

DOCKETED	
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Project Title:	2025 Energy Code Rulemaking
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Document Title:	Resolution for the 2025 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Energy Code)
Description:	Resolution No: 24-0911-07 – This document is the signed resolution documenting the approval and adoption of the 2025 amendments to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards and associated materials.
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Submitter Role:	Commission Staff
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

STATE ENERGY RESOURCES
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

RESOLUTION ADOPTING PROPOSED REGULATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF:

**2025 BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY
STANDARDS RULEMAKING PROCEEDING
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS,
TITLE 24, PART 1,**

Docket No. 24-BSTD-01

I. INTRODUCTION

The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (“California Energy Commission” or “CEC”) has, as directed by Section 25402 of the California Public Resources Code, developed and undertaken a proceeding to adopt triennial revisions to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards.

The Building Energy Efficiency Standards apply to residential, nonresidential, and hotel and motel buildings. The standards are located in Part 6 (also known as the “California Energy Code” or “Energy Code”) and associated administrative regulations in Part 1, Chapter 10, of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The Building Energy Efficiency Standards also include the Reference Appendices. The revised standards are called the 2025 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (2025 Energy Code), and include the comprehensive regulations, including Parts 1 and 6 and the Reference Appendices, as noticed on June 13, 2024 and updated with amended provisions noticed on August 22, 2024 for an additional 15-day public comment period, and as further revised by this Resolution (the Final Proposed Express Terms), including the errata and provisions the CEC declines to adopt, as identified in Appendix A. Following approval from the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC), the 2025 Energy Code will go into effect on January 1, 2026.

As adoption of the revised standards is a “discretionary project” under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA),¹ CEC staff determined that CEQA applies to the adoption of the 2025 Energy Code and, pursuant to CEQA, prepared an Initial Study

¹ Pub. Resources Code, § 21000, *et seq.*

and Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/PND). On September 11, 2024, the CEC certified the Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration as complying with CEQA and found that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record, that the Proposed 2025 Energy Code may have a significant adverse effect on the environment.

The CEC hereby adopts the proposed additions and amendments to the Energy Code. The CEC takes this action under the authority given by Public Resources Code Sections 25213, 25218, 25218.5, 25402, 25402.1, and 25605. The CEC proposes to implement, interpret, or make specific Public Resources Code Sections 21080.4, 21153, 25007, 25008, 25218.5, 25310, 25402, 25402.1, 25402.4, 25402.5, 25402.8, 25605, 25910, 25942, and 25943, and Health and Safety Code Sections 18930, 18934, and 18935.

II. HISTORY OF THE PROCEEDING

A. Rulemaking

To develop the 2025 Energy Code, the CEC conducted an open, transparent, and extensive public process. Between March 2022 and today, the CEC held and participated in 33 stakeholder meetings and public workshops, in addition to holding three days of Lead Commissioner hearings. Development began with a presentation of the overall plan and schedule for this rulemaking, and the priority concepts that would be used to propose revisions to the California Energy Code. Subsequent workshops addressed a wide range of different aspects of the 2025 Energy Code in detail. During this process, stakeholder groups assessed, analyzed, discussed, and helped to improve numerous versions of the proposed standards, and the CEC staff considered more than 140 formal public comments.

On March 28, 2024, the CEC mailed and posted on its website a Notice of Proposed Action (NOPA), formally notifying the public of the CEC's intent to adopt the 2025 Energy Code, the Express Terms of the regulations designated as "45-day language (March 2024)", an Initial Statement of Reason (ISOR) describing the rationale for the proposal, and the fiscal and economic impact analysis.

On March 29, 2024, the NOPA was published in the California Regulatory Notice Register², delivered to the Secretary of the California Natural Resources Agency, and mailed to a representative number of small business enterprises or their representatives that are likely to be affected by the proposed action. The CEC provided each of these documents and notices to every person on the CEC's Building Energy Efficiency Standards list server, the CEC's Efficiency list server, and to every person who had requested notice of such matters. The CEC also posted each of these documents to its website.³

On April 16, 2024, April 17, 2024, and April 18, 2024, the CEC held Lead Commissioner Hearings on the 2025 Energy Code. On May 13, 2024, the 45-day comment period established by the NOPA closed. The CEC received a large number of written public

² California Regulatory Notice Register, Mar. 29, 2024, vol. no. 13-Z, p.362.

