or modified ducts or ducts that are exposed during the remodel are air sealed. All duct sealing materials are rated to UL 181A or UL 181B specifications and are used in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

12.1.701.4.2.2 Supply ducts Ducts and plenums. ~~Building cavities are not used as new supply ducts~~ Building framing cavities are not used as ducts or plenums. Existing building cavities currently used as supply ducts exposed during the remodel are lined.

12.1.701.4.2.3 Duct system sizing. New duct system is sized and designed in accordance with ACCA Manual D or equivalent.

12.1.701.4.3.1 Building thermal envelope Air Sealing. The portions of the building thermal envelope that are exposed or created during the remodel are durably sealed to limit infiltration. The sealing methods between dissimilar materials allow for differential expansion and contraction. The following are caulked, gasketed, weather-stripped, or otherwise sealed with an air barrier material, suitable film, or solid material:

- (a) All joints, seams, and penetrations.
- (b) Site-built windows, doors, and skylights.
- (c) Openings between window and door assemblies and their respective jambs and framing.
- (d) Utility penetrations.
- (e) Dropped ceilings or chases adjacent to the thermal envelope.
- (f) Knee walls.
- (g) Walls and ceilings separating a garage from conditioned spaces.
- (h) Behind tubs and showers on exterior walls.
- (i) Common walls between dwelling units.

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- (j) Attic access openings.
- (k) Rim joist junction.
- (l) Other sources of infiltration.

12.1.701.4.3.2 Air sealing and insulation. Grade ~~3-II and III~~ installation is not permitted for newly installed insulation. ~~The compliance of For~~ the portions of the building envelope that are exposed or created during the remodel, ~~for air barrier and insulation items listed in Table 12.1.701.4.3.2(2) are air tightness and insulation installation is demonstrated field verified~~ via visual inspection. ~~Building envelope tightness and insulation installation are considered acceptable when the items listed in Table 12.1.701.4.3.2(2) applicable to the method of construction are field verified.~~

**Table 12.1.701.4.3.2(2)
Air Barrier and Insulation Inspection Component Criteria**

COMPONENT	CRITERIA
Air barrier and thermal barrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior thermal envelope insulation for framed walls is installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment with building envelope air barrier. • Breaks or joints in the air barrier are filled or repaired. • Air-permeable insulation is not used as a sealing material. • Air-permeable insulation is installed with an air barrier.
Ceiling/attic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air barrier in any dropped ceiling/soffit is substantially aligned with insulation and any gaps are sealed. • Attic access (except unvented attic), knee-wall door, or drop-down stair is sealed.
Walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corners and headers are insulated. • Junction of foundation and sill plate is sealed.
Windows and doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space between window/door jambs and framing is sealed.
Rim joists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rim joists are insulated and include an air barrier.
Floors (including above-garage and cantilevered floors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is installed to maintain permanent contact with underside of subfloor decking. • Air barrier is installed at any exposed edge of insulation.
Crawlspace walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is permanently attached to walls. • Exposed earth in unvented crawlspaces is covered with Class I vapor retarder with overlapping joints taped.
Shafts, penetrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duct shafts, utility penetrations, knee walls and flue shafts opening to exterior or unconditioned space are sealed.
Narrow cavities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batts in narrow cavities are cut to fit, or narrow cavities are filled by sprayed/blown insulation.
Garage separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air sealing is provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.
Recessed lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recessed light fixtures are air tight, IC rated, and sealed to drywall. • Exception—fixtures in conditioned space.
Plumbing and wiring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation is placed between outside and pipes. Batt insulation is cut to fit around wiring and plumbing, or sprayed/blown insulation extends behind piping and wiring.
Shower/tub on exterior wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showers and tubs on exterior walls have insulation and an air barrier separating them from the exterior wall.

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Electrical/phone box on exterior walls	• Air barrier extends behind boxes or air sealed-type boxes are installed.
Common wall	• Air barrier is installed in common wall between dwelling units.
HVAC register boots	• HVAC register boots that penetrate building envelope are sealed to subfloor or drywall.
Fireplace	• Fireplace walls include an air barrier.

Table 12.1.701.4.3.2(2)
Air Barrier and Insulation Installation

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COMPONENT	AIR BARRIER CRITERIA	INSULATION INSTALLATION CRITERIA
General requirements	A continuous air barrier shall be installed in the building envelope. The exterior thermal envelope contains a continuous air barrier. Breaks or joints in the air barrier shall be sealed.	Air-permeable insulation shall not be used as a sealing material.
Ceiling/attic	The air barrier in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the insulation and any gaps in the air barrier shall be sealed. Access openings, drop down stairs or knee wall doors to unconditioned attic spaces shall be sealed.	The insulation in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the air barrier.
Walls	The junction of the foundation and sill plate shall be sealed. The junction of the top plate and the top of exterior walls shall be sealed. Knee walls shall be sealed.	Cavities within corners and headers of frame walls shall be insulated by completely filling the cavity with a material having a thermal resistance of R-3 per inch minimum. Exterior thermal envelope insulation for framed walls shall be installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment with the air barrier.
Windows, skylights and doors	The space between window/door jambs and framing, and skylights and framing shall be sealed.	
Rim joists	Rim joists shall include the air barrier.	Rim joists shall be insulated.
Floors (including above garage and cantilevered floors)	The air barrier shall be installed at any exposed edge of insulation.	Floor framing cavity insulation shall be installed to maintain permanent contact with the underside of subfloor decking, or floor framing cavity insulation shall be permitted to be in contact with the top side of sheathing, or continuous insulation installed on the underside of floor framing and extends from the bottom to the top of all perimeter floor framing members.
Crawl space walls	Exposed earth in unvented crawl spaces shall be covered with a Class I vapor retarder with overlapping joints taped.	Where provided instead of floor insulation, insulation shall be permanently attached to the crawlspace walls.
Shafts, penetrations	Duct shafts, utility penetrations, and flue shafts opening to exterior or unconditioned space shall be sealed.	
Narrow cavities		Batts in narrow cavities shall be cut to fit, or narrow cavities shall be filled by insulation that on installation readily conforms to the available cavity space.
Garage separation	Air sealing shall be provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.	
Recessed lighting	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be sealed to the drywall.	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be air tight and IC rated.
Plumbing and wiring		Batt insulation shall be cut neatly to fit around wiring and plumbing in exterior walls, or insulation that on installation readily conforms to available space shall extend behind piping and wiring.
Shower/tub on exterior wall	The air barrier installed at exterior walls adjacent to showers and tubs shall separate them from the showers and tubs.	Exterior walls adjacent to showers and tubs shall be insulated.
Electrical/phone box on exterior walls	The air barrier shall be installed behind electrical or communication boxes or air-sealed boxes shall be installed.	
HVAC register boots	HVAC register boots that penetrate building thermal envelope shall be sealed to the subfloor or drywall.	
Concealed sprinklers	When required to be sealed, concealed fire sprinklers shall only be sealed in a manner that is recommended by the manufacturer. Caulking or other adhesive sealants shall not be used to fill voids between fire sprinkler cover plates and walls or ceilings.	

a. In addition, inspection of log walls shall be in accordance with the provisions of ICC-400.

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12.1.701.4.3.3-4 Fenestration air leakage. Newly installed windows, skylights, and sliding glass doors (except site-built windows, skylights, and doors) have an air infiltration rate of no more than 0.3 cfm per square foot (1.5 L/s/m²), and swinging doors no more than 0.5 cfm per square foot (2.6 L/s/m²), when tested in accordance with NFRC 400 or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 by an accredited, independent laboratory, and are listed and labeled.

12.1.701.4.3.4-5 Recessed lighting. Newly installed recessed luminaires installed in the building thermal envelope are sealed to limit air leakage between conditioned and unconditioned spaces. All recessed luminaires are IC-rated and labeled as meeting ASTM E 283 when tested at 1.57 psf (75 Pa) pressure differential with no more than 2.0 cfm (0.944 L/s) of air movement from the conditioned space to the ceiling cavity. All recessed luminaires are sealed with a gasket or caulk between the housing and the interior of the wall or ceiling covering.

12.1.701.4.4 High-efficacy lighting. Lighting efficacy is in accordance with one of the following: A minimum of 50 percent of the hard-wired lighting fixtures and bulbs in the remodeled portion of the building, or the bulbs in those fixtures, qualify as high efficacy or equivalent.

(1) A minimum of 75 percent of the total hard-wired lighting fixtures or the bulbs in those fixtures qualify as high efficacy or equivalent

X

(2) Lighting power density, measured in watts/square foot, is 1.1 or less.

X

12.1.701.4.5 Boiler supply piping. Insulate all Newly installed boiler supply piping in unconditioned space that is accessible during the remodel is insulated and insulate existing boiler supply piping in unconditioned space where accessible.

12.1.701.4.6 Fenestration Specifications. The NFRC-certified U-factor and SHGC of newly installed windows, exterior doors, skylights, and tubular daylighting devices (TDDs) do not exceed the values in Table 703.2.6.1.

12.1.701.4.7 Replacement Fenestration. Where some or all of an existing fenestration unit is replaced with a new fenestration product, including sash and glazing, the NFRC-certified U-factor and SHGC of the replacement fenestration unit do not exceed the values in Table 703.2.6.1.

12.1.703.5.3 Appliances. All newly installed major appliances in the remodeled portion of the building are ENERGY STAR or equivalent:

12.1.901.1.4 Gas-fired equipment. Newly installed gas-fired fireplaces and direct heating equipment is listed and is installed in accordance with the National Fuel Gas Code, International Fuel Gas Code, or the applicable local gas appliance installation code. Gas-fired fireplaces and direct heating equipment are vented to the outdoors.

12.1.901.2.1 Solid fuel-burning appliances. Newly installed solid fuel-burning fireplaces, inserts, stoves, and heaters are code compliant and are in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Site-built masonry wood-burning fireplaces are equipped with outside combustion air and a means of sealing the flue and the combustion air outlets to minimize interior air (heat) loss when not in operation.

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- (2) Factory-built, wood-burning fireplaces are in accordance with the certification requirements of UL 127 and are EPA certified [or Phase 2 Qualified](#).
- (3) Wood stove and fireplace inserts, as defined in UL 1482 Section 3.8, are in accordance with the certification requirements of UL 1482 and are in accordance with the emission requirements of the EPA Certification and the State of Washington WAC 173-433-100(3).
 - Pellet (biomass) stoves and furnaces are in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E1509 or are EPA certified
 - Masonry heaters are in accordance with the definitions in ASTM E1602 and ICC IBC, Section 2112.1.

12.1.901.3 Attached garages. Newly installed door(s) in the common wall between the attached garage and conditioned space is tightly sealed and gasketed.

12.1.901.4 Wood materials. A minimum of 85 percent of newly installed wood structural panels is compliant with DOC PS 1 and/or DOC PS 2. OSB used for floor, wall, and/or roof sheathing is compliant with DOC PS 2. The panels are made with moisture-resistant adhesives. The trademark indicates these adhesives as follows: Exposure 1 or Exterior for plywood, and Exposure 1 for OSB.

12.1.901.5 Cabinets. A minimum of 85 percent of newly installed cabinets are in accordance with one or any combination of the following:

- (1) All parts of the cabinet are made of solid wood or non-formaldehyde emitting materials such as metal or glass.
- (2) The composite wood used in wood cabinets are in accordance with CARB Composite Wood Air Toxic Contaminant Measure Standard or equivalent as certified by a third-party program such as but not limited to, those in Appendix D.

12.1.901.6 Carpets. Carpets in the remodeled portion of the building are in accordance with the following:

- (1) Wall-to-wall carpeting is not installed adjacent to water closets and bathing fixtures.
- (2) ~~A minimum of 85 percent of newly installed carpet area and carpet cushion (padding) are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.~~

~~**12.1.901.7 Hard-surface flooring****Floor materials.** At least 85 percent of all newly installed prefinished hard surface flooring is in accordance with the emission concentration limits of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D. Where post-manufacture coatings or surface applications have not been applied, the following hard surface flooring types are deemed to comply with the emission requirements of this section: The following types of finished flooring~~

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[materials are used. The materials have emission levels in accordance with CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 . Product is tested by a laboratory with the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 within the laboratory scope of accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 and certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.](#)

(1) [Hard surface flooring: Prefinished installed hard-surface flooring is installed. Where post-manufacture coatings or surface applications have not been applied, the following hard surface flooring types are deemed to comply with the emission requirements of this practice:](#)

- (a)** Ceramic tile flooring
- (b)** Organic-free, mineral-based flooring
- (c)** Clay masonry flooring
- (d)** Concrete masonry flooring
- (e)** Concrete flooring
- (f)** Metal flooring
- (g)** Glass

(2) [Carpet and carpet cushion is installed](#)

[\(When carpet cushion meeting the emission limits of the practice is also installed, the percentage of compliant carpet area is calculated at 1.33 times the actual installed area.\)](#)

12.1.901.8 Interior wall coverings. At least 85 percent of newly installed interior wall coverings are in accordance with the emission concentration limits of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, [footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply \(i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ \(13.5 ppb\)\)](#). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.

12.1.901.9 Architectural coatings. A minimum of 85 percent of newly applied architectural coatings in the remodeled portion of the building are in accordance with either Section 12.1.901.9.1 or Section 12.1.901.9.2.

[Exception: Interior architectural coatings that are formulated to remove formaldehyde and other aldehydes in indoor air and are tested and labeled in accordance with ISO 16000-23, Indoor air -- Part 23: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of formaldehyde concentrations by sorptive building materials.](#)

12.1.901.9.1 New site-applied interior architectural coatings, which are inside the water-proofing envelope, are in accordance with one or more of the following:

- (1)** Zero VOC as determined by EPA Method 24 (VOC content below the detection limit for the method)
- (2)** GreenSeal GS-11 Standard for Paints and Coatings
- (3)** CARB Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings (see Table 12.1.901.9.1).

