STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Prescriptive Residential Alterations That Do Not Require HERS Field Verification

CEC-CF1R-ALT-05-E (Revised 01/20)

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LIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION	

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This compliance document is only applicable to simple alterations that do not require HERS verification for compliance. When HERS verification is required, a CF1R-ALT-01 shall first be registered with a HERS Provider Data Registry.

Alterations to Space Conditioning Systems that are exempt from HERS verification requirements may use the CF1R-ALT-05 and CF2R- ALT-05 Compliance Documents. Possible exemptions from duct leakage testing include: less than 40 ft of ducts were added or replaced; or the existing duct system was insulated with asbestos; or the existing duct system was previously tested and passed by a HERS Rater. If space conditioning systems are altered and are not exempt from HERS verification, then a CF1R-ALT-02 must be completed and registered with a HERS Provider Data Registry.

Alterations that utilize close Cell Spray Polyurethane Foam (ccSPF) with a density of 1.5 to less than 2.5 pounds per cubic foot having an R-value greater than 5.8 per inch, or Open Cell Spray Polyurethane Foam (ocSPF) with a density of 0.4 to less than 1.5 pounds per cubic foot having an R-value of 3.6 per inch, shall complete and register a CF1R-ALT-01 with a HERS Provider Data Registry.

If more than one person has responsibility for installation of the items on this certificate, each person shall prepare and sign a certificate applicable to the portion of construction for which they are responsible. Alternatively, the person with chief responsibility for construction shall prepare and sign this certificate for the entire construction. All applicable Mandatory Measures shall be met. Temporary labels shall not be removed before verification by the building inspector.

Λ (A. General Information				
Α. (A. General information				
01	Project Name:		02	Date Prepared:	
03	Project Location:		04	Building Front Orientation (deg or cardinal):	
05	CA City:		06	Number of Altered Dwelling Units:	
07	Zip Code:		08	Fuel Type:	
09	Climate Zone:		10	Total Conditioned Floor Area (ft²):	
11	Building Type:		12	Slab Area (ft²)	
13	13 Project Scope (Select all that apply):				
	☐ B. Insulation ☐ D. & E. Fenestration/Glazing - ADD ☐ G. Space Conditioning System (Heating, Cooling, Duct system) ✓ Lighting				
	C. Roof Replacement D. & F. Fenestration/Glazing - REPLACE H. Water Heating System Include Mandatory Measures?				

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DOCUMENTATION AUTHOR'S DECLARATION STATEMENT		
1. I certify that this Certificate of Compliance documentation is accurate and complete.		
Documentation Author Name:	Documentation Author Signature:	
Company:	Signature Date:	
Address:	CEA/ HERS Certification Identification (if applicable):	
City/State/Zip:	Phone:	
RESPONSIBLE PERSON'S DECLARATION STATEMENT		
 designer). That the energy features and performance specifications, materials, components, and many Compliance conform to the requirements of Title 24, Part 1 and Part 6 of the California Code The building design features or system design features identified on this Certificate of Compworksheets, calculations, plans and specifications submitted to the enforcement agency for I will ensure that a registered copy of this Certificate of Compliance shall be made available 	e of Regulations. Diance are consistent with the information provided on other applicable compliance documents,	
Company:	Date Signed:	
Address:	License:	
City/State/Zip:	Phone:	

For assistance or questions regarding the Energy Standards, contact the Energy Hotline at: 1-800-772-3300.

