



**SOUTHERN NEVADA PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
TO THE
2024 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION
CODE**

International Energy Conservation Code Committee
Revised January 17, 2025

Preface

This document was developed by the Southern Nevada Building Officials (SNBO) *International Energy Conservation Code* Committee and presents amendments to the 2024 International Energy Conservation Code as published by the *International Code Council (IECC)*.

Participation in the 2024 *International Energy Conservation Code* Committee was open to all interested parties. However, voting on amendments proposals was limited to one vote each for seven of Southern Nevada municipalities (Clark County, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Boulder City, Pahrump and Mesquite), the Clark County School District, and three industry representatives. All committee proceedings were conducted in accordance with Robert's Rules of Order.

The recommended amendments contained herein are not code unless adopted and codified by governmental jurisdictions. These amendments are not intended to prevent the use of any material or method of construction not specifically prescribed herein, provided any alternates have been approved and their use authorized by the Building Official. This document may be copied and used in whole or in part without permission or approval from the organizations listed on the cover page.

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SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 049.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C101

PROPONENT: Committee

PROPOSAL: Delete Chapter 1 in its entirety, except Section C101.1, C101.2, C101.3, C102.4, C102.4.1 C102.4.2, C105.2, and C105.2.1

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C101.1 Title. This code shall be known as the Energy Conservation Code. It is referred to herein as “this code.”

C101.2 Scope. This code applies to the design and construction of buildings not covered by the scope of the IECC—Residential Provisions.

C101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

C101.3 Intent. The IECC—Commercial Provisions provide market-driven, enforceable requirements for the design and construction of commercial buildings, providing minimum efficiency requirements for buildings that result in the maximum level of energy efficiency that is safe, technologically feasible, and life cycle cost effective, considering economic feasibility, including potential costs and savings for consumers and building owners, and return on investment. Additionally, the code provides jurisdictions with supplemental requirements, including ASHRAE 90.1, and optional requirements that lead to achievement of zero energy buildings, presently, and through glide paths that achieve zero energy buildings by 2030 and on additional timelines sought by governments, and achievement of additional policy goals as identified by the Energy and Carbon Advisory Council and approved by the Board of Directors. Requirements contained in the code will include, but not be limited to, prescriptive- and performance-based pathways. The code may include nonmandatory appendices incorporating additional energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction resources developed by the International Code Council and others. The code will aim to simplify code requirements to facilitate the code’s use and compliance rate. The code is updated on a 3-year cycle with each subsequent edition providing increased energy savings over the prior edition. This code is intended to provide flexibility to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques to achieve this intent. This code is not intended to abridge safety, health or environmental requirements contained in other applicable codes or ordinances.

C102.4 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 C102.4.1 and C102.4.2.

C102.4.1 Conflicts. Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

C102.4.2 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.

C105.2 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be drawn to scale on 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. Energy compliance path.
2. Insulation materials and their R-values.
3. Fenestration U-factors and solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC).
4. Area-weighted U-factor and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) calculations.
5. Air barrier and air sealing details, including the location of the air barrier.
6. Thermal bridges as identified in Section C402.7.
7. Mechanical system design criteria.
8. Mechanical and service water-heating systems and equipment types, sizes and efficiencies.
9. Economizer description.
10. Equipment and system controls.
11. Fan motor horsepower (hp) and controls.
12. Duct sealing, duct and pipe insulation and location.
13. Lighting fixture schedule with wattage and control narrative.
14. Location of daylight zones on floor plans.
15. Location of pathways for routing of raceways or cable from the on-site renewable energy system to the electrical distribution equipment. (A detailed location of the pathway will not be required).
16. Location reserved for inverters, metering equipment and energy storage systems (ESS), and a pathway reserved for routing of raceways or conduit from the renewable energy system to the point of interconnection with the electrical service and the ESS. (A detailed location of the pathway will not be required).
17. Location and layout of a designated area for ESS.
18. Rated energy capacity and rated power capacity of the installed or planned ESS.

C105.2.1 Building thermal envelope depiction. The building thermal envelope shall be represented on the construction drawings.

JUSTIFICATION: Every jurisdiction adopts their own Building Administrative Code (BAC). The requirements in the administrative section of the IECC have subtle changes that may result in confusion and conflict between the jurisdictions administrative code

and IECC Chapter 1. Sections noted above, containing information not in the jurisdictions BAC have not been deleted as they are not currently contained in the respective ordinance. Chapter 1 of every code that is adopted is deleted to prevent conflict between code provisions and ordinance.

Items 15 and 16 will not require a detailed location of the pathway.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X H	I	J
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*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: No cost impact

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y			

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

C102.4.3

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 017.01

COMMITTEE: IECC

CODE SECTION: C102.4.3

PROPONENT: Ryan Kelly

PROPOSAL: Revise Section C102.4 to add a new section C102.4.3.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C102.4.3 Mechanical/Plumbing reference. Any reference to the International Mechanical Code shall be replaced by the Uniform Mechanical Code. Any reference to the International Plumbing Code shall be replaced by the Uniform Plumbing Code.

JUSTIFICATION: This allows for consistency with the currently adopted plumbing and mechanical codes adopted in southern Nevada.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	x	I		J	
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COST IMPACT: None

COMMITTEE ACTION:

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y

RESULT: Approved

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 024.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C102.4.1 and C102.4.2

PROPONENT: Allen Burris

PROPOSAL: To clarify that health and life safety will govern over IECC where there is a conflict.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

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

Exception: Where conflicts relate to health and safety of the occupants or building security.

C102.4.2 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.

Exception: Where conflicting subject matter relates to health and safety of the occupants or building security.

JUSTIFICATION:

The safety and health of the occupants and building users is more important than energy conservation.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D		E	^x	F	^x	G	^x	H	^x	I		J
----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--------------	----------	--------------	----------	--------------	----------	--------------	----------	--	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: This is a code clarification only and will have no impact on cost.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: IECC24 – 021.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C202 General Definitions

PROPONENT: Fredric Zwerg

PROPOSAL: Revise Renewable Energy Resources definition.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

Section C202 General Definitions

Renewable Energy Resources. Energy derived from solar radiation, wind, waves, tides, biogas, biomass waste or extracted from hot fluid or steam heated within the earth.

JUSTIFICATION: The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) renewable energy definitions include biogas and eliminating this source in the definition conflicts with several governmental agency’s definitions.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	X E	X F	G	X H	I	J
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*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: No cost impact.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
	y	y	y	y			y	y	y	

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 048.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C202

PROPONENT: Committee

PROPOSAL: Add definition for Luminaire

Revise as follows:

Luminaire.

A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to position the light source and connect it to the power supply. It may also include parts to protect the light source or the ballast or to distribute the light. A lampholder itself is not a luminaire.

JUSTIFICATION: The term “luminaire” is used in the IECC but is not defined in the IECC. Therefore, this proposal is to include a definition for “luminaire” based on the 2023 NEC (NFPA 70) definition:

Luminaire.

A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to position the light source and connect it to the power supply. It may also include parts to protect the light source or the ballast or to distribute the light. A lampholder itself is not a luminaire.

This is a carryover amendment from the Southern Nevada amendments to the 2012, 2018 and 2021 IECC, although the last sentence is proposed to be modified to clarify that any of the individual components of a luminaire do not constitute a luminaire themselves. This definition is identical to the 2023 NEC.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	X	G	H	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: Zero

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 072.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C202

PROPONENT: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Revise Section C202 to provide a definition for Affordable Housing

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING. Housing that serves those with income levels as defined by Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) § 278.0105 “Affordable housing” defined.

“Affordable housing” means tier one affordable housing, tier two affordable housing or tier three affordable housing.

1. Tier three affordable housing" means housing for a household:

(a) Which has a total monthly gross income that is equal to more than 80 percent but not more than 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located; and

(b) Which costs not more than 30 percent of the total monthly gross household income of a household whose income equals 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located, including the cost of utilities.

2. For purposes of this section, median gross household income must be determined based upon the estimates of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development of the most current median gross family income for the county in which the housing is located.

JUSTIFICATION: Some code amendments are specific to affordable housing and the IECC does not have affordable housing defined, thus

NRS 278.0105 “Affordable housing” defined. “Affordable housing” means tier one affordable housing, tier two affordable housing or tier three affordable housing.

1. Tier three affordable housing" means housing for a household:

(a) Which has a total monthly gross income that is equal to more than 80 percent but not more than 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located; and

(b) Which costs not more than 30 percent of the total monthly gross household income of a household whose income equals 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located, including the cost of utilities.

2. For purposes of this section, median gross household income must be determined based upon the estimates of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development of the most current median gross family income for the county in which the housing is located.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D		E		X F		G		H		I		J
----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------------------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: Zero

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

C301.1

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 012.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C301.1 General

PROPONENT: Jim Meyers

PROPOSAL: Add Exception to Section C301.1 General as follows

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C301.1 General. *Climate zones* from Figure C301.1 or Table C301.1 shall be used for determining the applicable requirements from Chapter 4. Locations not indicated in Table C301.1 shall be assigned a *climate zone* in accordance with Section C301.3.

Exception: Areas within Clark County above altitudes of 4000 feet shall be considered in *Climate Zone 5B*. Areas within Nye County below altitudes of 4000 feet shall be considered in *Climate Zone 3B*.

JUSTIFICATION: These exceptions are to address significant elevation conditions that exist within the listed counties (ie. Mount Charleston in Clark County and Pahrump in Nye County).

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	X	B	X	C	X	D		E		F		G		H		I		J
----------	---	----------	---	----------	---	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: NA

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2021

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24-14.02

COMMITTEE: IECC

CODE SECTION: C 403.4.7

PROPONENT: Tony Cornell – The PENTA Building Group

PROPOSAL: Add exceptions to code Section 403.4.7 based on special uses in Southern Nevada.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C403.4.7 Heating and cooling system controls for operable openings to the outdoors.

All doors from a conditioned space to the outdoors and all other operable openings from a conditioned space to the outdoors that are larger than 40 square feet (3.7 m²) when fully open shall have automatic controls interlocked with the heating and cooling system. The controls shall be configured to do the following within 5 minutes of opening:

1. Disable mechanical heating to the zone or reset the space heating temperature setpoint to 55°F (12.5°C) or less.
2. Disable mechanical cooling to the zone or reset the space cooling temperature setpoint to 90°F (32°C) or more. Mechanical cooling can remain enabled if the outdoor air temperature is below the space temperature.

Exceptions:

1. Building entrances with automatic closing devices.
2. Emergency exits with an automatic alarm that sounds when open.
3. Operable openings and doors serving enclosed spaces without a thermostat or heating or cooling temperature sensor.
4. Separately zoned areas associated with the preparation of food that contain appliances that contribute to the heating or cooling loads of a restaurant or similar type of occupancy.
5. Warehouses that utilize operable openings for the function of the occupancy, where approved by the code official.
6. The first entrance doors where located in the exterior wall and are part of a vestibule system.
7. Operable openings into spaces served by radiant heating and cooling systems.
8. Alterations where walls would have to be opened solely for the purpose of meeting this requirement and where approved.
9. Doors served by air curtains meeting the requirements of Section C402.6.6.

