SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION
Standing Subcommittee on Solar and Green Building
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

www.palmsprings-ca.gov www.yoursustainablecity.com

January 7, 2020
10:00 AM

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

City Hall
Economic Development
Conference Room
3200 E Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92262

COMMISSION SUBCOMMITTEE	
David Freedman	**Jim Flanagan**

Staff representatives: Patrick Tallarico, Manager, Office of Sustainability; Dan DeGarmo, Program Coordinator.

City of Palm Springs Vision Statement: Palm Springs aspires to be a unique world-class desert community, where residents and visitors enjoy our high quality of life and a relaxing experience. We desire to balance our cultural and historical resources with responsible, sustainable economic growth and enhance our natural desert beauty. We are committed to providing responsive, friendly, and efficient customer service in an environment that fosters unity among all our citizens.

Please **MUTE OR TURN OFF** all audible electronic devices for the duration of this meeting. Thank you!

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA

PUBLIC COMMENTS: This time is for members of the public to address the Sustainability Commission on Agenda items and items of general interest within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission values your comments but, pursuant to the Brown Act, cannot take action on items not listed on the posted Agenda. Three (3) minutes are assigned for each speaker.

A. Council Meeting Agenda Items **(20 MINUTES)**
1. Palm Springs Solar Zoning Ordinance and Administrative Regulations
2. New Building Codes, including 2019 Energy Code
3. Climate Action Roadmap Discussion

B. Climate Action Plan Implementation **(25 MINUTES)**
1. Renewable Energy for Commercial Buildings Ordinance (draft ordinance attached)
2. Reach Code measures (matrix attached)

C. Home Energy Audit Program **(15 MINUTES)**

D. EV Charger Update **(10 MINUTES)**

E. ADJOURNMENT - The meeting of the Sustainability Commission Standing Subcommittee on Solar and Green Building will adjourn to a Regular Meeting to be held at 10:00 AM on Tuesday, February 4, 2020, in the Economic Development Conference Room at City Hall.

It is the intention of the City of Palm Springs to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the Office of the City Clerk at (760) 323-8204 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible.

Pursuant to G.C. Section 54957.5(b)(2) the designated office for inspection of records in connection with the meeting is the Office of Sustainability, City Hall, 3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262. Agenda and staff reports are available on the City's website www.palmspringsca.gov. If you would like additional information on any item appearing on this agenda, please contact the Office of Sustainability at 760-323-8214.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING: I, Patrick Tallarico, Manager, Office of Sustainability of the City of Palm Springs, California, certify this Agenda was posted at or before 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, January 2, 2020, as required by established policies and procedures.

Patrick Tallarico, Manager, Office of Sustainability

January 2020

City of Palm Springs California

OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY

Climate Action Roadmap

Introduction

On October 15, 2019, the Palm Springs Sustainability Commission met to discuss how to move forward with discussions and potential further actions to address the impacts of climate change. At that meeting, the group agreed that the City should develop a roadmap to acknowledge the seriousness of our current climate crisis, describe what the City has already done and plans to do to address climate change, and identify potential additional actions.

This document responds to that request and is intended to serve as a focus for further discussions among the Commission and the City Council. It may also serve as an initial step in developing a broader climate strategy to include in a future iteration of the City's Sustainability Plan.

1. Acknowledgement of the Current Climate Crisis

The City of Palm Springs recognizes that climate change is real and is having a dramatic impact on our environment, our economy, and our way of life. Globally, we know that sea levels are rising, polar ice is retreating, permafrost is melting, and fires are increasing. Here in the Coachella Valley, climate change is and will continue to manifest itself in the form of longer periods of drought; more frequent, above-average storm events; longer summers; and higher temperatures. We also know that changes in climate are having a significant impact on our local habitat. Staff at the Coachella Valley Association of Governments has indicated that populations of mammals and arthropods nearly crashed during recent droughts and dry spells. Although we experience some rebounds during wetter weather, we know that further change is inevitable and could be irreversible.[1] National scientists have also noted that the nearby iconic Joshua trees are threatened and may not last through this century.[2]

Our weather and environment play a critical role in why people come to Palm Springs and other Desert Cities to live, work, and play. Changes in our environment will have a significant impact on our tourists and residents. The City recognizes that we need to redouble our efforts to strategically address our contribution to climate change and mitigate the impacts we are seeing and expect to see in the future.

[1] Email from Kathleen Brundige at Coachella Valley Association of Governments. September 25, 2019.

[2] Iconic Joshua trees may disappear—but scientists are fighting back. National Geographic. October 15, 2018. https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2018/10/joshua-trees-moths-threatened-climate-change-scientists-seek-solutions/

2. Existing Goals and Plans

The City's current goal as stated in the **Sustainability Plan** is to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020**. This is consistent with the target identified by the state in AB 32 – California Global Warming Solutions Act. When the City conducted a baseline greenhouse gas inventory for 2010 (published in 2013), the results indicated that we had already achieved that level of emissions. The City has experienced significant growth since that time, and these emissions may have increased. The City has not done another inventory since that time to assess progress.