³ See <https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2025-building-energy-efficiency>.

comments on the 2025 Energy Code during the 45-day comment period. Accordingly, on June 13, 2024, the CEC issued a Notice of Availability for proposed changes to the 45-day language (March 2024), which is referred to as “June 2024 Express Terms”, and which was available for public comment for 15 days. Upon consideration of comments received throughout the proceeding, the CEC issued an additional Notice of Availability for proposed changes to the June 2024 Express Terms on August 22, 2024, triggering a second 15-day public comment period, through September 6, 2024. This set of regulatory text is designated as “August 2024 Express Terms”.

B. Initial Study and Negative Declaration

On March 28, 2024, the CEC published a Notice of Availability, Initial Study, and a Proposed Negative Declaration (IS/PND) for the 2025 Energy Code to its website.

On July 26, 2024, a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration (Notice of Intent); Availability of the Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration was published on the CEC’s website. This document was then republished on August 5, 2024, clarifying that no revisions had been made to the IS/PND since its original publication on March 28, 2024. These documents, including the IS/PND, were additionally submitted to the State Clearinghouse on July 26, 2024, for state agencies to review.

On July 29, 2024, the Notice of Intent was sent to all county clerks in California. Finally, a public notice was published in the Los Angeles Times on July 30, 2024.

1. The CEC provided a review and comment period for the IS/PND from March 29, 2024, through April 29, 2024, and again from July 29, 2024, through August 29, 2024. The IS/PND is currently subject to a 30-day public review and comment period, which began on July 29, 2024, and concludes on August 29, 2024. On September 11, 2024, the CEC held a public hearing to consider adoption of the IS/PND.

III. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Several statutes govern the CEC’s adoption of the 2025 Energy Code: the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA),⁴ the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act,⁵ the administrative rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA),⁶ and the Building Standards Law.⁷ Pursuant to these statutes, the CEC has reviewed the entire record of this proceeding, including public comments, reports and other documents, transcripts of public events, and all other materials that have been filed in this proceeding (Docket No. 24-BSTD-01).⁸ All documents and other materials that constitute the rulemaking record can be found at the CEC, 715 P Street, Sacramento, California, 95814 in the custody of the Docket Unit and online at <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/Lists/DocketLog.aspx?docketnumber=24->

⁴ Pub. Resources Code, § 21000, *et seq.*

⁵ Pub. Resources Code, § 25000, *et seq.*

⁶ Gov. Code, § 11340, *et seq.*

⁷ Health & Safety Code, § 18901, *et seq.*

⁸ The documents and other materials that constitute the rulemaking record can be found online at <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/Lists/DocketLog.aspx?docketnumber=24-BSTD-01>.

[BSTD-01.](#)

Based on that record, the CEC makes the following findings and conclusions.

A. The California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code Sections 21000, et seq.

2. The California Environmental Quality Act requires that state agencies consider the environmental impact of their discretionary decisions, including the adoptions of regulations. The 2025 Energy Code satisfies those requirements.
3. As detailed above, the CEC has complied with the corresponding CEQA requirements for noticing the IS/PND, provided the required public comment periods, and considered all comments received. (See California Code Regulations, Title 14, §§ 15060 – 15075).
4. As the lead agency pursuant to CEQA, the CEC considered air emissions, water savings at California power plants, indoor air pollution, and increased materials use associated with the 2025 Energy Code. The initial study concludes that the potential environmental impacts associated with implementing the 2025 Energy Code are less than significant without need for mitigation. Thus, the initial study proposes no mitigation measures.
5. After review and consideration of the IS/PND and all related materials, and pursuant to the requirements of CEQA, and the associated regulations, and consistent with the analysis included in the Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration originally published by the CEC on March 28, 2024, the CEC finds the above actions and conclusions to satisfy the requirements of CEQA and, therefore, adopts the negative declaration for the 2025 Energy Code.

B. The Warren-Alquist Act, Public Resources Code Sections 25400, et seq.

The 2025 Energy Code satisfies the requirements of the Warren-Alquist Act, in Public Resources Code Section 25402, which requires the CEC to adopt building design and construction standards that increase the efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings, and energy and water conservation design standards. The 2025 Energy Code fulfills these directives and will reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy and manage energy loads to help maintain electrical grid reliability. In addition, the standards contained within the 2025 Energy Code are technologically feasible and attainable.