10. Arenas, Nightclubs, Day Clubs, Exhibition Halls, Banquet Halls, other Assembly Group A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4 venues used for Sports or Entertainment purposes, and similar uses as approved by the building official

JUSTIFICATION:

Las Vegas is the entertainment capital of the world, and many properties on the strip such as Stadiums, Ballparks, Arenas, Convention Spaces, Nightclubs and Day Clubs all use openings larger than 40sf to the exterior as patron access to the venues as well as design features. After spending hours cooling or heating the space, disabling or resetting the temperature to 90 degrees Fahrenheit provides no advantage to the venue or the end users.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D	x	E		F		G		H		I		J	
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D: Amendments required to address special uses and occupancies.

COST IMPACT: 0

COMMITTEE ACTION: Approved

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: APPROVED AS MODIFIED

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 034.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C402.6.1.2.2 Electrical and communication boxes

PROPOSER: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Remove the requirement to seal wire penetration holes in boxes

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C402.6.1.2.2 Electrical and communication boxes. Electrical and communication boxes that penetrate the *air barrier* of the *building thermal envelope*, and that do not comply with **Section C402.6.1.2.2.1**, shall be caulked, taped, gasketed or otherwise sealed to the *air barrier* element being penetrated. ~~All openings on the concealed portion of the box shall be sealed.~~ Where present, insulation shall rest against all concealed portions of the box.

C402.6.1.2.2.1 Air-sealed boxes. Where air-sealed boxes are installed, they shall be marked in accordance with **NEMA OS 4**. Air-sealed boxes shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

JUSTIFICATION: Sealing of wire holes in electrical boxes may adversely impact performance and add heat buildup, this item should be evaluated by the AHJ. In many situations access to seal the box holes from the outside is blocked by other materials in the assembly and sealing from inside the box is very difficult without an excessive amount of sealant, thus reducing volume within the box. Boxes with gasket flanges will result in a gap between the wall framing and drywall or an indentation of the paper layer of the gypsum board. Effort into air sealing the exterior side of the Building Thermal Envelope is where 99% of the attention and money should be spent. Manufacturer literature states <7ACH yet that is reasonably achieved without sealing box holes. Sealing would need to be done before drywall but then after drywall, the electricians process of trimming is to pull the wires out of the box, clean stucco or drywall compound out the box, cut wires to length and strip, attach wires to receptacles and switches, push everything back into the box and attach device and then cover plate. There is a lot of rough versus delicate work that inevitably breaks the seal of the caulking to box, thus rendering the sealant effort ineffective, and it will be expensive and slow. Fundamentally, efforts for air sealing should be focused on large openings in the exterior wall to prevent unconditioned air from entering the building wall cavity, not tiny holes on the interior side.

These are very small gaps/holes and not through penetrations; air will not flow directly from unconditioned to conditioned spaces. It will get trapped, slowed, and preconditioned as it (if) moves through the building thermal envelope, thus having negligible impact on energy efficiency. The door blaster test will show that under extreme pressure the interior space is not airtight, but it will not isolate leakage from the outdoors versus other conditioned interstitial spaces.

This does not meet the intent of the code for “life cycle cost effective, economic feasibility, costs and savings for consumers and building owners, and return on investment.”

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	X	G	X	H	X	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
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H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: Sealing thousands of holes is very costly and the end result will be ineffective as explained above.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 013.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C402.6.2 Air leakage compliance

PROPONENT: Jim Meyers

PROPOSAL: Add Exception to Section C402.6.2 Air leakage compliance as follows:

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C402.6.2 Air leakage compliance. *Air leakage* of the *building thermal envelope* shall be tested by an *approved* third party in accordance with Section C402.6.2.1. The measured air leakage shall not be greater than 0.35 cubic feet per minute per square foot (1.8 L/s x m²) of the *building thermal envelope* area at a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa) with the calculated *building thermal envelope* surface area being the sum of the above- and below-grade *building thermal envelope*.

Exceptions:

1. Where the measured *air leakage* rate is greater than 0.35 cfm/ft² (1.8 L/s x m²) but is not greater than 0.45 cfm/ft² (2.3 L/s x m²), the *approved* third party shall perform a diagnostic evaluation using a smoke tracer or infrared imaging. The evaluation shall be conducted while the building is pressurized or depressurized along with a visual inspection of the *air barrier* in accordance with ASTM E1186. All identified leaks shall be sealed where such sealing can be made without damaging existing building components. A report specifying the corrective actions taken to seal leaks shall be deemed to establish compliance with the requirements of this section where submitted to the *code official* and the *building* owner. Where the measured *air leakage* rate is greater than 0.45 cfm/ft² (2.3 L/s x m²), corrective actions must be made to the *building* and an additional test completed for which the results are 0.45 cfm/ft² (2.3 L/s x m²) or less.
2. Buildings in *Climate Zone 2B*.
3. Buildings larger than 25,000 square feet (2323 m²) floor area in *Climate Zones 0* through 4, other than Group I and R occupancies, that comply with Section C402.6.2.3.
4. As an alternative, buildings or portions of buildings containing Group I-1 and R-2 occupancies shall be permitted to be tested by an *approved* third party in accordance with Section C402.6.2.2. The reported *air leakage* of the *building thermal envelope* shall not be greater than 0.27 cfm/ft² (1.4 L/s x m²) of the *testing unit enclosure* area at a pressure differential of 0.2 inch water gauge (50 Pa).
5. A building or dwelling unit tested in accordance with the requirements of Section C402.6.2.2 that is verified as having an *air leakage* rate not exceeding four air changes per hour when nonsprinklered, or 4.5 air changes per hour when

sprinklered or attached or an equivalent cfm/ft² rate as demonstrated by the design professional or approved agency.

6. Building using an approved above code program, testing shall be allowed to conform to the program requirements when the following documentation is submitted to the jurisdiction by the developer:

6.1 Approved software per Section C407.

6.2 A copy of the contractual agreement between the developer and an approved agency to perform all mandatory field testing, sampling protocols and program verifications.

6.3 Additional documentation as deemed necessary by the jurisdiction.

JUSTIFICATION: The 2024 IECC has moved air leakage requirements and added new sections since the publication of the 2021 IECC. The SNBO amendment package for the 2021 IECC included the exceptions in Section C402.5.2 – Dwelling and sleeping unit enclosure testing. The 2024 IECC section for dwelling and sleeping units is now in Section C402.6.2.2.

2024 IECC Section C402.6.2.2 has removed air leakage values and moved them to Section C402.6.2 Air leakage compliance (was C402.5.1.2 in the 2021 IECC). The 2024 IECC requirements for air leakage have changed and shall not be greater than 0.35 cfm/ft² at 75 pascal.

The addition of exceptions 5 and 6 to the list of exceptions continues the recognition of NRS 701.220 requirements for air leakage testing requirements for residential dwellings. It does not prohibit buildings exceeding the air leakage rates listed in the NRS.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	X	F	G	H	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: NA

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
	y	y	y	y			y	y	y	

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: IRC24 – 015.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IRC Committee

CODE SECTION: C402.6.2.2

PROPONENT: Michelle Merrick

PROPOSAL: Change the reference to the Uniform Plumbing Code.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C402.6.2.2 Dwelling and sleeping unit enclosure method and reporting.

The *building thermal envelope* shall be tested for *air leakage* in accordance with **ASTM E779**, **ANSI/RESNET/ICC 380**, **ASTM E1827** or an equivalent *approved* method. Where multiple *dwelling units* or *sleeping units* or other spaces are contained within one *building thermal envelope*, each shall be considered an individual testing unit, and the *building air leakage* shall be the weighted average of all tested unit results, weighted by each *testing unit enclosure area*. Units shall be tested without simultaneously testing adjacent units and shall be separately tested as follows:

1. Where buildings have less than eight total dwelling or *sleeping units*, each testing unit shall be tested.
2. Where buildings have eight or more dwelling or *sleeping units*, the greater of seven units or 20 percent of the—units in the building shall be tested, including a top floor unit, a middle floor unit, a ground floor unit and a unit with the largest *testing unit enclosure area* . For each tested unit that exceeds the maximum *air leakage* rate, an additional three units shall be tested, including a mixture of testing unit types and locations.
3. *Enclosed spaces* with not less than one *exterior wall* in the *building thermal envelope* shall be tested in accordance with **Section C402.6.2.1**.

Exception: Corridors, stairwells, and *enclosed spaces* having a *conditioned floor area* not greater than 1,500 square feet (139 m²) shall be permitted to comply with **Section C402.6.2.3** and either **Section C402.6.2.3.1** or **Section C402.6.2.3.2**.

4. A building or dwelling unit tested in accordance with the requirements of this section that is verified as having an air leakage rate not exceeding four air changes per hour when nonsprinklered, or 4.5 air changes per hour when sprinklered or attached or an equivalent cfm/ft² rate as demonstrated by the design professional or approved agency.

5. Building using an approved above code program, testing shall be allowed to conform to the program requirements when the following documentation is submitted to the jurisdiction by the developer:

A. Approved software per Section C407.

- B. A copy of the contractual agreement between the developer and an approved agency to perform all mandatory field testing, sampling protocols and program verifications.
- C. Additional documentation as deemed necessary by the jurisdiction.

JUSTIFICATION: To align with the requirements of NRS 701.220(5) for air leakage.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	X	F	G	H	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: Zero

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 036.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C402.6.2.3.1 Materials

PROPONENT: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Revise the item 12 to include the word stucco.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C402.6.2.3.1 Materials. Materials with an air permeability not greater than 0.004 cfm/ft²(0.02 L/s × m²) under a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa) when tested in accordance with **ASTM E2178** shall comply with this section. Materials in Items 1 through 16 shall be deemed to comply with this section, provided that joints are sealed and materials are installed as *air barriers* in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1. Plywood with a thickness of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (10 mm).
2. Oriented strand board having a thickness of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (10 mm).
3. Extruded polystyrene insulation board having a thickness of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm).
4. Foil-back polyisocyanurate insulation board having a thickness of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm).
5. Closed-cell spray foam having a minimum density of 1.5 pcf (2.4 kg/m³) and having a thickness of not less than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (38 mm).
6. Open-cell spray foam with a density between 0.4 and 1.5 pcf (0.6 and 2.4 kg/m³) and having a thickness of not less than 4.5 inches (113 mm).
7. Exterior or interior gypsum board having a thickness of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm).
8. Cement board having a thickness of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm).
9. Built-up roofing membrane.
10. Modified bituminous roof membrane.
11. Single-ply roof membrane.
12. A Portland cement/sand parge, stucco, or gypsum plaster having a thickness of not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch (15.9 mm).
13. Cast-in-place and precast concrete.
14. Fully grouted concrete block masonry.
15. Sheet steel or aluminum.
16. Solid or hollow masonry constructed of clay or shale masonry units.

JUSTIFICATION: The way the code (item 12) is grammatically written, there should have been a comma after gypsum, so to avoid any confusion, instead “stucco” has been

inserted to include it with certainty as a cementitious plaster. It might have been inferred, but now it is specific, to include stucco. Clarify that materials are to be installed per the manufacturer’s instruction, not that they are air barriers per the manufacturer. And that stucco is included in the list of 16 compliant air barriers.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X D	E	X F	X G	X H	I	J
---	---	---	--------	---	--------	--------	--------	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: None

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved ___Failed ___Withdrawn ___Tabled ___Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 010.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C403.1 Building Mechanical Systems

PROPONENT: Michal Turczyk, PE

PROPOSAL: To include an exception for equipment dedicated to the function of smoke management and smoke removal.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

- C403.1 General. Mechanical systems and equipment serving the building heating, cooling, ventilating or refrigerating needs shall comply with one of the following:
1. Section C403.1.1 and Sections C403.2 through C403.17.
 2. Data Centers shall comply with Section C403.1.1, Section C403.1.2 and Sections C403.6 through C403.17
 3. Section C409.

