

**OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMMUNICATION  
JUNE 6, 2017 AGENDA**

<p><b>Subject:</b></p> <p>Adoption of the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code</p> <p><b>Submitted By:</b></p> <p>Planning &amp; Development Department</p>	<p><b>Action Required:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">√ <b>Ordinance</b> Resolution Approval Information Report</p>	<p><b>Approved By:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bruce T. Moore City Manager</p>
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<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	The State of Arkansas adopted the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, but deleted the standards for testing. This adoption would put the standards back in place for new residential construction.
<b>FISCAL IMPACT</b>	None.
<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>	Approval of the ordinance.
<b>BACKGROUND</b>	The Little Rock Sustainability Commission and City Staff recommends adopting the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). The State of Arkansas adopted the 2009 IECC several years ago and adopted several amendments that eliminated standards for testing the mechanical (heating and air) installations and other installations that affect overall energy consumption. The current adopted State Code has testing as an option. Energy loss in residential structures is often a result of improper caulking and sealing of the house envelope and its components windows, doors, etc. In addition, the improper sizing of heating and air equipment, and ductwork that leaks and the improper and inadequate installation of attic, wall and underfloor insulation. All of these issues contribute to overall energy loss. If this ordinance is approved it would require testing and certification to meet the 2009 IECC by a certified home energy rater prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

**BACKGROUND  
CONTINUED**

In 2012, Fayetteville, Arkansas conducted an analysis comparing a new 1,824 square-foot structure constructed under both the 2003 IECC and the 2009 IECC and estimated an annual energy cost savings of \$267 for the gas home and \$344 for the electric home with the new Code. In addition, the City of Fayetteville looked at the cost to build to the higher efficiency standards and estimated the cost to be \$2,049, or amortized over a 30 year loan, \$132 annually.

The 2009 IECC with the adopted amendments is designed to save the consumer in utility costs. In order to adequately prepare the residential construction industry for the 2009 IECC and the related new testing requirements the new Code will be implemented in stages.