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2015 International Energy Conservation Code®

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PREFACE

Introduction

Internationally, code officials recognize the need for a modern, up-to-date energy conservation code addressing the design of energy-efficient building envelopes and installation of energy-efficient mechanical, lighting and power systems through requirements emphasizing performance. The *International Energy Conservation Code*®, in this 2015 edition, is designed to meet these needs through model code regulations that will result in the optimal utilization of fossil fuel and nondepletable resources in all communities, large and small.

This code contains separate provisions for commercial buildings and for low-rise residential buildings (3 stories or less in height above grade). Each set of provisions, IECC—Commercial Provisions and IECC—Residential Provisions, is separately applied to buildings within their respective scopes. Each set of provisions is to be treated separately. Each contains a Scope and Administration chapter, a Definitions chapter, a General Requirements chapter, a chapter containing energy efficiency requirements and existing building provisions applicable to buildings within its scope.

This comprehensive energy conservation code establishes minimum regulations for energy-efficient buildings using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on broad-based principles that make possible the use of new materials and new energy-efficient designs. This 2015 edition is fully compatible with all of the *International Codes*® (I-Codes®) published by the International Code Council (ICC)®, including: the *International Building Code*®, *International Existing Building Code*®, *International Fire Code*®, *International Fuel Gas Code*®, *International Green Construction Code*®, *International Mechanical Code*®, *ICC Performance Code*®, *International Plumbing Code*®, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*®, *International Property Maintenance Code*®, *International Residential Code*®, *International Swimming Pool and Spa Code*™, *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*® and *International Zoning Code*®.

The *International Energy Conservation Code* provisions provide many benefits, among which is the model code development process that offers an international forum for energy professionals to discuss performance and prescriptive code requirements. This forum provides an excellent arena to debate proposed revisions. This model code also encourages international consistency in the application of provisions.

Development

The first edition of the *International Energy Conservation Code* (1998) was based on the 1995 edition of the *Model Energy Code* promulgated by the Council of American Building Officials (CABO) and included changes approved through the CABO Code Development Procedures through 1997. CABO assigned all rights and responsibilities to the International Code Council and its three statutory members at that time, including Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc. (BOCA), International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO) and Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI). This 2015 edition presents the code as originally issued, with changes reflected in the 2000 through 2012 editions and with changes approved through the ICC Code Development Process through 2014. A new edition such as this is promulgated every 3 years.

This code is founded on principles intended to establish provisions consistent with the scope of an energy conservation code that adequately conserves energy; provisions that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; provisions that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction; and provisions that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.

Adoption

The International Code Council maintains a copyright in all of its codes and standards. Maintaining copyright allows the ICC to fund its mission through sales of books, in both print and electronic formats. The *International Energy Conservation Code* is designed for adoption and use by jurisdictions that recognize and acknowledge the ICC's copyright in the code, and further acknowledge the substantial shared value of the public/private partnership for code development between jurisdictions and the ICC.

The ICC also recognizes the need for jurisdictions to make laws available to the public. All ICC codes and ICC standards, along with the laws of many jurisdictions, are available for free in a non-downloadable form on the ICC's website. Jurisdictions should contact the ICC at adoptions@icc-safe.org to learn how to adopt and distribute laws based on the *International Energy Conservation Code* in a manner that provides necessary access, while maintaining the ICC's copyright.

Maintenance

The *International Energy Conservation Code* is kept up to date through the review of proposed changes submitted by code enforcing officials, industry representatives, design professionals and other interested parties. Proposed changes are carefully considered through an open code development process in which all interested and affected parties may participate.

The contents of this work are subject to change through both the code development cycles and the governmental body that enacts the code into law. For more information regarding the code development process, contact the Codes and Standards Development Department of the International Code Council.

While the development procedure of the *International Energy Conservation Code* assures the highest degree of care, the ICC, its members and those participating in the development of this code do not accept any liability resulting from compliance or noncompliance with the provisions because the ICC does not have the power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this code. Only the governmental body that enacts the code into law has such authority.

Code Development Committee Responsibilities (Letter Designations in Front of Section Numbers)

In each code development cycle, proposed changes to the code are considered at the Committee Action Hearings by the applicable International Code Development Committee. The IECC—Commercial Provisions (sections designated with a “C” prior to the section number) are primarily maintained by the Commercial Energy Code Development Committee. The IECC—Residential Provisions (sections designated with an “R” prior to the section number) are maintained by the Residential Energy Code Development Committee. This is designated in the chapter headings by a [CE] and [RE], respectively.

Maintenance responsibilities for the IECC are designated as follows:

[CE] = Commercial Energy Code Development Committee

[RE] = Residential Energy Code Development Committee

For the development of the 2018 edition of the I-Codes, there will be three groups of code development committees and they will meet in separate years. Note that these are tentative groupings.

Group A Codes (Heard in 2015, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 12, 2015)	Group B Codes (Heard in 2016, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 11, 2016)	Group C Codes (Heard in 2017, Code Change Proposals Deadline: January 11, 2017)
International Building Code –Fire Safety (Chapters 7, 8, 9, 14, 26) –Means of Egress (Chapters 10, 11, Appendix E) –General (Chapters 2-6, 12, 27-33, Appendices A, B, C, D, K)	Administrative Provisions (Chapter 1 of all codes except IRC and IECC, adminis- trative updates to currently referenced standards, and designated definitions)	International Green Construction Code
International Fuel Gas Code	International Building Code –Structural (Chapters 15-25, Appendices F, G, H, I, J, L, M)	
International Existing Building Code	International Energy Conservation Code	
International Mechanical Code	International Fire Code	
International Plumbing Code	International Residential Code –IRC-Building (Chapters 1-10, Appendices E, F, H, J, K, L, M, O, R, S, T, U)	
International Private Sewage Disposal Code	International Wildland-Urban Interface Code	
International Property Maintenance Code		
International Residential Code –IRC-Mechanical (Chapters 12-24) –IRC-Plumbing (Chapters 25-33, Appendices G, I, N, P)		
International Swimming Pool and Spa Code		
International Zoning Code		

Note: Proposed changes to the ICC *Performance Code* will be heard by the code development committee noted in brackets [] in the text of the code.

Marginal Markings

Solid vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a technical change from the requirements of the 2012 edition. Deletion indicators in the form of an arrow (➡) are provided in the margin where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or a table has been deleted.

A single asterisk [*] placed in the margin indicates that text or a table has been relocated within the code. A double asterisk [**] placed in the margin indicates that the text or table immediately following it has been relocated there from elsewhere in the code. The following table indicates such relocations in the 2015 edition of the *International Energy Conservation Code*.

2015 LOCATION	2012 LOCATION
C501	C101.4.1
C501.6	C101.4.2
C502 through C504	C101.4.3
C505	C101.4.4
C503.2	C101.4.5
C402.1.1	C101.5.2
C402.3	C402.2.1.1

2015 LOCATION	2012 LOCATION
R501	R101.4.1
R501.6	R101.4.2
R502 through R504	R101.4.3
R505	R101.4.4
R503.2	R101.4.5
R402.1	R101.5.2
R503.1.1.1	R402.3.6

Italicized Terms

Selected terms set forth in Chapter 2, Definitions, are italicized where they appear in code text. Such terms are not italicized where the definition set forth in Chapter 2 does not impart the intended meaning in the use of the term. The terms selected have definitions that the user should read carefully to facilitate better understanding of the code.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE

The *International Energy Conservation Code* (IECC) is a model code that regulates minimum energy conservation requirements for new buildings. The IECC addresses energy conservation requirements for all aspects of energy uses in both commercial and residential construction, including heating and ventilating, lighting, water heating, and power usage for appliances and building systems.

The IECC is a design document. For example, before one constructs a building, the designer must determine the minimum insulation *R*-values and fenestration *U*-factors for the building exterior envelope. Depending on whether the building is for residential use or for commercial use, the IECC sets forth minimum requirements for exterior envelope insulation, window and door *U*-factors and SHGC ratings, duct insulation, lighting and power efficiency, and water distribution insulation.

Arrangement and Format of the 2015 IECC

The IECC contains two separate sets of provisions—one for commercial buildings and one for residential buildings. Each set of provisions is applied separately to buildings within their scope. The IECC—Commercial Provisions apply to all buildings except for residential buildings three stories or less in height. The IECC—Residential Provisions apply to detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings as well as Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 buildings three stories or less in height. These scopes are based on the definitions of “Commercial building” and “Residential building,” respectively, in Chapter 2 of each set of provisions. Note that the IECC—Commercial Provisions therefore contain provisions for residential buildings five stories or greater in height. Each set of provisions is divided into five different parts:

Chapters	Subjects
1-2	Administration and definitions
3	Climate zones and general materials requirements
4	Energy efficiency requirements
5	Existing buildings
6	Referenced standards

The following is a chapter-by-chapter synopsis of the scope and intent of the provisions of the *International Energy Conservation Code* and applies to both the commercial and residential energy provisions:

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration. This chapter contains provisions for the application, enforcement and administration of subsequent requirements of the code. In addition to establishing the scope of the code, Chapter 1 identifies which buildings and structures come under its purview. Chapter 1 is largely concerned with maintaining “due process of law” in enforcing the energy conservation criteria contained in the body of this code. Only through careful observation of the administrative provisions can the code official reasonably expect to demonstrate that “equal protection under the law” has been provided.

Chapter 2 Definitions. Chapter 2 is the repository of the definitions of terms used in the body of the code. Codes are technical documents and every word, term and punctuation mark can impact the meaning of the code text and the intended results. The code often uses terms that have a unique meaning in the code and the code meaning can differ substantially from the ordinarily understood meaning of the term as used outside of the code.

The terms defined in Chapter 2 are deemed to be of prime importance in establishing the meaning and intent of the code text. The user of the code should be familiar with and consult this chapter because the definitions are essential to the correct interpretation of the code and the user may not be aware that a term is defined.

Additional definitions regarding climate zones are found in Tables 301.3(1) and (2). These are not listed in Chapter 2.

Where understanding of a term's definition is especially key to or necessary for understanding of a particular code provision, the term is shown in *italics* wherever it appears in the code. This is true only for those terms that have a meaning that is unique to the code. In other words, the generally understood meaning of a term or phrase might not be sufficient or consistent with the meaning prescribed by the code; therefore, it is essential that the code-defined meaning be known.

Guidance regarding tense, gender and plurality of defined terms as well as guidance regarding terms not defined in this code is provided.

Chapter 3 General Requirements. Chapter 3 specifies the climate zones that will serve to establish the exterior design conditions. In addition, Chapter 3 provides interior design conditions that are used as a basis for assumptions in heating and cooling load calculations, and provides basic material requirements for insulation materials and fenestration materials.

Climate has a major impact on the energy use of most buildings. The code establishes many requirements such as wall and roof insulation *R*-values, window and door thermal transmittance requirement (*U*-factors) as well as provisions that affect the mechanical systems based upon the climate where the building is located. This chapter contains information that will be used to properly assign the building location into the correct climate zone and is used as the basis for establishing requirements or elimination of requirements.

Chapter 4 Energy Efficiency. Chapter 4 of each set of provisions contains the technical requirements for energy efficiency.

Commercial Energy Efficiency. Chapter 4 of the IECC—Commercial Provisions contains the energy-efficiency-related requirements for the design and construction of most types of commercial buildings and residential buildings greater than three stories in height above grade. Residential buildings, townhouses and garden apartments three stories or less in height are covered in the IECC—Residential Provisions. This chapter defines requirements for the portions of the building and building systems that impact energy use in new commercial construction and new residential construction greater than three stories in height, and promotes the effective use of energy. The provisions within the chapter promote energy efficiency in the building envelope, the heating and cooling system and the service water heating system of the building.

Residential Energy Efficiency. Chapter 4 of the IECC—Residential Provisions contains the energy-efficiency-related requirements for the design and construction of residential buildings regulated under this code. It should be noted that the definition of a *residential building* in this code is unique for this code. In this code, a *residential building* is a detached one- and two-family dwelling and multiple single-family dwellings as well as R-2, R-3 or R-4 buildings three stories or less in height. All other buildings, including residential buildings greater than three stories in height, are regulated by the energy conservation requirements in the IECC—Commercial Provisions. The applicable portions of a residential building must comply with the provisions within this chapter for energy efficiency. This chapter defines requirements for the portions of the building and building systems that impact energy use in new residential construction and promotes the effective use of energy. The provisions within the chapter promote energy efficiency in the building envelope, the heating and cooling system and the service water heating system of the building.

Chapter 5 Existing Buildings. Chapter 5 of each set of provisions contains the technical energy efficiency requirements for existing buildings. Chapter 5 provisions address the maintenance of buildings in compliance with the code as well as how additions, alterations, repairs and changes of occupancy need to be addressed from the standpoint of energy efficiency. Specific provisions are provided for historic buildings.

Chapter 6 Referenced Standards. The code contains numerous references to standards that are used to regulate materials and methods of construction. Chapter 6 contains a comprehensive list of all standards that are referenced in the code. The standards are part of the code to the extent of the reference to the standard. Compliance with the referenced standard is necessary for compliance with this code. By providing specifically adopted standards, the construction and installation requirements necessary for compliance with the code can be readily determined. The basis for code compliance is, therefore, established and available on an equal basis to the code official, contractor, designer and owner.

Chapter 6 is organized in a manner that makes it easy to locate specific standards. It lists all of the referenced standards, alphabetically, by acronym of the promulgating agency of the standard. Each agency's standards are then listed in either alphabetical or numeric order based upon the standard identification. The list also contains the title of the standard; the edition (date) of the standard referenced; any addenda included as part of the ICC adoption; and the section or sections of this code that reference the standard.

Abbreviations and Notations

The following is a list of common abbreviations and units of measurement used in this code. Some of the abbreviations are for terms defined in Chapter 2. Others are terms used in various tables and text of the code.

AFUE	Annual fuel utilization efficiency
bhp	Brake horsepower (fans)
Btu	British thermal unit
Btu/h-ft ²	Btu per hour per square foot
C-factor	See Chapter 2—Definitions
CDD	Cooling degree days
cfm	Cubic feet per minute
cfm/ft ²	Cubic feet per minute per square foot
ci	Continuous insulation
COP	Coefficient of performance
DCV	Demand control ventilation
°C	Degrees Celsius
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
DWHR	Drain water heat recovery
DX	Direct expansion
E_c	Combustion efficiency
E_v	Ventilation efficiency
E_t	Thermal efficiency
EER	Energy efficiency ratio
EF	Energy factor
ERI	Energy Rating index
F-factor	See Chapter 2—Definitions

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FDD	Fault detection and diagnostics
FEG	Fan efficiency grade
FL	Full load
ft ²	Square foot
gpm	Gallons per minute
HDD	Heating degree days
hp	Horsepower
HSPF	Heating seasonal performance factor
HVAC	Heating, ventilating and air conditioning
IEER	Integrated energy efficiency ratio
IPLV	Integrated Part Load Value
Kg/m ²	Kilograms per square meter
kW	Kilowatt
LPD	Light power density (lighting power allowance)
L/s	Liters per second
Ls	Liner system
m ²	square meters
MERV	Minimum efficiency reporting value
NAECA	National Appliance Energy Conservation Act
NPLV	Nonstandard Part Load Value
Pa	Pascal
PF	Projection factor
pcf	Pounds per cubic foot
psf	Pounds per square foot
PTAC	Packaged terminal air conditioner
PTHP	Packaged terminal heat pump
R-value	See Chapter 2—Definitions
SCOP	Sensible coefficient of performance
SEER	Seasonal energy efficiency ratio
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
SPVAC	Single packaged vertical air conditioner
SPVHP	Single packaged vertical heat pump
SRI	Solar reflectance index
SWHF	Service water heat recovery factor
U-factor	See Chapter 2—Definitions
VAV	Variable air volume
VRF	Variable refrigerant flow
VT	Visible transmittance
W	Watts
w.c.	Water column
w.g.	Water gauge

LEGISLATION

Jurisdictions wishing to adopt the 2015 *International Energy Conservation Code* as an enforceable regulation governing energy-efficient building envelopes and installation of energy-efficient mechanical, lighting and power systems should ensure that certain factual information is included in the adopting legislation at the time adoption is being considered by the appropriate governmental body. The following sample adoption legislation addresses several key elements, including the information required for insertion into the code text.

