

California's Title 24 For Steep-Slope Roofs

Building Energy Efficiency Standards



Effective July 1st, 2014

California's Title 24 for Steep-Slope Roofs Meeting the Code... Avoiding Hassles

About GAF

Founded in 1886, GAF has become North America's largest manufacturer of commercial and residential roofing. Our success in growing the company to nearly \$3 billion in sales has been based on our unique philosophy of:

- Helping property owners & architects to make their best and safest roofing choices
- Helping support distributors and roofing contractors build their businesses and avoid hassles

GAF is your best and safest choice! For more information, visit www.gaf.com.

About Title 24

The California Energy Commission (CEC) was created in 1974 through the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act to construct and periodically modify energy efficiency standards for residential and non-residential buildings. In 1978, all building codes and standards were combined under one umbrella called Title 24 Building Standards Code and Part 6 of this standard code has the requirements for energy efficiency while Part 1 has the administrative requirements. For more information or to download a copy of Title 24, visit www.energy.ca.gov/title24/

Why Title 24 Now for Homes?

- California has over 35 million people and from 1960 to 1974 when the CEC was created, they saw their energy consumption rise over 50% per capita, which means that not only as their population was increasing, the amount of energy each person was using was also increasing dramatically.
- California's building efficiency standards (along with those for energy efficient appliances) have saved more than \$56 billion in electricity and natural gas costs since 1978. It is estimated the standards will save an additional \$23 billion by 2013.
- The CEC's forecast data shows that 1/3 of the energy (natural gas and electricity) consumed in California is consumed by buildings.
- Strengthening the requirements of Title 24 has been a very key element in the state's climate change initiative.

Why Cool Roofs?

- Roof surface temperatures and attic temperatures can be reduced significantly.
- By lowering attic temperatures, air conditioning costs can be reduced by as much as 10-15% according to the Department of Energy's ENERGY STAR program.
- Reductions in air conditioning use help to reduce the "peak energy demand" on the power grid, reducing the need for new power plant construction.
- Cool roofs can reduce the effects of "Urban Heat Islands", where data shows that urban areas have higher ambient temperatures than surrounding rural areas because of their concentration of dark surfaces and the sparseness of vegetation (dark surfaces can be up to 70F hotter on a warm summer day than reflective, "cool" surfaces).

Do All Roofs Have “Cool Roof” Requirements in Title 24?

No. While Title 24 applies to all residential and non-residential buildings in the state, the specific requirements for roofs are dependent on geographic location, building use (residential, non-residential), type of construction (new construction, addition, or re-roofing), building type (low rise/high rise, low slope/high slope), etc. As this manual outlines, there are many instances where a “cool” roof is not required, and the CEC has been diligent in their requirements for “cool roofing” where it makes sense for property owners in the state. This is because in cooler climates, there can actually be a “penalty” for installing a roof with high reflectance.

When Does the 2013 Version of Title 24 Go Into Effect?

