



ICC FACT SHEET

First International Green Construction Code (IgCC) Adoptions

- *Florida* has adopted the IgCC as an option for the retrofitting and new construction of all state-owned facilities. Previously, Florida law did not recognize any kind of green construction code, only voluntary rating systems. The legislation specifically allows the IgCC to be used by the Department of Management Services and encourages state agencies to adopt the IgCC as a model green building code that will apply to buildings financed by the state, including county, municipal, school districts, water management districts, state universities, community colleges and state court buildings. When economically feasible, the legislation recommends retrofitting existing state-owned buildings in order to maximize building efficiency. The legislation notes that Florida lawmakers expect the IgCC to serve as a model for private sector adoption of sustainable building measures.
- *Boynton Beach* is the first city in Florida to adopt the IgCC as the core of its local voluntary green code.
- The *Phoenix* City Council unanimously approved the adoption of the IgCC and ICC 700, the National Green Building Standard, for voluntary use.
- In *Scottsdale, Ariz.*, the IgCC replaced and updated the city's voluntary commercial green-building program in an effort to encourage developers of commercial and multifamily buildings to pursue green development projects. The code also will replace Scottsdale's previous voluntary commercial green building rating checklist program. The new code provides flexibility to adapt to Scottsdale's geographic conditions and environmental quality of life.
- *Kayenta Township, Ariz.*, adopted IgCC Public Version 2.0 on a voluntary basis and may be incorporated into the community's Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance.



- The *North Carolina* Building Code Council adopted the Rainwater Collection and Distribution Systems section of the IgCC Public Version 1.0 with amendments, which is expected to enhance the North Carolina Plumbing Code Appendix on Rainwater. The state's plumbing code is based on the International Plumbing Code with North Carolina amendments and already in use throughout the state.
- The 2011 *Oregon* Commercial Reach Code features energy-related provisions of the IgCC Public Version 2.0 with amendments. The IgCC was flexible enough to adapt to Oregon's needs and integrate with the existing I-Codes that the state currently uses. The State of Oregon Building Codes Division developed the optional "reach code" that includes construction methods and technology to increase energy efficiency. Builders across the state can now use this optional code to develop high-performance new construction projects as well as retrofits. The Commercial Reach Code also incorporates components of the *2012 International Energy Conservation Code* (IECC).
- *Richland, Wash.*, adopted the IgCC as a non-mandatory document for commercial buildings.
- In *Keene, N.H.*, the IgCC is an "Allowable Green Building System" in the city's Sustainable Energy Efficient Development zone, a voluntary urban incentive-based area that promotes green building and redevelopment in its downtown.
- The *Fort Collins, Colo.*, City Council voted to approve significant extractions from the IgCC and ICC 700, the National Green Building Standard, as part of green building code amendments to the city's building codes, effective in January 2012.
- The state of *Rhode Island* Green Buildings Act identifies the IgCC as an equivalent standard in compliance with requirements that any publically funded facility be designed and constructed as a green building. It includes ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1 as a jurisdictional compliance option.
- The *Maryland* State Assembly adopted the IgCC as a non-mandatory document for local jurisdictions to apply to all commercial buildings and residential properties more than three-stories high.