SAMPLE LEGISLATION FOR ADOPTION OF THE *INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE* ORDINANCE NO. _____

A[N] [ORDINANCE/STATUTE/REGULATION] of the [JURISDICTION] adopting the 2015 edition of the *International Energy Conservation Code*, regulating and governing energy-efficient building envelopes and installation of energy-efficient mechanical, lighting and power systems in the [JURISDICTION]; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; repealing [ORDINANCE/STATUTE/REGULATION] No. _____ of the [JURISDICTION] and all other ordinances or parts of laws in conflict therewith.

The [GOVERNING BODY] of the [JURISDICTION] does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the office of the [TITLE OF JURISDICTION'S KEEPER OF RECORDS] of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], being marked and designated as the *International Energy Conservation Code*, 2015 edition, as published by the International Code Council, be and is hereby adopted as the Energy Conservation Code of the [JURISDICTION], in the State of [STATE NAME] for regulating and governing energy-efficient building envelopes and installation of energy-efficient mechanical, lighting and power systems as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Energy Conservation Code on file in the office of the [JURISDICTION] are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this legislation, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Section 2 of this ordinance.

Section 2. The following sections are hereby revised:

Sections C101.1 and R101.1. Insert: [NAME OF JURISDICTION].

Section 3. That [ORDINANCE/STATUTE/REGULATION] No. _____ of [JURISDICTION] entitled [FILL IN HERE THE COMPLETE TITLE OF THE LEGISLATION OR LAWS IN EFFECT AT THE PRESENT TIME SO THAT THEY WILL BE REPEALED BY DEFINITE MENTION] and all other ordinances or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this legislation is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The [GOVERNING BODY] hereby declares that it would have passed this law, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 5. That nothing in this legislation or in the Energy Conservation Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 3 of this law; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this legislation.

Section 6. That the [JURISDICTION'S KEEPER OF RECORDS] is hereby ordered and directed to cause this legislation to be published. (An additional provision may be required to direct the number of times the legislation is to be published and to specify that it is to be in a newspaper in general circulation. Posting may also be required.)

Section 7. That this law and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect [TIME PERIOD] from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

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IECC—COMMERCIAL PROVISIONS

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2015 International Energy Conservation Code

CHAPTER 1 [CE]

SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

PART 1—SCOPE AND APPLICATION

SECTION C101 SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

C101.1 Title. This code shall be known as the *International Energy Conservation Code* of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], and shall be cited as such. It is referred to herein as “this code.”

C101.2 Scope. This code applies to *commercial buildings* and the buildings’ sites and associated systems and equipment.

C101.3 Intent. This code shall regulate the design and construction of buildings for the use and conservation of energy over the life of each building. This code is intended to provide flexibility to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques to achieve this objective. This code is not intended to abridge safety, health or environmental requirements contained in other applicable codes or ordinances.

C101.4 Applicability. Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall govern.

C101.4.1 Mixed occupancy. Where a building includes both *residential* and *commercial* occupancies, each occupancy shall be separately considered and meet the applicable provisions of IECC—Commercial Provisions or IECC—Residential Provisions.

C101.5 Compliance. *Residential buildings* shall meet the provisions of IECC—Residential Provisions. *Commercial buildings* shall meet the provisions of IECC—Commercial Provisions.

C101.5.1 Compliance materials. The *code official* shall be permitted to approve specific computer software, worksheets, compliance manuals and other similar materials that meet the intent of this code.

SECTION C102 ALTERNATE MATERIALS—METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, DESIGN OR INSULATING SYSTEMS

C102.1 General. This code is not intended to prevent the use of any material, method of construction, design or insulating system not specifically prescribed herein, provided that such construction, design or insulating system has been *approved* by the *code official* as meeting the intent of this code.

C102.1.1 Above code programs. The *code official* or other authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to deem a national, state or local energy efficiency program

to exceed the energy efficiency required by this code. Buildings *approved* in writing by such an energy efficiency program shall be considered in compliance with this code. The requirements identified as “mandatory” in Chapter 4 shall be met.

PART 2—ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION C103 CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

C103.1 General. Construction documents and other supporting data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the *code official* is authorized to require necessary construction documents to be prepared by a registered design professional.

Exception: The *code official* is authorized to waive the requirements for construction documents or other supporting data if the *code official* determines they are not necessary to confirm compliance with this code.

C103.2 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be drawn to scale upon suitable material. Electronic media documents are permitted to be submitted where *approved* by the *code official*. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed, and show in sufficient detail pertinent data and features of the building, systems and equipment as herein governed. Details shall include, but are not limited to, the following as applicable:

1. Insulation materials and their *R*-values.
2. Fenestration *U*-factors and solar heat gain coefficients (SHGCs).
3. Area-weighted *U*-factor and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) calculations.
4. Mechanical system design criteria.
5. Mechanical and service water heating system and equipment types, sizes and efficiencies.
6. Economizer description.
7. Equipment and system controls.
8. Fan motor horsepower (hp) and controls.
9. Duct sealing, duct and pipe insulation and location.
10. Lighting fixture schedule with wattage and control narrative.
11. Location of *daylight* zones on floor plans.
12. Air sealing details.

C103.2.1 Building thermal envelope depiction. The *building's thermal envelope* shall be represented on the construction drawings.

C103.3 Examination of documents. The *code official* shall examine or cause to be examined the accompanying construction documents and shall ascertain whether the construction indicated and described is in accordance with the requirements of this code and other pertinent laws or ordinances. The *code official* is authorized to utilize a registered design professional, or other *approved* entity not affiliated with the building design or construction, in conducting the review of the plans and specifications for compliance with the code.

C103.3.1 Approval of construction documents. When the *code official* issues a permit where construction documents are required, the construction documents shall be endorsed in writing and stamped "Reviewed for Code Compliance." Such *approved* construction documents shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the *code official*. Work shall be done in accordance with the *approved* construction documents.

One set of construction documents so reviewed shall be retained by the *code official*. The other set shall be returned to the applicant, kept at the site of work and shall be open to inspection by the *code official* or a duly authorized representative.

C103.3.2 Previous approvals. This code shall not require changes in the construction documents, construction or designated occupancy of a structure for which a lawful permit has been heretofore issued or otherwise lawfully authorized, and the construction of which has been pursued in good faith within 180 days after the effective date of this code and has not been abandoned.

C103.3.3 Phased approval. The *code official* shall have the authority to issue a permit for the construction of part of an energy conservation system before the construction documents for the entire system have been submitted or *approved*, provided adequate information and detailed statements have been filed complying with all pertinent requirements of this code. The holders of such permit shall proceed at their own risk without assurance that the permit for the entire energy conservation system will be granted.

C103.4 Amended construction documents. Changes made during construction that are not in compliance with the *approved* construction documents shall be resubmitted for approval as an amended set of construction documents.

C103.5 Retention of construction documents. One set of *approved* construction documents shall be retained by the *code official* for a period of not less than 180 days from date of completion of the permitted work, or as required by state or local laws.

SECTION C104 INSPECTIONS

C104.1 General. Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the *code official* or

his or her designated agent, and such construction or work shall remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until *approved*. It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the *code official* nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material, product, system or building component required to allow inspection to validate compliance with this code.

C104.2 Required inspections. The *code official* or his or her designated agent, upon notification, shall make the inspections set forth in Sections C104.2.1 through C104.2.6.

C104.2.1 Footing and foundation inspection. Inspections associated with footings and foundations shall verify compliance with the code as to *R*-value, location, thickness, depth of burial and protection of insulation as required by the code and *approved* plans and specifications.

C104.2.2 Framing and rough-in inspection. Inspections at framing and rough-in shall be made before application of interior finish and shall verify compliance with the code as to types of insulation and corresponding *R*-values and their correct location and proper installation; fenestration properties (*U*-factor, SHGC and VT) and proper installation; and air leakage controls as required by the code and *approved* plans and specifications.

C104.2.3 Plumbing rough-in inspection. Inspections at plumbing rough-in shall verify compliance as required by the code and *approved* plans and specifications as to types of insulation and corresponding *R*-values and protection; required controls; and required heat traps.

C104.2.4 Mechanical rough-in inspection. Inspections at mechanical rough-in shall verify compliance as required by the code and *approved* plans and specifications as to installed HVAC equipment type and size; required controls, system insulation and corresponding *R*-value; system and damper air leakage; and required energy recovery and economizers.

C104.2.5 Electrical rough-in inspection. Inspections at electrical rough-in shall verify compliance as required by the code and *approved* plans and specifications as to installed lighting systems, components and controls; and installation of an electric meter for each dwelling unit.

C104.2.6 Final inspection. The building shall have a final inspection and shall not be occupied until *approved*. The final inspection shall include verification of the installation and proper operation of all required building controls, and documentation verifying activities associated with required *building commissioning* have been conducted and findings of noncompliance corrected. Buildings, or portions thereof, shall not be considered for a final inspection until the *code official* has received a letter of transmittal from the building owner acknowledging that the building owner has received the Preliminary Commissioning Report as required in Section C408.2.4.

C104.3 Reinspection. A building shall be reinspected when determined necessary by the *code official*.



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C104.4 Approved inspection agencies. The *code official* is authorized to accept reports of third-party inspection agencies not affiliated with the building design or construction, provided such agencies are *approved* as to qualifications and reliability relevant to the building components and systems they are inspecting.

C104.5 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the *code official* when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspections of such work that are required by this code.

C104.6 Reinspection and testing. Where any work or installation does not pass an initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made to achieve compliance with this code. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted to the *code official* for inspection and testing.

C104.7 Approval. After the prescribed tests and inspections indicate that the work complies in all respects with this code, a notice of approval shall be issued by the *code official*.

C104.7.1 Revocation. The *code official* is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a notice of approval issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the *building* or structure, premise, or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

SECTION C105 VALIDITY

C105.1 General. If a portion of this code is held to be illegal or void, such a decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this code.

SECTION C106 REFERENCED STANDARDS

C106.1 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those listed in Chapter 6, and such codes and standards shall be considered as part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections C106.1.1 and C106.1.2.

C106.1.1 Conflicts. Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

C106.1.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code, the provisions of this code, as applicable, shall take precedence over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.

C106.2 Application of references. References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

C106.3 Other laws. The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

SECTION C107 FEES

C107.1 Fees. A permit shall not be issued until the fees prescribed in Section C107.2 have been paid, nor shall an amendment to a permit be released until the additional fee, if any, has been paid.

C107.2 Schedule of permit fees. A fee for each permit shall be paid as required, in accordance with the schedule as established by the applicable governing authority.

C107.3 Work commencing before permit issuance. Any person who commences any work before obtaining the necessary permits shall be subject to an additional fee established by the *code official* that shall be in addition to the required permit fees.

C107.4 Related fees. The payment of the fee for the construction, *alteration*, removal or demolition of work done in connection to or concurrently with the work or activity authorized by a permit shall not relieve the applicant or holder of the permit from the payment of other fees that are prescribed by law.

C107.5 Refunds. The *code official* is authorized to establish a refund policy.

SECTION C108 STOP WORK ORDER

C108.1 Authority. Where the *code official* finds any work regulated by this code being performed in a manner either contrary to the provisions of this code or dangerous or unsafe, the *code official* is authorized to issue a stop work order.

C108.2 Issuance. The stop work order shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property involved, the owner's authorized agent, or to the person doing the work. Upon issuance of a stop work order, the cited work shall immediately cease. The stop work order shall state the reason for the order and the conditions under which the cited work will be permitted to resume.

C108.3 Emergencies. Where an emergency exists, the *code official* shall not be required to give a written notice prior to stopping the work.

C108.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine as set by the applicable governing authority.

SECTION C109 BOARD OF APPEALS

C109.1 General. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the *code official* relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a board of appeals. The



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SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

code official shall be an ex officio member of said board but shall not have a vote on any matter before the board. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the governing body and shall hold office at its pleasure. The board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the *code official*.

C109.2 Limitations on authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The board shall not have authority to waive requirements of this code.

C109.3 Qualifications. The board of appeals shall consist of members who are qualified by experience and training and are not employees of the jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 2 [CE]

DEFINITIONS

SECTION C201 GENERAL

C201.1 Scope. Unless stated otherwise, the following words and terms in this code shall have the meanings indicated in this chapter.

C201.2 Interchangeability. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural includes the singular.

C201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Terms that are not defined in this code but are defined in the *International Building Code*, *International Fire Code*, *International Fuel Gas Code*, *International Mechanical Code*, *International Plumbing Code* or the *International Residential Code* shall have the meanings ascribed to them in those codes.

C201.4 Terms not defined. Terms not defined by this chapter shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

SECTION C202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS

ABOVE-GRADE WALL. See “Wall, above-grade.”

ACCESSIBLE. Admitting close approach as a result of not being guarded by locked doors, elevation or other effective means (see “Readily accessible”).

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

AIR BARRIER. Materials 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 CURTAIN. A device, installed at the building entrance, that generates and discharges a laminar air stream intended to prevent the infiltration of external, unconditioned air into the conditioned spaces, or the loss of interior, conditioned air to the outside.

ALTERATION. Any construction, retrofit or renovation to an existing structure other than repair or addition that requires a permit. Also, a change in a building, electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system that involves an extension, addition or change to the arrangement, type or purpose of the original installation that requires a permit.

APPROVED. Approval by the *code official* as a result of investigation and tests conducted by him or her, or by reason of accepted principles or tests by nationally recognized organizations.

APPROVED AGENCY. An established and recognized agency regularly engaged in conducting tests or furnishing

inspection services, when such agency has been approved by the *code official*.

AUTOMATIC. Self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence, as, for example, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature or mechanical configuration (see “Manual”).

BELOW-GRADE WALL. See “Wall, below-grade.”

BOILER, MODULATING. A boiler that is capable of more than a single firing rate in response to a varying temperature or heating load.

BOILER SYSTEM. One or more boilers, their piping and controls that work together to supply steam or hot water to heat output devices remote from the boiler.

BUBBLE POINT. The refrigerant liquid saturation temperature at a specified pressure.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy, including any mechanical systems, service water heating systems and electric power and lighting systems located on the building site and supporting the building.

BUILDING COMMISSIONING. A process that verifies and documents that the selected building systems have been designed, installed, and function according to the owner’s project requirements and construction documents, and to minimum code requirements.

BUILDING ENTRANCE. Any door, set of doors, doorway, or other form of portal that is used to gain access to the building from the outside by the public.

BUILDING SITE. A contiguous area of land that is under the ownership or control of one entity.

BUILDING THERMAL ENVELOPE. The basement walls, exterior walls, floor, roof and any other building elements that enclose *conditioned space* or provide a boundary between *conditioned space* and exempt or unconditioned space.

C-FACTOR (THERMAL CONDUCTANCE). The coefficient of heat transmission (surface to surface) through a building component or assembly, equal to the time rate of heat flow per unit area and the unit temperature difference between the warm side and cold side surfaces ($\text{Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$) [$\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$].

CIRCULATING HOT WATER SYSTEM. A specifically designed water distribution system where one or more pumps are operated in the service hot water piping to circulate heated water from the water-heating equipment to the fixture supply and back to the water-heating equipment.

CLIMATE ZONE. A geographical region based on climatic criteria as specified in this code.

DEFINITIONS

CODE OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of this code, or a duly authorized representative.