Further, Section 25402 requires the standards contained within the 2025 Energy Code to be cost-effective when taken in their entirety, and when amortized over the economic life of the structure when compared with historic practice. Information in the administrative record indicates that the 2025 Energy Code as a whole will result in significant savings. Conservatively, these estimated costs over 30 years are roughly \$692 million. However, the benefits over the same 30-year period are more than \$4.9 billion. Therefore, the CEC finds that the 2025 Energy Code is cost-effective.

Section 25402.8 requires the CEC to consider the impact that building energy efficiency standards would have on indoor air pollution. The CEC considered the impacts to indoor

air quality and established energy standards that have a specific health & safety co-benefit of improved indoor air quality. The CEC therefore finds and concludes that the 2025 Energy Code is reasonably necessary to carry out the mandate of Section 25402.8.

C. The Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code Sections 11340, et seq.

The 2025 Energy Code meets all the requirements of the California Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The California APA requires all state agencies to take certain steps and assess several matters when adopting regulations. Many of these matters, analyses, and findings are required to be addressed in the Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) prepared as part of the Notice of Proposed Action (NOPA) or in the Final Statement of Reasons (FSOR) that is required to be prepared after the regulations are adopted. In support of those documents, the CEC makes the following findings and determinations in adopting the 2025 Energy Code.

The 2025 Energy Code will likely result in the creation of new businesses, will likely not result in the elimination of existing businesses, and will not result in a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. The 2025 Energy Code will require energy efficiency and other energy consumption reducing measures for newly constructed nonresidential and residential buildings, as well as for certain additions and alterations to existing buildings. While the increased energy measures in California's buildings may have short-term initial costs, there are long-term savings that typically repay those costs by a significant positive ratio. The 2025 Energy Code therefore will create long-term economic growth and stability by increasing the disposable income of Californians and California businesses in the long-term, making it possible for new businesses to be created to provide compliance services and to supply energy efficient and energy consumption reducing products. The 2025 Energy Code will likely result in the expansion of businesses currently doing business in California.

The 2025 Energy Code will impose direct costs or savings, and direct or indirect requirements or mandates, on local agencies, or school districts, and costs of complying with the standards are not required to be reimbursed under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of the Government Code. Further, the 2025 Energy Code will impose direct costs or savings, or direct or indirect requirements or mandates, on state agencies, as buildings owned and occupied by state agencies are required to comply with them.

The 2025 Energy Code may result in both the creation and elimination of jobs within California. California businesses producing products and technology that meet or exceed the proposed standards are likely to expand sales of those products and technologies due to the implementation of these proposed standards. Construction related companies and occupations, and companies that provide products and services needed for compliance, will likely benefit from increased demand for those products and services, likely creating jobs.

The 2025 Energy Code will result in no costs or savings in Federal funding to the state of California. While the CEC receives Federal State Energy Program funding for the building standards program, the updates proposed to the standards do not alter or affect

the state's ongoing participation in the Federal State Energy Program.

The 2025 Energy Code will have an impact on upfront housing costs but will not impact the market value of buildings. California's Energy Code is part of the California Building Standards Code and therefore impacts newly constructed buildings and certain additions and alterations to existing buildings. Increasing energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption in California's buildings through the Energy Code often incurs initial costs, largely for California homebuilders and commercial building developers, but results in much greater long-term benefits to large numbers of residents and businesses across the state. For residents and businesses alike, advancing the state's Energy Code results in reduced energy costs, lower overall expenses for renters, lower costs of ownership, greater housing affordability and lower risks of default for borrowers.

The 2025 Energy Code will not adversely impact the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, or the state's environment.

The CEC found no alternatives to the 2025 Energy Code that would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provisions of law.

The 2025 Energy Code may have a significant adverse economic impact on small business. The 2025 Energy Code does not differentiate between a small business and a regular business. No alternatives were proposed during the public comment periods that would lessen any adverse economic impact on small business.

The 2025 Energy Code, specifically Part 1, Chapter 10, section 10-103.3, would impose new reporting requirements on Energy Code Compliance (ECC) providers and ECC independent raters and rater companies. It is necessary for the health, safety, or welfare of the people of the state, that these regulations, which require a report, apply to these businesses.