Table 12.1.901.9.1

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VOC Content Limits For Architectural Coatings^{a,b,c}

Coating Category	LIMIT^d (g/l)
Flat Coatings	50
Non-flat Coatings	100
Non-flat High-Gloss Coatings	150
Specialty Coatings:	
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coatings	150
Faux Finishing Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Floor Coatings	100
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Coating Category	LIMIT^d (g/l)
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings	120 ^e
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multi-color Coatings	250
Pre-treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	250
Shellacs, Clear	730
Shellacs, □ Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100

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Stains	250
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membranes	250
Wood Coatings	275
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-rich Primers	340
<p>a. The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the table. b. Values in this table are derived from those specified by the California Air Resources Board, Architectural Coatings Suggested Control Measure, February 1, 2008. c. Table 12.1.901.9.1 architectural coating regulatory category and VOC content compliance determination shall conform to the California Air Resources Board Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings dated February 1, 2008. d. Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory (except as noted), thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases. e. Limit is expressed as VOC actual.</p>	

12.1.901.9.2 New site-applied interior architectural coatings are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb)). Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.

12.1.901.10 Adhesives and sealants. Interior low-VOC adhesives and sealants located inside the waterproofing envelope: A minimum of 85 percent of newly applied site-applied adhesive and sealant products used within the interior of the building are in accordance with one of the following, as applicable.

- (1) The emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 when tested by a laboratory with the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 within the laboratory scope of accreditation to ISO/IEC 17025 and certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those found in Appendix D.
~~Exception: Footnote b in Table 4.1 of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 does not apply. Formaldehyde maximum allowable concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb).~~
- (2) GreenSeal GS-36 Adhesives for Commercial Use
 OR
- (3) SCAQMD Rule 1168 (see Table 12.1.901.10.(3)), excluding products that are sold in 16-ounce containers or less and are regulated by the California Air Resource Board (CARB) Consumer Products Regulation.

**Table 12.1.901.10.(3)
 Site Applied Adhesive And Sealants Voc Limits^{a,b}**

ADHESIVE	VOC LIMIT (g/l)
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Indoor carpet adhesives	50
Carpet pad adhesives	50
Outdoor carpet adhesives	150
Wood flooring adhesive	100
Rubber floor adhesives	60
Subfloor adhesives	50
Ceramic tile adhesives	65
VCT and asphalt tile adhesives	50
Drywall and panel adhesives	50
Cove base adhesives	50
Multipurpose construction adhesives	70
Structural glazing adhesives	100
Single ply roof membrane adhesives	250
Architectural sealants	250
Architectural sealant primer	
Non-porous	250
Porous	775
Modified bituminous sealant primer	500
Other sealant primers	750
CPVC solvent cement	490
PVC solvent cement	510
ABS solvent cement	325
ADHESIVE	VOC LIMIT (g/l)
Plastic cement welding	250
Adhesive primer for plastic	550
Contact adhesive	80
Special purpose contact adhesive	250
Structural wood member adhesive	140
a. VOC limit less water and less exempt compounds in grams/liter b. For low-solid adhesives and sealants, the VOC limit is expressed in grams/liter of material as specified in Rule 1168. For all other adhesives and sealants, the VOC limits are expressed as grams of VOC per liter of adhesive or sealant less water and less exempt compounds as specified in Rule 1168.	

12.1.901.11 Insulation. Emissions of newly installed wall, ceiling, and floor insulation materials are in accordance with the emission levels of CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1, ~~footnote b in Table 4.1 does not apply (i.e., maximum allowable formaldehyde concentration is 16.5 µg/m³ (13.5 ppb))~~. Emission levels are determined by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and the CDPH/EHLB Standard Method v1.1 is in its scope of accreditation. The product is certified by a third-party program accredited to ISO Guide 65, such as, but not limited to, those in Appendix D.

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12.1.901.15 Lead-safe work practices. For buildings constructed before 1978, lead-safe work practices are used during the remodeling.

12.1.902.1.1 Spot ventilation. Spot ventilation is in accordance with the following:

- (1) Bathrooms are vented to the outdoors. The minimum ventilation rate is 50 cfm (23.6 L/s) for intermittent operation or 20 cfm (9.4 L/s) for continuous operation in bathrooms.
- (2) Clothes dryers [\(except listed and labeled condensing ductless dryers\)](#) are vented to the outdoors.

12.1.902.4 HVAC system protection. One of the following HVAC system protection measures is performed.

- (1) HVAC supply registers (boots), return grilles, and rough-ins are covered during construction activities to prevent dust and other pollutants from entering the system.
- (2) Prior to owner occupancy, HVAC supply registers (boots), return grilles, and duct terminations are inspected and vacuumed, if necessary. In addition, the coils are inspected and cleaned and the filter is replaced if necessary.

12.1.903.2 Duct insulation. All newly installed, exposed, or modified HVAC ducts, plenums, and trunks in unconditioned attics, basements, and crawlspaces are insulated to a minimum of R-6. Outdoor air supplies to ventilation systems are insulated to a minimum of R-6.

**12.2
KITCHEN REMODELS**

12.2.0 Applicability. In addition to the practices listed in Section 12.1, the following practices are mandatory for all kitchen remodels.

12.2.607.1 Recycling [and composting](#). Recycling [and composting](#) by the occupants ~~is~~[are](#) facilitated by means of a built-in collection space in the kitchen or an aggregation/collection space in a garage, covered outdoor space, or other area for recycling containers.

12.2.611.4 Food waste disposers. Where allowed by local code, a food waste disposer is installed at each newly installed primary kitchen sink.

12.2.801.5.1 Faucets. [Newly installed lavatory faucets have a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm \(5.68 L/m\) or less when tested at 60 psi \(414 kPa\) in accordance with ASME A112.18.1.](#)

**12.3
BATHROOM REMODELS**

12.3.0 Applicability. In addition to the practices listed in Section 12.1, the following practices are mandatory for all bathroom remodels.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

12.3.611.3 Universal design elements. Where existing walls are exposed and where new walls are constructed, blocking or equivalent is installed to accommodate the future installation of grab bars at water closet(s) and bathing fixture(s).

12.3.801.4 Showerheads. The total maximum combined flow rate of all newly installed showerheads that are controlled by a single valve at any point in time in a shower compartment is 1.6 to less than 2.5 gpm. Maximum of two valves are installed per shower compartment. The flow rate is tested at 80 psi (552 kPa) in accordance with ASME A112.18.1. Showerheads are served by an automatic compensating valve that complies with ASSE 1016 or ASME A112.18.1 and specifically designed to provide thermal shock and scald protection at the flow rate of the showerhead.

12.3.801.5.1 Faucets. Newly installed lavatory faucets have a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm (5.68 L/m) or less when tested at 60 psi (414 kPa) in accordance with ASME A112.18.1.

12.3.801.6 Water closets. All newly installed water closets have an effective flush volume of 1.28 gallons (4.85 L) or less when tested in accordance with ASME A112.19.2 or ASME A112.19.14 as applicable, and is in accordance with EPA WaterSense Tank-Type Toilets.

12.4 BASEMENT REMODELS

12.4.0 Applicability. In addition to the practices listed in Section 12.1, the following practices are mandatory for all basement remodels.

12.4.1 Moisture inspection. Prior to any construction activity, the basement is inspected for evidence of moisture problems. Any identified moisture problems are corrected prior to covering any walls or floors.

12.4.2 Kitchen. When the basement remodel includes a kitchen, the remodel shall also comply with the practices in Section 12.2.

12.4.3 Bathroom. When the basement remodel includes a bathroom, the remodel shall also comply with the practices in Section 12.3.

12.4.902.3 Radon control. In Radon Zone 1, passive or active radon control system is installed in accordance with ICC IRC Appendix F.

12.5 CONVERSION OF PREVIOUSLY UNCONDITIONED SPACE TO CONDITIONED SPACE

12.5.0 Applicability. In addition to the practices listed in Section 12.1, the following practices are mandatory for all conversions of previously unconditioned spaces into conditioned spaces such as, but not limited to attics, garages, etc.

12.5.1 Moisture inspection. Prior to any construction activity, the space to be converted shall be inspected for evidence of moisture problems. Any identified moisture problems are corrected prior to covering any ceilings, walls, or floors.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

12.5.2 Kitchen. When the space to be converted includes a kitchen, the remodel shall also comply with the practices in Section 12.2.

12.5.3 Bathroom. When the space to be converted includes a bathroom, the remodel shall also comply with the practices in Section 12.3.

12.5.4 Knee walls. When the space to be converted includes a knee wall, the remodel shall also comply with 12.1.701.4.3.1.

**12.5-6
ADDITIONS**

12.56.0 Applicability. In addition to the practices listed in Section 12.1, the following practices are mandatory for all addition remodels.

12.56.1 Kitchen. When the addition includes a kitchen, the remodel shall also comply with the practices in Section 12.2.

12.56.2 Bathroom. When the addition includes a bathroom, the remodel shall also comply with the practices in Section 12.3.

12.56.503.5 Landscape plan. Where the addition disturbs more than 1,000 square feet of the lot, a landscape plan for the lot is developed to limit water and energy use while preserving or enhancing the natural environment. Landscaping is phased to coincide with achievement of final grades to ensure denuded areas are quickly vegetated.

12.56.602.1.1.1 Capillary break. A capillary break and vapor retarder are installed at concrete slabs in the addition in accordance with IRC Sections R506.2.2 and R506.2.3 or IBC Sections 1910 and 1805.4.1.

12.56.602.1.3.1 Exterior drain tile. Where required by the ICC IRC or IBC for habitable and usable spaces of the addition below grade, exterior drain tile is installed.

12.56.602.1.4.1 Crawlspace. Vapor retarder in unconditioned vented crawlspace for the addition is in accordance with the following, as applicable. Joints of vapor retarder overlap a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) and are taped.

- (1) Floors. Minimum 6 mil vapor retarder installed on the crawlspace floor, extended at least 6 inches up the wall, and attached and sealed to the wall.
- (2) Walls. Dampproof walls are provided below finished grade.

12.56.602.1.8 Water-resistive barrier. Where required by the ICC IRC or IBC, a water-resistive barrier and/or drainage-plane system is installed behind exterior veneer and/or siding of the addition.

GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES

12.56.602.1.9 Flashing. Flashing is provided for the addition and for the intersection where the addition joins the existing building, to minimize water entry into wall and roof assemblies and to direct water to exterior surfaces or exterior water-resistive barriers for drainage. Flashing details are provided in the construction documents and are in accordance with the fenestration manufacturer's instructions, the flashing manufacturer's instructions, or as detailed by a registered design professional. Flashing is installed at all of the following locations, as applicable:

- (a) around exterior fenestrations, skylights, and doors
- (b) at roof valleys
- (c) at all building-to-deck, -balcony, -porch, and -stair intersections
- (d) at roof-to-wall intersections, at roof-to-chimney intersections, at wall-to-chimney intersections, and at parapets.
- (e) at ends of and under masonry, wood, or metal copings and sills
- (f) above projecting wood trim
- (g) at built-in roof gutters, and
- (h) drip edge is installed at eaves and rake edges.

12.56.602.1.14 Ice barrier. In areas where there has been a history of ice forming along the eaves causing a backup of water, an ice barrier is installed on the addition in accordance with the ICC IRC or IBC at roof eaves of pitched roofs and extends a minimum of 24 inches (610 mm) inside the exterior wall line of the building.

12.56.602.1.15 Architectural features. New architectural features that increase the potential for water intrusion are avoided:

- (1) No roof configurations that create horizontal valleys in roof design.
- (2) No recessed windows and architectural features that trap water on horizontal surfaces.
- (3) All horizontal ledgers are sloped away to provide gravity drainage as appropriate for the application.

12.56.602.4.1 Finished grade. Finished grade at all sides of the addition is sloped to provide a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3,048 mm) of the edge of the building. Where lot lines, walls, slopes, or other physical barriers prohibit 6 inches (152 mm) of fall within 10 feet (3,048 mm), the final grade is sloped away from the edge of the building at a minimum slope of 2 percent.

12.56.902.3 Radon control. In Radon Zone 1, a passive or active radon control system is installed in accordance with ICC IRC Appendix F.

CHAPTER 13

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1301 GENERAL

1301.1 This chapter lists the codes, standards, and other documents that are referenced in various sections of this Standard. The codes, standards, and other documents are listed herein indicating the promulgating agency of the document, the document identification, the effective date and title, and the section or sections of this Standard that reference the document. Unless indicated otherwise, the first printing of the document is referenced.

1301.2 The application of the referenced documents shall be as specified in Section 102.2.

1302 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

<u>ACCA</u>		<i>Air Conditioning Contractors of America</i> (703) 575-4477 2800 Shirlington Road, Suite 300 Arlington, VA 22206 www.acca.org	
Manual D	2009 2014	Residential Duct Systems	701.4.2.3, 11.701.4.2.3
Manual J	2006 2011	Residential Load Calculation, Eighth Edition, Version 2	701.4.1.1, 701.4.1.2, 11.701.4.1.1, 11.701.4.1.2
Manual S	2004 2014	Residential Equipment Selection	701.4.1.1, 11.701.4.1.1
5 QI	2010	HVAC Quality Installation Specification	701.4.1.2, 11.701.4.1.2

<u>AFF</u>		<i>American Forest Foundation, Inc.</i> (202) 463-2462 1111 Nineteenth Street, NW Suite 780 Washington, DC 20036 www.forestfoundation.org	
2010-2015 AFF Standards	2010	American Tree Farm System Standards for Sustainability for Forest Certification, including Performance Measures and Field Indicators	606.2(a), 11.606.2(a)

<u>AAMA</u>		<i>American Architectural Manufacturers Association</i> (847) 303-5664 1827 Walden Office Square, Suite 550 Schaumburg, Illinois 60173-4268 http://www.aamanet.org/	
711	2007	The Voluntary Specification for Self Adhering Flashing Used for Installation of Exterior Wall Fenestration Products	602.1.9(2), 11.602.1.9(2)
AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440 UP3	2008		701.4.3.3, 11.701.4.3.3

<u>AHRI</u>		<i>Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI)</i> (703) 524-8800 2111 Wilson Blvd, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 22201 www.ahrinet.org	
I=B=R	2009	Heat Loss Calculation Guide	701.4.1.2, 11.701.4.1.2

<u>ASHRAE</u>		<i>American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.</i> (404) 636-8400 1791 Tullie Circle, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30329 www.ashrae.org	
52.2	2007	Method of Testing General Ventilation Air Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size	202

<u>ASCE</u>		<i>American Society of Civil Engineers</i> (800) 548-2723 1801 Alexander Bell Drive Reston, VA 20191 www.asce.org	
32-01	2001	Design and Construction of Frost-Protected Shallow Foundations	202

