



# Nebraska's Residential Energy Code: The 2018 IECC *RES Check and HVAC Rightsizing*

Nebraska Energy Code Training Program

Instructor: Matt Belcher

September 1, 2022, 1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.



# Housekeeping

- Attendees are muted upon entry
- Enter questions in the chat box
- This training is being recorded
- Slides and recording will be emailed to attendees and posted on the MEEA website
- CEUs are provided (ICC and AIA)
- Email Corie at [canderson@mwalliance.org](mailto:canderson@mwalliance.org) with any questions



# About MEEA


- Nonprofit membership organization with 160+ members, including:
  - Utilities
  - Research institutions
  - State and local governments
  - Energy efficiency-related businesses
- MEEA helps stakeholders understand and implement cost-effective energy efficiency strategies



# About Matt and Verdatek Solutions

- 40+ Years in the Building Industry
- Served as a Top Building Codes official in St. Louis area
- Director of University of Missouri Columbia High Performance Buildings Research Center. Created and Instructed Curriculum for Students and Industry Professionals
- Assisting University of Missouri Science & Technology in Building and Energy Code Curriculum and Policy
- ICC Member serving on 2012, 2015, 2018 and 2024 Energy Code Development Committee. 2021 Building Code-General Committee
- NAHB Approved Instructor for Advanced Building Science
- Advanced Business Management





# Learning Objectives

- Understand prescriptive energy code requirements from 2018 IECC
- Identify standards for insulation requirements and fenestration performance
- Understand how to use RESCHECK for a simple UA Trade-off
- Learn how RESCHECK can be used as a Simulated Performance Alternative tool

# Nebraska Residential Field Study

- Conducted in 2017 by **Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy**. 2009 IECC was the baseline.
- Collected and analyzed several data points for new homes, including:
  - Envelope air leakage
  - Efficacy in lighting
  - Duct leakage
  - Ceiling & exterior wall insulation
  - Basement & slab insulation
  - Windows

## For More Information and Data:

[https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Nebraska\\_Residential\\_Compliance\\_Evaluation\\_final.pdf](https://www.energycodes.gov/sites/default/files/documents/Nebraska_Residential_Compliance_Evaluation_final.pdf)



# Design Approach for a High-Performance Home

## Building Science as guide

Understand physics of heat air and moisture flow

- **High Performance Enclosure**

Sound structure, shell is tight, well-insulated and resilient

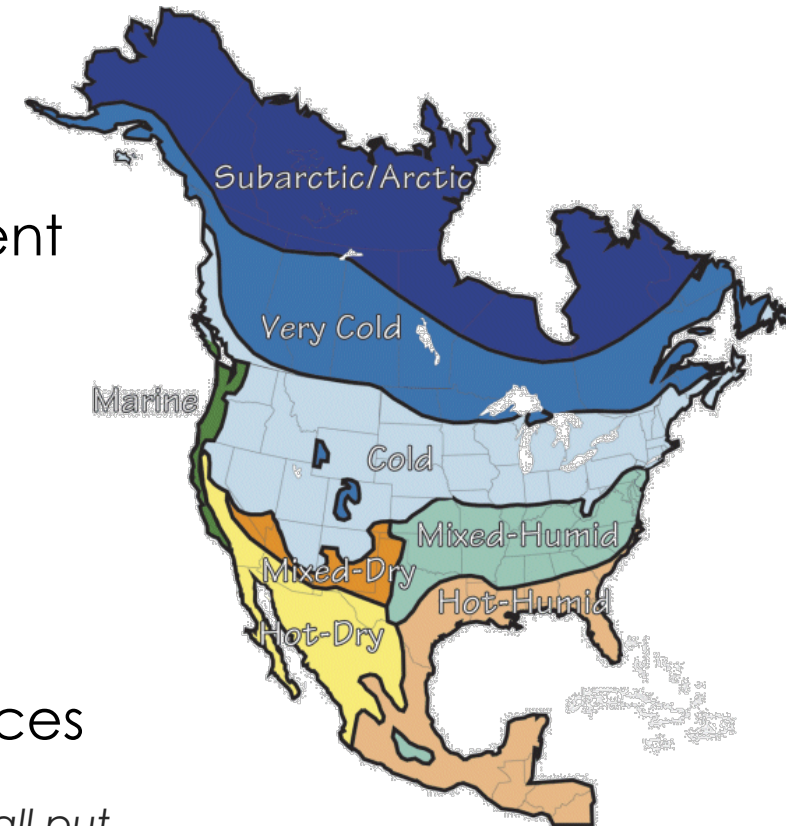
- **Air Distribution**

Sealed & insulated ducts – located inside building envelope,  
intentional fresh air delivery

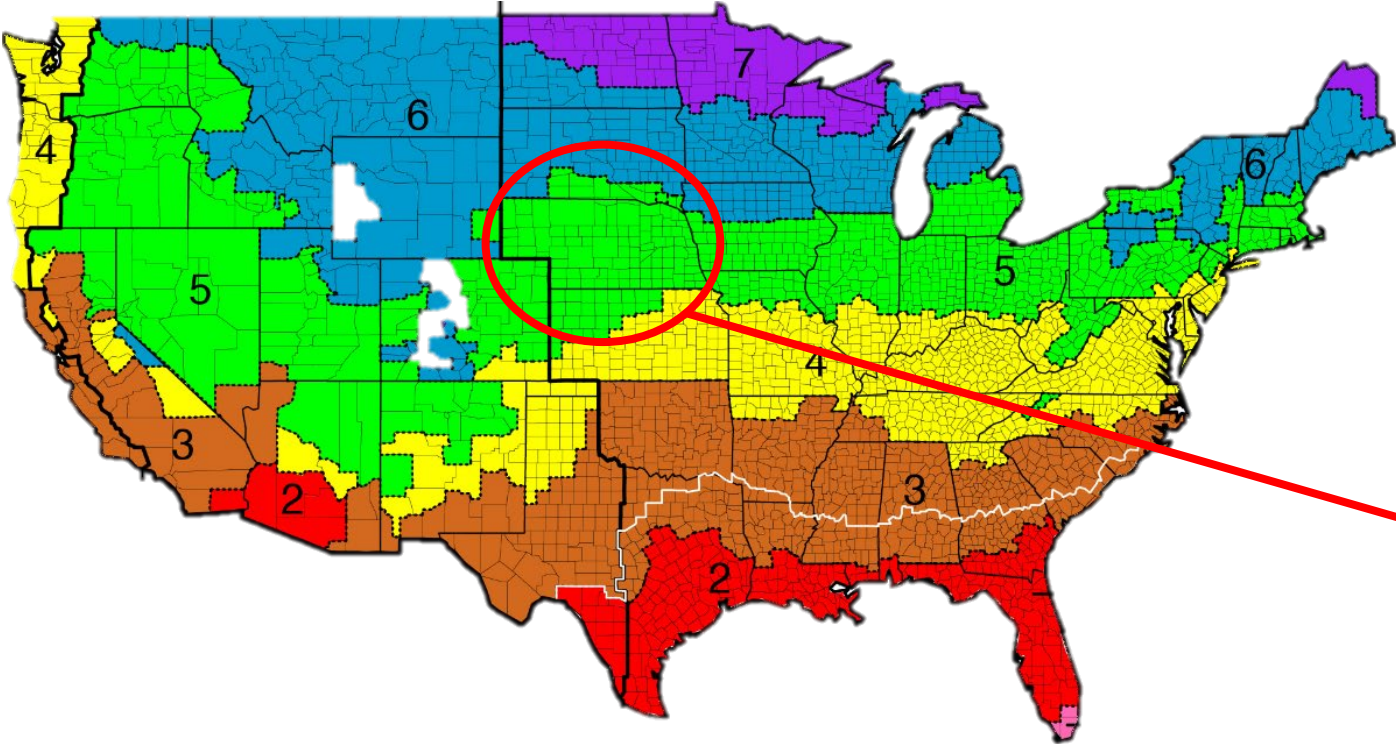
- **Reduced Equipment & Loads**

Efficient Heating, Cooling, Hot Water, Lights, Appliances

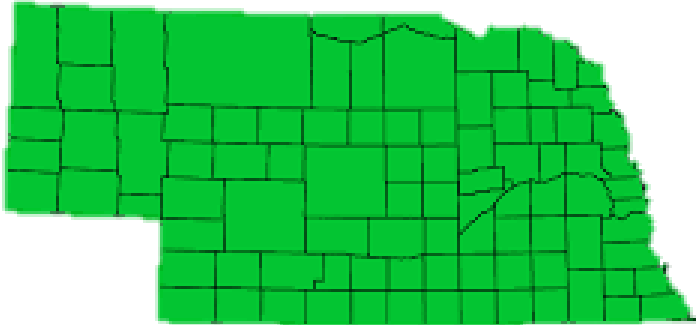
*The Key: It's not necessarily the stuff in the building — it's how it's all put together! (The house is a system)*



# Climate Zones



- Nebraska has only one climate zone – 5A
- Cold & Moist climate



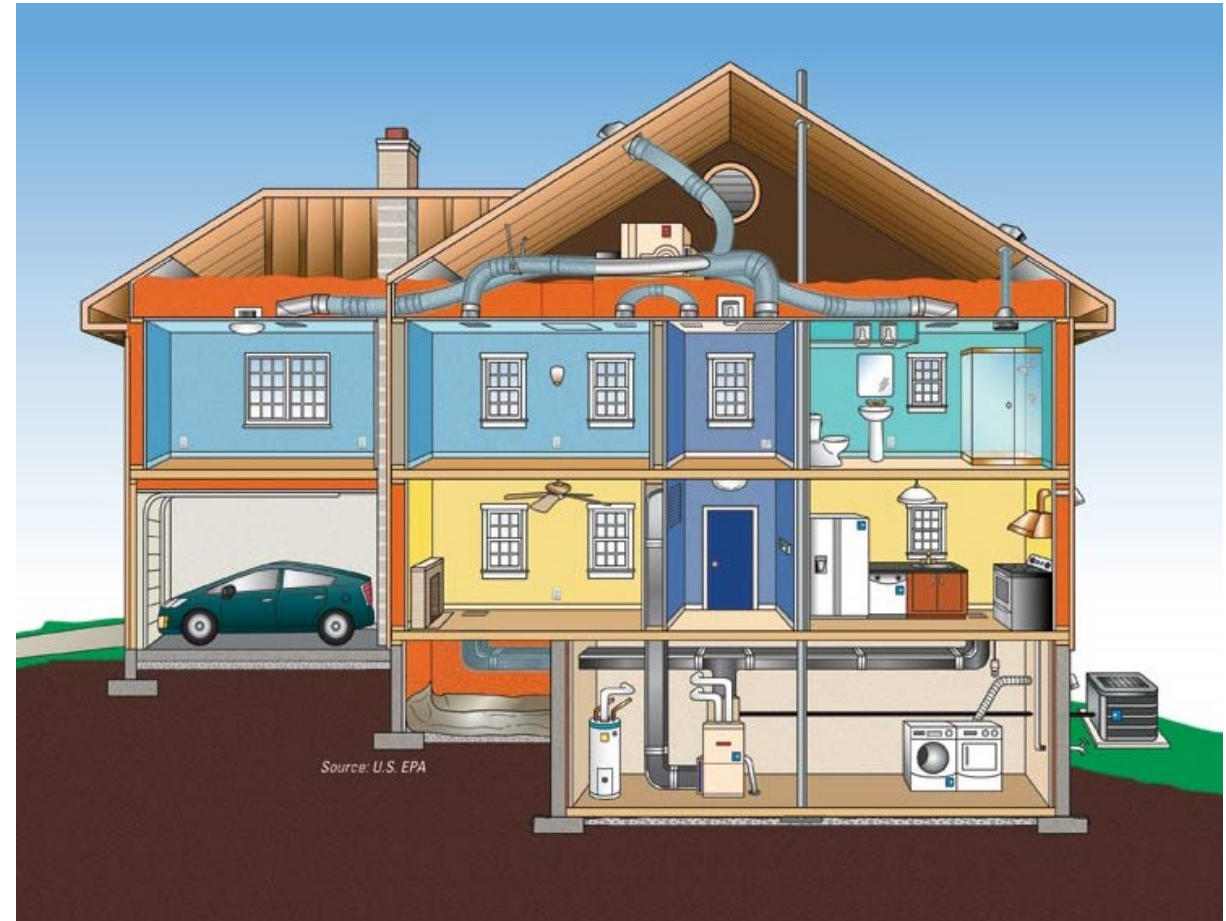


Part I

# Building Science

**A house is a system made up of interrelated parts:**

- The building thermal envelope
- Systems
  - Heat and air conditioning
  - Ventilation
  - Water heating and distribution
- Lighting & appliances



