2016 Low-Rise Residential Mandatory Measures Summary

§ 150.0(m)13:	**Duct System Sizing and Air Filter Grille Sizing.** Space conditioning systems that use forced air ducts to supply cooling to an occupiable space must have a hole for the placement of a static pressure probe (HSPP), or a permanently installed static pressure probe (PSPP) in the supply plenum. The space conditioning system must also demonstrate airflow ≥ 350 CFM per ton of nominal cooling capacity through the return grilles, and an air-handling unit fan efficacy ≤ 0.58 W/CFM as confirmed by field verification and diagnostic testing, in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.3. This applies to both single zone central forced air systems and every zone for zonally controlled central forced air systems."
§150.0(o):	**Ventilation for Indoor Air Quality.** All dwelling units must meet the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 62.2. Neither window operation nor continuous operation of central forced air system air handlers used in central fan integrated ventilation systems are permissible methods of providing whole-building ventilation.
§ 150.0(o)1A:	**Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing.** Whole-building ventilation airflow must be confirmed through field verification and diagnostic testing, in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7.
Pool and Spa Systems and Equipment Measures:	
§ 110.4(a):	**Certification by Manufacturers.** Any pool or spa heating system or equipment must be certified to have all of the following: a thermal efficiency that complies with the Appliance Efficiency Regulations; an on-off switch mounted outside of the heater that allows shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting; a permanent weatherproof plate or card with operating instructions; and must not use electric resistance heating."
§ 110.4(b)1:	**Piping.** Any pool or spa heating equipment must be installed with at least 36 inches of pipe between the filter and the heater, or dedicated suction and return lines, or built-in or built-up connections to allow for future solar heating.
§ 110.4(b)2:	**Covers.** Outdoor pools or spas that have a heat pump or gas heater must have a cover.
§ 110.4(b)3:	**Directional inlets and time switches for pools.** Pools must have directional inlets that adequately mix the pool water, and a time switch that will allow all pumps to be set or programmed to run only during off-peak electric demand periods.
§ 110.5:	**Pilot Light.** Natural gas pool and spa heaters must not have a continuously burning pilot light.
§ 150.0(p):	**Pool Systems and Equipment Installation.** Residential pool systems or equipment must meet the specified requirements for pump sizing, flow rate, piping, filters, and valves."
Lighting Measures:	
§ 110.9:	**Lighting Controls and Components.** All lighting control devices and systems, ballasts, and luminaires must meet the applicable requirements of § 110.9."
§ 110.9(e):	**JA8 High Efficacy Light Sources.** To qualify as a JA8 high efficacy light source for compliance with § 150.0(k), a residential light source must be certified to the Energy Commission according to Reference Joint Appendix JA8.
§ 150.0(k)1A:	**Luminaire Efficacy.** All installed luminaires must be high efficacy in accordance with TABLE 150.0-A.
§ 150.0(k)1B:	**Blank Electrical Boxes.** The number of electrical boxes that are more than 5 feet above the finished floor and do not contain a luminaire or other device must be no greater than the number of bedrooms. These electrical boxes must be served by a dimmer, vacancy sensor control, or fan speed control.
§ 150.0(k)1C:	**Recessed Downlight Luminaires in Ceilings.** Luminaires recessed into ceilings must meet all of the requirements for: insulation contact (IC) labeling; air leakage; sealing; maintenance; and socket and light source as described in § 150.0(k)1C. A JA8-2016-E light source rated for elevated temperature must be installed by final inspection in all recessed downlight luminaires in ceilings.
§ 150.0(k)1D:	**Electronic Ballasts.** Ballasts for fluorescent lamps rated 13 watts or greater must be electronic and must have an output frequency no less than 20 kHz.
§ 150.0(k)1E:	**Night Lights.** Permanently installed night lights and night lights integral to installed luminaires or exhaust fans must be rated to consume no more than 5 watts of power per luminaire or exhaust fan as determined in accordance with § 130.0(c). Night lights do not need to be controlled by vacancy sensors.
§ 150.0(k)1F:	**Lighting Integral to Exhaust Fans.** Lighting integral to exhaust fans (except when installed by the manufacturer in kitchen exhaust hoods) must meet the applicable requirements of § 150.0(k)."
§ 150.0(k)1G:	**Screw based luminaires.** Screw based luminaires must not be recessed downlight luminaires in ceilings and must contain lamps that comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA8. Installed lamps must be marked with "JA8-2016" or "JA8-2016-E" as specified in Reference Joint Appendix JA8."
§ 150.0(k)1H:	**Enclosed Luminaires.** Light sources installed in enclosed luminaires must be JA8-compliant and must be marked with "JA8-2016-E."
§ 150.0(k)2A:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** All forward phase cut dimmers used with LED light sources must comply with NEMA SSL 7A.
§ 150.0(k)2B:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** Exhaust fans must be switched separately from lighting systems."
§ 150.0(k)2C:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** Luminaires must be switched with readily accessible controls that permit the luminaires to be manually switched ON and OFF.
§ 150.0(k)2D:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** Controls and equipment must be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
§ 150.0(k)2E:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** No control must bypass a dimmer or vacancy sensor function if the control is installed to comply with § 150.0(k).
§ 150.0(k)2F:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** Lighting controls must comply with the applicable requirements of § 110.9.
§ 150.0(k)2G:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** An energy management control system (EMCS) may be used to comply with dimmer requirements if it functions as a dimmer according to § 110.9; meets the Installation Certificate requirements of § 130.4; meets the EMCS requirements of § 130.5(f); and meets all other requirements in § 150.0(k)2.
§ 150.0(k)2H:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** An EMCS may be used to comply with vacancy sensor requirements in § 150.0(k) if it meets all of the following: it functions as a vacancy sensor according to § 110.9; the Installation Certificate requirements of § 130.4; the EMCS requirements of § 130.5(f); and all other requirements in § 150.0(k)2.
§ 150.0(k)2I:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** A multiscene programmable controller may be used to comply with dimmer requirements in § 150.0(k) if it provides the functionality of a dimmer according to § 110.9, and complies with all other applicable requirements in § 150.0(k)2.

