

**EXPRESS TERMS
OF
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
DIVISION OF THE STATE ARCHITECT - STRUCTURAL SAFETY (DSA-SS)
REGARDING ADOPTION OF THE 2008 GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE
FOR USE IN THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, PART 11**

LEGEND FOR EXPRESS TERMS

1. California amendment (CA) language being continued without modification is shown in *italics*.
2. New California amendment (CA) language is shown *underlined and in italics*.
3. Repealed California amendment (CA) language is shown in ~~*strikeout and in italics*~~.
4. Model code language that is modified: Model code text that is not adopted is shown in ~~normal font~~, and new California amendment language is shown *underlined and in italics*.

The Division of the State Architect adopts model code provisions and promulgates amendments as required by statute for application to public elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, and state-owned or state-leased essential services buildings.

As presented on the following pages, DSA proposes to adopt provisions contained in the 2008 edition of the Green Building Standards Code for codification as the 2010 edition Green Building Standards Code.

REGARDING ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE, TITLE 24, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS (CCR), PARTS 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in TITLE 24, CCR, PART 11, CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

The California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) proposes to adopt the 2010 edition of the California Green Building Standards Code (CGBSC) as shown on the following pages. Adopt new text as follows:

EXPRESS TERMS

PREFACE

This document is the 11th of 12 parts of the official compilation and publication of the adoptions, amendments and repeal of regulations to California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also referred to as the California Building Standards Code. This Part is known as the California Green Building Standards Code or *CALGREEN* Code.

The California Building Standards Code is published in its entirety every three years by order of the California Legislature. The California Legislature delegated authority to various State agencies, boards, commissions and departments to create building regulations to implement the State's statutes. These building regulations or standards have the same force of law, and take effect 180 days after their publication unless otherwise stipulated. The California Building Standards Code applies to all occupancies in the State of California as annotated.

A city, county or city and county may establish more restrictive standards reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. For the purpose of this code these conditions include specific local environmental conditions as established by a city, county, or city and county. Findings of the local condition(s) and the adopted local building standard(s) must be filed with the California Building Standards Commission to become effective and may not be effective sooner than the effective date of this edition of the California Building Standards Code. Local building standards that were adopted and applicable to previous editions of the California Building Standards Code do not apply to this edition without appropriate adoption and the required filing.

Should you find publication (e.g. typographical) errors or inconsistencies in this code or wish to offer comments toward improving its format, please address your comments to:

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

California Building Standards Commission
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95833-2935
Phone: (916) 263-0916
Fax: (916) 263-0959

Website: www.bsc.ca.gov

EFFECTIVE USE OF THIS CODE

The format of this code is common to other parts of the California Building Standards Code and contains building standards applicable to occupancies which fall under the authority of different state agencies. Occupancies and applications under the authority of a specific state agency are identified in Chapter 1, Sections 103 through 106. Sections of this code which are applicable and adopted by each state agency are identified in the Matrix Adoption Tables located at the beginning of each chapter. The following outline is provided as a guide to establish which provisions are applicable to a specific occupancy.

1. Establish the type of occupancy.
2. Verify which state agency has authority for the established occupancy by reviewing the authorities list in Sections 103 through 106.
3. Once the appropriate agency has been identified, the chapter which covers the established occupancy.
4. The Matrix Adoption Tables at the beginning of Chapters 4 and 5 will identify the green building measures necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the *CALGREEN* Code for the established occupancy.
5. *CALGREEN* Tier 1 & Tier 2 voluntary measures are contained in Appendix Chapters A4 and A5. A *CALGREEN* Checklist containing each green building measure, both required and voluntary is provided at the end of each appendix chapter. Each *CALGREEN* measure listed in the application checklist has a section number which correlates to a section where more information about the specified *CALGREEN* measure is available.
6. The Application Checklist identifies which measures are required by the *CALGREEN* code and allows users to check-off which voluntary items have been selected to meet the *CALGREEN* Tier 1 or *CALGREEN* Tier 2 voluntary levels if desired or mandated by local government.

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CHAPTER 1
ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101
GENERAL

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the California Green Building Standards Code and may be cited as such and will be referred to herein as "this code", or the *CALGREEN* code. The California Green Building Standards Code is Part 11 of twelve parts of the official compilation and publication of the adoption, amendment and repeal of building regulations to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, also referred to as the California Building Standards Code.

101.2 Purpose. The purpose of this code is to improve public health, safety and general welfare by enhancing the design and construction of buildings through the use of building concepts having a positive environmental impact and encouraging sustainable construction practices in the following categories:

1. Planning and design.
2. Energy efficiency.
3. Water efficiency and conservation.
4. Material conservation and resource efficiency.
5. Environmental air quality.

101.3 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the planning, design, operation, construction, replacement, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such building structures throughout the State of California.

It is not the intent that this code substitute or be identified as meeting the certification requirements of any green building program.

Buildings meeting the requirements of this code at the time of initial construction may be referred to and labeled as *CALGREEN*, *CALGREEN* Tier 1, or *CALGREEN* Tier 2. *CALGREEN* is the minimum required level that all buildings subject to this code must meet. *CALGREEN* Tier 1 and *CALGREEN* Tier 2 buildings contain additional measures which must be incorporated into the design and construction of the building to arrive at the desired or specified tier.

101.3.1 State-regulated buildings, structures and applications. Provisions of this code shall apply to the following buildings, structures, and applications regulated by state agencies as referenced in the Matrix Adoption Tables and as specified in Sections 103 through 106, except where modified by local ordinance pursuant to Section 101.7. When adopted by a state agency, the provisions of this code shall be enforced by the appropriate enforcing agency, but only to the extent of authority granted to such agency by statute.

1. State-owned buildings, including buildings constructed by the Trustees of the California State University, and to the extent permitted by California laws, buildings designed and constructed by the Regents of the University of California and regulated by the Building Standards Commission. See Section 103 for additional scoping provisions.
2. Energy efficiency standards regulated by the California Energy Commission
3. Low-rise residential buildings constructed throughout the State of California, including but not limited to, hotels, motels, lodging houses, apartment houses, dwellings, dormitories, condominiums, shelters for homeless persons, congregate residences, employee housing, factory-built housing and other types of dwellings containing sleeping accommodations with common toilets or cooking facilities. See Section 104 for additional scoping provisions.
4. Public elementary and secondary schools, and community college buildings regulated by the Division of the State Architect. See Section 105 for additional scope provisions.
5. Qualified historical buildings and structures and their associated sites regulated by the State Historical Building Safety Board within the Division of the State Architect.
6. General acute care hospitals, acute psychiatric hospitals, skilled nursing and/or intermediate care facilities, clinics licensed by the Department of Public Health and correctional treatment centers regulated by the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development. See Section 116 for additional scoping provisions.
7. Graywater systems regulated by the Department of Water Resources.

101.4 Appendices. Provisions contained in the appendices of this code shall not apply unless specifically adopted by a state agency or adopted by a local enforcing agency in compliance with Health and Safety Code Section 18938 (b) for Building Standards Law, Health and Safety Code Section 17950 for State Housing Law and Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7 for Fire Protection Districts. See Section 101.7 of this code.

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101.5 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced elsewhere in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference.

101.5.1 Building. The provisions of the California Building Code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal and demolition of every structure or any appurtenances connected or attached to such buildings or structures.

101.5.2 Electrical. The provisions of the California Electrical Code shall apply to the installation of electrical systems, including but not limited to, alterations, repair, replacement, equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances thereto.

101.5.3 Mechanical. The provisions of the California Mechanical Code shall apply to the installation, alterations, repair and replacement of mechanical systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and/or appurtenances, including ventilating, heating, cooling, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems, incinerators and other energy-related systems.

101.5.4 Plumbing. The provisions of the California Plumbing Code shall apply to the installation, alteration, repair and replacement of plumbing systems, including equipment, appliances, fixtures, fittings and appurtenances where connected to a water or sewage system.

101.5.5 Fire prevention. The provisions of CCR, Title 19, Division 1 and CCR, Title 24, Part 2 and Part 9 relating to fire and panic safety as adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal shall apply to all structures, processes and premises for protection from the hazard of fire, panic and explosion.

101.5.6 Energy. The provisions of the California Energy Code shall apply to the minimum design and construction of buildings for energy efficiency.

101.6 Order of precedence and use.

101.6.1 Differences. In the event of any differences between these building standards and the standard reference documents, the text of these building standards shall govern.

101.6.2 Specific provision. Where a specific provision varies from a general provision, the specific provision shall apply.

101.6.3 Conflicts. When the requirements of this code conflict with the requirements of any other part of the California Building Standards Code, Title 24, the most restrictive requirement shall prevail.

101.7 City, county, or city and county amendments, additions or deletions. This code is intended to set mandatory minimum Green Building Standards and include optional tiers that may, at the discretion of any local government entity, be applied.

This code does not limit the authority of city, county, or city and county governments to make necessary changes to the provisions contained in this code pursuant to Section 101.7.1. The effective date of amendments, additions, or deletions to this code for cities, counties, or city and counties filed pursuant to Section 101.8.1 shall be the date on which it is filed. However, in no case shall the amendments, additions or deletions to this code be effective any sooner than the effective date of this code.

Local modifications shall comply with Health and Safety Code Section 18941.5(b) for Building Standards Law, Health and Safety Code Section 17958.5 for State Housing Law or Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7 for Fire Protection Districts.