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

<u>ASME</u>		<i>American Society of Mechanical Engineers</i> (800) 843-2763 <i>Three Park Avenue</i> <i>New York, NY 10016</i> www.asme.org	
A112.18.1	2005	Plumbing Supply Fittings	801.4(1), 801.5.1
A112.19.2/CSA B45.1	2008	Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures and Hydraulic Requirements for Water Closets and Urinals	801.6(2), 801.6(3)
A112.19.14	2006	Six-Liter Water Closets Equipped with a Dual Flushing Device	801.6(2)

<u>ASSE</u>		<i>American Society of Sanitary Engineering</i> (440) 835-3040 <i>901 Canterbury, Suite A</i> <i>Westlake, OH 44145</i> www.asse-plumbing.org	
1016	2011	Automatic Compensation Valves for Individual Showers and Tub/Shower Combinations	801.4(1)

<u>ASTM</u>		<i>ASTM International, Inc.</i> (610) 832-9500 <i>100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700</i> <i>West Conshohocken, PA 19428</i> www.astm.org	
C1178	2008	Standard Specification for Coated Glass Mat Water-Resistant Gypsum Backing Panel	602.1.11, 11.602.1.11
C1278 – 07a/1278M – 07a	2007	Standard Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Gypsum Panel	602.1.11, 11.602.1.11
C1288	2010	Standard Specification for Discrete Non-Asbestos Fiber-Cement Interior Substrate Sheets	602.1.11, 11.602.1.11
C1325	2008	Standard Specification for Non-Asbestos Fiber-Mat Reinforced Cement Substrate Sheets	602.1.11, 11.602.1.11
C1371	2010	Standard Test Method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature Using Portable Emissometers	703.1.4
E283	2004	Standard Test Method for Determining Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen	701.4.3.4, 11.701.4.3.4
E1509	2005	Standard Specification for Room Heaters, Pellet Fuel-Burning Type	901.2.1(4), 11.901.2.1(4)
E1602	2010	Standard Guide for Construction of Solid Fuel Burning Masonry Heaters	901.2.1(5), 11.901.2.1(5)
E1980	2011	Standard Practice for Calculating Solar Reflectance Index of Horizontal and Low Sloped Opaque Surfaces	505.2(1),(2), 11.505.2(1),(2)

E2273	2011	Standard Test Method for Determining the Drainage Efficiency of Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems (EIFS) Clad Wall Assemblies	602.1.9(5)b, 11.602.1.9(5)b
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<u>CARB</u>		<i>California Air Resources Board</i> 1001 "I" Street P.O. Box 2815 Sacramento, CA 95812 www.arb.ca.gov	(916) 322-2990
	2007	Composite Wood Air Toxic Contaminant Measure Standard	901.4(5), 901.5(2), 11.901.4(5), 11.901.5(2)
	2008	Suggested Control Measure for Architectural Coatings	901.9.1(3), 11.901.9.1(3)
	2011	The California Consumer Products Regulations	901.10(3), 11.901.10(3)

<u>CDPH</u>		<i>California Department of Public Health</i> 850 Marina Bay Parkway Richmond, CA 94804 www.cdph.ca.gov	(510) 620-2864
	2010	Standard Method For The Testing And Evaluation Of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions From Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers Version 1.1.	901.6(2), 901.7, 901.8, 901.9.3, 901.10(1), 901.11, 11.901.6(2), 11.901.7, 11.901.8, 11.901.9.3, 11.901.10(1), 11.901.11

<u>CPA</u>		<i>Composite Panel Association</i> 18922 Premiere Court Gaithersburg, MD 20879-1574 www.pbmdf.com	(301) 670-0604
A208.1	2009	Particleboard Standard	901.4(2), 11.901.4(2)
A208.2	2009	MDF Standard	901.4(2), 11.901.4(2)
CPA 4	20011	The Eco-Certified Composite™ (ECC) Standard	901.4(4), 11.901.4(4)

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

<u>CSA</u>		<i>CSA International</i> 8501 East Pleasant Valley Road Cleveland, OH 44131-5575 www.csa-international.org	(216) 524-4990
6.19	2006	Residential Carbon Monoxide Alarming Devices	901.12, 11.901.12
<u>ANSI Z21.50/CSA 2.22</u>	2007(2009 Addenda)	Vented Gas Fireplaces w/ Addenda b	901.1.5, 11.901.1.5
ANSI Z21.88/CSA 2.33	2009	Vented Gas Fireplace Heaters	901.1.5, 11.901.1.5
Z809	2008	Sustainable Forest Management Requirements and Guidance (SFM)	606.2(b), 11.606.2(b)

<u>DOC/NIST</u>		<i>United States Department of Commerce</i> <i>National Institute of Standards and Technology</i> 100 Bureau Drive Stop 3460 Gaithersburg, MD 20899-3460 www.nist.gov	(301) 975-2000
PS 1-09	2010	Construction and Industrial Plywood	901.4(1), 11.901.4(1)
PS 2-10	2011	Performance Standard for Wood-based Structural-use Panels	901.4(1), 11.901.4(1)

<u>DOE</u>		<i>U.S. Department of Energy</i> 1000 Independence Ave., SW Washington, DC 20585 www.energy.gov	800-345-3363
v. 4.4.2	2011	RESCheck	703.1.1

<u>EcoLogo</u>		<i>The EcoLogo Program</i> 171 Nepean Street, Suite 400 Ottawa, ON, K2P 0B4, CANADA	(800) 478-0399
CCD-016	2005	Thermal Insulation Materials	611.2(3), 11.611.2(3)

EPA		<i>Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460 www.epa.gov</i>	(202) 564-4700
EPA 747-K-97-001	1997	Reducing Lead Hazards When Remodeling Your Home	11.1001.1
Method 24	2000	Determination of Volatile Matter Content, Water Content, Density, Volume Solids, and Weight Solids of Surface Coatings	901.9.1(1), 11.901.9.1(1)
	1990	Asbestos in the Home: A Homeowner's Guide	11.1001.1
ENERGY STAR® Documents			
	June 1, 2013	ENERGY STAR Certified Homes, Version 3 (Rev. 07) HERS Index Target Procedure for National Program Requirements	701.1, 701.1.3, 704
	August 29, 2011	ENERGY STAR for Homes Version 3.0 Guidelines	701.1.3
	January 1, 2011	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Clothes Washers, Version 5.1	703.5.3(3), 801.2(2), 801.2(3)
	January 20, 2012	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Dishwashers, Version 5.0	703.5.3(2), 801.2(1)
	December 1, 2009	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Geothermal Heat Pumps – Eligibility Criteria Version 3.1	703.2.6
	April 1, 2012	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Luminaires, Version 1.1	703.5.1(1)
	April 28, 2008	ENERGY STAR Program Eligibility Criteria for Residential Refrigerators and/or Freezers, Version 4.1	703.5.3(1)
	April 1, 2012	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Residential Ceiling Fans – Eligibility Criteria Version 3.0	703.2.7
	April 1, 2012	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Residential Ventilating Fans – Eligibility Criteria Version 3.2	902.1.4, 11.902.1.4
	January 17, 2014 2014	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Residential Windows, Doors, and Skylights – Eligibility Criteria Version 56.0	703.6.1(3),(4), (5),(6)
	2010	ENERGY STAR Program Requirements for Roof Products – Eligibility Criteria Version 2.2	602.2(1), 11.602.2(1)
WaterSense Documents			
	May 20, 2011	WaterSense Specification for Tank-Type Toilets, Version 1.1	801.6(2)
	November 3, 2011	WaterSense Specification for Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers, Version 1.0	801.6.5(2)

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

	October 27, 2006	WaterSense: Professionals in System Design, Installation & Maintenance, and System Auditing	801.7.3
	December 9, 2009	WaterSense Water Budget Approach Version 1.0	403.6(4), 503.5(3), 11.503.5(3)

<u>FSC</u>		<i>Forest Stewardship Council FSC International Center Charles-de-Gaulle 5 53113 Bonn, Germany www.fsc.org</i>	49 228 367 66 0
FSC-STD-01-001 (Version 4-0) EN	2002	FSC Principles and Criteria for Forest Stewardship	606.2(c)

<u>GS</u>		<i>Green Seal 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 827 Washington, DC 20036 www.greenseal.org</i>	(202) 872-6400
GS-11	2011	Paints and Coatings	901.9.1(2), 11.901.9.1(2)
GS-36	2011	Adhesives for Commercial Use	901.10(2), 11.901.10(2)

<u>HPVA</u>		<i>Hardwood Plywood Veneer Association 1825 Michael Faraday Drive Reston, VA 20190 www.hpva.org</i>	(703) 435-2900
HP-1	2009	American National Standard for Hardwood and Decorative Plywood	901.4(3), 11.901.4(3)

<u>HUD</u>		<i>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 7th Street SW Washington, DC 20410 www.hud.gov</i>	(202) 708-1112
24 CFR, Part 3280	2005	Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards	202

<u>ICC</u>		<i>International Code Council 500 New Jersey Ave, NW, 6th Floor Washington, DC 20001 www.iccsafe.org</i>	(888) 422-7233
IBC	2009	International Building Code	202, 602.1.1.1, 602.1.3.1, 602.1.8, 602.1.14, 901.2.1(5), 1001.1(11)b
IECC	2004	International Energy Conservation Code	B201.1
IECC	2009/2015	International Energy Conservation Code	701.1.1, 702.2.2
IFGC	2009	International Fuel Gas Code	901.1.4
IMC	2009	International Mechanical Code	704 705.5.1(1)
IRC	2009	International Residential Code	202, 602.1.1.1, 602.1.3.1, 602.1.8, 602.1.14, 704 705.5.1(1), 902.3, 1001.1(11)b

<u>ISO</u>		<i>International Organization for Standardization 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56 CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland www.iso.org</i>	41 22 749 01 11
14044	2006	Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines	610.1.1, 610.1.2, 11.610.1.1, 11.610.1.2
14001	2004	Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use	611.1, 11.611.1
16000-23	2009	Indoor air -- Part 23: Performance test for evaluating the reduction of formaldehyde concentrations by sorptive building materials	901.9
17025	2005	General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories	901.6(2), 901.7, 901.8, 901.9.3, 901.10(1), 901.11, 11.901.6(2), 11.901.7, 11.901.8, 11.901.9.3,

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

			11.901.10(1), 11.901.11
Guide 65	1996	General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems	611.2, 901.6(2), 901.7, 901.8, 901.9.3, 901.10(1), 901.11, 11.611.2, 11.901.6(2), 11.901.7, 11.901.8, 11.901.9.3, 11.901.10(1), 11.901.11

<u>NAHBRC</u>		<i>NAHB Research Center</i> 400 Prince George's Boulevard Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 www.nahbrc.org	(800) 638-8556
Z765	2003	Single-Family Residential Buildings - Square Footage - Method for Calculating	601.1, 11.601.1

<u>NFPA</u>		<i>National Fire Protection Association</i> 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, MA 02169 www.nfpa.org	(617) 770-3000
720	2012	Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment	901.12, 11.901.12
54	2012	National Fuel Gas Code	901.1.4, 11.901.1.4

<u>NFRC</u>		<i>National Fenestration Rating Council</i> 6305 Ivy Lane, Suite 140 Greenbelt, MD 20770 http://www.nfrc.org	(301) 589-1776
400	2010	Procedure for Determining Fenestration Product Air Leakage	701.4.3.3, 11.701.4.3.3

NSF		<i>NSF International P.O. Box 130140 789 N. Dixboro Road Ann Arbor, MI 48113-0140, USA www.nsf.org</i>	<i>(800) 673-6275</i>
NSF/ANSI 140	2007	Sustainable Carpet Assessment	611.2(1), 11.611.2(1)
NSF/ANSI 332	2010	Sustainability Assessment for Resilient Floor Coverings	611.2(2), 11.611.2(2)
NSF/ANSI 342	2010	Sustainability Assessment for Wallcovering Products	611.2(4), 11.611.2(4)

<u>PEFC</u>		<i>Pan European Forest Council 2ème Etage 17 Rue des Girondins Merl-Hollerich L - 1626 Luxembourg www.pefc.org</i>	<i>352 26 25 90 59</i>
GL 2	2011	PEFC Council Minimum Requirements Checklist	606.2(d) & (f), 11.606.2(d) & (f)

SCAQMD		<i>South Coast AQMD 21865 Copley Dr Diamond Bar, CA 91765</i>	<i>(909) 396-2000</i>
Rule 1168	2005	Adhesive and Sealant Applications	901.10(3), 11.901.10(3)

<u>SRCC</u>		<i>Solar Rating and Certification Corporation c/o FSEC 1679 Clearlake Road Cocoa, FL 32922-5703 www.solar-rating.org</i>	<i>(321) 638-1537</i>
OG 300	2011	Operating Guidelines and Minimum Standards for Certifying Solar Water Heating Systems	703.4.5

REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

<u>SFI</u>		<i>Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc.</i> 1600 Wilson Boulevard Suite 810 Arlington, VA 22209 www.sfiprogram.org	(703) 875-9500
2010-2014 Standard	2010	Sustainable Forestry Initiative Standard (SFIS)	606.2(e), 11.606.2(e)

<u>TCIA</u>		<i>Tree Care Industry Association</i> 3 Perimeter Road, Unit 1 Manchester, NH 03103 www.tcia.org	(603) 314-5380
<u>A300</u>	2001	Standards for Tree Care Operations - Tree, Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance - Standard Practices	503.1(6), 11.503.1(6)

<u>TCNA</u>		<i>Tile Council of North America</i> 100 Clemson Research Blvd. Anderson, SC 29625 http://www.tileusa.com	(864) 646-8453
A138.1	2011	Green Squared: American National Standard Specifications for Sustainable Ceramic Tiles, Glass Tiles, and Tile Installation Materials	611.2(7), 11.611.2(7)

<u>UL</u>		<i>Underwriters Laboratories Inc.</i> 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062-2096 www.ul.com	(877) 854-3577
127	2011	Factory-Built Fireplaces	901.2.1(2), 11.901.2.1(2)
181	2005	The Standard for Safety for Factory-Made Air Ducts and Air Connectors	701.4.2.1, 11.701.4.2.1
1482	2011	Solid-Fuel Type Room Heaters	901.2.1(3), 11.901.2.1(3)
2034	2007	Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms	901.12, 11.901.12
100	2010	Interim Sustainability Requirements for Gypsum Boards and Panels	611.2(5), 11.611.2(5)
102	2012	Standard for Sustainability for Door Leafs	611.2(6), 11.611.2(6)

<u>USDA</u>		U.S. Department of Agriculture 1400 Independence Ave., SW Washington, DC 20250 www.usda.gov	(202) 720-2791
7 CFR Part 2902	2011	Designation of Biobased Items for Federal Procurement; Final Rule	606.1(h)

<u>WSL</u>		Washington State Legislature 106 Legislative Building Olympia, WA 98504-0600 www.leg.wa.gov	(360) 786-7573
WAC 173-433-100(3)	2007	Solid Fuel Burning Devices - Emission Performance Standards	901.2.1(3), 11.901.2.1(3)

APPENDIX A

DUCTED GARAGE EXHAUST FAN SIZING CRITERIA

A100 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

A101.1 Applicability of Appendix A. Appendix A is part of this Standard.