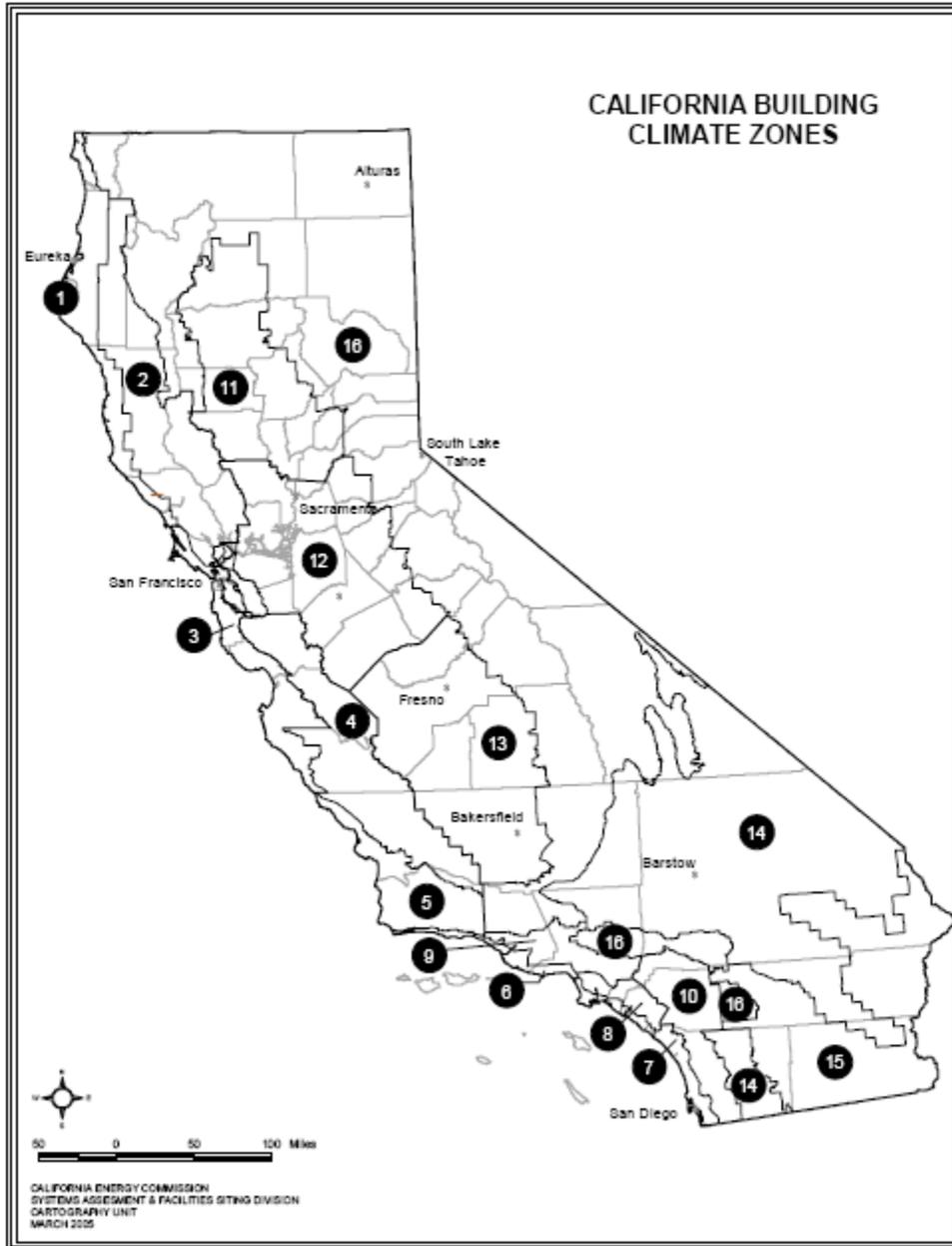
California's Building Energy Efficiency Standards are updated on an approximately three-year cycle. The 2013 Standards will continue to improve upon the current 2008 Standards for new construction of, and additions and alterations to, residential and nonresidential buildings. The 2013 Standards will go into effect on July 1, 2014, following approval of the California Building Standards Commission.

Glossary of Cool Roofing Terms

Term	Explanation
CRRC	Cool Roof Rating Council The CRRC does not set requirements for solar reflectance (reflectivity) or thermal emittance; instead, they set the requirements for how to measure these properties and how to label products that have been measured. They also provide independent certification of a product's reflectance and emittance.
ENERGY STAR	ENERGY STAR is a joint federal program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy that provides choices for energy efficient products and practices.
Low Slope	Slopes up to and including 2:12
Solar Reflectance	The part of solar energy that is reflected by a surface, expressed as a percentage, e.g. a material with a 0.25 solar reflectance reflects 25% of solar energy. In Title 24, the term “aged reflectance” is used and refers to the reflectance of a material after 3 years of aging in the field.
SRI	Solar Reflectance Index SRI combines reflectivity and emittance to measure a roof's overall ability to reject solar heat. The calculation of this index is defined by ASTM E 1980-01 and is based on a mathematical formula that includes values for solar absorptance, solar flux, thermal emissivity, and various other coefficients. Title 24 provides SRI alternatives to the solar reflectance and thermal emittance requirements.
Steep Slope	Slopes greater than 2:12
Thermal Emittance	The relative ability of a material to release absorbed heat gained from solar energy.

