



2025 Single-Family Residential Mandatory Requirements Summary

NOTE: Single-family residential buildings subject to the Energy Code must comply with all applicable mandatory measures, regardless of the compliance approach used. Review the respective sections for more information.

Space Conditioning, Water Heating, and Plumbing System:

§ 110.0-110.3:	Certification. Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, water heaters, and all other regulated appliances must be certified by the manufacturer to the California Energy Commission.
§ 110.2(a):	HVAC Efficiency. Equipment must meet the applicable efficiency requirements in Tables 110.2-A through -L. *
§ 110.2(b):	Controls for Heat Pumps with Supplementary Heaters. Heat pumps with supplementary heaters must have control requirements as specified in § 150.0(h)7 and § 150.0(i)2. *
§ 110.2(c):	Thermostats. All heating or cooling systems not controlled by a central energy management control system (EMCS) must have a setback thermostat. *
§ 110.3(c)3:	Insulation. Unfired service water heater storage tanks and solar water-heating backup tanks must have adequate insulation, or tank surface heat loss rating.
§ 110.3(c)6:	Isolation Valves. Instantaneous water heaters with an input rating greater than 6.8 kBtu per hour (2 kW) must have isolation valves with hose bibbs or other fittings on both cold and hot water lines to allow for flushing the water heater when the valves are closed.
§ 110.3(c)7:	Backup Heat and Ventilation. Air-source heat pump water heaters must have backup heat (internal or external) if inlet air is unconditioned, unless compressor cut-off temperature is below Heating Winter Median of Extremes from Reference Appendix JA2. Heat pump water heater installation space and/or communicating space(s) must meet minimum volume, ducting, and/or grille net free area by kBtu/h of compressor capacity.
§ 110.5:	Pilot Lights. Continuously burning pilot lights are prohibited for natural gas: fan-type central furnaces; household cooking appliances (except appliances without electrical supply voltage connection with pilot lights that consume less than 150 Btu/h); pool and spa heaters. *
§ 150.0(h)1:	Building Cooling and Heating Loads. Heating and/or cooling loads are calculated in accordance with the ASHRAE Handbook, Equipment Volume, Applications Volume, and Fundamentals Volume; the SMACNA Residential Comfort System Installation Standards Manual; or the ACCA Manual J using design conditions specified in § 150.0(h)2. *
§ 150.0(h)3A:	Clearances. Air conditioner and heat pump outdoor condensing units must have a clearance of at least five feet from any dryer outlet or vent.
§ 150.0(h)3B:	Liquid Line Drier. Air conditioners and heat pump systems must be equipped with liquid line filter driers if required, as specified by the manufacturer's instructions.
§ 150.0(h)5:	System Selection. Equipment sizing and selection must meet the cooling and heating loads of § 150.0(h)1 & 2, and systems must be sized per ACCA Manual S-2023 with no minimum cooling capacity. Furnace heating capacity must meet ACCA Manual S. Heat pump heating capacity must meet minimum CBC requirements without including supplementary heat with no limit on maximum heating capacity.
§ 150.0(h)6:	Defrost. Installer-adjustable defrost delay timers must be set to greater than or equal to 90 minutes. CF2R certification required. *
§ 150.0(h)7:	Supplementary Heating Control Configuration: Heat pumps with supplementary heating must have controls to lock supplementary heating above outside air temperature no greater than 35°F, allowed during defrost or emergency operation. CF2R certification required. *
§ 150.0(h)8:	Sizing of Electric Resistance Supplementary Heat: When heat pumps have electric resistance heat, the capacity of electric resistance heat must not exceed the heat pump nominal cooling capacity (at 95°F ambient conditions) multiplied by 2.7 kW per ton, rounded up to the closest kW.
§ 150.0(h)9:	Capacity Variation with Third-party Thermostats: For variable or multi-speed systems, the space conditioning system and thermostat must be capable of responding to heating and cooling loads by modulating system compressor speed and must meet thermostat requirements of § 150.0(i)2. CF2R certification required.
§ 150.0(i):	Thermostat. All heating or cooling systems including heat pumps which are not controlled by energy management control system (EMCS) must have setback thermostat. Additional requirements for thermostats that control heat pumps with supplemental heating include thermostat must display outdoor air temperature, must lock out supplementary heat when outdoor air temperature is above 35°F, and must notify when supplemental heat is in use. *
§ 150.0(j)1:	Water Piping, Solar Water-heating System Piping, and Space Conditioning System Line Insulation. All domestic hot water piping must be insulated as specified in § 609.12 of the California Plumbing Code. *
§ 150.0(j)2:	Insulation Protection. Piping insulation must be protected from damage, including from sunlight, moisture, equipment maintenance, and wind, as required by § 120.3(b). Insulation exposed to weather must be water retardant and protected from UV light (no adhesive tapes). Insulation covering chilled water piping and refrigerant suction piping located outside the conditioned space must include, or be protected by, a Class I or II vapor retarder. Pipe insulation buried below grade must be installed in a waterproof and non-crushable casing or sleeve.
§ 150.0(n)1:	Gas or Propane Water Heating Systems. Systems using gas or propane water heaters to serve individual dwelling units must designate a space at least 2.5' x 2.5' x 7' suitable for the future installation of a heat pump water heater, and meet electrical and plumbing requirements, based on the distance between this designated space and the water heater location; and a condensate drain no more than 2" higher than the base of the water heater
§ 150.0(n)2:	Solar Water Heating Systems. Solar water heating systems and collectors must be certified and rated by the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (SRCC), the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, Research and Testing (IAPMO R&T), or by a listing agency that is approved by the Executive Director.

