# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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#### SECOND REGULAR SESSION

### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

## Legislative Document

No. 2155

S.P. 829 In Senate, January 27, 1988 Reference to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

JOY J. O'BRIEN, Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator KERRY of York.

Cosponsored by Representative HOLLOWAY of Edgecomb,
Senator LUDWIG of Aroostook, Representative MICHAUD of East
Millinocket.

#### STATE OF MAINE

# IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT

L 2	AN ACT to Establish Minimum Mandatory Energy Standards for Residential Buildings.							
1	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:							
5 7 3	Sec. 1. 10 MRSA §1413, sub-§16, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 503, §2, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:							

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1	16.	Residential building.			"Residential building"			(
2	means a s	single or	multifar	nily	structure	designed	for	1
3	year-round	i use	which	is	either	centrally	or	
4	electrical	ly heated	i <u>.</u>					
_	0	2 70	WDGD GIA					

Sec. 2. 10 MRSA §1413, sub-§17 is enacted to read:

- 7 <u>17. R-Value. "R-Value" means the measure of the</u> 8 resistance of a material to the passage of heat.
- 9 Sec. 3. 10 MRSA \$1415-C is enacted to read:

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- 10 §1415-C. Mandatory standards for residential buildings
- 11 l. Conformance. Any new single or multifamily
  12 residential building built after January 1, 1989,
  13 shall be constructed so as to meet, at the minimum,
  14 the prescriptive ceiling, wall, floor, foundation and
  15 window thermal performance characteristics set out in
  16 this subsection.
- 17 A. Ceilings must be insulated to R-38, at the minimum.
- 19 B. Walls must be insulated to R-19, at the minimum.
- 21 <u>C. Floors over unheated spaces must be insulated</u> 22 to R-19, at the minimum.
- D. Slab-on-grade floors must have perimeter insulation of R-10, at the minimum. This
- insulation must either extend downward from the top of the slab to the design frost line, or around the perimeter itself and horizontally beneath the slab for distance equivalent to the
- E. Foundation walls enclosing heated spaces must be insulated from the top of the foundation to the frost line to R-10, at the minimum.

depth of the frost line.

F. All windows must be double glazed, at the minimum.

	1 2	2. Administration. The Office of Energy Resources shall be responsible for the administration
1	2	Resources shall be responsible for the administration
	3	and enforcement of the standards established in this
	4	section. In administering these standards, the Office
	5	of Energy Resources shall:
1		
)	6	A. Work cooperatively with other state, regional
	7	and local agencies interested in or affected by
	8	these standards, and may by rule promulgated in accordance with the Maine Administrative
	9	accordance with the Maine Administrative
	10	Procedures Act, Title 5, chapter 375, distribute
	11	to regional planning councils funds made available
	_	
	12	for this purpose;
	13	B. Revise the manual of accepted practices to
	14	incorporate these mandatory provisions and make
	15	this and other relevant publications available to
	16	the towns and cities of this State; and
	17	C. Collect data from municipalities and regional
	18	planning agencies on the energy constructon
	19	characteristics of the residential units built
	20	after January 1, 1989, and include an analysis of
		arter dandary 1, 1909, and include an analysis of
	21	that data in its biennial energy resources plan.
1	22	3. Penalties. After January 1, 1989, it shall be
j	2.3	unlawful for any person to construct a residential
	24	building in violation of section 1415-C. Any person
	25 .	who violates this provision shall be subject to a
	26	civil penalty not to exceed 5% of the construction
	27	cost, payable to the State, to be recovered in a civil
	28	action.

29 STATEMENT OF FACT

Maine is the only state in the northeast which does not, by law, require new residences to meet any energy efficiency standards. This bill will require that all new residential dwellings built after January 1, 1989, meet minimum energy standards. Residential buildings are defined as single or multifamily structures which are designed for year-round use and

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which are either centrally or electrically heated. Seasonal structures without such heating systems, out-buildings and other unheated structures associated with residential buildings are, by definition, exempt from these standards. The Office of Energy Resources will administer and enforce these standards.

6 7 The Office of Energy Resources estimates that from 10,000 to 12,000 year-round housing units were built in this State in 1986. Of those units, an estimated 8 9 10 25% to 35% would not meet the minimum standards 11 proposed in this bill. Requiring that all residential construction meet minimum standards would 12 13 result in savings of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 annually at today's energy prices. The annual savings 14 will increase as fuel costs rise and as more housing 15 16 built. Enactment of this bill, under is 17 reasonable set of assumptions, will produce savings in excess of \$50,000,000 annually by the turn of the 18 19 century.

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