The 2016 Sustainability Plan also outlined some high-level actions such as monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions; developing strategies based on the Climate Action Plan to reach the 1990 levels by 2020; and improving community resiliency to the potential impacts of climate change, including determining what these impacts will be. As part of this vision for action, it adds a longer-term goal of **achieving carbon neutrality by 2030**. This goal may be a more relevant target, especially if the City has, in fact, achieved its 2020 target.

The **Climate Action Plan** (Issued in 2013) does not include any additional goals, but rather outlines specific actions that the City could take to reduce its emissions. These actions are organized into the following key sectors:

- Residential (where we live)
- Business (where we work)
- Building (how we build)
- Transportation (how we get around)
- Municipal (how we govern)
- Hospitality and Recreation (where we visit and play)
- Education (how we teach and learn)

Although the City is planning to update its Sustainability Plan in 2021, it has not done regular progress reports on the Sustainability Plan or the Climate Action Plan in the past few years. As a result, we do not have a clear picture of how we stand today in relation to our stated goals or identified actions.

3. Past and Ongoing Activities

The City of Palm Springs has always taken climate change seriously. As early as 2008, the City endorsed the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement and issued its own Path to Sustainability. Some of the efforts that have already helped the City achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are listed below.

- Launched the Co-generation Facility in 2015 to help offset energy use at City facilities.
- Installed solar arrays at its Wastewater Treatment Plant and at the Convention Center. The Convention Center is able to offset over 60% of its energy use from its solar output.
- Administer commuter incentive programs for rideshare and alternative vehicle to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from employee commuting.
- Implemented LED and energy efficient lighting retrofit projects at City facilities and at street lights.
- Implemented a ban on gasoline-powered leaf blowers and replaced over 500 gasoline-powered units with electric.
- Implemented a mobile home energy retrofit program that resulted in a reduction of nearly 92,000 pounds of CO2e.

- Developed a solar zoning policy and now ordinance to facilitate the installation of solar on residential and commercial properties.
- Installed a network of 36 electric vehicle charging stations to help support EV adoption.

4. Roadmap of Future Actions to Address Climate Change and Its Impacts

Near-term Actions

The Office of Sustainability, in coordination with the Sustainability Commission, has identified the following near-term actions to position the City to make additional reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and address the impacts of anticipated climate change.

- **Update the City's greenhouse gas emissions inventory report.** The Office of Sustainability had planned to conduct a greenhouse gas inventory internally this year, but we were not able to complete this with limited staff resources. This is a critical first step in understanding where we are with our stated goals and to identify the highest priority areas to address. The inventory update will focus on 2018, because it is unlikely that all of 2019 data will be available until later in the year. Funds will be moved around in the Sustainability Budget to hire a consultant early in 2020. It is hoped that we can complete the inventory by the end of May 2020. The results will help inform priority areas
- **Promote adoption of the 100% Carbon free option as the default for rate payers under Desert Community Energy (DCE).** The launch of DCE has been moved up to April 2020. In 2010, the largest percentage of emissions – over 41% - came from the electricity used to power homes in the City. The City's decision to shift to carbon-free energy as the default for all residents and businesses will have a significant impact on the City's greenhouse gas emissions. The City will work closely with DCE staff to communicate the importance of sticking with the carbon-free energy option.
- **Implement Changes in the State Energy Code and Green Building codes effective in January 2020.** The changes in the building codes that will be in effect in January 2020 have several new energy efficiency and clean energy requirements for residential and commercial construction projects. As the Council knows, one of these requirements is that all new residential projects are required to install solar panels. These requirements along with improved energy efficiency and building envelope requirements should have a significant impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from new residential and commercial buildings moving forward.
- **Expand the network of EV charging stations.** The market for electric vehicles increased significantly over the past several years since the Climate Action Plan was developed. The City has not needed to promote electric and hybrid alternatives as was described in the Plan. This may be changing as people seem to be reverting to sport utility vehicles, but car manufacturers are also responding with electric and hybrid options. This is leading to an increased need for EV charging stations – something the Office of Sustainability has been working on with Engineering for the past several months. City Staff will continue to work with SCE to identify the infrastructure needed to support this expansion. The City will issue an RFP in January 2020 and install the units starting in Summer 2020.
- **Implement New Incentive Program for Home Energy Labeling.** The Sustainability Commission has approved a new program to provide rebates to residents that conduct a home energy review as part of an approved home energy labeling program. This program will likely begin in 2020. It is hoped that

providing home owners with information about how they can reduce their home energy costs will help boost the energy efficiency of existing housing stock.

- **Promote reusable food ware to reduce waste from disposables.** City staff have been working with the Sustainability Commission to develop an ordinance to reduce disposable food ware. This is one of our primary contributors to our municipal solid waste and a key contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. The draft ordinance will go before the City Council early in 2020.
- **Expand cooling center services for the homeless.** The City has expanded its programs for cooling centers and services for the homeless to address the impacts of higher summer temperatures. These centers now offer overnight accommodations given that temperatures can stay above 90 degrees.