Ducts and Fans

§ 110.8(d)3:	Ducts. Insulation installed on an existing space-conditioning duct must comply with § 604.0 of the California Mechanical Code (CMC). If a contractor installs the insulation, the contractor must certify to the customer, in writing, that the insulation meets this requirement.
§ 150.0(m)1:	CMC Compliance. All air-distribution system ducts and plenums must meet CMC §§ 601.0-605.0 and ANSI/SMACNA-006-2006 HVAC Duct Construction Standards Metal and Flexible 3rd Edition. Portions of supply- and return-air ducts and plenums must be insulated to R-6.0 or higher. Ducts located entirely in conditioned space as confirmed via field verification and diagnostic testing (RA3.1.4.3.8) do not require insulation; in dwelling units with attics, the ducts must be below the ceiling separating occupiable space from the attic. Connections of metal ducts and inner core of flexible ducts must be mechanically fastened. Openings must be sealed with mastic, tape, or other duct-closure system that meets applicable UL requirements; or aerosol sealant that meets UL 723. The combination of mastic and either mesh or tape must be used to seal openings greater than ¼", if mastic or tape is used. Building cavities, air handler support



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	platforms, and plenums designed or constructed with materials other than sealed sheet metal, duct board or flexible duct must not be used to convey conditioned air. Building cavities and support platforms may contain ducts; ducts installed in these spaces must not be compressed. *
§ 150.0(m)2:	Factory-Fabricated Duct Systems must comply with applicable requirements of UL 181 for duct construction, connections, and closures; joints and seams of duct systems and their components must not be sealed with cloth back rubber adhesive duct tapes unless such tape is used in combination with mastic and draw bands.
§ 150.0(m)3:	Field-Fabricated Duct Systems must comply with applicable requirements for: pressure-sensitive tapes, mastics, sealants, and other requirements specified for duct construction.
§ 150.0(m)7:	Backdraft Damper. Fan systems that exchange air between conditioned space and outdoors must have backdraft or automatic dampers.
§ 150.0(m)8:	Gravity Ventilation Dampers. Gravity ventilating systems serving conditioned space must have either automatic or readily accessible, manually operated dampers in all openings to the outside, except combustion inlet and outlet air openings and elevator shaft vents.
§ 150.0(m)9:	Protection of Insulation. Insulation must be protected from damage due to sunlight, moisture, equipment maintenance, and wind. Insulation exposed to weather must be suitable for outdoor service (e.g., protected by aluminum, sheet metal, painted canvas, or plastic cover). Cellular foam insulation must be protected as above or painted with a water retardant and solar radiation-resistant coating.
§ 150.0(m)10:	Porous Inner Core Flex Duct. Flex ducts with porous inner cores must have a non-porous layer or air barrier between the inner core and outer vapor barrier.
§ 150.0(m)11:	Duct System Sealing and Leakage Test. When space conditioning systems use forced air duct systems to supply conditioned air to an occupiable space, the ducts must be sealed and duct leakage tested, as confirmed through field verification and diagnostic testing, in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.1.
§ 150.0(m)12:	Air Filtration. Space conditioning systems with ducts exceeding 10 feet and the supply side of ventilation systems must have MERV 13 or equivalent filters. Filters for space conditioning systems must have a two inch depth, or can be one inch if sized per Equation 150.0-A. Clean-filter pressure drop and labeling must meet the requirements in §150.0(m)12. Filters must be accessible for regular service. Filter racks or grilles must use gaskets, sealing, or other means to close gaps around the inserted filters and prevents air from bypassing the filter. *
