

California Green Building Standard (Title 24, Part 11)

15-CALG-01

TN 75271

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Farakh Nasim Building Standards Office Efficiency Division

Efficiency Lead Commissioner Hearing Art Rosenfeld Room March 3, 2015



- Section A4.201, General
 - Minor edits
 - Clarification that local jurisdictions adopting these voluntary measures must receive the approval of the Energy Commission.



- Section A4.203, Performance Approach for Newly Constructed Buildings
 - A4.203.1.1.3- Revisions to the lighting prerequisites
 - Closets now included in rooms that require high efficacy lighting and controls
 - All permanently installed lighting in closets, kitchens, bathrooms, utility rooms and private garages shall be controlled by vacancy sensors.
 - In single family and multi-family residences, all permanently installed outdoor lighting shall be high efficacy, including residential parking lots.



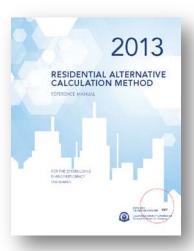
Appendix A4.203.1- Performance Approach for Newly Constructed Buildings

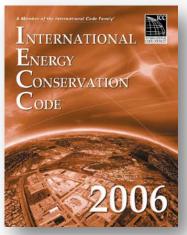
- Current Language
 - A4.203.1.2.1 Tier 1: Buildings complying with the first level of advanced energy efficiency shall have an Energy Budget that is no greater than 85 percent of the Title 24, Part 6 Energy Budget for the Proposed Design Building as calculated by Compliance Software certified by the Energy Commission.
 - A4.203.1.2.2 Tier 2: Buildings complying with the second level of advanced energy efficiency shall have an Energy Budget that is no greater than 70 percent of the Title 24, Part 6 Energy Budget for the Proposed Design Building as calculated by Compliance Software certified by the Energy Commission.
- Proposing to change percentage based minimum requirements to Energy Design Rating based minimums for both Tier 1 and 2.



Appendix A4.203.1 Energy Design Ratings

- Score is based on CEC approved ACM calculations and assumptions
- Includes energy used for space heating, space cooling, water heating, lighting, plug and appliance energy use
- Uses a reference home compliant with the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)
 - Goal is to better align with RESNET
- Energy Design Rating = $\frac{TDV \text{ of Proposed Home}}{TDV \text{ of Reference Home}} \ge 100$
- A home exactly compliant with the 2006 IECC has a score of 100
- Will be calculated by CEC approved residential software







How Ratings for Tiers are Set

- Uses the same framework used for standard development with 2016 TDV values
- Assume prototypes have exactly the 2016 features including staff proposed changes
- Establish Tier 1 and Tier 2 at 85% and 70% of space heating, space cooling and water heating energy
- Identify individual measures that go above the 2016 prescriptive features QII, lower infiltration, improved walls, etc.
- Combine individual measures to achieve the Tier 1 and Tier 2 savings on an weighted statewide basis



	Energy Design Rating		
	Climate	Tier 1	Tier 2
Tier Energy Design Ratings	1	72	65
rier Energy Design Radings	2	62	57
• Tier 1 sample features	3	62	57
•	4	61	56
Quality Insulation Installation (QII)	5	59	54
 3 ACH50 building air leakage 	6	69	63
 2x6 R23 cavity with R5 sheathing on walls 	7	74	69
• Compact Distribution System for water heating	8	59	54
	9	53	48
• Tier 2 sample features	10	52	47
• All Tier I features	11	49	45
• 50% solar water heating system	12	49	45
.	13	50	45
 Verified low leakage ducts in conditioned space 	14	50	45
• Many other combinations of measures can	15	49	45
meet the Tier ratings	16	64	58
	Weighted	55	50



Zero Net Energy Tier

- Proposed Language
 - A4.203.1.2.3 Tier 3 (Zero Net Energy)
 - The building shall be shown to be in compliance with Section A4.203.1.2.2 (Tier 2 requirements).
 - The building shall have an Energy Design Rating of zero (0) or less as shown on the CF-1R produced by Compliance Software certified by the Energy Commission.
- Need a new section name as CalGreen currently has no Tier 3 designation
 - Tier 2 Enhanced
 - Tier 2 plus Renewables
 - Zero Net Energy Tier



- Section A4.204, Performance Approach for Additions
 - Alterations to low-rise buildings no longer need to comply with these requirements
 - A4.204.1 Energy Efficiency Language cleanup
 - A4.204.1.1 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Prerequisites Language cleanup
 - A4.204.1.2– Tier 1 and Tier 2 Performance Standard
 - New exception: These requirements may be met by getting a whole house rating prior to the proposed modification



- Section A4.204, Performance Approach for Additions
 - A4.204.1.1.1 Lighting
 - All permanently installed lighting in closets, kitchens, bathrooms, utility rooms and private garages shall be controlled by vacancy sensors.
 - In single family residences, all permanently installed outdoor lighting shall be high efficacy
 - In multi-family residential buildings, all outdoor lighting shall be high efficacy
 - All outdoor lighting for residential parking lots shall be high efficacy and have controls compliant with Title 24, Part 6, Section 150.0(k)3D



- Section A4.602 Residential Occupancies Application Checklist
 - Minor edits to the checklist



- Section A5.201, General
 - Minor edits
 - Clarification that local jurisdictions adopting these voluntary measures must receive the approval of the Energy Commission.



- Section A5.203, Performance Approach
 - A5.203.1 Energy Efficiency
 - A5.203.1.1 Tier 1 and Tier 2 Prerequisites
 - A4.203.1.1.1 Revisions to the outdoor lighting prerequisites
 - » Outdoor lighting must be no greater than 90% of the allowed outdoor lighting power as defined in Title 24 Part 6, Section 140.7
 - A4.203.1.1.3 Revisions to the interior lighting prerequisites
 - Interior lighting power density shall be no greater than 90% of the total allowed indoor lighting power density as defined in Title 24, Part 6, Section 140.6
 - Removed interior lighting requirements for additions and alterations to high-rise residential dwelling units and hotel/motel guest rooms



- Section A5.602, Nonresidential Occupancies Application Checklist
 - Minor edits to the checklist