

# ➤ Residential Electric Readiness

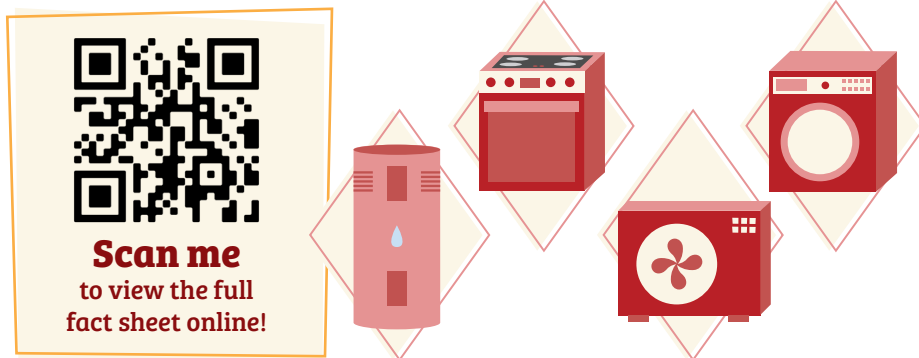


## What Is Electrification and What Are Its Benefits?

Electrification is the process of replacing technologies that use fossil fuels, such as natural gas and propane, with technologies that use electricity.

California is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while creating an energy system that is resilient to climate risks. Because the California electric grid is clean and will get cleaner over time, building electrification can reduce GHG emissions while improving air quality. The 2025 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Energy Code or Title 24, Part 6) encourages electrification through electric-readiness measures while continuing its long-standing focus on energy efficiency. Efficiency and electrification have symbiotic benefits and are both critical for the decarbonization of buildings.

Efficient electric technologies are commercially available, such as electric heat pump space heaters, heat pump water heaters, induction cooktops, and electric — or heat pump — clothes dryers.



## How Does This Fact Sheet Apply to Your Project?

Use this fact sheet to get an overview of Energy Code compliance requirements to make Newly Constructed, and the Additions of, single-family and multifamily buildings electric ready when gas appliances are included. These requirements are Mandatory and set the minimum requirements that must be met, when applicable. The Performance Approach cannot be used to avoid Mandatory Measures.

1. What requirements does your project need to meet to comply with the Energy Code?
2. Is testing or verification required in the compliance process?
3. How should you document your project’s compliance?

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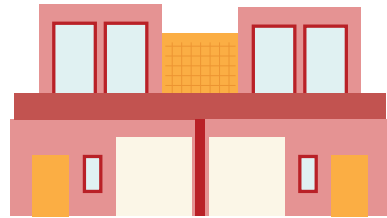
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# Occupancies Subject to Residential Electric-readiness Requirements

The requirements in this fact sheet apply to single-family buildings, duplexes, and town homes. They also apply to multifamily buildings.



Single-family



Multifamily

Whereas hotel and motel buildings **are** required to meet the same prescriptive water heating requirements as multifamily buildings, the mandatory electric-readiness requirements required for multifamily buildings **are not** required for hotel and motel buildings.

## Nonresidential Groups

**Occupancy Class: R1, R2, R3**

**Fire Station, Dormitories, Senior Housing Buildings:** Dwelling areas of congregate residences

## Multifamily Groups

Referred to as “Multifamily Building” in the Energy Code

**Occupancy Class: R2 — Residential**

Buildings with three or more dwelling units for permanent residents.

## Occupancy Class: R3 — Residential

Multifamily congregate residences with primarily permanent residents. This can include Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) on a multifamily property.

## Occupancy Class: R4 — Residential

Supervised residential environments for more than six ambulatory clients and up to 16 total residents, that is not considered a “Healthcare Facility.”

## Occupancy Class: U — Miscellaneous

Accessory buildings and structures, and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy and on a multifamily property.

## Single-family Groups

Referred to as “Single-family Building” in the Energy Code

**Occupancy Class: R3 — Residential**

Multifamily congregate residences with primarily permanent residents. This can include ADUs on a multifamily property.

## Occupancy Class: U — Miscellaneous

Accessory buildings and structures, and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy and on a multifamily property.

The following list of occupancies are *not* subject to the Energy Code.

## Nonresidential Groups

**Occupancy Class: C — Camps**

An organized camp is a site with programs and facilities established for the primary purpose of providing an outdoor group living experience with social, spiritual, educational, or recreational objectives, for five days or more during one or more seasons of the year.

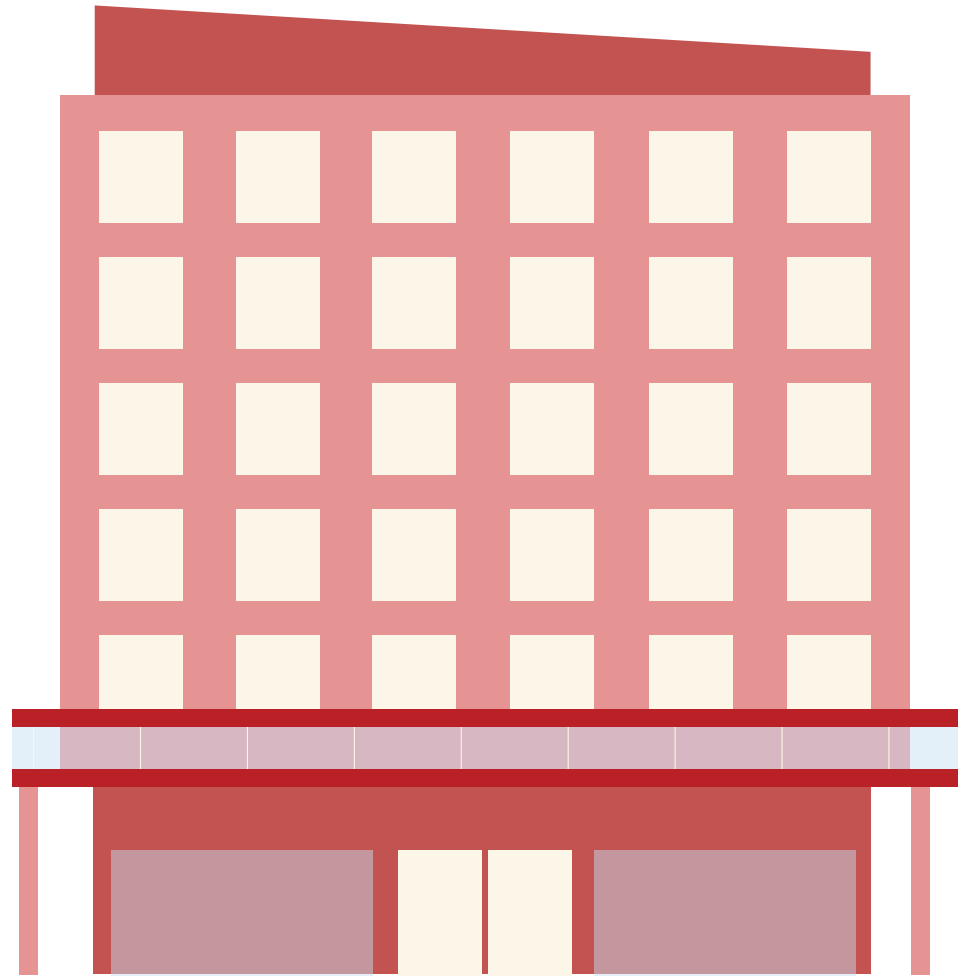
## What Makes a Project Electric Ready?