§ 150.0(m)13:	Space Conditioning System Airflow Rate and Fan Efficacy. Space conditioning systems that use ducts to supply cooling must have a hole for the placement of a static pressure probe, or a permanently installed static pressure probe in the supply plenum. Airflow must be ≥ 350 CFM per ton of nominal cooling capacity, and an air-handling unit fan efficacy ≤ 0.45 watts per CFM for gas furnace air handlers and ≤ 0.58 watts per CFM for all others. Small duct high velocity systems must provide an airflow ≥ 250 CFM per ton of nominal cooling capacity, and an air-handling unit fan efficacy ≤ 0.62 watts per CFM. Field verification testing is required in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.3. *

Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality:

§ 150.0(o)1:	Requirements for Ventilation and Indoor Air Quality. All dwelling units shall meet the requirements of ASHRAE Standard 62.2, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings subject to the amendments specified in §150.0(o)1. *
§ 150.0(o)1B:	Central Fan Integrated (CFI) Ventilation Systems. Continuous operation of CFI air handlers used in CFI systems is not a permissible method to provide whole-dwelling unit ventilation airflow required per §150.0(o)1C. A motorized damper(s) shall be installed on the ventilation duct(s) that prevents all airflow through the space conditioning duct system when the damper(s) is closed and controlled per §150.0(o)1Biii&iv. CFI ventilation systems must have controls that track outdoor air ventilation run time, and either open or close the motorized damper(s) for compliance with §150.0(o)1C.
§ 150.0(o)1C:	Whole-Dwelling Unit Mechanical Ventilation for Single-Family dwellings. Single-family dwellings shall have mechanical ventilation specified in §150.0(o)1Ci and 150.0(o)1Civ. Single family detached dwelling units and attached dwelling units not sharing ceilings or floors with other dwelling units, occupiable spaces, public garages, or commercial spaces may reduce their required mechanical ventilation rates in accordance with §150.0(o)1Cii-iii. * Vertically attached dwelling units shall not reduce their minimum ventilation rates in accordance with §150.0(o)1Cii-iii.
§ 150.0(o)1G:	Local Mechanical Exhaust. Kitchens and bathrooms shall have local mechanical exhaust; nonenclosed kitchens shall have demand-controlled exhaust system meeting requirements of §150.0(o)1Giii, enclosed kitchens and bathrooms shall either use demand-controlled as specified in §150.0(o)1Giii or continuous exhaust as specified in §150.0(o)1Giv. Airflow shall be measured by the installer per §150.0(o)1Gv, and rated for sound per §150.0(o)1Gvi. *
§ 150.0(o)1H-J:	Airflow Measurement, Sound Ratings, Label of Whole-Dwelling Unit Ventilation Systems. The airflow required per §150.0(o)1C shall be measured by using a flow hood, flow grid, or other airflow measuring device at the fan's inlet or outlet terminals/grilles per Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7. Whole-Dwelling unit ventilation systems shall be rated for sound per ASHRAE 62.2 §7.3 at no less than the minimum airflow rate required by §150.0(o)1C. Manual on-off switches must be labeled per §150.0(o)1J.
§ 150.0(o)2:	Field Verification and Diagnostic Testing. Whole-Dwelling Unit ventilation airflow, vented range hood airflow and sound rating, and HRV and ERV fan efficacy shall be verified in accordance with Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7. Vented range hoods shall be verified per Reference Residential Appendix RA3.7.4.3 to confirm if it is rated by HVI or AHAM to comply with the airflow rates and sound requirements per §150.0(o)1G