101.7.1 Findings and filings.

1. The city, county, or city and county shall make express findings for each amendment, addition or deletion based upon climatic, topographical, or geological conditions. For the purpose of this section, climatic conditions include specific local environmental conditions as established by the city, county, or city and county.
2. The city, county, or city and county shall file the amendments, additions, or deletions expressly marked and identified as to the applicable findings. Cities, counties, cities and counties, and fire departments shall file the amendments, additions or deletions and the findings with the California Building Standards Commission at 2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130, Sacramento, CA 95833.

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3. Findings prepared by fire protection districts shall be ratified by the local city, county, or city and county and filed with the California Department of Housing and Community Development at 1800 3rd Street, Room 260, Sacramento, CA 95811.
4. The city, county, or city and county shall obtain California Energy Commission approval for any energy related ordinances consistent with Public Resources Code 25402.1(h)(2) and Title 24, Part 1, Section 10-106. Local governmental agencies may adopt and enforce energy standards for newly constructed buildings, additions, alterations, and repairs provided the California Energy Commission finds that the standards will require buildings to be designed to consume no more energy than permitted by Part 6. Such local standards include, but are not limited to, adopting the requirements of Part 6 before their effective date, requiring additional energy conservation measures, or setting more stringent energy budgets.

101.8 Alternate materials, designs and methods of construction. The provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the use of any alternate material, appliance, installation, device, arrangement, method, design or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this code. Consideration and compliance provisions for occupancies regulated by adopting state agencies are found in the sections listed below.

1. Section 104.11, Appendix Chapter 1, 2007 California Building Code (CBC) for the California Building Standards Commission and the Division of the State Architect.
2. Section 108.7.2, CBC for the Department of Housing and Community Development.
3. Section 7-104, 2007 California Administrative Code for the Office of the Statewide Health Planning and Development.

101.9 Effective date of this code. Only those standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission that are effective at the time an application for a building permit is submitted shall apply to the plans and specifications for, and to the construction performed under, that permit. For the effective dates of the provisions contained in this code, see the appropriate application checklist of this code and the History Note page of this code.

101.10 Mandatory requirements. This code contains both mandatory and voluntary and mandatory green building measures. Mandatory and voluntary measures are identified in the appropriate application matrix contained in this code.

101.11 Effective use of this code. The following steps shall be used to establish which provisions of this code are applicable to a specific occupancy:

1. Establish the type of occupancy.
2. Verify which state agency has authority for the established occupancy by reviewing the authorities list in Sections 103 through 106.
3. Once the appropriate agency has been identified, find the chapter which covers the established occupancy.
4. The Matrix Adoption Tables at the beginning of Chapters 4 and 5 will identify the required green building measures necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the *CALGREEN* Code the established occupancy.
5. Voluntary tier measures are contained in Appendix Chapters A4 and A5. A Checklist containing each green building measure, both required and voluntary is provided at the end of each appendix chapter. Each measure listed in the application checklist has a section number which correlates to a section where more information about the specific measure is available.
6. The Application Checklist identifies which measures are required by this code and allows users to check-off which voluntary items have been selected to meet voluntary tier levels if desired or mandated by local government.

SECTION 102 CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS AND INSTALLATION VERIFICATION

102.1 Submittal documents. Construction documents and other data shall be submitted in one or more sets with each application for a permit. Where special conditions exist, the enforcing agency is authorized to require additional construction documents to be prepared by a licensed design professional and may be submitted separately.

Exception: The enforcing agency is authorized to waive the submission of construction documents and other data not required to be prepared by a licensed design professional.

102.2 Information on construction documents. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and scope of the proposed green building feature and show that it will conform to the provisions of this code, the California Building Standards Code and other relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations as determined by the enforcing agency.

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102.3 Verification. Documentation of conformance for applicable green building measures shall be provided to the enforcing agency. Alternate methods of documentation shall be acceptable when the enforcing agency finds that the proposed alternate documentation is satisfactory to demonstrate substantial conformance with the intent of the proposed green building measure.

SECTION 103 BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

103.1 Specific scope of application of the agency responsible for enforcement, the enforcement agency, and the specific authority to adopt and enforce such provisions of this code, unless otherwise stated.

1. All occupancies.

Application – State buildings (all occupancies), including buildings constructed by the Trustees of the California State University and the Regents of the University of California and all occupancies where no state agency has the authority to adopt building standards applicable to such buildings.

Enforcing Agency – State or local agency specified by the applicable provisions of law.

Authority Cited – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

2. University of California, California State Universities, and California Community Colleges.

Application – Standards for lighting for parking lots and primary campus walkways at the University of California, California State Universities, and California Community Colleges.

Enforcing Agency – State or local agency specified by the applicable provisions of law.

Authority Cited – Government Code Section 14617.

Reference – Government Code Section 14617.

3. Existing State-Owned Buildings, including those owned by the University of California and by the California State University.

Application – Building seismic retrofit standards including abating falling hazards of structural and nonstructural components and strengthening of building structures. See also Division of the State Architect.

Enforcing Agency – State or local agency specified by the applicable provisions of law.

Authority Cited – Government Code Section 16600.

Reference – Government Code Sections 16600 through 16604.

4. Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Wall Buildings.

Application – Minimum seismic strengthening standards for buildings specified in Appendix Chapter 1 of the California Code for Building Conservation, except for buildings subject to building standards adopted pursuant to Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 17910).

Enforcing Agency – State or local agency specified by the applicable provisions of law.

Authority Cited – Health and Safety Code Section 18934.6.

Reference – Health and Safety Code Sections 18901 through 18949.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

SECTION 105 DIVISION OF THE STATE ARCHITECT

105.1 Specific scope of application of the agency responsible for enforcement, the enforcement agency, and the specific authority to adopt and enforce such provisions of this code, unless otherwise stated

105.1.1 Application—The Division of the State Architect - Structural Safety (DSA-SS) is authorized by law to promulgate building standards and administrative regulations for application to public elementary and secondary schools, and community colleges.

Enforcing agency—The Division of the State Architect - Structural Safety (DSA-SS) has been delegated the responsibility and authority by the Department of General Services to review and approve the design and observe the construction of public elementary and secondary schools, and community colleges.

Authority cited—Education Code Sections 17310 and 81142.

Reference—Education Code Sections 17280 through 17317, and 81130 through 81147.

105.1.2 Applicable administrative standards.

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1. Title 24, Part 1, California Code of Regulations:

Sections 4-301 through 4-355, Group 1, Chapter 4, for public elementary and secondary schools and community colleges.

2. Title 24, Part 2, California Code of Regulations:

2.1 Sections 104.1.1 and 109.2 1.9.2 of Chapter 1, Division I.

2.2 Sections 102.1, 102.2, 102.3, 102.4, 102.5, 104.9, 104.10 and 104.11 of Chapter 1, Division II.

105.1.3 Applicable building standards. California Building Standards Code, Title 24, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12, California Code of Regulations, for school buildings and community colleges.

Green building standards contained in Part 11, Title 24 are not adopted at this time for mandatory application to public schools and community colleges. DSA-SS will be proposing the adoption of green building standards into Part 11 of the 2010 edition Title 24 California Building Standards Code.

Comment [tt1]: DSA proposal

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

**SECTION 201
GENERAL**

201.1 Scope. Unless otherwise stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this chapter.

201.2 Interchangeability. Words used in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural, the singular.

201.3 Terms defined in other documents. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the California Building Standards Code or other referenced documents, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those publications.

201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined as specified in this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

**SECTION 202
DEFINITIONS**

AUTOMATIC. Automatic means capable of operating without human intervention.

BUILDING ENVELOPE. The ensemble of exterior and demising partitions of a building that enclose conditioned space.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE. The current version of the California Building Code.

CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE. The current version of the California Electrical Code.

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE. The current version of the California Energy Code.

CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE. The current version of the California Mechanical Code.

CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE. The current version of the California Plumbing Code.

CONDITIONED FLOOR AREA. The floor area (in square feet) of enclosed conditioned space on all floors of a building, as measured at the floor level of the exterior surfaces of exterior walls enclosing the conditioned space.

CONDITIONED SPACE. A space in a building that is either directly conditioned or indirectly conditioned.

CONDITIONED SPACE, DIRECTLY. is an enclosed space that is provided with wood heating, is provided with mechanical heating that has a capacity exceeding 10 Btu/hr-ft²), or is provided with mechanical cooling that has a capacity . (See "PROCESS SPACE")

CONDITIONED SPACE, INDIRECTLY. is enclosed space, including, but not limited to, unconditioned volume in atria, that (1) is not directly conditioned space; and (2) either (a) has a thermal transmittance area product (UA) to directly conditioned space exceeding that to the outdoors or to unconditioned space and does not have fixed vents or openings to the outdoors or to unconditioned space, or (b) is a space through which air from directly conditioned spaces is transferred at a rate exceeding three air changes per hour.

COOLING EQUIPMENT. Equipment used to provide mechanical cooling for a room or rooms in a building.

ENERGY COMMISSION. The California State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission.

ENFORCING AGENCY. The designated department or agency as specified by statute or regulation.

EXFILTRATION. The uncontrolled outward air leakage from inside a building, including leakage through cracks and interstices, around windows and doors, and through any other exterior partition or duct penetration.

GREEN BUILDING. A holistic approach to design, construction, and demolition that minimizes the building's impact on the environment, the occupants, and the community.