Electric-readiness requirements are triggered when gas appliances and equipment are installed in most Newly Constructed single-family and multifamily buildings, and Additions that include a new gas water heater.

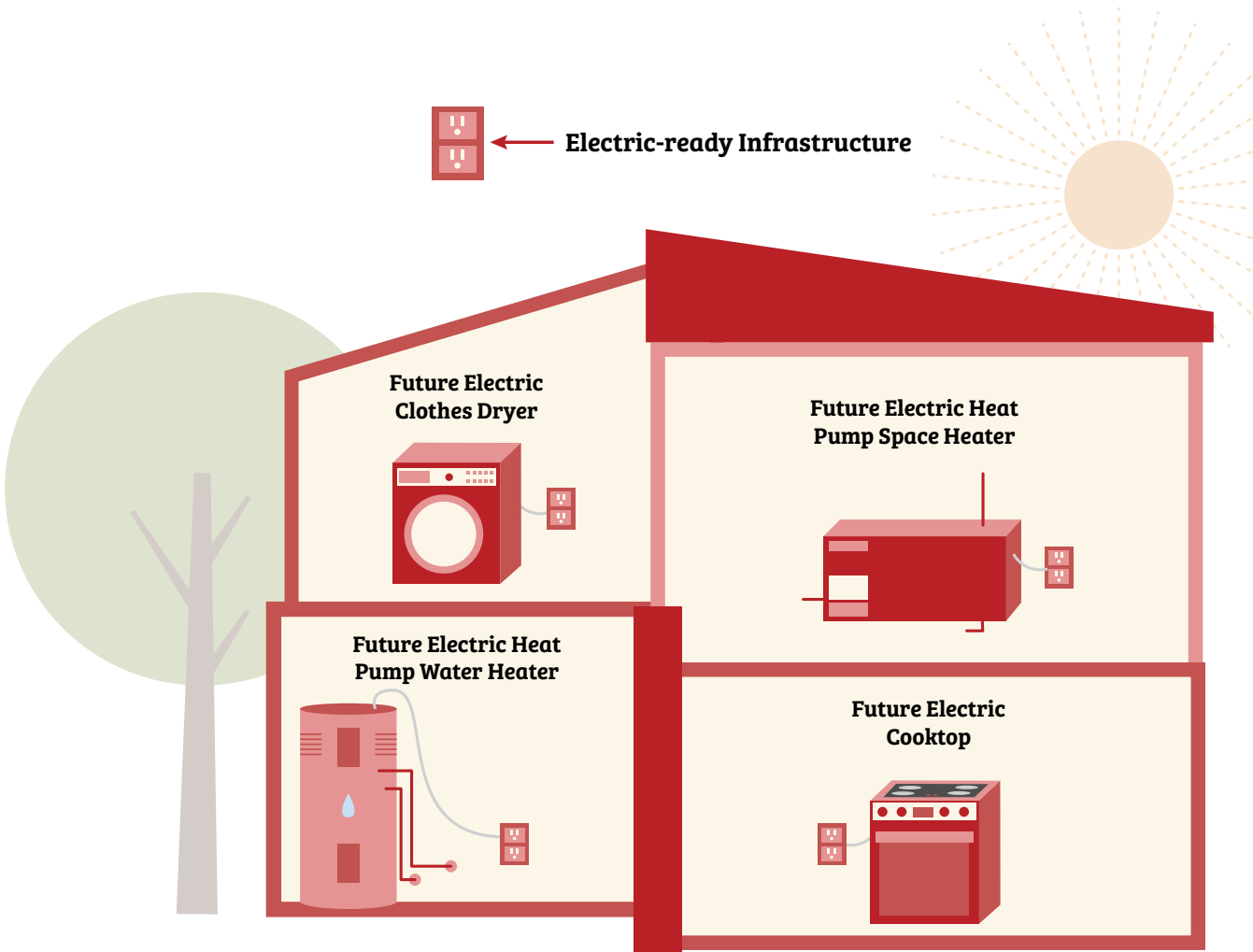
A combination of several measures prepares a building for easier and less expensive future installation of electric systems and appliances to replace certain installed gas appliances. These electric-readiness measures include:

- ✦ Sufficient capacity in the installed utility service
- ✦ Dedicated wiring
- ✦ Reserved electrical breaker space
- ✦ Space large enough for the electric appliance or equipment
- ✦ Plumbing for a condensate drain and hot and cold water for future installation of a heat pump hot water heater