Building Science

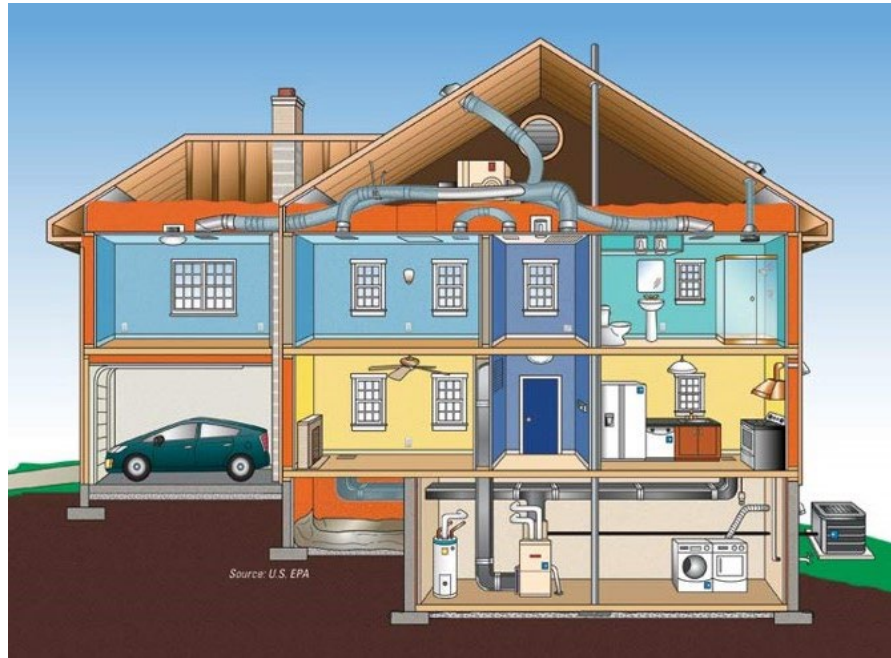
# Building Thermal Envelope

## IECC Definition

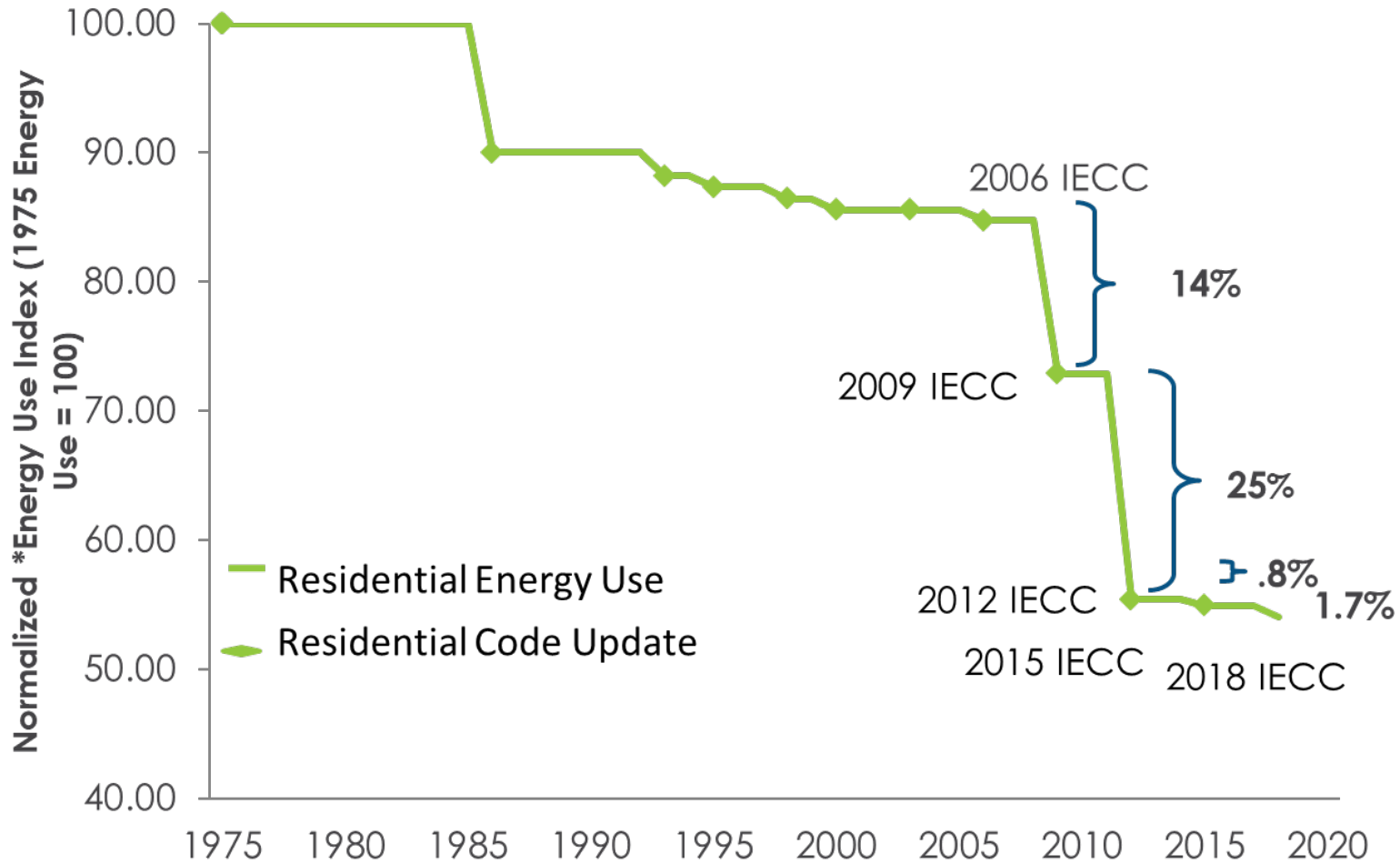
The basement walls, exterior walls, floor, roof and any other building elements that enclose conditioned space or provide a boundary between conditioned space and exempt or unconditioned space.

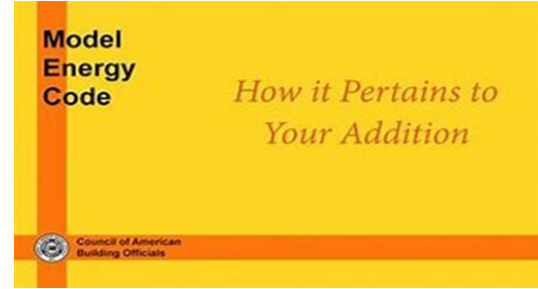
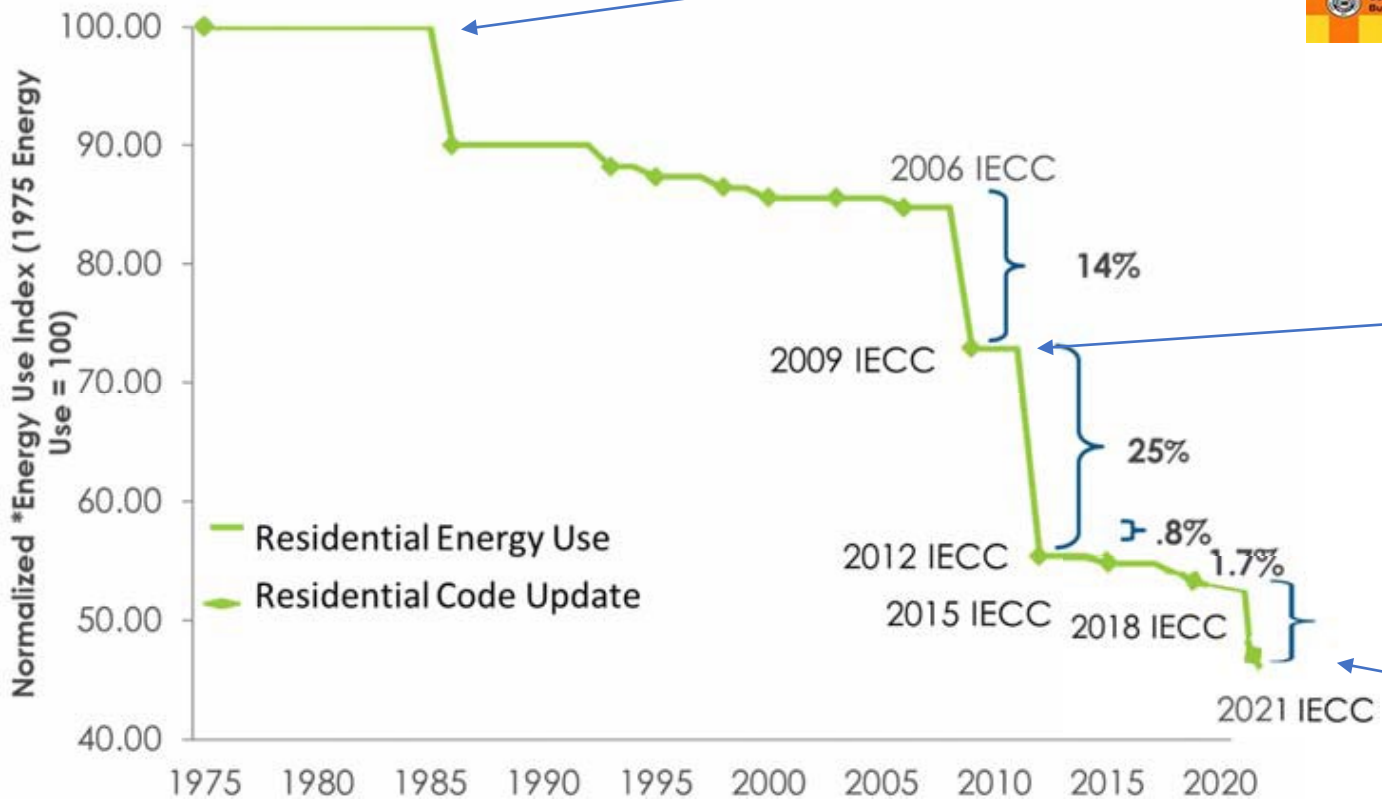


What parts of this house are enclosed by the thermal envelope?