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

COMMERCIAL BUILDING. For this code, all buildings that are not included in the definition of “Residential building.”

COMPUTER ROOM. A room whose primary function is to house equipment for the processing and storage of electronic data and that has a design electronic data equipment power density exceeding 20 watts per square foot of conditioned floor area.

CONDENSING UNIT. A factory-made assembly of refrigeration components designed to compress and liquefy a specific refrigerant. The unit consists of one or more refrigerant compressors, refrigerant condensers (air-cooled, evaporatively cooled, or water-cooled), condenser fans and motors (where used) and factory-supplied accessories.

CONDITIONED FLOOR AREA. The horizontal projection of the floors associated with the *conditioned space*.

CONDITIONED SPACE. An area, room or space that is enclosed within the building thermal envelope and is directly or indirectly heated or cooled. Spaces are indirectly heated or cooled where they communicate through 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.

CONTINUOUS AIR BARRIER. A combination of materials and assemblies that restrict or prevent the passage of air through the building thermal envelope.

CONTINUOUS INSULATION (ci). Insulating material that is continuous across all structural members without thermal bridges other than fasteners and service openings. It is installed on the interior or exterior or is integral to any opaque surface of the building envelope.

CRAWL SPACE WALL. The opaque portion of a wall that encloses a crawl space and is partially or totally below grade.

CURTAIN WALL. Fenestration products used to create an external nonload-bearing wall that is designed to separate the exterior and interior environments.

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

DAYLIGHT ZONE. That portion of a building’s interior floor area that is illuminated by natural light.

DEMAND CONTROL VENTILATION (DCV). A ventilation system capability that provides for the automatic reduction of outdoor air intake below design rates when the actual occupancy of spaces served by the system is less than design occupancy.

DEMAND RECIRCULATION WATER SYSTEM. A water distribution system where pumps prime the service hot water piping with heated water upon demand for hot water.

DUCT. A tube or conduit utilized for conveying air. The air passages of self-contained systems are not to be construed as air ducts.

DUCT SYSTEM. A continuous passageway for the transmission of air that, in addition to ducts, includes duct fittings, dampers, plenums, fans and accessory air-handling equipment and appliances.

[B] 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, solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC), or visible transmittance (VT).

ECONOMIZER, AIR. A duct and damper arrangement and automatic control system that allows a cooling system to supply outside air to reduce or eliminate the need for mechanical cooling during mild or cold weather.

ECONOMIZER, WATER. A system where the supply air of a cooling system is cooled indirectly with water that is itself cooled by heat or mass transfer to the environment without the use of mechanical cooling.

ENCLOSED SPACE. A volume surrounded by solid surfaces such as walls, floors, roofs, and openable devices such as doors and operable windows.

ENERGY ANALYSIS. A method for estimating the annual energy use of the *proposed design* and *standard reference design* based on estimates of energy use.

ENERGY COST. The total estimated annual cost for purchased energy for the building functions regulated by this code, including applicable demand charges.

[M] ENERGY RECOVERY VENTILATION SYSTEM. Systems that employ air-to-air heat exchangers to recover energy from exhaust air for the purpose of preheating, pre-cooling, humidifying or dehumidifying outdoor ventilation air prior to supplying the air to a space, either directly or as part of an HVAC system.

ENERGY SIMULATION TOOL. An *approved* software program or calculation-based methodology that projects the annual energy use of a building.

ENTRANCE DOOR. Fenestration products used for ingress, egress and access in nonresidential buildings, including, but not limited to, exterior entrances that utilize latching hardware and automatic closers and contain over 50-percent glass specifically designed to withstand heavy use and possibly a vehicle impact.

EQUIPMENT ROOM. A space that contains either electrical equipment, mechanical equipment, machinery, water pumps or hydraulic pumps that are a function of the building's services.

EXTERIOR WALL. Walls including both above-grade walls and basement walls.

FAN BRAKE HORSEPOWER (BHP). The horsepower delivered to the fan's shaft. Brake horsepower does not include the mechanical drive losses (belts, gears, etc.).

FAN EFFICIENCY GRADE (FEG). A numerical rating identifying the fan's aerodynamic ability to convert shaft power, or impeller power in the case of a direct-driven fan, to air power.

FAN SYSTEM BHP. The sum of the fan brake horsepower of all fans that are required to operate at fan system design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the *conditioned spaces* and return it to the source or exhaust it to the outdoors.

FAN SYSTEM DESIGN CONDITIONS. Operating conditions that can be expected to occur during normal system operation that result in the highest supply fan airflow rate to conditioned spaces served by the system.

FAN SYSTEM MOTOR NAMEPLATE HP. The sum of the motor nameplate horsepower of all fans that are required to operate at design conditions to supply air from the heating or cooling source to the *conditioned spaces* and return it to the source or exhaust it to the outdoors.

FENESTRATION. Products classified as either vertical fenestration or skylights.

Skylight. Glass or other transparent or translucent glazing material installed at a slope of less than 60 degrees (1.05 rad) from horizontal.

Vertical fenestration. Windows (fixed or moveable), opaque doors, glazed doors, glazed block and combination opaque/glazed doors composed of glass or other transparent or translucent glazing materials and installed at a slope of at least 60 degrees (1.05 rad) from horizontal.

FENESTRATION PRODUCT, FIELD-FABRICATED. A fenestration product whose frame is made at the construction site of standard dimensional lumber or other materials that were not previously cut, or otherwise formed with the specific intention of being used to fabricate a fenestration product or exterior door. Field fabricated does not include site-built fenestration.

FENESTRATION PRODUCT, SITE-BUILT. A fenestration designed to be made up of field-glazed or field-assembled units using specific factory cut or otherwise factory-formed framing and glazing units. Examples of site-built fenestration include storefront systems, curtain walls, and atrium roof systems.

F-FACTOR. The perimeter heat loss factor for slab-on-grade floors ($\text{Btu/h} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$) [$\text{W}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{K})$].

FLOOR AREA, NET. The actual occupied area not including unoccupied accessory areas such as corridors, stairways, toilet rooms, mechanical rooms and closets.

GENERAL LIGHTING. Lighting that provides a substantially uniform level of illumination throughout an area. General lighting shall not include decorative lighting or lighting that provides a dissimilar level of illumination to serve a specialized application or feature within such area.

GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRIC MOTOR (SUBTYPE I). A motor that is designed in standard ratings with either of the following:

1. Standard operating characteristics and standard mechanical construction for use under usual service conditions, such as those specified in NEMA MG1, paragraph 14.02, "Usual Service Conditions," and without restriction to a particular application or type of application.
2. Standard operating characteristics or standard mechanical construction for use under unusual service conditions, such as those specified in NEMA MG1, paragraph 14.03, "Unusual Service Conditions," or for a particular type of application, and that can be used in most general purpose applications.

General purpose electric motors (Subtype I) are constructed in NEMA T-frame sizes or IEC metric equivalent, starting at 143T.

GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRIC MOTOR (SUBTYPE II). A motor incorporating the design elements of a general purpose electric motor (Subtype I) that is configured as one of the following:

1. A U-frame motor.
2. A Design C motor.
3. A close-coupled pump motor.
4. A footless motor.
5. A vertical, solid-shaft, normal-thrust motor (as tested in a horizontal configuration).
6. An 8-pole motor (900 rpm).
7. A polyphase motor with voltage of not more than 600 volts (other than 230 or 460 volts).

GREENHOUSE. A structure or a thermally isolated area of a building that maintains a specialized sunlit environment exclusively used for, and essential to, the cultivation, protection or maintenance of plants.

HEAT TRAP. An arrangement of piping and fittings, such as elbows, or a commercially available heat trap that prevents thermosiphoning of hot water during standby periods.

HEATED SLAB. Slab-on-grade construction in which the heating elements, hydronic tubing, or hot air distribution system is in contact with, or placed within or under, the slab.

HIGH SPEED DOOR. A nonswinging door used primarily to facilitate vehicular access or material transportation, with a minimum opening rate of 32 inches (813 mm) per second, a minimum closing rate of 24 inches (610 mm) per second and that includes an automatic-closing device.

DEFINITIONS

HISTORIC BUILDING. Any building or structure that is one or more of the following:

1. Listed, or certified as eligible for listing by the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, in the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Designated as historic under an applicable state or local law.
3. Certified as a contributing resource within a National Register-listed, state-designated or locally designated historic district.

HUMIDISTAT. A regulatory device, actuated by changes in humidity, used for automatic control of relative humidity.

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.

INTEGRATED PART LOAD VALUE (IPLV). A single-number figure of merit based on part-load EER, COP or kW/ton expressing part-load efficiency for air-conditioning and heat pump equipment on the basis of weighted operation at various load capacities for equipment.

LABELED. Equipment, materials or products to which have been affixed a label, seal, symbol or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency or other organization concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of the production of the above-labeled items and whose labeling indicates either that the equipment, material or product meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

LINER SYSTEM (Ls). A system that includes the following:

1. A continuous vapor barrier liner membrane that is installed below the purlins and that is uninterrupted by framing members.
2. An uncompressed, unfaced insulation resting on top of the liner membrane and located between the purlins.

For multilayer installations, the last rated *R-value* of insulation is for unfaced insulation draped over purlins and then compressed when the metal roof panels are attached.

LISTED. Equipment, materials, products or services included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the *code official* and concerned with evaluation of products or services that maintains periodic inspection of production of *listed* equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services and whose listing states either that the equipment, material, product or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

LOW-SLOPED ROOF. A roof having a slope less than 2 units vertical in 12 units horizontal.

LOW-VOLTAGE DRY-TYPE DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER. A transformer that is air-cooled, does not use oil as a coolant, has an input voltage less than or equal to 600 volts and is rated for operation at a frequency of 60 hertz.

LOW-VOLTAGE LIGHTING. Lighting equipment powered through a transformer such as a cable conductor, a rail conductor and track lighting.

MANUAL. Capable of being operated by personal intervention (see "Automatic").

NAMEPLATE HORSEPOWER. The nominal motor horsepower rating stamped on the motor nameplate.

NONSTANDARD PART LOAD VALUE (NPLV). A single-number part-load efficiency figure of merit calculated and referenced to conditions other than IPLV conditions, for units that are not designed to operate at ARI standard rating conditions.

OCCUPANT SENSOR CONTROL. An automatic control device or system that detects the presence or absence of people within an area and causes lighting, equipment or appliances to be regulated accordingly.

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY. Energy derived from solar radiation, wind, waves, tides, landfill gas, biomass or the internal heat of the earth. The energy system providing on-site renewable energy shall be located on the project site.

OPAQUE DOOR. A door that is not less than 50-percent opaque in surface area.

POWERED ROOF/WALL VENTILATORS. A fan consisting of a centrifugal or axial impeller with an integral driver in a weather-resistant housing and with a base designed to fit, usually by means of a curb, over a wall or roof opening.

PROPOSED DESIGN. A description of the proposed building used to estimate annual energy use for determining compliance based on total building performance.

RADIANT HEATING SYSTEM. A heating system that transfers heat to objects and surfaces within a conditioned space, primarily by infrared radiation.

READILY ACCESSIBLE. Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal or inspection without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders or access equipment (see "Accessible").

REFRIGERANT DEW POINT. The refrigerant vapor saturation temperature at a specified pressure.

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE COOLER. An enclosed storage space capable of being refrigerated to temperatures above 32°F (0°C), that can be walked into and has a total chilled storage area of not less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE FREEZER. An enclosed storage space capable of being refrigerated to temperatures at or below 32°F (0°C), that can be walked into and has a total chilled storage area of not less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, LOW TEMPERATURE. Systems for maintaining food product in a frozen state in refrigeration applications.

REFRIGERATION SYSTEM, MEDIUM TEMPERATURE. Systems for maintaining food product above freezing in refrigeration applications.



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REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

REPAIR. The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance or to correct damage.

REROOFING. The process of recovering or replacing an existing roof covering. See “Roof recover” and “Roof replacement.”

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. For this code, includes detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) as well as Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 buildings three stories or less in height above grade plane.

ROOF ASSEMBLY. A system designed to provide weather protection and resistance to design loads. The system consists of a roof covering and roof deck or a single component serving as both the roof covering and the roof deck. A roof assembly includes the roof covering, underlayment, roof deck, insulation, vapor retarder and interior finish.

ROOF RECOVER. The process of installing an additional roof covering over an existing roof covering without removing the existing roof covering.

ROOF REPAIR. Reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing roof for the purpose of its maintenance.

ROOF REPLACEMENT. The process of removing the existing roof covering, repairing any damaged substrate and installing a new roof covering.

ROOFTOP MONITOR. A raised section of a roof containing vertical fenestration along one or more sides.

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 ($h \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}/\text{Btu}$) [$(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})/\text{W}$].

SATURATED CONDENSING TEMPERATURE. The saturation temperature corresponding to the measured refrigerant pressure at the condenser inlet for single component and azeotropic refrigerants, and the arithmetic average of the dew point and *bubble point* temperatures corresponding to the refrigerant pressure at the condenser entrance for zeotropic refrigerants.

SCREW LAMP HOLDERS. A lamp base that requires a screw-in-type lamp, such as a compact-fluorescent, incandescent or tungsten-halogen bulb.

SERVICE WATER HEATING. Supply of hot water for purposes other than comfort heating.

[B] SLEEPING UNIT. A room or space in which people sleep, which can also include permanent provisions for living, eating, and either sanitation or kitchen facilities but not both. Such rooms and spaces that are also part of a dwelling unit are not *sleeping units*.

SMALL ELECTRIC MOTOR. A general purpose, alternating current, single speed induction motor.

SOLAR HEAT GAIN COEFFICIENT (SHGC). 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.

STANDARD REFERENCE DESIGN. A version of the *proposed design* that meets the minimum requirements of this code and is used to determine the maximum annual energy use requirement for compliance based on total building performance.

STOREFRONT. A nonresidential system of doors and windows mullied as a composite fenestration structure that has been designed to resist heavy use. *Storefront* systems include, but are not limited to, exterior fenestration systems that span from the floor level or above to the ceiling of the same story on commercial buildings, with or without mullied windows and doors.

THERMOSTAT. An automatic control device used to maintain temperature at a fixed or adjustable set point.

TIME SWITCH CONTROL. An automatic control device or system that controls lighting or other loads, including switching off, based on time schedules.

U-FACTOR (THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE). The coefficient of heat transmission (air to air) through a building 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 ($\text{Btu}/\text{h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}$) [$\text{W}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{K})$].

VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW SYSTEM. An engineered direct-expansion (DX) refrigerant system that incorporates a common condensing unit, at least one variable-capacity compressor, a distributed refrigerant piping network to multiple indoor fan heating and cooling units each capable of individual zone temperature control, through integral zone temperature control devices and a common communications network. Variable refrigerant flow utilizes three or more steps of control on common interconnecting piping.

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

[M] VENTILATION AIR. That portion of supply air that comes from outside (outdoors) plus any recirculated air that has been treated to maintain the desired quality of air within a designated space.

VISIBLE TRANSMITTANCE [VT]. The ratio of visible light entering the space through the fenestration product assembly to the incident visible light. Visible transmittance includes the effects of glazing material and frame and is expressed as a number between 0 and 1.

WALK-IN COOLER. An enclosed storage space capable of being refrigerated to temperatures above 32°F (0°C) and less than 55°F (12.8°C) that can be walked into, has a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) and has a total chilled storage area of less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

WALK-IN FREEZER. An enclosed storage space capable of being refrigerated to temperatures at or below 32°F (0°C) that can be walked into, has a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) and has a total chilled storage area of less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

DEFINITIONS

feet (2134 mm) and has a total chilled storage area of less than 3,000 square feet (279 m²).