Longer-term Actions

The City is also researching additional potential additional actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change impacts, including the following:

- **Develop ordinance to require carbon-free energy for commercial buildings.** The Sustainability Commission is researching whether and how to require carbon-free energy for commercial buildings. This research can only proceed when DCE sets its rates as the most expedient path for any business to comply with such an ordinance is by adopting the 100% carbon free option from DCE. The draft ordinance will be developed in the February time frame.
- **Implement new organics waste management requirements.** One of the challenges that the state continues to have in managing greenhouse gas emissions broadly is managing emissions from landfills – much of which is generated by organic waste. The State is working on a new law – SB 1383 – that is designed to reduce the amount of organics going to landfills. The City is currently working with PSDS to anticipate and respond to this new law. This will help the city reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the amount of waste sent to landfills.
- **Investigate capture technologies for greenhouse gas emissions from wastewater treatment plants.** The City may be able to further reduce its direct greenhouse gas emissions by incorporating emissions control technologies that capture emissions from the treatment process for use as fuel. The Sustainability Commission is working with the water treatment plant operators to investigate whether this idea is feasible.
- **Development of a Walkability and Safe Routes to School Master Plan.** The Master Plan will help promote pedestrian safety and increase pedestrian traffic to reduce transportation-related emissions.
- **Update the General Plan to reflect climate adaptation strategies.** The City is starting the process of updating its General Plan to include climate adaptation strategies. As part of this update, the General Plan will include a greenhouse gas emissions analysis and forecast. This may help the city strategize on new areas to address based on anticipated growth and other changes.

5. Next Steps

The Sustainability Commission and City staff continue to identify opportunities for improvements in greenhouse gas reductions and looks forward to additional discussions with Council, especially following the results of the emissions inventory.

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 8.30 OF THE PALM SPRINGS MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY AND DELETING CHAPTER 8.32 OF THE PALM SPRINGS MUNICIPAL CODE.

City Attorney's Summary

This Ordinance amends and replaces in its entirety Chapter 8.30 of the City's Municipal Code relating to renewable energy. Chapter 8.30 currently grants authority to the City Manager to establish a municipal solar utility. However, such authority is no longer necessary considering the City's participation in Desert Community Energy, which will supply carbon free and renewable energy to electricity customers in Palm Springs. In its place, Chapter 8.30 will establish requirements for the use of carbon free and/or renewable energy by certain commercial buildings and cannabis cultivation sites in Palm Springs. The Ordinance also deletes Chapter 8.32 of the City's Municipal Code relating to municipal solar utility leasehold marketing.

THE CITY COUNCIL FINDS AND DETERMINES AS FOLLOWS:

A. On January 9, 2020, City Council approved Ordinance No. 20XX adopting the California 2019 Building Standards Code, including the 2019 California Energy Code and the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code. However, Palm Springs is one of the oldest urban areas in the Coachella Valley, and many of its commercial buildings were built before energy efficiency codes were enacted.

B. The Palm Springs commercial building stock uses electricity partially supplied by fossil-fuel burning power plants and heat that is primarily supplied by the combustion of natural gas - both of which emit carbon dioxide, one of several pollutants that contribute to global warming.

C. On January 3, 2018, City Council adopted Resolution No. 24354 establishing a policy for the provision of solar photovoltaic systems as part of discretionary approvals for new residential development. This policy has been superseded by the 2019 Energy Code, which among its provisions requires all new residential construction three stories and under to install a solar energy system.

D. In 2016, City Council adopted the Sustainability Plan setting the following goals:

- Develop strategies to reduce community-wide contributions to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and 80% below 1990 by 2050;

- Encourage the building or retrofitting of one million square feet of green buildings;
- Reduce the total energy use by all buildings built before 2012 by 10%;
- Reduce energy use and carbon use from new homes and buildings;
- Supply 50% of all energy from renewable sources by 2030.

E. In addition, the General Plan adopted by City Council in October 2007 sets the following goals:

- Support and encourage the use of alternative energy in the construction of new buildings and retrofit of existing buildings;
- Encourage and support the incorporation of energy efficiency and conservation practices in subdivision and building design;
- Make the maximum use of solar electric capabilities on an individual and community wide basis.

F. In 2017, Palm Springs was the first City to join Desert Community Energy (DCE), a new locally operated energy provider serving the cities of Palm Springs, Cathedral City and Palm Desert.

G. In June 2019, City Council voted to launch DCE in Palm Springs in 2020 with DCE's Carbon Free energy product as the default choice for residential, commercial and municipal accounts. The Carbon Free energy product consists of 50% renewable energy under the California Renewables Portfolio Standard and the remaining 50% from hydropower.

H. DCE staff estimates that because of Palm Springs selecting the Carbon Free product as the default option, the City's annual aggregate GHG emissions will be reduced by nearly 30%, from 431,000 to 313,000 metric tons following the DCE launch in April 2020. The 1990 GHG emissions level was 432,000 metric tons, demonstrating the City's progress on the goal in the Sustainability Plan of reducing GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050.

I. Moving to carbon free and/or renewable electricity in the commercial building sector is a significant step the City can take to continue reducing GHG emissions and meet the above Sustainability Plan and General Plan goals.

J. The Sustainability Commission of the City of Palm Springs, by vote of __ to _ at its meeting of _____ __, 2020, approved the draft Renewable Energy for Commercial Buildings Ordinance and recommended its adoption by City Council.

