

2024 IECC

NBI has submitted proposals into the ICC process to advance the 2024 IECC. The proposed amendments cover a wide range of measures and improve the code by adding additional efficiency, clarifying requirements, and creating greater flexibility for code users and local jurisdictions. Learn more at newbuildings.org/code_policy/2024-iecc-national-model-energy-code-base-codes.

Code Change Title: Horticultural Lighting **CEPI-185-21**

Summary: Increases the efficiency of dehumidification systems in horticultural applications.

Revise definition as follows:

GREENHOUSE. A structure or a thermally isolated area of a building that maintains a specialized sunlit environment with a skylight roof ratio of 50% or more above the growing area exclusively used for, and essential to, the cultivation, protection or maintenance of plants.
Greenhouses are those that are erected for a period of 180 days or more.

Add new definition as follows:

HORTICULTURAL LIGHTING. Electric lighting used for horticultural production, cultivation or maintenance.

PHOTOSYNTHETIC PHOTON EFFICACY (PPE). Photosynthetic photon flux emitted by a light source divided by its electrical input power in units of micromoles per second per watt, or micromoles per joule ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{J}$) between 400-700nm as defined by ANSI/ASABE S640.

Revise text as follows:

C405.4 Lighting for plant growth and maintenance**Horticultural Lighting.** Not less than 95 percent of the pPermanently installed luminaires used for plant growth and maintenance shall have a photon efficiency photosynthetic photon efficacy of not less than 1.7 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{J}$ for horticultural lighting in greenhouses and not less than 4.6 1.9 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{J}$ for all other horticultural lighting.Luminaires for horticultural lighting in greenhouses shall be controlled by a device that automatically turns off the luminaire when sufficient daylight is available. Luminaires for horticultural lighting shall be controlled by a device that automatically turns off the luminaire at specific programmed times.

Indoor agriculture energy usage is projected to grow substantially nationwide over the next several years, driven in large part (but not entirely) by the legalization of medical and recreational marijuana across the country. A total of 46 million square feet of grow area in the U.S. is lit by electric horticultural lighting, 58% of which was in supplemental greenhouses, 41% in non-stacked indoor farms, and 1% in vertical farms. Lighting in greenhouses operate on average 2,120 hours per year or 6 hours per day and

lighting in non-stacked indoor operations were on 5,475 hours per year or 15 hours per day. Because of these long operating hours, lighting can account for 50 to 80% of a facilities energy use in indoor operations and 30% of energy use in greenhouses. Because sales of both recreational and medical marijuana are becoming legal across the country, it is critical to ensure these facilities are as efficient as possible.