Exception: Equipment dedicated to the function of smoke management and smoke removal.

JUSTIFICATION: Carry over. Requirements throughout Section 403 do not account for smoke management equipment and may impact their life safety performance. As equipment reserved for smoke management is only utilized during emergencies, it should not typically impact the building's energy efficiency. However, it is paramount that smoke management equipment operates as intended during emergencies.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	X	E	X	F	G	X	H	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: None

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 063.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C403.7.4 Energy recovery systems

PROPONENT: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Add zone 3B to exception 1 which will remove the requirement for energy recovery ventilation (ERV) in dwelling units.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C403.7.4 Energy recovery systems. Energy recovery ventilation systems shall be provided as specified in either **Section C403.7.4.1** or **C403.7.4.2**, as applicable.

C403.7.4.1 Nontransient dwelling units. Nontransient dwelling units shall be provided with outdoor air energy recovery ventilation systems complying with an *enthalpy recovery ratio* of not less than 50 percent at cooling design condition and not less than 60 percent at heating design condition. one of the following:

1. The system shall have an *enthalpy recovery ratio* of not less than 50 percent at cooling design condition and not less than 60 percent at heating design condition.
2. The system shall have a sensible recovery efficiency (SRE) that is not less than 65 percent at 32°F (0°C) and in Climate Zones 0A, 1A, 2A and 3A shall have a net moisture transfer (NMT) that is not less than 40 percent at 95°F (35°C). SRE and NMT shall be determined from a *listed* value or from interpolation of *listed* values at an airflow not less than the design airflow, based on testing in accordance with **CAN/CSA C439**.

Exceptions:

1. Nontransient dwelling units in Climate Zones 3B and 3C.
2. Nontransient dwelling units with not more than 500 square feet (46 m²) of *conditioned floor area* in Climate Zones 0, 1, 2, 3, 4C and 5C.
3. *Enthalpy recovery ratio* requirements at heating design condition in Climate Zones 0, 1 and 2.
4. *Enthalpy recovery ratio* requirements at cooling design condition in Climate Zones 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

JUSTIFICATION: An ERV for an apartment costs about \$3000 and then \$75/mo in perpetuity. The ERV function is two-fold, to provide outdoor air ventilation and its

preconditioning to reduce heating or cooling load. The local code does not allow natural ventilation, thus opening and closing doors and windows as a means of providing fresh air. Regardless of this, occupants do open and close windows and doors, thus fresh air (or air exchanges) is provided to the dwelling unit on a regular basis.

There is a presumption by the code author's that indoor air is unhealthy and must be replenished with outdoor air, yet ASHRAE 62.2 states it does not claim outdoor air is healthier than indoor air. The code wants the fresh air coming into the space in a controlled way and preconditioned, thus ducted versus infiltration. This issue has been exacerbated by requirements for the building thermal envelope to be sealed tighter and not allowing natural ventilation. Historical infiltration rates mitigated stale indoor air quality. Air passage through the building thermal barrier (exterior wall) is at a slow rate thus preconditioning naturally.

Most historical pollutants have been removed from building products, thus low VOC adhesives and paints, and no formaldehyde in wood products. Additionally, most buildings ban cigarette smoking. Point, historically known pollutants have been removed. Outdoor air can be less healthy than indoor air when considering soil particulate, combustion engine exhaust, pollens, plant allergens, etc. Filters will not catch all of this. The higher the MERV rating, the more costly, but also requiring more powerful motors in the fan to move the air through.

Noteworthy, these small amounts of fresh air have little impact compared to an occupant voluntarily smoking or vaping, applying nail polish, or cleaning with toxic products. Point, there are many unhealthy things occupants do by choice with little concern for what they're inhaling.

Larger buildings may benefit from outdoor air ventilation, but on a small scale thus dwelling units, it's unnecessary and not economically viable. The financial value of energy recovery in dwelling units would be infinitesimal.

The code does not adequately take into account the seasonality of climate zone 3B and how opening and closing doors would be reasonable for eight months of the year. The heating load in winter is negligible. Shoulder months require no heating or cooling. Whereas cooling months can matter a bit, regardless of the code, occupants do open windows and doors for various reasons, thus air exchanges happen negating the presumption of unhealthy air and need for ERV's.

Ventilation is currently achieved through air leakage in the building thermal barrier, upwards of 7ACH per Nevada State Statutes is allowed.

ERV devices (e.g. Panasonic FV-10VE2) are large (36x23x9). They would be installed in a dwelling unit ceiling which requires penetration of a fire rated horizontal assembly. Access for filters would require a large, rated access panel. The ERV will also create some noise and require energy to operate.

Filter changes would require maintenance staff to enter dwelling units monthly and residents would object. Aside from the filter changing, the device would require periodic cleaning and repair.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X D	E	X F	X G	X H	I	J
---	---	---	--------	---	--------	--------	--------	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Adding energy recovery ventilators to a dwelling unit is very expensive. Aside from the upfront cost of approximately \$3,000+, the cost of changing quality filters is \$75/monthly (I&m). Considering a dwelling unit with a cooling cost of \$25 to \$100/mo, the energy recovery impact is miniscule, not even calculable. In that this device would cycle 24/7/365, its motors would have a life span, thus there would be replacement costs at some point further impacting the cost benefit analysis. The intent of the code, with respect to life cycle cost effectiveness, economic feasibility, costs and savings to the occupant and building owner, and return on investment are clearly not met on any level.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: Y Approved ___ Failed ___ Withdrawn ___ Tabled ___ Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 037.02

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C405.13 Energy monitoring

PROPOSER: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Exempt common areas in R2 occupancies from energy monitoring

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C405.13 Energy monitoring. *New buildings with a gross conditioned floor area of 25,000 square feet (2322 m²) or larger not less than 10,000 square feet (929 m²) shall be equipped to measure, monitor, record and report energy consumption in accordance with Sections C405.13.1 through C405.13.6 for load categories indicated in Table C405.13.2 and Sections C405.13.7 through C405.13.11 for end-use categories indicated in Table C405.13.8.*

Exceptions:

1. *Dwelling units* in R-2 occupancies.
2. Individual tenant spaces are not required to comply with this section provided that the space has its own utility services and meters and has less than 5,000 square feet (464.5 m²) of *conditioned floor area*.
3. Common areas in R-2 occupancy buildings.

JUSTIFICATION: R-2 occupancy buildings consist of dwelling units, and common areas that in aggregate can exceed 25,000 square feet. Section C202 defines common areas, and typically they are comprised of stairs, corridors, and rooms for offices, entry, laundry, social, mechanical, electrical, boiler etc. Their energy use is relatively predetermined by the use. These areas are not subject to excessive energy usage since they are mostly preset with HVAC thermostats and lighting always on or controlled.

Devices, systems, and software for energy monitoring all have cost (and recurring) and in that they are electronic and technical, their installation, programming, monitoring, and servicing are expensive. Ongoing maintenance is beyond the skill sets of property management staff, thus expensive third party vendors would be required to keep the system functional.

Affordable housing is typically master metered; thus to add segregated circuitry along with metering or submetering for monitoring and reporting would be expensive and not

sustainable for the property owner. Applying commercial building requirements to residential building due to height is unnecessary when considering the lack of building differences.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X	D	E	X	F	X	G	X	H	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Segregated circuitry, additional meters, and monitoring systems would be costly.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 038.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C405.15 Renewable energy systems

PROPOSER: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: To make renewable energy systems optional

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C405.15 Renewable energy systems. Buildings designed with Renewable energy systems and built in Climate Zones 0 through 7 shall comply with Sections C405.15.1 through C405.15.4. C405.15.1 On-site renewable energy systems. Buildings shall be provided with on-site renewable electricity generation systems with a direct current (DC) nameplate power rating of not less than 0.75 watts per square foot (8.1 W/m²) multiplied by the sum of the gross conditioned floor area of all floors, not to exceed the combined gross conditioned floor area of the three largest floors.

Exceptions: The following *buildings* or building sites shall comply with Section C405.15.2:

1. 1.A *building site* located where an unshaded flat plate collector oriented toward the equator and tilted at an angle from horizontal equal to the latitude receives an annual daily average incident solar radiation less than 1.1 kBtu/ft² per day (3.5 kWh/m²/day).
2. 2.A *building* where more than 80 percent of the roof area is covered by any combination of permanent obstructions such as, but not limited to, mechanical equipment, vegetated space, access pathways or occupied roof terrace.
3. 3.Any *building* where more than 50 percent of the roof area is shaded from direct-beam sunlight by natural objects or by structures that are not part of the *building* for more than 2,500 annual hours between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
4. 4.A *building* with gross *conditioned floor area* less than 5,000 square feet (465 m²).

C405.15.2 Off-site renewable energy. Buildings that qualify for one or more of the exceptions to Section C405.15.1 or do not meet the requirements of Section C405.15.1 with an on-site renewable energy system shall procure off-site renewable electrical energy, in accordance with Sections C405.15.2.1 and C405.15.2.2, that shall be not less than the total off-site renewable electrical energy determined in accordance with Equation 4-11.

JUSTIFICATION: This addition of the code is about power generation and not about consumption. If we were to mandate that all new buildings would have to have renewable energy systems, it would greatly increase the cost of building new projects. For example; affordable housing is very expensive and without rebates or other incentives, solar arrays are too costly with long payback periods. Additionally, they require maintenance and some components have a short life span. Affordable housing does not have the operational income to buy, service, maintain, repair, and replace these systems. Most of Clark County has one option for buying electricity, NV Energy, which already produces a significant percentage of its electricity from solar arrays, with more coming.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X D	E	X F	X G	X H	I	J
---	---	---	--------	---	--------	--------	--------	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Significant without incentives on the purchase and prohibitively expensive to maintain.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 025.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by
Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C405.2.4.1

PROPOSER: Joe Crapo / Allen Burris

PROPOSAL: To remove the requirement for daylight control calibration devices to have ready access.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C405.2.4.1 Daylight responsive control function. Where required, *daylight responsive*

controls shall be provided within each space for control of lights in that space and shall comply with all of the following:

1. Lights in *toplit daylight zones* in accordance with **Section C405.2.4.3** shall be controlled independently of lights in *sidelit daylight zones* in accordance with **Section C405.2.4.2**.
2. Lights in the primary *sidelit daylight zone* shall be controlled independently of lights in the secondary *sidelit daylight zone*.
3. *Daylight responsive controls* within each space shall be configured so that they can be calibrated from within that space by authorized personnel.
4. Calibration mechanisms shall be in a location ~~with ready access~~ capable of being reached for operation, renewal, or inspection.
5. *Daylight responsive controls* shall dim lights continuously from full light output to 15 percent of full light output or lower.
6. *Daylight responsive controls* shall be configured to completely shut off all controlled lights.
7. When occupant sensor controls have reduced the lighting power to an unoccupied setpoint in accordance with Sections C405.2.1.2 through C405.2.1.4, *Daylight responsive controls* shall continue to adjust electric light levels in response to available daylight but shall be configured to not increase the lighting power above the specified unoccupied setpoint.
8. Lights in *sidelit daylight zones* in accordance with **Section C405.2.4.2** facing

JUSTIFICATION:

Ready access as defined in the IECC does not allow for removal of a panel. Daylighting control calibration modules are not typically designed to be operated by the end user. The calibration is performed by the lighting contractor at the time of installation. These calibration mechanisms are meant to be hidden and only accessed by a tradesman when troubleshooting the system. Many of these devices are susceptible to damage and are required by the manufacturer to be installed in a cabinet or other protective enclosure. In addition to posing aesthetic challenges to the designers, requiring these to have ready access would encourage tampering, reducing the effectiveness and reliability of the system and pose a potential safety risk to the end users.