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INFILTRATION. An uncontrolled inward air leakage from outside a building or unconditioned space, including leakage through cracks and interstices, around windows and doors and through any other exterior or demising partition or pipe or duct penetration.

KITCHEN. That portion in a residential dwelling unit that is a room or area used for cooking, food storage and preparation and washing dishes, including associated counter tops and cabinets, refrigerator, stove, ovens and floor area.

LOW-RISE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. A building, other than a hotel/motel, that is of Occupancy Group R, Division 1, and is three stories or less, or that is of Occupancy Group R, Division 3.

OUTDOOR AIR (Outside air). Air taken from outdoors and not previously circulated in the building.

PROCESS SPACE is a space that is thermostatically controlled to maintain a process environment temperature less than 55° F or to maintain a process environment temperature greater than 90° F for the whole space that the system serves, or that is a space with a space-conditioning system designed and controlled to be incapable of operating at temperatures above 55° F or incapable of operating at temperatures below 90° F at design conditions.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING. (See “low-rise residential building.”)

VAPOR BARRIER. Material that has a permeance of one perm or less and that provides resistance to the transmission of water vapor.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

**CHAPTER 3
GREEN BUILDING**

**SECTION 301
GENERAL**

301.1 Scope. Buildings shall be designed to include the green building measures specified as mandatory in the application checklists contained in this code. Voluntary green building measures are also included in the application checklists and may be included in the design and construction of structures covered by this code but are not required unless adopted by local government as specified in Section 101.7.

**SECTION 302
MIXED OCCUPANCY BUILDINGS**

302.1 Mixed occupancy buildings. In mixed occupancy buildings, each portion of a building shall comply with the specific green building measures applicable to each specific occupancy.

**SECTION 303
VOLUNTARY TIERS**

303.1 Purpose Voluntary tiers are intended to further encourage building practices that improve public health, safety and general welfare by promoting the use of building concepts which minimize the building's impact on the environment, promote a more sustainable design.

303.1.1 Tiers. The provisions of Appendix A4 and A5 outline means of achieving enhanced construction levels by incorporating additional measures. Buildings complying with tiers specified for each occupancy contain additional required and voluntary green building measures necessary to meet the threshold of each level.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

**CHAPTER 4
(Reserved for HCD)**

CHAPTER 5

NONRESIDENTIAL REQUIRED MEASURES

DIVISION 5.1 PLANNING AND DESIGN

**SECTION 5.101
GENERAL**

5.101 Purpose. The provisions of this chapter outline planning, design and development methods that include environmentally responsible site selection, building design, building siting and development to protect, restore, and enhance the environmental quality of the site and respect the integrity of adjacent properties.

**SECTION 5.102
DEFINITIONS**

5.102 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

LOW-EMITTING AND FUEL EFFICIENT VEHICLES. Eligible vehicles are limited to the following:

1. Zero emission vehicle (ZEV), partial zero emission vehicle (PZEV), alternate technology PZEV (AT ZEV), or CNG fueled (Original equipment manufacturer only) regulated under Health and Safety Code section 43800 and CCR, Title 13, sections 1961 and 1962.
2. High efficiency vehicles, regulated by US EPA, bearing Single-Occupant Vehicle (SOV) car pool lane stickers issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

**SECTION 5.103
SITE SELECTION
(Reserved)**

**SECTION 5.104
SITE PRESERVATION
(Reserved)**

**SECTION 5.105
DECONSTRUCTION AND REUSE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES
(Reserved)**

**SECTION
SITE DEVELOPMENT**

5.106.1 Storm water pollution prevention plan. For projects of less than one acre, develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that has been designed, specific to its site, conforming to the State Storm water NPDES Construction Permit or local ordinance, whichever is stricter, as is required for projects one acre or more. The plan should cover prevention of soil loss by storm water run-off and/or wind erosion, of sedimentation, and/or of dust/particulate matter air pollution and meet the following objectives:

1. Prevent loss of soil during construction by storm water runoff and/or wind erosion, including protective topsoil by stockpiling for reuse.
2. Prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving streams.
3. Prevent polluting the air with dust and particulate matter.
4. Control erosion to reduce negative impacts on water and air quality.

The contractor is required to prepare the SWPPP by the project contract documents. Assistance with the permit may be obtained from the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) at: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/stormwtr/>, from a Regional Water Quality Control Board, and at local public works departments.

5.106.4 Bicycle storage and changing rooms. For buildings over 10,000 square feet, provide secure racks or storage for bicycles for a minimum of 10% of parking capacity, with 3% or more being long-term storage. Provide

changing/shower facilities, or document arrangements with nearby changing/shower facilities. For Public schools and community college campuses, changing/shower facilities only be provided for newly designed campuses.

Comment [tt2]: DSA proposal

5.106.5.1 Designated parking. Provide designated parking for any combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and carpool/van pool vehicles as follows:

Table 5.106.5.1

Total Number of Parking Spaces	Number of Required Spaces
51-75	6
76-100	8
101-150	11
151-200	16
201 and over	At least 8% of total

5.106.8 Exterior wall shading. Select one of the following for wall surfaces:

1. Provide vegetative or man-made shading devices for east-, south-, and west-facing walls, with 30% coverage to a height of 20 feet or top of exterior wall, whichever is less, for east and west walls. Calculate shade coverage on the summer solstice at 10 AM for east-facing walls and at 3 PM for west-facing walls. Vegetative shade shall reach desired coverage within 5 years of building occupancy.
2. Use wall surfacing with SRI 25 (aged), for 75% of opaque wall areas.

5.106.9 Air conditioner condensing unit shading. Shade 75% of the horizontal surface of air conditioner condensing units without impeding air flow.

Exception to Sections 5.106.8 and 5.106.9. Projects located in Climate Zone 6.

If not available from the manufacturer, aged SRI value calculations may be found at the California Energy Commission's web site at www.energy.ca.gov.

5.106.10 Light pollution reduction. Comply with lighting power requirements in the California Energy Code and design interior and exterior lighting such that zero direct-beam illumination leaves the building site. Meet or exceed exterior light levels and uniformity ratios for lighting zones 1-4 as defined in Chapter 10 of the California Administrative Code and as recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Recommended Practice Manual: Lighting for Exterior Environments (RP-33-99) using the following strategies:

1. Shield all exterior luminaries.
2. Contain interior lighting within each source.
3. Contain all exterior lighting within property boundaries.

Exception: See Part 2, Chapter 12, Section 1205.6 for campus lighting requirements for parking facilities and walkways.

5.106.12 Termite protection. Protection against subterranean termites shall comply with Chapters 12 and 23 of the current edition of the California Building Code.

5.106.13 Grading and Paving. The site shall be planned and developed to keep surface water away from buildings. Construction plans shall indicate how site grading or a drainage system will manage all surface water flows.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 5
NONRESIDENTIAL REQUIRED MEASURES
DIVISION 5.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SECTION 5.201
GENERAL

5.201.1 Scope. For the purposes of mandatory energy efficiency standards in this code, the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory building standards. It is the intent of this code to encourage green buildings to achieve exemplary performance in the area of energy efficiency. Specifically, a green building should achieve at least a 15% reduction in energy usage when compared to the State's mandatory energy efficiency standards.

SECTION 5.202
DEFINITIONS

5.202.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

SECTION 503
PERFORMANCE APPROACH
(Reserved)

SECTION 504
PRESCRIPTIVE APPROACH
(Reserved)

SECTION 511
RENEWABLE ENERGY
(Reserved)

SECTIONS 505 THROUGH 510 NOT USED

SECTION 512
ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS¹⁷ AND OTHER EQUIPMENT
(Reserved)

SECTION 513
ENERGY EFFICIENT STEEL FRAMING
(Reserved)

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 6 5

NONRESIDENTIAL REQUIRED MEASURES

DIVISION 5.3 WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

SECTION 5.301
GENERAL

5.301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall establish the means of conserving water used indoors, outdoors, and in wastewater conveyance.

SECTION 5.302
DEFINITIONS

5.302.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

DENSITY FACTOR [Kd]{dimensionless}. The Coefficient used to modify Ks to reflect the water needs of a particular plant or group of plants with reference to the density of the plant material. Kd ranges from 0.5 for a sparse planting to 1.3 for very dense plantings and averages 1.0. (Landscape, 2000).

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION [ET]. The combination of water transpired from plant tissues and evaporated from the soil and plant surfaces measured in inches per unit of time.

GRAYWATER. Untreated household waste which has not come into contact with toilet waste. Graywater includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, and water from clothes washing machines and laundry tubs. It shall not include waste water from kitchen sinks, dishwashers, or laundry water from soiled diapers.

HISTORICAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION [Historical ETo]. A multiple-year average of recorded historical reference ETo data from a weather station or evaporative pan in a given geographic location. This value is typically a monthly average of the specific month in a given multi-year time frame. This value, when corrected for plant species characteristics, can be used as a baseline to evaluate the expected water needs of a landscape planting in that geographic area.(FAO 1998; ASCE, 1990)

LANDSCAPE (PLANT) COEFFICIENT [KI]. The product of the species factor multiplied by the density factor and the microclimate factor. {KI=Ks x Kd X Kmc} The landscape coefficient is used in the landscape water budget calculation. (UCCE, 2000)

MICROCLIMATE FACTOR [Kmc]. The coefficient used to modify Ks to reflect water needs of a particular plant or group of plants with reference to the microclimate of the planting area. Microclimate factors include sun exposure, proximity to reflective surfaces, and windy locations. Kmc ranges from 0.5 for low microclimate factors to 1.4 for high microclimate factors. (UCCE, 2000)

MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE. The California ordinance regulating landscape design, installation and maintenance practices that will ensure commercial, multifamily and other developer installed landscapes greater than 2500 square feet meet an irrigation water budget developed based on landscaped area, and climatological parameters.

