



➤ Nonresidential and Multifamily Acceptance Testing

What is Acceptance Testing?

Acceptance testing includes targeted inspections and functional performance tests that are conducted to ensure that the systems and equipment are installed and operating as designed and in compliance with the 2025 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Energy Code or Title 24, Part 6). When triggered by a project, acceptance testing is a Mandatory requirement.

Acceptance testing does not take the place of test and balance procedures (TAB), and it does not replace commissioning. Acceptance testing is a part of the full commissioning process as shown in the Table 2 comparison.

What's Included

The 2025 California Building Energy Code includes requirements for building components and systems to have acceptance testing. In a few cases, testing and verification can optionally be provided by an Energy Code Compliance Program (ECC) Rater. This fact sheet describes the testing and verification roles, process, methods and compliance forms for multifamily building common use areas and for hotels, motels, and nonresidential buildings.

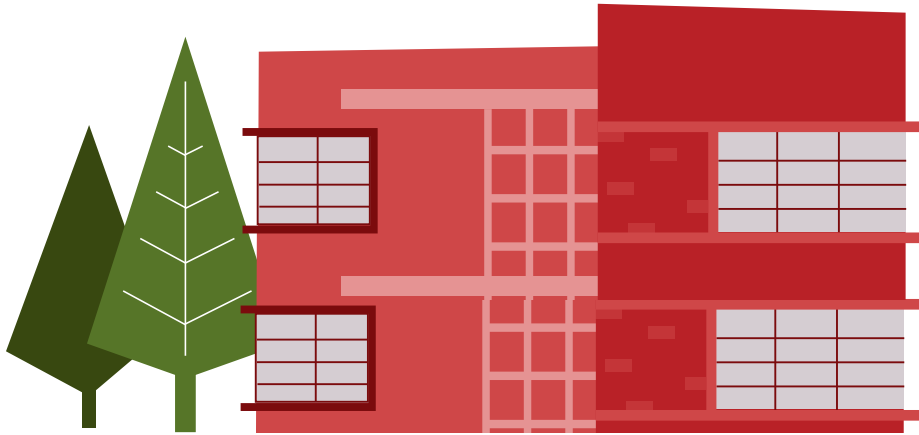
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Building Occupancies Subject to the Energy Code

The following Energy Code building types, and their Occupancy class per the California Building Code, are subject to the Energy Code.



Multifamily Groups

Referred to as “Multifamily Buildings” in the Energy Code

Occupancy Class: R2 — Residential

Buildings with three or more dwelling units for permanent residents, excluding townhouses.

Occupancy Class: R3 — Residential

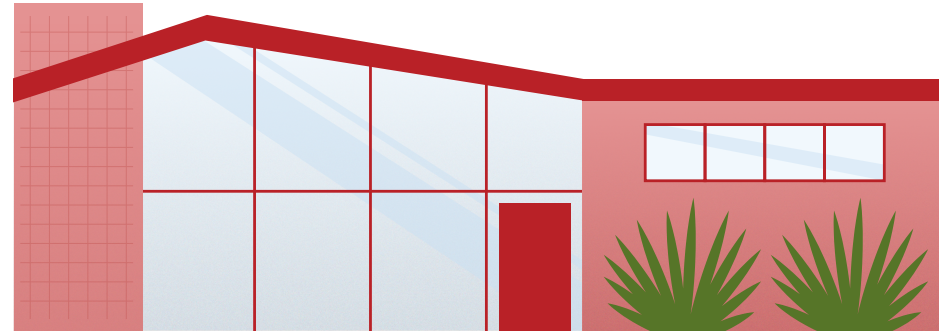
Multifamily congregate residences with primarily permanent residents. This can include Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) on a multifamily property.

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.



Nonresidential Groups

Occupancy Class: A — Assembly

Occupancy Class A includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering of persons for purposes such as civic, recreation, or religious functions.

Occupancy Class: B — Business

Occupancy Class B includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts.

Occupancy Class: E — Education

Occupancy Class E includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, more than six persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.

Nonresidential Groups *(continued)*

Occupancy Class: F — Factory

Occupancy Class F includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembling, disassembling, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as a Group H hazardous or Group S storage occupancy.

Occupancy Class: H — High Hazard

Occupancy Class H includes the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those allowed in control areas complying with California Building Code §414.

Occupancy Class: I2 — Healthcare Facility

Healthcare Facility Building is health facility as defined in the California Health and Safety Code Division 2, or Chapter 2, §1250 or clinic as defined in the California Health and Safety Code Division 2, Chapter 1 §1204 that is located within a health facility.

Occupancy Class: L — Laboratory

New! Occupancy Class L includes the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, containing one or more laboratory suites which may include multiple laboratories, offices, storage, equipment rooms or similar support functions, where the aggregate quantities of hazardous materials stored not exceeding Table 453.7.2.1 of the Building Code.

Occupancy Class: M — Mercantile

Occupancy Class M includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stocks of goods, wares, or merchandise incidental to such purposes and where the public has access.