K. The proposed Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et.* seq.) pursuant to Section 15060(c)(2) and 15060(c)(3) of the State Guidelines, because the Ordinance will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and is not a "project," as that term is defined in Section 15378 of the State Guidelines.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The findings and determinations reflected above are true and correct and are incorporated by this reference herein as the cause and foundation for the action taken by and through this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Chapter 8.30 of the Palm Springs Municipal Code is hereby amended to read:

RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

Sections:

8.30.010 Short Title.

Sections 8.30.00 through 8.30.050 may be referred to as the Renewable Energy for Commercial Buildings Ordinance of the City of Palm Springs.

8.30.020 Purpose.

Recognizing that the Sustainability Plan has set a vision of Palm Springs as a high efficiency, renewable energy city, the City Council finds that it is in the public interest to encourage the use of carbon free and renewable energy sources. The purpose of this Renewable Energy for Commercial Buildings Ordinance is to reduce GHG emissions by the businesses and institutions of Palm Springs while protecting the public health, safety and welfare.

8.30.030 Definitions.

For purposes of this Chapter 8.30, the following terms have the following meanings:

“Indoor or Mixed Light Cannabis Cultivation Site” means a cultivation site as defined in Palm Springs Municipal Code Section 5.55.050 corresponding to the following state cultivator license types set forth in California Business and Professions Code Section 26050:

- Type 1A or “specialty indoor”
- Type 1B or “specialty mixed-light”
- Type 2A or “small indoor”
- Type 2B or "small mixed-light"

- Type 3A or “indoor”
- Type 3B or "mixed-light"

“Carbon free or renewable energy resources” means energy resources qualifying as renewable pursuant to California Public Resources Code Chapter 8.6, Section 25741 (a) and California Public Utilities Code Chapter 2.3, Article 16, Section 399.16(b)(1) or (2), as amended from time to time, and from hydroelectric facilities of 30 megawatts or greater, including the Carbon Free product supplied by Desert Community Energy.

“Gross floor area” means the total number of square feet measured between the principal exterior surfaces of enclosing fixed walls.

“Nonresidential Building” means a facility, other than an indoor or mixed light cannabis cultivation site, composed of occupancy types(s) other than residential – including type A, B, E, I-1, I-2, I-3, M, R-1, and S, as defined in Chapter 3 of the California Building Code, as amended from time to time, and where a gross area of [10,000] square feet or more is heated or cooled in its interior.

“Owner” means a person, as defined by California Public Resources Code Section 25116 or any successor law, possessing title to the building.

"Permittee" means a person issued a City permit under Palm Springs Municipal Code Chapter 5.55.

8.30.040 Carbon Free and/or Renewable Energy Usage and Compliance.

A. The date of applicability of the requirements of this Chapter 8.30 to Nonresidential Buildings is as follows, based on gross floor area:

1. Buildings of [100,000] square feet in gross floor area or larger: December 31, 2020;

2. Buildings of [50,000] square feet in gross floor area or larger, but below 100,000 square feet: December 31, 2021;

3. Buildings of [10,000] square feet in gross floor area or larger, but below 50,000 square feet: December 31, 2022.

Nonresidential Buildings of less than [10,000] square feet in gross floor area are not subject to the requirements of this Chapter.

B. The date of applicability of the requirements of this Chapter 8.30 to Indoor or Mixed Light Cannabis Cultivation Sites is as follows, based on state cultivator license types:

1. Type 3A and Type 3B: December 31, 2020;

2. Type 2A and Type 2B: December 31, 2021;

3. Type 1A and Type 1B: December 31, 2022;

C. Each Nonresidential Building and Indoor or Mixed Light Cannabis Cultivation Site subject to this Chapter 8.30 shall, as of the date specified in subdivisions (A) and (B) respectively, ensure that all onsite electricity demands are met through any combination of:

1. on-site generation from carbon free or renewable energy resources, and/or

2. purchase from carbon free or renewable energy resources.

D. In buildings subject to the requirements of this Chapter 8.30, it shall be the responsibility of Nonresidential Building Owners and tenants and Indoor or Mixed Light Cannabis Cultivation Site Permittees to ensure that all meters for which respectively they are the account holder are in compliance with the energy source provisions of this Section 8.30.040.

E. A Nonresidential Building or Mixed Light Cannabis Cultivation Site subject to this Chapter 8.30, as of the date specified in subdivisions (A) and (B) respectively, will be compliant if it is on a waitlist for enrollment in a program satisfying the conditions of subdivision (C).

F. A Nonresidential Building or Mixed Light Cannabis Cultivation Site subject to this Chapter 8.30 will not be considered in violation of this Chapter 8.30 during the term of an existing long-term energy contract executed and dated prior to the date of effectiveness of this the Renewable Energy for Commercial Buildings Ordinance.

8.30.050 Implementation.

A. The City Manager or his/her designee(s) may adopt rules and regulations or the implementation of this Chapter 8.30, including rules for verification of compliance with the requirements of this Chapter.

B. The City Manager may modify or suspend any or all the requirements of this Chapter 8.30 if the City Manager submits a written determination to the City Council indicating:

1. lack of carbon free or renewable energy market resources available to meet demand, and/or

2. the cost of all available carbon free or renewable energy resources options is more than 10% of each energy provider's default program offering, and/or

3. the requirement conflicts with or is similar or less comprehensive than a renewable energy requirement adopted by the State of California or the Federal government.