A101.2 Scope. The provisions contained in Appendix A provide the criteria necessary for complying with Section 901.3(1)(c) for the installation of ducted exhaust fans in garages. To receive points for implementing Practice 901.3(1)(c), the fan airflow rating and duct sizing for ducted exhaust fans are to be in accordance with the applicable criteria of Appendix A.

A101.3 Acknowledgment. The text of Appendix A, Section A200 and related Table are extracted from ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.) Standard 62.2-2007 *Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings*, Section 7.3 and Table 7.1, respectively, and is used with the permission of ASHRAE. The referenced Section and Table numbers within the extracted text are modified to be applicable to Appendix A of this Standard.

A200 AIR FLOW RATING

A201.1 Airflow rating. The airflows required by this standard refer to the delivered airflow of the system as installed and tested using a flow hood, flow grid, or other airflow measuring device. Alternatively, the airflow rating at a pressure of 0.25 in. w.c. (62.5 Pa) may be used, provided the duct sizing meets the prescriptive requirements of Table A201 or manufacturers' design criteria.

TABLE A201
Prescriptive Duct Sizing

Fan Rating	Duct Type							
	Flex Duct				Smooth Duct			
cfm @ 0.25 in. w.g. (L/s @ 62.5 Pa)	50 (25)	80 (40)	100 (50)	125 (65)	50 (25)	80 (40)	100 (50)	125 (65)
Diameter, in. (mm)	Maximum Length, ft (m)							
3 (75)	X	X	X	X	5 (2)	X	X	X
4 (100)	70 (27)	3 (1)	X	X	105 (35)	35 (12)	5 (2)	X
5 (125)	NL	70 (27)	35 (12)	20 (7)	NL	135 (45)	85 (28)	55 (18)
6 (150)	NL	NL	125 (42)	95 (32)	NL	NL	NL	145 (48)
7 (175) and above	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

This table assumes no elbows. Deduct 15 ft (5 m) of allowable duct length for each elbow.

NL = no limit on duct length of this size.

X = not allowed, any length of duct of this size with assumed turns and fitting will exceed the rated pressure drop.

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APPENDIX B

WHOLE BUILDING VENTILATION SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

B100 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

B101.1 Applicability of Appendix B. Appendix B is part of this Standard.

B101.2 Scope. The provisions contained in Appendix B provide the specifications necessary for complying with Section 902.2.1 for the installation of whole building ventilation systems. To receive points for implementing Practice 902.2.1, the chosen whole building ventilation system is to be in accordance with the applicable specifications of Appendix B.

B101.3 Acknowledgment. The text of Appendix B, Section B200 and related Tables are extracted from ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.) Standard 62.2-~~2007~~-2010 *Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings*, Section 4, and is used with the permission of ASHRAE. The referenced Section and Table numbers within the extracted text are modified to be applicable to Appendix B of this Standard. “*” indicates added reference to ICC or ASHRAE 62.2 to provide clarity.

B200 WHOLE-BUILDING VENTILATION

B201.1 Ventilation Rate. A mechanical exhaust system, supply system, or combination thereof shall be installed for each dwelling unit to provide whole-building ventilation with outdoor air each hour at no less than the rate specified in Tables B201.1a and B201.1b or, equivalently, Equations B201.1a and B201.1b, based on the floor area of the conditioned space and number of bedrooms.

Exceptions: Whole-building mechanical systems are not required provided that at least one of the following conditions is met:

- (a) ~~the building is in zone 3B or 3C of the ICC* IECC 2004 Climate Zone Map (see ASHRAE 62.2*, Figure 8.2),~~
- (b) the building has no mechanical cooling and is in zone 1 or 2 of the ICC* IECC Climate Zone Map (see ASHRAE 62.2*, Figure 8.2), or
- (c) the building is thermally conditioned for human occupancy for less than 876 hours per year,

and if the authority having jurisdiction determines that window operation is a locally permissible method of providing ventilation.

B201.1.1 Different Occupant Density. Tables B201.1a and B201.1b and Equations B201.1a and B201.1b assume two persons in a studio or one-bedroom dwelling unit and an additional person for each additional bedroom. Where higher occupant densities are known, the rate shall be increased by 7.5 cfm (3.5 L/s) for each additional person. When approved by the authority having jurisdiction, lower occupant densities may be used.

B201.1.2 Alternative Ventilation. Other methods may be used to provide the required ventilation rates (of Tables B201.1a and B201.1b) when approved by a licensed design professional.

B201.1.3 Infiltration Credit. Section B201.1 includes a default credit for ventilation provided by infiltration of 2 cfm/100 ft² (10 L/s per 100 m²) of occupiable floor space. For buildings built prior to the application of this standard, when excess infiltration has been measured using *ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 136, A Method of Determining Air Change Rates in Detached Dwellings*,¹ the rates in Section B201.1 may be decreased by half of the excess of the rate calculated from Standard 136 that is above the default rate. [No increase to the rate in Section B201.1 is required if measured infiltration in accordance with Standard 136 is lower than the default rate.](#)

Equation B201.1a

$$Q_{fan} = 0.01A_{floor} + 7.5(N_{br} + 1)$$

where

Q_{fan} = fan flow rate, cfm

A_{floor} = floor area, ft²

N_{br} = number of bedrooms; not to be less than one

Equation B201.1b

$$Q_{fan} = 0.05A_{floor} + 3.5(N_{br} + 1)$$

where

Q_{fan} = fan flow rate, L/s

A_{floor} = floor area, m²

N_{br} = number of bedrooms; not to be less than one

TABLE B201.1a (I-P)
Ventilation Air Requirements, cfm

Floor Area (ft ²)	Bedrooms				
	0–1	2–3	4–5	6–7	>7
<1500	30	45	60	75	90
1501–3000	45	60	75	90	105
3001–4500	60	75	90	105	120
4501–6000	75	90	105	120	135
6001–7500	90	105	120	135	150
>7500	105	120	135	150	165

TABLE B201.1b (SI)
Ventilation Air Requirements, L/s

Floor Area (m ²)	Bedrooms				
	0–1	2–3	4–5	6–7	>7
<139	14	21	28	35	42
139.1–279	21	28	35	42	50
279.1–418	28	35	42	50	57
418.1–557	35	42	50	57	64
557.1–697	42	50	57	64	71
>697	50	57	64	71	78

¹ *ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 136-1993 (RA 2006), A Method of Determining Air Change Rates in Detached Dwellings.* American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., Atlanta, GA.

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B201.2 System Type. The whole-house ventilation system shall consist of one or more supply or exhaust fans and associated ducts and controls. Local exhaust fans shall be permitted to be part of a mechanical exhaust system. Outdoor air ducts connected to the return side of an air handler shall be permitted as supply ventilation if manufacturers' requirements for return air temperature are met. See ASHRAE 62.2*, Appendix B for guidance on selection of methods.

B201.3 Airflow Measurement. The airflow required by this section is the quantity of outdoor ventilation air supplied and/or indoor air exhausted by the ventilation system as installed and shall be measured using a flow hood, flow grid, or other airflow measuring device. Ventilation airflow of systems with multiple operating modes shall be tested in all modes designed to meet this section.

B201.3-4 Control and Operation. The “fan on” switch on a heating or air-conditioning system shall be permitted as an operational control for systems introducing ventilation air through a duct to the return side of an HVAC system. Readily accessible override control must be provided to the occupant. Local exhaust fan switches and “fan on” switches shall be permitted as override controls. Controls, including the “fan-on” switch of a conditioning system, must be appropriately labeled.

Exception: An intermittently operating, whole-house mechanical ventilation system may be used if the ventilation rate is adjusted, according to the exception to Section B201.45. The system must be designed so that it can operate automatically based on a timer. The intermittent mechanical ventilation system must operate at least one hour out of every twelve once per day and must operate at least 10 percent of the time.

B201.4-5 Delivered Ventilation. The delivered ventilation rate shall be calculated as the larger of the total supply or total exhaust and shall be no less than specified in Section B201.1 during each hour of operation.

Exception: The effective ventilation rate of an intermittent system is the combination of its delivered capacity, its daily fractional on-time, cycle time, and the ventilation effectiveness from Table B201.2. The fan flow rate required to achieve an effective ventilation rate that is equivalent to the continuous ventilation requirement shall be calculated from the following equation:

Equation B201.45

$$Q_f = Q_r / (\epsilon f)$$

where

Q_f = fan flow rate during the on-cycle

Q_r = ventilation air requirement (from Table B201.1a or B201.1b)

T_{cyc} \equiv fan cycle time, defined as the total time for one on-cycle and one off-cycle (used in Table B201.5)

ϵ = ventilation effectiveness (from Table B201.25)

f = fractional on time, defined as the on-time for one cycle divided by the cycle time

If the system runs at least once every three hours, 1.0 can be used as the ventilation effectiveness. (See ASHRAE 62.2*, Appendix B for an example of this calculation.)

TABLE B201.4

Ventilation Effectiveness for Intermittent Fans

Daily Fractional On-Time, f	Ventilation Effectiveness, ϵ
$f \leq 35\%$	0.33
$35\% \leq f < 60\%$	0.50
$60\% \leq f < 80\%$	0.75
$80\% \leq f$	1.0

TABLE B201.5

Ventilation Effectiveness for Intermittent Fans

Fractional On-Time, f	Cycle Time, T_{cyc} (h)			
	0-4	8	12	24
0.1	1.00	0.79	*	*
0.2	1.00	0.84	0.56	*
0.3	1.00	0.89	0.71	*
0.4	1.00	0.92	0.81	0.20
0.5	1.00	0.94	0.87	0.52
0.6	1.00	0.97	0.92	0.73
0.7	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.86
0.8	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.94
0.9	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99
1.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

See Chapter 10 of Guideline 24 for an example of this calculation.

For values not listed, use the next higher value for cycle time or the next lower value for Fractional On-Time. Linear interpolation is allowed for intermediate Fractional On-Times. The maximum allowed Cycle Time is 24 hours and the minimum allowed Fractional On-Time is 0.1.

B201.5.6 Restrictions on System Type. Use of certain ventilation strategies is restricted in specific climates as follows.

B201.56.1 Hot, Humid Climates. In hot, humid climates, whole-house mechanical net exhaust flow shall not exceed 7.5 cfm per 100 ft² (35 L/s per 100 m²). (See ASHRAE 62.2*, Section 8 for a listing of hot, humid US climates.)

B201.56.2 Very Cold Climates. Mechanical supply systems exceeding 7.5 cfm per 100 ft² (35 L/s per 100 m²) shall not be used in very cold climates. (See ASHRAE 62.2*, Section 8 for a listing of very cold US climates.)

Exception: These ventilation strategies are not restricted if the authority having jurisdiction approves the envelope design as being moisture resistant.

APPENDIX C

CLIMATE ZONES

C100 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

C101.1 Applicability of Appendix C. Appendix C is part of this Standard. Text identified as “User Note” is not considered part of this Standard.

C101.2 Scope. The provisions contained in Appendix C provide the criteria necessary for complying with the climate-specific provisions of this Standard.

C200 CLIMATE ZONES

TABLE C200
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine, T – Tropical (subset of Zone 1). Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.

Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

ALABAMA	3A Elmore*	3A Morgan	7 Haines	ARIZONA
3A Autauga*	3A Escambia*	3A Perry*	7 Juneau	5B Apache
2A Baldwin*	3A Etowah	3A Pickens	7 Kenai Peninsula	3B Cochise
3A Barbour*	3A Fayette	3A Pike*	7 Ketchikan	5B Coconino
3A Bibb	3A Franklin	3A Randolph	Gateway	4B Gila
3A Blount	3A Geneva*	3A Russell*	7 Kodiak Island	3B Graham
3A Bullock*	3A Greene	3A Shelby	7 Lake and Peninsula	3B Greenlee
3A Butler*	3A Hale	3A St. Clair	7 Matanuska-Susitna	2B La Paz
3A Calhoun	3A Henry*	3A Sumter	8 Nome	2B Maricopa
3A Chambers	3A Houston*	3A Talladega	8 North Slope	3B Mohave
3A Cherokee	3A Jackson	3A Tallapoosa	8 Northwest Arctic	5B Navajo
3A Chilton	3A Jefferson	3A Tuscaloosa	7 Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	2B Pima
3A Choctaw*	3A Lamar	3A Walker	7 Sitka	2B Pinal
3A Clarke*	3A Lauderdale	3A Washington*	7 Skagway-Hoonah Angoon	3B Santa Cruz
3A Clay	3A Lawrence	3A Wilcox*		4B Yavapai
3A Cleburne	3A Lee	3A Winston		4B Yuma
3A Coffee*	3A Limestone			
3A Colbert	3A Lowndes*	ALASKA	8 Southeast	ARKANSAS
3A Conecuh*	3A Macon*	7 Aleutians East	Fairbanks	3A Arkansas
3A Coosa	3A Madison	7 Aleutians West	7 Valdez-Cordova	3A Ashley
3A Covington*	3A Marengo*	7 Anchorage	8 Wade Hampton	4A Baxter
3A Crenshaw*	3A Marion	8 Bethel	7 Wrangell-Petersburg	4A Benton
3A Cullman	3A Marshall	7 Bristol Bay	7 Yakutat	4A Boone
3A Dale*	2A Mobile*	7 Denali	8 Yukon-Koyukuk	3A Bradley
3A Dallas*	3A Monroe*	8 Dillingham		3A Calhoun
3A DeKalb	3A Montgomery*	8 Fairbanks North Star		

(continued)

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

4A Carroll	3A Perry	3C Marin	5B Boulder	6B Rio Blanco
3A Chicot	3A Phillips	4B Mariposa	5B Broomfield	7 Rio Grande
3A Clark	3A Pike	3C Mendocino	6B Chaffee	7 Routt
3A Clay	3A Poinsett	3B Merced	5B Cheyenne	6B Saguache
3A Cleburne	3A Polk	5B Modoc	7 Clear Creek	7 San Juan
3A Cleveland	3A Pope	6B Mono	6B Conejos	6B San Miguel
3A Columbia*	3A Prairie	3C Monterey	6B Costilla	5B Sedgwick
3A Conway	3A Pulaski	3C Napa	5B Crowley	7 Summit
3A Craighead	3A Randolph	5B Nevada	6B Custer	5B Teller
3A Crawford	3A Saline	3B Orange	5B Delta	5B Washington
3A Crittenden	3A Scott	3B Placer	5B Denver	5B Weld
3A Cross	4A Searcy	5B Plumas	6B Dolores	5B Yuma
3A Dallas	3A Sebastian	3B Riverside	5B Douglas	
3A Desha	3A Sevier*	3B Sacramento	6B Eagle	CONNECTICUT
3A Drew	3A Sharp	3C San Benito	5B Elbert	5A (all)
3A Faulkner	3A St. Francis	3B San Bernardino	5B El Paso	
3A Franklin	4A Stone	3B San Diego	5B Fremont	DELAWARE
4A Fulton	3A Union*	3C San Francisco	5B Garfield	4A (all)
3A Garland	3A Van Buren	3B San Joaquin	5B Gilpin	
3A Grant	4A Washington	3C San Luis Obispo	7 Grand	DISTRICT OF
3A Greene	3A White	3C San Mateo	7 Gunnison	COLUMBIA
3A Hempstead*	3A Woodruff	3C Santa Barbara	7 Hinsdale	4A (all)
3A Hot Spring	3A Yell	3C Santa Clara	5B Huerfano	
3A Howard		3C Santa Cruz	7 Jackson	FLORIDA
3A Independence	CALIFORNIA	3B Shasta	5B Jefferson	2A Alachua*
4A Izard	3C Alameda	5B Sierra	5B Kiowa	2A Baker*
3A Jackson	6B Alpine	5B Siskiyou	5B Kit Carson	2A Bay*
3A Jefferson	4B Amador	3B Solano	7 Lake	2A Bradford*
3A Johnson	3B Butte	3C Sonoma	5B La Plata	2A Brevard*
3A Lafayette*	4B Calaveras	3B Stanislaus	5B Larimer	1A Broward*
3A Lawrence	3B Colusa	3B Sutter	4B Las Animas	2A Calhoun*
3A Lee	3B Contra Costa	3B Tehama	5B Lincoln	2A Charlotte*
3A Lincoln	4C Del Norte	4B Trinity	5B Logan	2A Citrus*
3A Little River*	4B El Dorado	3B Tulare	5B Mesa	2A Clay*
3A Logan	3B Fresno	4B Tuolumne	7 Mineral	2A Collier*
3A Lonoke	3B Glenn	3C Ventura	6B Moffat	2A Columbia*
4A Madison	4C Humboldt	3B Yolo	5B Montezuma	2A DeSoto*
4A Marion	2B Imperial	3B Yuba	5B Montrose	2A Dixie*
3A Miller*	4B Inyo		5B Morgan	2A Duval*
3A Mississippi	3B Kern	COLORADO	4B Otero	2A Escambia*
3A Monroe	3B Kings	5B Adams	6B Ouray	2A Flagler*
3A Montgomery	4B Lake	6B Alamosa	7 Park	2A Franklin*
3A Nevada	5B Lassen	5B Arapahoe	5B Phillips	2A Gadsden*
4A Newton	3B Los Angeles	4B Baca	7 Pitkin	2A Gilchrist*
3A Ouachita	3B Madera	5B Bent	5B Prowers	2A Glades*
			5B Pueblo	

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant. Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

2A Gulf*	2A Washington*	<i>(continued)</i>		
2A Hamilton*		2A Decatur*	3A Lee*	3A Taylor*
2A Hardee*	GEORGIA	3A DeKalb	2A Liberty*	3A Telfair*
2A Hendry*	2A Appling*	3A Dodge*	3A Lincoln	3A Terrell*
2A Hernando*	2A Atkinson*	3A Dooly*	2A Long*	2A Thomas*
2A Highlands*	2A Bacon*	3A Dougherty*	2A Lowndes*	3A Tift*
2A Hillsborough*	2A Baker*	3A Douglas	4A Lumpkin	2A Toombs*
2A Holmes*	3A Baldwin	3A Early*	3A Macon*	4A Towns
2A Indian River*	4A Banks	2A Echols*	3A Madison	3A Treutlen*
2A Jackson*	3A Barrow	2A Effingham*	3A Marion*	3A Troup
2A Jefferson*	3A Bartow	3A Elbert	3A McDuffie	3A Turner*
2A Lafayette*	3A Ben Hill*	3A Emanuel*	2A McIntosh*	3A Twiggs*
2A Lake*	2A Berrien*	2A Evans*	3A Meriwether	4A Union
2A Lee*	3A Bibb	4A Fannin	2A Miller*	3A Upson
2A Leon*	3A Bleckley*	3A Fayette	2A Mitchell*	4A Walker
2A Levy*	2A Brantley*	4A Floyd	3A Monroe	3A Walton
2A Liberty*	2A Brooks*	3A Forsyth	3A Montgomery*	2A Ware*
2A Madison*	2A Bryan*	4A Franklin	3A Morgan	3A Warren
2A Manatee*	3A Bulloch*	3A Fulton	4A Murray	3A Washington
2A Marion*	3A Burke	4A Gilmer	3A Muscogee	2A Wayne*
2A Martin*	3A Butts	3A Glascock	3A Newton	3A Webster*
1A Miami-Dade*	3A Calhoun*	2A Glynn*	3A Oconee	3A Wheeler*
1A Monroe*	2A Camden*	4A Gordon	3A Oglethorpe	4A White
2A Nassau*	3A Candler*	2A Grady*	3A Paulding	4A Whitfield
2A Okaloosa*	3A Carroll	3A Greene	3A Peach*	3A Wilcox*
2A Okeechobee*	4A Catoosa	3A Gwinnett	4A Pickens	3A Wilkes
2A Orange*	2A Charlton*	4A Habersham	2A Pierce*	3A Wilkinson
2A Osceola*	2A Chatham*	4A Hall	3A Pike	3A Worth*
2A Palm Beach*	3A Chattahoochee*	3A Hancock	3A Polk	
2A Pasco*	4A Chattooga	3A Haralson	3A Pulaski*	HAWAII
2A Pinellas*	3A Cherokee	3A Harris	3A Putnam	4A† (all)
2A Polk*	3A Clarke	3A Hart	3A Quitman*	
2A Putnam*	3A Clay*	3A Heard	4A Rabun	IDAHO
2A Santa Rosa*	3A Clayton	3A Henry	3A Randolph*	5B Ada
2A Sarasota*	2A Clinch*	3A Houston*	3A Richmond	6B Adams
2A Seminole*	3A Cobb	3A Irwin*	3A Rockdale	6B Bannock
2A St. Johns*	3A Coffee*	3A Jackson	3A Schley*	6B Bear Lake
2A St. Lucie*	2A Colquitt*	3A Jasper	3A Screven*	5B Benewah
2A Sumter*	3A Columbia	2A Jeff Davis*	2A Seminole*	6B Bingham
2A Suwannee*	2A Cook*	3A Jefferson	3A Spalding	6B Blaine
2A Taylor*	3A Coweta	3A Jenkins*	4A Stephens	6B Boise
2A Union*	3A Crawford	3A Johnson*	3A Stewart*	6B Bonner
2A Volusia*	3A Crisp*	3A Jones	3A Sumter*	6B Bonneville
2A Wakulla*	4A Dade	3A Lamar	3A Talbot	6B Boundary
2A Walton*	4A Dawson	2A Lanier*	3A Taliaferro	6B Butte
		3A Laurens*	2A Tattnell*	6B Camas

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

		<i>(continued)</i>		
5B Canyon	4A Clay	4A Marion	INDIANA	5A Lake
6B Caribou	4A Clinton	5A Marshall	5A Adams	5A La Porte
5B Cassia	5A Coles	5A Mason	5A Allen	4A Lawrence
6B Clark	5A Cook	4A Massac	5A Bartholomew	5A Madison
5B Clearwater	4A Crawford	5A McDonough	5A Benton	5A Marion
6B Custer	5A Cumberland	5A McHenry	5A Blackford	5A Marshall
5B Elmore	5A DeKalb	5A McLean	5A Boone	4A Martin
6B Franklin	5A De Witt	5A Menard	4A Brown	5A Miami
6B Fremont	5A Douglas	5A Mercer	5A Carroll	4A Monroe
5B Gem	5A DuPage	4A Monroe	5A Cass	5A Montgomery
5B Gooding	5A Edgar	4A Montgomery	4A Clark	5A Morgan
5B Idaho	4A Edwards	5A Morgan	5A Clay	5A Newton
6B Jefferson	4A Effingham	5A Moultrie	5A Clinton	5A Noble
5B Jerome	4A Fayette	5A Ogle	4A Crawford	4A Ohio
5B Kootenai	5A Ford	5A Peoria	4A Daviess	4A Orange
5B Latah	4A Franklin	4A Perry	4A Dearborn	5A Owen
6B Lemhi	5A Fulton	5A Piatt	5A Decatur	5A Parke
5B Lewis	4A Gallatin	5A Pike	5A De Kalb	4A Perry
5B Lincoln	5A Greene	4A Pope	5A Delaware	4A Pike
6B Madison	5A Grundy	4A Pulaski	4A Dubois	5A Porter
5B Minidoka	4A Hamilton	5A Putnam	5A Elkhart	4A Posey
5B Nez Perce	5A Hancock	4A Randolph	5A Fayette	5A Pulaski
6B Oneida	4A Hardin	4A Richland	4A Floyd	5A Putnam
5B Owyhee	5A Henderson	5A Rock Island	5A Fountain	5A Randolph
5B Payette	5A Henry	4A Saline	5A Franklin	4A Ripley
5B Power	5A Iroquois	5A Sangamon	5A Fulton	5A Rush
5B Shoshone	4A Jackson	5A Schuyler	4A Gibson	4A Scott
6B Teton	4A Jasper	5A Scott	5A Grant	5A Shelby
5B Twin Falls	4A Jefferson	4A Shelby	4A Greene	4A Spencer
6B Valley	5A Jersey	5A Stark	5A Hamilton	5A Starke
5B Washington	5A Jo Daviess	4A St. Clair	5A Hancock	5A Steuben
	4A Johnson	5A Stephenson	4A Harrison	5A St. Joseph
ILLINOIS	5A Kane	5A Tazewell	5A Hendricks	4A Sullivan
5A Adams	5A Kankakee	4A Union	5A Henry	4A Switzerland
4A Alexander	5A Kendall	5A Vermilion	5A Howard	5A Tippecanoe
4A Bond	5A Knox	4A Wabash	5A Huntington	5A Tipton
5A Boone	5A Lake	5A Warren	4A Jackson	5A Union
5A Brown	5A La Salle	4A Washington	5A Jasper	4A Vanderburgh
5A Bureau	4A Lawrence	4A Wayne	5A Jay	5A Vermillion
5A Calhoun	5A Lee	4A White	4A Jefferson	5A Vigo
5A Carroll	5A Livingston	5A Whiteside	4A Jennings	5A Wabash
5A Cass	5A Logan	5A Will	5A Johnson	5A Warren
5A Champaign	5A Macon	4A Williamson	4A Knox	4A Warrick
4A Christian	4A Macoupin	5A Winnebago	5A Kosciusko	4A Washington
5A Clark	4A Madison	5A Woodford	5A Lagrange	5A Wayne

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

(continued)

5A Wells	6A Hancock	5A Tama	4A Franklin	4A Pottawatomie
5A White	6A Hardin	5A Taylor	4A Geary	4A Pratt
5 Whitley	5A Harrison	5A Union	5A Gove	5A Rawlins
	5A Henry	5A Van Buren	5A Graham	4A Reno
IOWA	6A Howard	5A Wapello	4A Grant	5A Republic
5A Adair	6A Humboldt	5A Warren	4A Gray	4A Rice
5A Adams	6A Ida	5A Washington	5A Greeley	4A Riley
6A Allamakee	5A Iowa	5A Wayne	4A Greenwood	5A Rooks
5A Appanoose	5A Jackson	6A Webster	5A Hamilton	4A Rush
5A Audubon	5A Jasper	6A Winnebago	4A Harper	4A Russell
5A Benton	5A Jefferson	6A Winneshiek	4A Harvey	4A Saline
6A Black Hawk	5A Johnson	5A Woodbury	4A Haskell	5A Scott
5A Boone	5A Jones	6A Worth	4A Hodgeman	4A Sedgwick
6A Bremer	5A Keokuk	6A Wright	4A Jackson	4A Seward
6A Buchanan	6A Kossuth		4A Jefferson	4A Shawnee
6A Buena Vista	5A Lee	KANSAS	5A Jewell	5A Sheridan
6A Butler	5A Linn	4A Allen	4A Johnson	5A Sherman
6A Calhoun	5A Louisa	4A Anderson	4A Kearny	5A Smith
5A Carroll	5A Lucas	4A Atchison	4A Kingman	4A Stafford
5A Cass	6A Lyon	4A Barber	4A Kiowa	4A Stanton
5A Cedar	5A Madison	4A Barton	4A Labette	4A Stevens
6A Cerro Gordo	5A Mahaska	4A Bourbon	5A Lane	4A Sumner
6A Cherokee	5A Marion	4A Brown	4A Leavenworth	5A Thomas
6A Chickasaw	5A Marshall	4A Butler	4A Lincoln	5A Trego
5A Clarke	5A Mills	4A Chase	4A Linn	4A Wabaunsee
6A Clay	6A Mitchell	4A Chautauqua	5A Logan	5A Wallace
6A Clayton	5A Monona	4A Cherokee	4A Lyon	4A Washington
5A Clinton	5A Monroe	5A Cheyenne	4A Marion	5A Wichita
5A Crawford	5A Montgomery	4A Clark	4A Marshall	4A Wilson
5A Dallas	5A Muscatine	4A Clay	4A McPherson	4A Woodson
5A Davis	6A O'Brien	5A Cloud	4A Meade	4A Wyandotte
5A Decatur	6A Osceola	4A Coffey	4A Miami	
6A Delaware	5A Page	4A Comanche	5A Mitchell	KENTUCKY
5A Des Moines	6A Palo Alto	4A Cowley	4A Montgomery	4A (all)
6A Dickinson	6A Plymouth	4A Crawford	4A Morris	
5A Dubuque	6A Pocahontas	5A Decatur	4A Morton	LOUISIANA
6A Emmet	5A Polk	4A Dickinson	4A Nemaha	2A Acadia*
6A Fayette	5A Pottawattamie	4A Doniphan	4A Neosho	2A Allen*
6A Floyd	5A Poweshiek	4A Douglas	5A Ness	2A Ascension*
6A Franklin	5A Ringgold	4A Edwards	5A Norton	2A Assumption*
5A Fremont	6A Sac	4A Elk	4A Osage	2A Avoyelles*
5A Greene	5A Scott	5A Ellis	5A Osborne	2A Beauregard*
6A Grundy	5A Shelby	4A Ellsworth	4A Ottawa	3A Bienville*
5A Guthrie	6A Sioux	4A Finney	4A Pawnee	3A Bossier*
6A Hamilton	5A Story	4A Ford	5A Phillips	3A Caddo*