**Explore electric-readiness requirements for single-family and multifamily buildings on the following pages!**



**Figure 1: Electric-ready Equipment and Appliances for Single-family Buildings**



### Single-family Buildings

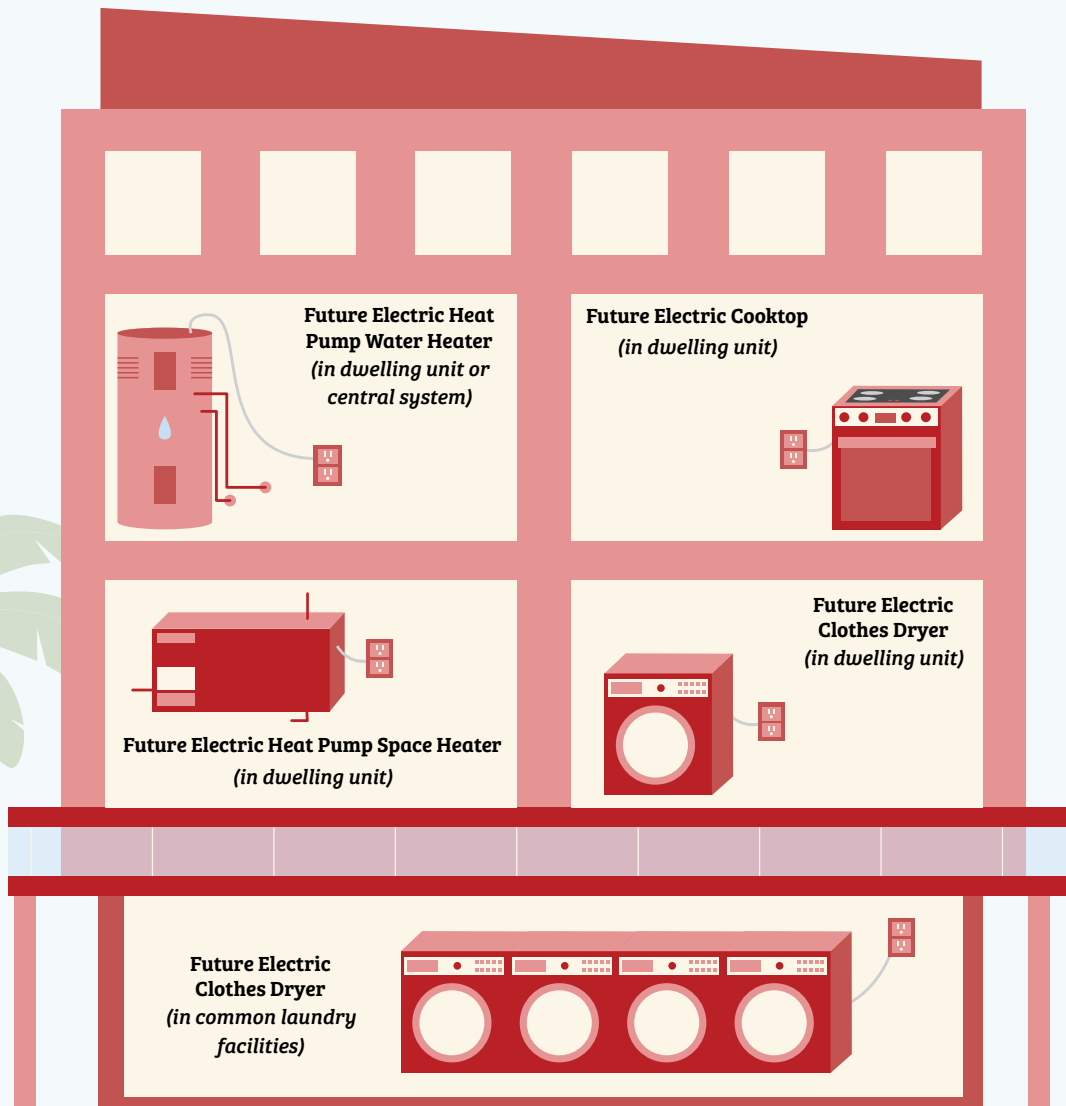
Single-family buildings have electric-readiness requirements, as shown in Figure 1:

- ✦ Heat pump space heater when a gas space heater is included
- ✦ Heat pump water heater when a gas water heater is included
- ✦ Electric cooktop when a gas cooktop or hook up is included
- ✦ Electric clothes dryer when gas piping for a gas clothes dryer is included

### Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and Single-family buildings

Single-family buildings also have requirements to be BESS ready, which are covered in the Single-family and Low-rise Multifamily Solar and Battery Systems Fact Sheet available from the Energy Code Ace Resources landing page at [energycodeace.com/resources](https://energycodeace.com/resources).

**Figure 2: Electric Retrofit-ready Equipment and Appliances for Multifamily Buildings**



## Multifamily Buildings

Multifamily buildings have electric-readiness requirements, as shown in Figure 2:

- ✦ Heat pump space heater when a gas space heater is included in a multifamily dwelling unit
- ✦ Electric cooktop when a gas cooktop or hook up is included in a multifamily dwelling unit
- ✦ Electric clothes dryers when dryer locations in individual dwelling units or central laundry facilities serving a multifamily building are plumbed with gas for gas dryers
- ✦ Heat pump water heater when a gas water heater is included in a multifamily building; this includes individual water heaters serving individual multifamily dwelling units or a central system serving more than one multifamily dwelling unit

# Electric-readiness Requirements

## Heat Pump Space Heater Readiness



### Mandatory Requirements

#### › Sections 150.0(t) and 160.9(b)

#### Commonly Applicable Project Scopes

This measure applies when a gas or propane furnace is installed:

- ✦ In a newly constructed single-family home
- ✦ In an individual dwelling unit in a newly constructed multifamily building

#### Non-applicable Projects and Exceptions

- ✦ Additions
- ✦ Alterations
- ✦ Newly constructed single-family or multifamily dwelling units when an electric heat pump space heater is installed and there is no gas hookup for this appliance type

#### Energy Code Requirements

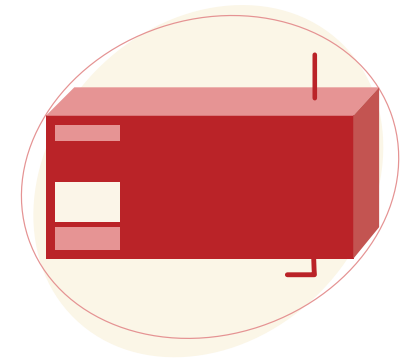
- ✦ Non dwelling unit areas of the multifamily building, such as space heating serving common use corridors or lobbies.
- ✦ A dedicated, 240-volt branch circuit wiring must be installed:
  - » Within three feet from the furnace and accessible to the furnace without obstructions
  - » With branch circuit conductors rated at 30 amps minimum
  - » With the blank cover labeled "240V ready"
- ✦ Space must be reserved in the main electrical service panel for a double pole circuit breaker for future installation of a heat pump space heater. The reserved space must be labeled "For future 240V use."
- ✦ All electrical components must be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

### What Is Accessible?

Areas for future electric appliances and equipment must be accessible.

The Energy Code defines accessible as "having access thereto, but which first may require removal or opening of access panels, doors, or similar obstructions."

Readily accessible is defined as "capable of being reached quickly for operation, repair, or inspection, without requiring climbing or removing obstacles, or resorting to access equipment."



