

High-Performance Measure Details

Measure Name Defrost Controls for Air-to-Air Heat Pump	Use Category HVAC
Effective Date March 30, 2026	End Date <i>Pending New Version Release in June, 2026</i>
Version 1.2	Measure Code LM401
Measure Stage Early Adoption & High Priority Data Collection	

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Technology Summary

Defrost controls are the sensing and control sequences that determine when a commercial air-to-air heat pump (AAHP) initiates defrost and how it terminates and returns to heating. For packaged rooftop units, split systems, and other unitary heat pumps above approximately 65,000 Btu/h often used to electrify space heating, frosting can occur on the outdoor coil when its surface temperature drops below freezing; moisture in the outdoor air condenses and freezes, restricting airflow and reducing heating capacity. Defrost is therefore a normal and necessary operating mode, most commonly implemented through reverse-cycle defrost, in which the refrigeration circuit is temporarily reversed to warm the outdoor coil and remove accumulated frost. For current commercial AAHP products, it is understood that OEM defrost controls are standard and more advanced sensor-informed or controller-managed defrost strategies are starting to gain adoption. However, the specific control approach, enabled settings, termination logic, and availability of monitoring points are not always clearly specified, documented, or exposed for project-level review. For this HPM, eligibility is limited to OEM/factory-fitted advanced defrost controls and factory-enabled monitoring-ready communications to improve installation consistency, reduce integration uncertainty, and support higher-confidence operational data collection for code readiness.

This matters for California electrification and grid performance because defrost events occur during the same cold, damp conditions when buildings most need reliable heat delivery. Defrost inherently reduces delivered heating for a period and can increase instantaneous power draw, particularly if electric resistance heat is used to cover the defrost interval, creating avoidable demand impacts during winter peak periods if controls are inefficient, overly conservative, or poorly configured. At the same time, inadequate or poorly terminated defrost can allow persistent icing that degrades capacity, extends runtimes, and increases the risk of faults or lockouts, undermining expected operational performance from all-electric heat pump HVAC systems.

Common real-world performance gaps this HPM is designed to address include: (1) defrost sequences that run longer or more often than necessary relative to actual frosting conditions; (2) limited-input or poorly configured logic that does not respond optimally to outdoor conditions; (3) termination strategies that rely on fixed time or poorly chosen setpoints, extending defrost after ice is cleared or ending too early and leaving residual frost; (4) supplemental electric heat enabled or staged in ways that operate more than needed during defrost; and (5) limited commissioning, trending, or point visibility, allowing mis-set parameters, failed sensors, or persistent defrost faults to remain undetected.

Relevant rating standards/certifications: AHRI 340/360 (I-P/2022); AHRI Unitary Large Equipment (ULE) Certification Program; 10 CFR Part 431, Subpart F (e.g., §431.96); ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 37-2024.

Alignment with CEDA Program Goals

The CEDA program supports the implementation of energy efficiency measures that support Code Readiness' Long Term Tactical Plan (LTTP) to drive the goals of electrification, decarbonization, and load reduction.

Projects must meet the CEDA Inducement Requirements identified in the next section to receive an inducement on the equipment and will be evaluated for level of interest in metering to support Code Readiness Objectives.

This measure meets the CEDA program goals as follows:

- **Building partnerships with market stakeholders** by consulting on innovative technologies and best practices in energy efficiency which can lead to the development of more effective solutions and accelerate the adoption of new technologies. As teams adopt the measure, this increases the volume of engineers able to design the equipment, contractors capable of installing the equipment, and owners able to operate the equipment.
- **Increasing the supply of high-performance measures and all-electric buildings** by combining electrification with energy efficiency that can result in projects implementing measures to achieve greater energy savings, reduced emissions, and overall improved building performance. As more buildings specify and install defrost controls on AAHPs > 65,000 Btu/h, this helps to increase the overall supply of defrost controls on AAHPs > 65,000 Btu/h in the market for others to use, including beyond new construction.
- **Increasing the demand for high-performance measures and all-electric buildings** by pushing for electrification that drives the need for technological advancements, supporting economic growth opportunities through innovation, and raising awareness of the benefits of electrification to increase consumer adoption. As demand in the market increases for newer technologies, the long-term benefit is increased demand for manufacturers and suppliers to provide additional options available in the market.
- **Advancing new high-performance measure technology** by raising public awareness about new technologies and their benefits, helping build acceptance and demand through market support advocacy efforts that can influence stakeholder decisions that enables technological innovation.
- **Providing Codes & Standards with projects of interest** to collect metered data that will inform future California energy codes.