# Residential Energy Code Background





Part 2

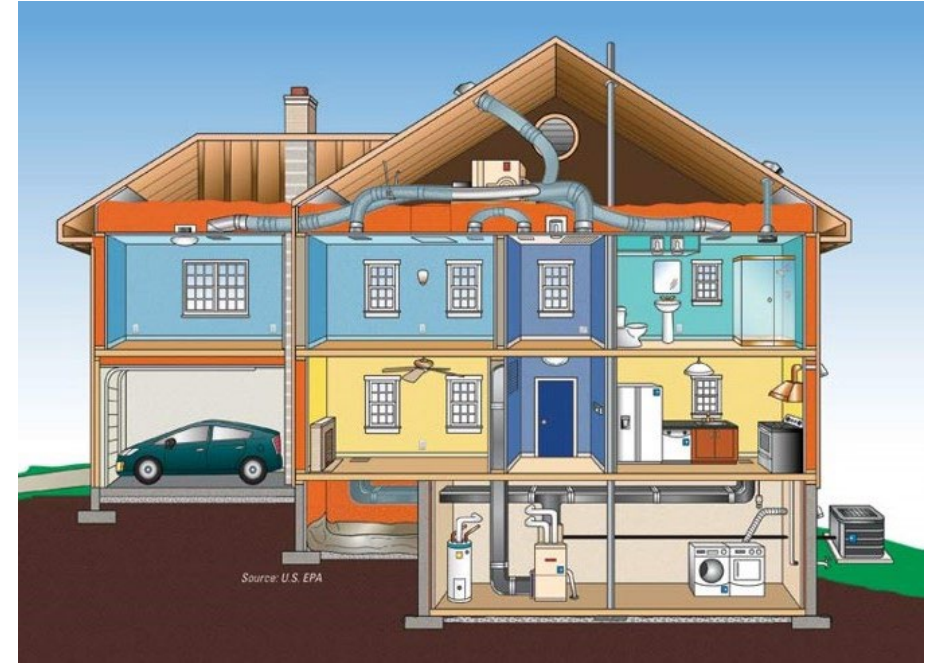
# Energy Code: Residential Building

Applies to:

- New construction
- 1 and 2 family (R3)
- Multi-family, 3 stories and less (R2 and R4) – IECC 2009
- Additions, Alterations, Repairs

## Exempt Buildings

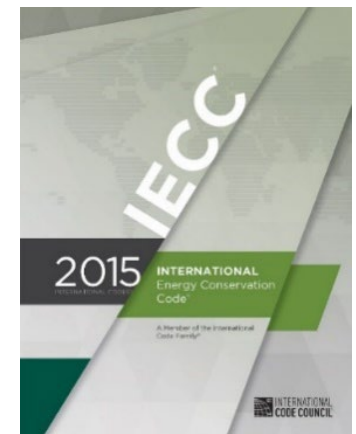
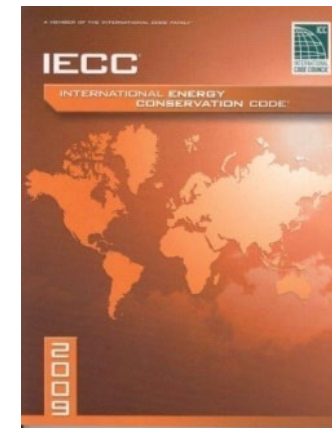
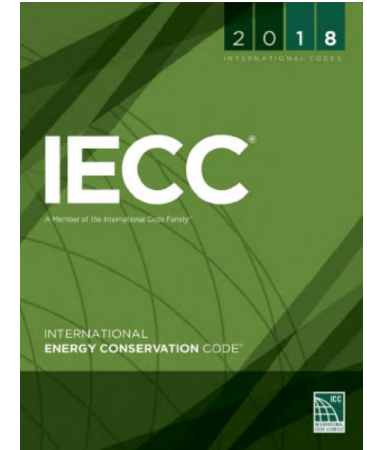
- No conditioning
- Historical



**CONDITIONED SPACE.** For energy purposes, space within a building that is provided with heating and/or cooling *equipment* or systems capable of maintaining, through design or heat loss/gain, 50°F (10°C) during the heating season and 85°F (29°C) during the cooling season, or communicates directly with a *conditioned space*. For mechanical purposes, an area, room or space being heated or cooled by any *equipment* or *appliance*.

# Scope of Residential Energy Code

- Focus is on building envelope
  - Ceilings, walls, windows, floors, foundations
  - Sets insulation levels, window U-factors and SHGC
  - Infiltration control
    - Caulk and seal to prevent air leaks
    - Verify envelope tightness with blower door test (or visual inspection for 2009 code)
- Ducts
  - No building cavities as ducts (post-2009)
  - Seal properly and insulate even if all ductwork is in conditioned space
  - Verify tight with duct pressurization test
- Lighting equipment
  - High-efficacy bulbs required (50%, 75%, 90%)
- HVAC equipment efficiencies covered by different DOE standard
- No appliance requirements

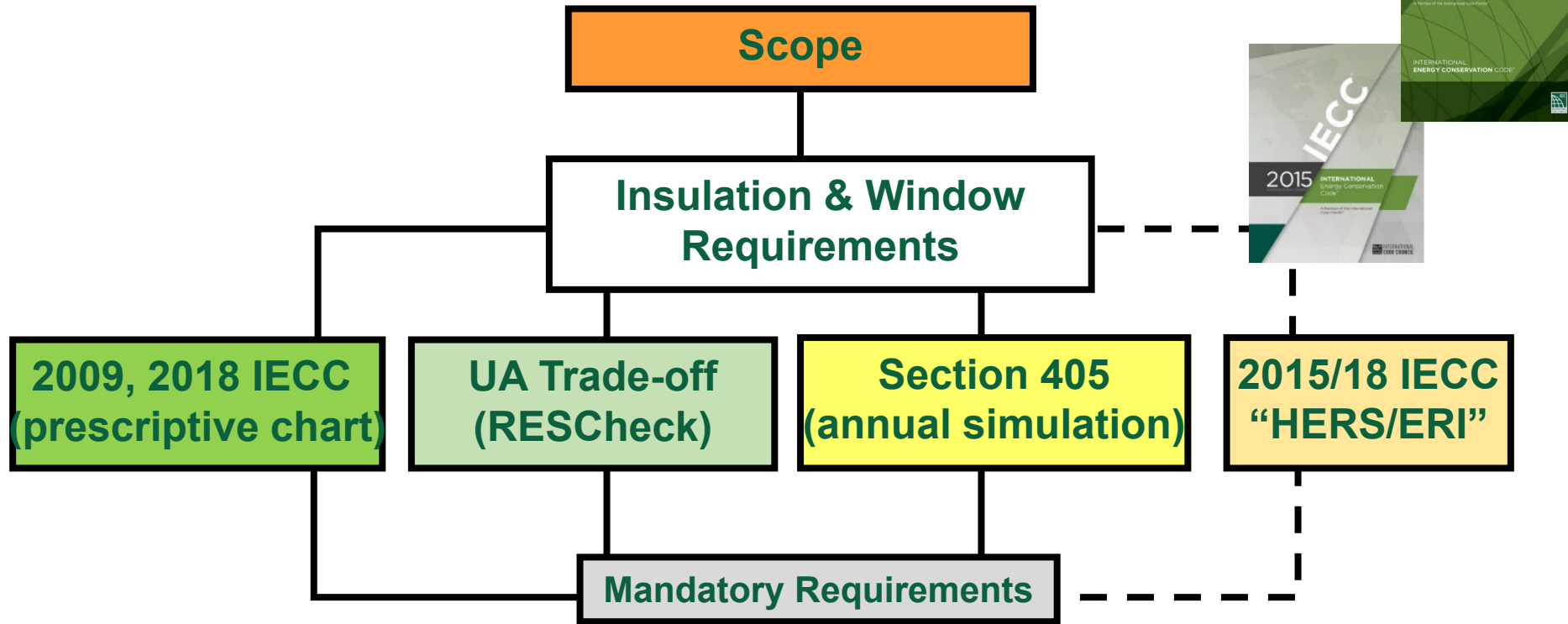


# IECC Code Differences – '15 to '18

- Window Ufactors dropped slightly from U35 to U32 & U30 (CZ's 4-5)
- Exception for log homes built according to ICC 400
- ERV/HRV ducts exempt from leakage testing (if independently ducted).
- Ducts allowed to be buried in ceiling insulation
  - Ducts R-8
  - Minimum surrounding insulation R-19 (R-13 for CZ1-3A, ducts >3')
  - Effective R-25 when modeling
- Ducts in conditioned space
  - Completely inside thermal envelope
  - Buried ducts with AHU inside envelope plus < 1.5% Total Leakage plus threshold of ceiling insulation
- 90% Efficient Lighting (LEDs)
- ERI relaxed targets (62 for CZ4, 61 for CZ5, backstop penalty for renewables)



# Compliance Paths



- The new Energy Rating Index (ERI) path gives the most design flexibility (e.g., credit for mechanical equipment efficiency).
- It also credits items not covered by the code (e.g., appliance efficiencies).



# Energy Codes

## 2009 IECC- Section 402.1

- One prescriptive “answer” for how to build per climate zone (CZ: 4 and 5)
- Includes lots of footnotes

2009

**TABLE 402.1.1  
INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT<sup>a</sup>**

CLIMATE ZONE	FENESTRATION U-FACTOR <sup>b</sup>	SKYLIGHT <sup>b</sup> U-FACTOR	GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC <sup>b, e</sup>	CEILING R-VALUE	WOOD FRAME WALL R-VALUE	MASS WALL R-VALUE <sup>i</sup>	FLOOR R-VALUE	BASEMENT <sup>c</sup> WALL R-VALUE	SLAB <sup>d</sup> R-VALUE & DEPTH	CRAWL SPACE <sup>c</sup> WALL R-VALUE
1	1.2	0.75	0.30	30	13	3/4	13	0	0	0
2	0.65 <sup>†</sup>	0.75	0.30	30	13	4/6	13	0	0	0
3	0.50 <sup>†</sup>	0.65	0.30	30	13	5/8	19	5/13 <sup>f</sup>	0	5/13
4 except Marine	0.35	0.60	NR	38	13	5/10	19	10/13	10, 2 ft	10/13
5 and Marine 4	0.35	0.60	NR	38	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	13/17	30 <sup>g</sup>	10/13	10, 2 ft	10/13
6	0.35	0.60	NR	49	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	15/19	30 <sup>g</sup>	15/19	10, 4 ft	10/13
7 and 8	0.35	0.60	NR	49	21	19/21	38 <sup>g</sup>	15/19	10, 4 ft	10/13

# Energy Codes

## Prescriptive R-values 2015 IECC vs. 2018 IECC

- One prescriptive “answer” for how to build per climate zone (CZ: 4 and 5)

402.1.4 is similar table for U-factors

TABLE R402.1.2  
INSULATION AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT<sup>a</sup>

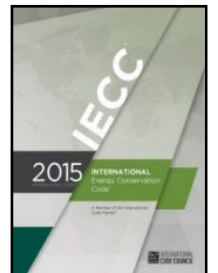
CLIMATE ZONE	FENESTRATION U-FACTOR <sup>b</sup>	SKYLIGHT <sup>b</sup> U-FACTOR	GLAZED FENESTRATION SHGC <sup>b, e</sup>	CEILING R-VALUE	WOOD FRAME WALL R-VALUE	MASS WALL R-VALUE <sup>i</sup>	FLOOR R-VALUE	BASEMENT <sup>c</sup> WALL R-VALUE	SLAB <sup>d</sup> R-VALUE & DEPTH	CRAWL SPACE <sup>c</sup> WALL R-VALUE
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### 2015