# Electric Cooktop Readiness



## Mandatory Requirements

### › Sections 150.0(u) and 160.9(c)

#### Commonly Applicable Project Scopes

This measure applies when a gas or propane cooktop is installed:

- ✦ In a newly constructed single-family home
- ✦ In a newly constructed individual dwelling unit of a multifamily building

#### Non-applicable Projects and Exceptions

- ✦ Additions
- ✦ Alterations
- ✦ Newly constructed single-family or multifamily dwelling units when an electric cooktop is installed and there is no gas hookup for this appliance type

#### Energy Code Requirements

- ✦ A dedicated, 240-volt branch circuit wiring must be installed:
  - » Within three feet from the cooktop and accessible to the cooktop without obstructions
  - » With branch circuit conductors rated at 50 amps minimum
  - » With the blank cover labeled as “240V ready”
- ✦ A space must be reserved in the main electrical service panel for a double pole circuit breaker for the future installation of an electric cooktop. The reserved space must be labeled “For future 240V use.”
- ✦ All electrical components must be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code.



## Electric Clothes Dryer Readiness



### Mandatory Requirements

#### › Sections 150.0(v) and 160.9(d)

#### Commonly Applicable Project Scopes

This measure applies when a gas or propane dryer is installed or for clothes dryer locations with gas or propane plumbing:

- ✦ In a newly constructed single-family home
- ✦ In a newly constructed individual dwelling unit or common use laundry area of a multifamily building

#### Non-applicable Projects and Exceptions

- ✦ Additions
- ✦ Alterations
- ✦ Newly constructed single-family or multifamily buildings when an electric clothes dryer is installed and there is no gas hookup for this appliance type

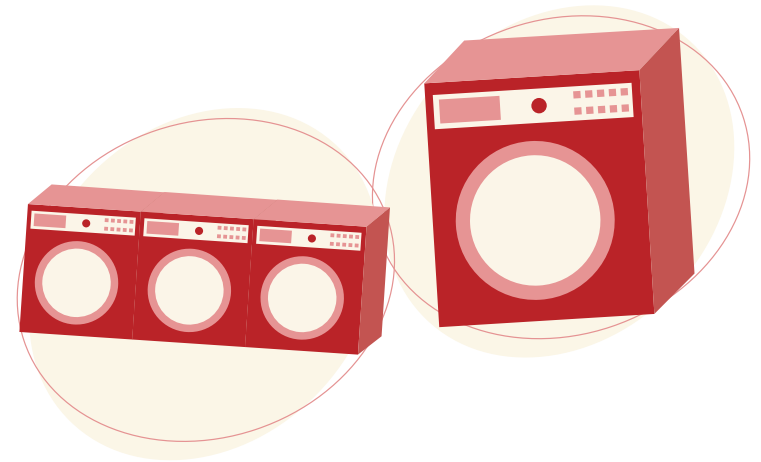
#### Energy Code Requirements

Clothes dryer location with gas or propane plumbing to serve a **single-family building or an individual dwelling unit in a multifamily building**:

- ✦ A dedicated, 240-volt branch circuit wiring must be installed:
  - » Within three feet from the clothes dryer location and accessible to the clothes dryer location with no obstructions
  - » With branch circuit conductors rated at 30 amps minimum
  - » With a blank cover labeled as “240V ready”
- ✦ A space must be reserved in the main electrical service panel for a double pole circuit breaker for the future installation of an electric clothes dryer. The reserved space must be labeled “For Future 240V use.”
- ✦ All electrical components must be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

Clothes dryer locations with gas or propane plumbing to serve a **common use area in a multifamily building**:

- ✦ Conductors or a raceway must be installed:
  - » With termination points at the main electrical panel, using subpanels if applicable, to a location no more than three feet from each gas outlet or the location of the future electric clothes dryer
  - » With both ends of the conductors or raceway labeled “For future 240V Use”
- ✦ Gas flow rates must be determined in accordance with the California Plumbing Code.
- ✦ The capacity must be one of the following:
  - » 24 amps at 208/240 volts per clothes dryer
  - » 2.6 kVA for each 10,000 Btu per hour of rated gas input or gas pipe capacity
  - » The electrical power required to provide equivalent functionality of the gas-powered equipment
- ✦ All electrical components must be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code.



# Individual Heat Pump Water Heater Readiness



## Mandatory Requirements

### Single-family

#### > Sections 150.0(n)

### Commonly Applicable Project Scopes

The Energy Code requires Mandatory heat pump water heater (HPWH) readiness when an individual gas or propane water heater is installed:

- ✦ In a newly constructed single-family home
- ✦ To serve an Addition to a single-family home

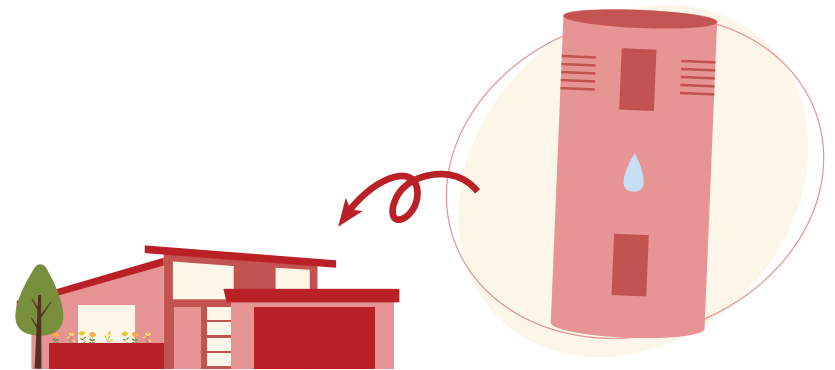
### Non-applicable Projects and Exceptions

- ✦ Additions that do not include a new water heater
- ✦ Alterations

### Energy Code Requirements

Projects with an individual gas or propane water-heating system to serve a single-family building must also include infrastructure supporting future individual HPWH retrofits. HPWH readiness considers the location of a future HPWH, electrical power and condensate drain requirements, and plumbing design.

**Future HPWH Location and Condensate Drain:** A single-family project with an individual gas or propane water heating system must designate a space at least 2.5 feet by 2.5 feet wide and 7 feet tall for the future installation of a HPWH. That designated space must include a condensate drain that is no more than 2 inches higher than the base of the water heater and that allows for natural draining without pump assistance.