WALL, ABOVE-GRADE. A wall associated with the *building thermal envelope* that is more than 15 percent above grade and is on the exterior of the building or any wall that is associated with the *building thermal envelope* that is not on the exterior of the building.

WALL, BELOW-GRADE. A wall associated with the basement or first story of the building that is part of the *building thermal envelope*, is not less than 85 percent below grade and is on the exterior of the building.

WATER HEATER. Any heating appliance or equipment that heats potable water and supplies such water to the potable hot water distribution system.

ZONE. A space or group of spaces within a building with heating or cooling requirements that are sufficiently similar so that desired conditions can be maintained throughout using a single controlling device.

CHAPTER 3 [CE]

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

SECTION C301 CLIMATE ZONES

C301.1 General. *Climate zones* from Figure C301.1 or Table C301.1 shall be used in determining the applicable requirements from Chapter 4. Locations not in Table C301.1 (outside the United States) shall be assigned a *climate zone* based on Section C301.3.

C301.2 Warm humid counties. Warm humid counties are identified in Table C301.1 by an asterisk.

C301.3 International climate zones. The *climate zone* for any location outside the United States shall be determined by applying Table C301.3(1) and then Table C301.3(2).

C301.4 Tropical climate zone. The tropical *climate zone* shall be defined as:

1. Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands; and
2. Islands in the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

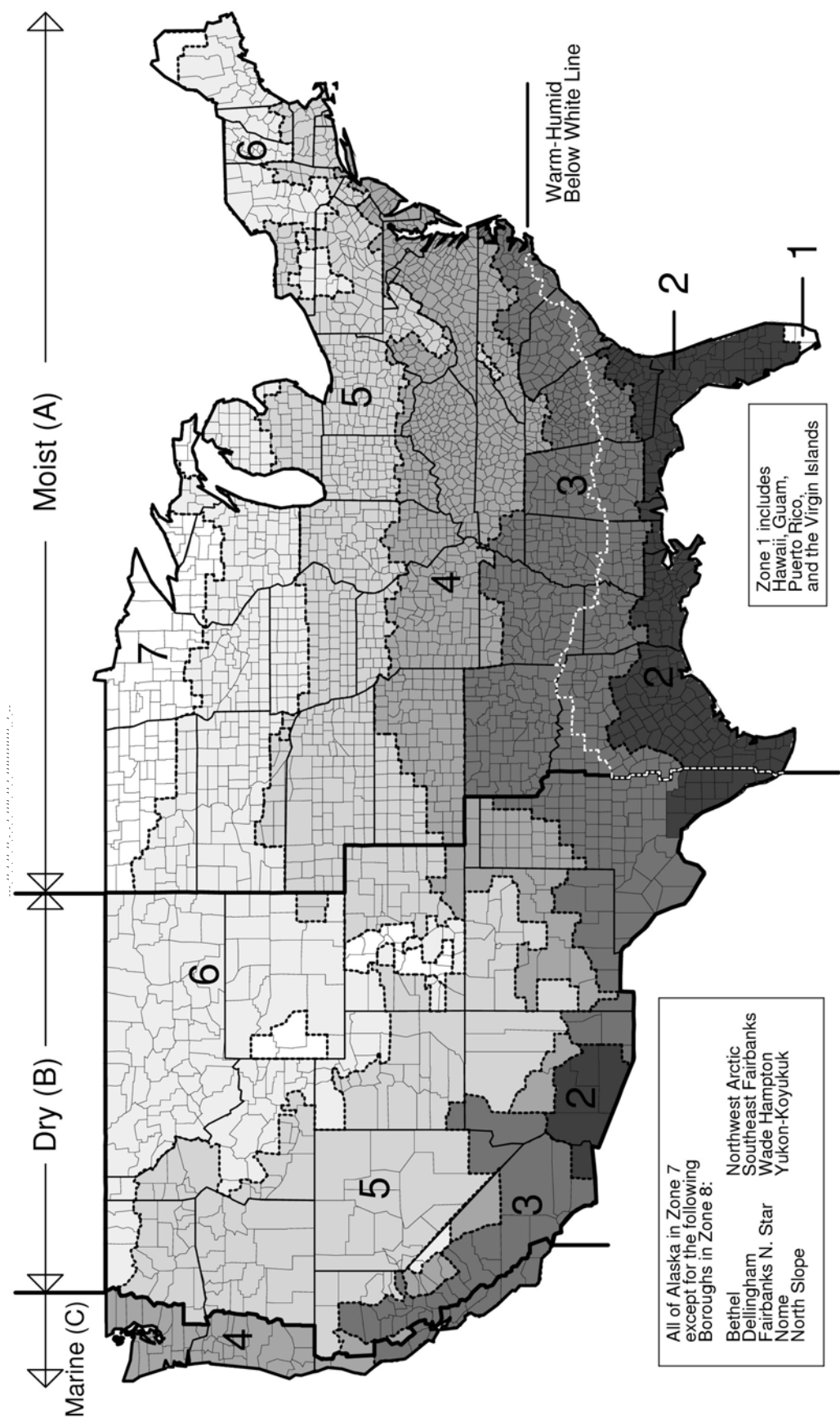


FIGURE C301.1
CLIMATE ZONES

TABLE C301.1
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.

US STATES

ALABAMA

3A Autauga*
2A Baldwin*
3A Barbour*
3A Bibb
3A Blount
3A Bullock*
3A Butler*
3A Calhoun
3A Chambers
3A Cherokee
3A Chilton
3A Choctaw*
3A Clarke*
3A Clay
3A Cleburne
3A Coffee*
3A Colbert
3A Conecuh*
3A Coosa
3A Covington*
3A Crenshaw*
3A Cullman
3A Dale*
3A Dallas*
3A DeKalb
3A Elmore*
3A Escambia*
3A Etowah
3A Fayette
3A Franklin
3A Geneva*
3A Greene
3A Hale
3A Henry*
3A Houston*
3A Jackson
3A Jefferson
3A Lamar
3A Lauderdale
3A Lawrence

3A Lee
3A Limestone
3A Lowndes*
3A Macon*
3A Madison
3A Marengo*
3A Marion
3A Marshall
2A Mobile*
3A Monroe*
3A Montgomery*
3A Morgan
3A Perry*
3A Pickens
3A Pike*
3A Randolph
3A Russell*
3A Shelby
3A St. Clair
3A Sumter
3A Talladega
3A Tallapoosa
3A Tuscaloosa
3A Walker
3A Washington*
3A Wilcox*
3A Winston

ALASKA

7 Aleutians East
7 Aleutians West
7 Anchorage
8 Bethel
7 Bristol Bay
7 Denali
8 Dillingham
8 Fairbanks North Star
7 Haines
7 Juneau
7 Kenai Peninsula
7 Ketchikan Gateway

7 Kodiak Island
7 Lake and Peninsula
7 Matanuska-Susitna
8 Nome
8 North Slope
8 Northwest Arctic
7 Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan
7 Sitka
7 Skagway-Hoonah-Angoon
8 Southeast Fairbanks
7 Valdez-Cordova
8 Wade Hampton
7 Wrangell-Petersburg
7 Yakutat
8 Yukon-Koyukuk

ARIZONA

5B Apache
3B Cochise
5B Coconino
4B Gila
3B Graham
3B Greenlee
2B La Paz
2B Maricopa
3B Mohave
5B Navajo
2B Pima
2B Pinal
3B Santa Cruz
4B Yavapai
2B Yuma

ARKANSAS

3A Arkansas
3A Ashley
4A Baxter
4A Benton
4A Boone
3A Bradley

3A Calhoun
4A Carroll
3A Chicot
3A Clark
3A Clay
3A Cleburne
3A Cleveland
3A Columbia*
3A Conway
3A Craighead
3A Crawford
3A Crittenden
3A Cross
3A Dallas
3A Desha
3A Drew
3A Faulkner
3A Franklin
4A Fulton
3A Garland
3A Grant
3A Greene
3A Hempstead*
3A Hot Spring
3A Howard
3A Independence
4A Izaard
3A Jackson
3A Jefferson
3A Johnson
3A Lafayette*
3A Lawrence
3A Lee
3A Lincoln
3A Little River*
3A Logan
3A Lonoke
4A Madison
4A Marion
3A Miller*
3A Mississippi

3A Monroe
3A Montgomery
3A Nevada
4A Newton
3A Ouachita
3A Perry
3A Phillips
3A Pike
3A Poinsett
3A Polk
3A Pope
3A Prairie
3A Pulaski
3A Randolph
3A Saline
3A Scott
4A Searcy
3A Sebastian
3A Sevier*
3A Sharp
3A St. Francis
4A Stone
3A Union*
3A Van Buren
4A Washington
3A White
3A Woodruff
3A Yell

CALIFORNIA

3C Alameda
6B Alpine
4B Amador
3B Butte
4B Calaveras
3B Colusa
3B Contra Costa
4C Del Norte
4B El Dorado
3B Fresno
3B Glenn

(continued)



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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

4C Humboldt	3B Yuba	5B Montrose	2A Duval*	2A Suwannee*
2B Imperial	COLORADO	5B Morgan	2A Escambia*	2A Taylor*
4B Inyo	5B Adams	4B Otero	2A Flagler*	2A Union*
3B Kern	6B Alamosa	6B Ouray	2A Franklin*	2A Volusia*
3B Kings	5B Arapahoe	7 Park	2A Gadsden*	2A Wakulla*
4B Lake	6B Archuleta	5B Phillips	2A Gilchrist*	2A Walton*
5B Lassen	4B Baca	7 Pitkin	2A Glades*	2A Washington*
3B Los Angeles	5B Bent	5B Prowers	2A Gulf*	GEORGIA
3B Madera	5B Boulder	5B Pueblo	2A Hamilton*	2A Appling*
3C Marin	5B Broomfield	6B Rio Blanco	2A Hardee*	2A Atkinson*
4B Mariposa	6B Chaffee	7 Rio Grande	2A Hendry*	2A Bacon*
3C Mendocino	5B Cheyenne	7 Routt	2A Hernando*	2A Baker*
3B Merced	7 Clear Creek	6B Saguache	2A Highlands*	3A Baldwin
5B Modoc	6B Conejos	7 San Juan	2A Hillsborough*	4A Banks
6B Mono	6B Costilla	6B San Miguel	2A Holmes*	3A Barrow
3C Monterey	5B Crowley	5B Sedgwick	2A Indian River*	3A Bartow
3C Napa	6B Custer	7 Summit	2A Jackson*	3A Ben Hill*
5B Nevada	5B Delta	5B Teller	2A Jefferson*	2A Berrien*
3B Orange	5B Denver	5B Washington	2A Lafayette*	3A Bibb
3B Placer	6B Dolores	5B Weld	2A Lake*	3A Bleckley*
5B Plumas	5B Douglas	5B Yuma	2A Lee*	2A Brantley*
3B Riverside	6B Eagle	CONNECTICUT	2A Leon*	2A Brooks*
3B Sacramento	5B Elbert	5A (all)	2A Levy*	2A Bryan*
3C San Benito	5B El Paso	DELAWARE	2A Liberty*	3A Bulloch*
3B San Bernardino	5B Fremont	4A (all)	2A Madison*	3A Burke
3B San Diego	5B Garfield	DISTRICT OF	2A Manatee*	3A Butts
3C San Francisco	5B Gilpin	COLUMBIA	2A Marion*	3A Calhoun*
3B San Joaquin	7 Grand	4A (all)	2A Martin*	2A Camden*
3C San Luis Obispo	7 Gunnison	FLORIDA	1A Miami-Dade*	3A Candler*
3C San Mateo	7 Hinsdale	2A Alachua*	1A Monroe*	3A Carroll
3C Santa Barbara	5B Huerfano	2A Baker*	2A Nassau*	4A Catoosa
3C Santa Clara	7 Jackson	2A Bay*	2A Okaloosa*	2A Charlton*
3C Santa Cruz	5B Jefferson	2A Bradford*	2A Okeechobee*	2A Chatham*
3B Shasta	5B Kiowa	2A Brevard*	2A Orange*	3A Chattahoochee*
5B Sierra	5B Kit Carson	1A Broward*	2A Osceola*	4A Chattooga
5B Siskiyou	7 Lake	2A Calhoun*	2A Palm Beach*	3A Cherokee
3B Solano	5B La Plata	2A Charlotte*	2A Pasco*	3A Clarke
3C Sonoma	5B Larimer	2A Citrus*	2A Pinellas*	3A Clay*
3B Stanislaus	4B Las Animas	2A Clay*	2A Polk*	3A Clayton
3B Sutter	5B Lincoln	2A Collier*	2A Putnam*	2A Clinch*
3B Tehama	5B Logan	2A Columbia*	2A Santa Rosa*	3A Cobb
4B Trinity	5B Mesa	2A DeSoto*	2A Sarasota*	3A Coffee*
3B Tulare	7 Mineral	2A Dixie*	2A Seminole*	2A Colquitt*
4B Tuolumne	6B Moffat		2A St. Johns*	3A Columbia
3C Ventura	5B Montezuma		2A St. Lucie*	2A Cook*
3B Yolo			2A Sumter*	

(continued)

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

3A Crawford	2A Lanier*	3A Taylor*	5B Cassia	4A Crawford
3A Crisp*	3A Laurens*	3A Telfair*	6B Clark	5A Cumberland
4A Dade	3A Lee*	3A Terrell*	5B Clearwater	5A DeKalb
4A Dawson	2A Liberty*	2A Thomas*	6B Custer	5A De Witt
2A Decatur*	3A Lincoln	3A Tift*	5B Elmore	5A Douglas
3A DeKalb	2A Long*	2A Toombs*	6B Franklin	5A DuPage
3A Dodge*	2A Lowndes*	4A Towns	6B Fremont	5A Edgar
3A Dooly*	4A Lumpkin	3A Treutlen*	5B Gem	4A Edwards
3A Dougherty*	3A Macon*	3A Troup	5B Gooding	4A Effingham
3A Douglas	3A Madison	3A Turner*	5B Idaho	4A Fayette
3A Early*	3A Marion*	3A Twiggs*	6B Jefferson	5A Ford
2A Echols*	3A McDuffie	4A Union	5B Jerome	4A Franklin
2A Effingham*	2A McIntosh*	3A Upson	5B Kootenai	5A Fulton
3A Elbert	3A Meriwether	4A Walker	5B Latah	4A Gallatin
3A Emanuel*	2A Miller*	3A Walton	6B Lemhi	5A Greene
2A Evans*	2A Mitchell*	2A Ware*	5B Lewis	5A Grundy
4A Fannin	3A Monroe	3A Warren	5B Lincoln	4A Hamilton
3A Fayette	3A Montgomery*	3A Washington	6B Madison	5A Hancock
4A Floyd	3A Morgan	2A Wayne*	5B Minidoka	4A Hardin
3A Forsyth	4A Murray	3A Webster*	5B Nez Perce	5A Henderson
4A Franklin	3A Muscogee	3A Wheeler*	6B Oneida	5A Henry
3A Fulton	3A Newton	4A White	5B Owyhee	5A Iroquois
4A Gilmer	3A Oconee	4A Whitfield	5B Payette	4A Jackson
3A Glascock	3A Oglethorpe	3A Wilcox*	5B Power	4A Jasper
2A Glynn*	3A Paulding	3A Wilkes	5B Shoshone	4A Jefferson
4A Gordon	3A Peach*	3A Wilkinson	6B Teton	5A Jersey
2A Grady*	4A Pickens	3A Worth*	5B Twin Falls	5A Jo Daviess
3A Greene	2A Pierce*	HAWAII	6B Valley	4A Johnson
3A Gwinnett	3A Pike	1A (all)*	5B Washington	5A Kane
4A Habersham	3A Polk	IDAHO	ILLINOIS	5A Kankakee
4A Hall	3A Pulaski*	5B Ada	5A Adams	5A Kendall
3A Hancock	3A Putnam	6B Adams	4A Alexander	5A Knox
3A Haralson	3A Quitman*	6B Bannock	4A Bond	5A Lake
3A Harris	4A Rabun	6B Bear Lake	5A Boone	5A La Salle
3A Hart	3A Randolph*	5B Benewah	5A Brown	4A Lawrence
3A Heard	3A Richmond	6B Bingham	5A Bureau	5A Lee
3A Henry	3A Rockdale	6B Blaine	5A Calhoun	5A Livingston
3A Houston*	3A Schley*	6B Boise	5A Carroll	5A Logan
3A Irwin*	3A Screven*	6B Bonner	5A Cass	5A Macon
3A Jackson	2A Seminole*	6B Bonneville	5A Champaign	4A Macoupin
3A Jasper	3A Spalding	6B Boundary	4A Christian	4A Madison
2A Jeff Davis*	4A Stephens	6B Butte	5A Clark	4A Marion
3A Jefferson	3A Stewart*	6B Camas	4A Clay	5A Marshall
3A Jenkins*	3A Sumter*	5B Canyon	4A Clinton	5A Mason
3A Johnson*	3A Talbot	6B Caribou	5A Coles	4A Massac
3A Jones	3A Taliaferro		5A Cook	5A McDonough
3A Lamar	2A Tattnell*			5A McHenry