3	0.35	0.55	0.25	38	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	8/13	19	5/13 <sup>f</sup>	0	5/13
4 except Marine	0.35	0.55	0.40	49	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	8/13	19	10 /13	10, 2 ft	10/13
5 and Marine 4	0.32	0.55	NR	49	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	13/17	30 <sup>g</sup>	15/19	10, 2 ft	15/19
6	0.32	0.55	NR	49	20+5 or 13+10 <sup>h</sup>	15/20	30 <sup>g</sup>	15/19	10, 4 ft	15/19

### 2018

3	0.32	0.55	0.25	38	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	8/13	19	5/13 <sup>i</sup>	0	5/13
4 except Marine	0.32	0.55	0.40	49	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	8/13	19	10 /13	10, 2 ft	10/13
5 and Marine 4	0.30	0.55	NR	49	20 or 13+5 <sup>h</sup>	13/17	30 <sup>g</sup>	15/19	10, 2 ft	15/19
6	0.30	0.55	NR	49	20+5 <sup>h</sup> or 13+10 <sup>h</sup>	15/20	30 <sup>g</sup>	15/19	10, 4 ft	15/19



# Energy Codes

## Prescriptive **U-factors** 2015 IECC vs. 2018 IECC

- One prescriptive “answer” for how to build per climate zone (CZ: 4 and 5)

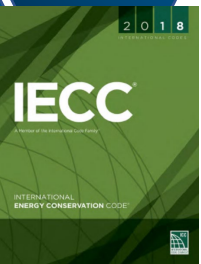
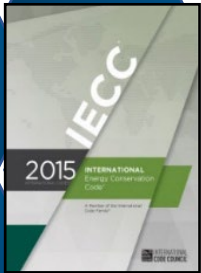


TABLE R402.1.4  
EQUIVALENT U-FACTORS<sup>a</sup>

CLIMATE ZONE	FENESTRATION U-FACTOR	SKYLIGHT U-FACTOR	CEILING U-FACTOR	FRAME WALL U-FACTOR	MASS WALL U-FACTOR <sup>b</sup>	FLOOR U-FACTOR	BASEMENT WALL U-FACTOR	CRAWL SPACE WALL U-FACTOR
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### 2015

4 except Marine	0.35	0.55	0.026	0.060	0.098	0.047	0.059	0.065
5 and Marine 4	0.32	0.55	0.026	0.060	0.082	0.033	0.050	0.055

### 2018

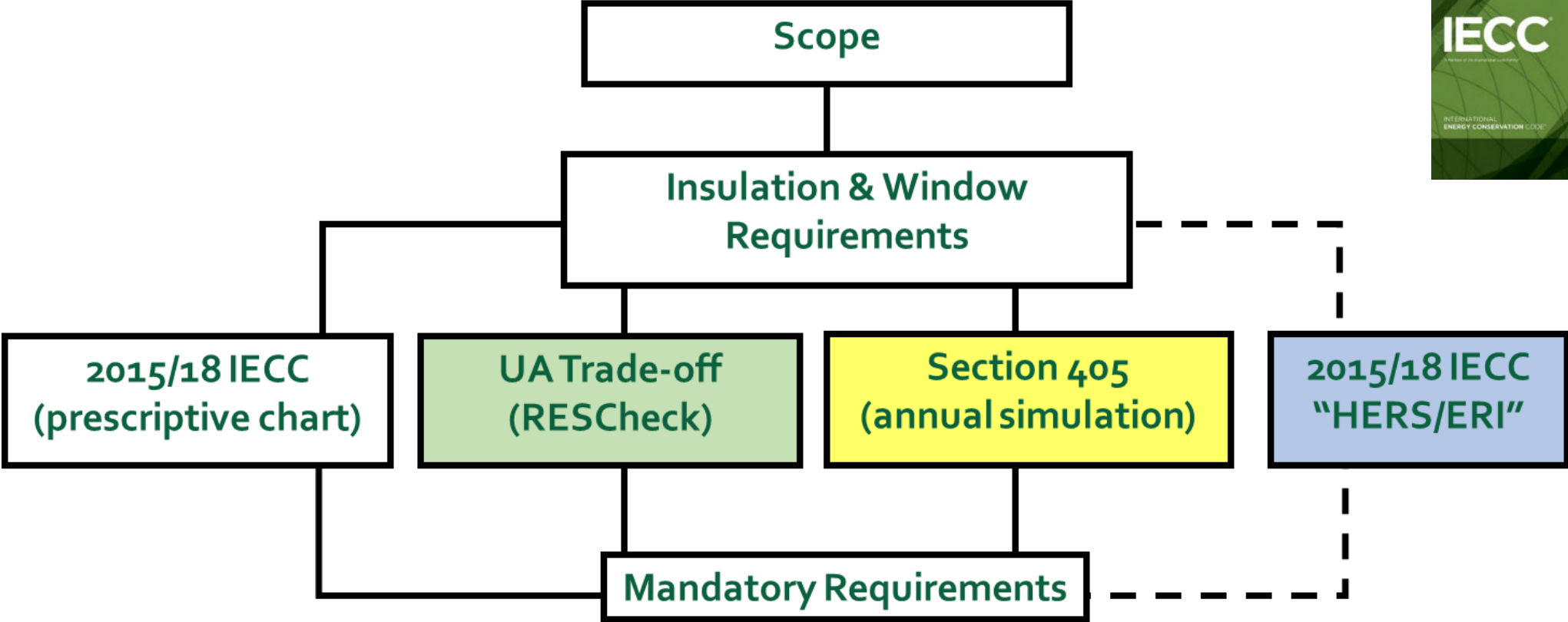
4 except Marine	0.32	0.55	0.026	0.060	0.098	0.047	0.059	0.065
5 and Marine 4	0.30	0.55	0.026	0.060	0.082	0.033	0.050	0.055

# Section 402.2: Insulation Requirements

- Details for insulating various aspects of the building envelope:
  - **Ceilings with Attic – 402.2.1**
  - **Ceilings w/out Attic – 402.2.2**
  - **Eave baffles – 402.2.3**
  - **Access hatches and doors– 402.2.4**
  - Mass Walls – 402.2.5
  - Steel Framing – 402.2.6
  - Partial Structural sheathed walls – 402.2.7
  - **Floors – 402.2.8**
  - **Basement Walls – 402.2.9**
  - Slab-on-grade – 402.2.10
  - **Crawlspace Walls – 402.2.11**
  - Masonry Veneer – 402.2.12
  - Sunrooms – 402.2.13



# Envelope Tradeoff Options





# Questions so far?

*Please type in chat or unmute*



# Total UA Method

- All **mandatory and prescriptive** requirements (other than Table R402.1.2) must be met
- Include documentation to demonstrate compliance with the UA Trade-off method. Compliance software submittal must include completed compliance form, inspection checklist and certificate demonstrating compliance with 2018 IECC levels



# Continuous Insulated Envelope

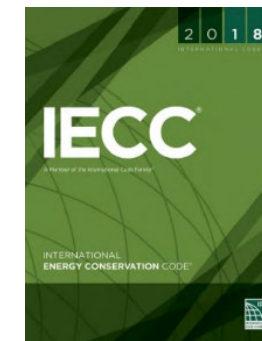
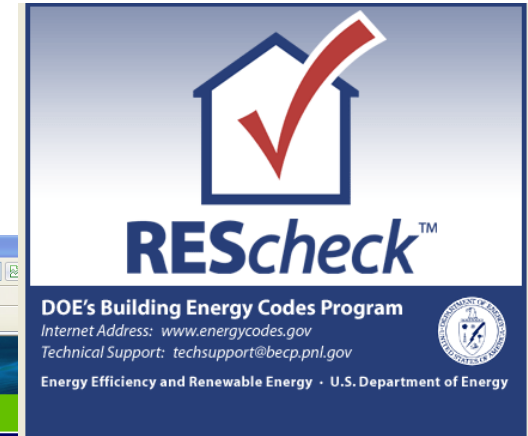
- Total wall performance allows for window walls or other design trade offs..





# REScheck Tradeoff Option

- [www.energycodes.gov](http://www.energycodes.gov)
- Software evaluates specific designs quickly
- Demonstrates SHGC compliance
- Allows trade-offs
  - Building envelope components
  - No trade-offs for better heating & cooling equipment efficiencies
- Specify code edition
- UA or Simulated Performance



# Conduction Heat Flow

Heat transfer through a solid object: the formula for calculating conduction heat transfer is  $q = U \times A \times \Delta T$

$q$  = heat flow (Btu/hr)

$U$  = inverse of R-Value [ $U=1/R$ ,  $R=1/U$ ] (Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup> °F)

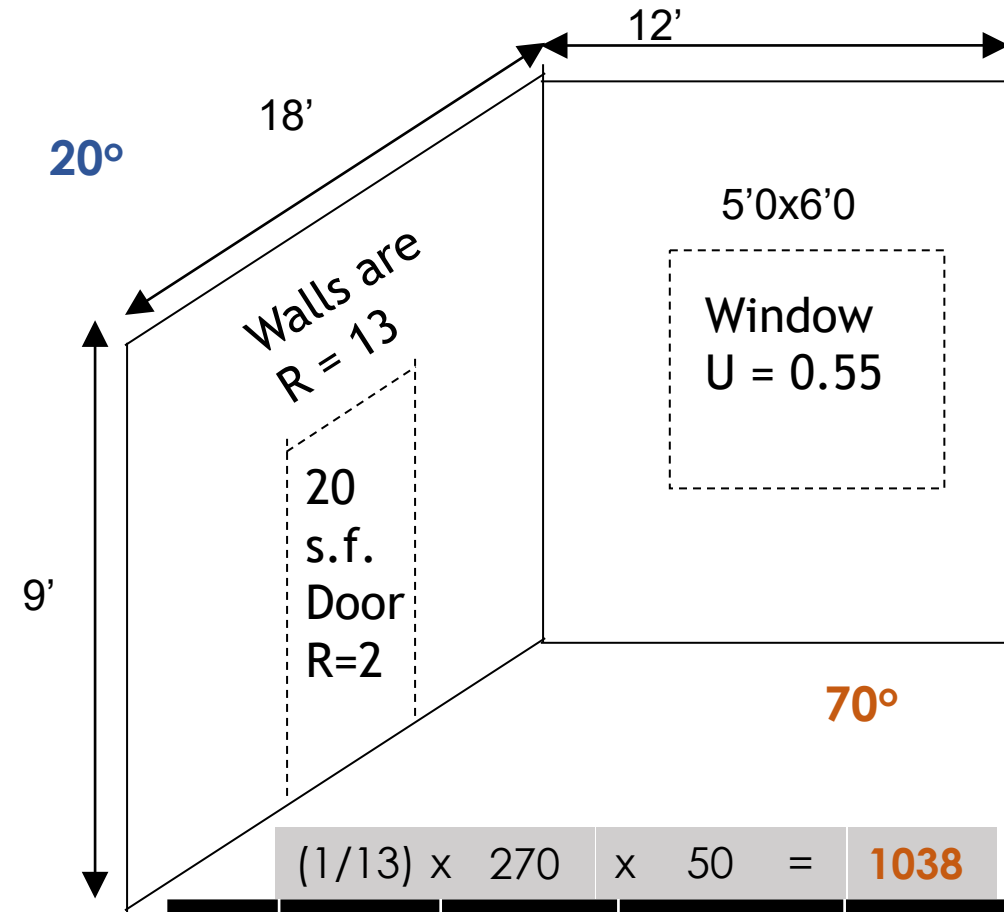
$A$  = area (square feet)

