

**ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/USGBC/IES Addendum j to
ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1-2023**

Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings

**Except Low-Rise
Residential Buildings**

The Complete Technical Content of the International Green Construction Code®

Approved by ASHRAE and the American National Standards Institute on March 11, 2025; by the International Code Council on February 24, 2025; by the Illuminating Engineering Society on February 19, 2025; and by the U.S. Green Building Council on February 28, 2025;

This addendum was approved by a Standing Standard Project Committee (SSPC) for which the Standards Committee has established a documented program for regular publication of addenda or revisions, including procedures for timely, documented, consensus action on requests for change to any part of the standard. Instructions for how to submit a change can be found on the ASHRAE® website (www.ashrae.org/continuous-maintenance).

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Cognizant TC: 2.8 Building Environmental Impacts and Sustainability

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ASHRAE obtains consensus through participation of its national and international members, associated societies, and public review.

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FOREWORD

As ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2022 and its addenda (e.g., published Addendum k) have added renewable generation and procurement requirements to the standard, some renewable definitions and terms have mirrored those previously published in ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/USGBC/IES ASHRAE Standard 189.1. However, the terms and definitions related to off-site procurement in Standard 90.1 differ in several respects from those in Standard 189.1. Addendum j brings specific modifications from Standard 90.1 to Standard 189.1 that clarify text for users and establish consistency in Standard 189.1 with the underlying Standard 90.1 language where appropriate.

Informative Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~striketrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes.

Addendum j to Standard 189.1-2023

Modify Section 3 as shown below.

community renewable energy facility: a facility that ~~generates electricity with~~ produces energy harvested from photovoltaic, solar thermal, *geothermal energy*, or wind energy systems, and is qualified as a community energy facility under applicable jurisdictional state and local utility statutes and rules.

directly-owned renewable energy facility: an off-site renewable energy system owned by the building project owner.

renewable energy power purchase agreement (PPA), financial: a financial arrangement between a renewable ~~electricity generator~~ energy provider and a purchaser wherein the purchaser pays or guarantees a price to the generator for the project's renewable ~~generation~~ energy. Also known as a "financial power purchase agreement" and "virtual power purchase agreement."

renewable energy power purchase agreement (PPA), physical: a contract for the purchase of renewable ~~electricity~~ energy from a specific renewable ~~electricity generator~~ energy provider to a purchaser of renewable energy electricity.

Modify Section 7.4.1.1 as follows:

7.4.1.1 On-Site Renewable Energy Systems. The *building project* shall have a renewable energy system that provides energy to the project that is not less than the renewable energy requirement from Table 7.4.1.1 multiplied by the gross conditioned and semiheated floor areas of the *building project*. Where there are multiple tenants within a *building project*, the energy shall be assigned to each tenant based on the total of *gross conditioned* and *semiheated floor area* of each tenant *space*.

The *renewable energy system* shall be made up of one or more of the following system types. Off-site renewable energy systems shall comply with Section 7.4.1.3.

- a. *On-site renewable energy system*
- b. Off-site renewable energy system
 1. ~~Off-site renewable energy system owned by the building project owner~~ directly-owned renewable energy facility
 2. Community renewable energy facility
 3. *Financial renewable energy PPA*
 4. *Physical renewable energy PPA*

Modify Table 7.4.1.2 as follows:

Table 7.4.1.2 Multipliers for Renewable Energy Procurement Methods

Location	Renewable Energy Source	Renewable Energy Factor
On-site	<i>On-site renewable energy system</i>	1.00
Off-site	Off-site renewable energy system owned by the building project owner <i>Directly owned renewable energy facility</i>	0.75
	<i>Community renewable energy facility</i>	0.75
	<i>Financial renewable power purchase agreement</i>	0.75
	<i>Physical renewable power purchase agreement</i>	0.75

**POLICY STATEMENT DEFINING ASHRAE'S CONCERN
FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ITS ACTIVITIES**

ASHRAE is concerned with the impact of its members' activities on both the indoor and outdoor environment. ASHRAE's members will strive to minimize any possible deleterious effect on the indoor and outdoor environment of the systems and components in their responsibility while maximizing the beneficial effects these systems provide, consistent with accepted Standards and the practical state of the art.

ASHRAE's short-range goal is to ensure that the systems and components within its scope do not impact the indoor and outdoor environment to a greater extent than specified by the Standards and Guidelines as established by itself and other responsible bodies.

As an ongoing goal, ASHRAE will, through its Standards Committee and extensive Technical Committee structure, continue to generate up-to-date Standards and Guidelines where appropriate and adopt, recommend, and promote those new and revised Standards developed by other responsible organizations.

Through its *Handbook*, appropriate chapters will contain up-to-date Standards and design considerations as the material is systematically revised.

ASHRAE will take the lead with respect to dissemination of environmental information of its primary interest and will seek out and disseminate information from other responsible organizations that is pertinent, as guides to updating Standards and Guidelines.

The effects of the design and selection of equipment and systems will be considered within the scope of the system's intended use and expected misuse. The disposal of hazardous materials, if any, will also be considered.

ASHRAE's primary concern for environmental impact will be at the site where equipment within ASHRAE's scope operates. However, energy source selection and the possible environmental impact due to the energy source and energy transportation will be considered where possible. Recommendations concerning energy source selection should be made by its members.

Standard 189.1 and the International Green Construction Code

Standard 189.1 serves as the complete technical content of the International Green Construction Code[®] (IgCC). The IgCC creates a regulatory framework for new and existing buildings, establishing minimum green requirements for buildings and complementing voluntary rating systems. For more information, visit www.iccsafe.org.

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Founded in 1894, ASHRAE is a global professional society committed to serve humanity by advancing the arts and sciences of heating, ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration, and their allied fields.

As an industry leader in research, standards writing, publishing, certification, and continuing education, ASHRAE and its members are dedicated to promoting a healthy and sustainable built environment for all, through strategic partnerships with organizations in the HVAC&R community and across related industries.

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