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant. Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

2A Calcasieu*	3A Tensas*	4A Howard	5A Hillsdale	7 Schoolcraft
3A Caldwell*	2A Terrebonne*	4A Kent	7 Houghton	5A Shiawassee
2A Cameron*	3A Union*	4A Montgomery	6A Huron	5A St. Clair
3A Catahoula*	2A Vermilion*	4A Prince George's	5A Ingham	5A St. Joseph
3A Claiborne*	3A Vernon*	4A Queen Anne's	5A Ionia	5A Tuscola
3A Concordia*	2A Washington*	4A Somerset	6A Iosco	5A Van Buren
3A De Soto*	3A Webster*	4A St. Mary's	7 Iron	5A Washtenaw
2A East Baton Rouge*	2A West Baton Rouge*	4A Talbot	6A Isabella	5A Wayne
3A East Carroll		4A Washington	5A Jackson	6A Wexford
2A East Feliciana*	3A West Carroll	4A Wicomico	5A Kalamazoo	
2A Evangeline*	2A West Feliciana*	4A Worcester	6A Kalkaska	MINNESOTA
3A Franklin*	3A Winn*		5A Kent	7 Aitkin
3A Grant*		MASSACHUSETTS	7 Keweenaw	6A Anoka
2A Iberia*	MAINE	5A (all)	6A Lake	7 Becker
2A Iberville*	6A Androscoggin		5A Lapeer	7 Beltrami
3A Jackson*	7 Aroostook	MICHIGAN	6A Leelanau	6A Benton
2A Jefferson*	6A Cumberland	6A Alcona	5A Lenawee	6A Big Stone
2A Jefferson Davis*	6A Franklin	6A Alger	5A Livingston	6A Blue Earth
2A Lafayette*	6A Hancock	5A Allegan	7 Luce	6A Brown
2A Lafourche*	6A Kennebec	6A Alpena	7 Mackinac	7 Carlton
3A La Salle*	6A Knox	6A Antrim	5A Macomb	6A Carver
3A Lincoln*	6A Lincoln	6A Arenac	6A Manistee	7 Cass
2A Livingston*	6A Oxford	7 Baraga	6A Marquette	6A Chippewa
3A Madison*	6A Penobscot	5A Barry	6A Mason	6A Chisago
3A Morehouse	6A Piscataquis	5A Bay	6A Mecosta	7 Clay
3A Natchitoches*	6A Sagadahoc	6A Benzie	6A Menominee	7 Clearwater
2A Orleans*	6A Somerset	5A Berrien	5A Midland	7 Cook
3A Ouachita*	6A Waldo	5A Branch	6A Missaukee	6A Cottonwood
2A Plaquemines*	6A Washington	5A Calhoun	5A Monroe	7 Crow Wing
2A Pointe Coupee*	6A York	5A Cass	5A Montcalm	6A Dakota
2A Rapides*		6A Charlevoix	6A Montmorency	6A Dodge
3A Red River*	MARYLAND	6A Cheboygan	5A Muskegon	6A Douglas
3A Richland*	4A Allegany	7 Chippewa	6A Newaygo	6A Faribault
3A Sabine*	4A Anne Arundel	6A Clare	5A Oakland	6A Fillmore
2A St. Bernard*	4A Baltimore	5A Clinton	6A Oceana	6A Freeborn
2A St. Charles *	4A Baltimore (city)	6A Crawford	6A Ogemaw	6A Goodhue
2A St. Helena*	4A Calvert	6A Delta	7 Ontonagon	7 Grant
2A St. James*	4A Caroline	6A Dickinson	6A Osceola	6A Hennepin
2A St. John the Baptist*	4A Carroll	5A Eaton	6A Oscoda	6A Houston
2A St. Landry*	4A Cecil	6A Emmet	6A Otsego	7 Hubbard
2A St. Martin*	4A Charles	5A Genesee	5A Ottawa	6A Isanti
2A St. Mary*	4A Dorchester	6A Gladwin	6A Presque Isle	7 Itasca
2A St. Tammany*	4A Frederick	7 Gogebic	6A Roscommon	6A Jackson
2A Tangipahoa*	5A Garrett	6A Grand Traverse	5A Saginaw	7 Kanabec
	4A Harford	5A Gratiot	6A Sanilac	6A Kandiyohi

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

<i>(continued)</i>				
7 Kittson	7 Wadena	3A Lafayette	3A Yalobusha	4A Henry
7 Koochiching	6A Waseca	3A Lamar*	3A Yazoo	4A Hickory
6A Lac qui Parle	6A Washington	3A Lauderdale		5A Holt
7 Lake	6A Watonwan	3A Lawrence*	MISSOURI	4A Howard
7 Lake of the Woods	7 Wilkin	3A Leake	5A Adair	4A Howell
6A Le Sueur	6A Winona	3A Lee	5A Andrew	4A Iron
6A Lincoln	6A Wright	3A Leflore	5A Atchison	4A Jackson
6A Lyon	6A Yellow Medicine	3A Lincoln*	4A Audrain	4A Jasper
7 Mahanomen		3A Lowndes	4A Barry	4A Jefferson
7 Marshall	MISSISSIPPI	3A Madison	4A Barton	4A Johnson
6A Martin	3A Adams*	3A Marion*	4A Bates	5A Knox
6A McLeod	3A Alcorn	3A Marshall	4A Benton	4A Laclede
6A Meeker	3A Amite*	3A Monroe	4A Bollinger	4A Lafayette
7 Mille Lacs	3A Attala	3A Montgomery	4A Boone	4A Lawrence
6A Morrison	3A Benton	3A Neshoba	5A Buchanan	5A Lewis
6A Mower	3A Bolivar	3A Newton	4A Butler	4A Lincoln
6A Murray	3A Calhoun	3A Noxubee	5A Caldwell	5A Linn
6A Nicollet	3A Carroll	3A Oktibbeha	4A Callaway	5A Livingston
6A Nobles	3A Chickasaw	3A Panola	4A Camden	5A Macon
7 Norman	3A Choctaw	2A Pearl River*	4A Cape Girardeau	4A Madison
6A Olmsted	3A Claiborne*	3A Perry*	4A Carroll	4A Maries
7 Otter Tail	3A Clarke	3A Pike*	4A Carter	5A Marion
7 Pennington	3A Clay	3A Pontotoc	4A Cass	4A McDonald
7 Pine	3A Coahoma	3A Prentiss	4A Cedar	5A Mercer
6A Pipestone	3A Copiah*	3A Quitman	5A Chariton	4A Miller
7 Polk	3A Covington*	3A Rankin*	4A Christian	4A Mississippi
6A Pope	3A DeSoto	3A Scott	5A Clark	4A Moniteau
6A Ramsey	3A Forrest*	3A Sharkey	4A Clay	4A Monroe
7 Red Lake	3A Franklin*	3A Simpson*	5A Clinton	4A Montgomery
6A Redwood	3A George*	3A Smith*	4A Cole	4A Morgan
6A Renville	3A Greene*	2A Stone*	4A Cooper	4A New Madrid
6A Rice	3A Grenada	3A Sunflower	4A Crawford	4A Newton
6A Rock	2A Hancock*	3A Tallahatchie	4A Dade	5A Nodaway
7 Roseau	2A Harrison*	3A Tate	4A Dallas	4A Oregon
6A Scott	3A Hinds*	3A Tippah	5A Daviess	4A Osage
6A Sherburne	3A Holmes	3A Tishomingo	5A DeKalb	4A Ozark
6A Sibley	3A Humphreys	3A Tunica	4A Dent	4A Pemiscot
6A Stearns	3A Issaquena	3A Union	4A Douglas	4A Perry
6A Steele	3A Itawamba	3A Walthall*	4A Dunklin	4A Pettis
6A Stevens	2A Jackson*	3A Warren*	4A Franklin	4A Phelps
7 St. Louis	3A Jasper	3A Washington	4A Gasconade	5A Pike
6A Swift	3A Jefferson*	3A Wayne*	5A Gentry	4A Platte
6A Todd	3A Jefferson Davis*	3A Webster	4A Greene	4A Polk
6A Traverse	3A Jones*	3A Wilkinson*	5A Grundy	4A Pulaski
6A Wabasha	3A Kemper	3A Winston	5A Harrison	5A Putnam

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
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5A Ralls	5B Lander	(continued)	6A Clinton	6A Tompkins
4A Randolph	5B Lincoln	NEW MEXICO	5A Columbia	6A Ulster
4A Ray	5B Lyon	4B Bernalillo	5A Cortland	6A Warren
4A Reynolds	5B Mineral	5B Catron	6A Delaware	5A Washington
4A Ripley	5B Nye	3B Chaves	5A Dutchess	5A Wayne
4A Saline	5B Pershing	4B Cibola	5A Erie	4A Westchester
5A Schuyler	5B Storey	5B Colfax	6A Essex	6A Wyoming
5A Scotland	5B Washoe	4B Curry	6A Franklin	5A Yates
4A Scott	5B White Pine	4B DeBaca	6A Fulton	
4A Shannon		3B Dona Ana	5A Genesee	NORTH
5A Shelby	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3B Eddy	5A Greene	CAROLINA
4A St. Charles	6A Belknap	4B Grant	6A Hamilton	4A Alamance
4A St. Clair	6A Carroll	4B Guadalupe	6A Herkimer	4A Alexander
4A Ste. Genevieve	5A Cheshire	5B Harding	6A Jefferson	5A Alleghany
4A St. Francois	6A Coos	3B Hidalgo	4A Kings	3A Anson
4A St. Louis	6A Grafton	3B Lea	6A Lewis	5A Ashe
4A St. Louis (city)	5A Hillsborough	4B Lincoln	5A Livingston	5A Avery
4A Stoddard	6A Merrimack	5B Los Alamos	6A Madison	3A Beaufort
4A Stone	5A Rockingham	3B Luna	5A Monroe	4A Bertie
5A Sullivan	5A Strafford	5B McKinley	6A Montgomery	3A Bladen
4A Taney	6A Sullivan	3B Mora	4A Nassau	3A Brunswick*
4A Texas		4B Quay	4A New York	4A Buncombe
4A Vernon	NEW JERSEY	5B Rio Arriba	5A Niagara	4A Burke
4A Warren	4A Atlantic	4B Roosevelt	6A Oneida	3A Cabarrus
4A Washington	5A Bergen	5B Sandoval	5A Onondaga	4A Caldwell
4A Wayne	4A Burlington	5B San Juan	5A Ontario	3A Camden
4A Webster	4A Camden	5B San Miguel	5A Orange	3A Carteret*
5A Worth	4A Cape May	5B Santa Fe	5A Orleans	4A Caswell
4A Wright	4A Cumberland	4B Sierra	5A Oswego	4A Catawba
	4A Essex	4B Socorro	6A Otsego	4A Chatham
MONTANA	4A Gloucester	5B Taos	5A Putnam	4A Cherokee
6B (all)	4A Hudson	5B Tarrant	4A Queens	3A Chowan
	5A Hunterdon	4B Union	5A Rensselaer	4A Clay
NEBRASKA	5A Mercer	4B Valencia	4A Richmond	4A Cleveland
5A (all)	4A Middlesex		5A Rockland	3A Columbus*
	4A Monmouth	NEW YORK	5A Saratoga	3A Craven
NEVADA	5A Morris	5A Albany	5A Schenectady	3A Cumberland
5B Carson City (city)	4A Ocean	6A Allegany	6A Schoharie	3A Currituck
5B Churchill	5A Passaic	4A Bronx	6A Schuyler	3A Dare
3B Clark	4A Salem	6A Broome	5A Seneca	3A Davidson
5B Douglas	5A Somerset	6A Cattaraugus	6A Steuben	4A Davie
5B Elko	5A Sussex	5A Cayuga	6A St. Lawrence	3A Duplin
5B Esmeralda	4A Union	5A Chautauqua	4A Suffolk	4A Durham
5B Eureka	5A Warren	5A Chemung	6A Sullivan	3A Edgecombe
5B Humboldt		6A Chenango	5A Tioga	4A Forsyth

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
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(continued)