$\Delta T$  = temperature difference across component (°F)

$$q = U \times A \times \Delta T$$

Manual J:  $q = A \times HTM$

where  $HTM = U \times \Delta T$



$$(1/13) \times 270 \times 50 = 1038$$

R	U	Area	Delta T	q
13	1/13	220	50	846
2	1/2	20	50	500
-	0.55	30	50	825

2171

# Section 405 Simulated Performance Alternative, Sample Report

- Annual energy usage simulation demonstrates that the proposed building's energy costs are  $\leq$  "standard code" building
- No credit for mechanical efficiencies
- Likely to involve a HERS rater
- Ekotrope, REMrate & Energy Gauge are acceptable

Compares total annual energy costs

- ❑ Window U-factor and SHGC
- ❑ Envelope and duct testing
- ❑ Lighting, duct insulation

Compares energy costs of actual home being built against 2015/18 IECC reference home's energy cost

SIMULATED PERFORMANCE ALTERNATIVE - 2015 IECC ANNUAL ENERGY COST COMPLIANCE

### IECC 2015 Performance Compliance

<b>Property</b> 123 Fake Street Savannah, GA 31302	<b>Organization</b> Southface Training Southface Trainer	<b>Inspection Status</b> Results are projected
Improved to pass 2015 IECC ACME ACME2 - MB	<b>Builder</b> Wiley E Coyote	

Design	IECC 2015 Performance	As Designed
Heating	\$1,211	\$695
Cooling	\$414	\$387
Water Heating	\$372	\$371
<b>Sub Total - Used to determine compliance</b>	<b>\$1,997</b>	<b>\$1,452</b>
Lights & Appliances	\$000	\$000
Onsite generation	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,803</b>	<b>\$2,259</b>

Requirements

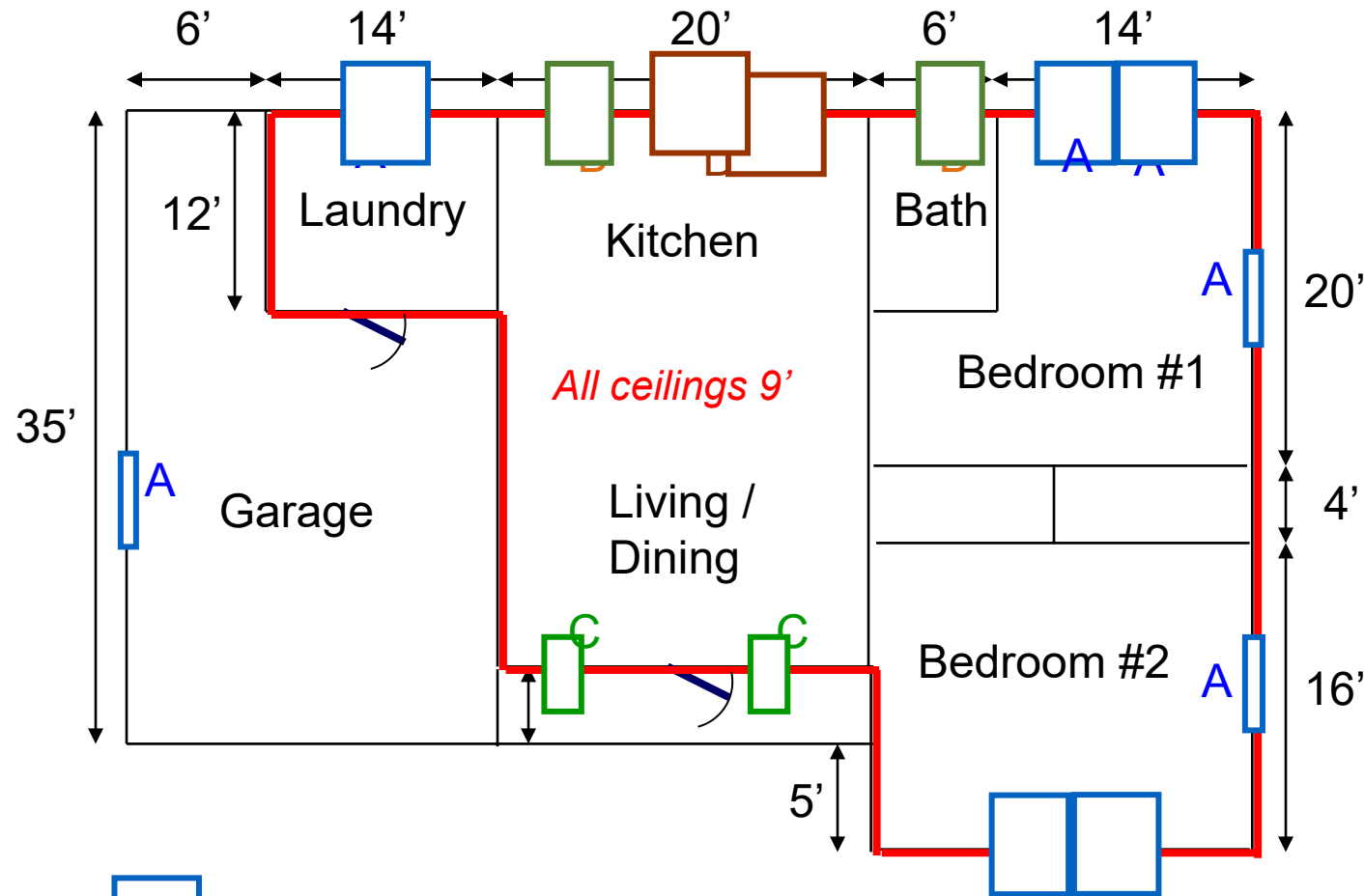
✔ 405.3	Performance-based compliance passes by 27.2%
✔ 402.4.1.2	Air Leakage Testing Air sealing is 5.00 ACH at 50 Pa. It must not exceed 5.00 ACH at 50 Pa.
✔ 402.5	Area-weighted average fenestration SHGC
✔ 402.5	Area-weighted average fenestration U-Factor
✔ 404	Lighting Equipment Efficiency
✔ R403.6.1	Mechanical Ventilation Efficacy
✔ Mandatory Checklist	Mandatory code requirements that are not checked by Ekotrope must be met.
✔ R405.2	Duct Insulation

**Design exceeds requirements for IECC 2015 Performance compliance by 27.2%.**

As a 3rd party extension of the code jurisdiction utilizing these reports, I certify that this energy code compliance document has been created in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 4 of the adopted International Energy Conservation Code based on Climate Zone 2. If rating is Projected, I certify that the building design described herein is consistent with the building plans, specifications, and other calculations submitted with the permit application. If rating is Confirmed, I certify that the address referenced above has been inspected and that the mandatory provisions of the IECC have been installed to meet or exceed the intent of the IECC as will be verified as such by another party.

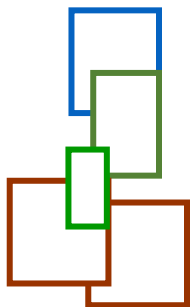


# RESCHECK - Simple House



- Perimeter:  $54 \times 2 + 40 \times 2 = \underline{188}$  ft.
- Gross Wall:  $188 \times 9 = \underline{1,692}$  sq. ft.
- Floor Area:
  - $12 \times 14 +$
  - $20 \times 31 +$
  - $20 \times 40 =$
  - $\underline{1,588}$  sq. ft.
- Ceiling Area:  $\underline{1,588}$  sq. ft.
- Windows
  - A:  $12 \times 7 = 84$  sq. ft.
  - B:  $9 \times 2 = 18$  sq. ft.
  - C:  $20 \times 2 = \underline{40}$  sq. ft.

Windows:  $\underline{142}$  sq. ft.
- Glass Doors:  $20 \times 2 = \underline{40}$  sq. ft.
- Solid Doors:  $\underline{40}$  sq. ft. (R-3)
- Volume:  $1588 \times 9 = 14,292$  c.f.



A: 3'0 x 4'0 DP low-e (U.31, SHGC.24)

B: 3'0 x 3'0 DP low-e (U.33, SHGC.26)

C: 4'0 x 5'0 DP low-e (U.32, SHGC.25)

D: 6'0 x 6'8 DP Sliding Glass Door with tint (U.47, SHGC.48)

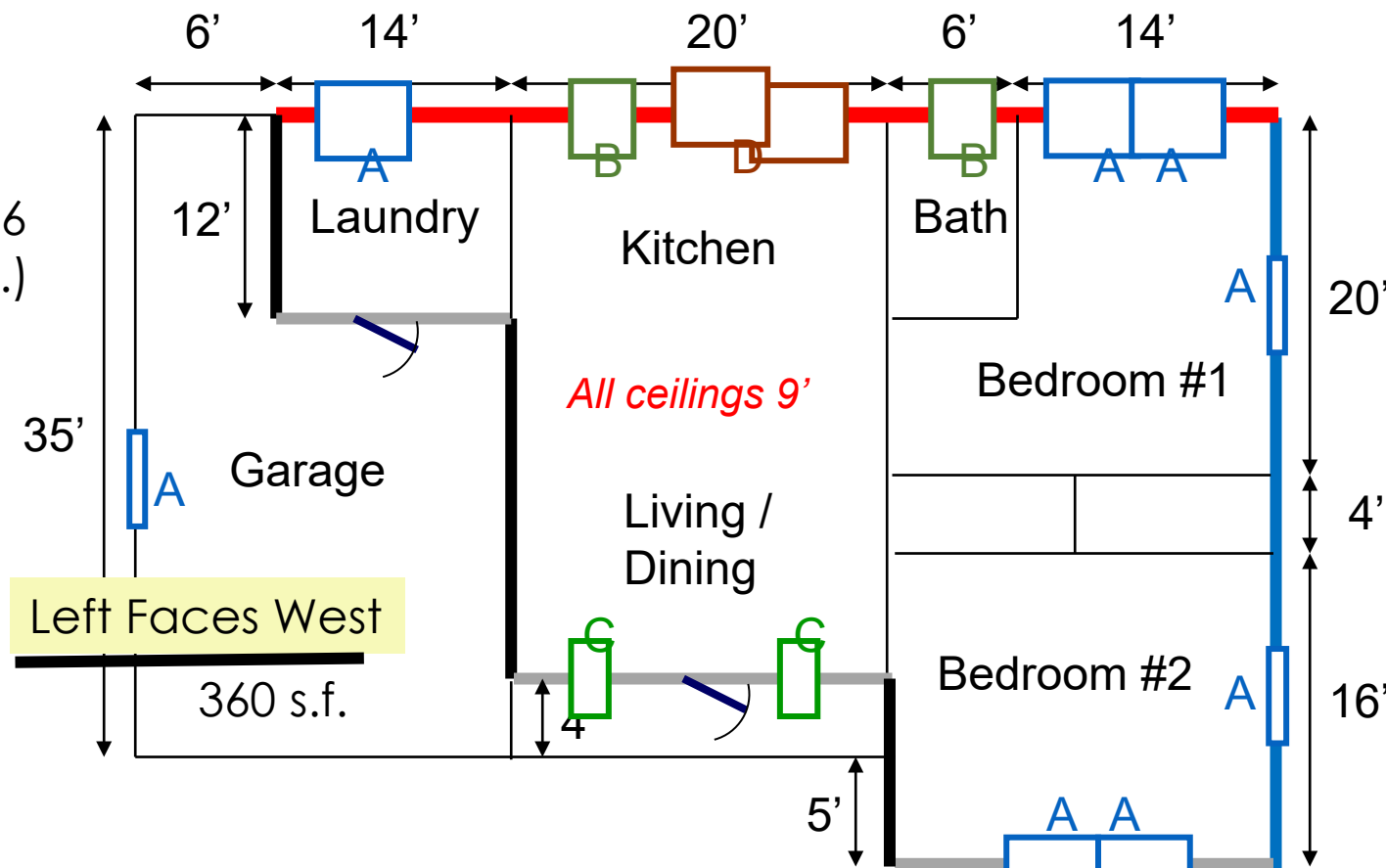
# Simple House (1588 s.f.)