The language, capable of being reached for operation, renewal, or inspection, was chosen to align with similar requirements for device accessibility in the NEC.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F ^x	G ^x	H ^x	I	J
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*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: This is a clarification of the intent of the code. No cost impact is anticipated.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	y

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 026.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by
Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C405.2.5

PROPONENT: Allen Burris

PROPOSAL: To remove the requirement for hood fans and lights do be separately controlled.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C405.2.5 Specific application controls. Specific application controls shall be provided for the following:

1. The following lighting shall be controlled by an occupant sensor complying with Section C405.2.1.1 or a *time-switch control* complying with Section C405.2.2.1. In addition, a *manual control* shall be provided to control such lighting separately from the *general lighting* in the space:
 - 1.1. Luminaires for which additional lighting power is claimed in accordance with Section C405.3.2.2.1.
 - 1.2. Display and accent, including lighting in display cases.
 - 1.3. Supplemental task lighting, including permanently installed under-shelf or undercabinet lighting.
 - 1.4. Lighting equipment that is for sale or demonstration in lighting education.
2. Lighting for nonvisual applications, such as plant growth and food warming, shall be controlled by a *time switch control* complying with Section C405.2.2.1 that is independent of the controls for other lighting within the room or space.
3. Task lighting for medical and dental purposes that is in addition to *general lighting* shall be provided with a *manual control*.
4. ~~Lighting integrated into range hoods and exhaust fans shall be controlled independently of fans.~~

JUSTIFICATION:

Range hood fans are used when cooking operations are taking place. There are few if any instances that necessitate a hood fan to operate when the lighting required by the hood for cooking would not also be on. The kitchens are lit by general lighting and do

not rely on the hood light for occupant safety. The only reason to turn the hood light on is to operate the equipment under the hood. Interlocking the hood and light adds an additional level of safety ensuring the fan gets turned on when someone is using the hood lights to operate equipment.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D		E		F	^x	G		H	^x	I		J
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*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: The cost will be reduced by eliminating the need for a separate switch and circuit.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 001.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C405.2.9 Interior parking area lighting control

PROPOSER: Fredric Zwerg

PROPOSAL: Add Exception 4 to Section C405.2.9(3)

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

3. The power to luminaires within 20 feet (6096 mm) of perimeter wall openings shall automatically reduce in response to daylight by at least 50 percent.

Exceptions:

1. Where the opening-to-wall ratio is less than 40 percent as viewed from the interior and encompassing the vertical distance from the driving surface to the lowest structural element.
2. Where the distance from the opening to any exterior daylight blocking obstruction is less than on-half the height from the bottom of the opening or fenestration to the top of the obstruction.
3. Where openings are obstructed by permanent screens or architectural elements restricting daylight entering the interior space.
4. Parking garages constructed to requirements of the 2024 *International Building Code* Chapter 10 or the 2024 *International Fire Code*.

JUSTIFICATION: Chapter 10 of the IBC and the IFC address egress requirements which include lighting requirements and/or horizontal exits (IBC 1028.2, Exception 3) requirements. Egress discharge is allowed through an area on the level of exit discharge (IBC 1028.1, Exception 1) with several requirements. The IBC 1028.2, Exception 3, horizontal exits which comply with IBC 1026. Egress pathways need to have minimum required illumination that is constantly on. IBC and IFC code references updated to 2024.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X	E	X	X	X	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Since this addition has been required in the past code cycles, there is no cost increase.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y

RESULT: X Approved ___ Failed ___ Withdrawn ___ Tabled ___ Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 002.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C405.3.1 Total connected interior lighting power.

PROPOSER: Fredric Zwerg

PROPOSAL: Add item 21 and 22 to list of not included lighting equipment and applications.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C405.3.1 Total connected interior lighting power.

The total connected interior lighting power shall be determined in accordance with Equation 4-9.

$$\text{TCLP} = [\text{LVL} + \text{BLL} + \text{LED} + \text{TRK} + \text{Other}] \quad \text{Equation 4-9 where:}$$

TCLP = Total connected lighting power (watts).

LVL = For luminaires with lamps connected directly to building power, such as line voltage lamps, the rated wattage of the lamp.

BLL = For luminaires incorporating a ballast or transformer, the rated input wattage of the ballast or transformer when operating that lamp.

LED = For light-emitting diode luminaires with either integral or remote drivers, the rated wattage of the luminaire.

TRK = For lighting track, cable conductor, rail conductor, and plug-in busway systems that allow the addition and relocation of luminaires without rewiring, the wattage shall be one of the following:

- 1.The specified wattage of the luminaires, but not less than 8 W per linear foot (25 W/lin m).
- 2.The wattage limit of the permanent current-limiting devices protecting the system.
- 3.The wattage limit of the transformer supplying the system.

Other = The wattage of all other luminaires and lighting sources not covered previously and associated with interior lighting verified by data supplied by the manufacturer or other approved sources.

The connected power associated with the following lighting equipment and applications is not included in calculating total connected lighting power.

1. Emergency lighting automatically off during normal building operation.
2. Lighting in spaces specifically designed for use by occupants with special lighting needs, including those with visual impairment and other medical and age-related issues.
3. Mirror lighting in makeup or dressing areas used for video broadcasting, video or film recording, or live theatrical and music performance.
4. Task lighting for medical and dental purposes that is in addition to general lighting.
5. Display lighting for exhibits in galleries, museums and monuments that is in addition to general lighting.
6. Lighting in any location that is specifically used for video broadcasting, video or film recording, or live theatrical and music performance.
7. Lighting for photographic processes.
8. Lighting integral to equipment or instrumentation and installed by the manufacturer.
9. Task lighting for plant growth or maintenance.
10. Advertising signage or directional signage.
11. Lighting for food warming.
12. Lighting equipment that is for sale.
13. Lighting demonstration equipment in lighting education facilities.
14. Lighting approved because of safety considerations.
15. Lighting in retail display windows, provided that the display area is enclosed by ceiling-height partitions.
16. Furniture-mounted supplemental task lighting that is controlled by automatic shutoff.
17. Exit signs.
18. Antimicrobial lighting used for the sole purpose of disinfecting a space.
19. Lighting in sleeping units and dwelling units.

20. For exit access and exit stairways, including landings, where the applicable code requires an illuminance of 10 footcandles or more on the walking surface, the power in excess of the allowed power calculated according to Section C405.3.2.2 is not included.

21. Theme/entertainment elements in theme/amusement parks and casinos.

22. Casino gaming areas

JUSTIFICATION: The modification addresses lighting power, based on a formula, Equation 4-9, which is the same as in the 2021 IECC. The amendment was added since the connected power associated with theme/entertainment elements in parks and casinos are a part of the entertainment venue and would negatively impact theme parks and casinos.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		X	D		E		X	F		X	G		X	H		I		J
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	--	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	---	--	---	--	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Since this exception has been allowed in the past code cycles, there is no positive or negative cost impact.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y		y	y	y

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

C405.5.1

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 003.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: C405.5.1 Total connected exterior lighting power

PROPONENT: Jerry Grolemond

PROPOSAL: Modify C405.5.1, exception 11

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

C405.5.1 Total connected exterior lighting power.

Total connected exterior lighting power. The total exterior connected lighting power shall be the total maximum rated wattage of all exterior lighting that is powered through the energy service for the building and building site lighting for which the building owner is responsible.

- 1 through 10 remain unchanged
- 11. Theme/entertainment elements in theme/amusement parks and casinos.
- 12 through 15 remain unchanged

JUSTIFICATION: Theming elements at casino venues needed to be addressed.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X	E	X	X	X	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Since this modification has been allowed in past code cycles, there is no positive or negative cost impact.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y		y	y	y

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 004.02

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section C405.6 Dwelling Electrical Meter

PROPONENT: Robert Feibleman and Chad Walker

PROPOSAL: Add Exceptions 1 and 2 to Section C405.6

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

Exceptions:

1. Vacation timeshare properties as approved by the Building Official
2. Affordable housing multifamily dwelling units

JUSTIFICATION:

Exception 1:

Vacation timeshares properties would not typically be billed individually per unit. This allows for the vacation timeshares to utilize one meter for billing purposes.

Exception 2:

To keep affordable housing affordable, operating costs must be minimized. Electricity bills include many fees and charges which approach 30% of the monthly billing. Affordable housing is primarily developed under the IRS Section 42 Low Income Housing Tax Credit program (LIHTC), which is administered by The State of Nevada Housing Division Nevada. The State's Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) wants the project Sponsor/Owner to pay for the resident's utilities to insulate them from increasing utility costs. Master metering significantly reduces the fees and charges associated with billings, thus helping the building owner manage costs and keep rents lower.

It is important to differentiate between energy efficiency, energy usage, and utility billings. The code addresses energy efficiency but not human behavior nor costs of delivering energy.

Prohibiting master metering results in many more meters, thus significantly increased cost, yet no impact on actual electricity used. When solar energy production is added to

a building, that energy cannot be proportioned into all the dwelling units, solar has one meter.

Affordable housing is defined by NRS 278.0105, which has three tiers of income ranging from 30% to 120% of AMI.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X D	E	X F	X G	X H	I	J
---	---	---	--------	---	--------	--------	--------	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Electricity billing costs will increase approximately 29% if the building is multi-metered. A building’s energy efficiency is not impacted by this, but operational costs are.

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
y	y	y	y	y		y	y	y	y	

RESULT: x Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 061.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Chapter 6 CE Referenced Standards

PROPONENT: Committee

PROPOSAL: To add IAPMO to the list of standards.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

IAPMO International Association of Plumbing & Mechanical
Officials
4755 E. Philadelphia St.
Ontario, CA 91761 – USA

Uniform Mechanical Code 2024 – wherever IMC is referenced
Uniform Plumbing Code 2024 – wherever IPC is referenced.

JUSTIFICATION: We adopt the Uniform Plumbing and Mechanical Codes as required by state statute not the International Plumbing and Mechanical Codes.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: No cost impact

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

Chapter 6 RE

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 062.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Chapter 6 RE Referenced Standards

PROPONENT: Committee

PROPOSAL: To add IAPMO to the list of standards.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

IAPMO International Association of Plumbing & Mechanical
Officials
4755 E. Philadelphia St.
Ontario, CA 91761 – USA

Uniform Mechanical Code 2024 – wherever IMC is referenced
Uniform Plumbing Code 2024 – wherever IPC is referenced.