PLANT SPECIES FACTOR, [Ks]{dimensionless}. A factor or coefficient used to adjust reference evapotranspiration to reflect water use by a particular plant species. Ks ranges from <0.1 for very low water using plants, 0.1-0.3 for low water using, 0.4-0.6 moderate water using to 0.7-0.9 for high water using plants. The Ks for cool season turfgrass is 0.8 and warm season turfgrass is 0.6.

POTABLE WATER. Water that is drinkable and meets the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Standards. See definition in the California Plumbing Code, Part 5.

RECYCLED WATER. Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur (Water Code Section 13050 (n)). Simply put, recycled water is water treated to remove waste matter attaining a quality that is suitable to use the water again.

REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ETo). The estimated rate of evapotranspiration from a standardized surface of well watered, actively growing cool season turfgrass clipped to 12 cm with sufficient density to fully shade the soil. The water needs of a landscape planting can be calculated by multiplying the Landscape Coefficient [KI] and Reference Evapotranspiration (ETo)

SUBMETER. A meter installed subordinate to a site meter. Usually used to measure water intended for one purpose, such as landscape irrigation, also known as a Dedicated Meter.

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WATER BUDGET. Estimated total landscape irrigation water use shall not exceed the maximum applied water allowance calculated in accordance with the Department of Water Resources Model Efficient Landscape Ordinance.

**SECTION 5.303
INDOOR WATER USE**

5.303.1 Meters. Separate meters shall be installed for the uses described in Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3.

5.303.1.1 Outdoor potable water use. For new water service not subject to the provisions of Water Code Section 535, separate meters or submeters shall be installed for indoor and outdoor potable water use for landscaped areas greater than 500 square feet.

5.303.1.2 Buildings in excess of 50,000 square feet. Separate submeters shall be installed as follows:

1. For each individual leased, rented, or other tenant space within the building.
2. For spaces used for laundry or cleaners, restaurant or food service, medical or dental office, laboratory, or beauty salon or barber shop.

5.303.1.3 Excess consumption. Any building within a project or space within a building that is projected to consume more than 1,000 gal/day.

5.303.2 20% Savings. A schedule of plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings that will reduce the overall use of potable water within the building by 20% shall be provided. The reduction shall be based on the maximum allowable water use per plumbing fixture and fittings as required by the California Building Standards Code. The 20% reduction in potable water use shall be demonstrated by one of the following methods.

1. Each plumbing fixture and fitting shall meet the 20% reduced flow rate specified in Table 603.2, or
2. A calculation demonstrating a 20% reduction in the building "water use baseline" as established in Table 603.1 shall be provided.

**TABLE 5.303.1
INDOOR WATER USE BASELINE⁵**

Fixture Type	Flow-rate ²	Duration	Daily uses	Occupants ^{3,4}
Showerheads	2.5 gpm @ 80 psi	8 min.	1	X
Lavatory Faucets Nonresidential	0.5 gpm @ 60 psi	.25 min.	3	X
Kitchen Faucets	2.2 gpm @ 60 psi	4 min.	1	X
Replacement Aerators	2.2 gpm @ 60 psi			X
Wash Fountains	2.2 [rim space (in.) / 20 gpm @ 60 psi]			X
Metering Faucets	0.25 gallons/cycle	.25 min.	3	X
Metering Faucets for Wash Fountains	.25 [rim space (in.) / 20 gpm @ 60 psi]	.25 min.		X
Gravity tank type Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1 flush	1 male ¹ 3 female	X
Flushometer Tank Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1 flush	1 male ¹ 3 female	X
Flushometer Valve Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1 flush	1 male ¹ 3 female	X
Electromechanical Hydraulic Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1 flush	1 male ¹ 3 female	X
Urinals	1.0 gallons/flush	1 flush	2 male	X

Fixture "Water Use" = Flow rate x Duration x Occupants x Daily uses

¹ Except for low-rise residential occupancies, the daily use number shall be increased to three if urinals are not installed in the room.

² The Flow-rate is from the CEC Appliance Efficiency Standards, Title 20 California Code of Regulations; where a conflict occurs, the CEC standards shall apply.

³ For low rise residential occupancies, the number of occupants shall be based on two persons for the first bedroom, plus one additional person for each additional bedroom.

⁴ For non-residential occupancies, refer to Table A, Chapter 4, 2007 California Plumbing Code, for occupant load factors.

⁵ Use Worksheet WS-1 to calculate base line water use.

**TABLE 5.303.2
FIXTURE FLOW RATES**

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Fixture Type	Flow-rate	Maximum flow rate at 20% Reduction
Showerheads	2.5 gpm @ 80 psi	2 gpm @ 80 psi
Lavatory Faucets Nonresidential	0.5 gpm @ 60 psi	0.4 gpm @ 60 psi
Kitchen Faucets	2.2 gpm @ 60 psi	1.8 gpm @ 60 psi
Wash Fountains	2.2 [rim space (in.) / 20 gpm @ 60 psi]	1.8 [rim space (in.) / 20 gpm @ 60 psi]
Metering Faucets	0.25 gallons/cycle	0.2 gallons/cycle
Metering Faucets for Wash Fountains	.25 [rim space (in.) / 20 gpm @ 60 psi]	.20 [rim space (in.) / 20 gpm @ 60 psi]
Gravity tank type Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1.28 gallons/flush
Flushometer Tank Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1.28 gallons/flush
Flushometer Valve Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1.28 gallons/flush
Electromechanical Hydraulic Water Closets	1.6 gallons/flush	1.28 gallons/flush
Urinals	1.0 gallons/flush	.8 gallons/flush

¹ Includes water closets with an effective flush rate of 1.28 gallons or less when tested per ASME A112.19.2 and ASME A112.19.14.

5.303.4 Wastewater reduction. Each building shall reduce by 20% wastewater by one of the following methods:

1. The installation of water-conserving fixtures (water closets, urinals) meeting the criteria established in sections 5.303.2 or 5.303.3 or
2. Utilizing non-potable water systems (captured rainwater, graywater, and municipally treated wastewater [recycled water] complying with the current edition of the California Plumbing Code or other methods described in Section A5.304).

5.303.6 Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Water closets (toilets) – flushometer valve type: For single flush, maximum flush volume when determined in accordance with ASME A112.19.2 –1.28 gal (4.8 L). For dual-flush, effective flush volume determined in accordance with ASME A112.19.14 and USEPA WaterSense Tank-Type High Efficiency Toilet Specification – 1.28 gal (4.8 L).
2. Water closets (toilets) – tank-type: Tank-type water closets shall comply with the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Tank-Type High-Efficiency Toilet Specification.
3. Urinals: Maximum flush volume when determined in accordance with ASME A112.19.2 –0.5 gal (1.9 L). Non-water urinals shall comply with ASME A112.19.19 (vitreous china) or IAPMO Z124.9 (plastic) as appropriate.
4. Public lavatory faucets: Maximum flow rate –0.5 gpm (1.9 L/min) when tested in accordance with ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.
5. Public metering self-closing faucets: Maximum water use – 0.25 gal (1.0 L) per metering cycle when tested in accordance with ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.
6. Residential bathroom lavatory sink faucets: Maximum flow rate – 1.5 gpm (5.7 L/min) when tested in accordance with ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1. Residential bathroom lavatory sink faucets shall comply with the performance criteria of the USEPA WaterSense High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification.
7. Residential kitchen faucets: Maximum flow rate – 2.2 gpm (8.3 L/min) when tested in accordance with ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.
8. Residential showerheads: Maximum flow rate – 2.0 gpm (7.6 L/min) when tested in accordance with ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.
9. When single shower fixtures are served by more than one showerhead, the combined flow rate of all the showerheads shall not exceed the maximum flow rates specified in the 20% reduction column contained in Table 5.303.2 or the shower shall be designed to only allow one showerhead to be in operation at a time.

SECTION 5.304

OUTDOOR WATER USE

5.304.1 Water budget. A water budget shall be developed for landscape irrigation use that conforms to the local water efficient landscape ordinance or to the California Department of Water Resources Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance where no local ordinance is applicable.

5.304.2 Prescriptive measures for outdoor water use. The following measures provide means of compliance with the water budget.

5.304.2.1 Soil management. Provide a report of soil analysis to match soil type with intended vegetation to prevent erosion and encourage healthy plant coverage.

5.304.2.2 Landscape design. Landscape design criteria may include the following:

5.304.2.2.1 Plants. Preserve existing native species, select plants adapted for local conditions, group plants with similar water uses into hydrozones, locate plants to maximize summer shade and winter solar gain, avoid turf in areas of slope greater than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal adjacent to hardscape, and address fire safety with defensible space and avoidance of fire-prone landscape materials.

5.304.2.2.2 Water features. Use recirculating water, use recycled water where available as a source of water, consider surface areas of water features as high water use hydrozone areas in calculating the water budget, and use pool and spa covers.

5.304.2.2.3 Mulch and amendments. Use mulch to a depth of 2" on exposed soil areas except on turf, groundcovers, and some direct seeding applications; mulch to stabilize slopes; meet the mulch requirement for hydro-seeded applications, and incorporate soil amendments per the soil report.

