Phase I Results – West Virginia (2009 IECC)

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54 Completed Inspections

By Climate Zone:
30 in 4A and 24 in 5A
Target Regions

North Central

Parkersburg

Metro Valley

Southeast

Eastern Panhandle
Key Items
Envelope Tightness (ACH50)
No. of observations: 16

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement
High Efficacy Lamps (%)
No. of observations: 27

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement
Duct Tightness (CFM25/100 ft² CFA)
No. of observations: 10

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement
Ceiling R-value
No. of observations: 35

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement
Frame Wall R-value (Cavity Only)
No. of observations: 23

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement
Window U-factor
No. of observations: 44

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement
Window SHGC
No. of observations: 41

Vertical red line indicates the 2009 IECC prescriptive code requirement.
Implications for Training

• 2009 IECC training has generally worked, but there is still more work to do in builder education.
• We know very little about the housing industry in the state, from where new houses are being built to the rate of growth of the housing industry per year.
• Training should be centered on “spot” areas of greatest need, fewer comprehensive classes.
• Some training should be done “in situ” (on building sites) whenever possible, in a “hands-on” fashion.
• Help the entire built industry in WV embrace EE as the norm, not an “add-on”.

Implications for Training

• More emphasis should be placed on engaging the DIY consumer, especially post-flood.

• Trainers should be trained at the highest level (HERS Trainers), to ensure thorough knowledge

• Trainer quality, accessibility and sustainability helps the state to maintain a stable knowledge base in building sciences.