CEDA Inducement Requirements

The inducement requirements for this Defrost Controls HPM on AAHPs with a nominal rated cooling capacity greater than 65,000 Btu/h are designed to address a persistent implementation, documentation, and monitoring gap in large commercial AAHP installations. While OEM defrost controls are standard and advanced sensor-informed strategies are increasingly gaining adoption, the specific control method, enabled settings, communications capability, and availability of monitoring points are not always clearly specified, documented, or verified in practice. As a result, projects may install equipment with varying defrost logic, limited trending visibility, or fallback operating modes that reduce the ability to evaluate real-world performance and inform future code development.

This high-performance measure is structured to encourage intentional specification, configuration, and clear documentation of advanced OEM/factory-fitted defrost control strategies for AAHPs greater than 65,000 Btu/h serving space heating and cooling, while also supporting CEDA's code-readiness learning objectives around defrost strategy prevalence, runtime behavior, and operational impacts. By clarifying system expectations and promoting monitoring-ready OEM controls, the measure helps reduce implementation uncertainty, improve data quality, and support more consistent real-world performance evaluation.

Inducement eligibility is determined based on the project's compliance with the applicable System Design Requirements and Supporting Documentation Requirements. Inducement amounts for this measure are evaluated based on incremental cost and projected energy savings impacts, including reductions in unnecessary defrost runtime and associated electric resistance heat operation, which influence annual kWh savings, peak demand reduction, and estimated carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions reductions. Final eligibility and inducement levels are verified through the CEDA review process.

System Design Requirements

1. **Eligible Heat Pump System Type:** The HVAC system shall be a packaged, split, or central air-to-air heat pump with refrigerant distribution piping.
2. **Minimum Nominal Rated Cooling Capacity Threshold:** The HP system shall be larger than 65,000 Btu/h.
3. **Required Application:** The AAHP system shall be used for space heating and space cooling applications.
4. **OEM / Factory-Fitted Requirement:** Qualifying defrost controls, onboard controller, and monitoring-ready communications shall be manufacturer-native or factory-fitted as part of the ordered equipment package and enabled at shipment. Field/site-installed, aftermarket, or third-party retrofit control packages, sensor kits, or communications gateways shall not qualify for this HPM, even if integrated with OEM equipment.
5. **Qualifying Defrost Control Methods:** Units shall be equipped with OEM/factory-fitted defrost controls that implement either one of the following qualifying approaches:
 - a. **Condensing coil temperature sensor-based control:** Monitors condensing coil surface temperature (approximately 32°F threshold) and uses an accumulated compressor runtime trigger (e.g., 30/60/90 minutes) prior to initiating defrost.
 - b. **Condensing coil and outdoor air conditions-based control:** Uses condenser coil and outdoor air condition inputs (e.g., temperature and/or humidity) and/or a frost accumulation algorithm to detect frost presence and initiate defrost accordingly (i.e., not fixed-interval, timer-only defrost).
6. **Onboard Controller and Communications:** Sites shall include an OEM onboard controller or factory-fitted, manufacturer-approved communications interface capable of reading operational data and compatible with Modbus or BACnet data protocols.
7. **Minimum Required Monitoring Data Points:** The data controller shall be capable of providing, at a minimum: (a) defrost mode, (b) outdoor air temperature, and (c) unit supply air temperature.

8. **Optional Monitoring Data Points (Recommended):** Where feasible, provide trending/metering capability for the sample hourly data points identified for reference: (a) heat pump power, (b) electric resistance power, (c) condenser coil temperature, and/or (d) outside air dry-bulb and/or wet-bulb temperature.

Supporting Documentation Requirements

Documentation shall include, as applicable:

- Manufacturer submittals or installation manuals identifying the advanced defrost control strategy.
- Factory option codes or equipment schedules showing the defrost controls and communications package were ordered with the unit.
- Documentation confirming the onboard controller or factory-fitted communications interface provides the required monitoring points.
- Start-up or commissioning documentation confirming the OEM-installed defrost option was enabled in the final installed configuration.