Occupancy Class: R1, R2, R3

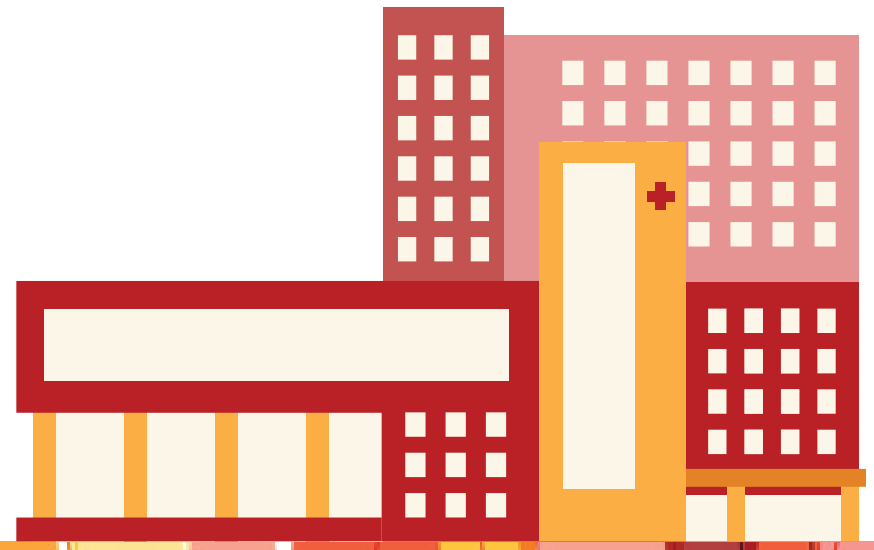
Hotel and Motel Buildings: Include six or more guest rooms for primarily transient occupants.

Occupancy Class: S — Storage

Occupancy Class S includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for storage that is not classified as a hazardous occupancy.

Occupancy Class: U — Miscellaneous

Occupancy Class U includes buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped, and maintained to conform to the requirements of the Building Code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy.



Terminology Change: “HERS” Is Now “ECC”

California’s Energy Code requires that third-party special inspectors perform field verification and diagnostic testing of certain installed building features and systems. Through the 2022 Energy Code cycle, these special inspectors were called Home Energy Raters (HERS), and HERS program requirements were covered in California’s Title 20 Appliance Efficiency Regulations.

For the 2025 code cycle, the HERS program has been renamed the Energy Code Compliance (ECC) program, and the ECC program requirements have been moved from Title 20 to Title 24, Part 1, §10-103.3. HERS Raters will now be known as ECC-Raters. See Table 1 for a summary of the new terminology with updated definitions.

For more information on ECC raters, see the [2025 Low-rise and High-rise Multifamily Just the Basics: ECC Verification Fact Sheet](#).

Table 1: Home Energy Rating System (HERS) Renamed “Energy Code Compliance (ECC)” Program

Through 2022 Energy Code Cycle	Starting 2025 Energy Code Cycle	Definition
HERS	ECC	✦ ECC = Energy Code Compliance Program ✦ Confirms compliance with Energy Code via field verification and diagnostic testing as applicable in Residential construction: » New Construction » Additions » Alterations ✦ Program requirements moved from Title 20 to Title 24, Part 1
HERS Provider	ECC-Provider	✦ An organization approved by the CEC to administer the ECC program per Energy Code §10-103.3
HERS Rater	ECC-Rater	✦ A person trained, tested, and certified by an ECC Provider ✦ Performs ECC field verification and diagnostic testing
N/A	ECC-Rater Company	✦ An organization certified by an ECC-Provider ✦ Offers field verification and diagnostic testing services by the ECC Rater Company’s ECC Raters
HERS Measures	ECC Measures	✦ Building feature installations that must demonstrate compliance with Energy Code via field verification and diagnostic testing

How Does Commissioning Differ from Acceptance Testing?

Table 2 explores the key differences between commissioning and acceptance testing.

For more information, see the tables on the following pages. Additional information is available from Energy Code Ace and the California Energy Commission.

Additional Resources from Energy Code Ace

See our [Nonresidential Design Review and Commissioning Fact Sheet](#) for more.

Additional Resources from the CEC at energy.ca.gov

Nonresidential and Multifamily Compliance Manual:

- ✦ Chapter 11.2: [Multifamily Building] Compliance and Enforcement
- ✦ Chapter 13: Building Commissioning Guide
- ✦ Chapter 14: [Nonresidential Building] Acceptance Test Requirements

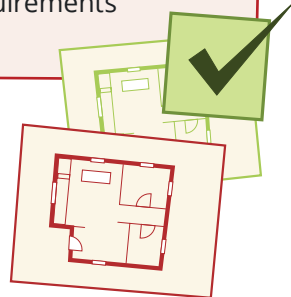
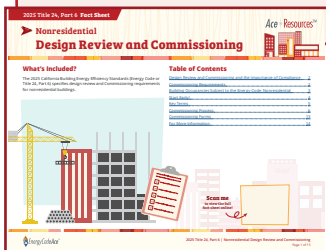