4A Franklin	3A Rowan	6A LaMoure	4A Clermont	5A Morgan
3A Gaston	4A Rutherford	6A Logan	5A Clinton	5A Morrow
4A Gates	3A Sampson	7 McHenry	5A Columbiana	5A Muskingum
4A Graham	3A Scotland	6A McIntosh	5A Coshocton	5A Noble
4A Granville	3A Stanly	6A McKenzie	5A Crawford	5A Ottawa
3A Greene	4A Stokes	7 McLean	5A Cuyahoga	5A Paulding
4A Guilford	4A Surry	6A Mercer	5A Darke	5A Perry
4A Halifax	4A Swain	6A Morton	5A Defiance	5A Pickaway
4A Harnett	4A Transylvania	7 Mountrail	5A Delaware	4A Pike
4A Haywood	3A Tyrrell	7 Nelson	5A Erie	5A Portage
4A Henderson	3A Union	6A Oliver	5A Fairfield	5A Preble
4A Hertford	4A Vance	7 Pembina	5A Fayette	5A Putnam
3A Hoke	4A Wake	7 Pierce	5A Franklin	5A Richland
3A Hyde	4A Warren	7 Ramsey	5A Fulton	5A Ross
4A Iredell	3A Washington	6A Ransom	4A Gallia	5A Sandusky
4A Jackson	5A Watauga	7 Renville	5A Geauga	4A Scioto
3A Johnston	3A Wayne	6A Richland	5A Greene	5A Seneca
3A Jones	4A Wilkes	7 Rolette	5A Guernsey	5A Shelby
4A Lee	3A Wilson	6A Sargent	4A Hamilton	5A Stark
3A Lenoir	4A Yadkin	7 Sheridan	5A Hancock	5A Summit
4A Lincoln	5A Yancey	6A Sioux	5A Hardin	5A Trumbull
4A Macon		6A Slope	5A Harrison	5A Tuscarawas
4A Madison	NORTH DAKOTA	6A Stark	5A Henry	5A Union
3A Martin	6A Adams	7 Steele	5A Highland	5A Van Wert
4A McDowell	7 Barnes	7 Stutsman	5A Hocking	5A Vinton
3A Mecklenburg	7 Benson	7 Towner	5A Holmes	5A Warren
5A Mitchell	6A Billings	7 Traill	5A Huron	4A Washington
3A Montgomery	7 Bottineau	7 Walsh	5A Jackson	5A Wayne
3A Moore	6A Bowman	7 Ward	5A Jefferson	5A Williams
4A Nash	7 Burke	7 Wells	5A Knox	5A Wood
3A New Hanover*	6A Burleigh	7 Williams	5A Lake	5A Wyandot
4A Northampton	7 Cass		4A Lawrence	
3A Onslow*	7 Cavalier	OHIO	5A Licking	OKLAHOMA
4A Orange	6A Dickey	4A Adams	5A Logan	3A Adair
3A Pamlico	7 Divide	5A Allen	5A Lorain	3A Alfalfa
3A Pasquotank	6A Dunn	5A Ashland	5A Lucas	3A Atoka
3A Pender*	7 Eddy	5A Ashtabula	5A Madison	4B Beaver
3A Perquimans	6A Emmons	5A Athens	5A Mahoning	3A Beckham
4A Person	7 Foster	5A Auglaize	5A Marion	3A Blaine
3A Pitt	6A Golden Valley	5A Belmont	5A Medina	3A Bryan
4A Polk	7 Grand Forks	4A Brown	5A Meigs	3A Caddo
3A Randolph	6A Grant	5A Butler	5A Mercer	3A Canadian
3A Richmond	7 Griggs	5A Carroll	5A Miami	3A Carter
3A Robeson	6A Hettinger	5A Champaign	5A Monroe	3A Cherokee
4A Rockingham	7 Kidder	5A Clark	5A Montgomery	3A Choctaw

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

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		<i>(continued)</i>		
4B Cimarron	3A Ottawa	4C Marion	5A Huntingdon	3A Allendale*
3A Cleveland	3A Pawnee	5B Morrow	5A Indiana	3A Anderson
3A Coal	3A Payne	4C Multnomah	5A Jefferson	3A Bamberg*
3A Comanche	3A Pittsburg	4C Polk	5A Juniata	3A Barnwell*
3A Cotton	3A Pontotoc	5B Sherman	5A Lackawanna	3A Beaufort*
3A Craig	3A Pottawatomie	4C Tillamook	5A Lancaster	3A Berkeley*
3A Creek	3A Pushmataha	5B Umatilla	5A Lawrence	3A Calhoun
3A Custer	3A Roger Mills	5B Union	5A Lebanon	3A Charleston*
3A Delaware	3A Rogers	5B Wallowa	5A Lehigh	3A Cherokee
3A Dewey	3A Seminole	5B Wasco	5A Luzerne	3A Chester
3A Ellis	3A Sequoyah	4C Washington	5A Lycoming	3A Chesterfield
3A Garfield	3A Stephens	5B Wheeler	6A McKean	3A Clarendon
3A Garvin	4B Texas	4C Yamhill	5A Mercer	3A Colleton*
3A Grady	3A Tillman		5A Mifflin	3A Darlington
3A Grant	3A Tulsa	PENNSYLVANIA	5A Monroe	3A Dillon
3A Greer	3A Wagoner	5A Adams	4A Montgomery	3A Dorchester*
3A Harmon	3A Washington	5A Allegheny	5A Montour	3A Edgefield
3A Harper	3A Washita	5A Armstrong	5A Northampton	3A Fairfield
3A Haskell	3A Woods	5A Beaver	5A Northumberland	3A Florence
3A Hughes	3A Woodward	5A Bedford	5A Perry	3A Georgetown*
3A Jackson		5A Berks	4A Philadelphia	3A Greenville
3A Jefferson	OREGON	5A Blair	5A Pike	3A Greenwood
3A Johnston	5B Baker	5A Bradford	6A Potter	3A Hampton*
3A Kay	4C Benton	4A Bucks	5A Schuylkill	3A Horry*
3A Kingfisher	4C Clackamas	5A Butler	5A Snyder	3A Jasper*
3A Kiowa	4C Clatsop	5A Cambria	5A Somerset	3A Kershaw
3A Latimer	4C Columbia	6A Cameron	5A Sullivan	3A Lancaster
3A Le Flore	4C Coos	5A Carbon	6A Susquehanna	3A Laurens
3A Lincoln	5B Crook	5A Centre	6A Tioga	3A Lee
3A Logan	4C Curry	4A Chester	5A Union	3A Lexington
3A Love	5B Deschutes	5A Clarion	5A Venango	3A Marion
3A Major	4C Douglas	6A Clearfield	5A Warren	3A Marlboro
3A Marshall	5B Gilliam	5A Clinton	5A Washington	3A McCormick
3A Mayes	5B Grant	5A Columbia	6A Wayne	3A Newberry
3A McClain	5B Harney	5A Crawford	5A Westmoreland	3A Oconee
3A McCurtain	5B Hood River	5A Cumberland	5A Wyoming	3A Orangeburg
3A McIntosh	4C Jackson	5A Dauphin	4A York	3A Pickens
3A Murray	5B Jefferson	4A Delaware		3A Richland
3A Muskogee	4C Josephine	6A Elk	RHODE ISLAND	3A Saluda
3A Noble	5B Klamath	5A Erie	5A (all)	3A Spartanburg
3A Nowata	5B Lake	5A Fayette		3A Sumter
3A Okfuskee	4C Lane	5A Forest	SOUTH	3A Union
3A Oklahoma	4C Lincoln	5A Franklin	CAROLINA	3A Williamsburg
3A Okmulgee	4C Linn	5A Fulton	3A Abbeville	3A York
3A Osage	5B Malheur	5A Greene	3A Aiken	

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

		<i>(continued)</i>		
SOUTH DAKOTA	6A McPherson	4A Dickson	4A Overton	2A Bexar*
6A Aurora	6A Meade	3A Dyer	4A Perry	3A Blanco*
6A Beadle	5A Mellette	3A Fayette	4A Pickett	3B Borden
5A Bennett	6A Miner	4A Fentress	4A Polk	2A Bosque*
5A Bon Homme	6A Minnehaha	4A Franklin	4A Putnam	3A Bowie*
6A Brookings	6A Moody	4A Gibson	4A Rhea	2A Brazoria*
6A Brown	6A Pennington	4A Giles	4A Roane	2A Brazos*
6A Brule	6A Perkins	4A Grainger	4A Robertson	3B Brewster
6A Buffalo	6A Potter	4A Greene	4A Rutherford	4B Briscoe
6A Butte	6A Roberts	4A Grundy	4A Scott	2A Brooks*
6A Campbell	6A Sanborn	4A Hamblen	4A Sequatchie	3A Brown*
5A Charles Mix	6A Shannon	4A Hamilton	4A Sevier	2A Burleson*
6A Clark	6A Spink	4A Hancock	3A Shelby	3A Burnet*
5A Clay	6A Stanley	3A Hardeman	4A Smith	2A Caldwell*
6A Codington	6A Sully	3A Hardin	4A Stewart	2A Calhoun*
6A Corson	5A Todd	4A Hawkins	4A Sullivan	3B Callahan
6A Custer	5A Tripp	3A Haywood	4A Sumner	2A Cameron*
6A Davison	6A Turner	3A Henderson	3A Tipton	3A Camp*
6A Day	5A Union	4A Henry	4A Trousdale	4B Carson
6A Deuel	6A Walworth	4A Hickman	4A Unicoi	3A Cass*
6A Dewey	5A Yankton	4A Houston	4A Union	4B Castro
5A Douglas	6A Ziebach	4A Humphreys	4A Van Buren	2A Chambers*
6A Edmunds		4A Jackson	4A Warren	2A Cherokee*
6A Fall River	TENNESSEE	4A Jefferson	4A Washington	3B Childress
6A Faulk	4A Anderson	4A Johnson	4A Wayne	3A Clay
6A Grant	4A Bedford	4A Knox	4A Weakley	4B Cochran
5A Gregory	4A Benton	3A Lake	4A White	3B Coke
6A Haakon	4A Bledsoe	3A Lauderdale	4A Williamson	3B Coleman
6A Hamlin	4A Blount	4A Lawrence	4A Wilson	3A Collin*
6A Hand	4A Bradley	4A Lewis		3B Collingsworth
6A Hanson	4A Campbell	4A Lincoln	TEXAS	2A Colorado*
6A Harding	4A Cannon	4A Loudon	2A Anderson*	2A Comal*
6A Hughes	4A Carroll	4A Macon	3B Andrews	3A Comanche*
5A Hutchinson	4A Carter	3A Madison	2A Angelina*	3B Concho
6A Hyde	4A Cheatham	4A Marion	2A Aransas*	3A Cooke
5A Jackson	3A Chester	4A Marshall	3A Archer	2A Coryell*
6A Jerauld	4A Claiborne	4A Maury	4B Armstrong	3B Cottle
6A Jones	4A Clay	4A McMinn	2A Atascosa*	3B Crane
6A Kingsbury	4A Cocke	3A McNairy	2A Austin*	3B Crockett
6A Lake	4A Coffee	4A Meigs	4B Bailey	3B Crosby
6A Lawrence	3A Crockett	4A Monroe	2B Bandera*	3B Culberson
6A Lincoln	4A Cumberland	4A Montgomery	2A Bastrop*	4B Dallam
6A Lyman	4A Davidson	4A Moore	3B Baylor	3A Dallas*
6A Marshall	4A Decatur	4A Morgan	2A Bee*	3B Dawson
6A McCook	4A DeKalb	4A Obion	2A Bell*	4B Deaf Smith

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

(continued)

3A Delta	2A Hays*	3A Llano*	3B Reeves	2B Webb [±]
3A Denton*	3B Hemphill	3B Loving	2A Refugio*	2A Wharton*
2A DeWitt*	3A Henderson*	3B Lubbock	4B Roberts	3B Wheeler
3B Dickens	2A Hidalgo*	3B Lynn	2A Robertson*	3A Wichita
2B Dimmit [±]	2A Hill*	2A Madison*	3A Rockwall*	3B Wilbarger
4B Donley	4B Hockley	3A Marion*	3B Runnels	2A Willacy*
2A Duval*	3A Hood*	3B Martin	3A Rusk*	2A Williamson*
3A Eastland	3A Hopkins*	3B Mason	3A Sabine*	2A Wilson*
3B Ector	2A Houston*	2A Matagorda*	3A San Augustine*	3B Winkler
2B Edwards [±]	3B Howard	2B Maverick [±]	2A San Jacinto*	3A Wise
3A Ellis*	3B Hudspeth	3B McCulloch	2A San Patricio*	3A Wood*
3B El Paso	3A Hunt*	2A McLennan*	3A San Saba*	4B Yoakum
3A Erath*	4B Hutchinson	2A McMullen*	3B Schleicher	3A Young
2A Falls*	3B Irion	2B Medina [±]	3B Scurry	2B Zapata [±]
3A Fannin	3A Jack	3B Menard	3B Shackelford	2B Zavala [±]
2A Fayette*	2A Jackson*	3B Midland	3A Shelby*	
3B Fisher	2A Jasper*	2A Milam*	4B Sherman	UTAH
4B Floyd	3B Jeff Davis	3A Mills*	3A Smith*	5B Beaver
3B Foard	2A Jefferson*	3B Mitchell	3A Somervell*	6B Box Elder
2A Fort Bend*	2A Jim Hogg*	3A Montague	2A Starr*	6B Cache
3A Franklin*	2A Jim Wells*	2A Montgomery*	3A Stephens	6B Carbon
2A Freestone*	3A Johnson*	4B Moore	3B Sterling	6B Daggett
2B Frio [±]	3B Jones	3A Morris*	3B Stonewall	5B Davis
3B Gaines	2A Karnes*	3B Motley	3B Sutton	6B Duchesne
2A Galveston*	3A Kaufman*	3A Nacogdoches*	4B Swisher	5B Emery
3B Garza	3A Kendall*	3A Navarro*	3A Tarrant*	5B Garfield
3A Gillespie*	2A Kenedy*	2A Newton*	3B Taylor	5B Grand
3B Glasscock	3B Kent	3B Nolan	3B Terrell	5B Iron
2A Goliad*	3B Kerr	2A Nueces*	3B Terry	5B Juab
2A Gonzales*	3B Kimble	4B Ochiltree	3B Throckmorton	5B Kane
4B Gray	3B King	4B Oldham	3A Titus*	5B Millard
3A Grayson	2B Kinney [±]	2A Orange*	3B Tom Green	6B Morgan
3A Gregg*	2A Kleberg*	3A Palo Pinto*	2A Travis*	5B Piute
2A Grimes*	3B Knox	3A Panola*	2A Trinity*	6B Rich
2A Guadalupe*	3A Lamar*	3A Parker*	2A Tyler*	5B Salt Lake
4B Hale	4B Lamb	4B Parmer	3A Upshur*	5B San Juan
3B Hall	3A Lampasas*	3B Pecos	3B Upton	5B Sanpete
3A Hamilton*	2B La Salle [±]	2A Polk*	2B Uvalde [±]	5B Sevier
4B Hansford	2A Lavaca*	4B Potter	2B Val Verde [±]	6B Summit
3B Hardeman	2A Lee*	3B Presidio	3A Van Zandt*	5B Tooele
2A Hardin*	2A Leon*	3A Rains*	2A Victoria*	6B Uintah
2A Harris*	2A Liberty*	4B Randall	2A Walker*	5B Utah
3A Harrison*	2A Limestone*	3B Reagan	2A Waller*	6B Wasatch
4B Hartley	4B Lipscomb	2B Real [±]	3B Ward	3B Washington
3B Haskell	2A Live Oak*	3A Red River*	2A Washington*	5B Wayne

TABLE C200 – Continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID DESIGNATIONS
BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

Key: A – Moist, B – Dry, C – Marine. Absence of moisture designation indicates moisture regime is irrelevant.
 Asterisk (*) indicates a warm-humid location.