Incremental Measure Cost

The Incremental Measure Cost (IMC) presented below is intended for CEDA program planning and inducement calibration purposes only. It represents a normalized incremental first cost for implementing qualifying OEM/factory-fitted defrost controls and monitoring-ready communications for commercial air-to-air heat pumps (AAHPs > 65,000 Btu/h), relative to a Title 24 minimum compliant baseline system under typical California new construction conditions.

In current market practice, many commercial AAHPs already include OEM sensor-based or controller-managed defrost logic. As a result, the Measure Case does not typically represent the addition of entirely new defrost hardware. Instead, the incremental cost is more often associated with requiring a clearly qualifying OEM control strategy, factory-enabled BACnet/Modbus communications, minimum point visibility, and the startup/verification effort needed to make the strategy monitorable and code-ready.

The IMC primarily reflects factory-enabled communications, point visibility, and startup / verification effort needed to document and monitor a qualifying OEM defrost strategy; incremental defrost-logic hardware itself may often be minimal. Actual project costs may vary by manufacturer, equipment type, and factory option package; however, field/site-installed add-on controls, third-party gateways, and retrofit sensor packages are outside the scope of this HPM.

Base Case

The Base Case is a code-minimum packaged, split, or central commercial air-to-air heat pump serving space heating and cooling, with a nominal rated cooling capacity greater than 65,000 Btu/h. The baseline system includes typical manufacturer-provided defrost functionality consistent with current commercial market practice, which may already incorporate OEM sensor-based or controller-managed defrost logic as part of the standard unit controls.

However, the Base Case does not assume that the installed equipment provides a clearly documented qualifying defrost control strategy, factory-enabled monitoring-ready communications, or project-accessible visibility of key defrost-related operating points through open protocols such as BACnet or Modbus. As such, while defrost functionality is present, the specific control method, enabled settings, and data accessibility may vary by manufacturer and product line and may not be sufficient to support consistent performance verification or code-readiness data collection.

Measure Case

The Measure Case retains the same heat pump system type, application, and capacity range as the Base Case, but requires OEM/factory-fitted defrost controls that implement a qualifying advanced defrost control method and are provided as part of the ordered equipment package and enabled at shipment. Qualifying approaches include either: (1) condensing coil temperature sensor-based control using accumulated compressor runtime prior to initiating defrost, or (2) condensing coil and outdoor air conditions-based control using outdoor condition inputs and/or a frost accumulation algorithm to initiate defrost accordingly, rather than relying on fixed-interval timer-only operation.

In addition, the Measure Case requires an OEM onboard controller or factory-fitted, manufacturer-approved communications interface capable of providing monitoring-ready operational data via BACnet or Modbus. At a minimum, the system must provide access to defrost mode, outdoor air temperature, and unit supply air temperature, with additional trending points recommended where feasible. Relative to the Base Case, the incremental measure cost therefore reflects not just the presence of defrost functionality, but the requirement for a clearly qualifying OEM control strategy, enabled monitoring-ready communications, minimum point visibility, and documentation sufficient to support verification and code-readiness objectives.

IMC Values and Normalization

The normalized IMC rate below applies on a per installed AAHP unit basis.

➤ **\$900/unit IMC**

This IMC applies only when qualifying advanced defrost controls and monitoring-ready communications are provided as part of the factory-supplied equipment package and enabled at shipment. Field/site-installed controls, sensors, communication modules, gateways, field wiring adders, and associated retrofit commissioning are not eligible under this measure.

Sources

IMC values are informed by a combination of publicly available market pricing, industry cost references, and program experience, and are intended to reflect typical market conditions rather than project-specific pricing, including:

- [Odyssey Symbio 700 Demand Defrost – Trane Commercial HVAC Help Center](#)
- [Lennox Commercial Packaged HP Operation – Demand Defrost / Time-Temperature Fallback](#)
- [YORK Smart Equipment Controls Sequence of Operation Technical Bulletin](#)
- [Trane BAYBCIR001A BACnet Communication Interface – SupplyHouse](#)
- [Trane BAYBCIR001A BACnet Communication Interface – Voomi Supply](#)
- [Daikin MT3042 BACnet MS/TP Communication Module – IMS Supply](#)
- [Johnson Controls / York SE-COM1001-0 BACnet Add-On Card – CEC Utah](#)
- [U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics – HVAC Mechanics and Installers, California Wage Data](#)
- [NREL Research Highlight – Commercial Building Sensors and Controls Systems](#)