Table 2: Key Differences Between Commissioning and Acceptance Testing

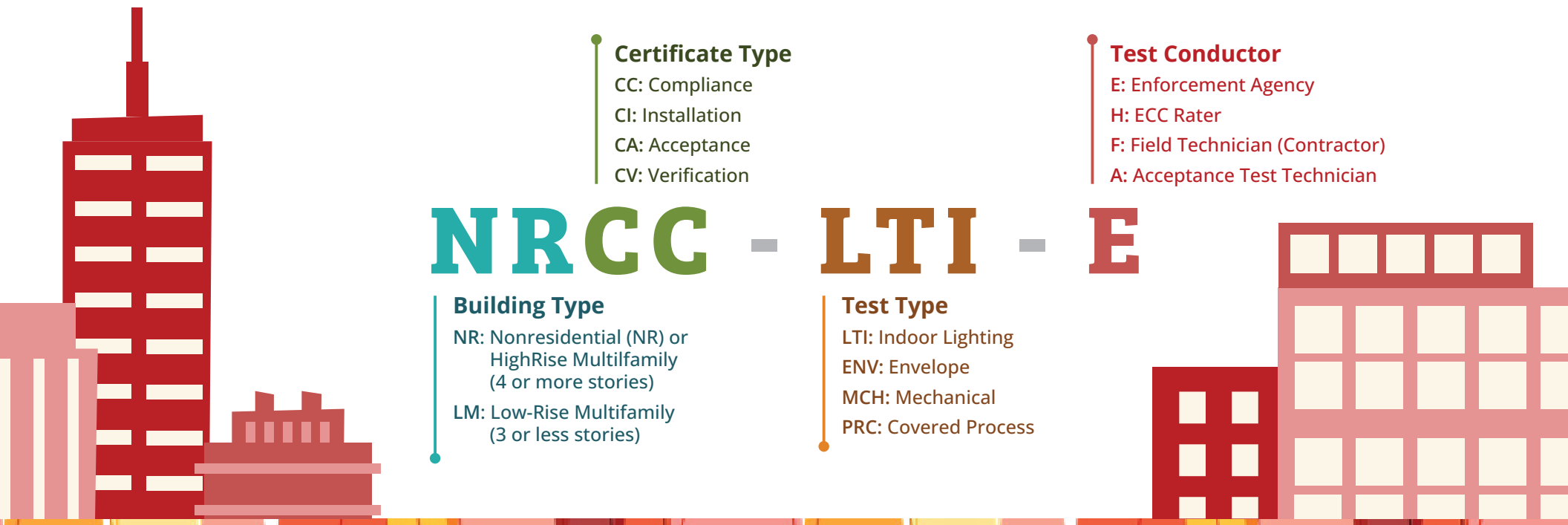
Topic	Commissioning	Acceptance Testing
Scope	The whole building throughout the entire design and construction process	Specific systems and equipment after installation
Purpose	A systematic quality assurance process to help ensure that systems are designed and operating: ✦ To meet the owner's goals ✦ In compliance with the Energy Code	Targeted inspections and functional performance tests to help ensure that equipment is operating: ✦ As designed ✦ In compliance with the Energy Code
Applicable Projects	Commissioning requirements apply to: ✦ Full commissioning: buildings with $\geq 10,000$ ft² conditioned space ✦ Only the design review phase of commissioning: buildings with $< 10,000$ ft² conditioned space Commissioning requirements do not apply to: ✦ Healthcare facilities ✦ Additions to existing buildings ✦ Alterations of existing buildings ✦ Multifamily or hotel/motel occupancies	Acceptance Testing applies to specific envelope, lighting, and mechanical systems that are: ✦ New ✦ Replacement ✦ Altered
When is this performed?	Throughout design and construction	During construction after installation
Required Tasks	Activities and documentation at all stages of design and construction, including acceptance testing during construction	Inspections, functional tests, and documentation in accordance with acceptance testing procedures

What Are Forms?

For each acceptance test, the Energy Code specifies specific forms to be completed for different tests and building types. Table 3 details which type of compliance form is required for each acceptance test. The infographic below explains the naming conventions for each of these types of forms.

Table 3: Required Forms for Buildings by Type

Project Type	Certificates of Compliance	Certificates of Installation	Certificates of Verification	Certificates of Acceptance
Nonresidential	NRCC	NRCI	NRCV	NRCA
Hotels and Motels	NRCC	NRCI	NRCV	NRCA
Multifamily Buildings with ≥ 4 Habitable Stories	NRCC	NRCI	NRCV	NRCA
Multifamily Buildings with ≤ 3 Habitable Stories	LMCC	LMCI	LMCV	NRCA



Who Conducts the Tests?

For each acceptance test, the Energy Code specifies who is allowed to conduct the test: a certified acceptance testing technician (ATT), an Energy Code Compliance Program (ECC) Rater, or a field technician. Table 4 compares these three types of acceptance testers. Tables 5 through 8 detail which type of tester is allowed to conduct each acceptance test.

