The National Fenestration Ratings Council (NFRC) was formed in 1989 by industry stakeholders to serve as a forum for the development and implementation of consensus based procedures for determining and rating the energy performance of windows, doors and other fenestration products. In the past two decades since its inception, residential and most recently commercial building codes have written the procedures of the NFRC into state laws regulating energy performance. With increasing national focus on energy policy and a growing breadth of NFRC procedures it is likely that the commercial construction industry can expect both an increase in rating requirements and stringency of codes in future years.
CMA IMPLICATIONS FOR ENCLOS AND CUSTOM CURTAIN WALL MANUFACTURERS

Manufacturers of custom curtain wall systems will see less benefit from the new system than those with standard product lines due to the fact that only components from previously rated systems can be used for future labels. The process of initial third party engineering analysis and testing for new components is very similar to that of the original program. Challenges to the program from industry stakeholders such as the AAMA, GANA, AEC and IGMA pertaining to the potential for increased costs of testing, standard product dimensions and rapid implementation schedule of the program have not been realized as changes to the program prior to its implementation.

CMA Adoption

Currently the California Energy Code (CEC) is the only building code that has made direct reference to the program. Since the CMA process has been added to the language of NFRC Procedure 100 it is likely that most state codes that currently reference NFRC testing will soon recognize the procedure as the method for obtaining energy ratings. The NFRC has voiced that CMA is a replacement and not an alternative to SB100.