Code Readiness Objectives

This High-Performance Measure (HPM) supports CEDA's Code Readiness efforts by enabling field data collection and market feedback on OEM/factory-fitted advanced defrost control strategies for commercial air-to-air heat pumps (AAHPs). While defrost operation is a necessary function for heat pump performance in cold or humid conditions, current code requirements provide limited direction on optimal control strategies. By requiring manufacturer-native defrost control approaches and monitoring-ready onboard controls, this measure enables the collection of consistent, high-quality operational data needed to evaluate performance impacts, inform future code development, and support broader adoption of efficient electrified heating systems.

The following objectives describe the key Code Readiness outcomes targeted by this measure:

- **Quantify real-world performance of OEM advanced defrost control strategies.** Evaluate how condensing coil temperature–based controls and coil + outdoor air condition–based controls perform in commercial AAHP applications, including impacts on defrost frequency, runtime duration, and overall heating performance.
- **Characterize defrost operational behavior across California climate zones.** Collect data on defrost initiation frequency, runtime, and associated conditions (e.g., outdoor air temperature and coil conditions) to understand how climate variability influences defrost operation and system performance.
- **Assess impacts on system energy consumption and peak demand.** Use monitored heat pump power, electric resistance power (if present), and related operational data to quantify how OEM defrost control strategies affect energy use, resistance heat engagement, and peak electrical demand.
- **Evaluate OEM controls integration and monitoring readiness.** Determine how effectively manufacturer-provided onboard controllers and factory-enabled open communication protocols (e.g., BACnet or Modbus) provide access to operational data points needed for performance verification and future code compliance pathways.
- **Validate OEM implementation consistency and commissioning reliability.** Assess how factory-fitted controls perform in the field with respect to configuration accuracy, startup consistency, and reliability of defrost operation without reliance on field-installed control modifications.
- **Refine incremental cost assumptions for OEM-integrated controls.** Evaluate cost drivers associated with factory-fitted defrost controls and communications capabilities, including manufacturer option packages and commissioning scope under typical new construction conditions.
- **Support development of future code minimum requirements for defrost controls.** Use collected performance and cost data to evaluate whether specific OEM defrost control strategies or monitoring capabilities should be considered for future California energy code updates to improve operational efficiency and reliability of electrified heating systems.

By linking OEM/factory-fitted defrost control functionality with monitoring-ready onboard equipment and open communication protocols, this HPM creates a structured pathway to gather consistent operational insights from real-world installations. The resulting data will help CEDA and Codes & Standards teams better understand performance variability, refine cost assumptions, and evaluate potential pathways for future code requirements that optimize heat pump operation in California's diverse climates.

Code Readiness Site Monitoring

If selected for Code Readiness monitoring, equipment energy consumption and mechanical system performance may be monitored on-site for a period of up to 24 months. To support performance evaluation and data collection, projects shall provide reasonable access for the installation and operation of metering, sensors, and communication equipment.

Projects equipped with a Building Automation System (BAS), Energy Management System (EMS), or equivalent platform should enable integration of advanced metering devices through the existing system to facilitate data collection and remote access. For projects without a BAS or EMS, the Code Readiness team may install temporary stand-alone data loggers, sensors, and communication equipment as needed to monitor system performance for the duration of the monitoring period.

Instrumentation may be installed or supplemented, where necessary, to measure key system and equipment parameters sufficient to evaluate system performance and operational characteristics. All monitoring equipment will be temporary and installed in a manner that minimizes disruption to normal building operations.

Data Benefits

Collected data will help support the following:

- **Support field data collection on defrost control methods** used in commercial AAHP systems, including how often each qualifying control approach appears in practice.
- **Quantify real-world defrost operation** by tracking defrost frequency, duration, and triggering conditions across installed projects.
- **Compare the energy performance of different defrost control types**, including impacts on heat pump energy use and supplemental electric resistance heat operation where present.
- **Evaluate climate-zone impacts** on defrost behavior to understand how outdoor conditions influence control performance across California.
- **Assess controls integration and monitoring readiness** by confirming whether required data points can be accessed through onboard controllers and BACnet/Modbus-compatible systems.
- **Document contractor and manufacturer implementation practices**, including configuration, startup, and commissioning issues that affect reliable operation.
- **Validate incremental cost drivers** for OEM/factory-fitted defrost controls and communications capability, including manufacturer option packages, monitoring readiness, and commissioning scope.
- **Inform future code pathways** by using measured energy differences and incremental cost data to evaluate cost-effectiveness and potential minimum control requirements for defrost operation.