SECTION 3. Chapter 8.32 of the Palm Springs Municipal Code is deleted in its entirety.

SECTION 4. The provisions above are adopted based upon the true and correct recited findings reflected above and incorporated by this reference herein.

SECTION 5. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision will not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The City Council declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of the ordinance would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 6. The Mayor shall sign and the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause the same, or the summary thereof, to be published and posted pursuant to the provisions of law and this Ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after passage.

ADOPTED THIS __TH DAY OF_____, 2020.

_____
GEOFFREY KORS
MAYOR

ATTEST:

_____
ANTHONY J. MEJIA, MMC
CITY CLERK

CERTIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE) ss.
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS)

I, ANTHONY J. MEJIA, City Clerk of the City of Palm Springs, California, do hereby certify that Ordinance No. ____ is a full, true, and correct copy, and was introduced at a regular meeting of the Palm Springs City Council held on _____, and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council held on _____ by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSENT:
ABSTAIN:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the City of Palm Springs, California, this ___day of _____, ___.

_____
ANTHONY MEJIA, MMC
CITY CLERK

2019 Code Cycle - Locally Adopted Energy Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Ord. Type	Council Adopted Date	Effective Date	Single Family and Low-rise Multifamily Requirement	High-rise Multifamily Requirement	Nonresidential Requirement	Cost-effectiveness Study	Municipal Code Link	Ordinance
Berkeley	EE	12/3/2019	1/1/2020	New: All-electric **OR** Mixed Fuel, Total EDR margin of 10 **AND** electric-ready	New HRR/Hotel: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel and >10% compliance margin	New: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel: 10% compliance margin **AND** electric-ready Exception: Labs, industrial, manufacturing occupancies	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	19.36.040	Ord. No 7,678-N.S.
	PV	12/3/2019	1/1/2020		PV system to fill solar zone (15% of roof area) as defined in Sec. 110.10	PV system to fill solar zone (15% of roof area) as defined in Sec. 110.10			
Brisbane	PV	11/21/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	N/A (**see All-electric tab**)	PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft **OR** Solar thermal	PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft **OR** Solar thermal	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	15.81.050	Ord. No. 643
Carlsbad	EE	3/12/2019	1/1/2020	New: HPWH or solar thermal Adds/Alts: > $60k: Presc. measures	N/A	N/A	Carlsbad Energy Conservation Ordinance CE Study	18.30.170	Ord. No. CS-348
Davis	EE	10/8/2019	1/1/2020	New SF: All-electric **OR** Mixed Fuel, EDR margin of 9.5; New LR MF: Mixed fuel, EDR margin of 10; electric-ready	N/A	N/A	2019 LR Res New Construction	8.01.090	N/A
Marin County	EE	10/8/2019	1/1/2020	New: All-electric **OR** Limited Mixed-Fuel prewired for induction, with Eff. EDR Margin of 3 **OR** Mixed-Fuel, pre-wired for induction, with an Eff. EDR Margin of 3 and a Total EDR Margin of 10	New: All-electric **OR** Limited Mixed-Fuel: 5% compliance margin, prewired for induction **OR** Mixed-Fuel: 10% compliance margin, pre-wired for induction	New: All-electric **OR** Limited Mixed-Fuel: 5% compliance margin, prewired for induction **OR** Mixed-Fuel: 10% compliance margin, pre-wired for induction	2019 LR Res New Construction 2019 NR New Construction	19.04 Subchapter 2 - Green Building Requirements	Ord. No. 3712

2019 Code Cycle - Locally Adopted Energy Ordinances									
Jurisdiction	**Ord. Type**	**Council Adopted Date**	**Effective Date**	**Single Family and Low-rise Multifamily Requirement**	**High-rise Multifamily Requirement**	**Nonresidential Requirement**	**Cost-effectiveness Study**	**Municipal Code Link**	**Ordinance**
Marin County (continued)	EV	10/8/2019	1/1/2020	Requires service panel capacity for Level 2 EV charging (240v)	EV readiness infastructure required	EV readiness infastructure required			
Menlo Park	PV	9/24/2019	1/1/2020	New: All-electric space/water heating and clothes dryers. Natural gas OK for cooktops/fireplaces; pre-wire for electric	New: All-electric + PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft. (some exceptions)	New: All-electric + PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft. (some exceptions)	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	12.16	Ord. No. 1057
Mill Valley	EE	11/18/2019 *Second Reading*	1/1/2019	New: All-electric **OR** Limited Mixed-Fuel: prewired for induction, with Eff. EDR Margin of 3 **OR** Mixed-Fuel, pre-wired for induction, with an Eff. EDR Margin of 3 and a Total EDR Margin of 10 Alts: >1,200 sq.ft. CalGreen Tier 1	New: All-electric **OR** Limited Mixed-Fuel: 5% compliance margin, prewired for induction **OR** Mixed-Fuel: 10% compliance margin, pre-wired for induction	Additions/Alterations: CalGreen Tier 1		Chapter 14.48	Ord. No. 2019-x
Milpitas	EE	11/5/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	New: All-electric **OR** Elec. Space and Water Heat: Eff. EDR Margin of 2 for SF and 1 for MF Mixed-Fuel: Total EDR Margin of 10 for SF and 11 for MF; **AND** electric-ready	New HR MF/ Hotel: All-electric **OR** > 6% compliance magin **AND** electric-ready	New: All-electric **OR** Office & Retail: >14% compliance margin; Industrial/ Manufacturing + 0%; All other NR occupancies > 6% compliance margin; **AND** electric-ready; PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft.	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	N/A	Ord. No.
Mountain View	PV	10/22/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020 FR	N/A (**see All-electric tab**)	PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft	New: All-elec **(see tab)**, exception for F, H, and L occupancies and for-profit kitchen cooking equipment, PV on 50% of roof area.	N/A	SEC. 8.20.8. - Subsection 101.10.1.1.2 amended	Ord. No.

