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BULLETIN NO.

15-4

Date: **December 2015**
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Subject: **Energy Subcode Compliance**

Reference: **N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.15(f)1.vi,
2.18(b) and 3.18**

The Uniform Construction Code requires applicants to show compliance with the Energy Subcode as part of the permit application process for a newly-constructed building or an addition; rehabilitated buildings must meet the requirements under N.J.A.C. 5:23-6, the Rehabilitation Subcode.

Note: Buildings not heated or cooled do not have to meet the Energy Subcode.

Compliance methods vary dependent on climate zone and building type. The Energy Subcode separates the State into two climates zones as follows:

Zone 4A – Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem and Union counties;

Zone 5A – Bergen, Hunterdon, Mercer, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex and Warren counties.

The Energy Subcode divides buildings into two categories: low-rise residential and commercial, which includes all buildings that are not low-rise residential.

PERMIT APPLICATION/PLAN REVIEW

The following is a description of the alternatives for documenting energy subcode compliance at the time of permit application.

Low-rise residential buildings are defined as one- and two-family dwellings or multiple-family buildings three stories or less in height. Compliance must be in accordance with the Energy Subcode and the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and for low-rise residential buildings, may be demonstrated in one of four ways:

1. COMPLIANCE WITH CALCULATIONS: This has been the traditional way that compliance with energy codes has been shown. It involves calculating the “U” value (thermal transmittance) of the various building components (walls, floors, roofs, etc.) and showing that they are less than the code-specified maximum for

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the components. Guidance on how to perform the calculations can be found in the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE) Handbook of Fundamentals.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH RESCHECK SOFTWARE: The software program performs the calculations based on input about the shape and size of the building, the type of insulation and windows and the type of equipment that the applicant proposes to use. The software is available as a free download from the website: <http://www.energycodes.gov>. The 2015 IECC version of the software should be used and can be selected under “Code” in the menu bar at top. The software simply requires the input of the areas of the various components, the R value of insulation, and the U value of windows and doors. Based on Section R402.1.5, entitled “Total UA alternative,” the software automatically gives trade-offs. A compliance report is generated by the software program, which is to be submitted with the permit application. It must meet or exceed the 2015 IECC (“passes” by zero percent or better) based on the applicable climate zone location specified for each municipality.

Note: REScheck is the software most commonly used to demonstrate compliance with the energy subcode. However, the US Department of Energy does list other building energy software tools that can be used in lieu of REScheck as long as the tool chosen determines compliance with the provisions of the 2015 IECC, specifically the building envelope and HVAC requirements. These tools can be found at <http://www.buildingenergysoftwaretools.com>.

3. COMPLIANCE WITH CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAM FOR RESIDENTIAL NEW CONSTRUCTION (FORMERLY NJ ENERGYSTAR HOMES): This program is sponsored by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities through its Clean Energy Program (see <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/residential>). The program provides incentives and technical assistance for projects that exceed the Energy Subcode. A letter of enrollment (typically the “builder’s acknowledgment” letter) from the NJ Clean Energy Program “market manager” should be submitted with the permit application if the applicant is choosing this compliance option. Inspections for this program are handled by Home Energy Rating company, except that Section R403, entitled “Systems,” of the 2015 IECC must be verified by the local construction office. Upon application for a new home’s Certificate of Occupancy, the program’s verification summary (i.e. passing final inspection report) should be submitted.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE: Previous adoptions of the energy subcode allowed for the use of a prescriptive package based on climate zone location and window-to-wall ratios. Following are the applicable portions of Table R402.1.2 of the 2015 IECC that can be applied as a prescriptive package. The applicant need only identify that he/she is using the prescriptive package and then show the corresponding details on the plans. If a proposed building has U factors (a measure of the windows’ efficiency) that are equal to or lower than the values found on the appropriate line in the chart, and R values that are equal to or higher than those listed in the chart, the building complies.

INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT ^a										
Climate Zone	Fenestration U-Factor ^b	Skylight U-Factor ^b	Glazed Fenestration SHGC ^b	Ceiling R-Value	Wood Frame Wall R-Value	Mass Wall R-Value ⁱ	Floor R-Value	Basement Wall R-Value ^c	Slab R-Value & Depth ^d	Crawl Space Wall R-Value ^c
4A	0.35	0.55	0.40	49	20 or 13+5 ^h	8/13	19	10/13	10, 2 ft	10/13
5A	0.32	0.55	NR	49	20 or 13+5 ^h	13/17	30 ^e	15/19	10, 2 ft	15/19
a. R-values are minimums. U-factors and SHGC are maximums. When insulation is installed in a cavity which is less than the label or design thickness of the insulation, the installed R-value of the insulation shall not be less than the R-value specified in the table.										
b. The fenestration U-factor column excludes skylights. The SHGC column applies to all glazed fenestration.										
c. "15/19" means R-15 continuous insulation on the interior or exterior of the home or R-19 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall. "15/19" shall be permitted to be met with R-13 cavity insulation on the interior of the basement wall plus R-5 continuous insulation on the interior or exterior of the home. "10/13" means R-10 continuous insulation on the interior or exterior of the home or R-13 cavity insulation at the interior of the basement wall.										
d. R-5 shall be added to the required slab edge R-values for heated slabs.										
g. Or insulation sufficient to fill the framing cavity, R-19 minimum.										
h. The first value is cavity insulation, the second value is continuous insulation, so "13+5" means R-13 cavity insulation plus R-5 continuous insulation.										
i. The second R-value applies when more than half the insulation is on the interior of the mass wall.										

Note: Table R402.1.2 applies to typical wood-framed construction. Steel-framed construction equivalents are different and may be found in Table R402.2.6 of the 2015 IECC.

Regardless of the compliance method chosen, the documentation must be signed and sealed by a design professional, except that in Class 3 buildings, as described at N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3A(d), the documentation may be signed and sealed by the HVACR contractor, and in the case of a single-family detached dwelling where the homeowner resides or intends to reside in the dwelling, the homeowner may sign the energy code compliance documentation.

Commercial buildings are defined as all buildings other than low-rise residential buildings. Compliance must be in accordance with the Energy Subcode and 2013 ASHRAE Standard 90.1, and for commercial buildings, may be demonstrated in one of two ways:

1. COMPLIANCE WITH CALCULATIONS: This is very much like the calculations for low-rise residential buildings mentioned above. However, the applicant must also provide information on the type of lighting installed and its usage. *Tip: For building thermal envelope, use Tables 5.5-4 and 5.5-5, as applicable, for a starting point in your calculations.*

2. COMPLIANCE WITH COMCHECK SOFTWARE: This is very much like the REScheck software mentioned above. However, the applicant must also include the type of lighting installed and its usage. The COMCHECK software is available as a free download from the website: <http://www.energycodes.gov>. The 2013 ASHRAE Standard 90.1 version of the software should be used and can be selected under "Code" in the menu bar at top. A compliance report is generated by the software program, which is to be submitted with the permit application. It must meet or exceed the 2013 ASHRAE ("passes" by zero percent or better) based on the applicable climate zone location. *Tip: For building thermal envelope, use Tables 5.5-4 and 5.5-5, as applicable, for a starting point in your calculations.*

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Note: COMcheck is the software most commonly used to demonstrate compliance with the energy subcode. However, the US Department of Energy does list other building energy software tools that can be used in lieu of COMcheck as long as the tool chosen determines compliance with the provisions of the 2013 ASHRAE Standard 90.1, specifically the building envelope, lighting, HVAC, and service water heating requirements. These tools can be found at <http://www.buildingenergysoftwaretools.com>.

Regardless of the compliance method chosen, the documentation must be signed and sealed by a design professional, except that in Class 3 buildings, as described at N.J.A.C. 5:23-4.3A(d), the documentation may be signed and sealed by the HVACR contractor.

INSPECTION

Work done in **low-rise residential buildings** is inspected to verify:

- (1) The insulation specified on the plans is the insulation installed,
- (2) The sealing (air tightness) of the building thermal envelope (this may be done through either a visual inspection or a blower door test), and
- (3) Duct tightness through an air leakage test.

A further explanation of these inspection responsibilities follows.

Insulation — N.J.A.C. 5:23-2.18(b)1iv(1)(C) requires inspectors to verify that the insulation levels installed match the ones: (a) used in the calculations, (b) found in the REScheck printout, or (c) shown in the Prescriptive Package table. The one exception to inspector verification of the insulation levels is a home enrolled in the NJ Clean Energy Program where compliance is verified by a third party. In all cases, other Energy Subcode requirements, such as piping and ductwork insulation, still apply. With specific regard to ductwork, supply and return ducts in attics are to be insulated to a minimum of R-8 where 3 inches in diameter and greater and R-6 where less than 3 inches in diameter. Supply and return ducts in other portions of the building are to be insulated to a minimum of R-6 where 3 inches in diameter or greater and R-4.2 where less than 3 inches in diameter. The exception to the ductwork insulation requirement is when the duct is located completely inside the building thermal envelope.