None of the comments received during the comment period or at the public adoption hearing, and nothing else in the record, justify any changes to the 2025 Energy Code as published on August 22, 2024, except for those non-substantive edits noted in the Errata to the 2025 Energy Code, attached as Appendix A to this resolution.

D. The Building Standards Law, Health and Safety Code Section 18901, et seq.

The 2025 Energy Code meets all the requirements of the Building Standards Law necessary for this adoption. The 2025 Energy Code must be submitted to the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) for approval and is required to be accompanied by an analysis which will, to the satisfaction of the CBSC, justify its approval. (Health & Safety Code, Section 18930, subd. (a).) For the reasons described below, the CEC finds, determines, and concludes that the 2025 Energy Code complies with each one of the applicable criteria.

1. The 2025 Energy Code does not conflict with, overlap, or duplicate other building standards. The CEC is the only state agency authorized to set energy efficiency and energy consumption reducing standards for buildings. Therefore, there is no overlap, duplication, or conflict with other building standards.

2. The 2025 Energy Code is within the parameters established by enabling legislation and is not expressly within the exclusive jurisdiction of another agency. The CEC has statutory authority under Public Resources Code Sections 25213, 25402, 25402.1, 25402.4, 25402.5, 25402.8, and 25910 to promulgate and update energy and water efficiency and energy consumption reducing standards for residential and nonresidential buildings, including both newly constructed buildings as well as additions and alterations to existing buildings.
3. The public interest requires the adoption of the 2025 Energy Code. California law declares that the welfare of California's citizens and economy depends on an adequate, reasonably-priced, and environmentally-sound supply of energy, and that wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, and unnecessary uses of energy will result in serious depletion or irreversible commitment of energy, land, and water resources, and potential threats to the state's environmental quality. It is the policy of the state to:
 - Employ a range of measures to reduce wasteful, uneconomic, and unnecessary uses of energy, thereby reducing the rate of growth of energy consumption,
 - Prudently conserve energy resources,
 - Assure progress towards statewide environmental, public safety, and land use goals, and
 - Reduce wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient and unnecessary uses of energy, including through the use of solar photovoltaics and battery energy storage systems.

The 2025 Energy Code serves all these public interests by carrying out the CEC's statutory mandate to provide energy- and water-efficiency and other energy consumption reducing standards for both newly constructed residential and nonresidential buildings. By saving large amounts of energy, the standards will also make a major contribution in meeting the state's goals for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in buildings. By making buildings more efficient and affordable to operate, the 2025 Energy Code encourages investment in newly constructed buildings, and making capital available for other investments, thereby stimulating economic growth. The 2025 Energy Code will continue to improve upon the existing building standards and continue to address past and new policy directives.

4. The 2025 Energy Code is not unreasonable, arbitrary, unfair, or capricious, in whole or in part. The proposed standards, as a whole and with respect to each part, were carefully developed through an open, transparent, data-driven process that necessarily responds to, incorporates, and reasonably balances a broad array of interests, state policy goals, and legal requirements. The proposed standards originated with proposals that describe measures that are technically feasible and cost-effective, including supporting data and analysis. These proposals were then vetted during the public pre-rulemaking process, including several public workshops, during which time CEC staff received stakeholder

input and refined the proposed standards based on stakeholder input and evidence in the record.