2019 Code Cycle - Locally Adopted Energy Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Ord. Type	Council Adopted Date	Effective Date	Single Family and Low-rise Multifamily Requirement	High-rise Multifamily Requirement	Nonresidential Requirement	Cost-effectiveness Study	Municipal Code Link	Ordinance
Mountain View (continued)	EV	10/22/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	New: Level 1 circuit + Level 2 EV-Ready	New Multi-Unit/ Mixed Use: 15% EV2 installed + 85% EV-Ready + Level 3 for every 100 spaces	New + Hotel/Motel: installed per CALGreen Tier 2 (Table A5.106.5.3.2)	N/A	SEC. 8.20	Ord. No.
Pacifica	PV	11/12/2019 *Second Reading*	1/1/2020	**(see All-Electric tab)**	N/A	**(see All-Electric tab)** PV of 3 kW min. for < 10,000 sq. ft. and 5 kW min. for > 10,000 sq. ft.	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	N/A	Ord. No.
San Jose	EE	10/1/2019	1/1/2020	New: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel; minimum EDR reduction of 10 and electric-ready	New HR MF/ Hotel: All-electric **OR** > 6% compliance magin and electric-ready	New: All-electric **OR** Office & Retail: >14% compliance margin; Industrial/ Manufacturing + 0%; All other NR occupancies > 6% compliance margin; and electric-ready	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	24.12.100	Ord. No. 30311
	EV	10/1/2019	1/1/2020	New: EV charging readiness and/or electric vehicle service equipment (EVSE)	New: EV charging readiness and/or electric vehicle service equipment (EVSE)	New: EV charging readiness and/or electric vehicle service equipment (EVSE)		24.10.200	Ord. No. 19-802
San Luis Obispo	EE	9/17/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	New SF: All-electric **OR** Mixed Fuel, EDR margin of 9; New LR MF: Mixed fuel, EDR margin of 9.5 AND electric-ready	New: All-electric **OR** Hotel/HRR > 9% compliance margin; **AND** electric-ready	New: All-electric **OR** Office/Retail 15% compliance margin, Others 5% compliance margin **AND** electric ready		Chapter 15.50	Ord. No. 1669
	PV	9/17/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	N/A	PV system to fill solar zone	PV System to fill solar zone	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	Chapter 15.04.110	Ord. No. 1668
	FEE	9/17/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	New: Mixed Fuel: in-lieu fee	New: Mixed Fuel: in-lieu fee	New: Mixed Fuel: in-lieu fee		N/A	Ord. No. 1669

2019 Code Cycle - Locally Adopted Energy Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Ord. Type	Council Adopted Date	Effective Date	Single Family and Low-rise Multifamily Requirement	High-rise Multifamily Requirement	Nonresidential Requirement	Cost-effectiveness Study	Municipal Code Link	Ordinance
San Mateo	EE	9/3/2019	1/1/2020	New SF and Duplexes: All-electric **OR** min Eff. EDR reduction of 2.5	N/A	New Office Buildings: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel + 10% compliance margin	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	23.23.040	Ord. No. 2019-9
	PV			Prewire PV system for expansion to all-electric design	PV: ≥ 3 kW. Alternative: Solar thermal ≥ 40 sq ft collector area	New NR: <10,000 s.f.: min. 3 kW PV; 10,000+ s.f.: 5 kW PV Alternative: Solar thermal ≥ 40 s.f. collector area	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	23.24.030	Ord. No. 2019-9
Santa Monica	EE	9/24/2019	1/1/2020	New: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel with CalGreen Tier 1	New HRR/Hotel: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel and >10% compliance margin	New: All-electric **OR** Mixed-Fuel and >10% compliance margin	2019 LR Res NC / 2019 Non Res NC	8.36.020	Ord. No. 2617
	PV			Major Additions: PV system 1.5 watts per sq. ft.	New and Major Additions: 2 watts per sq. ft.	New and Major Additions: 2 watts per sq. ft.	2019 LR Res NC: PV + Additions Addendum	8.106.055	Ord. No. 2617
West Hollywood	EE, Cool Roofs	8/19/2019	1/1/2020	New or Alteration > 10,000 sq. ft.: PV to offset 15% of usage **OR** solar thermal with min. .5 solar fraction OR vegetative roof covering min. 30%	New or Alteration > 10,000 sq. ft.: PV to offset 15% of usage **OR** solar thermal with min. .5 solar fraction OR vegetative roof covering min. 30%	New or Alteration > 10,000 sq. ft.: PV to offset 15% of usage OR solar thermal with min. .5 solar fraction OR vegetative roof covering min. 30%	2019 NR+ Retrofits PV / 2019 Non Res NC	19.20.060	Ord. No. 19-1072

This report was prepared for the California Statewide Codes & Standards Program. The program is funded by California utility customers and administered by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E®), Southern California Gas Company, and Southern California Edison Company under the auspices of the California Public Utilities Commission and in support of the California Energy Commission.