Sealing — Previous editions of the energy subcode were not specific in the requirements for sealing of the building thermal envelope and ductwork. With the adoption of the 2009 IECC, new and specific air leakage sealing requirements have been added and have been further modified for the 2015 IECC.

- **Building Thermal Envelope tightness** — The permit holder has two options for verifying building thermal envelope tightness: (1) testing per Section R402.4.2.2, or (2) visual inspection per Section R402.4.2.1. Because inspectors are already looking at the type of insulation installed, the visual inspection (option #2) will have already been partially

completed; the remaining inspection issues for envelope tightness relate to the air barrier. If the permit holder chooses testing, the documentation showing the results of the blower door test will become part of the permit file. If the permit holder chooses a visual inspection, the code official will field-verify that the building thermal envelope tightness complies with Table R402.4.2. The air barrier inspection may be performed by a person other than the local code official, but that person must be independent of the installer and approved by the code official. The IECC establishes no credentials for persons performing these inspections. In all cases where the inspection option is used to document compliance, UCC-F392, the Air Barrier and Insulation checklist must be completed. Once completed, checklists documenting visual inspection(s) as described below, are retained in the file.

- UCC inspector(s) – One checklist documenting both insulation and air barrier requirements have been met is filed.
- UCC inspector(s) and independent inspector(s) – In this case, there may be two checklists filed, one for the insulation completed by the UCC inspector(s), and one for the air barrier completed by the independent inspector(s).
- UCC inspector(s) and blower door test – Here, one checklist for insulation completed by the UCC inspector(s) is filed, and documentation of a passing blower door test is appended to the checklist.
- Duct tightness — Duct tightness must be verified by way of a leakage test unless the air handler and all ducts are located within conditioned space. The permit holder may verify duct tightness through testing either at post-construction or during rough-in; the timing of this test is the permit holder's choice. The benefit to a post-construction test is that the qualifications for passing are less stringent than a rough-in test. The benefit to a rough-in test is that the ductwork should be much more accessible to fix if it does not pass. The requirements for passing can be found at Section R403.3.2. Again, a copy of the test results will become part of the permit file. The IECC establishes no credentials for persons performing this test.

Certificate — As per Section R401.3 of the 2015 IECC, a permanent certificate is to be posted on a wall in the space where the furnace is located, a utility room or an approved location inside the building. Where located on an electrical panel, the certificate shall not cover or obstruct the visibility of the circuit directory label, service disconnect label or other required labels. The certificate (attached hereto) is to be completed by the builder or registered design professional and is to list the applicable, predominant building thermal envelope properties along with the type and efficiencies of heating, cooling and service water heating equipment installed. In lieu of the certificate provided, a certificate from REScheck or NJ Clean Energy Program is acceptable.

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NJ IECC/2015 Energy Efficiency Certificate for Low-rise Residential Dwellings*		
Address:		Permit #:
Insulation Rating (batt, spray, blown, continuous, other)		R-value
Ceiling/Roof		
Above Grade Wall: framed __; mass __		
Floor: over unconditioned space __; slab __		
Crawlspace Wall		
Foundation/Basement Wall		
Ductwork (unconditioned spaces)		
Fenestration Rating		U-factor SHGC
Window		
Skylight		
Door		
Heating & Cooling Equipment	Type (Oil, Gas, Electric, other)	Efficiency (AFUE, EER/SEER, HSPF, other)
Furnace		
Heatpump		
Boiler		
Cooling System		
Water Heater		
Other		
Renewables (type of system)		
Other Energy Efficiency Equipment		
Builder or Design Professional Certification		
Name:		Date:
Registration/License Number:		
Comments		
* This is a generic certificate and some items listed above may not be applicable to this specific design when initially constructed; please leave those items blank.		

The inspection of work done in **commercial buildings** has not changed. The inspection includes, but is not limited to, verifying that:

- (1) The insulation specified on the plans is the insulation installed,
- (2) The lighting fixtures and associated controls specified on the plans are installed, and
- (3) The mechanical systems, associated controls and associated insulation specified on the plans are installed.