California's 16 Climate Zones

California has very distinct and differing climates which have been broken into 16 different "climate zones". These zones recognize that different climates have different energy demands and costs. The following map shows the 16 climate zones for the state:



Complying With Title 24

There are 3 different ways to comply with the requirements for energy efficiency in Title 24

Prescriptive Approach

This is the simplest approach to meeting the requirements of Title 24, particularly for re-roofing because it defaults to installing a “cool roof” or other options (for re-roofing only). When the “cool roof” is installed, the prescribed requirements are met.

Overall Envelope Approach

This approach allows non-cool roofing to be installed if enough attic insulation is installed. While this trade-off makes sense, it must be accompanied by documentation that the amount of insulation used was adequate and meets the energy performance requirements for the building.

Performance Approach

The approach to meeting Title 24 requires detailed calculations using CEC software where the energy efficiency of the entire building is calculated and compared to a prescribed energy “budget”. Using this method allows for trade-offs between different building envelope components and provides flexibility for designers; however, it is very difficult to comply with the standard when only making alterations to an existing building. Typically, an energy consultant is used when this approach is taken for compliance.

Understanding How Title 24 Classifies Buildings

In addition to knowing where the building is located so you can know what is required, you need to know how Title 24 classifies “buildings”.

“Low Rise Residential”... describes:

- All single family homes of any number of stories
- All duplexes of any number of stories
- All multi-family buildings up to 3 stories in height
- Garden apartments and other housing types up to 3 stories in height

“Nonresidential”... describes:

- Offices, retail and wholesale stores
- Grocery stores, restaurants, theaters
- Hotels and motels
- Industrial work buildings
- Commercial or industrial storage units
- Schools and churches
- Apartment and multi-family buildings with four or more stories
- Long-term care facilities
- Dormitories
- Private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings

“High Rise Residential”... describes:

- All multi-family residential buildings with 4 or more habitable stories
- Garden apartments and other housing types with 4 or more habitable stories

For more information on building classifications, please refer to the actual Title 24, Part 6 standard.

Mandatory Requirements¹ for Solar Ready Buildings

Single Family Residences shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(e).

(b). Solar Zone.

1. Minimum Area. The solar zone shall be located on the roof or overhang of the building or on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet.

EXCEPTION 1: Single family residences with permanently installed solar electric system having a nameplate DC power rating, measured under Standard Test Conditions, of no less than 1000 watts.

EXCEPTION 2: Single family residences with a permanently installed domestic solar water-heating system meeting the installation criteria specified in the Reference Residential Appendix RA4 and with a minimum solar savings fraction of .50.

EXCEPTION 3: Single family residences with three stories or more and with a total floor area less than or equal to 2000 square feet and having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet.

EXCEPTION 4: Single family residences located in Climate Zones 8-14 and the Zildland–Urban Interface Fire Area as defined in Title 24, Part 2 and having a whole house fan and having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet.

EXCEPTION 5: Single family residences with designated solar zone area that is no less than 50 percent of the potential solar zone area. The potential solar zone area is the total area of any low-sloped roofs where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater and any steep-sloped roofs oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater. Solar access is the ratio of solar insolation including shade to the solar insolation without shade. Shading from obstructions located on the roof or any other part of the building shall not be included in the determination of annual solar access.

EXCEPTION 6: Single family residences having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet and where the thermostats comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA5 and are capable of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency.

EXCEPTION 7: Single family residences meeting the following conditions: Refer to Section 110.10(b)1A Exception 7 for further requirements.

2. Orientation. All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs shall be oriented between 110 degrees and 270 degrees of true north.

3. Shading.

A. No obstructions, including but not limited to, vents, chimneys, architectural features, and roof mounted equipment, shall be located in the same zone.

B. Any obstruction, located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above the solar zone shall be located at least twice the distance, measure 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.

EXCEPTION 1: Any obstruction, located on the roof or any other part of the building that is oriented north of all points of the solar zone.

4. Structural Design Loads² on Construction Documents.

a. For areas of the roof designated as solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents.

Notes:

1. For further Solar Ready Building requirements, refer to Section 110.10(C) through 110.10(e).
2. Section 110.10(b)4 does not require the inclusion of any collateral load for future solar energy systems.