(continued)


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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

5A McLean	5A Boone	5A Miami	5A Appanoose	5A Jasper
5A Menard	4A Brown	4A Monroe	5A Audubon	5A Jefferson
5A Mercer	5A Carroll	5A Montgomery	5A Benton	5A Johnson
4A Monroe	5A Cass	5A Morgan	6A Black Hawk	5A Jones
4A Montgomery	4A Clark	5A Newton	5A Boone	5A Keokuk
5A Morgan	5A Clay	5A Noble	6A Bremer	6A Kossuth
5A Moultrie	5A Clinton	4A Ohio	6A Buchanan	5A Lee
5A Ogle	4A Crawford	4A Orange	6A Buena Vista	5A Linn
5A Peoria	4A Daviess	5A Owen	6A Butler	5A Louisa
4A Perry	4A Dearborn	5A Parke	6A Calhoun	5A Lucas
5A Piatt	5A Decatur	4A Perry	5A Carroll	6A Lyon
5A Pike	5A De Kalb	4A Pike	5A Cass	5A Madison
4A Pope	5A Delaware	5A Porter	5A Cedar	5A Mahaska
4A Pulaski	4A Dubois	4A Posey	6A Cerro Gordo	5A Marion
5A Putnam	5A Elkhart	5A Pulaski	6A Cherokee	5A Marshall
4A Randolph	5A Fayette	5A Putnam	6A Chickasaw	5A Mills
4A Richland	4A Floyd	5A Randolph	5A Clarke	6A Mitchell
5A Rock Island	5A Fountain	4A Ripley	6A Clay	5A Monona
4A Saline	5A Franklin	5A Rush	6A Clayton	5A Monroe
5A Sangamon	5A Fulton	4A Scott	5A Clinton	5A Montgomery
5A Schuyler	4A Gibson	5A Shelby	5A Crawford	5A Muscatine
5A Scott	5A Grant	4A Spencer	5A Dallas	6A O'Brien
4A Shelby	4A Greene	5A Starke	5A Davis	6A Osceola
5A Stark	5A Hamilton	5A Steuben	5A Decatur	5A Page
4A St. Clair	5A Hancock	5A St. Joseph	6A Delaware	6A Palo Alto
5A Stephenson	4A Harrison	4A Sullivan	5A Des Moines	6A Plymouth
5A Tazewell	5A Hendricks	4A Switzerland	6A Dickinson	6A Pocahontas
4A Union	5A Henry	5A Tippecanoe	5A Dubuque	5A Polk
5A Vermilion	5A Howard	5A Tipton	6A Emmet	5A Pottawattamie
4A Wabash	5A Huntington	5A Union	6A Fayette	5A Poweshiek
5A Warren	4A Jackson	4A Vanderburgh	6A Floyd	5A Ringgold
4A Washington	5A Jasper	5A Vermillion	6A Franklin	6A Sac
4A Wayne	5A Jay	5A Vigo	5A Fremont	5A Scott
4A White	4A Jefferson	5A Wabash	5A Greene	5A Shelby
5A Whiteside	4A Jennings	5A Warren	6A Grundy	6A Sioux
5A Will	5A Johnson	4A Warrick	5A Guthrie	5A Story
4A Williamson	4A Knox	4A Washington	6A Hamilton	5A Tama
5A Winnebago	5A Kosciusko	5A Wayne	6A Hancock	5A Taylor
5A Woodford	5A LaGrange	5A Wells	6A Hardin	5A Union
	5A Lake	5A White	5A Harrison	5A Van Buren
	5A LaPorte	5A Whitley	5A Henry	5A Wapello
INDIANA	4A Lawrence	IOWA	6A Howard	5A Warren
5A Adams	5A Madison	5A Adair	6A Humboldt	5A Washington
5A Allen	5A Marion	5A Adams	6A Ida	5A Wayne
5A Bartholomew	5A Marshall	6A Allamakee	5A Iowa	6A Webster
5A Benton	4A Martin		5A Jackson	6A Winnebago

(continued)

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

6A Winneshiek	4A Haskell	4A Sedgwick	2A Iberville*	6A Cumberland
5A Woodbury	4A Hodgeman	4A Seward	3A Jackson*	6A Franklin
6A Worth	4A Jackson	4A Shawnee	2A Jefferson*	6A Hancock
6A Wright	4A Jefferson	5A Sheridan	2A Jefferson Davis*	6A Kennebec
KANSAS	5A Jewell	5A Sherman	2A Lafayette*	6A Knox
4A Allen	4A Johnson	5A Smith	2A Lafourche*	6A Lincoln
4A Anderson	4A Kearny	4A Stafford	3A La Salle*	6A Oxford
4A Atchison	4A Kingman	4A Stanton	3A Lincoln*	6A Penobscot
4A Barber	4A Kiowa	4A Stevens	2A Livingston*	6A Piscataquis
4A Barton	4A Labette	4A Sumner	3A Madison*	6A Sagadahoc
4A Bourbon	5A Lane	5A Thomas	3A Morehouse	6A Somerset
4A Brown	4A Leavenworth	5A Trego	3A Natchitoches*	6A Waldo
4A Butler	4A Lincoln	4A Wabaunsee	2A Orleans*	6A Washington
4A Chase	4A Linn	5A Wallace	3A Ouachita*	6A York
4A Chautauqua	5A Logan	4A Washington	2A Plaquemines*	MARYLAND
4A Cherokee	4A Lyon	5A Wichita	2A Pointe Coupee*	4A Allegany
5A Cheyenne	4A Marion	4A Wilson	2A Rapides*	4A Anne Arundel
4A Clark	4A Marshall	4A Woodson	3A Red River*	4A Baltimore
4A Clay	4A McPherson	4A Wyandotte	3A Richland*	4A Baltimore (city)
5A Cloud	4A Meade	KENTUCKY	3A Sabine*	4A Calvert
4A Coffey	4A Miami	4A (all)	2A St. Bernard*	4A Caroline
4A Comanche	5A Mitchell	LOUISIANA	2A St. Charles*	4A Carroll
4A Cowley	4A Montgomery	2A Acadia*	2A St. Helena*	4A Cecil
4A Crawford	4A Morris	2A Allen*	2A St. James*	4A Charles
5A Decatur	4A Morton	2A Ascension*	2A St. John the Baptist*	4A Dorchester
4A Dickinson	4A Nemaha	2A Assumption*	2A St. Landry*	4A Frederick
4A Doniphan	4A Neosho	2A Avoyelles*	2A St. Martin*	5A Garrett
4A Douglas	5A Ness	2A Beauregard*	2A St. Mary*	4A Harford
4A Edwards	5A Norton	3A Bienville*	2A St. Tammany*	4A Howard
4A Elk	4A Osage	3A Bossier*	2A Tangipahoa*	4A Kent
5A Ellis	4A Osborne	3A Caddo*	3A Tensas*	4A Montgomery
4A Ellsworth	4A Ottawa	2A Calcasieu*	2A Terrebonne*	4A Prince George's
4A Finney	4A Pawnee	3A Caldwell*	3A Union*	4A Queen Anne's
4A Ford	5A Phillips	2A Cameron*	2A Vermilion*	4A Somerset
4A Franklin	4A Pottawatomie	3A Catahoula*	3A Vernon*	4A St. Mary's
4A Geary	4A Pratt	3A Claiborne*	2A Washington*	4A Talbot
5A Gove	5A Rawlins	3A Concordia*	3A Webster*	4A Washington
5A Graham	4A Reno	3A De Soto*	2A West Baton Rouge*	4A Wicomico
4A Grant	5A Republic	2A East Baton Rouge*	3A West Carroll	4A Worcester
4A Gray	4A Rice	3A East Carroll	2A West Feliciana*	MASSACHUSETTS
5A Greeley	4A Riley	2A East Feliciana*	3A Winn*	5A (all)
4A Greenwood	5A Rooks	2A Evangeline*	MAINE	MICHIGAN
5A Hamilton	4A Rush	3A Franklin*	6A Androscoggin	6A Alcona
4A Harper	4A Russell	3A Grant*	7 Aroostook	6A Alger
4A Harvey	4A Saline	2A Iberia*		
	5A Scott			

(continued)



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

5A Allegan	7 Mackinac	6A Carver	7 Otter Tail	3A Clarke
6A Alpena	5A Macomb	7 Cass	7 Pennington	3A Clay
6A Antrim	6A Manistee	6A Chippewa	7 Pine	3A Coahoma
6A Arenac	6A Marquette	6A Chisago	6A Pipestone	3A Copiah*
7 Baraga	6A Mason	7 Clay	7 Polk	3A Covington*
5A Barry	6A Mecosta	7 Clearwater	6A Pope	3A DeSoto
5A Bay	6A Menominee	7 Cook	6A Ramsey	3A Forrest*
6A Benzie	5A Midland	6A Cottonwood	7 Red Lake	3A Franklin*
5A Berrien	6A Missaukee	7 Crow Wing	6A Redwood	3A George*
5A Branch	5A Monroe	6A Dakota	6A Renville	3A Greene*
5A Calhoun	5A Montcalm	6A Dodge	6A Rice	3A Grenada
5A Cass	6A Montmorency	6A Douglas	6A Rock	2A Hancock*
6A Charlevoix	5A Muskegon	6A Faribault	7 Roseau	2A Harrison*
6A Cheboygan	6A Newaygo	6A Fillmore	6A Scott	3A Hinds*
7 Chippewa	5A Oakland	6A Freeborn	6A Sherburne	3A Holmes
6A Clare	6A Oceana	6A Goodhue	6A Sibley	3A Humphreys
5A Clinton	6A Ogemaw	7 Grant	6A Stearns	3A Issaquena
6A Crawford	7 Ontonagon	6A Hennepin	6A Steele	3A Itawamba
6A Delta	6A Osceola	6A Houston	6A Stevens	2A Jackson*
6A Dickinson	6A Oscoda	7 Hubbard	7 St. Louis	3A Jasper
5A Eaton	6A Otsego	6A Isanti	6A Swift	3A Jefferson*
6A Emmet	5A Ottawa	7 Itasca	6A Todd	3A Jefferson Davis*
5A Genesee	6A Presque Isle	6A Jackson	6A Traverse	3A Jones*
6A Gladwin	6A Roscommon	7 Kanabec	6A Wabasha	3A Kemper
7 Gogebic	5A Saginaw	6A Kandiyohi	7 Wadena	3A Lafayette
6A Grand Traverse	6A Sanilac	7 Kittson	6A Waseca	3A Lamar*
5A Gratiot	7 Schoolcraft	7 Koochiching	6A Washington	3A Lauderdale
5A Hillsdale	5A Shiawassee	6A Lac qui Parle	6A Watonwan	3A Lawrence*
7 Houghton	5A St. Clair	7 Lake	7 Wilkin	3A Leake
6A Huron	5A St. Joseph	7 Lake of the Woods	6A Winona	3A Lee
5A Ingham	5A Tuscola	6A Le Sueur	6A Wright	3A Leflore
5A Ionia	5A Van Buren	6A Lincoln	6A Yellow	3A Lincoln*
6A Iosco	5A Washtenaw	6A Lyon	Medicine	3A Lowndes
7 Iron	5A Wayne	7 Mahanomen	MISSISSIPPI	3A Madison
6A Isabella	6A Wexford	7 Marshall	3A Adams*	3A Marion*
5A Jackson	MINNESOTA	6A Martin	3A Alcorn	3A Marshall
5A Kalamazoo	7 Aitkin	6A McLeod	3A Amite*	3A Monroe
6A Kalkaska	6A Anoka	6A Meeker	3A Attala	3A Montgomery
5A Kent	7 Becker	7 Mille Lacs	3A Benton	3A Neshoba
7 Keweenaw	7 Beltrami	6A Morrison	3A Bolivar	3A Newton
6A Lake	6A Benton	6A Mower	3A Calhoun	3A Noxubee
5A Lapeer	6A Big Stone	6A Murray	3A Carroll	3A Oktibbeha
6A Leelanau	6A Blue Earth	6A Nicollet	3A Chickasaw	3A Panola
5A Lenawee	6A Brown	6A Nobles	3A Choctaw	2A Pearl River*
5A Livingston	7 Carlton	7 Norman	3A Claiborne*	3A Perry*
7 Luce		6A Olmsted		3A Pike*

(continued)

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

3A Pontotoc	5A Chariton	4A Mississippi	4A Webster	4A Cumberland
3A Prentiss	4A Christian	4A Moniteau	5A Worth	4A Essex
3A Quitman	5A Clark	4A Monroe	4A Wright	4A Gloucester
3A Rankin*	4A Clay	4A Montgomery	MONTANA	4A Hudson
3A Scott	5A Clinton	4A Morgan	6B (all)	5A Hunterdon
3A Sharkey	4A Cole	4A New Madrid	NEBRASKA	5A Mercer
3A Simpson*	4A Cooper	4A Newton	5A (all)	4A Middlesex
3A Smith*	4A Crawford	5A Nodaway	NEVADA	4A Monmouth
2A Stone*	4A Dade	4A Oregon	5B Carson City (city)	5A Morris
3A Sunflower	4A Dallas	4A Osage	5B Churchill	4A Ocean
3A Tallahatchie	5A Daviess	4A Ozark	3B Clark	5A Passaic
3A Tate	5A DeKalb	4A Pemiscot	5B Douglas	4A Salem
3A Tippah	4A Dent	4A Perry	5B Elko	5A Somerset
3A Tishomingo	4A Douglas	4A Pettis	5B Esmeralda	5A Sussex
3A Tunica	4A Dunklin	4A Phelps	5B Eureka	4A Union
3A Union	4A Franklin	5A Pike	5B Humboldt	5A Warren
3A Walthall*	4A Gasconade	4A Platte	5B Lander	NEW MEXICO
3A Warren*	5A Gentry	4A Polk	5B Lincoln	4B Bernalillo
3A Washington	4A Greene	4A Pulaski	5B Lyon	5B Catron
3A Wayne*	5A Grundy	5A Putnam	5B Mineral	3B Chaves
3A Webster	5A Harrison	5A Ralls	5B Nye	4B Cibola
3A Wilkinson*	4A Henry	4A Randolph	5B Pershing	5B Colfax
3A Winston	4A Hickory	4A Ray	5B Storey	4B Curry
3A Yalobusha	5A Holt	4A Reynolds	5B Washoe	4B DeBaca
3A Yazoo	4A Howard	4A Ripley	5B White Pine	3B Doña Ana
MISSOURI	4A Howell	4A Saline	NEW HAMPSHIRE	3B Eddy
5A Adair	4A Iron	5A Schuyler	6A Belknap	4B Grant
5A Andrew	4A Jackson	5A Scotland	6A Carroll	4B Guadalupe
5A Atchison	4A Jasper	4A Scott	5A Cheshire	5B Harding
4A Audrain	4A Jefferson	4A Shannon	6A Coos	3B Hidalgo
4A Barry	4A Johnson	5A Shelby	6A Grafton	3B Lea
4A Barton	5A Knox	4A St. Charles	5A Hillsborough	4B Lincoln
4A Bates	4A Laclede	4A St. Clair	6A Merrimack	5B Los Alamos
4A Benton	4A Lafayette	4A St. Francois	5A Rockingham	3B Luna
4A Bollinger	4A Lawrence	4A St. Louis	5A Strafford	5B McKinley
4A Boone	5A Lewis	4A St. Louis (city)	6A Sullivan	5B Mora
5A Buchanan	4A Lincoln	4A Ste. Genevieve		3B Otero
4A Butler	5A Linn	4A Stoddard		4B Quay
5A Caldwell	5A Livingston	4A Stone		5B Rio Arriba
4A Callaway	5A Macon	5A Sullivan		4B Roosevelt
4A Camden	4A Madison	4A Taney	NEW JERSEY	5B Sandoval
4A Cape Girardeau	4A Maries	4A Texas	4A Atlantic	5B San Juan
4A Carroll	5A Marion	4A Vernon	5A Bergen	5B San Miguel
4A Carter	4A McDonald	4A Warren	4A Burlington	5B Santa Fe
4A Cass	5A Mercer	4A Washington	4A Camden	4B Sierra
4A Cedar	4A Miller	4A Wayne	4A Cape May	4B Socorro