5. The cost to the public is reasonable, based on the overall benefit to be derived from the building standards. The CEC must determine that any efficiency or conservation standards it adopts, including the 2025 Energy Code, are cost-effective pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 25402. To be cost-effective, the standards, when taken in their entirety, and when amortized over the economic life of the structure compared with historic practice, must result in greater savings to consumers than the up-front costs required to attain that efficiency. In the proposed standards, the CEC continues its longstanding adoption process of requiring that each individual measure (except for indoor air quality and electric ready measures) be cost-effective, not just the standards when taken in its entirety. The 2025 Energy Code will deploy on-site renewable energy generation often in combination with battery energy storage, reduce carbon emissions from newly constructed buildings (building decarbonization), reduce growth in energy demand, increase energy demand flexibility, and ensure that California buildings are as energy efficient as is found to be technically feasible and cost-effective. Added construction costs that the building standards will impose are reasonable based on the economic and environmental benefits that will be derived from the building standards. Therefore, the benefits will substantially outweigh the upfront costs of the 2025 Energy Code.
6. The 2025 Energy Code is not unnecessarily ambiguous or vague, in whole or in part. These standards include many changes that improve clarity and prevent ambiguity. Proposals or comments suggesting clarifying improvements were incorporated into the building standards where it was determined that they provide a benefit to clarity without otherwise changing the application or effect of the intended regulatory change.
7. The applicable national specifications, published standards, and model codes have been incorporated into the 2025 Energy Code as required by the State Building Standards Law, where appropriate. The 2025 Energy Code incorporates Federal energy standards for particular appliances that may be installed in buildings. In addition, the CEC included published standards and model and national codes and specifications in the 2025 Energy Code wherever appropriate.
8. The format of the 2025 Energy Code is consistent with that adopted by the CBSC.
9. The 2025 Energy Code has the written approval of the State Fire Marshal. On July 17, 2024, the State Fire Marshal sent a letter to the CEC, stating that the Office of the State Fire Marshal reviewed the 2025 Energy Code, finding no conflict in the proposed regulations, and therefore granting written approval.

Therefore, the CEC finds that the 2025 Energy Code complies with the requirements of the California Building Standards Law.

IV. ADOPTION OF 2025 ENERGY CODE; DELEGATION TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

After considering all comments received and the staff's responses, and based on the entire record of this proceeding, the CEC hereby adopts the Initial Study and Proposed Negative Declaration, and the amendments in the 2025 Energy Code as set forth in the Proposed Final Express Terms and as further revised by Appendix A of this Resolution.

The CEC delegates the authority and directs CEC staff to take, on behalf of the CEC, all actions reasonably necessary to have the 2025 Energy Code go into effect, including but not limited to making any appropriate non-substantive changes to the regulations; preparing all appropriate documents, such as the Final Statement of Reasons; compiling and submitting the rulemaking file to the CBSC or Office of Administrative Law (OAL); making any changes to the rulemaking file required by CBSC or OAL; and preparing and filing the Negative Declaration with the State Clearinghouse.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Secretariat to the CEC does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the CEC held on September 11, 2024.

AYE: Hochschild, Gunda, McAllister, Gallardo

NAY: NONE

ABSENT: Monahan

ABSTAIN: NONE

Dated: September 12, 2024

SIGNED BY:

Kristine Banaag
Secretariat

Appendix A

1. Errata to the 2025 Energy Code, 15-day language

- Page 100, Section 10-111(a)1A: NFRC 705 is miss titled, it should be titled Component Modeling Approach. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 161, Table 110.2-B: Air cooled (heating mode) split system and single package >240,000 Btu/h and < 760,000 Btu/h, revise the Efficiency of 3.2 to "Federal Minimum, pointing to the Federal Minimum Efficiency to prevent confusion within the industry.
- Page 168, Table 110.2-F: VRF Air Cooled (heating mode) <65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity), pointing to the Federal Minimum Efficiency to prevent confusion within the industry.
- Page 170, Table 110.2-G: VRF Air Cooled (heating mode) <65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity), pointing to the Federal Minimum Efficiency to prevent confusion within the industry.
- Page 172, Table 110.2-G: VRF Air Cooled (heating mode) <65,000 Btu/h (cooling capacity), We updated effective dates for both the Minimum Efficiency and Test procedure to the effective date of the code. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 237, Table 120.1-A: Minimum Occupancy Load Density for a few Occupancies Category were incorrectly drafted. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 237, Table 120.1-A: "General manufacturing (excludes heavy...." was mistakenly included in the title header during formatting. This needs to have its own row with minimum occupant load of 5, Area-based ventilation of 0.15, Air class 3, and Notes NA This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 262, Table 120.6-A-2: Subscripted the 2 in CO₂ to read CO₂. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 299, Section 130.1(d)2F: Fixed the subsection numbering from Section 130.1(d)2G to 130.1(d)2F. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 314, Section 140.1(a): Bolded the heading of the subsection "Energy

Budget”. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.