Table 4: Key Differences Between Acceptance Testers

Topic	Acceptance Test Technician (ATT)	Energy Code Compliance Program (ECC) Rater	Field Technician
Project Team or Third Party Status	The ATT sometimes is a member of the project team such as: ✦ Installing technician ✦ Other technician ✦ Commissioning agent The ATT may also be hired from outside of the project team.	The ECC Rater is hired from outside of the project team to provide third-party verification.	The field technician is a member of the project team such as: ✦ Installing technician ✦ Other technician ✦ The field technician may also be hired from outside of the project team.
Qualifications	Two types of ATTs are trained and certified by an Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider Program (ATTCP): ✦ Certified Lighting Controls ATT (CLCATT) ✦ Certified Mechanical ATT (CMATT) ATTs must show that they have a minimum of 3 years of experience working in the area of testing that they will perform.	ECC Raters are trained and certified by ECC Providers.	A field technician requires: ✦ Proven field service experience ✦ Ability to test and repair equipment to the satisfaction of the enforcement agency A field technician does not require: ✦ ATTCP or ECC Provider Certification ✦ Contractor's, architect's or engineer's license
Systems Tested	ATTs are required to perform acceptance testing in nonresidential and multifamily buildings for: ✦ Lighting controls ✦ Mechanical systems	ECC Raters may perform acceptance testing for some mechanical systems including: ✦ Duct leakage in nonresidential buildings ✦ Dwelling unit airflow and envelope leakage in multifamily buildings	Field technicians may perform nonresidential acceptance testing for: ✦ Envelope features ✦ Covered process systems

Who Conducts the Tests?

Table 4: Key Differences Between Acceptance Testers *(continued)*

Topic	Acceptance Test Technician (ATT)	Energy Code Compliance Program (ECC) Rater	Field Technician
Special Coordination	When a CLATT or CMATT is required to perform acceptance testing: ★ Certified ATTs may be found on ATTCP websites. ★ The ATT should be selected early in the project to facilitate coordination.	When an ECC Rater will perform acceptance testing: ★ For multifamily buildings with three or fewer habitable stories, compliance forms must be registered with An ECC Provider. All other building types are required to have applicable Certificate of Verification forms registered. ★ The ECC Rater must be hired early in the project, especially for a multifamily building project.	When a field technician will perform acceptance testing, the field technician who will perform the acceptance test is generally selected or identified as the installation is nearing completion.
Responsibilities	The ATT is responsible for: ★ Performing the acceptance test ★ Documenting the test on the NRCA form and signing the form ★ Submitting the form to the ATTCP ★ Providing the NRCA form to the building owner and onsite for inspection	The ECC Rater is responsible for: ★ Performing the acceptance test ★ Documenting the test on the NRCV or LMCV form and signing the form ★ Submitting the form to the ECC Provider ★ Providing the NRCV or LMCV form to the building owner and onsite for inspection	The field technician is responsible for: ★ Performing the acceptance test ★ Documenting the test on the NRCA form and signing the form ★ Providing the NRCA form to the building owner and onsite for inspection

Additional Resources from the CEC at energy.ca.gov

- ★ [CEC Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider Program Frequently Asked Questions web page](#)
- ★ [CEC Energy Code Compliance Program Providers](#)

The Acceptance Testing Process

Acceptance Testing

When the Certificates of Compliance (NRCC or LMCC) are completed by using the Virtual Compliance Assistant (VCA) Tool, the VCA Tool and author identify which acceptance tests are required. Compliance software is another means to produce the NRCC or LMCC and auto populates the required acceptance testing. Paper forms provided by the CEC can also be used, however paper forms are completed by hand and do not automatically indicate which acceptance tests are required.

Acceptance testing follows testing protocol established by the Energy Code. Acceptance testing seeks to confirm that the building's systems that require acceptance testing are installed and functioning as indicated by the plans, including the approved Certificate of Compliance (NRCC or LMCC) and the filed Certificate of Installation (NRCI or LMCI).



The Energy Code Ace [Virtual Compliance Assistance](#) helps you complete your forms and verify compliance.

1. Complete Installation

Before acceptance testing can be conducted on a building feature, the feature must be installed and operational. The installing technician should confirm that the installation is complete.

2. Inspect Construction

The purpose of the construction inspection is to ensure that the feature is present and capable of complying with the acceptance test requirements for the functional test. The construction inspection is performed following the procedures specified for the feature in the Nonresidential Reference Appendices. The construction inspection generally includes checking records including the NRCI or LMCI, provided by the installing contractor, and then conducting a visual inspection to ensure that the installation is congruent with the records.

3. Conduct Functional Testing

The functional testing is conducted as specified in the Nonresidential Reference Appendices and documented on the applicable compliance form. Functional testing involves manipulating controls and taking measurements. These tests are pass/fail. A failed test requires adjustments to the installation until the test passes.