Electric and Battery Energy Storage Ready:

§ 150.0(s):	Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Ready. All single-family residences that include one or two dwelling units, which a load serving entity provides with electrical service for the dwelling unit that is greater than 125 amps, shall meet at least one of the following: Either BESS-ready interconnection equipment with backed up capacity of 60 amps or more and four or more BESS supplied branch circuits in §150.0(s)2, <u>or</u> a dedicated raceway from the main service to a subpanel that supplies the branch circuits in § 150.0(s)2; at least four branch circuits must be identified and have their source collocated at a single panelboard suitable to be supplied by the BESS,
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	with one circuit supplying the refrigerator, one lighting circuit near the primary exit, and one circuit supplying a sleeping room receptacle outlet; main panelboard must have a minimum busbar rating of 225 amps; sufficient space must be reserved to allow future installation of a system isolation equipment/transfer switch within 3 feet of the main panelboard, with raceways installed between the panelboard and the switch location to allow the connection of backup power source. *
§ 150.0(t):	Heat Pump Space Heater Ready. Systems using gas or propane furnaces to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the furnace with circuit conductors rated at least 30 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."
§ 150.0(u):	Electric Cooktop Ready. Systems using gas or propane cooktop to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the cooktop with circuit conductors rated at least 50 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."
§ 150.0(v):	Electric Clothes Dryer Ready. Clothes dryer locations with gas or propane plumbing to serve individual dwelling units must include: A dedicated unobstructed 240V branch circuit wiring installed within 3' of the dryer location with circuit conductors rated at least 30 amps with the blank cover identified as "240V ready;" and a reserved main electrical service panel space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker permanently marked as "For Future 240V use."

Lighting:

§ 110.9:	Lighting Controls and Components. All lighting control devices and systems, light sources, and luminaires must meet the applicable requirements of §110.9. *
§ 150.0(k)1A:	Luminaire Efficacy. All installed luminaires and light sources must meet the requirements of Reference Joint Appendix JA8, except lighting integral to exhaust fans, kitchen range hoods, bath vanity mirrors, and garage door openers; navigation lighting less than 5 watts; lighting internal to drawers, cabinets, and linen closets with an efficacy of at least 45 lumens per watt; and ceiling fan kits subject to DOE's Appliance and Equipment Standards. *
§ 150.0(k)1C:	Recessed Downlight Luminaires in Ceilings. Luminaires recessed into ceilings must not contain screw-based sockets, be airtight with air leakage rate < 2.0 cfm at 75 Pascals, and leak paths be sealed with a gasket or caulk. California Electrical Code Article 410.116 must also be met. *
§ 150.0(k)1D:	Light Sources in Enclosed or Recessed Luminaires. Lamps and other separable light sources installed in enclosed or recessed luminaires must meet the JA8 elevated temperature requirements, including marking requirements.
§ 150.0(k)1E:	Blank Electrical Boxes. The number of electrical boxes that are more than five feet above the finished floor and do not contain a luminaire or other device shall be no more than the number of bedrooms. These boxes must be served by a dimmer, vacancy sensor control, low voltage wiring, or fan speed control.
§ 150.0(k)2A:	Indoor Lighting Controls. Lighting must have readily accessible wall-mounted controls that allow the lighting to be manually turned on and off.
§ 150.0(k)2D:	Controls Permitted. An energy management control system (EMCS) may be used to comply with dimming, occupancy, and control requirements if it provides the functionality of the specified control per §110.9 and the physical controls specified in §150.0(k)2A. Controls must not bypass a dimmer, occupant sensor, or vacancy sensor function installed to comply with §150.0(k)2.
§ 150.0(k)2E:	Automatic Shutoff Controls. In bathrooms, garages, laundry rooms, utility rooms and walk-in closets, at least one installed luminaire must be controlled by an occupancy or vacancy sensor providing automatic-off functionality. Lighting inside drawers and cabinets with opaque fronts or doors must have controls that turn the light off when the drawer or door is closed.
§ 150.0(k)2F:	Dimmers. Lighting in habitable spaces (e.g., living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms) must have readily accessible wall-mounted dimming controls that allow the lighting to be manually adjusted up and down, except lighting integral to kitchen range hoods and bathroom exhaust fans, navigation lighting less than 5 watts, lighting internal to drawers, cabinetry with opaque fronts or doors and controlled by automatic-off controls, luminaires in a circuit with controlled lighting power less than 20 watts or controlled by an occupancy or vacancy sensor. Forward phase cut dimmers controlling LED light sources in these spaces must comply with NEMA SSL 7A. Lighting integrated with ceiling fan may be controlled via a remote control.
§ 150.0(k)2G:	Independent Controls. Lighting integral to exhaust fans shall be controlled independently from the fans. Lighting under cabinets or shelves, lighting in display cabinets, and switched outlets must be controlled separately from ceiling-installed lighting.
§ 150.0(k)3:	Residential Outdoor Lighting. Outdoor lighting permanently mounted to a single-family residential building or other buildings on the same lot must meet luminaire efficacy requirements of §150.0(k)1A, have a manual on/off switch and either a photocell and motion sensor, a photocell and automatic time switch, or an astronomical time clock. Controls that override to ON are not allowed, unless that override automatically returns the automatic control to its normal operation within 6 hours. An EMCS or other controls that provides the specified control functionality may be used but must meet all applicable requirements.
§ 150.0(k)4:	Internally Illuminated Address Signs must either comply with §140.8 or consume no more than 5 watts of power.
§ 150.0(k)5:	Residential Garages for Eight or More Vehicles. Lighting for residential parking garages for eight or more vehicles must comply with the applicable requirements for nonresidential garages in §§ 110.9, 130.0, 130.1, 130.4, 140.6, and 141.0.



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Building Envelope:

§ 110.6(a)1:	Air Leakage. Manufactured fenestration, exterior doors, and exterior pet doors must limit air leakage to 0.3 CFM per square foot or less when tested per NFRC-400, ASTM E283, or AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/I.S.2/A440-2011. *
§110.6(a)2-4:	U-factor, Solar heat gain coefficient, Visible transmittance. The fenestration product and exterior door's U-factor and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) shall be rated in accordance with NFRC 100 and NFRC 200, or use the applicable defaults in Table 110.6-A and TABLE 110.6-B. The visible transmittance (VT) shall be rated in accordance with NFRC 200 or ASTM E972, for tubular daylighting devices VT shall be rated using NFRC 203. *
§ 110.6(a)5:	Labeling. Fenestration products and exterior doors must have a label meeting the requirements of §10-111(a).
§ 110.6(b):	Field-fabricated Exterior Doors and Fenestration products must use U-factors from Table 110.6-A and solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) values from Table 110.6-B. Must be caulked and/or weather-stripped. *
§ 110.7:	Air Leakage. All joints, penetrations, and other openings in the building envelope that are potential sources of air leakage must be caulked, gasketed, or weather-stripped.
§ 110.8(a):	Insulation Certification by Manufacturers. Insulation must be certified by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Household Goods and Services (BHGS).
§ 110.8(g):	Insulation Requirements for Heated Slab Floors. Heated slab floors must be insulated per the requirements of §110.8(g).
§ 110.8(i):	Roofing Products Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance. The thermal emittance and aged solar reflectance values of the roofing material must meet the requirements of § 110.8(i) and be labeled per §10-113 when the installation of a cool roof is specified on the CF1R.
§ 110.8(j):	Radiant Barrier. When required, radiant barriers must have an emittance of 0.05 or less and be certified to the Department of Consumer Affairs.
§ 150.0(a):	Roof Deck, Ceiling, and Rafter Roof Insulation. Roof decks in newly constructed attics above conditioned space in climate zones 4 and 8-16 area-weighted average U-factor not exceeding U-0.184. Ceiling and rafter roofs minimum R-22 insulation in wood-frame ceiling; or area-weighted average U-factor must not exceed 0.043. Rafter roof alterations minimum R-19 or area-weighted average U-factor of 0.054 or less. Attic access doors must have permanently attached insulation using adhesive or mechanical fasteners. The attic access must be gasketed to prevent air leakage. Insulation must be installed in direct contact with a roof or ceiling that is sealed to limit infiltration and exfiltration as specified in §110.7, including but not limited to placing insulation either above or below the roof deck or on top of a drywall ceiling. *
§ 150.0(b):	Loose-fill Insulation. Loose fill insulation must meet the manufacturer's required density for the labeled R-value.
§ 150.0(c):	Wall Insulation. Minimum R-15 insulation in 2x4 inch wood framing wall or have a U-factor of 0.095 or less, or R-21 in 2x6 inch wood framing or have a U-factor of 0.069 or less. Opaque non-framed assemblies must have an overall assembly U-factor not exceeding 0.102. Masonry walls must meet Tables 150.1-A. *
§ 150.0(d):	Raised-floor Insulation. Minimum R-19 insulation in wood framed raised-floor or 0.037 maximum U-factor. *
§ 150.0(f):	Slab Edge Insulation. Slab edge insulation must meet the following: water absorption rate no greater than 0.3 percent for insulation material alone without facings; water vapor permeance no greater than 2.0 perm per inch; protected from physical damage and UV light deterioration; and, when installed as part of a heated slab floor, meet the requirements of §110.8(g).
§ 150.0(g)1:	Vapor Retarder. In climate zones 1 through 16, the earth floor of unvented crawl space must be covered with a Class I or Class II vapor retarder. This requirement also applies to controlled ventilation crawl space for buildings complying with the exception to §150.0(d).
§ 150.0(g)2:	Vapor Retarder. In climate zones 14 and 16, a Class I or Class II vapor retarder must be installed on the conditioned space side of all insulation in all exterior walls, vented attics, and unvented attics with air-permeable insulation.
§ 150.0(q):	Fenestration Products. Fenestration, including skylights, separating conditioned space from unconditioned space or outdoors must have a maximum area-weighted average U-factor of 0.40.

Solar Readiness:

§ 110.10(a)1:	Single-family Residences. Single-family residences located in subdivisions with 10 or more single-family residences and where the application for a tentative subdivision map for the residences has been deemed complete and approved by the enforcement agency, which do not have a photovoltaic system installed, must comply with the requirements of §110.10(b)-(e).
§110.10(b)1A:	Minimum Solar Zone Area. The solar zone must comply with access, pathway, smoke ventilation, and spacing requirements per Title 24, Part 9, or other parts of Title 24, or any requirements adopted by a local jurisdiction. The solar zone must be located on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet. The solar zone total area must be comprised of areas with no dimension less than 5 feet and no less than 80 square feet each for buildings with roof areas up to 10,000 square feet; or no less than 160 square feet each for buildings with roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet. *
§ 110.10(b)2:	Azimuth. All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs must have an azimuth between 90-300° of true north.
§ 110.10(b)3A:	Shading. No obstructions in solar zone, including but not limited to: vents, chimneys, architectural features, and roof mounted equipment. *
§ 110.10(b)3B:	Shading. Any obstruction located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above a solar zone must be located at least twice the horizontal distance of the height difference between the highest point of the obstruction and the horizontal projection of the nearest point of the solar zone, measured in the vertical plane. *
§ 110.10(b)4:	Structural Design Loads on Construction Documents. For areas of the roof designated as a solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load must be clearly indicated on the construction documents.
§ 110.10(c):	Interconnection Pathways. The construction documents must indicate: a location reserved for inverters and metering equipment and a pathway reserved for routing of conduit from the solar zone to the point of interconnection with the electrical service; and for single-family residences and central water-heating systems, a pathway reserved for routing plumbing from the solar zone to the water-heating system.



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§ 110.10(d):	Documentation. A copy of the construction documents or a comparable document indicating the information from §110.10(b)-(c) must be provided to the occupant.
§ 110.10(e)1:	Main Electrical Service Panel. The main electrical service panel must have a minimum busbar rating of 200 amps.
§ 110.10(e)2:	Main Electrical Service Panel. The main electrical service panel must have a reserved space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future solar electric installation. The reserved space must be permanently marked as "For Future Solar Electric."

Fireplaces, Decorative Gas Appliances, and Gas Log:

§ 110.5(e):	Pilot Light. Continuously burning pilot lights are not allowed for indoor and outdoor fireplaces.
§ 150.0(e)1:	Closable Doors. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a closable metal or glass door covering the entire opening of the firebox.
§ 150.0(e)2:	Combustion Intake. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a combustion outside air intake, which is at least six square inches in area and is equipped with a readily accessible, operable, and tight-fitting damper or combustion-air control device.*
§ 150.0(e)3:	Flue Damper. Masonry or factory-built fireplaces must have a flue damper with a readily accessible control.*

Pool and Spa Systems and Equipment:

§ 110.4(a):	Certification by Manufacturers. Pool/spa heating equipment must be certified as compliant with Appliance Efficiency Regulations; have an externally mounted, readily accessible on-off switch that allows shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat; permanent, easily readable weatherproof plate or card with energy efficiency rating and operating instructions.
§ 110.4(b)1:	Heating Equipment. Pool/spa heating equipment must meet applicable standards, by fuel type.
§ 110.4(b)2:	Piping. At least 18 inches of horizontal or vertical pipe installed between the filter and the heater; or dedicated suction and return lines; or built-in or built-up connections installed to allow for the future addition of solar heating equipment.
§ 110.4(b)3:	Covers. Outdoor pools or spas with electric or gas heater must have a cover.
§ 110.4(b)4:	Directional Inlets and Time Switches for Pools. Pools must have directional inlets that adequately mix the pool water, and a permanently installed time switch that will allow all pumps to be set or programmed to run only during off-peak electric demand periods.
§ 110.4(c):	Heat Source Sizing. Pool/spa heating systems must be solar heating system with collector area of at least 60% of pool/spa surface area; heat pump sized per JA16.3; combination of solar and heat pump; or use 60% or more on-site renewable/recoverable energy.*
§ 110.4(d):	Heat Pump Pool Heaters with Supplementary Heating. Controls for such systems must limit supplementary heating when the heating load can be met by the heat pump alone.
§ 110.5:	Pilot Light. Natural gas pool and spa heaters must not have a continuously burning pilot light.
§ 150.0(p):	Pool Systems and Equipment Installation. Single-family pool systems or equipment must meet the specified requirements for pump sizing, flow rate, piping, filters, and valves.

*Exceptions may apply.