2019 Code Cycle - Locally Adopted All-Electric Only Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Ord. Type	Council Adopted Date	Effective Date	Scope				Municipal Code Link	Ordinance
				Single Family and Low-rise Multifamily	High-rise Multifamily	Nonresidential	Trigger		
Berkeley	All-Electric	7/16/2019	1/1/2020	New	New	New			
Brisbane	All-Electric	11/21/2019 *Second Reading*	1/1/2020	New: Exception for cooktops/fireplaces; pre-wire for electric.	New	New: Except Life science occupancies and gas specific for profit kitchen		15.83.060	Ord. No. 643
Healdsburg	All-Electric	12/2/2019 *First Reading*	1/1/2020	New: Exception for cooktops, fireplaces, pool/spa; pre-wire for electric	N/A	New: Exception for cooktops, fireplaces, pool/spa, Essential Services, technical processes; pre-wire for electric		N/A	N/A
Menlo Park	All-Electric	9/24/2019	1/1/2020	New	New	New			
Morgan Hill	All-Electric	10/23/2019	1/1/2020	New	New	New		Chapter 15.63.40	Ord. No.
Mountain View	All-Electric	10/22/2019	1/1/2020	New SF and Duplexes: Exception for cooktops/fireplaces; pre-wire for electric. New LR MF: Exception for-profit kitchen cooking equipment	New: exception for F, H, and L occupancies and for-profit kitchen cooking equipment	New: exception for F, H, and L occupancies and for-profit kitchen cooking equipment,			
Pacifica	All-Electric	11/12/2019 *Second Reading*	1/1/2020	New: Exception for cooktops/fireplaces; pre-wire for electric. New LR MF: Exception for-profit kitchen cooking equipment		New: exception for Fire and Police occupancies and for-profit kitchen cooking equipment,			Ord. No.
Palo Alto	All-Electric	11/5/2019 *First Reading*	4/30/2020	New: All-electric **OR** EDR margin > 10 **AND** electric-ready	New : All-electric **OR** > 5% compliance margin **AND** electric-ready	New Office/Retail: All-electric OR > 12% compiance margin **AND** electric-ready		Chapter 16.14	Ord. No.
San Jose	All-Electric	9/17/72019	1/1/2020	New	N/A	N/A			
Santa Rosa	All-Electric	11/12/2019	1/1/2020	New	N/A	N/A		Chapter 18-33.040	Ord. No.

2019 Code Cycle - Locally Adopted All-Electric Only Ordinances

Jurisdiction	Ord. Type	Council Adopted Date	Effective Date	Scope				Municipal Code Link	Ordinance
				Single Family and Low-rise Multifamily	High-rise Multifamily	Nonresidential	Trigger		
Saratoga	All-Electric	11/20/2019 *Second Reading*	1/1/2020	New: All-electric space/water heating. Natural gas OK for cooktops/fireplaces/clothes dryer; pre-wire for electric	N/A	N/A		Chapter 16.51.015	Ord. No.
Windsor	All-Electric	10/16/2019	1/1/2019	New	N/A	N/A		Chapter 7.7.100	Ord. No.

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Patrick Tallarico

From: California Local Energy Codes <info@localenergycodes.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 17, 2019 1:20 PM
To: David Freedman
Subject: Reach Codes News Brief - Dec 2019

Flag Status: Flagged

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODES & STANDARDS
A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

December 2019

Reach Codes News Brief

2019's "Year of Reach Codes" Concludes on a High Note

Earlier this month, six jurisdictions that had adopted reach code packages received California Energy Commission approval of their local codes:

- City of Menlo Park
- City of San Jose
- City of San Mateo
- City of Santa Monica
- City of West Hollywood
- County of Marin

These jurisdictions join a host of other communities that have implemented local provisions that go beyond Title 24-2019. For instance, the City of Carlsbad adopted a comprehensive suite of provisions; read the highlights below and the complete Reach Code Frontrunner on our website.

A complete matrix of adoption activities is available here. It is updated regularly due to the rapidly changing state of reach code activities.

Upcoming Events

January 2020
January 16-17: Solar, Storage & Smart Energy Expo, San Francisco.
January 22-23: Renewable Gas 360, Sacramento.
January 27-28: California Irrigation Institute 2020 Annual Conference, Sacramento.

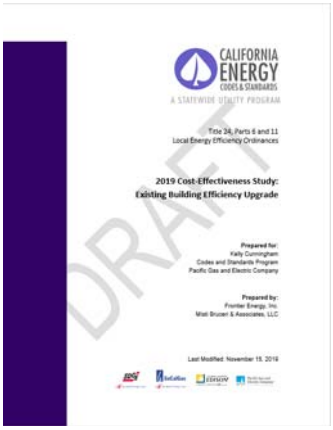
February 2020
February 5-7: City Managers Conference, Napa.