4. Complete the Certificate of Acceptance Form

After the feature passes the acceptance test requirements, the person who performed the acceptance test completes and signs the Certificate of Acceptance (NRCA) form. A responsible person for the project must also sign the form to ensure that the performance of the scope of work specified by the Certificate of Acceptance and the test results provided are complete. The completed NRCA form is provided to the building owner and made available on site for the inspection by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ). When applicable, the NRCA form also is submitted to an Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider (ATTCP).

Energy Code Compliance (ECC) Program

Some acceptance tests may be conducted by an Energy Code Compliance Program (ECC) Rater. An ECC Rater is specially trained and certified to perform field verification and diagnostic testing.

Typically, ECC Raters are hired to verify that residential installations comply with the Energy Code.

For a multifamily building with three or fewer habitable stories, some forms need to be registered with an ECC Provider. For a project on a nonresidential building or a multifamily building with four or more habitable stories, only the NRCV needs to be registered. Check the CEC website for approved [ECC Providers](https://energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/energy-code-compliance-program) at energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/energy-code-compliance-program.

For New Construction and Additions, the building owner or the general contractor typically hires the ECC Raters. For HVAC Alterations, ECC Raters are typically hired by the installing contractor. ECC Raters cannot be direct employees of the builder or contractor whose work they are verifying; cannot have a financial interest in the builder's or contractor's business and cannot advocate or recommend the use of any product or service that they are verifying.

Typically, ECC Raters should be engaged at the beginning of a project so that they can coordinate on when they need to perform inspections and testing and to allow the ECC Rater access to the registered compliance documentation associated with the project.

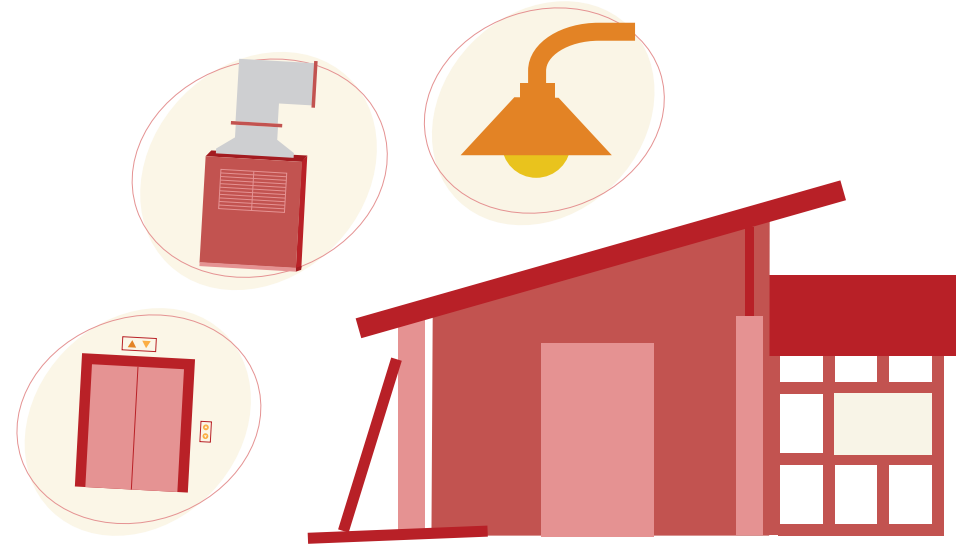
The ECC Rater performs on-site inspections and diagnostic tests, to ensure proper installation as specified in the Nonresidential Reference Appendices.

After the inspection and testing is done, the ECC Rater completes and signs the Certificate of Verification (NRCV or LMCV) form and registers it with the ECC Provider. The completed NRCV or LMCV form is provided to the building owner and made available on site for the inspection by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).



Which Tests are Required?

Each acceptance test must be performed using methods specified in the [Nonresidential Reference Appendix NA7](#) and have a particular form or forms completed to document that the component or equipment passes the test. Some tests may be performed by field technicians in which the applicable NRCA form can be downloaded directly from the Energy Commission and filled out by hand, or ECC Raters in which the NRCV or LMCV forms must be registered via an ECC Provider. Other tests require specific Certified Lighting Acceptance Test Technician (CLATT) or Certified Mechanical Acceptance Test Technician (CMATT) qualifications for the person conducting the test in which the NRCA forms must be provided via an ATT Provider. See Tables 5 through 8 for a list of the required acceptance tests by building feature and for the methods, forms, and tester qualifications required for each test.



Envelope

Table 5: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Envelope

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
✦ Fenestration ✦ Window Films ✦ Dynamic Glazing	§10-111 §110.6	NA6.1 NA7.4.1 NA7.4.2 NA7.4.3	NRCA-ENV-02-F	Field Technician
Power Adjustment Factors (PAFs) Applied to the Lighting System Clerestories Interior or Exterior Horizontal Slats Interior or Exterior Light Shelves	§140.3(d) §170.2(e)	NA7.4.4 NA7.4.5 NA7.4.6	NRCA-ENV-03-F	Field Technician