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§ 150.0(k)2J:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** In bathrooms, garages, laundry rooms, and utility rooms, at least one luminaire in each of these spaces must be controlled by a vacancy sensor.
§ 150.0(k)2K:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** Dimmers or vacancy sensors must control all luminaires required to have light sources compliant with Reference Joint Appendix JA8, except luminaires in closets less than 70 square feet and luminaires in hallways."
§ 150.0(k)2L:	**Interior Switches and Controls.** Undercabinet lighting must be switched separately from other lighting systems.
§ 150.0(k)3A:	**Residential Outdoor Lighting.** For single-family residential buildings, outdoor lighting permanently mounted to a residential building, or to other buildings on the same lot, must meet the requirement in item § 150.0(k)3Ai (ON and OFF switch) and the requirements in either item § 150.0(k)3Aii (photocell and motion sensor) or item § 150.0(k)3Aiii (photo control and automatic time switch control, astronomical time clock, or EMCS).
§ 150.0(k)3B:	**Residential Outdoor Lighting.** For low-rise multifamily residential buildings, outdoor lighting for private patios, entrances, balconies, and porches, and outdoor lighting for residential parking lots and residential carports with less than eight vehicles per site must comply with either § 150.0(k)3A or with the applicable requirements in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.2, 130.4, 140.7 and 141.0.
§ 150.0(k)3C:	**Residential Outdoor Lighting.** For low-rise residential buildings with four or more dwelling units, outdoor lighting not regulated by § 150.0(k)3B or § 150.0(k)3D must comply with the applicable requirements in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.2, 130.4, 140.7 and 141.0.
§ 150.0(k)3D:	**Residential Outdoor Lighting.** Outdoor lighting for residential parking lots and residential carports with a total of eight or more vehicles per site must comply with the applicable requirements in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.2, 130.4, 140.7, and 141.0.
§ 150.0(k)4:	**Internally illuminated address signs.** Internally illuminated address signs must comply with § 140.8, or must consume no more than 5 watts of power as determined according to § 130.0(c).
§ 150.0(k)5:	**Residential Garages for Eight or More Vehicles.** Lighting for residential parking garages for eight or more vehicles must comply with the applicable requirements for nonresidential garages in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.1, 130.4, 140.6, and 141.0.
§ 150.0(k)6A:	**Interior Common Areas of Low-rise Multi-Family Residential Buildings.** In a low-rise multifamily residential building where the total interior common area in a single building equals 20 percent or less of the floor area, permanently installed lighting for the interior common areas in that building must be high efficacy luminaires and controlled by an occupant sensor.
§ 150.0(k)6B:	**Interior Common Areas of Low-rise Multi-Family Residential Buildings.** In a low-rise multifamily residential building where the total interior common area in a single building equals more than 20 percent of the floor area, permanently installed lighting in that building must: i. Comply with the applicable requirements in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.1, 140.6 and 141.0, and ii. Lighting installed in corridors and stairwells must be controlled by occupant sensors that reduce the lighting power in each space by at least 50 percent. The occupant sensors must be capable of turning the light fully on and off from all designed paths of ingress and egress.
Solar Ready Buildings:	
§ 110.10(a)1:	**Single Family Residences.** Single family residences located in subdivisions with ten or more single family residences and where the application for a tentative subdivision map for the residences has been deemed complete by the enforcement agency must comply with the requirements of § 110.10(b) through § 110.10(e).
§ 110.10(a)2:	**Low-rise Multi-family Buildings.** Low-rise multi-family buildings must comply with the requirements of § 110.10(b) through § 110.10(d).
§ 110.10(b)1:	**Minimum Area.** The solar zone must have a minimum total area as described below. The solar zone must comply with access, pathway, smoke ventilation, and spacing requirements as specified in Title 24, Part 9 or other Parts of Title 24 or in any requirements adopted by a local jurisdiction. The solar zone total area must be comprised of areas that have no dimension less than 5 feet and are no less than 80 square feet each for buildings with roof areas less than or equal to 10,000 square feet or no less than 150 square feet each for buildings with roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet. For single family residences the solar zone must be located on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet. For low-rise multi-family buildings the solar zone must be located on the roof or overhang of the building, or on the roof or overhang of another structure located within 250 feet of the building, or on covered parking installed with the building project, and have a total area no less than 15 percent of the total roof area of the building excluding any skylight area."
§ 110.10(b)2:	**Orientation.** All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs must be oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north.
§ 110.10(b)3A:	**Shading.** The solar zone must not contain any obstructions, including but not limited to: vents; chimneys; architectural features; and roof mounted equipment."
§ 110.10(b)3B:	**Shading.** Any obstruction located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above a solar zone must be located at least twice the distance, measured in the horizontal plane, of the height difference between the highest point of the obstruction and the horizontal projection of the nearest point of the solar zone, measured in the vertical plane."
§ 110.10(b)4:	**Structural Design Loads on Construction Documents.** For areas of the roof designated as solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load must be clearly indicated on the construction documents.
§ 110.10(c):	**Interconnection Pathways.** The construction documents must indicate: a location for inverters and metering equipment and a pathway for routing of conduit from the solar zone to the point of interconnection with the electrical service (for single family residences the point of interconnection will be the main service panel); and a pathway for routing of plumbing from the solar zone to the water-heating system.
§ 110.10(d):	**Documentation.** A copy of the construction documents or a comparable document indicating the information from § 110.10(b) through § 110.10(c) must be provided to the occupant.
§ 110.10(e)1:	**Main Electrical Service Panel.** The main electrical service panel must have a minimum busbar rating of 200 amps.
§ 110.10(e)2:	**Main Electrical Service Panel.** The main electrical service panel must have a reserved space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future solar electric installation. The reserved space must be: positioned at the opposite (load) end from the input feeder location or main circuit location; and permanently marked as "For Future Solar Electric".