Back Faces North

486 s.f.

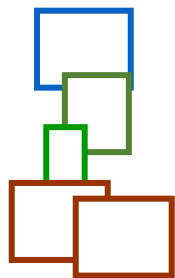
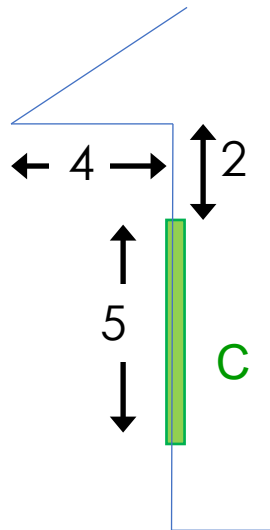
Assume:

- Front faces south
- 1' overhang except 4' porch
- 2x4 frame walls, R-13+R-6
- R-49 flat ceiling (1588 s.f.)
- R-5 slab edge insulation



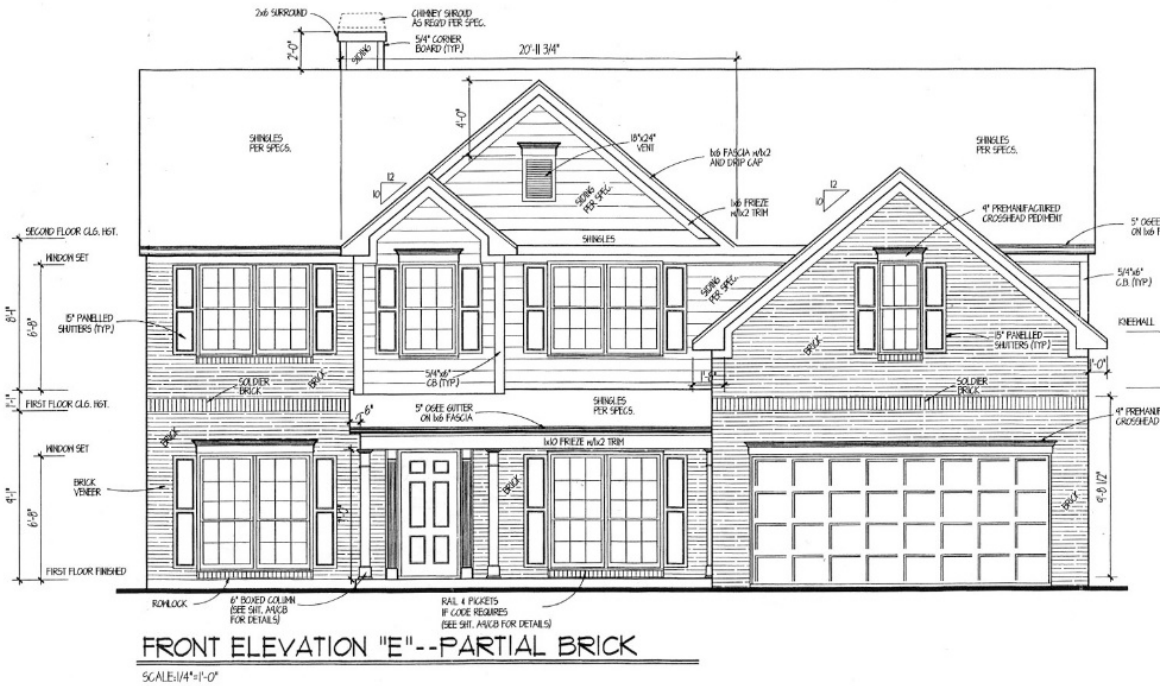
Right Faces East  
360 s.f.

Front Faces South 486 s.f.

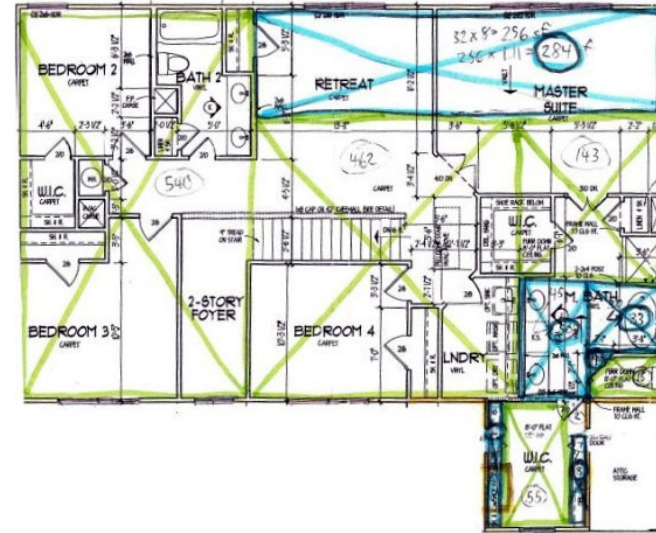


- A: 3'0 x 4'0 DP low-e (U.31, SHGC.24)
- B: 3'0 x 3'0 DP low-e (U.33, SHGC.26)
- C: 4'0 x 5'0 DP low-e (U.32, SHGC.25)
- D: 6'0 x 6'8 DP Sliding Glass Door with sun tint (U.47, SHGC.48)

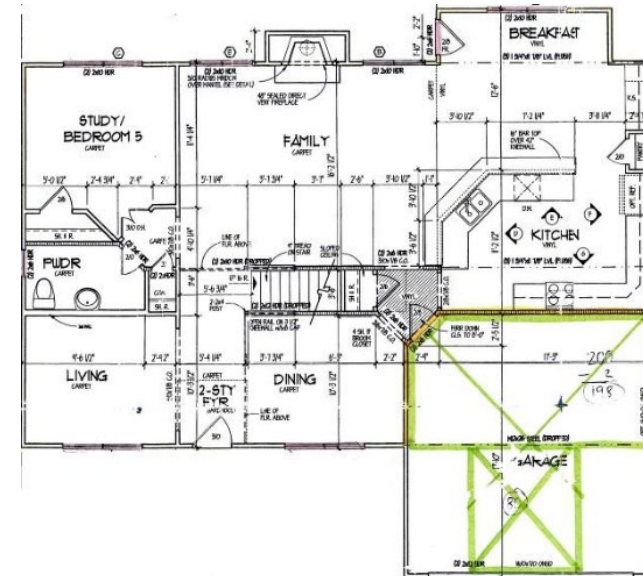
# RESCHECK – ACME House



“Acme” base case, 2-story  
2816 s.f home (St. Louis)



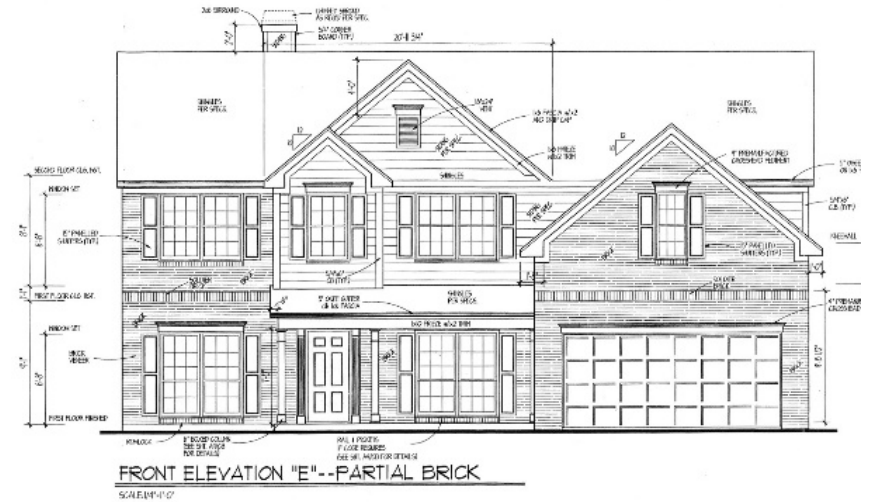
Second:  
1,473 s.f.



First:  
1,343 s.f.

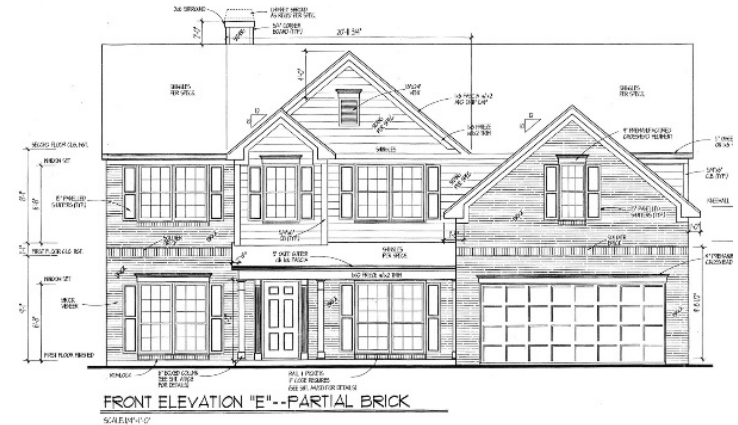
# RESCHECK – ACME House Base Case Takeoffs

- Total cond. Floor area: 2816 s.f., Volume: 25,791 c.f.
- First floor area: 1343 s.f., slab on grade: **167' perimeter**, R-10. 2'
- Second level, floor over garage: **280 s.f.**, R-19
- Gross Exterior walls: **2578 s.f.**
  - Net Exterior walls: 2170 s.f., R-20
- Gross Wall Adjacent to Garage: **257 s.f.**
  - Net Wall Adjacent to Garage: 237 s.f., R-13
- Attic Kneewall: **420 s.f.**, R-13+R-5 continuous
- Windows (F,L,B,R): 157+22+177+12 = **368 s.f.**, U-0.30, SHGC-0.26
- Glass Door: **20 s.f.**, U-0.33, SHGC-0.30
- Front Door wood: **20 s.f.**, U-0.5
- Garage Door metal, foam core: **20 s.f.**, U-0.33
- Flat ceiling: **1220 s.f.**, R-49 Vaulted ceiling: **390 s.f.**, R-25



# RESCHECK – ACME House Roofline Takeoffs

- Total cond. Floor area: 2816 s.f., **Volume: 29,811 c.f.**
- First floor area: 1343 s.f., slab on grade: **167' perimeter**, R-10, 2'
- Second level, floor over garage: **280 s.f.**, R-19
- Gross Exterior walls: **2578 s.f.**
  - Net Exterior walls: 2170 s.f., R-20
- Gross Wall Adjacent to Garage: **257 s.f.**
  - Net Wall Adjacent to Garage: 237 s.f., R-13
- **Foamed Gable End walls: 744 s.f.**, R-20
- Windows (F,L,B,R):  $157+22+177+12 =$  **368 s.f.**, U-0.30, SHGC-0.26
- Glass Door: **20 s.f.**, U-0.42, SHGC-0.30
- Front Door wood: **20 s.f.**, U-0.5
- Garage Door metal, foam core: **20 s.f.**, U-0.33
- **Foamed Roofline (vaulted ceiling): 1986 s.f.**, R-20