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Building Envelo	pe Measures:
§ 110.6(a)1:	Air Leakage. Manufactured fenestration, exterior doors, and exterior pet doors must limit air leakage to 0.3 cfm/ft² or less when tested per NFRC-400 or ASTM E283 or AAMA/ WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-2011.
§ 110.6(a)5:	Labeling. Fenestration products and exterior doors must have a label meeting the requirements of § 10-111(a).
§ 110.6(b):	Field fabricated exterior doors and fenestration products must use U-factors and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) values from TABLES 110.6-A, 110.6-B, or JA4.5 for exterior doors. They must be caulked and/or weather stripped.
§ 110.7:	Air Leakage. All joints, penetrations, and other openings in the building envelope that are potential sources of air leakage must be caulked, gasketed, or weather stripped.
§ 110.8(a):	Insulation Certification by Manufacturers. Insulation must be certified by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Household Goods and Services (BHGS).
§ 110.8(g):	Insulation Requirements for Heated Slab Floors. Heated slab floors must be insulated per the requirements of § 110.8(g).
§ 110.8(i):	Roofing Products Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance. The thermal emittance and aged solar reflectance values of the roofing material must meet the requirements of § 110.8(i) and be labeled per §10-113 when the installation of a cool roof is specified on the CF1R.
§ 110.8(j):	Radiant Barrier. A radiant barrier must have an emittance of 0.05 or less and be certified to the Department of Consumer Affairs.
§ 150.0(a):	Ceiling and Rafter Roof Insulation. Minimum R-22 insulation in wood-frame ceiling; or the weighted average U-factor must not exceed 0.043. Minimum R-19 or weighted average U-factor of 0.054 or less in a rafter roof alteration. Attic access doors must have permanently attached insulation using adhesive or mechanical fasteners. The attic access must be gasketed to prevent air leakage. Insulation must be installed in direct contact with a continuous roof or ceiling which is sealed to limit infiltration and exfiltration as specified in § 110.7, including but not limited to placing insulation either above or below the roof deck or on top of a drywall ceiling.
§ 150.0(b):	Loose-fill Insulation. Loose fill insulation must meet the manufacturer's required density for the labeled R-value.
§ 150.0(c):	Wall Insulation. Minimum R-13 insulation in 2x4 inch wood framing wall or have a U-factor of 0.102 or less, or R-20 in 2x6 inch wood framing or have a U-factor of 0.071 or less. (R-19 in 2x6 or U-factor of 0.074 or less). Opaque non-framed assemblies must have an overall assembly U-factor not exceeding 0.102, equivalent to an installed value of R-13 in a wood framed assembly. Masonry walls must meet TABLE 150.1-A or B.
§ 150.0(d):	Raised-floor Insulation. Minimum R-19 insulation in raised wood framed floor or 0.037 maximum U-factor.
§ 150.0(f):	Slab Edge Insulation. Slab edge insulation must meet all of the following: have a water absorption rate, for the insulation material alone without facings, no greater than 0.3%; have a water vapor permeance no greater than 2.0 perm/inch; be protected from physical damage and UV light deterioration; and, when installed as part of a heated slab floor, meet the requirements of § 110.8(g).
§ 150.0(g)1:	Vapor Retarder. In Climate Zones 1-16, the earth floor of unvented crawl space must be covered with a Class I or Class II vapor retarder. This requirement also applies to controlled ventilation crawl space for buildings complying with the exception to § 150.0(d).
§ 150.0(g)2:	Vapor Retarder . In Climate Zones 14 and 16, a Class I or Class II vapor retarder must be installed on the conditioned space side of all insulation in all exterior walls, vented attics, and unvented attics with air-permeable insulation.
§ 150.0(q):	Fenestration Products . Fenestration, including skylights, separating conditioned space from unconditioned space or outdoors must have a maximum U-factor of 0.58; or the weighted average U-factor of all fenestration must not exceed 0.58.

Lighting Measures	s:	
§ 110.9:	.9: Lighting Controls and Components. All lighting control devices and systems, ballasts, and luminaires must meet the applicable requirements of § 110.9.	
§ 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.	

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§ 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, Step Lights, and Path Lights. Night lights, step lights and path lights are not required to comply with TABLE 150.0-A or be controlled by vacancy sensors provided they are rated to consume no more than 5 watts of power and emit no more than 150 lumens
§ 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 contain lamps that comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA8.
§ 150.0(k)1H:	Light Sources in Enclosed or Recessed Luminaires. Lamps and other separable light sources that are not compliant with the JA8 elevated temperature requirements, including marking requirements, must not be installed in enclosed or recessed luminaires.
§ 150.0(k)1I:	Light Sources in Drawers, Cabinets, and Linen Closets. Light sources internal to drawers, cabinetry or linen closets are not required to comply with Table 150.0-A or be controlled by vacancy sensors provided that they are rated to consume no more than 5 watts of power, emit no more than 150 lumens, and are equipped with controls that automatically turn the lighting off when the drawer, cabinet or linen closet is closed.
§ 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. Lighting must have readily accessible wall-mounted controls that allow the lighting to be manually turned 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. Controls must not bypass a dimmer, occupant sensor, 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 control requirements if it: provides functionality of the specified control according to § 110.9; meets the Installation Certificate requirements of § 130.4; meets the EMCS requirements of § 130.0(e); and meets all other requirements in § 150.0(k)2.
§ 150.0(k)2H:	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.
§ 150.0(k)2I:	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 an occupant sensor or a vacancy sensor providing automatic-off functionality. If an occupant sensor is installed, it must be initially configured to manual-on operation using the manual control required
§ 150.0(k)2J:	Interior Switches and Controls. Luminaires that are or contain light sources that meet Reference Joint Appendix JA8 requirements for dimming, and that are not controlled by occupancy or vacancy sensors, must have dimming controls.
§ 150.0(k)2K:	Interior Switches and Controls. Under cabinet lighting must be controlled separately from ceiling-installed 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)3Aii (ON and OFF switch) and the requirements in either § 150.0(k)3Aii (photocell and either a motion sensor or automatic time switch control) or § 150.0(k)3Aiii (astronomical time clock), or an EMCS.
§ 150.0(k)3B:	Residential Outdoor Lighting. For low-rise residential buildings with four or more dwelling units, outdoor lighting for private patios, entrances, balconies, and porches; and residential parking lots and 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, any outdoor lighting for residential parking lots or carports with a total of eight or more vehicles per site and any 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)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).

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§ 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 Multifamily 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 comply with Table 150.0-A and be controlled by an occupant sensor.
§ 150.0(k)6B:	Interior Common Areas of Low-rise Multifamily 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 for the interior common areas 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.