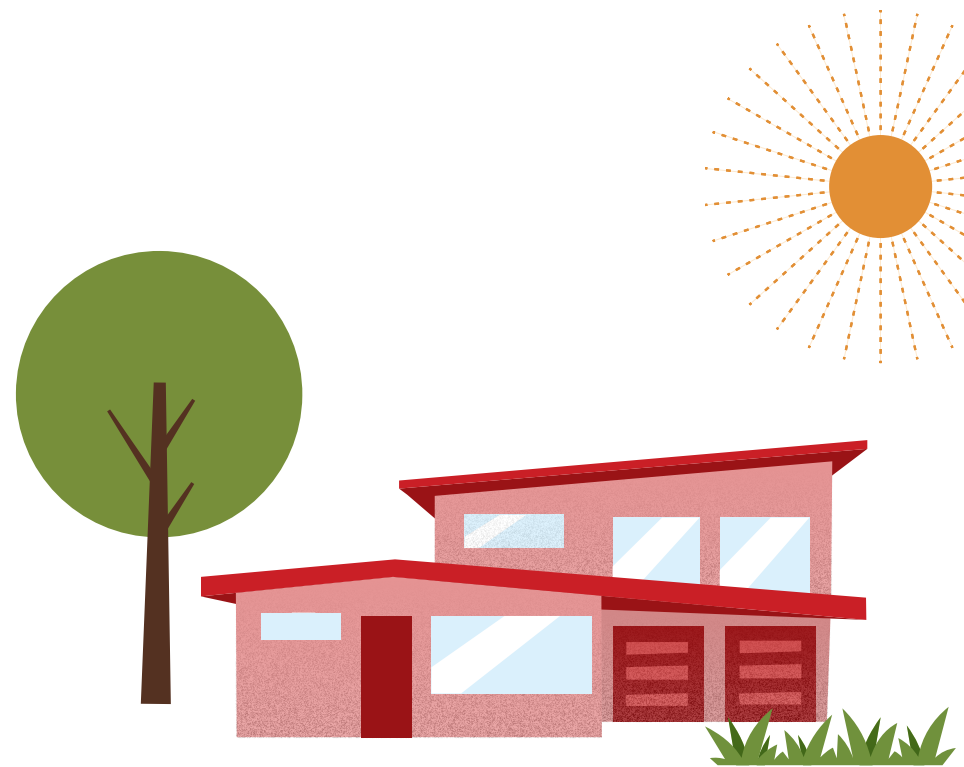
**Power and Plumbing:** Requirements for individual water heaters in single-family buildings depend on the location of the future designated space:

1. **Power requirements when the future designated HPWH space is within three feet of the gas or propane water heater:**

- ✦ There must be a dedicated 125-volt, 20-amp electrical receptacle with connection to the electric panel using a 120/240-volt, three conductor branch circuit rated at a minimum of 30 amps. This must be accessible to the water heater with no obstructions. In addition:
  - » Both ends of the unused conductor must be labeled “spare” and be electrically isolated, and
  - » A space must be reserved for a single pole circuit breaker in the electrical panel and be labeled “Future 240V Use.”

2. **Power and plumbing requirements when the future designated HPWH space is more than three feet from the gas or propane water heater:**

- ✦ There must be a dedicated 240-volt branch circuit within three feet from the designated space rated at a minimum of 30 amps. The blank cover must be labeled “240V ready.”
- ✦ There must be a reserved space on the main electrical service panel to allow the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future HPWH. The space must be permanently labeled “For Future 240V use.”
- ✦ Either a dedicated cold water supply must be installed, or the cold-water supply must be routed through the designated HPWH location just before reaching the gas or propane water heater.
- ✦ The hot water supply pipe coming out of the gas or propane water heater must be routed through the designated HPWH location before serving any fixtures.
- ✦ The hot and cold water piping must be exposed and readily accessible at the designated future HPWH location.



# Individual Heat Pump Water Heater Readiness



## Mandatory Requirements

### Multifamily Dwelling Units

#### › Sections 160.9(e)

#### Commonly Applicable Project Scopes

The Energy Code requires Mandatory HPWH readiness when individual gas or propane water heaters are installed:

- ✦ In newly constructed multifamily buildings where each dwelling unit is served by a dedicated individual water heater
- ✦ To serve an Addition to a multifamily dwelling unit

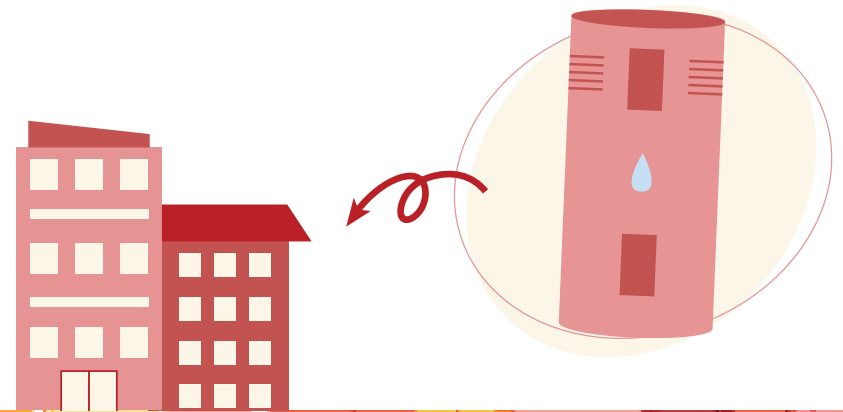
#### Non-applicable Projects and Exceptions

- ✦ Additions that do not include a new water heater
- ✦ Alterations
- ✦ Newly constructed single-family or multifamily buildings where individual electric water heaters are installed to serve individual multifamily dwelling units where there is no gas hookup for an individual water heater

## Energy Code Requirements

Projects with individual gas or propane water-heating systems to serve **individual dwelling units in a multifamily building** must also include infrastructure supporting future individual HPWH retrofits. HPWH readiness considers the location of a future HPWH, electrical power and condensate drain requirements, and ventilation. Multifamily projects with individual gas or propane water-heating systems must include all the following components for each gas or propane water heater:

1. **Future HPWH Location:** The construction documents must designate a space that is at least 39 inches by 39 inches wide and 96 inches tall, i.e., 3.25 feet by 3.25 feet wide and 8 feet tall, for the future installation of a HPWH.
2. **Power Requirements:** There must be a dedicated 125-volt, 20-amp electrical receptacle connected to the electric panel using a 120/240-volt, three conductor branch circuit rated at a minimum of 30 amps. This must be within three feet of the water heater and accessible to the water heater with no obstructions. In addition:
  - » Both ends of the unused conductor must be labeled “spare” and be electrically isolated, and
  - » A space must be reserved for a single pole circuit breaker in the electrical panel and be labeled “For future 240V use.”