Sample Data Points

A sample set of data points that would ideally be collected is provided below for reference. This list will be re-developed for each project based on the infrastructure and need of the monitoring effort:

Data Points to Meter	Unit	Additional Specifications
Defrost Mode (Active)	Minutes or Per Occurrence	Status flag indicating whether the unit is in defrost mode
Outside Air Dry-bulb Temperature	°F	Optional; sample hourly trending; measured at unit or site
Outside Air Wet-bulb Temperature	°F	Optional; sample hourly trending; measured at unit or site
Unit Supply Air Temperature	°F	Average or trended value during operation
Heat Pump Power	kW	Optional; sample hourly trending, maximum and minimum values where feasible
Electric Resistance Power	kW	Optional; sample hourly trending, maximum and minimum values where feasible
Condenser Coil Temperature	°F	Optional; sample hourly trending

Code Reference

The 2025 Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards do not prescribe specific defrost control strategies for commercial air-to-air heat pump systems. Instead, the code establishes minimum equipment efficiency requirements and general control provisions, while allowing manufacturers to implement defrost sequences as part of the unit's design and certification.

Title 24 permits the use of supplemental or auxiliary heat during defrost operation to maintain system capacity and occupant comfort; however, it does not define when or how defrost cycles must be initiated or controlled. As a result, defrost control logic (e.g., time-based, temperature-based, or demand-based methods) is determined by manufacturer design and industry practice rather than explicit code requirements.

Similarly, applicable ASHRAE standards (e.g., Standard 90.1) define minimum efficiency and performance criteria for heat pump equipment but do not prescribe detailed defrost control sequences, instead allowing flexibility in control strategies provided overall system performance requirements are met.

Eligible Climate Zones and Building Types

Eligible Climate Zones

This high-performance measure applies statewide in **California Climate Zones 1-16** (Title 24). Applicants must identify the project's climate zone in the submittal.

Eligible Building Types

This high-performance measure applies to:

- **High-Rise Multifamily:** Buildings with four (4) or more habitable stories above grade.
- **Nonresidential:** Commercial, public, agricultural, and industrial facilities (e.g., offices, retail, lodging, education, healthcare, food service, warehouses, manufacturing, civic buildings).

Eligible Project Scopes

This high-performance measure applies to:

- **New construction, additions, and major alterations/retrofits** to systems served by the measure.

This high-performance measure does not apply to (not in scope):

- **Low-rise residential** (single-family and multifamily ≤ 3 habitable stories above grade).

Measure Exclusions

This High-Performance Measure (HPM) applies only to qualifying OEM/factory-fitted sensor-informed defrost control capability and monitoring-ready communications on commercial air-to-air heat pumps > 65,000 Btu/h used for space heating and space cooling. This HPM excludes the following system types, applications, and inducement overlaps:

Out-of-Scope System Types and Applications

- **Air-to-air heat pumps with a nominal rated cooling capacity \leq 65,000 Btu/h**, including residential and light-commercial systems below the measure applicability threshold.
- **Non-air-to-air heat pump systems**, including air-to-water heat pumps, water-source heat pumps, ground-source heat pumps, hydronic heat pumps, and heat recovery chillers.
- **Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF/VRV) systems**, including heat recovery VRF systems.
- **Systems not serving both space heating and space cooling**, including equipment serving only process loads, ventilation-only applications, service water heating, pool/spa heating, or other non-space-conditioning end uses.
- **Field/site-installed or aftermarket defrost control retrofits**, third-party control overlays, add-on sensors, retrofit communication modules, or external gateways installed after factory shipment to create qualifying functionality are not eligible under this HPM.
- **Timer-only (fixed-interval) defrost control strategies** that do not utilize coil temperature sensing, outdoor air conditions, or equivalent frost detection algorithms to initiate and terminate defrost operation.
- **Equipment that meets AHRI certification or federal efficiency standards but does not implement qualifying defrost control strategies** in the installed configuration. Certification or listing alone does not qualify equipment for this measure.
- **Systems where qualifying defrost control capability is not enabled or configured during installation**, even if the manufacturer provides optional advanced defrost functionality.
- **Projects unable to provide the required minimum monitoring data points** via an onboard controller compatible with BACnet or Modbus communications.