Be sure to follow us on Twitter for the latest news and information!

New this month!

Q&A with Brian Selby: How CEAs can Help Local Jurisdictions with Reach Code Implementation

Brian is a Principal at Selby Energy, Inc., where his primary role is developing and delivering energy code training for Energy Codes Ace Title 24 Essentials courses. He has over 30 years' experience as an energy consultant. He is an Energy Code subject matter expert and



Coming this Month: New Cost-Effectiveness Report for Existing Residential Construction

Scheduled for publication this month, the *2019 Cost-Effectiveness Study: Existing Building Efficiency Upgrade* focuses on cost-effective measures that exceed the state's 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, effective

City of Carlsbad Becomes First California City to Adopt 2019 Energy Reach Codes

In 2015, Carlsbad adopted a comprehensive General Plan update, including an ambitious Climate Action Plan (CAP), which aims to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous

interacts with the California Energy Commission (CEC), Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs), association professionals and other industry stakeholders to foster education, promotion, and compliance with the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards.

Q: First off, Brian, please tell us a little about what a CEA actually is and does?
A: Sure, a Certified Energy Analyst is an energy consultant who has demonstrated proficiency in five core areas of knowledge:
1. Knowledge of energy efficiency concepts, such as heat transfer, residential energy design measures, and how they relate to building energy performance metrics and code compliance
2. Understanding of energy code triggers and determining how to apply the code for compliance
3. Skill at gathering and organizing project-specific information for energy modeling, known as take-offs, used to develop compliance documentation
4. Skill in accurately analyzing building performance and troubleshooting compliance results
5. Ability to identify opportunities to meet or exceed code requirements

Q: Where do you see the most impactful opportunities for CEAs in reach code implementation?
A: Perhaps the biggest potential benefit for local jurisdictions to incentivize use of CEAs in reach codes is the confidence instilled in the accuracy of the compliance documentation. Our research indicates a significant improvement in accuracy when evaluating CEA-developed compliance documentation compared with documentation prepared by others.

Q: Is there a benefit to builders or is the only benefit to local government?
A: Definitely, having this confidence in compliance helps streamline the plan check process at the local level and minimizes risk of unforeseen project costs or delays later in the process, at time of interim or final inspections.

Q: Are any current reach codes requiring the use of CEAs?
A: I believe some of the most newly-approved codes, City of San Jose and Santa Monica, contain provisions either requiring CEAs to prepare compliance documentation or providing incentives when CEAs are used.

January 1, 2020, for existing single family and low-rise (one- to three-story) multifamily buildings when a remodel is submitted for permit. With the focus on existing residential construction, the report supports the long-term commitment of the state to achieving the energy efficiency targets expressed by SB350 and the Existing Buildings Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EBEE Action Plan) adopted by the California Energy Commission in September 2015.

The analysis includes scenarios of individual measures, as well as package upgrades, and identifies cost-effective options based on the existing conditions of the building in all sixteen California Climate Zones. Both single family and low-rise multifamily cases are considered, for three unique building vintages: pre-1978, 1978-1991, and 1992-2005. These building vintages were evaluated to identify the relationship between existing building performance and the cost-effectiveness of individual or package upgrades. For instance, adding attic insulation in an older home with no existing insulation is far more cost-effective than it would be in a newer home likely to have at least some existing attic insulation. The building characteristics for each vintage were determined based on either prescriptive requirements from the Title 24 code that was in effect or standard construction practice during that time period.

Of course, each jurisdiction would establish the appropriate threshold for triggering the requirements, perhaps based on project value or percent of floor area impacted. Alternatively, a jurisdiction could require the energy efficiency upgrades upon the sale of a home.

The statewide Reach Codes team expects to publish the report before year end. Interested jurisdictions may download it free of charge from localenergycodes.com

oxide and water vapor. Over the past few years, City officials studied a variety of experiences and options for implementation. Early in 2019, the City Environmental Management and Planning Departments proposed a package of ordinances to fulfill the promise of the City's CAP.

Each of the approved ordinances focuses on a specific aspect identified in the City's CAP, related to energy efficiency, renewable energy, alternative water heating and electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

Energy Efficiency Provisions
Residential efficiency provisions apply to renovations of existing single-family and multi-family residential buildings with permit valuations of $60,000 or more. Nonresidential efficiency provisions apply to all new construction and major renovations adding more than 1,000 ft^2 of floor area or with a building permit valuation of $200,000 or more.

Photovoltaic (PV) Energy Provisions
This provision mandates inclusion of cost-effective PV systems in all new nonresidential construction and major renovations with building permit valuations of $1,000,000 or more that affect 75 percent or more of the existing floor area.

Water Heating Provisions
This provision requires the inclusion of cost-effective energy-efficient electric water heaters and/or solar thermal water heating systems in all new residential and nonresidential construction.

Electric Vehicle (EV) Ordinance
This ordinance requires the inclusion of EV charging infrastructure in residential and nonresidential new construction and major renovations. It also applies to

Q: How does a stakeholder find out more about CEAs?
A: There is a lot of information available from the California Association of Building Energy Consultants (CABEC), the organization that certifies professionals and conducts training and thought leadership events.

major residential renovations that meet specific criteria.

Read the complete Frontrunner on localenergycodes.com.

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