3. **Condensate Drain:** There must be a condensate drain that is no more than 2 inches higher than the base of the installed water heater, and it must allow natural draining without pump assistance.
4. **Ventilation Method:** Multifamily HPWH readiness requires adequate ventilation for the HPWH to work properly. The ventilation method must be one of the following:
  - a. The designated space for the future HPWH must be at least 700 cubic feet in volume, or
  - b. If the designated HPWH space is designed to vent indoors, it must vent to a communicating space in the same pressure boundary. The combined volume connected must be at least 700 cubic feet, and it must vent to the interior through one of the following:
    - Fully louvered doors with fixed louvers that are a single layer of fixed flat slats, and that have a minimum total net free area (NFA) of 250 square inches, or
    - Two permanent, equal-area openings with a total NFA of 250 square inches, located within 12 inches from the top and bottom of the enclosure, or
    - Two 8-inch capped ducts to a communicating space
  - c. If the designated HPWH space is designed to vent to the building exterior, it must vent to the exterior through one of the following:
    - Fully louvered doors with fixed louvers that are a single layer of fixed flat slats, and that have a minimum total NFA of 250 square inches, or
    - Two permanent, equal-area openings with a total NFA of 250 square inches, located within 12 inches from the top and bottom of the enclosure, or
    - Two 8-inch capped ducts. All ducts that cross the pressure boundary must have at least R-6 insulation, and all the ducts, connections, and building penetrations must be sealed.

## Who Is the Responsible Person?

A project's responsible person is the person who is eligible under Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code to accept responsibility for the building design (responsible person); and submitted in accordance with Sections 10-103(a)1 and 10-103(a)2 to certify conformance with Title 24, Part 6.



# Central Heat Pump Water Heater Readiness



## Mandatory Requirements

### > Sections 160.9(f)

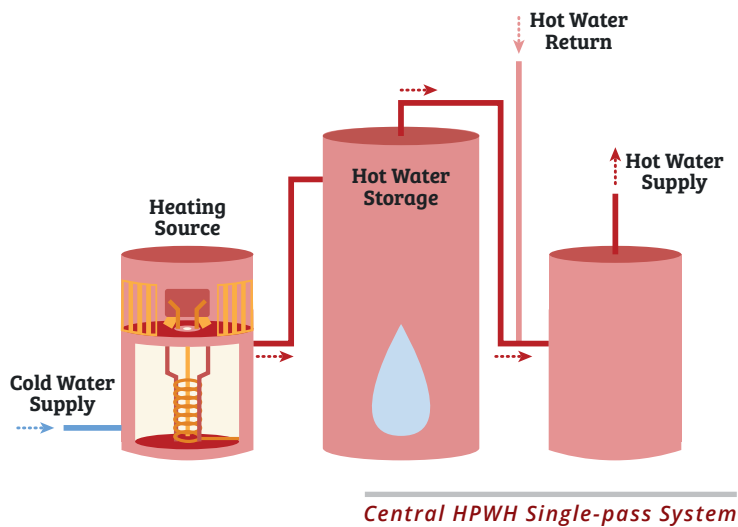
#### Commonly Applicable Project Scopes

This measure applies when a central gas or propane water heater serving multiple multifamily dwelling units is installed:

- ✦ In a newly constructed multifamily building

#### Non-applicable Projects and Exceptions

- ✦ Additions
- ✦ Alterations
- ✦ Newly constructed multifamily buildings that have a central electric or heat pump water heating system and that do not have any gas hookup for central water heating



Central HPWH Single-pass System

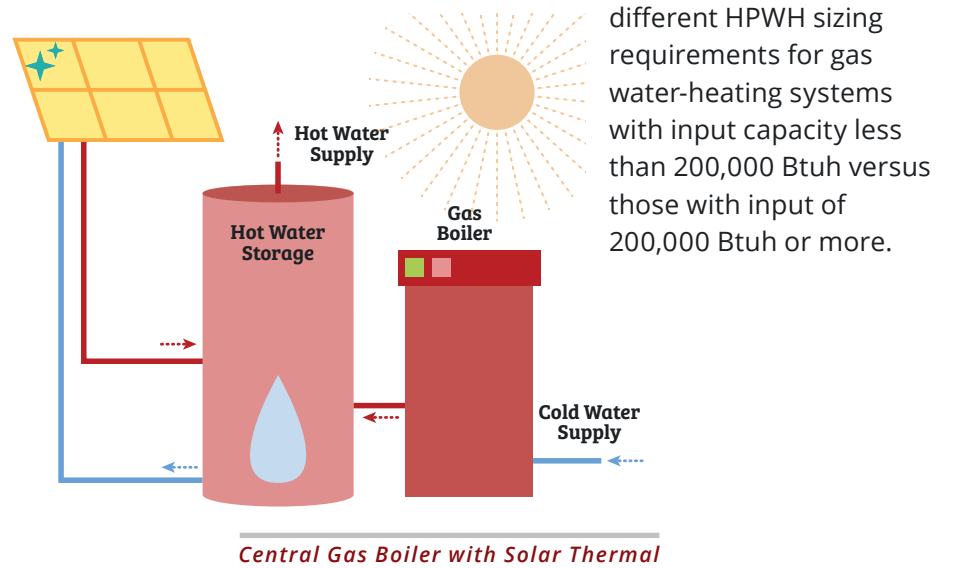
## Energy Code Requirements

Projects with central gas or propane water-heating systems serving multiple multifamily dwelling units must design project infrastructure for future central HPWH system retrofits. Design of future infrastructure includes requirements for:

- ✦ Reserved space for HPWH equipment
- ✦ Reserved space for storage tanks
- ✦ Ventilation for HPWH equipment
- ✦ Condensate drainage piping
- ✦ Electrical system sizing and design to meet future HPWH demand

Two pathways can be used to meet these requirements:

1. **HPWH System Designed by Project's Responsible Person:** For this option, the responsible person associated with the project provides design requirements for a future central HPWH system that meets the total building hot water demand, or
2. **JA15 Design Requirements:** For this option, Joint Reference Appendix JA15 provides design parameters for a future central HPWH system based on the size of the project's gas water-heating system. There are