JUSTIFICATION: We adopt the Uniform Plumbing and Mechanical Codes as required by state statute not the International Plumbing and Mechanical Codes.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: No cost impact

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 050.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section R101

PROPONENT: Committee

PROPOSAL: Delete Chapter 1 in its entirety, except Section R101.1, R101.2, R101.3, R102.4, R102.4.1 R102.4.2, R105.2, and R105.2.1

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

R101.1 Title. This code shall be known as the Energy Conservation Code. It is referred to herein as “this code.”

R101.2 Scope. This code applies to the design and construction of detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) and Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 buildings three stories or less in height above grade plane.

R101.2.1 Appendices. Provisions in the appendices shall not apply unless specifically adopted.

R101.3 Intent. The IECC—Residential Provisions provide market-driven, enforceable requirements for the design and construction of residential buildings, providing minimum efficiency requirements for buildings that result in the maximum level of energy efficiency

that is safe, technologically feasible, and life cycle cost-effective, considering economic feasibility, including potential costs and savings for consumers and building owners, and return on investment. Additionally, the code provides jurisdictions with optional supplemental requirements, including requirements that lead to achievement of zero energy buildings, presently, and, through glidepaths that achieve zero energy buildings by 2030 and on additional timelines sought by governments, and achievement of additional policy goals as identified by the Energy and Carbon Advisory Council and approved by the Board of Directors. The code may include nonmandatory appendices incorporating additional energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction resources developed by the International Code Council and others. Requirements contained in the code will include, but not be limited to, prescriptive- and performance-based pathways. The code will aim to simplify code requirements to facilitate the code’s use and compliance rate. The code is updated on a 3-year cycle with each subsequent edition providing increased energy savings over the prior edition. The IECC residential provisions shall include an update to Chapter 11 of the International Residential Code. This code is intended to provide flexibility to permit the use of innovative approaches and techniques to achieve this intent. This code is not intended to abridge safety, health or environmental requirements contained in other applicable codes or ordinances.

R102.4 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 C102.4.1 and C102.4.2.

R102.4.1 Conflicts. Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

R102.4.2 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.

R105.2 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be drawn to scale on 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 the following as applicable:

1. Energy compliance path.
2. Insulation materials and their R-values.
3. Fenestration U-factors and solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC).
4. Area-weighted U-factor and solar heat gain coefficients (SHGC) calculations.
5. Mechanical system design criteria.
6. Mechanical and service water-heating systems and equipment types, sizes and efficiencies.
7. Equipment and system controls.
8. Duct sealing, duct and pipe insulation and location.
9. Air sealing details.

R105.2.1 Building thermal envelope depiction. The building thermal envelope shall be represented on the construction drawings.

R105.2.2 Solar-ready system. Where a solar-ready zone is provided, the construction documents shall indicate details for a dedicated roof area for the solar-ready zone, roof dead load, roof live load, ground snow load and the routing of conduit or prewiring from the solar-ready zone to an electrical service panel or plumbing from the solar-ready zone to a service water heating system.

JUSTIFICATION: Every jurisdiction adopts their own Building Administrative Code (BAC). The requirements in the administrative section of the IECC have subtle changes that may result in confusion and conflict between the jurisdictions administrative code and IECC Chapter 1. Sections noted above, containing information not in the jurisdictions BAC have not been deleted as they are not currently contained in the respective ordinances. Chapter 1 of every code that is adopted is deleted to prevent conflict between code provisions and ordinance.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	X H	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--------	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: No cost impact

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

R102.4

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 058.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: R102.4 Referenced codes and standards.

PROPONENT: Committee

PROPOSAL: To add IAPMO to the list of standards.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS: R102.4 Referenced codes and standards.

The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those indicated 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 R102.4.1 and R102.4.2. Where the International Mechanical Code or International Plumbing code is referenced, the Uniform Mechanical Code or Uniform Plumbing Code shall be substituted.

JUSTIFICATION: We adopt the Uniform Plumbing and Mechanical Codes as required by state statute not the International Plumbing and Mechanical Codes.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: No cost impact

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved ___ Failed ___ Withdrawn ___ Tabled ___ Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 073.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section R202

PROPONENT: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Provide a definition for Affordable Housing

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING. Housing that serves those with income levels as defined by Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) § 278.0105 “Affordable housing” defined. “Affordable housing” means tier one affordable housing, tier two affordable housing or tier three affordable housing.

1. Tier three affordable housing” means housing for a household:

(a) Which has a total monthly gross income that is equal to more than 80 percent but not more than 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located; and

(b) Which costs not more than 30 percent of the total monthly gross household income of a household whose income equals 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located, including the cost of utilities.

2. For purposes of this section, median gross household income must be determined based upon the estimates of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development of the most current median gross family income for the county in which the housing is located.

JUSTIFICATION: Some code amendments are specific to affordable housing and the IECC does not have affordable housing defined, thus

NRS 278.0105 “Affordable housing” defined. “Affordable housing” means tier one affordable housing, tier two affordable housing or tier three affordable housing.

1. Tier three affordable housing” means housing for a household:

(a) Which has a total monthly gross income that is equal to more than 80 percent but not more than 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located; and

(b) Which costs not more than 30 percent of the total monthly gross household income of a household whose income equals 120 percent of the median monthly gross household income for the county in which the housing is located, including the cost of utilities.

2. For purposes of this section, median gross household income must be determined based upon the estimates of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development of the most current median gross family income for the county in which the housing is located.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D		E		X F		G		H		I		J
----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------------------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: None

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 006.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: R301.1 General

PROPONENT: Shelly Ellis

PROPOSAL: Add Exception to Section R301.1 General as follows:

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

R301.1 General.

Climate zones from Figure R301.1 or Table R301.1 shall be used for determining the applicable requirements from Chapter 4. Locations not indicated in Table R301.1 shall be assigned a *climate zone* in accordance with Section R301.3

Exception: Areas within Clark County above altitudes of 4,000 feet shall be considered in Climate Zone 5B. Areas within Nye County below altitudes of 4,000 feet shall be considered in Climate Zone 3B.

JUSTIFICATION:

These exceptions are to address significant elevation conditions that exist within the listed counties (ie. Mount Charleston in Clark County and Pahrump in Nye County).

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	X	B	X	C	X	D		E		F		G		H		I		J
----------	---	----------	---	----------	---	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: N/A

COMMITTEE ACTION: (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y

RESULT: Y Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

R401.2 Exception 2

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 071.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: R401.2. Exception (2)

PROPONENT: Chad Walker – City of Henderson

PROPOSAL: To add an additional exception for accessory, non-livable spaces.

Revise as follows:

R401.2 Application. Residential buildings shall comply with Section R401.2.1, R401.2.2, R401.2.3 or R401.2.4.

Exceptions:

1. *Additions, alterations, repairs and changes of occupancy to existing buildings complying with Chapter 5.*
2. Non-habitable accessory spaces, attached or detached, such as garages, workshops or storage areas, shall not be required to comply with the above sections if they are conditioned for occasional use.

JUSTIFICATION:

Accessory spaces such as garages, workshops, or storage areas, will often have small heat pump units installed to condition the area for temporary uses and should not be required to meet the full energy code requirements as the temporary use will not justify the additional cost of the added requirements.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X	D	E	F	G	X	H	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: Zero

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

Table R402.1.3

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 067.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: TABLE R402.1.3

PROPONENT: Bryan Moore & Matt Dyka (Pulte Homes)

PROPOSAL: Revise the unheated slab R-value & depth for climate zone 3 (CZ) of Table R402.1.3 back to the 2018 IECC value.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

**TABLE R402.1.3
INSULATION MINIMUM R-VALUES AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS BY
COMPONENT ^a**

CLIMATE ZONE	0	1	2	3	4 EXCEPT MARINE	5 AND MARINE 4	6	7 AND 8
Vertical fenestration <i>U</i> -factor	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.28 ^g	0.28 ^g	0.27 ^g
Skylight <i>U</i> -factor	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.50
Glazed vertical fenestration SHGC	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.40	NR	NR	NR
Skylight SHGC	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.40	NR	NR	NR
Ceiling <i>R</i> -value	30	30	38	38	49	49	49	49
Insulation entirely above roof deck	25ci	25ci	25ci	25ci	30ci	30ci	30ci	35ci

Wood-framed wall R-value ^e	13 or 0&10 ci	13 or 0&10 ci	13 or 0&10 ci	20 or 13&5 ci or 0&15 ci	30 or 20&5ci or 13&10ci or 0&20ci	30 or 20&5ci or 13&10ci or 0&20ci	30 or 20&5ci or 13&10ci or 0&20ci	30 or 20&5ci or 13&10ci or 0&20ci
Mass wall R-value ^f	3/4	3/4	4/6	8/13	8/13	13/17	15/20	19/21
Floor R-value ^h	13 or 7+5ci or 10ci	13 or 7+5ci or 10ci	13 or 7+5ci or 10ci	19 or 13+5ci or 15ci	19 or 13+5ci or 15ci	30 or 19+7.5ci or 20ci	30 or 19+7.5ci or 20ci	38 or 19+10ci or 25ci
Basement wall R-value ^{b, e}	0	0	0	5ci or 13 ^d	10ci or 13	15ci or 19 or 13&5ci	15ci or 19 or 13&5ci	15ci or 19 or 13&5ci
Unheated slab R-value & depth ^c	0	0	0	40ci, 2 ft 0	10ci, 3 ft	10ci, 3 ft	10ci, 4 ft	10ci, 4 ft
Heated slab R-value & depth ^c	R-5ci edge and R-5 full slab	R-5ci edge and R-5 full slab	R-5ci edge and R-5 full slab	R-10ci, 2 ft and R-5 full slab	R-10ci, 3 ft and R-5 full slab	R-10ci, 3 ft and R-5 full slab	R-10ci, 4 ft and R-5 full slab	R-10ci, 4 ft and R-5 full slab
Crawl space wall R-value ^{b, e}	0	0	0	5ci or 13 ^d		15ci or 19 or 13&5ci	15ci or 19 or 13&5ci	15ci or 19 or 13&5ci

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

NR = Not Required, ci= Continuous Insulation.

- R-values are minimums. U-factors and SHGC are maximums. Where insulation is installed in a cavity that is less than the label or design thickness of the insulation, the installed R-value of the insulation shall be not less than the R-value specified in the table.
- "5ci or 13" means R-5 continuous insulation (ci) on the interior or exterior surface of the wall or R-13 cavity insulation on the interior side of the wall. "10ci or 13" means R-10 continuous insulation (ci) on the interior or exterior surface of the wall or R-13 cavity insulation on the interior side of the wall. "15ci or 19 or 13&5ci" means R-15 continuous insulation (ci) on the interior or exterior surface of the wall; or R-19 cavity insulation on the interior side of the wall; or R-13 cavity insulation on the interior of the wall in addition to R-5 continuous insulation on the interior or exterior surface of the wall.
- Slab insulation shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.2.10.1.
- Basement wall insulation is not required in Warm Humid locations as defined by Figure R301.1 and Table R301.1.
- The first value is cavity insulation; the second value is continuous insulation. Therefore, as an example, "13&5" means R-13 cavity insulation plus R-5 continuous insulation.
- Mass walls shall be in accordance with Section R402.2.6. The second R-value applies where more than half of the insulation is on the interior of the mass wall.