Lighting Controls

Table 6: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Lighting Controls

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Lighting Alterations For information on required acceptance tests and forms, see §141.0(b)2I .	§110.9(b) §130.4(a) §130.1(c) §160.5(b)4C	NA7.6.2 NA7.7	NRCA-LTI-02-A	Certified Lighting Acceptance Test Technician (CLATT)
All Lighting Controls Lighting and receptacle control acceptance requirements Occupancy Sensors Shut-off Controls Automatic Time Switch Controls	§110.9(b) §130.4(a) §130.1(d) §160.5(b)4D	NA7.6.1 NA7.7.5.1	NRCA-LTI-03-A	CLATT
Automatic Daylighting Controls	§110.12 §130.4(a) §160.5(b)4E	NA7.6.3 NA7.6.5	NRCA-LTI-04-A	CLATT
Demand Responsive Controls	§130.0(e)	NA7.7.2	NRCA-MCH-18-A	CLATT
Energy Management Control System (EMCS)	§130.4(a) §140.6(a)2I §170.2(e)2Bxi	NA7.6.4	NRCA-LTI-05-A	CLATT
Institutional Tuning	§140.6(a)1 §170.2(e)2A	NA7.7.4	NRCA-LTI-E (Installation Form)	CLATT
Interlocked Lighting Systems	§140.6(a)2 §170.2(e)2B	NA7.7.5	NRCA-LTI-04-A NRCA-LTI-05-A	CLATT

Table 6: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Lighting Controls *(continued)*

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Lighting Controls Installed to Earn a Power Adjustment Factor (PAF)	§140.6(c)2Gvii	NA7.7.6	NRCI-LTI-E (Installation Form)	CLATT
Lighting for a Videoconferencing Studio	§140.6(c)2Gvii	NA7.7.6	NRCI-LTI-E (Installation Form)	CLATT
Outdoor Lighting Controls Motion Sensor Photocontrol Automatic Scheduling Control	§110.9(b) §130.4(a) §130.2(c) §160.5(c)2	NA7.8	NRCA-LTO-02-A	CLATT



Mechanical Systems

Table 7: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Mechanical Systems

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Simple HVAC Replacements with No Duct Alterations For information on required acceptance tests and forms, see §141.0(b) .	§141.0(b) §141.0(b)2C-E	NA7.5.3	NRCA-MCH-02-A NRCA-MCH-03-A NRCA-MCH-05-A NRCA-MCH-12-A	Certified Mechanical Acceptance Test Technician (CMATT)
Outdoor Air Ventilation	§120.5(a)1 §160.3(d)1A	NA7.5.1	NRCA-MCH-02-A	CMATT
Constant Volume, Single Zone AC and Heat Pump Unit Controls	§120.5(a)2 §160.3(d)1B	NA7.5.2	NRCA-MCH-03-A	CMATT
New or Altered Duct Systems Acceptance testing is required for single zone units serving < 5,000 ft² of floor area where > 25% of duct surface area is in an unconditioned space. Duct System Alterations For information on required acceptance tests and forms, see §141.0(b)2D . New duct systems that are not subject to testing under §120.4(g)1 must instead meet the duct leakage testing requirements of California Mechanical Code §603.9.	§120.4(g) Alterations: §141.0(b)2D §120.5(a)3 §160.3(d)1C	NA1.9 NA2 NA7.5.3	Nonresidential and Hotel/Motel buildings and Multifamily Common Use Areas: NRCA-MCH-04-A Low-rise Multifamily Dwelling Units: LMCV-MCH-20 High-rise Multifamily Dwelling Units: NRCI-MCH-20-F	Nonresidential and Hotel/Motel buildings and Multifamily Common Use Areas: CMATT Multifamily Dwelling Units: ECC Rater High-rise Multifamily Dwelling Units: Installing Contractor
Air Economizer Controls	§120.5(a)4 §140.4(e) §160.3(d)1D	NA7.5.4	NRCA-MCH-05-A	CMATT

Table 7: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Mechanical Systems *(continued)*

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Demand Control Ventilation Systems	§120.1(d)4 §120.5(a)5 §160.2(c)5C §160.2(c)5D §160.3(d)1E	NA7.5.5	NRCA-MCH-06-A	CMATT
Supply Fan Variable Flow Controls	§120.5(a)6 §140.4(c) §160.3(d)1F	NA7.5.6	NRCA-MCH-07-A	CMATT
Valve Leakage Test	§120.5(a)7 §120.5(a)8 §140.4(k)2 §140.4(k)3 §160.3(d)1G §160.3(d)1H §170.2(c)4I	NA7.5.7	NRCA-MCH-08-A	CMATT
Supply Water Temperature Reset Controls	§120.5(a)9 §140.4(k)4 §160.3(d)1I	NA7.5.8	NRCA-MCH-09-A	CMATT
Hydronic System Variable Flow Acceptance	§120.5(a)7 §140.4(k)6 §160.3(d)1G	NA7.5.9	NRCA-MCH-10-A	CMATT

Table 7: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Mechanical Systems *(continued)*