Central Gas Boiler with Solar Thermal

**Table 1: Central Heat Pump Water Heater Readiness Requirements**

System Components	Requirement	Responsible Designer Pathway Considerations	JA15 Requirements for Gas Systems with Input Capacity Less Than 200,000 Btuh <sup>1</sup>	JA15 Requirements for Gas Systems with Input Capacity of 200,000 Btuh or More <sup>1</sup>
<b>Central Heat Pump Water Heaters</b>	Reserve space for future central HPWH equipment, including service clearances and airflow clearances.	Size the reserved space for a HPWH system that meets the responsible designer's calculation of total building hot water demand.	Reserve at least 2.0 ft <sup>2</sup> of space for each 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system. The minimum linear dimension of the reserved space must be 48 inches.	Reserve at least 3.6 ft <sup>2</sup> of space for each 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system. The minimum linear dimension of the reserved space must be 84 inches.
<b>Storage Tanks</b>	Reserve space for future hot water storage tanks, including service clearances.	Size the reserved space for a HPWH system that meets the responsible designer's calculation of total building hot water demand.	Reserve at least 4.4 ft <sup>2</sup> of space for each 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system.	Reserve at least 3.1 ft <sup>2</sup> of space for each 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system.
<b>Ventilation</b>	<p>If the space reserved for central HPWH equipment is located indoors, reserve a pathway and penetrations through the envelope for ventilation from the location reserved for HPWH equipment to the outdoors.</p> <p>If the space reserved for central HPWH equipment is located outdoors, see footnote 2 below.</p>	Size the ventilation pathway for a HPWH system that meets the responsible designer's calculation of total building hot water demand.	Size the ventilation pathway for a minimum airflow rate of 70 CFM per 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system. The total external static pressure drop of ductwork and louvers must not exceed 0.17 in. w.c. when future HPWH is installed.	Size the ventilation pathway for a minimum airflow rate of 420 CFM per 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system. The total external static pressure drop of ductwork and louvers must not exceed 0.17 in. w.c. when future HPWH is installed.

<sup>1</sup>The system input capacity of the gas or propane water heating system must be determined as the sum of the input gas or propane capacity of all water heating devices associated with each gas or propane water heating system (§160.9(f)1).

<sup>2</sup>If the space reserved for central HPWH equipment is located outdoors, it meets the ventilation requirements without needing to consider penetrations or a ventilation pathway through the envelope.

**Table continued next page.**

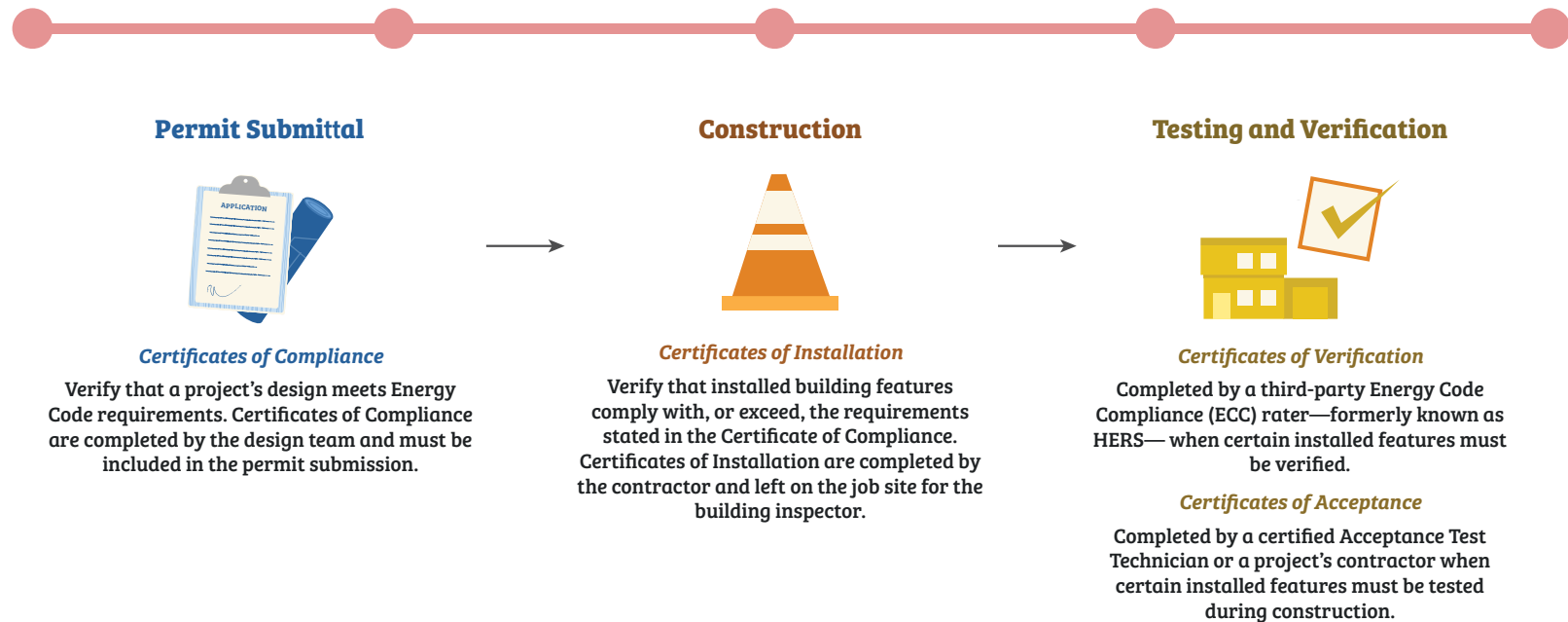
**Table 1: Central Heat Pump Water Heater Readiness Requirements (continued)**

System Components	Requirement	Responsible Designer Pathway Considerations	JA15 Requirements for Gas Systems with Input Capacity Less Than 200,000 Btuh <sup>1</sup>	JA15 Requirements for Gas Systems with Input Capacity of 200,000 Btuh or More <sup>1</sup>
<b>Condensate Drainage Piping</b>	Install condensate drainage piping that meets one of the following two options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Within three feet of the location reserved for HPWH equipment, install an approved receptacle that is sized to meet the California Plumbing Code for condensate drainage, or</li> <li>2. Install piping that begins within three feet of the reserved HPWH location and ends at an approved discharge location sized to meet the California Plumbing Code</li> </ol>	Size the condensate drainage piping for a HPWH system that meets the responsible designer’s calculation of total building hot water demand.	Size the condensate drainage piping for 0.2 tons of refrigerant capacity per 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system.	Size the condensate drainage piping for 0.7 tons of refrigerant capacity per 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system.
<b>Electrical System</b>	Reserve physical space on the bus system of the main switchboard or on the bus system of a distribution board to serve the future HPWH equipment and temperature maintenance tanks.	Size the electrical system for a HPWH system that meets the responsible designer’s calculation of total building hot water demand.	For each 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system, the electrical system must be able to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ kVa power to the future HPWH equipment</li> <li>✦ 1.0 kVa power to the future temperature maintenance tanks</li> </ul>	For each 10,000 Btuh input of the gas water-heating system, the electrical system must be able to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✦ kVa power to the future HPWH equipment</li> <li>✦ 0.6 kVa power to the future temperature maintenance tanks</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>The system input capacity of the gas or propane water heating system must be determined as the sum of the input gas or propane capacity of all water heating devices associated with each gas or propane water heating system (§160.9(f)1).