Prescriptive Envelope Requirements

(less than 5 lbs/ft²...e.g., Asphalt Shingles)

(greater than 5 lbs/ft²...e.g., Tile & Slate)

Non-Residential (including relocatable public schools)

Type of Construction	Climate Zones	Minimum Requirements
New Construction	1-16 (All climate zones)	Install Cool Roofing: 1. Aged Reflectance: ≥ 0.20 Initial Thermal Emittance: ≥ 0.75 Or 2. Aged SRI ≥ 16
Re-roofing*	1-16 (All climate zones)	Install Cool Roofing: 1. Aged Reflectance: ≥ 0.20 Initial Thermal Emittance: ≥ 0.75 Or 2. Aged SRI ≥ 16

*Re-roofing requirements must be met when more than 50% of the roof is recovered or replaced or the roof area is greater than 20 squares (2,000 sq.ft.)

Note: 1. There are **no** alternatives to using a cool roofing product for re-roofing.

High-Rise Residential & Hotels & Motels

Type of Construction	Climate Zones	Minimum Requirements
New Construction	2-15 (See map on page 3)	Install Cool Roofing: 1. Aged Reflectance: ≥ 0.20 Initial Thermal Emittance: ≥ 0.75 Or 2. Aged SRI ≥ 16
Re-roofing*	2-15 (See map on page 3)	Install Cool Roofing (or see alternatives below): 1. Aged Reflectance: ≥ 0.20 Initial Thermal Emittance: ≥ 0.75 Or 2. Aged SRI ≥ 16

* Re-roofing requirements must be met when more than 50% of the roof is recovered or replaced or the roof area is greater than 20 squares (2,000 sq.ft.)

Note: 1. There are **no** alternatives to using a cool roofing product for re-roofing.

Low-Rise Residential (typical single family home)

Type of Construction	Climate Zones	Minimum Requirements
New Construction	10-15 (See map on page 3)	Install Cool Roofing: 1. Aged Reflectance: ≥ 0.20 Initial Thermal Emittance: ≥ 0.75 Or 2. Aged SRI ≥ 16
Re-roofing*	10-15 (See map on page 3)	Install Cool Roofing (or see alternatives below): 1. Aged Reflectance: ≥ 0.20 Initial Thermal Emittance: ≥ 0.75 Or 2. Aged SRI ≥ 16

* Re-roofing requirements must be met when more than 50% of the roof is recovered or replaced or the roof area is greater than 10 squares (1,000 sq.ft.)

Exceptions to using a cool roofing product for re-roofing – any of the following can be implemented in lieu of using cool roofing products for low-rise residential buildings:

EXCEPTION 1: Air-space of 1.0 inch (25 mm) is provided between the top of the roof deck to the bottom of the roofing product; or

EXCEPTION 2: The installed roofing product has a profile ratio of rise to width of 1 to 5 for 50% or greater of the width of the roofing product; or

EXCEPTION 3: Existing ducts in the attic are insulated and seal according to Section 150.1(c)9; or

EXCEPTION 4: Buildings with at least R-38 ceiling insulation; or

EXCEPTION 5: Buildings with a radiant barrier in the attic meeting the requirement of Section 150.1(c)2; or

EXCEPTION 6: Buildings that have no ducts in the attic; or

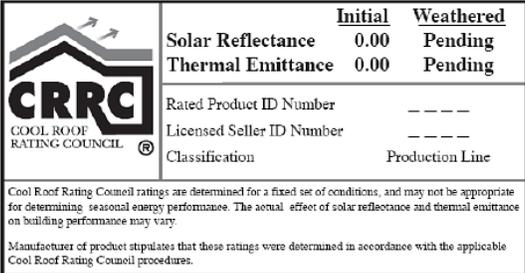
EXCEPTION 7: In Climate Zones 10-15, R-4 or greater insulation above the roof deck.

GAF Eligible Products

Product	Aged Reflectivity (≥0.20)	Initial Emissivity (≥0.75)	Aged SRI* (Title 24) (≥16)	less than 5lbs. per sq. ft.
Asphalt Shingles				
Timberline® Cool Series- Cool Barkwood	0.26	0.92	28	✓
Timberline® Cool Series- Cool Weathered Wood	0.26	0.92	28	✓
Timberline® Cool Series- Cool Antique Slate	0.26	0.92	28	✓
Royal Sovereign® Shingles (white)	0.27	0.91	28	✓
Sentinel® Shingles (white)	0.26	0.91	27	✓
Timberline® Natural Shadow® Artic White	0.29	0.85	28	✓
Timberline HD® Shingles (white)	0.29	0.85	28	✓
Timberline Ultra HD® Shingles (white)	0.29	0.85	28	✓

*Aged SRI is based on Aged Reflectivity and Initial Emissivity per Title 24 requirements.