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Automatic Demand Shed Controls	§110.12(b) §120.5(a)10 §160.3(d)1J	NA7.5.10	NRCA-MCH-11-A	CMATT
Fault Detection and Diagnostics (FDD) for Packaged Direct Expansion (Dx) Units¹	§120.2(i) §120.5(a)11 §160.3(d)1K	NA7.5.11	NRCA-MCH-12-A	CMATT
Automatic FDD for Air Handling Units (AHUs) and Zone Terminal Units¹	§120.2(i) §120.5(a)12 §160.3(d)1L	NA7.5.12	NRCA-MCH-13-A	CMATT
Distributed Energy Storage DX Air Conditioning Systems	§120.5(a)13 §160.3(d)1M	NA7.5.13	NRCA-MCH-14-A	CMATT
Thermal Energy Storage Systems	§120.5(a)14 §160.3(d)1N	NA7.5.14	NRCA-MCH-15-A	CMATT
Supply Air Temperature Reset Controls	§120.5(a)15 §140.4(f) §160.3(d)1O	NA7.5.15	NRCA-MCH-16-A	CMATT
Water-cooled Chillers Served by Cooling Towers with Condenser Water Reset Controls	§120.5(a)16 §160.3(d)1P	NA7.5.16	NRCA-MCH-17-A	CMATT
Energy Management Control System	§110.12 §120.5(a)17 §160.3(d)1Q	N/A	NRCA-MCH-18-A	CMATT

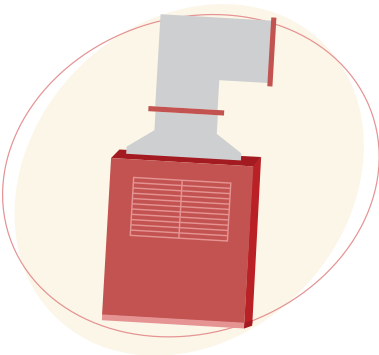
Table 7: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Mechanical Systems *(continued)*

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Occupant Sensing Zone Controls	§120.2(e)3 §120.5(a)18 §160.3(d)1R	NA7.5.17	NRCA-MCH-19-A	CMATT
Cooling Tower Conductivity Controls (Coming soon)	§110.2(e)7	NA7.5.18	NRCA-MCH-24-A	CMATT
Multifamily Dwelling Unit: Central Ventilation System	§160.2(b)2C §160.2(b)2Av	NA7.18.3	NRCA-MCH-22-A	CMATT
Multifamily Dwelling Unit: Kitchen Range Exhaust	§160.2(b)2Avi §160.2(b)2Bii	NA2.2.4.1.3 NA2.2.4.1.4 NA7.18	NRCA-MCH-20b-H LMCV-MCH-32-H NRCV-MCH-32	ECC Rater or CMATT
Multifamily Dwelling Unit: Indoor Air Quality Ventilation	§160.2(b)2Aivb §160.2(b)2Av	NA2.2.4.1	NRCA-MCH-20c-H NRCV-MCH-27b LMCV-MCH-27b	ECC Rater or CMATT
Multifamily Dwelling Unit: Dwelling Local Exhaust	§160.2(b)2Biii §170.2(c)3	NA2.2.4.1.5 NA7.18	NRCA-MCH-20d-H NRCV-MCH-27b LMCV-MCH-27b	ECC Rater or CMATT
Multifamily Dwelling Unit: Envelope Leakage Multifamily ≥ 4 Habitable Stories	§120.1 §120.4 §160.2(b)2Aivb2	NA2.3 NA7.18	NRCA-MCH-21-A NRCV-MCH-24a-H NRCV-MCH-24b-H LMCV-MCH-24a-H LMCV-MCH-24b-H	ECC Rater or CMATT

Table 7: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Mechanical Systems *(continued)*

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Multifamily Dwelling Unit: Energy Recovery Ventilation (ERV) or Heat Recovery Ventilation (HRV)	§160.2(b)2Av §170.2(c)3B	NA7.5.4.2 NA7.18.4.1 NA7.18.4.2	NRCA-MCH-23-A NRCV-MCH-27b LMCV-MCH-27	ECC Rater or CMATT

¹Per §§141.0(b)2 exception and 180.2 Exception 4, alterations of space-conditioning systems or components are not required to meet the FDD requirements, hence, no FDD testing will be required.



Covered Processes

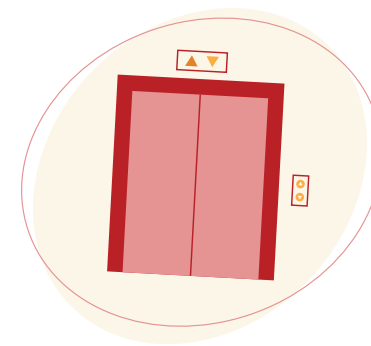
Table 8: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Covered Processes