- g. A maximum U-factor of 0.30 shall apply in Marine Climate Zone 4 and Climate Zones 5 through 8 to vertical fenestration products installed in buildings located either:
 1. Above 4,000 feet in elevation.
 2. In windborne debris regions where protection of openings is required by Section R301.2.1.2 of the International Residential Code.
- h. "30 or 19+7.5ci or 20ci" means R-30 cavity insulation alone or R-19 cavity insulation with R-7.5 continuous insulation or R-20 continuous insulation alone.

JUSTIFICATION:

This amendment restores slab edge insulation at buildings in CZ 3 to the 2018 IECC. The requirement for added levels of slab insulation at buildings in CZ3 is onerous and unjustified for the following reasons:

- It has a small impact on the energy use: \$2.75 per month (\$33/Yr) in CZ 3 for a 2,462 square foot single-family 1-story house (floor plan built by local builder 92 times in the past 20 months).
- The added cost to the consumer of installing slab insulation is \$6,433 in CZ 3.
 - The use of RMAX ECOMAX Below Grade 1-1/2" rigid foam.
 - The use of aluminum Z-flashing that will extend underneath stucco weep screed down and over rigid foam board to under subgrade.
 - Prep and painting of aluminum Z-flashing
- This corresponds to a simple payback of 195 years in CZ 3.
- The net present value of the added continuous insulation over a 40-year useful life is negative – it costs much more than it saves over a 40-year period.
- The added continuous insulation results in a negative cash flow for the consumer throughout a 30-year mortgage. The consumer’s additional payment for the mortgage is higher than the calculated energy savings each month.

Looking at climates similar to Las Vegas, Nevada such as Phoenix, Arizona, low temperatures are within 3 to 6 degrees (data collected from National Weather Service). Phoenix, Arizona doesn’t require the need for slab edge insulation. Based on Las Vegas, Nevada temperatures being similar to Phoenix, Arizona, the need for slab edge insulation should not be required. Layer on the cost associated with slab edge insulation we are putting undue burden on consumers that has trivial benefits to them.

Monthly Mean Min Temperature for Las Vegas Area, NV (https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=vef)													
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean (2000 - 2024)	40.2	43.3	50.1	57.2	66.5	76.9	83.0	80.4	72.6	59.8	47.7	39.8	59.8
Monthly Mean Min Temperature for Phoenix Area, AZ (https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=psr)													
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean (2000 - 2024)	45.8	48.5	54.5	61.4	69.9	79.8	85.5	83.8	78.4	65.9	54.2	45.7	64.4
Monthly Avg. Difference	5.6	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	5.9	4.6

Slab edge insulation is unnecessary in climate zone 3; the protective metal will decay quickly; the insulation will provide a concealed pathway into the building for termites and other insects leaving for no visual observation for identification and treatment.

The constructability of slab edge insulation is difficult to execute without major disturbances in schedule and quality of installed product in production building. Slab edge insulation is typically installed before or immediately after pouring concrete and

before backfilling. This installed product has the potential to be damaged during construction and has the risk of being left in disrepair and ineffective before the end of construction. In instances where two pour slabs are preferred, slab edge insulation would require monolithic pours thus changing preferred local practice and potentially increasing time and cost. To properly install continuous foam insulation to the bottom of the footing, you will need to widen the trench for the footing. Different configurations of wood forms to form the slab would be required to flush the outside edge of slab and footing to allow proper installation of the continuous foam insulation, thus adding material and labor costs for trenching and forming slabs.

To protect the slab edge insulation, a metal “Z” flashing will need to be installed around the perimeter of the building after framing (or vertical construction) is completed and during the installation of the weather barrier just before the exterior cladding is installed. The “Z” flashing will need to be installed under the weep screed and extend to subgrade to properly protect the foam from any further construction related damage and protect foam from environmental damage. This will leave an exposed open trench round the perimeter of the building for several months (based on construction schedules) that becomes a safety hazard for several more trades e.g. mechanical trades, utility trades, exterior cladding trades, and scaffolding trades, that are currently not exposed to this hazzard until the “Z” flashing is installed and soil can be backfilled into the trench.

Southern Nevada has expansive and collapsible soils. Slab edge insulation will allow water to be introduced under the foundation and potentially cause heaving or sinking in the foundation. Soluble chlorides are commonly found in the soil composition in Southern Nevada and will contribute to the decomposition of the “Z” flashing placed to protect the continuous slab insulation. This will become an expensive repair for owners as the “Z” flashing is integrated into the weather barrier placed under the exterior cladding. To repair, the bottom part of the exterior cladding will need to be removed to repair and integrate the new “Z” flashing to its original condition and purpose.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C	X	D		E		F		G		H	X	I		J
---	--	---	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	--	---

*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: \$25.94 / LF of building’s livable footprint. For a 2462 square foot single-family 1-story house with a total of 248’ of livable footprint this equates to \$6,433 in cost.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

Table R402.1.2

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 068.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: TABLE R402.1.2

PROPONENT: Bryan Moore & Matt Dyka (Pulte Homes)

PROPOSAL:

Revise the unheated slab F-factor for climate zone 3 (CZ) of Table R402.1.2 to 0.73 for an uninsulated slab on grade. To be revised in conjunction with proposed amendment EC24-067.01 - R402.1.3 Slab Edge Insulation.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

**TABLE R402.1.2
MAXIMUM ASSEMBLY U-FACTORS^a AND FENESTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

CLIMATE ZONE	0	1	2	3	4 EXCEPT MARINE	5 AND MARINE 4	6	7 AND 8
Vertical fenestration U-factor	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.28 ^d	0.28 ^d	0.27 ^d
Skylight U-factor	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.50
Glazed vertical fenestration SHGC	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.40	NR	NR	NR
Skylight SHGC	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.40	NR	NR	NR
Ceiling U-factor	0.035	0.035	0.030	0.030	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026
Insulation entirely above roof deck	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.028
Wood-framed wall U-factor	0.084	0.084	0.084	0.060	0.045	0.045	0.045	0.045
Mass wall U-factor ^b	0.197	0.197	0.165	0.098	0.098	0.082	0.060	0.057
Floor U-factor	0.064	0.064	0.064	0.047	0.047	0.033	0.033	0.028
Basement wall U-factor	0.360	0.360	0.360	0.091 ^c	0.059	0.050	0.050	0.050
Unheated slab F-factor ^e	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.54 <u>0.73</u>	0.51	0.51	0.48	0.48
Heated slab F-factor ^e	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
Crawl space wall U-factor	0.477	0.477	0.477	0.136	0.065	0.055	0.055	0.055

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- a. Non Fenestration U-factors and F-factors shall be obtained from measurement, calculation, an approved source, or Appendix RF where such appendix is adopted or approved.
- b. Mass walls shall be in accordance with Section R402.2.6. Where more than half the insulation is on the interior, the mass wall U-factors shall not exceed 0.17 in Climate Zones 0 and 1, 0.14 in Climate Zone 2, 0.12 in Climate Zone 3, 0.087 in Climate Zone 4 except Marine, 0.065 in Climate Zone 5 and Marine 4, and 0.057 in Climate Zones 6 through 8.
- c. In Warm Humid locations as defined by Figure R301.1 and Table R301.1, the basement wall U-factor shall not exceed 0.360.
- d. A maximum U-factor of 0.30 shall apply in Marine Climate Zone 4 and Climate Zones 5 through 8 to vertical fenestration products installed in buildings located either:
 - 1. Above 4,000 feet in elevation above sea level, or
 - 2. In windborne debris regions where protection of openings is required by Section R301.2.1.2 of the International Residential Code.
- e. F-factors for slabs shall correspond to the R-values of Table R402.1.3 and the installation conditions of Section R402.2.10.1.

JUSTIFICATION:

This amendment restores slab edge insulation at buildings in CZ 3 to the 2018 IECC. The requirement for added levels of slab insulation at buildings in CZ3 is onerous and unjustified for the following reasons:

- It has a small impact on the energy use: \$2.75 per month (\$33/Yr) in CZ 3 for a 2,462 square foot single-family 1-story house (floor plan built by local builder 92 times in the past 20 months).
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 - The use of RMAX ECOMAX Below Grade 1-1/2" rigid foam.
 - The use of aluminum Z-flashing that will extend underneath stucco weep screed down and over rigid foam board to under subgrade.
 - Prep and painting of aluminum Z-flashing
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- The added continuous insulation results in a negative cash flow for the consumer throughout a 30-year mortgage. The consumer’s additional payment for the mortgage is higher than the calculated energy savings each month.

Looking at climates similar to Las Vegas, Nevada such as Phoenix, Arizona, low temperatures are within 3 to 6 degrees (data collected from National Weather Service). Phoenix, Arizona doesn’t require the need for slab edge insulation. Based on Las Vegas, Nevada temperatures being similar to Phoenix, Arizona, the need for slab edge insulation should not be required. Layer on the cost associated with slab edge insulation we are putting undue burden on consumers that has trivial benefits to them.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X	D	E	F	G	H	X	I	J
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT:

\$25.94 / LF of the building's livable footprint. For a 2462 square foot single-family 1-story house with a total of 248' of livable footprint this equates to \$6,433 in cost.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: X Approved ___ Failed ___ Withdrawn ___ Tabled ___ Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 069.01 (leave blank - to be assigned by
Committee Chair)

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: R402.2.4 Eave baffle

PROPONENT: Les Lazareck

PROPOSAL: Add the requirement to seal attic bird (eave) blocking and install insulation baffle over lower roof vents

Revise as follows: Add the following language to R403.2 Eave Baffles

R402.2.4 Eave baffle. For air-permeable insulation in vented attics, a baffle shall be installed adjacent to soffit and eave vents and over roof vents installed less than 3 feet above the settled insulation level. Baffles shall maintain a net free area opening equal to or greater than the size of the vent. For soffits and eave vents, the baffle shall extend over the top of the attic insulation. The baffle shall be permitted to be any solid material. The baffle shall be installed to the outer edge of the *exterior wall* top plate so as to provide maximum space for attic insulation coverage over the top plate. Where soffit venting is not continuous, baffles shall be installed continuously to prevent *ventilation air* in the eave soffit from bypassing the baffle. For roof vents installed less than 3 feet above the settled insulation level, the baffle shall be installed to prevent air from being blown on or into the air-permeable insulation. All bird (eave) blocks shall be sealed to prevent wind washing.

JUSTIFICATION:

For insulation to perform effectively, insulation needs to align with an air barrier and not be subjected to airflow such as by air blowing through unsealed bird (eave) blocking or roof vents. Air blowing on air-permeable insulation (e.g. fiberglass batts, loose-fill fiberglass or cellulose) in vented attics is often referred to as wind-washing.

Lowering the effective attic insulation level (R-value) will increase heating and cooling loads resulting in higher heating and cooling costs and reduced human comfort. Roof vents installed in the lower portion of a roof are often installed in place of eave vents. When lower roof vents are installed less than 3 feet vertically above the final insulation level, it is very common air will blow on the insulation reducing its effectiveness through wind-washing. Over time, blown (loose-fill) insulation will often be displaced exposing the ceiling drywall.

The following photos illustrate the reduction in thermal performance by wind-washing of the ceiling assembly from both the installation of lower roof vents without insulation baffles and unsealed bird (eave) blocks.