5.304.2.3.1 Irrigation System. In new nonresidential projects with between 500 and 2499 square feet of landscaped area, install weather- or soil moisture-based controllers and sensors that alter irrigation operation in unfavorable weather conditions,

5.304.2.3.1.1 Rain Sensors. For controllers without integral rain sensors, install a separate wired or wireless rain sensor which connects or communicates with the controller(s).

5.304.2.3 Irrigation design. Include the following criteria and meet the manufacturer's recommendations.

5.304.2.3.2 System. Ensure that each emission device is within the manufacturer's recommended pressure range, provide shut-off valves and backflow prevention devices, avoid irrigation flows onto non-targeted areas, provide riser protection on all risers subject to damage, provide check valves or anti-drain valves, use subsurface irrigation or low volume irrigation on irregularly shaped areas or areas less than 8 feet wide, avoid overhead irrigation within 24 inches of a non-permeable surface, and avoid systems with a precipitation rate exceeding 0.75 inches per hour on slopes greater than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal.

5.304.2.3.3. Hydrozones. Irrigate each hydrozone with one valve, select appropriate emission devices within each hydrozone, provide separate valves for trees, do not mix high and low water use plants within a hydrozone, and designate each hydrozone on the landscape plan.

5.304.2 Rainwater or stormwater collection systems See Division A5.1.

**SECTION 5.305
RECYCLED (RECLAIMED) AND GRAYWATER SYSTEMS
(Reserved)**

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 5

NONRESIDENTIAL REQUIRED MEASURES

DIVISION 5.4 MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

SECTION 5.401
GENERAL

5.401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of achieving material conservation and resource efficiency through reuse of existing building stock and materials; use of recycled, regional, rapidly renewable, and certified wood materials; and employment of techniques to reduce pollution through recycling of materials and reduction of building pollutants prior to occupancy.

SECTION 5.402
DEFINITIONS

5.402.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

SECTION 5.403
FOUNDATION SYSTEMS
(Reserved)

SECTION 5.404
EFFICIENT FRAMING TECHNIQUES
(Reserved)

SECTION 5.405
MATERIAL SOURCES
(Reserved)

SECTION 5.406
ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE
(Reserved)

SECTION 5.407
WATER RESISTANCE AND MOISTURE MANAGEMENT

5.407.1 Weather protection. Provide a weather-resistant exterior wall and foundation envelope as required by California Building Code Section 1403.2 and California Energy Code Section 150, manufacturer's installation instructions, or local ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

5.407.2 Moisture control. Employ moisture control measures by one of the following methods.

5.407.2.1 Sprinklers. Design and maintain landscape irrigation systems to prevent spray on structures.

5.407.2.2 Entries and openings. Design exterior entries and/or openings subject to foot traffic or wind-driven rain to prevent water intrusion into buildings, using features such as overhangs and recesses, and flashings integrated with a drainage plane, and use non-absorbent floor and wall finishes within at least two feet of such openings.

SECTION 5.408
CONSTRUCTION WASTE REDUCTION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING

5.408.1 Construction waste diversion. Establish a construction waste management plan for the diverted materials, or meet local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent.

5.408.2 Construction waste management plan. Where a local jurisdiction does not have a construction and demolition waste management ordinance, submit a construction waste management plan for approval by the enforcement agency that:

1. Identifies the materials to be diverted from disposal by efficient usage, recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale.

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2. Determines if materials will be sorted on-site or mixed.
3. Identifies diversion facilities where material collected will be taken.
4. Specifies that the amount of materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

5.408.2.1 Documentation. Documentation shall be provided to the enforcing agency which demonstrates compliance with Section 5.408.2 items 1 thru 4. The waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be available at the jobsite for examination by the enforcing agency.

5.408.2.2 Isolated jobsites. The enforcing agency may make exceptions to the requirements of this section when jobsites are located in areas where there is no diversion facility within a feasible haul distance.

Notes:

1. Sample forms found in Chapter 8 may be used to assist in documenting compliance with the waste management plan.
2. Mixed construction and demolition debris (C&D) processors can be located at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/ConDemo/>.

5.408.2.2 Rural jobsites. For jobsites that are in rural areas where there is no mixed construction and demolition debris (C&D) processor or recycling facilities within a feasible haul distance shall meet the requirements as follows:

1. The enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall at their discretion, enforce the waste management plan and make exceptions as deemed necessary.
2. Mixed C&D recyclers can be located at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/ConDemo/>.

5.408.3 Construction waste reduction of at least 50%. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50% of the non-hazardous construction and demolition debris, or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent. Calculate the amount of materials diverted by weight or volume, but not by both.

Exceptions:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris
2. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist.

5.408.4 Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reused or recycled.

SECTION 5.409 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (Reserved)

SECTION 5.410 BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

5.410.1 Recycling by occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics and metals.

5.410.1.1 Sample ordinance. Space allocation for recycling areas shall comply with Chapter 18, Part 3, Division 30 of the Public Resources Code. Chapter 18 is known as the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991 (Act.) A sample ordinance for use by local agencies may be found in Appendix A of the document at the California Integrated Waste Management's web site at: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Publications/LocalAsst/31000012.doc>.

504.4 5.410.2 Commissioning. For new buildings over 5,000 square feet, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's project requirements. Commissioning shall be performed in accordance with this section by personnel trained and certified in commissioning by a nationally recognized organization. Commissioning requirements shall include as a minimum:

1. Owner's Project Requirements.
2. Basis of Design.
3. Commissioning measures shown in the construction documents.
4. Commissioning Plan.
5. Functional Performance Testing.
6. Post Construction Documentation & Training.
7. Commissioning Report.

All building systems and components covered by Title 24, Part 6, as well as process equipment and controls, and renewable energy systems shall be included in the scope of the Commissioning Requirements.

504.4.1 5.410.2.1 Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). The expectations and requirements of the building shall be documented before the design phase of the project begins. At a minimum, this documentation shall

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include the following:

1. Environmental and Sustainability Goals.
2. Energy Efficiency Goals.
3. Indoor Environmental Quality Requirements.
4. Equipment and Systems Expectations.
5. Building Occupant and O&M Personnel Expectations.

504.4.2 5.410.2.2 Basis of Design (BOD). A written explanation of how the design of the building systems meets the Owner's Project Requirements shall be completed at the design phase of the building project, and updated as necessary during the design and construction phases. At a minimum, the Basis of Design document shall cover the following systems:

1. Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems and Controls.
2. Indoor Lighting System and Controls.
3. Water Heating System.
4. Renewable Energy Systems.

504.4.3 5.410.2.3 Commissioning plan. A commissioning plan shall be completed to document the approach to how the project will be commissioned and shall be started during the design phase of the building project. The Commissioning Plan shall include the following at a minimum:

1. General Project Information.
2. Commissioning Goals.
3. Systems to be commissioned. Plans to test systems and components shall include at a minimum:
 - a. A detailed explanation of the original design intent.
 - b. Equipment and systems to be tested, including the extent of tests.
 - c. Functions to be tested.
 - d. Conditions under which the test shall be performed.
 - e. Measurable criteria for acceptable performance.
4. Commissioning Team Information.
5. Commissioning Process Activities, Schedules & Responsibilities – plans for the completion of Commissioning Requirements listed in A5.410.4.4 through A5.410.4.6 shall be included.

504.4.4 5.410.2.4 Functional performance testing. Functional performance tests shall demonstrate the correct installation and operation of each component, system, and system-to-system interface in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. Functional performance testing reports shall contain information addressing each of the building components tested, the testing methods utilized, and include any readings and adjustments made.

504.4.5 5.410.2.5 Post construction documentation and training. A Systems Manual and Systems Operations Training are required.

504.4.5.1 5.410.2.5.1 Systems manual. Documentation of the operational aspects of the building shall be completed within the Systems Manual and delivered to the building owner and facilities operator. At a minimum, the Systems Manual shall include the following:

1. Site Information, including facility description, history and current requirements.
2. Site Contact Information.
3. Basic Operations & Maintenance, including general site operating procedures, basic troubleshooting, recommended maintenance requirements, site events log
4. Major Systems.
5. Site Equipment Inventory and Maintenance Notes.
6. Other Resources & Documentation.

504.4.5.2 5.410.2.5.2 Systems operations training. The training of the appropriate maintenance staff for each equipment type and/or system shall include, as a minimum, the following:

1. System/Equipment overview (what it is, what it does and what other systems and/or equipment it interfaces with).
2. Review of the information in the Systems Manual.
3. Review of the record drawings on the system/equipment.

504.4.6 5.410.2.6 Commissioning report. A complete report of commissioning process activities undertaken through the design, construction and post-construction phases of the building project shall be completed and provided to the owner.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 5

NONRESIDENTIAL REQUIRED MEASURES

DIVISION 5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SECTION 5.501
GENERAL

804.4 5.501.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of reducing the quantity of air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of a building's installers, occupants, and neighbors.

SECTION 5.502
DEFINITIONS

5.502.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS. Composite wood products include hardwood plywood, particleboard, and medium density fiberboard. Composite wood products does not include hardboard, structural plywood, structural panels, structural composite lumber, oriented strand board, glued laminated timber as specified in "Structural Glued Laminated Timber" (ANSI A190.1-2002) or prefabricated wood I-joists.