(continued)



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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

5B Taos	4A Queens	4A Clay	4A Orange	7 Divide
5B Torrance	5A Rensselaer	4A Cleveland	3A Pamlico	6A Dunn
4B Union	4A Richmond	3A Columbus*	3A Pasquotank	7 Eddy
4B Valencia	5A Rockland	3A Craven	3A Pender*	6A Emmons
NEW YORK	5A Saratoga	3A Cumberland	3A Perquimans	7 Foster
5A Albany	5A Schenectady	3A Currituck	4A Person	6A Golden Valley
6A Allegany	6A Schoharie	3A Dare	3A Pitt	7 Grand Forks
4A Bronx	6A Schuyler	3A Davidson	4A Polk	6A Grant
6A Broome	5A Seneca	4A Davie	3A Randolph	7 Griggs
6A Cattaraugus	6A Steuben	3A Duplin	3A Richmond	6A Hettinger
5A Cayuga	6A St. Lawrence	4A Durham	3A Robeson	7 Kidder
5A Chautauqua	4A Suffolk	3A Edgecombe	4A Rockingham	6A LaMoure
5A Chemung	6A Sullivan	4A Forsyth	3A Rowan	6A Logan
6A Chenango	5A Tioga	4A Franklin	4A Rutherford	7 McHenry
6A Clinton	6A Tompkins	3A Gaston	3A Sampson	6A McIntosh
5A Columbia	6A Ulster	4A Gates	3A Scotland	6A McKenzie
5A Cortland	6A Warren	4A Graham	3A Stanly	7 McLean
6A Delaware	5A Washington	4A Granville	4A Stokes	6A Mercer
5A Dutchess	5A Wayne	3A Greene	4A Surry	6A Morton
5A Erie	4A Westchester	4A Guilford	4A Swain	7 Mountrail
6A Essex	6A Wyoming	4A Halifax	4A Transylvania	7 Nelson
6A Franklin	5A Yates	4A Harnett	3A Tyrrell	6A Oliver
6A Fulton	NORTH	4A Haywood	3A Union	7 Pembina
5A Genesee	CAROLINA	4A Henderson	4A Vance	7 Pierce
5A Greene	4A Alamance	4A Hertford	4A Wake	7 Ramsey
6A Hamilton	4A Alexander	3A Hoke	4A Warren	6A Ransom
6A Herkimer	5A Alleghany	3A Hyde	3A Washington	7 Renville
6A Jefferson	3A Anson	4A Iredell	5A Watauga	6A Richland
4A Kings	5A Ashe	4A Jackson	3A Wayne	7 Rolette
6A Lewis	5A Avery	3A Johnston	4A Wilkes	6A Sargent
5A Livingston	3A Beaufort	3A Jones	3A Wilson	7 Sheridan
6A Madison	4A Bertie	4A Lee	4A Yadkin	6A Sioux
5A Monroe	3A Bladen	3A Lenoir	5A Yancey	6A Slope
6A Montgomery	3A Brunswick*	4A Lincoln	NORTH DAKOTA	6A Stark
4A Nassau	4A Buncombe	4A Macon	6A Adams	7 Steele
4A New York	4A Burke	4A Madison	7 Barnes	7 Stutsman
5A Niagara	3A Cabarrus	3A Martin	7 Benson	7 Towner
6A Oneida	4A Caldwell	4A McDowell	6A Billings	7 Traill
5A Onondaga	3A Camden	3A Mecklenburg	7 Bottineau	7 Walsh
5A Ontario	3A Carteret*	5A Mitchell	6A Bowman	7 Ward
5A Orange	4A Caswell	3A Montgomery	7 Burke	7 Wells
5A Orleans	4A Catawba	3A Moore	6A Burleigh	7 Williams
5A Oswego	4A Chatham	4A Nash	7 Cass	OHIO
6A Otsego	4A Cherokee	3A New Hanover*	7 Cavalier	4A Adams
5A Putnam	3A Chowan	4A Northampton	6A Dickey	5A Allen
		3A Onslow*		

(continued)

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

5A Ashland	5A Mahoning	3A Bryan	3A Okfuskee	4C Linn
5A Ashtabula	5A Marion	3A Caddo	3A Oklahoma	5B Malheur
5A Athens	5A Medina	3A Canadian	3A Okmulgee	4C Marion
5A Auglaize	5A Meigs	3A Carter	3A Osage	5B Morrow
5A Belmont	5A Mercer	3A Cherokee	3A Ottawa	4C Multnomah
4A Brown	5A Miami	3A Choctaw	3A Pawnee	4C Polk
5A Butler	5A Monroe	4B Cimarron	3A Payne	5B Sherman
5A Carroll	5A Montgomery	3A Cleveland	3A Pittsburg	4C Tillamook
5A Champaign	5A Morgan	3A Coal	3A Pontotoc	5B Umatilla
5A Clark	5A Morrow	3A Comanche	3A Pottawatomie	5B Union
4A Clermont	5A Muskingum	3A Cotton	3A Pushmataha	5B Wallowa
5A Clinton	5A Noble	3A Craig	3A Roger Mills	5B Wasco
5A Columbiana	5A Ottawa	3A Creek	3A Rogers	4C Washington
5A Coshocton	5A Paulding	3A Custer	3A Seminole	5B Wheeler
5A Crawford	5A Perry	3A Delaware	3A Sequoyah	4C Yamhill
5A Cuyahoga	5A Pickaway	3A Dewey	3A Stephens	
5A Darke	4A Pike	3A Ellis	4B Texas	PENNSYLVANIA
5A Defiance	5A Portage	3A Garfield	3A Tillman	5A Adams
5A Delaware	5A Preble	3A Garvin	3A Tulsa	5A Allegheny
5A Erie	5A Putnam	3A Grady	3A Wagoner	5A Armstrong
5A Fairfield	5A Richland	3A Grant	3A Washington	5A Beaver
5A Fayette	5A Ross	3A Greer	3A Washita	5A Bedford
5A Franklin	5A Sandusky	3A Harmon	3A Woods	5A Berks
5A Fulton	4A Scioto	3A Harper	3A Woodward	5A Blair
4A Gallia	5A Seneca	3A Haskell		5A Bradford
5A Geauga	5A Shelby	3A Hughes	OREGON	4A Bucks
5A Greene	5A Stark	3A Jackson	5B Baker	5A Butler
5A Guernsey	5A Summit	3A Jefferson	4C Benton	5A Cambria
4A Hamilton	5A Trumbull	3A Johnston	4C Clackamas	6A Cameron
5A Hancock	5A Tuscarawas	3A Kay	4C Clatsop	5A Carbon
5A Hardin	5A Union	3A Kingfisher	4C Columbia	5A Centre
5A Harrison	5A Van Wert	3A Kiowa	4C Coos	4A Chester
5A Henry	5A Vinton	3A Latimer	5B Crook	5A Clarion
5A Highland	5A Warren	3A Le Flore	4C Curry	6A Clearfield
5A Hocking	4A Washington	3A Lincoln	5B Deschutes	5A Clinton
5A Holmes	5A Wayne	3A Logan	4C Douglas	5A Columbia
5A Huron	5A Williams	3A Love	5B Gilliam	5A Crawford
5A Jackson	5A Wood	3A Major	5B Grant	5A Cumberland
5A Jefferson	5A Wyandot	3A Marshall	5B Harney	5A Dauphin
5A Knox		3A Mayes	5B Hood River	4A Delaware
5A Lake	OKLAHOMA	3A McClain	4C Jackson	6A Elk
4A Lawrence	3A Adair	3A McCurtain	5B Jefferson	5A Erie
5A Licking	3A Alfalfa	3A McIntosh	4C Josephine	5A Fayette
5A Logan	3A Atoka	3A Murray	5B Klamath	5A Forest
5A Lorain	4B Beaver	3A Muskogee	5B Lake	5A Franklin
5A Lucas	3A Beckham	3A Noble	4C Lane	5A Fulton
5A Madison	3A Blaine	3A Nowata	4C Lincoln	5A Greene

(continued)


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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

5A Huntingdon	3A Bamberg*	5A Bennett	6A Minnehaha	4A Gibson
5A Indiana	3A Barnwell*	5A Bon Homme	6A Moody	4A Giles
5A Jefferson	3A Beaufort*	6A Brookings	6A Pennington	4A Grainger
5A Juniata	3A Berkeley*	6A Brown	6A Perkins	4A Greene
5A Lackawanna	3A Calhoun	6A Brule	6A Potter	4A Grundy
5A Lancaster	3A Charleston*	6A Buffalo	6A Roberts	4A Hamblen
5A Lawrence	3A Cherokee	6A Butte	6A Sanborn	4A Hamilton
5A Lebanon	3A Chester	6A Campbell	6A Shannon	4A Hancock
5A Lehigh	3A Chesterfield	5A Charles Mix	6A Spink	3A Hardeman
5A Luzerne	3A Clarendon	6A Clark	6A Stanley	3A Hardin
5A Lycoming	3A Colleton*	5A Clay	6A Sully	4A Hawkins
6A McKean	3A Darlington	6A Codrington	5A Todd	3A Haywood
5A Mercer	3A Dillon	6A Corson	5A Tripp	3A Henderson
5A Mifflin	3A Dorchester*	6A Custer	6A Turner	4A Henry
5A Monroe	3A Edgefield	6A Davison	5A Union	4A Hickman
4A Montgomery	3A Fairfield	6A Day	6A Walworth	4A Houston
5A Montour	3A Florence	6A Deuel	5A Yankton	4A Humphreys
5A Northampton	3A Georgetown*	6A Dewey	6A Ziebach	4A Jackson
5A Northumberland	3A Greenville	5A Douglas	TENNESSEE	4A Jefferson
5A Perry	3A Greenwood	6A Edmunds	4A Anderson	4A Johnson
4A Philadelphia	3A Hampton*	6A Fall River	4A Bedford	4A Knox
5A Pike	3A Horry*	6A Faulk	4A Benton	3A Lake
6A Potter	3A Jasper*	6A Grant	4A Bledsoe	3A Lauderdale
5A Schuylkill	3A Kershaw	5A Gregory	4A Blount	4A Lawrence
5A Snyder	3A Lancaster	6A Haakon	4A Bradley	4A Lewis
5A Somerset	3A Laurens	6A Hamlin	4A Campbell	4A Lincoln
5A Sullivan	3A Lee	6A Hand	4A Cannon	4A Loudon
6A Susquehanna	3A Lexington	6A Hanson	4A Carroll	4A Macon
6A Tioga	3A Marion	6A Harding	4A Carter	3A Madison
5A Union	3A Marlboro	6A Hughes	4A Cheatham	4A Marion
5A Venango	3A McCormick	5A Hutchinson	3A Chester	4A Marshall
5A Warren	3A Newberry	6A Hyde	4A Claiborne	4A Maury
5A Washington	3A Oconee	5A Jackson	4A Clay	4A McMinn
6A Wayne	3A Orangeburg	6A Jerauld	4A Cocke	3A McNairy
5A Westmoreland	3A Pickens	6A Jones	4A Coffee	4A Meigs
5A Wyoming	3A Richland	6A Kingsbury	3A Crockett	4A Monroe
4A York	3A Saluda	6A Lake	4A Cumberland	4A Montgomery
RHODE ISLAND	3A Spartanburg	6A Lawrence	4A Davidson	4A Moore
5A (all)	3A Sumter	6A Lincoln	4A Decatur	4A Morgan
SOUTH	3A Union	6A Lyman	4A DeKalb	4A Obion
CAROLINA	3A Williamsburg	6A Marshall	4A Dickson	4A Overton
3A Abbeville	SOUTH DAKOTA	6A McCook	3A Dyer	4A Perry
3A Aiken	6A Aurora	6A McPherson	3A Fayette	4A Pickett
3A Allendale*	6A Beadle	5A Mellette	4A Fentress	4A Polk
3A Anderson		6A Miner	4A Franklin	4A Putnam
				4A Rhea

(continued)

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

4A Roane	3B Brewster	3B Ector	3B Howard	3B McCulloch
4A Robertson	4B Briscoe	2B Edwards	3B Hudspeth	2A McLennan*
4A Rutherford	2A Brooks*	3A Ellis*	3A Hunt*	2A McMullen*
4A Scott	3A Brown*	3B El Paso	4B Hutchinson	2B Medina
4A Sequatchie	2A Burleson*	3A Erath*	3B Irion	3B Menard
4A Sevier	3A Burnet*	2A Falls*	3A Jack	3B Midland
3A Shelby	2A Caldwell*	3A Fannin	2A Jackson*	2A Milam*
4A Smith	2A Calhoun*	2A Fayette*	2A Jasper*	3A Mills*
4A Stewart	3B Callahan	3B Fisher	3B Jeff Davis	3B Mitchell
4A Sullivan	2A Cameron*	4B Floyd	2A Jefferson*	3A Montague
4A Sumner	3A Camp*	3B Foard	2A Jim Hogg*	2A Montgomery*
3A Tipton	4B Carson	2A Fort Bend*	2A Jim Wells*	4B Moore
4A Trousdale	3A Cass*	3A Franklin*	3A Johnson*	3A Morris*
4A Unicoi	4B Castro	2A Freestone*	3B Jones	3B Motley
4A Union	2A Chambers*	2B Frio	2A Karnes*	3A Nacogdoches*
4A Van Buren	2A Cherokee*	3B Gaines	3A Kaufman*	3A Navarro*
4A Warren	3B Childress	2A Galveston*	3A Kendall*	2A Newton*
4A Washington	3A Clay	3B Garza	2A Kenedy*	3B Nolan
4A Wayne	4B Cochran	3A Gillespie*	3B Kent	2A Nueces*
4A Weakley	3B Coke	3B Glasscock	3B Kerr	4B Ochiltree
4A White	3B Coleman	2A Goliad*	3B Kimble	4B Oldham
4A Williamson	3A Collin*	2A Gonzales*	3B King	2A Orange*
4A Wilson	3B Collingsworth	4B Gray	2B Kinney	3A Palo Pinto*
TEXAS	2A Colorado*	3A Grayson	2A Kleberg*	3A Panola*
2A Anderson*	2A Comal*	3A Gregg*	3B Knox	3A Parker*
3B Andrews	3A Comanche*	2A Grimes*	3A Lamar*	4B Parmer
2A Angelina*	3B Concho	2A Guadalupe*	4B Lamb	3B Pecos
2A Aransas*	3A Cooke	4B Hale	3A Lampasas*	2A Polk*
3A Archer	2A Coryell*	3B Hall	2B La Salle	4B Potter
4B Armstrong	3B Cottle	3A Hamilton*	2A Lavaca*	3B Presidio
2A Atascosa*	3B Crane	4B Hansford	2A Lee*	3A Rains*
2A Austin*	3B Crockett	3B Hardeman	2A Leon*	4B Randall
4B Bailey	3B Crosby	2A Hardin*	2A Liberty*	3B Reagan
2B Bandera	3B Culberson	2A Harris*	2A Limestone*	2B Real
2A Bastrop*	4B Dallam	3A Harrison*	4B Lipscomb	3A Red River*
3B Baylor	3A Dallas*	4B Hartley	2A Live Oak*	3B Reeves
2A Bee*	3B Dawson	3B Haskell	3A Llano*	2A Refugio*
2A Bell*	4B Deaf Smith	2A Hays*	3B Loving	4B Roberts
2A Bexar*	3A Delta	3B Hemphill	3B Lubbock	2A Robertson*
3A Blanco*	3A Denton*	3A Henderson*	3B Lynn	3A Rockwall*
3B Borden	2A DeWitt*	2A Hidalgo*	2A Madison*	3B Runnels
2A Bosque*	3B Dickens	2A Hill*	3A Marion*	3A Rusk*
3A Bowie*	2B Dimmit	4B Hockley	3B Martin	3A Sabine*
2A Brazoria*	4B Donley	3A Hood*	3B Mason	3A San Augustine*
2A Brazos*	2A Duval*	3A Hopkins*	2A Matagorda*	2A San Jacinto*
	3A Eastland	2A Houston*	2B Maverick	2A San Patricio*