Manufacturer’s installation instructions also specify the air seal before installing insulation.

For example: Owens Corning-PROCAT PROFESSIONAL LOOSEFILL INSULATION SYSTEM

AIR SEALING

Prior to installing ProCat® Insulation, the following areas should be addressed:

- Seal all joints and gaps to help prevent leakage.

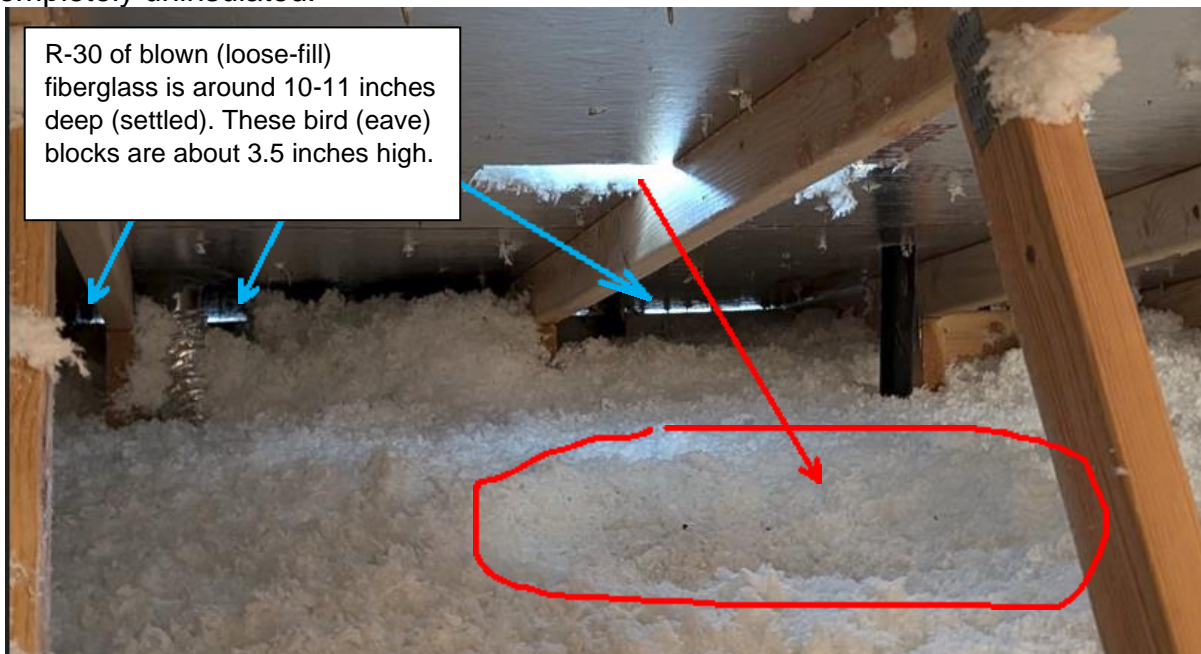
References:

The Impact of Wind Washing on Insulation R-Value, Allison A. Bailes III, PhD | February 9, 2023

Wind washing is the effect of wind causing air to flow through or around air permeable insulation, thereby reducing its R-value. One of the most common ways this occurs is when you want outdoor air to come into an attic or a cathedral ceiling for venting. If the pathways for airflow aren't defined precisely, wind washing is often the result.



Wind washing of blown insulation from a lower roof vent in an attic can leave some areas completely uninsulated.



Wind washing of blown (loose-fill) insulation or fiberglass batts through bird (eave) blocking in an attic can leave some areas completely uninsulated.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A		B		C		D		E		F	X	G	X	H	X	I		J	
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A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT: In southern Nevada, many home builders install attic insulation before the roof vents are installed. For homes designed to have roof vents installed less than three (3) feet above the final insulation level, this will require attic insulation to be installed after the installation of lower roof vents which may impact the sequencing of when attics are insulated. Additional labor and caulking will be required to install insulation per manufacturer’s instructions. Approximately \$500 additional labor and materials.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	

RESULT: X Approved ___ Failed ___ Withdrawn ___ Tabled ___ Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 032.02

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Table R402.5.1.1

PROPOSER: Robert Feibleman

PROPOSAL: Miscellaneous edits throughout the table

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

TABLE R402.5.1.1 AIR BARRIER, AIR SEALING AND INSULATION INSTALLATION^a		
General requirements	A continuous air barrier shall be installed in the building thermal envelope. Breaks, or joints, or penetrations of in the air barrier shall be sealed.	Air-permeable insulation shall not be used as a sealing material.
Ceiling/attic	An air barrier shall be installed in any dropped ceiling or soffit to separate it from unconditioned space. Access openings, drop down stairs or knee wall doors to unconditioned attic spaces shall be sealed with gasketing materials that allow for repeated entrance over time.	The insulation in any dropped ceiling/soffit shall be aligned with the air barrier. Access hatches and doors shall be installed and insulated in accordance with Section R402.2.5 . Eave baffles shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.2.4 .
Walls	The junction of the foundation and sill plate shall be sealed <u>at the building thermal envelope</u> . The junction of the top plate and top of exterior walls shall be sealed, where they	Cavities within corners and headers of frame walls shall be insulated by completely filling the cavity with a material having a thermal resistance, <i>R</i> -value, of not less than R-3 per inch. Exterior building thermal envelope insulation for framed walls shall be installed in substantial contact and continuous alignment

	<u>intersect with unconditioned spaces.</u>	with the air barrier.
Knee wall	Knee walls shall have an air barrier between conditioned and unconditioned space	Insulation installed in a knee wall assembly shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.2.3. Air-permeable insulation shall be enclosed inside an air barrier assembly
Windows, skylights and doors	The rough opening gap between framing and the frames of skylights, windows and doors, shall be sealed in accordance with fenestration manufacturer's instructions.	Insulation shall not be required in the rough opening gap except as required by the fenestration manufacturer's instructions.
Rim joists	Rim joists shall include an air barrier. ^b The junctions of the rim board to the sill plate and the rim board and the subfloor shall be air sealed.	Rim joists shall be insulated so that the insulation maintains permanent contact with the exterior rim board ^b
Floors, including cantilevered floors and floors above garages	Floor framing members that are part of the building thermal envelope shall be air sealed to maintain a continuous air barrier.	Floor insulation shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Section R402.2.8.
Basement, crawl space and slab foundation	Exposed earth in unvented crawl spaces shall be covered with a Class I vapor retarder/ air barrier in accordance with Section 402.2.11. Penetrations through concrete foundation walls and slabs shall be air sealed. Class 1 vapor retarders shall not be used as an air barrier on below-grade walls and shall be installed in accordance with Section R702.7 of the <i>International Residential Code</i> .	Crawl space insulation, where provided instead of floor insulation, shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.2.11. Conditioned basement foundation wall insulation shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.2.9.1. Slab-on-grade floor insulation shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.2.10.

Shafts, penetrations	Duct and flue shafts to exterior or unconditioned space shall be sealed. Utility penetrations of the air barrier shall be caulked, gasketed or otherwise sealed and shall allow for expansion, contraction of materials and mechanical vibration.	Insulation shall be fitted tightly around utilities passing through shafts and penetrations in the building thermal envelope to maintain required <i>R</i> -value.
Narrow cavities	Narrow cavities of 1 inch or less that are not able to be insulated shall be air sealed.	Batts to be installed in narrow cavities shall be cut to fit or narrow cavities shall be filled with insulation that on installation readily conforms to the available cavity space.
Garage separation	Air sealing shall be provided between the garage and conditioned spaces.	Insulated portions of the garage separation assembly shall be installed in accordance with Sections R303 and R402.2.8 .
Recessed lighting	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be air sealed in accordance with Section R402.5.4 .	Recessed light fixtures installed in the building thermal envelope shall be airtight and IC rated, and shall be buried in or surrounded with insulation.
Plumbing, wiring or other obstructions	All holes created by wiring, plumbing or other obstructions in the air barrier assembly shall be air sealed.	Insulation shall be installed to fill the available space and surround wiring, plumbing, or other obstructions, unless the required <i>R</i> -value can be met by installing insulation and air barrier systems completely to the exterior side of the obstructions.
Showers, tubs and fireplaces adjacent to the building thermal envelope	An air barrier shall separate insulation in the building thermal envelope from the shower, tub or fireplace assemblies.	Exterior framed walls adjacent to showers, tubs and fireplaces shall be insulated.
Electrical, communication and other equipment boxes, housings and enclosures	<u>The annular space of</u> Boxes, housing and enclosures that penetrate the air barrier shall be caulked, taped, gasketed or otherwise sealed to the air barrier element being penetrated.	Boxes, housing and enclosures shall be buried in or surrounded by insulation.

	<p>All concealed openings into the box, housing or enclosure shall be sealed.</p> <p>Alternatively, air-sealed boxes shall be installed in accordance with Section R402.5.5.</p>	
HVAC register boots	HVAC supply and return register boots shall be sealed to the subfloor, wall covering or ceiling penetrated by the boot.	HVAC supply and return register boots located within a building thermal envelope assembly shall be buried in or surrounded by insulation.
Concealed sprinklers	Where required to be sealed, concealed fire sprinklers shall only be sealed in a manner that is recommended by the manufacturer. Caulking or other adhesive sealants shall not be used to fill voids between fire sprinkler cover	
Common walls or double walls separating attached single-family dwellings or townhouses	<p>An interior air barrier shall be provided. Air sealing at the intersections with building thermal envelope shall be provided.</p> <p>Where installed in a fire-resistance-rated wall assembly, air sealing materials shall comply with one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in accordance with an approved design for the fire-resistance-rated assembly. 2. Be supported by approved data that shows the assembly as installed complies with the required fire-resistance rating. 	Insulation materials recognized in the approved common wall or double-wall design and installed in accordance with the approved design shall be permitted to be used.

3. Inspection of log walls shall be in accordance with the provisions of **ICC 400**.
4. Insulation full enclosure is not required in unconditioned/ventilated attic spaces and at rim joists.