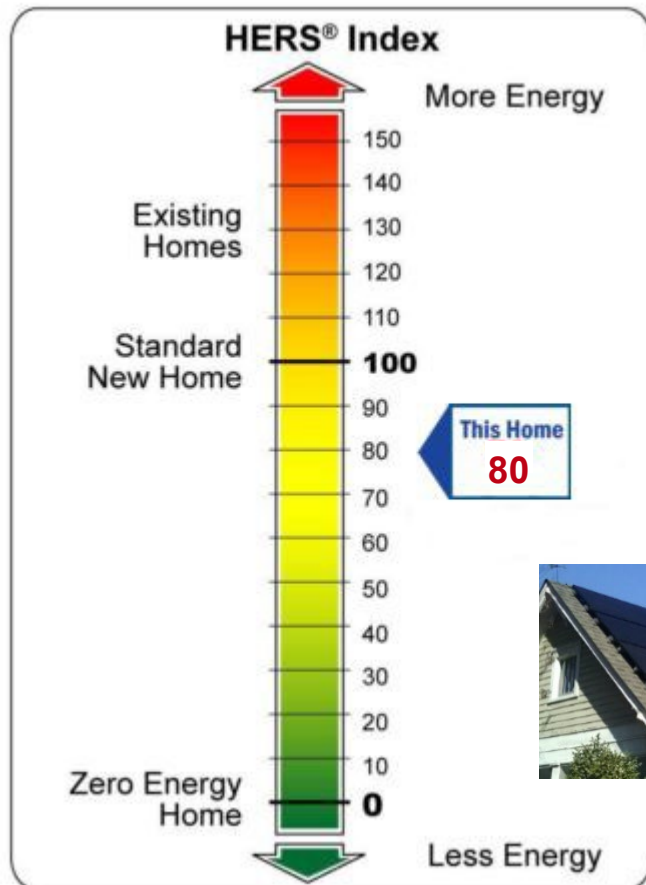
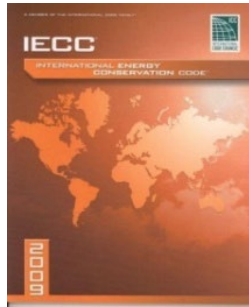




# ACME Base – 2816 S.F. Home in Ekotrope

- Two mechanical systems – both in the vented attic
- 75% of 1<sup>st</sup> floor ducts inside; all others plus 2<sup>nd</sup> floor ducts in attic
- 80% furnaces, 14 SEER A/C's, no mechanical ventilation, 50 gal gas DHW
- Basic 2009 energy code compliant R-values (assume Grade III)
  - R-30 flat ceiling, R-19 vault
  - R-13 + OSB walls
  - R-19 floor over garage; no slab insulation
- Typical DP low-e windows: U-0.35 SHGC-0.30; poor orientation
- Duct leakage is 12% Total; 8% To Outside
- Envelope Leakage is 7 ACH<sub>50</sub>, 0.45 ELR<sub>50</sub>, 3009 cfm<sub>50</sub>
- Elec rate 12.5¢/kWh + \$10 base fee; Gas rate 75¢/therm + \$20 base fee

# HERS Rating Demonstration



- Index drops to **71** with 2012/15 IECC prescriptive envelope values
- Index drops to **67** when 2012/15 IECC prescriptive 75% efficient lighting values are entered

- Index drops to **mid-50's** with condensing furnace, 16 SEER AC, and more efficient appliances
- House load drops (4 tons to 3 tons)

- 80** => 70 with 2 kW
- => 56 with 5 kW
  - => 32 with 10 kW

- 57** => 49 with 2 kW
- => 36 with 5 kW
  - => 13 with 10 kW

# Energy Rating Index (ERI) path

- The ERI may allow more options in materials choice, technologies and innovative strategies than the simulated performance path



- The Energy Rating Index (ERI) path gives the most design flexibility (e.g., credit for mechanical equipment efficiency)
- It also credits items not covered by the code (e.g., appliance efficiencies)

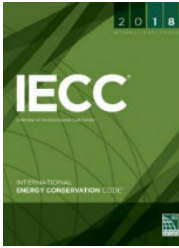
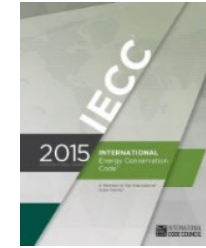
# How is the ERI determined?

- The ERI is a numerical integer value
- Lower index numbers indicate lower energy use
- The HERS Index is currently accepted for use as the ERI
- A HERS Index is generated from a HERS Rating using modeling software (e.g., Energy Gauge, REMRate, Ekotrope)
- HERS stands for *Home Energy Rating System*



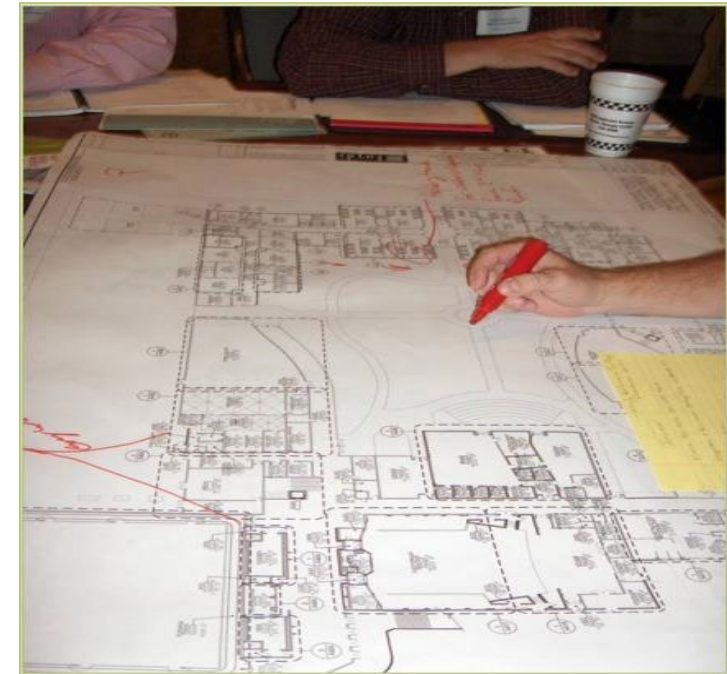
HERS was developed by the Residential Energy Services Network (RESNET)

**[www.resnet.us](http://www.resnet.us)**



# Determining the Energy Rating Index

1. Simulate two homes
  - **Rated** Home – what will be built
  - **Reference** Home – same home but exactly meets '06 code
2. Compare Annual Energy
  - Space Heating & Cooling, Hot Water, Lighting and some Appliances
  - Multiply by 100 (lower w/ renewables)



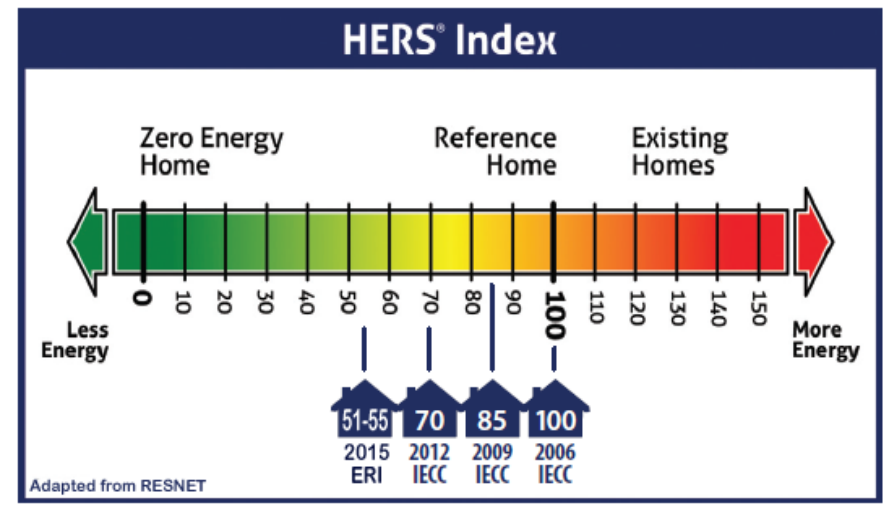
40 30 30 50

$$\text{Index} = 100 \times PE_{\text{fraction}} \times \frac{[\text{Rated Home's Htg} + \text{Clg} + \text{WtrH} + \text{L.A.}]}{[\text{Refer. Home's Htg} + \text{Clg} + \text{WtrH} + \text{L.A.}]} = 75$$

70 20 30 80

# HERS / Energy Rating Index – What does it mean?

- HERS Index (lower is better)
- Rated home with Index of 100 = Reference home exactly meeting 2004/06 IECC
- Net Zero Energy Home = HERS Index of 0



$$\text{Index} = 100 \times PE_{\text{fraction}} \times \frac{40 + 30 + 30 + 50}{70 + 20 + 30 + 80} = 75$$

PE<sub>fraction</sub> is ratio of renewables to purchased energy

(e.g, a home that produces 20% of its annual energy would have a PE<sub>fraction</sub> of 0.8)  
 In this example, 0.8 x 75 = 60

# Climate and Energy Efficiency

Design Temps	W / S
Atlanta	24/92
St. Louis	14/91
Fairbanks	-40/78
Miami	51/90

## • Design Temperatures

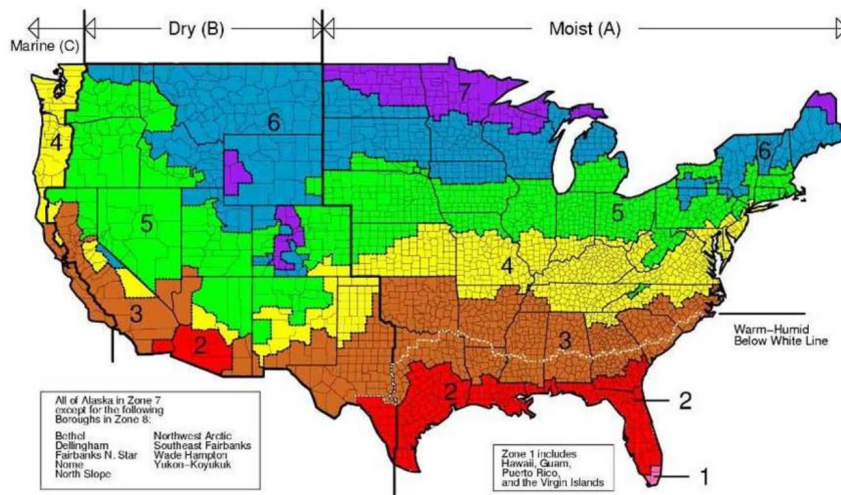
- Heating, for 99% of the season the outdoor temperature is above this value
- Only 1% of the Cooling season is hotter than this temperature value

### • Design Temp Example

- St. Louis Winter  $70 - 14 = 56$  F  $\Delta T$
- St. Louis Summer  $91 - 75 = 16$  F  $\Delta T$

## • Load Calcs & Energy Code

- IECC 2009 Section 302.1: Interior design temperatures ( $72^{\circ}\text{F}$  heating,  $75^{\circ}\text{F}$  cooling)
- **MUST BE ACCURATE**