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GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

3A San Saba*	3A Young	4C Clark	4A Gilmer	WISCONSIN
3B Schleicher	2B Zapata	5B Columbia	5A Grant	
3B Scurry	2B Zavala	4C Cowlitz	5A Greenbrier	
3B Shackelford	UTAH	5B Douglas	5A Hampshire	
3A Shelby*		6B Ferry	5A Hancock	
4B Sherman		5B Franklin	5A Hardy	
3A Smith*		5B Garfield	5A Harrison	
3A Somervell*		5B Grant	4A Jackson	
2A Starr*		4C Grays Harbor	4A Jefferson	
3A Stephens		4C Island	4A Kanawha	
3B Sterling		4C Jefferson	5A Lewis	
3B Stonewall	4C King	4A Lincoln		
3B Sutton	4C Kitsap	4A Logan		
4B Swisher	5B Kittitas	5A Marion		
3A Tarrant*	5B Klickitat	5A Marshall		
3B Taylor	4C Lewis	4A Mason		
3B Terrell	5B Lincoln	4A McDowell		
3B Terry	4C Mason	4A Mercer		
3B Throckmorton	6B Okanogan	5A Mineral		
3A Titus*	4C Pacific	4A Mingo		
3B Tom Green	6B Pend Oreille	5A Monongalia		
2A Travis*	4C Pierce	4A Monroe		
2A Trinity*	4C San Juan	4A Morgan		
2A Tyler*	4C Skagit	5A Nicholas		
3A Upshur*	5B Skamania	5A Ohio		
3B Upton	4C Snohomish	5A Pendleton		
2B Uvalde	5B Spokane	4A Pleasants		
2B Val Verde	6B Stevens	5A Pocahontas		
3A Van Zandt*	4C Thurston	5A Preston		
2A Victoria*	4C Wahkiakum	4A Putnam		
2A Walker*	5B Walla Walla	5A Raleigh		
2A Waller*	4C Whatcom	5A Randolph		
3B Ward	5B Whitman	4A Ritchie		
2A Washington*	5B Yakima	4A Roane		
2B Webb	WEST VIRGINIA	5A Summers		
2A Wharton*		5A Taylor		
3B Wheeler		5A Tucker		
3A Wichita		4A Tyler		
3B Wilbarger		5A Upshur		
2A Willacy*		4A Wayne		
2A Williamson*		5A Webster		
2A Wilson*		5A Wetzel		
3B Winkler		4A Wirt		
3A Wise		4A Wood		
3A Wood*		4A Wyoming		
4B Yoakum				

(continued)

TABLE C301.1—continued
CLIMATE ZONES, MOISTURE REGIMES, AND WARM-HUMID
DESIGNATIONS BY STATE, COUNTY AND TERRITORY

6A Ozaukee	7 Taylor	6B Big Horn	6B Sheridan	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
6A Pepin	6A Trempealeau	6B Campbell	7 Sublette	
6A Pierce	6A Vernon	6B Carbon	6B Sweetwater	
6A Polk	7 Vilas	6B Converse	7 Teton	1A (all)*
6A Portage	6A Walworth	6B Crook	6B Uinta	PUERTO RICO
7 Price	7 Washburn	6B Fremont	6B Washakie	
6A Racine	6A Washington	5B Goshen	6B Weston	1A (all)*
6A Richland	6A Waukesha	6B Hot Springs	US TERRITORIES	VIRGIN ISLANDS
6A Rock	6A Waupaca	6B Johnson		
6A Rusk	6A Waushara	6B Laramie	AMERICAN SAMOA	1A (all)*
6A Sauk	6A Winnebago	7 Lincoln		
7 Sawyer	6A Wood	6B Natrona	GUAM	
6A Shawano	WYOMING	6B Niobrara		
6A Sheboygan		6B Park		
6A St. Croix	6B Albany	5B Platte	1A (all)*	

TABLE C301.3(1)
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE ZONE DEFINITIONS

MAJOR CLIMATE TYPE DEFINITIONS
Marine (C) Definition—Locations meeting all four criteria: 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: 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.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

TABLE C301.3(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.

SECTION C302 DESIGN CONDITIONS

C302.1 Interior design conditions. The interior design temperatures used for heating and cooling load calculations shall be a maximum of 72°F (22°C) for heating and minimum of 75°F (24°C) for cooling.

SECTION C303 MATERIALS, SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

C303.1 Identification. Materials, systems and equipment shall be identified in a manner that will allow a determination of compliance with the applicable provisions of this code.

C303.1.1 Building thermal envelope insulation. An *R*-value identification mark shall be applied by the manufacturer to each piece of *building thermal envelope* insulation 12 inches (305 mm) or greater in width. Alternately, the insulation installers shall provide a certification listing the type, manufacturer and *R*-value of insulation installed in each element of the *building thermal envelope*. For blown or sprayed insulation (fiberglass and cellulose), the initial installed thickness, settled thickness, settled *R*-value, installed density, coverage area and number of bags installed shall be *listed* on the certification. For sprayed polyurethane foam (SPF) insulation, the installed thickness of the areas covered and *R*-value of installed thickness shall be *listed* on the certification. For insulated siding, the *R*-value shall be labeled on the product's package and shall be *listed* on the certification. The insulation installer shall sign, date and post the certification in a conspicuous location on the job site.

C303.1.1.1 Blown or sprayed roof/ceiling insulation. The thickness of blown-in or sprayed roof/ceiling insulation (fiberglass or cellulose) shall be written in inches (mm) on markers that are installed at least one for every 300 square feet (28 m²) throughout the attic space. The markers shall be affixed to the trusses or joists and marked with the minimum initial installed thickness with numbers not less than 1 inch (25 mm) in height.

Each marker shall face the attic access opening. Spray polyurethane foam thickness and installed *R*-value shall be *listed* on certification provided by the insulation installer.

C303.1.2 Insulation mark installation. Insulating materials shall be installed such that the manufacturer's *R*-value mark is readily observable upon inspection.

C303.1.3 Fenestration product rating. *U*-factors of fenestration products (windows, doors and skylights) shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 100.

Exception: Where required, garage door *U*-factors shall be determined in accordance with either NFRC 100 or ANSI/DASMA 105.

U-factors shall be determined by an accredited, independent laboratory, and *labeled* and certified by the manufacturer.

Products lacking such a *labeled U*-factor shall be assigned a default *U*-factor from Table C303.1.3(1) or C303.1.3(2). The solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) and *visible transmittance* (VT) of glazed fenestration products (windows, glazed doors and skylights) shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 200 by an accredited, independent laboratory, and *labeled* and certified by the manufacturer. Products lacking such a *labeled* SHGC or VT shall be assigned a default SHGC or VT from Table C303.1.3(3).

TABLE C303.1.3(1)
DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION U-FACTORS

FRAME TYPE	SINGLE PANE	DOUBLE PANE	SKYLIGHT	
			Single	Double
Metal	1.20	0.80	2.00	1.30
Metal with Thermal Break	1.10	0.65	1.90	1.10
Nonmetal or Metal Clad	0.95	0.55	1.75	1.05
Glazed Block	0.60			

TABLE C303.1.3(2)
DEFAULT DOOR U-FACTORS

DOOR TYPE	U-FACTOR
Uninsulated Metal	1.20
Insulated Metal	0.60
Wood	0.50
Insulated, nonmetal edge, max 45% glazing, any glazing double pane	0.35

TABLE C303.1.3(3)
DEFAULT GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC AND VT

	SINGLE GLAZED		DOUBLE GLAZED		GLAZED BLOCK
	Clear	Tinted	Clear	Tinted	
SHGC	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
VT	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6

C303.1.4 Insulation product rating. The thermal resistance (R -value) of insulation shall be determined in accordance with the U.S. Federal Trade Commission R -value rule (CFR Title 16, Part 460) in units of $\text{h} \cdot \text{ft}^2 \cdot ^\circ\text{F}/\text{Btu}$ at a mean temperature of 75°F (24°C).

C303.1.4.1 Insulated siding. The thermal resistance (R -value) of insulated siding shall be determined in accordance with ASTM C1363. Installation for testing shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

C303.2 Installation. Materials, systems and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the *International Building Code*.

C303.2.1 Protection of exposed foundation insulation.

Insulation applied to the exterior of basement walls, crawl-space walls and the perimeter of slab-on-grade floors shall have a rigid, opaque and weather-resistant protective covering to prevent the degradation of the insulation's thermal performance. The protective covering shall cover the exposed exterior insulation and extend not less than 6 inches (153 mm) below grade.

C303.3 Maintenance information. Maintenance instructions shall be furnished for equipment and systems that require preventive maintenance. Required regular maintenance actions shall be clearly stated and incorporated on a readily accessible label. The label shall include the title or publication number for the operation and maintenance manual for that particular model and type of product.

CHAPTER 4 [CE]

COMMERCIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SECTION C401 GENERAL

C401.1 Scope. The provisions in this chapter are applicable to commercial *buildings* and their *building sites*.

C401.2 Application. Commercial buildings shall comply with one of the following:

1. The requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1.
2. The requirements of Sections C402 through C405. In addition, commercial buildings shall comply with Section C406 and tenant spaces shall comply with Section C406.1.1.
3. The requirements of Sections C402.5, C403.2, C404, C405.2, C405.3, C405.4, C405.6 and C407. The building energy cost shall be equal to or less than 85 percent of the standard reference design building.

C401.2.1 Application to replacement fenestration products. Where some or all of an existing *fenestration* unit is replaced with a new *fenestration* product, including sash and glazing, the replacement *fenestration* unit shall meet the applicable requirements for *U-factor* and *SHGC* in Table C402.3.

Exception: An area-weighted average of the *U-factor* of replacement fenestration products being installed in the building for each fenestration product category listed in Table C402.3 shall be permitted to satisfy the *U-factor* requirements for each fenestration product category listed in Table C402.3. Individual fenestration products from different product categories listed in Table C402.3 shall not be combined in calculating the area-weighted average *U-factor*.

SECTION C402 BUILDING ENVELOPE REQUIREMENTS

C402.1 General (Prescriptive). Building thermal envelope assemblies for buildings that are intended to comply with the code on a prescriptive basis, in accordance with the compliance path described in Item 2 of Section C401.2, shall comply with the following:

1. The opaque portions of the building thermal envelope shall comply with the specific insulation requirements of Section C402.2 and the thermal requirements of either the *R-value-based* method of Section C402.1.3; the *U-, C- and F-factor-based* method of Section C402.1.4; or the component performance alternative of Section 402.1.5.
2. Roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance shall comply with Section C402.3.
3. Fenestration in building envelope assemblies shall comply with Section C402.4.
4. Air leakage of building envelope assemblies shall comply with Section C402.5.

Alternatively, where buildings have a vertical fenestration area or skylight area exceeding that allowed in Section C402.4, the building and building thermal envelope shall comply with Section C401.2, Item 1 or Section C401.2, Item 3.

Walk-in coolers, walk-in freezers, refrigerated warehouse coolers and refrigerated warehouse freezers shall comply with Section C403.2.15 or C403.2.16.

C402.1.1 Low-energy buildings. The following low-energy buildings, or portions thereof separated from the remainder of the building by *building thermal envelope* assemblies complying with this section, shall be exempt from the *building thermal envelope* provisions of Section C402.

1. Those with a peak design rate of energy usage less than 3.4 Btu/h · ft² (10.7 W/m²) or 1.0 watt per square foot (10.7 W/m²) of floor area for space conditioning purposes.
2. Those that do not contain *conditioned space*.
3. Greenhouses.

C402.1.2 Equipment buildings. Buildings that comply with the following shall be exempt from the *building thermal envelope* provisions of this code:

1. Are separate buildings with floor area not more than 500 square feet (50 m²).
2. Are intended to house electronic equipment with installed equipment power totaling not less than 7 watts per square foot (75 W/m²) and not intended for human occupancy.
3. Have a heating system capacity not greater than (17,000 Btu/hr) (5 kW) and a heating thermostat set point that is restricted to not more than 50°F (10°C).
4. Have an average wall and roof *U-factor* less than 0.200 in *Climate Zones* 1 through 5 and less than 0.120 in *Climate Zones* 6 through 8.
5. Comply with the roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance provisions for *Climate Zone* 1.

C402.1.3 Insulation component *R-value-based* method.

Building thermal envelope opaque assemblies shall meet the requirements of Sections C402.2 and C402.4 based on the *climate zone* specified in Chapter 3. For opaque portions of the *building thermal envelope* intended to comply on an insulation component *R-value* basis, the *R-values* for insulation in framing cavities, where required, and for continuous insulation, where required, shall be not less than that specified in Table C402.1.3, based on the *climate zone* specified in Chapter 3. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing Group R occupancies shall use the *R-values* from the "Group R" column of Table C402.1.3. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing occupancies other than Group R shall use the *R-values* from the "All other" column of Table C402.1.3.

tance or R -value of the insulating material installed continuously within or on the below-grade exterior walls of the building envelope required in accordance with Table C402.1.3 shall extend to a depth of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) below the outside finished ground level, or to the level of the lowest floor of the conditioned space enclosed by the below grade wall, whichever is less. Opaque swinging doors shall comply with Table C402.1.4 and opaque roll-up or sliding doors shall comply with Table C402.1.3.

C402.1.4 Assembly U -factor, C -factor or F -factor-based method. Building thermal envelope opaque assemblies intended to comply on an assembly U -, C - or F -factor basis shall have a U -, C - or F -factor not greater than that specified in Table C402.1.4. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing Group R occupancies shall use the U -, C - or F -factor from the "Group R" column of Table C402.1.4. Commercial buildings or portions of commercial buildings enclosing occupancies other than Group R shall use the U -, C - or F -factor from the "All other" column of Table C402.1.4. The C -factor for the below-grade exterior walls of the building envelope, as required in accordance with Table C402.1.4, shall extend to a depth of 10 feet (3048 mm) below the outside finished ground level, or to the level of the lowest floor, whichever is less. Opaque swinging doors shall comply with Table C402.1.4 and opaque roll-up or sliding doors shall comply with Table C402.1.3.