HVAC SYSTEM HEATING AND COOLING LOADS SUMMARY

Project Name: Simas ADU	Date: 11/12/2021
System Name: HVAC System	Floor Area: 1,044

ENGINEERING CHECKS

Number of Systems	1
Heating System	
Output per System	24,000
Total Output (Btuh)	24,000
Output (Btuh/sqft)	23.0
Cooling System	
Output per System	24,000
Total Output (Btuh)	24,000
Total Output (Tons)	2.0
Total Output (Btuh/sqft)	23.0
Total Output (sqft/Ton)	522.0
Air System	
CFM per System	0
Airflow (cfm)	0
Airflow (cfm/sqft)	0.00
Airflow (cfm/Ton)	0.0
Outside Air (%)	0.0%
Outside Air (cfm/sqft)	0.00
Note: values above given at AR conditions	

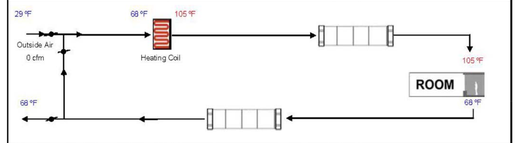
SYSTEM LOAD

	COIL COOLING PEAK			COIL HTG. PEAK	
	CFM	Sensible	Latent	CFM	Sensible
Total Room Loads	496	10,690	468	226	8,991
Return Ventec Lighting		0			0
Return Air Ducts		0			0
Return Fan		0			0
Ventilation	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Fan		0			0
Supply Air Ducts		0			0
TOTAL SYSTEM LOAD		10,690	468		8,991

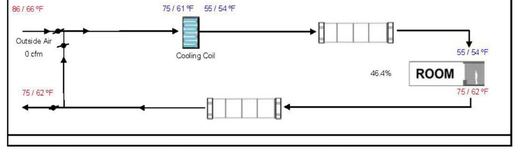
HVAC EQUIPMENT SELECTION

Standard Heat Pump	22,968	0	16,234
Total Adjusted System Output (Adjusted for Peak Design conditions)	22,968	0	16,234
TIME OF SYSTEM PEAK	Aug 3 PM		Jan 1 AM

HEATING SYSTEM PSYCHROMETRICS (Airstream Temperatures at Time of Heating Peak)



COOLING SYSTEM PSYCHROMETRICS (Airstream Temperatures at Time of Cooling Peak)



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