VOC. A volatile organic compound broadly defined as a chemical compound based on carbon chains or rings with vapor pressures greater than 0.1 millimeters of mercury at room temperature. These compounds typically contain hydrogen and may contain oxygen, nitrogen and other elements. See CCR Title 17, Section 94508(a).

SECTION 5.503
FIREPLACES

803.4 5.503.1 Install only a direct-vent sealed-combustion gas or sealed wood-burning fireplace, or a sealed woodstove, and refer to residential requirements in the California Energy Code, Title 24, Part 6, Subchapter 7, Section 150.

SECTION 5.504
POLLUTANT CONTROL

5.504.2 IAQ post-construction. After construction ends, with all interior finishes installed, flush-out the building by supplying continuous ventilation with all air handling units at their maximum outdoor air rate for at least 14 days while maintaining an internal temperature of at least 60°F, and relative humidity no higher than 60%. Occupancy may start after 7 days, provided flush-out continues for the full 14 days. Do not "bake out" the building by increasing the temperature of the space. (If continuous ventilation is not possible, flush-out must total the equivalent of 14 days of maximum outdoor air.).

5.504.3 Covering of duct openings and protection of mechanical equipment during construction. At the time of rough installation, or during storage on the construction site and until final startup of the heating and cooling equipment, all duct and other related air distribution component openings shall be covered with tape, plastic, sheetmetal or other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency to reduce the amount of dust or debris which may collect in the system.

5.504.4 Finish material pollutant control. Finish materials shall comply with Sections 5.504.4.1 through 5.504.4.4.

804.4.4 5.504.4.1 Adhesives, sealants, and caulks. Adhesives, sealants, and caulks used on the project shall meet the requirements of the following standards.

1. Adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, and adhesive primers, sealants, sealant primers, and caulks shall comply with local or regional air pollution control or air quality management district rules where applicable, or SCAQMD Rule 1168 VOC limits, as shown in Tables 804.4.4 5.504.4.1 and 5.504.4.2. Such products also shall comply with the Rule 1168 prohibition on the use of certain toxic compounds (chloroform, ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene), except for aerosol products as specified in subsection 2, below.
2. Aerosol adhesives shall meet the requirements, and smaller unit sizes of adhesives, and sealant or caulking compounds (in units of product, less packaging, which do not weigh more than one pound and do not consist of more than 16 fluid ounces) shall comply with statewide VOC standards and other requirements, including prohibitions on use of certain toxic compounds, of California Code of Regulations, Title 17, commencing with

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Section 94507, <http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/>.

Note: Title 17 may be found at <http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/>.

5.504.4.3 Paints and coatings. Architectural paints and coatings shall comply with VOC limits in Table 1 of the ARB Architectural Coatings Suggested Control Measure, as shown in Table 5.504.4.3, unless local limits apply. The VOC content limit for coatings that do not meet the definitions for the specialty coatings categories listed in Table 5.504.4.3, shall be determined by classifying the coating as a Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss coating, based on its gloss, as defined in subsections 4.21, 4.36, and 4.37 of the 2007 California Air Resources Board, Suggested Control Measure, and the corresponding Flat, Nonflat, or Nonflat-High Gloss VOC limit in Table 5.504.4.3 shall apply.

**TABLE 5.504.4.1
ADHESIVE AND SEALANT VOC LIMIT¹**

Less Water and Less Exempt Compounds in Grams per Liter

Architectural Applications	Current VOC Limit
Indoor Carpet Adhesives	50
Carpet Pad Adhesives	50
Outdoor Carpet Adhesives	150
Wood Flooring Adhesive	100
Rubber Floor Adhesives	60
Subfloor Adhesives	50
Ceramic Tile Adhesives	65
VCT and Asphalt Tile Adhesives	50
Dry Wall and Panel Adhesives	50
Cove Base Adhesives	50
Multipurpose Construction Adhesives	70
Structural Glazing Adhesives	100
Single Ply Roof Membrane Adhesives	250

Specialty Applications	VOC Limits and Effective Dates**	
	Current VOC Limit	
PVC Welding	285	
CPVC Welding	270	
ABS Welding	400	
Plastic Cement Welding	250	
Adhesive Primer for Plastic	250	
Computer Diskette Manufacturing	350	
Contact Adhesive	80	
Special Purpose Contact Adhesive	250	
Tire Retread	100	
Adhesive Primer for Traffic Marking Tape	150	
Structural Wood Member Adhesive	140	
Sheet Applied Rubber Lining Operations	850	
Top and Trim Adhesive	250	

** The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns.

Substrate Specific Applications	Current VOC Limit
Metal to Metal	30
Plastic Foams	50
Porous Material (except wood)	50
Wood	30
Fiberglass	80

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If an adhesive is used to bond dissimilar substrates together the adhesive with the highest VOC content shall be allowed.

Sealants	Current VOC Limit
Architectural	250
Marine Deck	760
Nonmembrane Roof	300
Roadway	250
Single-Ply Roof Membrane	450
Other	420

Sealant Primers	Current VOC Limit
Architectural	
Non Porous	250
Porous	775
Modified Bituminous	500
Marine Deck	760
Other	750

¹ For additional information regarding methods to measure the VOC content specified in this table, see South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1168: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/DRDB/SC/CURHTML/R1168.PDF>.

TABLE 5.504.4.2

VOC CONTENT LIMITS FOR ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS^{2, 3}

Limits are expressed as VOC Regulatory, thinned to the manufacturer's maximum thinning recommendation, excluding any colorant added to tint bases.

Coating Category	Effective 1/1/2010	Effective 1/1/2012
Flat Coatings	50	
Nonflat Coatings	100	
Nonflat - High Gloss Coatings	150	
Specialty Coatings		
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400	
Basement Specialty Coatings	400	
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50	
Bituminous Roof Primers	350	
Bond Breakers	350	
Concrete Curing Compounds	350	
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100	
Driveway Sealers	50	
Dry Fog Coatings	150	
Faux Finishing Coatings	350	
Fire Resistant Coatings	350	
Floor Coatings	100	
Form-Release Compounds	250	
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500	
High Temperature Coatings	420	
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250	
Low Solids Coatings ¹	120	
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450	
Mastic Texture Coatings	100	
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500	
Multi-Color Coatings	250	
Pre-Treatment Wash Primers	420	
Primers, Sealers, and Undercoaters	100	
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350	
Recycled Coatings	250	
Roof Coatings	50	
Rust Preventative Coatings		250
Shellacs:		
• Clear	730	
• Opaque	550	
Specialty Primers, Sealers, and		100

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Undercoaters		
Stains	250	
Stone Consolidants	450	
Swimming Pool Coatings	340	
Traffic Marking Coatings	100	
Tub and Tile Refinish Coatings	420	
Waterproofing Membranes	250	
Wood Coatings	275	
Wood Preservatives	350	
Zinc-Rich Primers	340	

¹ Limit is expressed as VOC Actual.

² The specified limits remain in effect unless revised limits are listed in subsequent columns in the Table.

³ For additional information regarding methods to measure the VOC content specified in this table, see <http://www.arb.ca.gov/coatings/arch/docs.htm>, Final Approved 2007 SCM.

5.504.4.2.1 Verification. Verification of compliance with this section shall be provided at the request of the enforcing agency. Documentation may include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Manufacturers product specification.
2. Field verification of on-site product containers.

5.504.4.3 Carpet systems. All carpet installed in the building interior shall meet the testing and product requirements of one of the following:

1. Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label Plus Program, <http://www.carpet-rug.com/>
2. CDPH Standard Practice for the testing of VOCs (Specification 01350)
3. Department of General Services, California Gold Sustainable Carpet Standard, <http://www.green.ca.gov/EPP/standards.htm>
4. Scientific Certifications Systems Indoor Advantage™ Gold, <http://www.scscertified.com/iaq/indooradvantage.htm>

5.504.4.3.1 Carpet cushion. All carpet cushion installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute Green Label program.

5.504.4.3.2 Carpet adhesive. All carpet adhesive shall meet the requirements of Table 5.504.4.1.

5.504.4.4 Composite wood products. Hardwood plywood, particleboard, and medium density fiberboard composite wood products used on the interior or exterior of the building shall meet the requirements for formaldehyde as specified in Table 804.4.4

5.504.4.4.1 Early compliance. Reserved

5.504.4.4.2 Documentation. Verification of compliance with this section shall be provided as requested by the enforcing agency. Documentation shall include at least one of the following.

1. Product certifications and specifications.
2. Chain of custody certifications.
3. Other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency.

**TABLE 5.504.4.4
FORMALDEHYDE LIMITS¹
Maximum formaldehyde emissions in parts per million.**

Product	Phase 2				
	Current Limit	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 1, 2011	Jan 1, 2012	Jul 1, 2012
Hardwood Plywood Veneer Core	0.08	0.05			
Hardwood Plywood Composite Core	0.08				0.05
Particle Board	0.18		0.09		
Medium Density Fiberboard	0.21		0.11		
Thin Medium Density Fiberboard ²	0.21			0.13	

¹ Values in this table are consistent with those developed by the California Air Resources Board. For additional information see California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 93120 through 93120.12.

² Thin medium density fiberboard has a maximum thickness of eight millimeters.

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5.504.4.6 Resilient flooring systems. For 50% of floor area to scheduled to receive resilient flooring, install resilient flooring complying with the VOC-emission limits defined in the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) Low-emitting Materials List.

Note: See www.chps.net/manual/lem_table.htm.