C402.1.4.1 Thermal resistance of cold-formed steel walls. U -factors of walls with cold-formed steel studs shall be permitted to be determined in accordance with Equation 4-1:

$$U = 1/[R_s + (ER)] \quad (\text{Equation 4-1})$$

where:

R_s = The cumulative R -value of the wall components along the path of heat transfer, excluding the cavity insulation and steel studs.

ER = The effective R -value of the cavity insulation with steel studs.

**TABLE C402.1.4.1
EFFECTIVE R -VALUES FOR STEEL STUD WALL ASSEMBLIES**

NOMINAL STUD DEPTH (inches)	SPACING OF FRAMING (inches)	CAVITY R -VALUE (insulation)	CORRECTION FACTOR (F_c)	EFFECTIVE R -VALUE (ER) (Cavity R -Value $\times F_c$)
3 1/2	16	13	0.46	5.98
		15	0.43	6.45
3 1/2	24	13	0.55	7.15
		15	0.52	7.80
6	16	19	0.37	7.03
		21	0.35	7.35
6	24	19	0.45	8.55
		21	0.43	9.03
8	16	25	0.31	7.75
	24	25	0.38	9.50

C402.1.5 Component performance alternative. Building envelope values and fenestration areas determined in accordance with Equation 4-2 shall be permitted in lieu of compli-

ance with the U -, F - and C -factors in Tables C402.1.3 and C402.1.4 and the maximum allowable fenestration areas in Section C402.4.1.

$$A + B + C + D + E \leq \text{Zero} \quad (\text{Equation 4-2})$$

where:

A = Sum of the (UA Dif) values for each distinct assembly type of the building thermal envelope, other than slabs on grade and below-grade walls.

UA Dif = UA Proposed - UA Table.

UA Proposed = Proposed U -value $\times$ Area.

UA Table = (U -factor from Table C402.1.3 or Table C402.1.4) $\times$ Area.

B = Sum of the (FL Dif) values for each distinct slab-on-grade perimeter condition of the building thermal envelope.

FL Dif = FL Proposed - FL Table.

FL Proposed = Proposed F -value $\times$ Perimeter length.

FL Table = (F -factor specified in Table C402.1.4) $\times$ Perimeter length.

C = Sum of the (CA Dif) values for each distinct below-grade wall assembly type of the building thermal envelope.

CA Dif = CA Proposed - CA Table

CA Proposed = Proposed C -value $\times$ Area.

CA Table = (Maximum allowable C -factor specified in Table C402.1.4) $\times$ Area.

Where the proposed vertical glazing area is less than or equal to the maximum vertical glazing area allowed by Section C402.4.1, the value of D (Excess Vertical Glazing Value) shall be zero. Otherwise:

D = ($DA \cdot UV$) - ($DA \cdot U_{\text{Wall}}$), but not less than zero.

DA = (Proposed Vertical Glazing Area) - (Vertical Glazing Area allowed by Section C402.4.1).

UA Wall = Sum of the (UA Proposed) values for each opaque assembly of the exterior wall.

U_{Wall} = Area-weighted average U -value of all above-grade wall assemblies.

UAV = Sum of the (UA Proposed) values for each vertical glazing assembly.

UV = UAV/total vertical glazing area.

Where the proposed skylight area is less than or equal to the skylight area allowed by Section C402.4.1, the value of E (Excess Skylight Value) shall be zero. Otherwise:

E = ($EA \cdot US$) - ($EA \cdot U_{\text{Roof}}$), but not less than zero.

EA = (Proposed Skylight Area) - (Allowable Skylight Area as specified in Section C402.4.1).

U_{Roof} = Area-weighted average U -value of all roof assemblies.

UAS = Sum of the (UA Proposed) values for each skylight assembly.

US = UAS/total skylight area

**TABLE C402.1.3
OPAQUE THERMAL ENVELOPE INSULATION COMPONENT MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS, R-VALUE METHOD^a**

CLIMATE ZONE	1		2		3		4 EXCEPT MARINE		5 AND MARINE 4		6		7		8	
	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R
Roofs																
Insulation entirely above roof deck	R-20ci	R-25ci	R-25ci	R-25ci	R-25ci	R-25ci	R-30ci	R-30ci	R-30ci	R-30ci	R-30ci	R-30ci	R-35ci	R-35ci	R-35ci	R-35ci
Metal buildings ^{a,b}	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-25 + R-11 LS	R-30 + R-11 LS	R-30 + R-11 LS	R-30 + R-11 LS	R-30 + R-11 LS	R-30 + R-11 LS
Attic and other	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-38	R-49	R-49	R-49	R-49	R-49	R-49
Walls, above grade																
Mass	R-5.7ci ^c	R-5.7ci ^c	R-7.6ci	R-7.6ci	R-7.6ci	R-9.5ci	R-9.5ci	R-11.4ci	R-11.4ci	R-13.3ci	R-13.3ci	R-15.2ci	R-15.2ci	R-15.2ci	R-25ci	R-25ci
Metal building	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci	R-13 + R-6.5ci
Metal framed	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci	R-13 + R-5ci
Wood framed and other	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20	R-13 + R-3.8ci or R-20
Below-grade wall ^d	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	R-7.5ci	R-7.5ci	R-7.5ci	R-7.5ci	R-7.5ci	R-7.5ci	R-10ci	R-10ci	R-10ci	R-12.5ci
Floors																
Mass ^e	NR	NR	R-6.3ci	R-8.3ci	R-10ci	R-10ci	R-10ci	R-10.4ci	R-10ci	R-12.5ci	R-12.5ci	R-15ci	R-16.7ci	R-15ci	R-16.7ci	R-16.7ci
Joist/framing	NR	NR	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30	R-30
Slab-on-grade floors																
Unheated slabs	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	R-10 for 24" below	R-10 for 24" below	R-10 for 24" below	R-10 for 24" below	R-10 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below
Heated slabs ^f	R-7.5 for 12" below	R-7.5 for 12" below	R-7.5 for 12" below	R-7.5 for 12" below	R-10 for 24" below	R-10 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-15 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below	R-20 for 24" below
Opaque doors																
Nonswinging	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75	R-4.75

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 pound per square foot = 4.88 kg/m², 1 pound per cubic foot = 16 kg/m³.

ci = Continuous insulation, NR = No requirement, LS = Liner system.

^a Assembly descriptions can be found in ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Appendix A.

^b Where using R-value compliance method, a thermal spacer block shall be provided, otherwise use the U-factor compliance method in Table C402.1.4.

^c R-5.7ci is allowed to be substituted with concrete block walls complying with ASTM C 90, ungrouted or partially grouted at 32 inches or less on center vertically and 48 inches or less on center horizontally, with ungrouted cores filled with materials having a maximum thermal conductivity of 0.44 Btu-in/h²-ft²-°F.

^d Where heated slabs are below grade, below-grade walls shall comply with the exterior insulation requirements for heated slabs.

^e "Mass floors" shall include floors weighing not less than:

1. 35 pounds per square foot of floor surface area; or
2. 25 pounds per square foot of floor surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pounds per cubic foot.

^f Steel floor joist systems shall be insulated to R-38.

TABLE C402.1.4
OPAQUE THERMAL ENVELOPE ASSEMBLY MAXIMUM REQUIREMENTS, U-FACTOR METHOD^{a, b}

CLIMATE ZONE	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R	All other	Group R
Roofs																
Insulation entirely above roof deck	U-0.048	U-0.039	U-0.039	U-0.039	U-0.039	U-0.039	U-0.032	U-0.032	U-0.032	U-0.032	U-0.032	U-0.032	U-0.028	U-0.028	U-0.028	U-0.028
Metal buildings	U-0.044	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.035	U-0.031	U-0.029	U-0.029	U-0.029	U-0.029	U-0.029
Attic and other	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.027	U-0.021	U-0.021	U-0.021	U-0.021	U-0.021	U-0.021
Walls, above grade																
Mass	U-0.151	U-0.151	U-0.151	U-0.123	U-0.123	U-0.104	U-0.104	U-0.090	U-0.090	U-0.080	U-0.071	U-0.071	U-0.061	U-0.061	U-0.061	U-0.061
Metal building	U-0.079	U-0.079	U-0.079	U-0.079	U-0.079	U-0.052	U-0.052	U-0.052	U-0.052	U-0.052	U-0.052	U-0.052	U-0.039	U-0.039	U-0.039	U-0.039
Metal framed	U-0.077	U-0.077	U-0.077	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.057	U-0.057	U-0.045	U-0.045	U-0.045	U-0.045
Wood framed and other ^c	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.064	U-0.051	U-0.051	U-0.036	U-0.036	U-0.036	U-0.036
Walls, below grade																
Below-grade wall ^e	C-1.140°	C-1.140°	C-1.140°	C-1.140°	C-1.140°	C-1.140°	C-0.119	C-0.119	C-0.119	C-0.119	C-0.119	C-0.092	C-0.092	C-0.092	C-0.092	C-0.092
Floors																
Mass ^d	U-0.322°	U-0.107	U-0.107	U-0.087	U-0.076	U-0.076	U-0.076	U-0.074	U-0.074	U-0.064	U-0.057	U-0.055	U-0.051	U-0.051	U-0.055	U-0.051
Joist/framing	U-0.066°	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033	U-0.033
Slab-on-grade floors																
Unheated slabs	F-0.73°	F-0.73°	F-0.73°	F-0.73°	F-0.73°	F-0.73°	F-0.54	F-0.54	F-0.54	F-0.54	F-0.52	F-0.40	F-0.40	F-0.40	F-0.40	F-0.40
Heated slabs ^f	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.70	F-0.65	F-0.65	F-0.65	F-0.58	F-0.58	F-0.55	F-0.55	F-0.55	F-0.55	F-0.55
Opaque doors																
Swinging	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.61	U-0.37	U-0.37	U-0.37	U-0.37	U-0.37	U-0.37	U-0.37	U-0.37

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 4.88 kg/m²; 1 pound per cubic foot = 16 kg/m³.

ci = Continuous insulation, NR = No requirement, LS = Liner system.

a. Use of Opaque assembly U-factors, C-factors, and F-factors from ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1 Appendix A shall be permitted, provided the construction, excluding the cladding system on walls, complies with the appropriate construction details from ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1 Appendix A.

b. Opaque assembly U-factors based on designs tested in accordance with ASTM C1363 shall be permitted. The R-value of continuous insulation shall be permitted to be added to or subtracted from the original tested design.

c. Where heated slabs are below grade, below-grade walls shall comply with the F-factor requirements for heated slabs.

d. "Mass floors" shall include floors weighing not less than:

1. 35 pounds per square foot of floor surface area; or
2. 25 pounds per square foot of floor surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pounds per cubic foot.

e. These C-, F-, and U-factors are based on assemblies that are not required to contain insulation.

f. Evidence of compliance with the F-factors indicated in the table for heated slabs shall be demonstrated by the application of the unheated slab F-factors and R-values derived from ASHRAE 90.1 Appendix A.

C402.2 Specific building thermal envelope insulation requirements (Prescriptive). Insulation in building thermal envelope opaque assemblies shall comply with Sections C402.2.1 through C402.2.6 and Table C402.1.3.

C402.2.1 Multiple layers of continuous insulation board. Where two or more layers of continuous insulation board are used in a construction assembly, the continuous insulation boards shall be installed in accordance with Section C303.2. Where the continuous insulation board manufacturer's instructions do not address installation of two or more layers, the edge joints between each layer of continuous insulation boards shall be staggered.

C402.2.2 Roof assembly. The minimum thermal resistance (R -value) of the insulating material installed either between the roof framing or continuously on the roof assembly shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3, based on construction materials used in the roof assembly. Skylight curbs shall be insulated to the level of roofs with insulation entirely above deck or R -5, whichever is less.

Exceptions:

1. Continuously insulated roof assemblies where the thickness of insulation varies 1 inch (25 mm) or less and where the area-weighted U -factor is equivalent to the same assembly with the R -value specified in Table C402.1.3.
2. Where tapered insulation is used with insulation entirely above deck, the R -value where the insulation thickness varies 1 inch (25 mm) or less from the minimum thickness of tapered insulation shall comply with the R -value specified in Table C402.1.3.
3. Unit skylight curbs included as a component of a skylight listed and labeled in accordance with NFRC 100 shall not be required to be insulated.

Insulation installed on a suspended ceiling with removable ceiling tiles shall not be considered part of the minimum thermal resistance of the roof insulation.

C402.2.3 Thermal resistance of above-grade walls. The minimum thermal resistance (R -value) of materials installed in the wall cavity between framing members and continuously on the walls shall be as specified in Table C401.3, based on framing type and construction materials used in the wall assembly. The R -value of integral insulation installed in concrete masonry units shall not be used in determining compliance with Table C402.1.3.

"Mass walls" shall include walls:

1. Weighing not less than 35 psf (170 kg/m²) of wall surface area.
2. Weighing not less than 25 psf (120 kg/m²) of wall surface area where the material weight is not more than 120 pcf (1900 kg/m³).
3. Having a heat capacity exceeding 7 Btu/ft² · °F (144 cal/m² · K).
4. Having a heat capacity exceeding 5 Btu/ft² · °F (103 kJ/m² · K), where the material weight is not more than 120 pcf (1900 kg/m³).

C402.2.4 Floors. The thermal properties (component R -values or assembly U -, C - or F -factors) of floor assemblies over outdoor air or unconditioned space shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3 or C402.1.4 based on the construction materials used in the floor assembly. Floor framing cavity insulation or structural slab insulation shall be installed to maintain permanent contact with the underside of the subfloor decking or structural slabs.

Exceptions:

1. The floor framing cavity insulation or structural slab insulation shall be permitted to be in contact with the top side of sheathing or continuous insulation installed on the bottom side of floor assemblies where combined with insulation that meets or exceeds the minimum R -value in Table C402.1.4 for "Metal framed" or "Wood framed and other" values for "Walls, Above Grade" and extends from the bottom to the top of all perimeter floor framing or floor assembly members.
2. Insulation applied to the underside of concrete floor slabs shall be permitted an airspace of not more than 1 inch (25 mm) where it turns up and is in contact with the underside of the floor under walls associated with the *building thermal envelope*.

C402.2.5 Slabs-on-grade perimeter insulation. Where the slab on grade is in contact with the ground, the minimum thermal resistance (R -value) of the insulation around the perimeter of unheated or heated slab-on-grade floors designed in accordance with the R -value method of Section C402.1.3 shall be as specified in Table C402.1.3. The insulation shall be placed on the outside of the foundation or on the inside of the foundation wall. The insulation shall extend downward from the top of the slab for a minimum distance as shown in the table or to the top of the footing, whichever is less, or downward to at least the bottom of the slab and then horizontally to the interior or exterior for the total distance shown in the table. Insulation extending away from the building shall be protected by pavement or by not less than of 10 inches (254 mm) of soil.

Exception: Where the slab-on-grade floor is greater than 24 inches (61 mm) below the finished exterior grade, perimeter insulation is not required.

C402.2.6 Insulation of radiant heating systems. *Radiant heating system* panels, and their associated components that are installed in interior or exterior assemblies shall be insulated with a minimum of R -3.5 (0.62 m²/K · W) on all surfaces not facing the space being heated. *Radiant heating system* panels that are installed in the *building thermal envelope* shall be separated from the exterior of the building or unconditioned or exempt spaces by not less than the R -value of insulation installed in the opaque assembly in which they are installed or the assembly shall comply with Section C402.1.4.

Exception: Heated slabs on grade insulated in accordance with Section C402.2.5.



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