JUSTIFICATION:

- Some of the wording within this table merited editing to be more specific.
- Slab edge insulation is unnecessary in climate zone 3B; the protective metal will decay quickly; the insulation will provide a concealed pathway into the building for termites and other insects leaving for no visual observation for identification and treatment; the constructability is difficult in production building; if done immediately after pouring concrete and before backfilling it will be in disrepair and ineffective before the end of construction; there is no quantitative analysis to justify the cost life cycle and energy usage reduction. This would also require monolithic pours for slab on grade where local practice may be a two pour (i.e. footings and slab) and no forming of the footing below 12"-14", thus there'd be a change in local practice with added time and cost. To do correctly, you would have to dig a wider trench since now the outer edge of the trench would not be used in-lieu of forming. You would use two or three times the number of form panels to get a flush surface for the foam board. Thus added material and labor costs (trenching, forms, labor). Next you are installing the foam board and dealing with sloughing of soils adding to the work challenge. The foam board is now flushed with the top of slab but you cannot install the protective cover (i.e. metal bent to z-flashing shape) until you frame the wall, thus needing a substrate to attach the metal. This is now months of process. Additionally, there are many workers, other trade activities adjacent (e.g. utility connections, scaffolding, stucco, framing, landscaping), and hazard because you are not able to backfill until the metal cover is installed. There can be a thousand lineal feet of this, progressing slowly over months, thus no quick start and finish of this operation without impacting the overall construction. Then after it's all in place, over time soil movement, heat, water, and work in the area will all have an impact. The detailing of this assembly is simple to draw but it will be very labor intensive to install with countless complications over time that make it a very difficult item to be functional at the time of completion. It is doubtful there would be a cost benefit. Reading "Frost Protected Shallow Foundation Development Program Phase II prepared by NAHB August 1991.
- Sealing of narrow cavities in wood framed construction is endless when considering the value added of using sealants to fill or close the gaps. Throughout a wood framed wall are butt joints or gaps; stud to plate, cripple to sill, header to stud, stitched studs, etc. Virtually every spot where two pieces of wood come together has a gap. Wood in climate zone 3B loses moisture and shrinks, often warping. Applying sealant to every gap regardless of size is very costly and with no quantifiable economic benefit. The air barrier and sealing of its penetrations minimizes air leakage into the thermal air barrier. Gaps in wood framing are similar to batt insulation, air moves through if pressured. Materials such as stucco on the outside and drywall on the inside form the building thermal envelope. Between studs batts are installed, small gaps typically get scraps of batt pushed into them, but small gaps cannot be filled this way. Often the gap between two studs is not the same through the full depth due to twisting and assembly. Filling all these voids with caulking or expanding foam is very labor intensive and costly, with no measurable economic value. Thus setting a gap dimension of 1/2", and leaving the smaller ones unfilled.

- In many situations access to seal the box from the outside is blocked and sealing from inside the box results in an excessive amount of sealant, thus reducing volume within the box, impacting heat dissipation. Boxes with gasket flanges will result in a gap between the wall framing and drywall. Effort into air sealing the exterior side of the Building Thermal Envelope is where 99% of the attention and money should be spent. Manufacturer literature states <7ACH yet that is reasonably achieved without these sealed boxes. Sealing would need to be done before drywall but then after drywall, the electricians process of trimming is to pull the wires out of the box, clean stucco or drywall compound out the box, cut wires to length and strip, attach wires to receptacles and switches, push everything back into the box and attach device and cover plate. There is a lot of rough versus delicate work that inevitably breaks the seal of the caulking to box, thus rendering the sealant effort useless, and it will be expensive and slow. Fundamentally, efforts for air sealing should be focused on large openings in the exterior wall to prevent unconditioned air from entering the building wall cavity, not tiny holes on the interior side. Sealing of wire holes in electrical boxes may impact performance and add heat buildup, this item should be evaluated by the AHJ.
- Resources:
 - Frost Protected Shallow Foundation Development Program Phase II prepared by NAHB August 1991
 - Allied Moulded Products-Vapor Seal Air-Sealed Electrical Boxes

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	X D	E	X F	X G	X H	I	J
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*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
 D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
 F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
 H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT:

- Slab edge insulation is expensive (approx. \$20/lf) and will not survive the construction process nor maintain its viability over time. No one will maintain this assembly. This does not meet the intent of the code for “life cycle cost effective, economic feasibility, costs and savings for consumers and building owners, and return on investment.”
- Gasketed electrical boxes are expensive and may conflict with NEC. Caulking every (thousands) wire penetration of the box will be time consuming, expensive and will fail due to the construction process. This does not meet the intent of the code for “life cycle cost effective, economic feasibility, costs and savings for consumers and building owners, and return on investment.”

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24 – 007.01 *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: R403.6

PROPONENT: Allen Burris

PROPOSAL: Add exemption for dryer duct outlets

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

R403.6 Mechanical ventilation. The buildings and dwelling units complying with Section R402.5.1.1 shall be provided with mechanical ventilation that complies with the requirements of Section M1505 of the International Residential Code or the ~~International~~ Uniform Mechanical Code, as applicable, or with other approved means of ventilation . Outdoor air intakes and exhausts shall have automatic or gravity dampers that close when the ventilation system is not operating.

Exception: Where clothes dryer exhaust vents terminate vertically at the roof, back draft dampers are not permitted.

JUSTIFICATION: Southern Nevada Amendments to the Uniform Mechanical Code section 504.4 remove the requirement for a backdraft damper at vertical clothes dryer exhaust terminations at roofs. This modification will make the IECC consistent with the amended UMC.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F	G	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I	J
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*A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: This will not have a cost impact as the gravity damper cost savings will be offset by the cost of a rain cap.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: EC24- 066.02

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: R406.2, R406.4 & R406.5

PROPONENT: SNHBA & RESNET (Paulette McGhie & Melany Quintero)

PROPOSAL: Revise section R406.2, R406.4, R406.5, Delete Tables R406.5(1); -(2), - (3),-(4),-(5, and -(6) entirely and replace with new

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

R406.2 ERI compliance. Compliance based on the *ERI* requires that the *rated design* and as built *dwelling unit* meet all of the following:

1. The requirements of the sections indicated within **Table R406.2**.
2. Maximum *ERI* values indicated in **Tables R406.5 (1-6)**, based on permit date.

R406.4 Energy Rating Index. The *Energy Rating Index* (ERI) shall be determined in accordance with the most current version of ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301 as adopted by the Residential Energy Services Network. The mechanical *ventilation* rates used for the purpose of determining the *ERI* shall not be construed to establish minimum *ventilation* requirements for compliance with this code.

[Remainder of section left unchanged.]

R406.5 ERI-based compliance. Compliance based on an *ERI* analysis requires that the *rated design* and each confirmed as-built *dwelling unit* be shown to have an *ERI* less than or equal to the appropriate value indicated in **Table R406.5 (1-6)** where compared to the *ERI reference design* as follows:

1. Where on-site renewables are not installed, the values under ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP apply.
2. Where on-site renewables are installed, the values under ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP apply.
3. Where the building meets the mandatory requirements of the 2024 International Energy Conservation Code.
4. Where the building thermal envelope is equal to or greater than the levels of efficiency and solar heat gain coefficient in Table R402.1.2 or 402.1.4 of the 2024 International Energy Conservation Code.
5. Where all confirmed as-built dwelling units shall be subject to quality assurance oversight by an independent third party (An EPA or DOE approved HCO).
6. Where all confirmed ERI scores are required to be uploaded to the HERS Registry.

[Remainder of Section Left Unchanged]

TABLE R406.5 (1)
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP

<u>CLIMATE ZONE</u>	<u>ENERGY RATING INDEX</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>58</u>

¹ This table is effective January 2025 to 2027

TABLE R406.5 (2)
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP

<u>CLIMATE ZONE</u>	<u>ENERGY RATING INDEX</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>43</u>

¹ This table is effective January 2025 to 2027

TABLE R406.5 (3)
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP

<u>CLIMATE ZONE</u>	<u>ENERGY RATING INDEX</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>54</u>

¹ This table is effective January 2028 to 2030

TABLE R406.5 (4)
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP

<u>CLIMATE ZONE</u>	<u>ENERGY RATING INDEX</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>43</u>

¹ This table is effective January 2028 to 2030

TABLE R406.5 (5)
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX NOT INCLUDING OPP

<u>CLIMATE ZONE</u>	<u>ENERGY RATING INDEX</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>51</u>

¹ This table is effective January 2031 to 2033

TABLE R406.5 (6)
MAXIMUM ENERGY RATING INDEX WITH OPP

<u>CLIMATE ZONE</u>	<u>ENERGY RATING INDEX</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>33</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>43</u>

¹ This table is effective January 2031 to 2033

JUSTIFICATION:

Aligning the ERI to meet Prescriptive Measures of 2024 IECC, to include Quality Assurance with requirements to upload to the Resnet Registry. This will assist builders with more cost-effective building choices while tracking energy efficiency & carbon reduction when using this pathway. It will provide Energy Savings & Carbon Reduction data for ESG reporting.

It is necessary to reference the most current version of Standard 301 (ANSI/RESNET/ICC 301) because this amendment proposal provides compliance target scores through 2033 and Standard 301 will be updated every three years. Standard 301 is the *Standard for the Calculation and Labeling of the Energy Performance of Dwelling and Sleeping Units Using an Energy Rating Index*.

Analysis using RESNET-accredited software shows when installing Prescriptive Packages, the actual ERI score is 56. Allowing builders to achieve an ERI of 56 still maintains the energy efficiency of the 2024 IECC Energy Code while allowing builders more flexibility in construction costs, which keeps the homes more affordable.

Builders can project changes to the HERS Index in advance of Code Changes allowing for a smoother transition every 3-6 years as adopted by local jurisdictions, thereby encouraging the pathway to more energy efficient homes.

The HERS Registry houses the HERS Scores, Final reports, Energy Savings & Carbon reduction data for builders, states & local jurisdictions. This information is available to appraisers, Fannie Mae & Freddie Mac, and VA loans tracking the success of advancing IECC Energy Codes.

When ERI scores are submitted to the HERS Registry, they are subject to Quality Assurance oversight by independent Quality Assurance Designees and RESNET Quality Assurance staff. Quality assurance standards include requirements for both software file reviews and field QA reviews. The Registry also uses automated quality assurance checks on every home’s software file to flag inputs that may be outside normally expected bounds.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	X C	D	E	F	X G	H	I	J
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A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions
D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law
F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes
H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities

COST IMPACT:

Standard 301 allows for more flexibility to builders to provide cost effective building practices, allowing for more affordable housing opportunities.

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other

SOUTHERN NEVADA CODE AMENDMENT FORM – 2024

AMENDMENT NO.: 064.01

COMMITTEE: 2024 IECC Committee

CODE SECTION: Section R501.2 Compliance

PROPOSER: PHCC

PROPOSAL: To remove the word International and add the word Uniform to the front of Mechanical and Plumbing.

REVISE AS FOLLOWS:

R501.2 Compliance. Additions, alterations, repairs or changes of occupancy to, or relocation of, an existing building, building system or portion thereof shall comply with Section R502, R503, R504 or R505, respectively, in this code and the provisions for alterations, repairs, additions and changes of occupancy or relocation, respectively, in the International Building Code, International Existing Building Code, International Fire Code, International Fuel Gas Code, ~~International~~ Uniform Mechanical Code, ~~International~~ Uniform Plumbing Code, International Property Maintenance Code, International Private Sewage Disposal Code, International Residential Code and NFPA 70, as applicable. Changes where unconditioned space is changed to conditioned space shall comply with Section R501.6.

JUSTIFICATION: We adopt the Uniform Plumbing and Mechanical Codes as required by state statute not the International Plumbing and Mechanical Codes.

SNBO CRITERIA: Check all applicable SNBO Criteria that apply to amendment proposal:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
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- A: address local topographic conditions B: address local geologic conditions C: address local climatic conditions*
- D: to address special uses/occupancies E: to correlate provisions of a national code with other national codes or State Law*
- F: clarify the intent of the codes G: address unique designs/systems not anticipated in base codes*
- H: provide for consistency in regional interpretation/application I: address errata issues J: address fire response capabilities*

COST IMPACT: No cost impact

COMMITTEE ACTION: *(leave blank - to be assigned by Committee Chair)*

Boulder City	Clark County	Henderson	Las Vegas	Mesquite	Pahrump	North Las Vegas	CC School District	Industry		
								1	2	3
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	

RESULT: Approved Failed Withdrawn Tabled Other