5.504.5.3 Filters. In mechanically ventilated buildings, provide regularly occupied areas of the building with air filtration media for outside and return air prior to occupancy that provides at least a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 8.

5.504.6 Ozone depletion and greenhouse gas reductions. Installations of HVAC, refrigeration, and fire suppression equipment shall comply with Sections 5.504.6.1 and 5.504.6.2.

5.504.6.1 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs.) Install HVAC, refrigeration and fire suppression equipment that do not contain CFCs.

5.504.6.2 Halons. Install HVAC, refrigeration and fire suppression equipment that do not contain Halons.

5.504.7 Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) control. Prohibit smoking within 25 feet of building entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows where outdoor areas are provided for smoking, and in buildings; or as enforced by ordinances, regulations, or policies of any city, county, city and county, California Community College, campus of the California State University, or campus of the University of California, whichever are more stringent. When ordinances, regulations, or policies are not in place, post signage to inform building occupants of the prohibitions.

SECTION 5.505 INDOOR MOISTURE CONTROL

5.505.1 Indoor moisture control. Buildings shall meet or exceed the provisions of California Building Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 2, Sections 1203 and Chapter 14. For additional measures not applicable to low-rise residential occupancies, see Section 5.407.2 of this code.

SECTION 5.506 INDOOR AIR QUALITY AND EXHAUST

5.506.1 Outside air delivery. For mechanically or naturally ventilated spaces in buildings, meet the minimum requirements of Section 121 of the California Energy Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 6 and Chapter 4 of CCR, Title 8, or the applicable local code, whichever is more stringent.

5.506.2 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) monitoring. For buildings equipped with demand control ventilation, CO₂ sensors and ventilation controls shall be specified and installed in accordance with the requirements of the latest edition of the California Energy Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 6, Section 121(c).

SECTION 5.507 ENVIRONMENTAL COMFORT

5.507.5 Acoustical control. Employ building assemblies and components with Sound Transmission Coefficient (STC) values determined in accordance with ASTM E90 and ASTM E413.

5.507.5.1 Exterior noise transmission. Wall and roof-ceiling assemblies making up the building envelope shall have an STC of at least 50, and exterior windows shall have a minimum STC of 30 for any of the following building locations:

1. Within 1000 ft. (300 m.) of freeways.
2. Within 5 mi. (8 km.) of airports serving more than 10,000 commercial jets per year.
3. Where sound levels at the property line regularly exceed 65 decibels, other than occasional sound due to church bells, train horns, emergency vehicles and public warning systems.

5.507.5.2 Interior sound. Wall and floor-ceiling assemblies separating tenant spaces and tenant spaces and public places shall have an STC of at least 50.

Note: Examples of assemblies and their various STC ratings may be found at: http://www.toolbase.org/PDF/CaseStudies/stc_icc_ratings.pdf.

SECTION 5.508 OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY

804.6 5.508.1 Ozone depletion and global warming greenhouse gas reductions. Installations of HVAC, refrigeration, and fire suppression equipment shall comply with Sections 804.6.1, 5.508.1.1 and optionally Section 804.6.2 5.508.1.2.

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804.6.1 5.508.1.1 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs.) Install HVAC, refrigeration and fire suppression equipment that do not contain CFCs.

804.6.2 5.508.1.2 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and Halons. Install HVAC, refrigeration and fire suppression equipment that do not contain HCFCs or Halons.

Exception: Small HVAC and other equipment such as standard refrigerators, small water coolers, and any other cooling equipment that contains less than .5 pounds of refrigerant.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 6
REFERENCED STANDARDS

SECTION 6901
GENERAL

6901.1 This chapter lists the standards that are referenced in various sections of this document. The standards are listed herein by the promulgating agency of the standard.

AAMA American Architectural Manufacturers Association
1827 Walden Office Square
Suite 550
Schaumburg, IL 60173-4268
www.aamanet.org
AASHTO American Association of State Highways and Transportation
444 N Capitol St NW, Suite 219
Washington, DC 20001
www.transportation.org
ANSI American National Standards Institute
Operations Office
25 West 43rd Street
Fourth Floor
New York, NY 10036
www.ansi.org
ARI Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute
4100 North Fairfax Drive
Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22203
www.ari.org
ASHRAE American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
1791 Tullie Circle, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329
www.ashrae.org
ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Three Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016-5990
www.asme.org
ASTM ASTM International
100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2859
www.astm.org
CSA Canadian Standards Association
5060 Spectrum Way, Suite 100
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L4W 5N6
www.csa.ca
CTI Cooling Technology Institute
2611 FM 1960 West, Suite A-101
Houston, TX 77068-3730
www.cti.org
DOE U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW

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Washington, DC 20585 www.energy.gov
HI Hydronics Institute, Division of the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association P.O. Box 218 Berkeley Heights, NJ 07054 www.gamanet.org
IAPMO International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials 5001 E. Philadelphia St. Ontario, CA 91761 www.iapmo.org
ICC International Code Council, Inc. National Headquarters 500 New Jersey Avenue NW 6 th Floor Washington, D.C. 20001-2070 www.iccsafe.org
California Office Los Angeles District Office 5360 Workman Mill Road Whittier, CA 90601 www.iccsafe.org
NFPA National Fire Protection Association 1 Batterymarch Park Quincy, Massachusetts USA 02169-7471 www.nfpa.org
NFRC National Fenestration Rating Council, Inc. 6305 Ivy Lane, Suite 140 Greenbelt, MD 20770 www.nfrc.org
SMACNA Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association, Inc. 4021 Lafayette Center Drive Chantilly, VA 20151-1209 www.smacna.org
UL Underwriters Laboratories Inc. Headquarters 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062-2096 www.ul.com
WDMA Window and Door Manufacturers Association 1400 East Touhy Avenue, Suite 470 Des Plaines, IL 60018 www.wdma.com

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 7

INSTALLER AND THIRD PARTY QUALIFICATIONS

SECTION 701
GENERAL
(Reserved)

SECTION 702
QUALIFICATIONS
(Reserved)

SECTION 703
VERIFICATIONS
(Reserved)

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

CHAPTER 8
COMPLIANCE FORMS AND WORKSHEETS

WORKSHEET (WS-1)
BASELINE WATER USE

BASELINE WATER USE CALCULATION TABLE										
Fixture Type	Quantity		Flow-rate (gpm)		Duration		Daily uses		Occupants ^{3,4}	Gallons per day
Showerheads		X	2.5	X	5 min.	X	1	X	=	
Showerheads Residential		X	2.5	X	8 min.	X	1	X	=	
Lavatory Faucets Residential		X	2.2	X	.25 min.	X	3	X	=	
Kitchen Faucets		X	2.2	X	4 min.	X	1	X	=	
Replacement Aerators		X	2.2	X		X		X	=	
Wash Fountains		X	2.2	X		X		X	=	
Metering Faucets		X	0.25	X	.25 min.	X	3	X	=	
Metering Faucets for Wash Fountains		X	2.2	X	.25 min.	X		X	=	
Gravity tank type Water Closets		X	1.6	X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Flushometer Tank Water Closets		X	1.6	X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Flushometer Valve Water Closets		X	1.6	X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Electromechanical Hydraulic Water Closets		X	1.6	X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Urinals		X	1.0	X	1 flush	X	2 male	X		
Total daily baseline water use (BWU)									=	
_____ (BWU) X .80 = _____ Allowable water use										

¹ Except for low-rise residential occupancies, the daily use number shall be increased to three if urinals are not installed in the room.
² The Flow-rate is from the CEC Appliance Efficiency Standards, Title 20 California Code of Regulations; where a conflict occurs, the CEC standards shall apply.
³ For low-rise residential occupancies, the number of occupants shall be based on two persons for the first bedroom, plus one additional person for each additional bedroom.
⁴ For non-residential occupancies, refer to Table A, Chapter 4, 2007 California Plumbing Code, for occupant load factors.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

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WORKSHEET (WS-2)
20% REDUCTION WATER USE CALCULATION TABLE

20% REDUCTION WATER USE CALCULATION TABLE										
Fixture Type	Quantity		Flow-rate (gpm)		Duration		Daily uses		Occupants ^{3,4}	Gallons per day
Showerheads		X		X	5 min.	X	1	X	=	
Showerheads Residential		X		X	8 min.	X	1	X	=	
Lavatory Faucets Residential		X		X	25 min.	X	3	X	=	
Kitchen Faucets		X		X	4 min.	X	1	X	=	
Replacement Aerators		X		X		X		X	=	
Wash Fountains		X		X		X		X	=	
Metering Faucets		X		X	.25 min.	X	3	X	=	
Metering Faucets for Wash Fountains		X		X	.25 min.	X		X	=	
Gravity tank type Water Closets		X		X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
HET ⁵ High Efficiency Toilet		X	1.28	X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Flushometer Tank Water Closets		X		X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Flushometer Valve Water Closets		X		X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Electromechanical Hydraulic Water Closets		X		X	1 flush	X	1 male ¹ 3 female	X	=	
Urinals		X		X	1 flush	X	2 male	X		
Urinals Non-Water Supplied		X	0.0	X	1 flush	X	2 male	X	=	
Proposed water use									=	
_____ (BWU from GW-1) X .80 = _____ Allowable water use										

¹ Except for low-rise residential occupancies, the daily use number shall be increased to three if urinals are not installed in the room.
² The Flow-rate is from the CEC Appliance Efficiency Standards, Title 20 California Code of Regulations; where a conflict occurs, the CEC standards shall apply.
³ For low-rise residential occupancies, the number of occupants shall be based on two persons for the first bedroom, plus one additional person for each additional bedroom.
⁴ For non-residential occupancies, refer to Table A, Chapter 4, 2007 California Plumbing Code, for occupant load factors.
⁵ Includes water closets with an effective flush rate of 1.28 gallons or less when tested per ASME A112.19.2 and ASME A112.19.14.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

Construction Waste Management (CWM) Plan

Project Name: _____
Job #: _____
Project Manager: _____
Waste Hauling Company: _____
Contact Name: _____

All Subcontractors shall comply with the project's Construction Waste Management Plan.
All Subcontractor foremen shall sign the CWM Plan Acknowledgement Sheet.