(continued)

5B Weber	4C Whatcom	5A Raleigh	6A Juneau	WYOMING
	5B Whitman	5A Randolph	6A Kenosha	
VERMONT	5B Yakima	4A Ritchie	6A Kewaunee	
6A (all)		4A Roane	6A La Crosse	
	WEST VIRGINIA	5A Summers	6A Lafayette	
VIRGINIA	5A Barbour	5A Taylor	7 Langlade	
4A (all)	4A Berkeley	5A Tucker	7 Lincoln	
	4A Boone	4A Tyler	6A Manitowoc	
WASHINGTON	4A Braxton	5A Upshur	6A Marathon	
5B Adams	5A Brooke	4A Wayne	6A Marinette	
5B Asotin	4A Cabell	5A Webster	6A Marquette	
5B Benton	4A Calhoun	5A Wetzel	6A Menominee	
5B Chelan	4A Clay	4A Wirt	6A Milwaukee	
4C Clallam	5A Doddridge	4A Wood	6A Monroe	
4C Clark	5A Fayette	4A Wyoming	6A Oconto	
5B Columbia	4A Gilmer		7 Oneida	
4C Cowlitz	5A Grant	WISCONSIN	6A Outagamie	
5B Douglas	5A Greenbrier	6A Adams	6A Ozaukee	
6B Ferry	5A Hampshire	7 Ashland	6A Pepin	
5B Franklin	5A Hancock	6A Barron	6A Pierce	
5B Garfield	5A Hardy	7 Bayfield	6A Polk	
5B Grant	5A Harrison	6A Brown	6A Portage	
4C Grays Harbor	4A Jackson	6A Buffalo	7 Price	
4C Island	4A Jefferson	7 Burnett	6A Racine	
4C Jefferson	4A Kanawha	6A Calumet	6A Richland	
4C King	5A Lewis	6A Chippewa	6A Rock	
4C Kitsap	4A Lincoln	6A Clark	6A Rusk	
5B Kittitas	4A Logan	6A Columbia	6A Sauk	
5B Klickitat	5A Marion	6A Crawford	7 Sawyer	
4C Lewis	5A Marshall	6A Dane	6A Shawano	
5B Lincoln	4A Mason	6A Dodge	6A Sheboygan	
4C Mason	4A McDowell	6A Door	6A St. Croix	
6B Okanogan	4A Mercer	7 Douglas	7 Taylor	
4C Pacific	5A Mineral	6A Dunn	6A Trempealeau	
6B Pend Oreille	4A Mingo	6A Eau Claire	6A Vernon	
4C Pierce	5A Monongalia	7 Florence	7 Vilas	
4C San Juan	4A Monroe	6A Fond du Lac	6A Walworth	
4C Skagit	4A Morgan	7 Forest	7 Washburn	
5B Skamania	5A Nicholas	6A Grant	6A Washington	
4C Snohomish	5A Ohio	6A Green	6A Waukesha	
5B Spokane	5A Pendleton	6A Green Lake	6A Waupaca	
6B Stevens	4A Pleasants	6A Iowa	6A Waushara	
4C Thurston	5A Pocahontas	7 Iron	6A Winnebago	
4C Wahkiakum	5A Preston	6A Jackson	6A Wood	
5B Walla Walla	4A Putna	6A Jefferson		
			U.S. TERRITORIES	
			AMERICAN SAMOA	
			4A-T (all)*	
			GUAM	
			4A-T (all)*	
			NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	
			4A-T (all)*	
			PUERTO RICO	
			4A-T (all)*	
			VIRGIN ISLANDS	
			4A-T (all)*	

**C300
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ZONES**

C301 International climate zones. The climate zone for any location outside the United States shall be determined by applying Table C301(1) and then Table C301(2).

**TABLE C301(1)
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ZONE DEFINITIONS**

MAJOR CLIMATE TYPE DEFINITIONS	
Marine (C) Definition – Locations meeting all four criteria: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mean temperature of coldest month between -3°C (27°F) and 18°C (65°F) 2. Warmest month mean <22°C (72°F) 3. At least four months with mean temperatures over 10°C (50°F) 4. Dry season in summer. The month with the heaviest precipitation in the cold season has at least three times as much precipitation as the month with the least precipitation in the rest of the year. The cold season is October through March in the Northern Hemisphere and April through September in the Southern Hemisphere. 	
Dry (B) Definition—Locations meeting the following criteria: Not marine and $P_{in} < 0.44 \times (TF - 19.5)$ $[P_{cm} < 2.0 \times (TC + 7)$ in SI units] where: P_{in} = Annual precipitation in inches (cm) T = Annual mean temperature in °F (°C)	
Moist (A) Definition – Locations that are not marine and not dry.	
Warm-humid Definition – Moist (A) locations where either of the following wet-bulb temperature conditions shall occur during the warmest six consecutive months of the year: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 67°F (19.4°C) or higher for 3,000 or more hours; or 2. 73°F (22.8°C) or higher for 1,500 or more hours 	

For SI: °C = [(°F)-32]/1.8; 1 inch = 2.54 cm.

**TABLE C301(2)
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ZONE DEFINITIONS**

ZONE NUMBER	THERMAL CRITERIA	
	IP Units	SI Units
1	9000 < CDD50°F	5000 < CDD10°C
2	6300 < CDD50°F ≤ 9000	3500 < CDD10°C ≤ 5000
3A and 3B	4500 < CDD50°F ≤ 6300 AND HDD65°F ≤ 5400	2500 < CDD10°C ≤ 3500 AND HDD18°C ≤ 3000
4A and 4B	CDD50°F ≤ 4500 AND HDD65°F ≤ 5400	CDD10°C ≤ 2500 AND HDD18°C ≤ 3000
3C	HDD65°F ≤ 3600	HDD18°C ≤ 2000
4C	3600 < HDD65°F ≤ 5400	2000 < HDD18°C ≤ 3000
5	5400 < HDD65°F ≤ 7200	3000 < HDD18°C ≤ 4000
6	7200 < HDD65°F ≤ 9000	4000 < HDD18°C ≤ 5000
7	9000 < HDD65°F ≤ 12600	5000 < HDD18°C ≤ 7000
8	12600 < HDD65°F	7000 < HDD18°C

For SI: °C = [(°F)-32]/1.8

APPENDIX D

EXAMPLES OF THIRD-PARTY PROGRAMS FOR INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

D100 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

D101.1 Applicability of Appendix D. Appendix D is not part of this Standard.

D101.2 Scope. Appendix D provides examples of third-party programs for indoor environmental quality that can be used to demonstrate compliance with the applicable provisions of this Standard.

D200 CONFORMANCE

TABLE D200(1)
Examples of Third-party Certification Programs

Related Section of Standard	Examples of Third-party Certification Programs Compliant with the Corresponding Section
901.5 Cabinets	Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association (KCMA) Environmental Stewardship Program (ESP)
901.6 Carpets	Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Green Label Plus Indoor Air Quality Program
901.7 Hard-surface flooring	UL GREENGUARD Gold Environmental Institute Children & Schools Certification Program Resilient Floor Covering Institute's FloorScore Indoor Air Certification Program
901.8 Wall coverings	UL GREENGUARD Gold Environmental Institute Children & Schools Certification Program Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold Program
901.9 Architectural coatings	UL GREENGUARD Gold Environmental Institute Children & Schools Certification Program Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold Program Green Seal-11 Standard for Paints and Coatings UL 2768 EcoLogo CCD-047
901.10 Adhesives and sealants	UL GREENGUARD Environmental Institute Children and Schools Certification Program Scientific Certifications Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold Program Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Green Label Plus Indoor Air Quality Program Resilient Floor Covering Institute's FloorScore Indoor Air Certification Program Green Seal-36 Standard for Adhesives for Commercial Use

APPENDIX D - EXAMPLES OF THIRD-PARTY PROGRAMS FOR INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

901.11 Insulation	UL GREENGUARD Gold Environmental Institute Children and Schools Certification Program Scientific Certifications Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold Program
TABLE D200(2) Contact Information for the Example Third-party Certification Programs	
Third-party Certification Program	Contact Information for the Program Administrator
Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association (KCMA) Environmental Stewardship Program (ESP)	Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturers Association 1899 Preston White Drive Reston, VA 20191 www.kcma.org (703) 264-1690
Carpet and Rug Institute's (CRI) Green Label Plus Indoor Air Quality Program	Carpet and Rug Institute 730 College Drive Dalton, Georgia 30720 United States of America http://www.carpet-rug.org (706) 278-3176
UL GREENGUARD Environmental Institute Children & Schools Certification Program Gold	GREENGUARD Environmental Institute 2211 Newmarket Parkway, Suite 110 Marietta, GA 30067 http://www.greenguard.org (800) 427-9684 Underwriters Laboratories Inc. 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062-2096 www.ul.com(877) 854-3577
Resilient Floor Covering Institute's FloorScore Indoor Air Certification Program	Resilient Floor Covering Institute 115 Broad Street Suite 201 LaGrange, Georgia 30240 http://www.rfci.com
Scientific Certification Systems (SCS) Indoor Advantage Gold Program	Scientific Certification Systems 2000 Powell Street, Suite 600 Emeryville, California 94608 http://www.scs-certified.com (510) 452-8000
Green Seal-11 Standard for Paints and Coatings	Green Seal 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 827 Washington, DC 20036-5525 http://www.greenseal.org/ (202) 872-6400
EcoLogo GCD-047UL 2768	Underwriters Laboratories Inc. 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062-2096 www.ul.com(877) 854- 3577EcoLogo Program 171 Nepean Street, Suite 400 Ottawa, ON, K2P 0B4, CANADA http://www.ecologo.org/ (800) 478-0399

APPENDIX E

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

E100 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

E101.1 Applicability of Appendix E. Appendix E is part of this Standard. Text identified as “User Note” is not considered part of this Standard.

E101.2 Scope. The provisions contained in Appendix E provide the criteria necessary for complying with Section 306 for accessory structures.

E201 CONFORMANCE

E201.1 Conformance. Accessory structures that meet all applicable requirements of Appendix E shall be designated as *conforming*. The *conforming* designation for the accessory structure is separate from the rating achieved by the residential buildings located on the same site or lot. Where residential buildings located on the same lot have not achieved a rating in accordance with this Standard, the accessory structures shall not be eligible for designation under this Appendix. Each accessory structure shall seek a separate designation of *conforming* based on the rules established by the Adopting Entity in accordance with Section E202. The residential building shall not receive points for any practices implemented only for the accessory structure.

E202 CONFORMANCE CRITERIA

E202 Conformance Criteria. Accessory structures shall implement practices from Chapters 5 through 10 in accordance with Sections E202.1 through E202.7.

E202.1 The practices that are mandatory for the residential building shall also be mandatory for the accessory structure unless these practices are exempt under Sections E202.5 or E202.7.

E202.2 All land development practices associated with construction of the accessory structure shall comply with the land development practices for the residential building located on the same lot.

E202.3 For the accessory structures that use the same basic construction and mechanical systems as the residential buildings, the design and construction of the accessory structures shall meet the practices or the intent of the practices implemented to achieve compliance for the residential building located on the same site or lot.

E202.4 For the accessory structures that use basic construction or mechanical systems that are different from the residential buildings, the design and construction of the accessory structures shall meet the intent of the practice implemented to achieve compliance for the residential building located on the same site or lot.

E202.5 Where the residential buildings located on the same site or lot include construction methods or systems that do not have functionally equivalent methods or systems as part of the accessory structure, the accessory structure does not need to comply with any of the practices implemented for the residential building with regard to such construction methods or systems.

User note: *Examples of the practices that may be exempt from implementation in accessory structures include, but are not limited to:*

- 1) *Section 601.1 Conditioned floor area.*
- 2) *Section 601.5 Prefabricated components – accessory structure is not required to be modular if the residential building is modular.*
- 3) *Section 601.6 Stacked stories – accessory structures are not required to have more than one story if the residential building is more than one story.*
- 4) *Section 602.2 Roof surfaces – if the residential building has a landscaped roof, the accessory structure is not required to have a landscaped roof.*
- 5) *Chapter 7 Energy efficiency – unconditioned spaces in the accessory structure are not required to comply with Chapter 7.*
- 6) *Section 902.3 Radon control except for habitable space.*

E202.6 Where the accessory structure includes construction methods or systems that do not have functionally equivalent counterparts as part of the residential buildings located on the same site or lot, the Adopting Entity shall review such construction methods and systems and shall establish an approach for meeting the overall intent of the Standard with regard to the minimum acceptable threshold.

E202.7 Where the use of the accessory structure does not necessitate the implementation of a specific practice in the same manner as the practice applies to the residential building, such practice for the accessory structure may be exempted by the Adopting Entity.

User note: *Examples of the practices that may be exempted from implementation in accessory structures include, but are not limited to:*

- 1) *Section 602.1.14 Ice barrier – if the accessory structure does not contain conditioned space, ice barrier is not required.*

Index

(Staff Note: Index will be developed by staff after the content of the 2015 Standard is finalized. Addition of the index is editorial, not part of the ANSI process, and at the discretion of the Secretariat.)