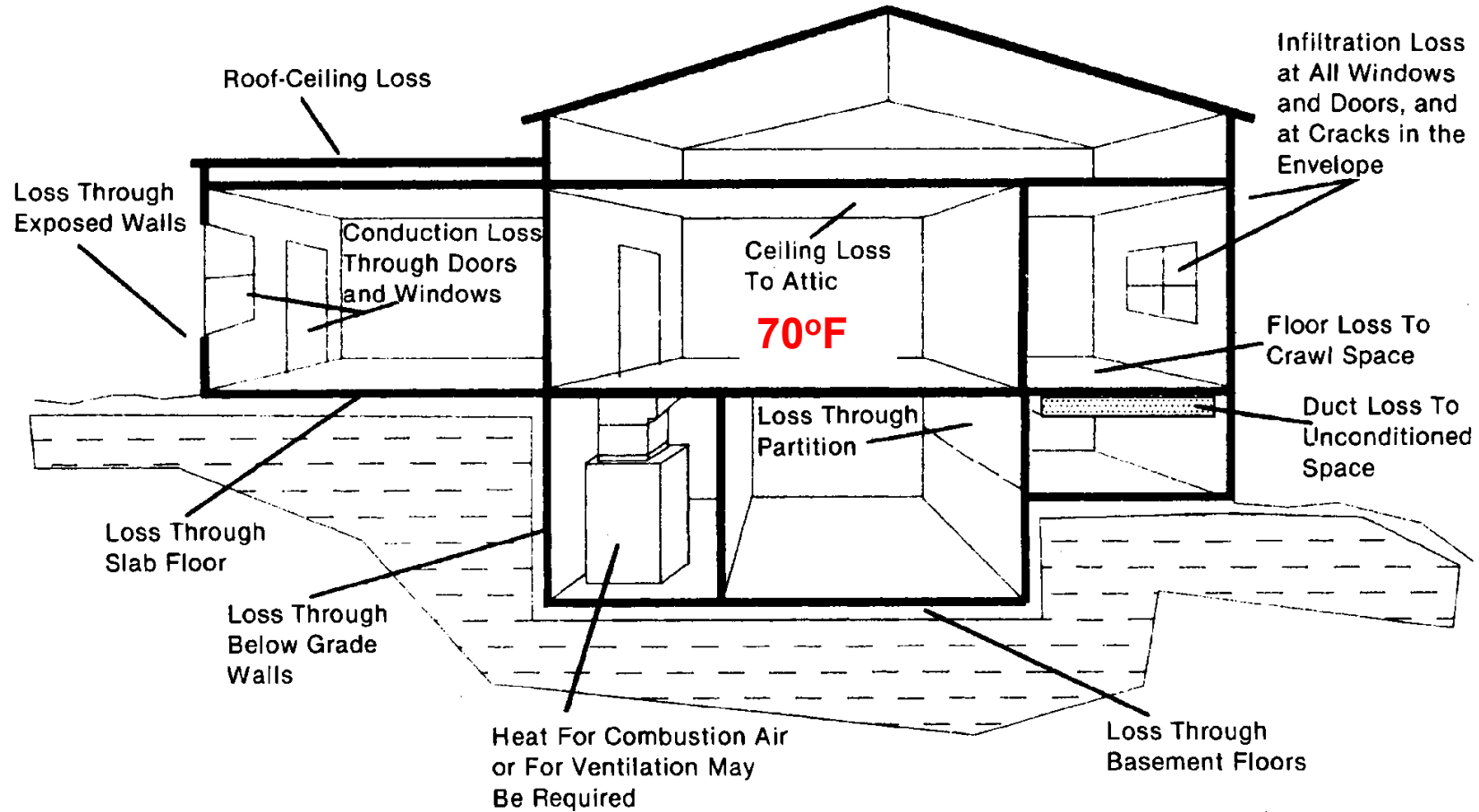
NEBRASKA

Good Life. Great Resources.

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY



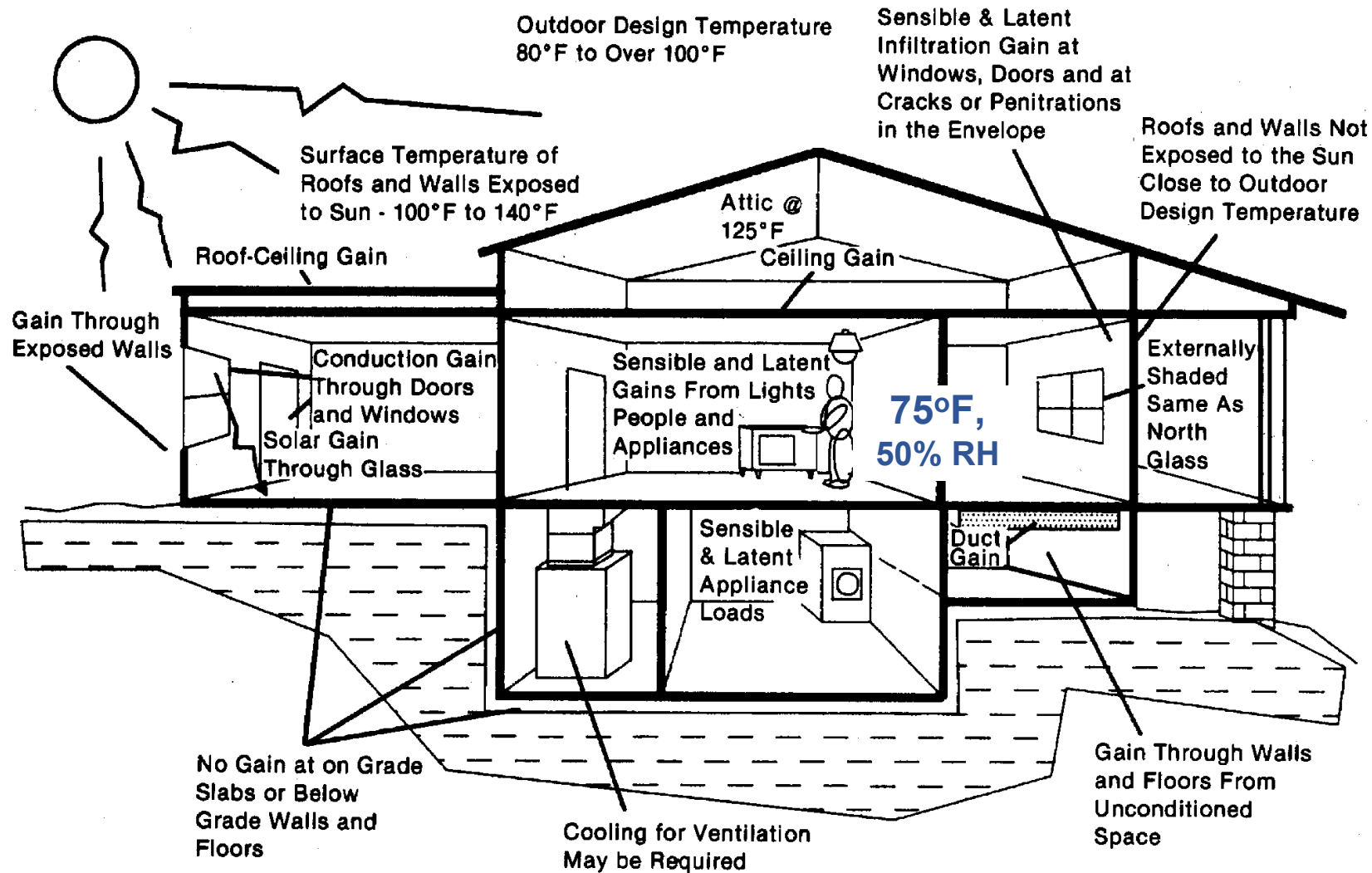
# Manual J - Winter Loads



Winter  
Outdoor  
Design  
Temp  
**14°F**



# Manual J- Summer Loads



Summer  
Outdoor  
Design  
Temp  
**91°F**

# Sizing the System

“Heating and cooling equipment shall be sized in accordance with Section M1401.3”

“Heating and cooling equipment shall be sized in accordance with **ACCA Manual S** based on building loads calculated in accordance with **ACCA Manual J** or other approved heating and cooling calculation methodologies.”

- 2015 IECC R403.7



- Building orientation
- Glazing, walls, foundation & roof
- Design conditions
- Infiltration
- Internal loads
- Ventilation load

# Manual J Software

Right-Suite Residential J8 - [Lanigan-Cape-Cod.rrp: Loads Worksheet]

File Edit View Show Drawing Options Window Help

Right-J8 Worksheet

Room name: Entire House  
 Exposed wall: 172.0 ft  
 Ceiling height: 10.0  
 Room dimensions: [d]  
 Room area: 1741.6 ft²

Basement z  
 Exposed wall: 172.0 ft  
 Ceiling height: 10.0  
 Room area: 1741.6 ft²

Ty	Construction number <small>Select any cell then click here</small>	U-value	Or	HTM (Btuh/ft²)		Area (ft²) or perimeter (ft)		Load (Btuh)		Area (ft²) or perimeter (ft)		Load (Btuh)	
				Heat	Cool	Gross	N/P/S	Heat	Cool	Gross	N/P/S	Heat	Cool
6	W 12C-6bw	0.060	ne	2.820	0.759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	W 15B-0c-6	0.488	ne	13.07	2.996	523	523	6834	1567	523	523	6834	658
.	W 12C-6bw	0.060	se	2.820	0.759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.	W 15B-0c-8	0.488	se	8.986	1.498	333	333	2992	499	333	333	2992	343
11	W 12C-6bw	0.060	sw	2.820	0.759	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	W 15B-0c-6	0.488	sw	13.07	2.996	523	523	6834	1567	523	523	6834	1332
	W 12C-6bw	0.060	nw	2.820	0.759	333	209	588	158	333	209	588	132
	G 1D-c2ow	0.550	nw	25.85	34.40	83	0	2157	2871	83	0	2157	6231
	G 10B-w	0.600	nw	28.20	18.13	41	0	1156	743	41	0	1156	1482
	C 16B-28md	0.034	-	1.598	1.770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F 22A-vpm	1.180	-	55.46	0.000	330	55	3050	0	330	55	3050	0
	F 21A-28t	0.022	-	1.034	0.000	1411	116	1459	0	1411	116	1459	0
Total room load								32493	9408			32493	12629
Air required (cfm)								467	467			467	627

Why is proper equipment sizing important?

- Equipment first-cost
- Longer/more efficient run times
- Limits equipment cycling
- Better dehumidification



# Key Takeaways

- 2018 IECC has new requirements for:
  - Air sealing
  - Duct sealing
  - U-Factor
  - R-Values
  - Performance Testing
  - Good Alternative Methods!
- Controlling moisture is *critical*
  - Proper air sealing is key
  - Right-sizing HVAC is required
  - Mechanical ventilation must be installed and takes on new importance



# Trainings in September:

**9/1** Today “Live” 3-5pm  
NDEE 245 Fallbrook Blvd., Lincoln NE

**9/13 & 14** “Live” for Nebraska ASHRAE Chapter: ASHRAE 90.1 (as referenced by IECC 2018)

**9/15** Nebraska Energy Collaborative “live” 9:30-11:30  
(NDEE, Lincoln)

MCC Commercial Energy Code Certificate Course  
**Tuesday Evenings 9/27-11/15** – Online and in-person



# Trainings in October

**10/5** Commercial Energy Code: Advanced Mechanical Systems - Online

**10/12-14** Duct & Envelope Testing “Train the Trainer” Live all day (NDEE Lincoln)

**10/25-26** DET Testing Certification Lincoln area  
*(Need two test homes)*

More to be announced!

# Phone Survey



- Our research partner Eric Boria is currently conducting a phone survey with Nebraska stakeholders to better understand issues people are having complying with the 2018 IECC and hear about what resources have been helpful.
- We would love to hear from you and anyone else in the state who could share information.
- This feedback will help improve the Nebraska Energy Code Training Program to best serve those working with energy codes in the state.

# Thank you! Questions?

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