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Compressed Air Systems	§120.6(e)	NA7.13	NRCA-PRC-01a-f NRCA-PRC-01b-F	Field Technician
Commercial Kitchen Exhaust	§140.9(b)	NA7.11	NRCA-PRC-02-F	Field Technician
Enclosed Parking Garages	§120.6(c) §160.2(d)	NA7.12	NRCA-PRC-03-F	Field Technician
Refrigerated Warehouses	§120.6(a) §120.6(a)2 §120.6(a)3 §120.6(a)4 §120.6(a)5 §120.6(a)7 §120.6(a)8	NA7.10.1 NA7.10.2 NA7.10.3.1 NA7.10.3.2 NA7.10.3.3 NA7.10.4 NA7.20	NRCA-PRC-04-F (Evaporator Fan) NRCA-PRC-05-F (Evaporator Condenser) NRCA-PRC-06-F (Air Cooled Condenser) NRCA-PRC-07-F (Variable Speed Compressor) NRCA-PRC-08-F (Electric Resistance Underslab Heating) NRCA-PRC-16-F (Adiabatic Condenser) NRCA-PRC-17-F (Transcritical CO ₂ Refrigeration)	Field Technician
Elevators (Lighting and Ventilation Controls)	§120.6(f)5 §160.7(a)	NA7.14	NRCA-PRC-12-F	Field Technician

Covered Processes

Table 8: Nonresidential and Multifamily Buildings: Required Acceptance Tests for Covered Processes (*continued*)

Acceptance Tests	Title 24, Part 6 Applicable Section	Nonresidential Appendices Test Method	Required Compliance Forms	Who can perform this test?
Escalators and Moving Walkways (Speed Controls)	§120.6(g)2	NA7.15	NRCA-PRC-13-F	Field Technician
Laboratory Exhaust Ventilation Systems	§140.9(c)	NA7.16	NRCA-PRC-14-F	Field Technician
Fume Hood Automatic Sash Closure	§140.9(c)4	NA7.17	NRCA-PRC-15-F	Field Technician
Central Steam Trap Fault Detection and Diagnostics Monitoring	§120.6(i)	NA7.19	NRCA-PRC-18a-F NRCA-PRC-18b-F NRCA-PRC-18c-F	Field Technician



For More Information



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- ✦ [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.
- ✦ [Virtual Compliance Assistant](#): Get interactive help to fill in NRCC or LMCC Forms.

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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 – Nonresidential Standards: What’s New](#)

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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:

- ✦ [Fact Sheets for Buildings](#)
- ✦ [Fact Sheets for Appliances](#)
 - » [MAEDbS 101](#)
- ✦ [2025 Title 24, Part 6: Nonresidential Design Review and Commissioning Fact Sheet](#)

Assembly Bill 130

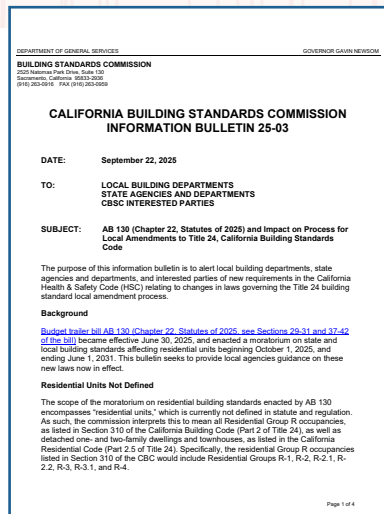
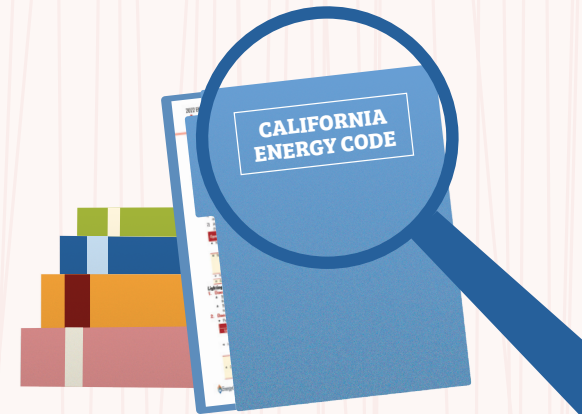
“Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 130, which pauses new updates to the California Building Standards Code, including the Energy Code, that affect residential units until January 1, 2032. The law also limits cities and counties in adopting stricter local building codes on or after October 1, 2025, unless specific conditions are met.

Please note that the 2025 Energy Code has been adopted and will go into effect as scheduled January 1, 2026. Future updates to Title 24 Part 6 (Energy Code) or Title 24 Part 11 (Environmental Code) that affect residential units will not go into effect before January 1, 2032.”

- CEC Blueprint Newsletter #150

For more information, please visit:

- ✦ [CEC Blueprint Newsletter #150, Summer 2025](#)
- ✦ [Building Standards Commission's Information Bulletin 25-03: AB 130 Impacts](#)
- ✦ [California Building Standards Commission \(CBSC\) newsletters and bulletins](#)





California Energy Commission (CEC) 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.
- ✦ Acceptance Test Technician Certification Provider (ATTCP) Program [Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- ✦ [Energy Code Compliance \(ECC\) Program](#)

Additional Resources

Title 24 Stakeholders 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

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

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.



This program is funded by California utility customers and administered by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E®), and Southern California Edison Company (SCE) under the auspices of the California Public Utilities Commission.

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