Coalition for Fair Energy Codes Voting Guide

Proposal Number	PROPONENT	Proposal Topic/Action	{dzLJLJ2NJŰ /2Y Y ˆŰŰŜŜ ! ŐŰˆ2y˘
Support the IECC Residential Committee's Recommendations for Approval			
RE31	Don Surrena, NAHB DSurrena@nahb.org	*Increases energy efficiency* of the residential IECC by requiring higher performance, yet cost-effective windows that are readily available in climate zones 3-8.	AS **(10:0)**
RE58	Don Surrena, NAHB DSurrena@nahb.org	*Energy-neutral change* that allows air leakage rates in the performance path to be tradable up a maximum of 5 or 6 ACH, depending on climate zone. This provides builders with flexibility when meeting new air leakage requirements of the IECC. The energy loss must be made up somewhere else in the model, delivering a home with the same or better energy performance.	AS **(10:0)**
RE83	Makela and Associates, representing RESNET	Adds the RESNET/ANSI/ICC Standard for ERI compliance and energy modeling to the energy code. Adding this standard creates consistency and establishes oversight for Energy Rating Index models.	AM **(7:3)**
RE 99 RE100 RE110 *(Closely related proposals)*	Craig Drumheller, NAHB (CDrumheller@nahb.org)	Recognizes that insulated ducts located in attics, that are covered with specified amounts of insulation, can be considered in conditioned space when modeled in the performance path. Prior to this proposal ducts in attics had to be modeled with only the duct wrap insulation. This *energy-neutral* proposal will allow a more accurate assessment of the energy efficiency of ducts in attics by allowing credit for additional insulation installed around the ducts.	AM **(10:0)** AM **(10:0)** AM **(7:3)**
RE127	David Collins, representing Sustainability, Energy, High Performance Code Action Committee	*Increases the energy efficiency* of the IECC by requiring greater use of high efficacy lighting, which provides substantial energy savings for a reasonable added cost.	AS **10:0**
RE134	Craig Drumheller, NAHB (CDrumheller@nahb.org)	Recognizes *energy-neutral* performance tradeoffs for equipment efficiency. Provides a backstop to limit the amount of tradeoff permitted in the thermal envelope.	AM **7:3**

AS = The Committee recommended the proposal for **Approval As Submitted**

AM = The Committee recommended the proposal for **Approval As Modified**

D = The Committee recommended the proposal for **Disapproval**

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Proposal Number	PROPONENT	Proposal Topic/Action	Committee Action (votes)
Support the IECC Residential Committee's Recommendations for Approval			
RE146	Tom Kositzky Coalition for Fair Energy Codes (tom.kositzky@apawood.org)	*Energy neutral* performance path change recognizing that insulated walls are more energy-efficient than the windows in the walls. The performance path in the 2015 IECC appropriately penalizes use of more than 15% window to floor area, requiring the energy loss to be made up in the model. This makes sense - additional glass area in the walls displaces wall area with insulation. The proposed change reflects the same logic by providing a credit in the model when the house has *less than* 15% window to floor area (more insulated wall area).	AS **(7:3)**
RE156	Craig Drumheller, NAHB (CDrumheller@nahb.org)	Apply a reasonable backstop for tradeoffs in the Energy Rating Index path (ERI). Limits the amount of tradeoff that can be applied to the building thermal envelope to 115% of the Total UA. This would replace the current backstop of the 2009 IECC, which discourages the use of this compliance path in some climate zones.	AM **(9:1)**
RE166	Makela and Associates, representing RESNET	Adds the RESNET/ANSI/ICC standard for air leakage and duct testing. Also encompasses continuing education requirements for those that test homes.	AS **10:0**
RE173	Amanda Hickman, InterCode, Inc., For Leading Builders of America	Adjusts the ERI compliance path numbers to levels that are more consistent with the energy efficiency levels of the other compliance paths. The current ERI compliance numbers require that houses *exceed* the prescriptive code levels, such that the ERI path is rarely used because it costs more to meet the more stringent level of energy efficiency. By establishing equal levels of performance between paths, the proposal will make the ERI path more viable. The ERI path permits building departments (if they so choose) to lean on HERS raters to conduct insulation inspections, saving time for building departments.	AS **(7:3)**

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