<sup>2</sup>If the space reserved for central HPWH equipment is located outdoors, it meets the ventilation requirements without needing to consider penetrations or a ventilation pathway through the envelope.

## Summary of Compliance Documentation Process



**Table 2: Electric-readiness Compliance Forms**

Building Type	Certificates of Compliance	Certificates of Installation	Certificates of Verification
<b>Single-family Buildings</b>	Not applicable <i>Tip: Provide a Mandatory note block including these requirements within the design documents</i>	<b>CF2R-ELC-01-E</b> This form must be completed by the installer and must be registered by an ECC-Provider.	Not applicable
<b>Multifamily Buildings ≤ 3 Habitable Stories</b>	<b>LMCC-ELC-E</b> This form is available only from an ECC-Provider and must be registered with an ECC-Provider.	<b>LMCI-ELC-E</b> This form is available only from an ECC-Provider and must be registered with an ECC-Provider.	Not applicable
<b>Multifamily Buildings ≥ 4 Habitable Stories</b>	<b>NRCC-ELC-E</b> This form is available through the VCA and it does not need to be registered by an ECC-Provider.	<b>NRCI-ELC-E</b> This form is available through the VCA and must be completed by the installer. It does not need to be registered by an ECC-Provider.	Not applicable

**ECC** = Energy Code Compliance (formerly known as HERS); **VCA** = Virtual Compliance Assistant

- ✦ For **single-family buildings**, forms are supported on the Energy Code Ace Get Forms landing page at [energycodeace.com/content/get-forms](https://energycodeace.com/content/get-forms).
- ✦ For **multifamily buildings with three or fewer habitable stories**, LMCC and LMCI Prescriptive forms are generated by using an ECC-Provider website. Find an ECC-Provider at [bit.ly/CEC-HERS-Providers](https://bit.ly/CEC-HERS-Providers).
- ✦ For **multifamily buildings with four or more habitable stories**, NRCC and NRCI Prescriptive forms are available through the VCA at [energycodeace.com/content/project-tool](https://energycodeace.com/content/project-tool).

## For More Information



[energycodeace.com](https://energycodeace.com)

Your “one-stop-shop” for no-cost tools, training, and resources to help you comply with California’s Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6) and Appliance Efficiency Standards (Title 20).



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Use our “[Submit a Question](#)” option on our website to connect with our team or scroll through **Q&Ace** to find answers to commonly asked questions.

### Ace\*Tools™

[energycodeace.com/tools](https://energycodeace.com/tools)

Explore this suite of interactive tools to understand the compliance process, required forms, installation techniques, and efficiency regulations in California.

- ✦ [Reference Ace](#): Navigate Title 24, Part 6 using an index, keyword search, and hyperlinked text.
- ✦ [Q&Ace](#): Search our online knowledge base or submit your question to Energy Code Ace experts.
- ✦ [Product Finder](#): Find Title 24, Part 6 compliant products.

### Ace\*Training™

[energycodeace.com/training](https://energycodeace.com/training)

On-demand, live in-person, and online training alternatives are tailored to a variety of industry professionals and address key measures.

Of special interest:

- ✦ [2025 Title 24, Part 6 Essentials – Residential Standards: What’s New](#)

### Ace\*Resources™

[energycodeace.com/resources](https://energycodeace.com/resources)

Downloadable materials provide practical and concise guidance on how and when to comply with Title 24, Part 6 and Title 20.

Of special interest:

- ✦ [2025 Title 24, Part 6: What’s New Multifamily fact sheet](#)
- ✦ [2025 Title 24, Part 6: What’s Changed Multifamily fact sheet](#)
- ✦ [2025 Title 24, Part 6: What’s New Single-family fact sheet](#)
- ✦ [2025 Title 24, Part 6: What’s Changed Single-family fact sheet](#)



**California Energy Commission (CEC)**  
[energy.ca.gov](http://energy.ca.gov)

Learn more about the CEC and its programs.

- ✦ [2025 Building Energy Efficiency Standards:](#) Explore the main CEC web portal for the 2025 Energy Code, including information, documents, and historical information.
- ✦ [2025 California Energy Code Fact Sheet:](#) Download this brief summary of the Title 24, Part 6 purpose, current changes, and impact.
- ✦ [California Appliance Efficiency Standards Site:](#) Visit this site for information on California’s Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.
- ✦ **Energy Code Hotline**
  - » Call: 1-800-772-3300 (Free)
  - » [Submission Form](#)
- ✦ [Energy Code Support Center:](#) Use these online resources developed for building and enforcement communities to learn more about Title 24, Part 6.
- ✦ [Modernized Appliance Efficiency Database System \(MAEDbS\):](#) Search this database to find products that comply with Title 24, Part 6 and Title 20.

## Additional Resources

**Title 24 Stakeholders**  
[title24stakeholders.com](http://title24stakeholders.com)

The Codes and Standards Enhancement (CASE) initiative presents recommendations to support the CEC’s efforts to update Title 24, Part 6 to include new requirements or to upgrade existing requirements for various technologies. Three California investor-owned utilities sponsor this effort. The Statewide CASE Team encourages the open exchange of comments and concerns from all stakeholders engaged in the Title 24, Part 6 code change process. Contact them and they will put you in touch with the appropriate CASE Team members.

**Reach Codes**  
[localenergycodes.com](http://localenergycodes.com)

Collaborating with cities, counties, and stakeholders to drive reach code development and adoption for long-term climate and energy efficiency benefits. View a list of adopted ordinances at the link provided.

**CALGreen**  
[calgreeninfo.com](http://calgreeninfo.com)

CALGreen is a mandatory green building code with additional voluntary provisions. CALGreen is Part 11 of the California Building Standards Code, Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. Codes are updated and adopted on an 18-month cycle, triennial, and intervening. The current code is effective through December 31, 2025.



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