Anti-Double-Dip Provision

To prevent overlapping incentives, the following restrictions apply:

- An AAHP system receiving inducements under the **Defrost Controls for AAHPs > 65,000 Btu/h HPM** may not claim inducements under any other CEDA High-Performance Measure for the same equipment, controls scope, or monitoring/communications infrastructure, including:
 - **Building Management System (BMS/EMS) HPM**, when the scope includes enabling BACnet/Modbus connectivity, point mapping, or monitoring integration for the same AAHP units.
 - **Component Metering for Nonresidential Packaged Heat Pump HVAC Units HPM**, when the same monitoring or communications infrastructure is used to support both measures.
 - **Cold Climate Air Source Heat Pump (ccASHP) HPM**, when the same defrost control functionality, low-ambient control logic, or integrated performance features are used to meet the requirements of both measures for the same AAHP units.
- Projects may implement multiple HPMs within the same building only if each inducement applies to distinct systems or clearly non-overlapping incremental scope. If overlap exists for a given AAHP unit or system, the project must select one HPM inducement path for that unit.

CEDA program administrators reserve the right to determine whether claimed measures constitute overlapping scope for the same equipment, controls integration, or monitoring infrastructure.

Reviewer Checklist

High-Performance Measure Reviewer Checklist

Checklist Description: This checklist captures the elements that must be present in the project design to be eligible for the high-performance measure inducement or consideration for additional site metering.

Project Name: _____ **Review Date:** _____

Assessment: **Notes:**

- Approved
- Not approved

Reviewer: _____ **Signature:** _____

High-Performance Measure Requirements	Comments
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System Eligibility

- Eligible System Type Confirmed:** HVAC system is a *packaged, split, or central air-to-air heat pump with refrigerant distribution piping.*
- Minimum Rated Cooling Capacity Threshold Confirmed:** AAHP nominal rated cooling capacity is *> 65,000 Btu/h* (equipment schedule, nameplate, or MFR submittal).
- Required Application confirmed:** Heat pump system serves *space heating and space cooling applications* (mechanical schedule or design narrative).
- OEM / Factory-Fitted Requirement Confirmed:** Qualifying defrost controls, onboard controls, and monitoring-ready communications are *manufacturer-native or factory-fitted*, provided as part of the ordered equipment package, and enabled at shipment.

Defrost Control Configuration

- Qualifying Defrost Control Methods Confirmed:** Units include one of the following control approaches:
 - *Condensing coil temperature sensor-based control* with accumulated compressor runtime trigger, or
 - *Condensing coil and outdoor air conditions-based control* using frost detection logic.

Controls & Monitoring Capability

- Onboard Controller and Communications Confirmed:** OEM onboard controller or factory-fitted, manufacturer-approved communications interface confirmed: capable of reading operational data and compatible with Modbus or BACnet data protocols.
- Minimum Required Monitoring Data Points Confirmed:** Controller provides at minimum:
 - Defrost mode
 - Outdoor air temperature
 - Unit supply air temperature

High-Performance Measure Requirements (continued)**Comments**

- Optional Monitoring Data Points Confirmed (recommended):** Where feasible, trending capability available for the following sample hourly data points:
 - Heat pump power
 - Electric resistance power
 - Condenser coil temperature
 - Outside air dry-bulb and/or wet-bulb temperature

Documentation Completeness

- Heat pump(s) make/model, capacity, refrigerant type, distribution details, and charge volume included in project mechanical documentation.
- Manufacturer documentation (submittals, installation manuals, or equipment schedules) confirming defrost control configuration:
 - Qualifying defrost control strategy
 - OEM/factory-fitted controls and communications
 - Controls enabled at shipment
- Defrost heater control sequence documentation provided (recommended).

Version History Log

Version	Effective Date	End Date	Change Description
1	February 23, 2023	March 29, 2026	N/A
1.2	March 30, 2026	Pending New Version Release in June, 2026	Updated measure to the current CEDA HPM format, IMC, expanded code readiness objectives, measure exclusions, and added reviewer checklist