- Page 314, Section 140.1(a)1A and B: The numbering sequence is wrong. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 314, Section 140.1(a)1B: added “covered process loads”. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 340, Section 140.4(b)3A(i): Remove reference to ASHRAE Equipment Volume and Applications Volume for clarity and consistency. The text should read, “Outdoor design conditions shall be selected from Reference Joint Appendix JA2, which is based on data from the ASHRAE Climatic Data for Region X or the ASHRAE Handbook, Fundamentals Volume”. This is a typographical clerical error that has been removed in other sections of the August 2024 15-Day Express Terms and could lead to confusion if not corrected in Section 140.4 as well.
- Page 367, Section 140.4(s)1A: The numbering format is wrong. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 407, Section 140.9(b)1B: Fixed the Table reference number from Table 140.9-A to Table 140.9-C. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 456, Section 150.1(m)12C: Particle size efficiency should be in Micro meters μm and not in mm. This a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 456, Section 150.0(o)1Gvi: Edit made to fix the section number in the Code to align with the section numbering of ASHRAE 62.2-2022 for sound rating has been moved from Section 7.2 to 7.3. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 458, Exception 1 Section 150.0(m)13C: Edit to align with Exception 1 to Section 160.3(b)5Liii. These are non-substantive edits to improve readability and clarity.
- Page 465, Section 150.0(o)1Gvi: Edit made to fix the section number in the Code to align with the section numbering of ASHRAE 62.2-2022 for sound rating has been moved from Section 7.2 to 7.3. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.

- Page 465, Section 150.0(o)1l: Edit made to fix the section number in the Code to align with the section numbering of ASHRAE 62.2-2022 for sound rating has been moved from Section 7.2 to 7.3. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 488, Table 150.1-A: Fixed the requirement for Cathedral Ceilings to not have a radiant barrier: This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 491, Table 150.1-A: Fixed the footnote that is refer to Space-Heating - if gas, AFUE: This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 531, Section 160.2(c)5Eic: This was missed copy past from the Nonresidential Section, Section 120.1(d)5Aiii. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 571, Exception to Section 160.5(b)1Aii: Fixed the wrong section numbering. Should be Section 160.5(b)1Aii and not Section 160.5(b)1Aii. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 615, Section 170.2(c)3Bv: Fixed the wrong section numbering. Should be Section 170.2(c)3Bv and not Section 170.2(c)3Bivc. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 615, Section 170.2(c)3Bvi: Fixed the wrong section numbering. Should be Section 170.2(c)3Bvi and not Section 170.2(c)3Bvi. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 639, Section 170.2(d): Remove subsection 3 and 4 for the Domestic Hot Water Systems.” This is a typographical clerical error that could lead to confusion if not corrected since the subsection 3 and 4 have been deleted.
- Page 642, Table 170.2-k: Fixed the footnote 3 in row 4- Unitary4 – Heat Pump3, HSPF2/HSPF21,2 and 5 - Unitary4 – Dual-Fuel Heat Pump 3, AFUE of the table: This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page 694, Section 180.2(b)3A: correct the reference from Section160.4(f) to Section160.4(e). This is a typographical clerical error that could lead to confusion if not corrected.

- Page 700, Section 180.2(b)5Bic: Edit made to fix the section number in the Code to align with the section numbering of ASHRAE 62.2-2022 for sound rating has been moved from Section 7.2 to 7.3. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page JA1-4, Section JA1: Aligning the definition of Battery Energy Storage System with that in Section 100.1. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page JA15-1, Section JA15.1: Fixed the wrong section numbering. Should be Section 160.9(f) and not Section 160.9(e). This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.
- Page RA3-104, Section RA3.6.3: Fixed reference to Section 170.2(d) and removed the word Mandatory. This is a typographical clerical error that renders the sentence nonsensical and therefore could lead to confusion if not corrected.

2. Decline to Adopt

- Page 159, Table 110.2-A: Condensing Units, Air cooled, water cooled and Evaporatively Cooled: Due to comments from stakeholders, decline to adopt addition in 15-day language in Table 110.2-A.
- Page 299, Section 130.1(d)2F: Due to comments from stakeholders, decline to adopt addition in 15-day language, but retain the existing 2022 code language that was moved from Section 130.1(f)6.
- Page JA8.5, Joint Appendix JA 8.5: Due to comments from stakeholders, decline to adopt edits, either from 45-day or 15-day language, of Joint Appendix JA 8.5.
- Page JA8.14, Joint Appendix JA 8.9: Due to comments from stakeholders, decline to adopt addition in 15-day language of Joint Appendix JA 8.9.