Common Questions & Answers...To Avoid Hassles

Question	Avoiding Hassles																		
<p>Are there labeling requirements to meet Title 24?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes! If you are going to meet the prescriptive requirements and use a cool roofing product, it must not only meet the requirements of Title 24, but it must have a CRRC label that shows its solar reflectance and emittance. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;">  <p>The image shows a CRRC (Cool Roof Rating Council) label template. It includes a logo with a house and roof, and a table with the following data:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-decoration: underline;">Initial</th> <th style="text-decoration: underline;">Weathered</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Solar Reflectance</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thermal Emittance</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rated Product ID Number</td> <td colspan="2">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Licensed Seller ID Number</td> <td colspan="2">-----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification</td> <td colspan="2">Production Line</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><small>Cool Roof Rating Council ratings are determined for a fixed set of conditions, and may not be appropriate for determining seasonal energy performance. The actual effect of solar reflectance and thermal emittance on building performance may vary. Manufacturer of product stipulates that these ratings were determined in accordance with the applicable Cool Roof Rating Council procedures.</small></p> </div>		Initial	Weathered	Solar Reflectance	0.00	Pending	Thermal Emittance	0.00	Pending	Rated Product ID Number	-----		Licensed Seller ID Number	-----		Classification	Production Line	
	Initial	Weathered																	
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Classification	Production Line																		
<p>We've heard a lot about tax credits/exemptions... does installing cool roofing that meets Title 24 qualify for a tax credit?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not necessarily! In order to qualify under the 2009 American Recovery and Stimulus Plan, homeowners have to have products that meet ENERGY STAR requirements installed on their home. The requirements for ENERGY STAR are different than Title 24 and only those products labeled to meet ENERGY STAR currently qualify for tax credits. For further information about potential tax credits, go to www.energystar.gov 																		
<p>If a product has an Energy Star rating mark, can it be used in California?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maybe... but if you have to use "cool roofing" to meet Title 24, then the product you use must also have a CRRC label. 																		
<p>If the CRRC label only has "as manufactured" values, can it be used under Title 24?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes! Because Title 24 allows for a "calculation" of the 3 year aged value. 																		
<p>If a zone is not listed in the Prescriptive Requirements Tables, what do I have to do?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You do NOT have to use a cool roofing product to be in compliance with Title 24. If a zone is not listed, there is not a requirement for cool roofing in that geographic area. 																		
<p>Although garden roofs are not cool roofs by their reflectance properties, will they be allowed under the 2013 standards?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes! The California Energy commission considers a garden roof as a roof with thermal mass on it. 																		



Common Questions & Answers (continued)

Question	Avoiding Hassles
Who will enforce Title 24? Is there a permitting process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enforcement to the Energy Efficiency Standards rests with your local building code official(s)... typically a city or county building code department. If you are in an area that will require “cool roofing”, you should contact the building code office in your city or county (whichever is applicable) and make sure that you understand what will be required to pull a building permit. California law requires building permits for both new construction and alterations and renovations, and your local office may adopt a “Certificate of Compliance” that will be used to verify compliance to Title 24.

Want to Learn More?

GAF Technical Services... can provide detail and answer questions on project specific conditions.

Contact Telephone... 1-800-766-3411.

For more information... about GAF’s commitment to green manufacturing processes and our full line of energy saving products, visit “Green Roof Central” at www.gaf/green.com.

Helpful Links...

www.gaf.com

www.energy.ca.gov/title24/

title24@energy.stat.ca.us

www.coolroofs.org

www.energystar.gov

<http://gaf.ecoscorecard.com>

www.coolroofs.org

www.energystar.gov

www.DSIREusa.org

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GAF’s ecoScorecard

Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRC)

Federal Tax Credits

State Incentives for Renewables & Efficiency

Cool Roof Energy Savings Tool (CREST)