Subcontractors who fail to comply with the Waste Management Plan will be subject to backcharges or withholding of payment, as deemed appropriate. For instance, Subcontractors who contaminate debris boxes that have been designated for a single material type will be subject to backcharge or withheld payment, as deemed appropriate.

1. The project's overall rate of waste diversion will be ____ %.
2. This project shall generate the least amount of waste possible by planning and ordering carefully, following all proper storage and handling procedures to reduce broken and damaged materials and reusing materials whenever possible. The majority of the waste that is generated on this jobsite will be diverted from the landfill and recycled for other use.
3. Spreadsheet 1, enclosed, identifies the waste materials that will be generated on this project, the diversion strategy for each waste type and the anticipated diversion rate.
4. Waste prevention and recycling activities will be discussed at the beginning of weekly subcontractor meetings. As each new subcontractor comes on-site, the WMP Coordinator will present him/her with a copy of the CWM Plan and provide a tour of the jobsite to identify materials to be salvaged and the procedures for handling jobsite debris. Each Subcontractor foremen will acknowledge in writing that they have read and will abide by the CWM Plan. Subcontractor Acknowledgement Sheet enclosed. The CWM Plan will be posted at the jobsite trailer.
5. Salvage: Excess materials that cannot be used in the project, nor returned to the vendor, will be offered to site workers, the owner, or donated to charity if feasible.
6. [HAULING COMPANY] will provide a commingled drop box at the jobsite for most of the construction waste. These commingled drop boxes will be taken to [Sorting Facility Name and Location]. The average diversion rate for commingled waste will be ____%.
As site conditions permit, additional drop boxes will be used for particular phases of construction (e.g. concrete and wood waste) to ensure the highest waste diversion rate possible.
7. In the event that the waste diversion rate achievable via the strategy described in (6) above, is projected to be lower than what is required, then a strategy of source-separated waste diversion will be implemented. Source separated waste refers to jobsite waste that is not commingled but is instead allocated to a debris box designated for a single material type, such as clean wood or metal
8. [HAULING COMPANY] will track and calculate the quantity (in tons) of all waste leaving the project and calculate the waste diversion rate for the project. [HAULING COMPANY] will provide Project Manager with an updated monthly report on the waste diversion rate being achieved on the project. [HAULING COMPANY's] monthly report will track separately the diversion rates for commingled debris and for each source-separated waste stream leaving the project. In the event that [HAULING COMPANY] does not service any or all of the debris boxes on the project, the [HAULING COMPANY] will work with the responsible parties to track the material type and weight (in tons) in such debris boxes in order to determine waste diversion rates for these materials.

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9. In the event that Subcontractors furnish their own debris boxes as part of their scope of work, such Subcontractors shall not be excluded from complying with the CWM Plan and will provide [HAULING COMPANY] waste diversion data for their debris boxes.
10. In the event that site use constraints (such as limited space) restrict the number of debris boxes that can be used for collection of designated waste the project Superintendent will, as deemed appropriate, allocate specific areas onsite where individual material types are to be consolidated. These collection points are not to be contaminated with non-designated waste types.
11. Debris from jobsite office and meeting rooms will be collected by [DISPOSAL SERVICE COMPANY]. [DISPOSAL SERVICE COMPANY] will, at a minimum, recycle office paper, plastic, metal and cardboard.

Spadsheet 1.

Project Name: _____
Job Number: _____
Project Manager: _____
Waste Hauling Company: _____

Construction Waste Management (CWM) Plan

Waste Material Type	Diversion Method:		Projected Diversion Rate
	Commingled and Sorted Off-site	Source Separated Onsite	
Asphalt			
Concrete			
Shotcrete			
Metals			
Wood			
Rigid Insulation			
Fiberglass Insulation			
Acoustic Ceiling Tile			
Gypsum Drywall			
Carpet/Parpet Pad			
Plastic Pipe			
Plastic Buckets			
Plastic			
Hardiplank Siding and Boards			
Glass			
Cardboard			
Pallets			
Job office trash, paper, glass & plastic bottles, cans, plastic			
Alkaline and rechargeable, batteries, toner cartridges, and electronic devices			
Other:			

APPENDIX A5

NONRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTARY MEASURES

DIVISION A5.1 SITE PLANNING AND DESIGN

**SECTION A5.101
GENERAL**

A5.101.1 General. The provisions of this chapter outline planning, design and development methods that include environmentally responsible site selection, building design, building siting and development to protect, restore, and enhance the environmental quality of the site and respect the integrity of adjacent properties.

**SECTION A5.102
DEFINITIONS**

A5.102.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

ALBEDO. Synonymous with solar reflectance, which is a ratio of the energy reflected back into the atmosphere to the energy absorbed by the surface, with 100% being total reflectance.

BIORETENTION. A shallow depression that utilizes conditioned soil and vegetation for the storage, treatment, or infiltration of storm water runoff.

BROWNFIELD SITE. Real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, with certain legal exclusions and additions. See the full text at EPA's web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/glossary.htm>.

DEVELOPMENT FOOTPRINT. The total area of the building footprint, hardscape, access roads, and parking.

GREENFIELDS. Sites that are not previously developed or graded and remain in a natural state able to support agriculture, open space, or habitat. Previously developed sites are those that previously contained buildings, roadways, parking lots, or were graded or altered by direct human activities.

GREYFIELD SITE. Any site previously developed with at least 50% of the surface area covered with impervious material.

FLOOR AREA RATIO. Gross square footage of all structures on a site divided by gross square footage of the site.

INFILL SITE. A site in an urbanized area that meets criteria defined in Public Resources Code Section 21061.3.

LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID). Control of stormwater at its source to mimic drainage services provided by an undisturbed site.

LOW-EMITTING AND FUEL EFFICIENT VEHICLES. Eligible vehicles are limited to the following:

3. Zero emission vehicle (ZEV), partial zero emission vehicle (PZEV), alternate technology PZEV (AT ZEV), or CNG fueled (Original equipment manufacturer only) regulated under Health and Safety Code section 43800 and CCR, Title 13, sections 1961 and 1962.
4. High efficiency vehicles, regulated by US EPA, bearing Single-Occupant Vehicle (SOV) car pool lane stickers issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

**SECTION A5.103
SITE SELECTION**

A5.103.1 Site selection. Develop sites for buildings, hardscape, roads or parking areas consistent with the local general plan and regional transportation plan pursuant to SB 375 (Stats 2008, Ch. 728).

A5.103.1.1 Local sustainable communities strategy. Site selection shall align with local planning strategy in consideration of uses and densities, areas identified for housing, resource areas and farmland (parks and open space, habitat protected by natural resource protection plans, habitat for species protected by federal and California Endangered Species Acts or Native Plant Protection Act, land subject to conservation or agricultural easements, areas designated for open space or agricultural uses in local general plan elements or ordinances, areas containing biological resources described in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, and areas subject to flooding as determined by federal, state or local requirements), and integration with the transportation network and regional transportation plan.

A5.103.1.2 Transit priority projects. Site selection shall meet criteria required for transit priority projects in Sections A5.103.1.2.1 and A5.103.1.2.2 that implement the sustainable communities strategy.

A5.103.1.2.1 Environmental criteria. Environmental criteria include a floor area ratio of at least 0.75 for

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nonresidential uses in mixed use developments; location within one-half mile of a major transit corridor; environmental criteria (site does not contain wetlands, riparian areas, or have significant value as a wildlife habitat); removal or mitigation to insignificance any hazardous substance exposure; no significant effect on historical resources; not be subject to wildfire hazard, high risk of explosion, unmitigated seismic risk, landslide or flood hazard; and not located on developed open space.

A5.103.1.2.2 Land use criteria. Land use criteria include a site that: is not more than 8 total acres in area, contains no more than 200 residential units, does not result in net loss of affordable housing units in the project area, does not include any single level building in excess of 75,000 square feet, incorporates pertinent information from any previous environmental impact report, does not conflict with nearby industrial uses, is located within a half-mile of a rail transit station or a ferry terminal or within one quarter mile of a high-quality transit corridor, and that provides new affordable housing (either directly or through the payment development fees) or contains at least 5 acres per 1,000 residents of public open space.

For additional information, see Government Code Sections 65080, 65080.1, 65400, and Public Resources Code Sections 21061.3 and 21155.

A5.103.2 Community connectivity. Locate project on a previously developed site within a 1/2 mile radius of at least ten basic services, readily accessible by pedestrians, including, but not limited to, one each of bank, place of worship, convenience grocery, day care, cleaners, fire station, barber shop, beauty shop, hardware store, laundry, library, medical clinic, dental clinic, senior care facility, park, pharmacy, post office, restaurant (two may be counted), school, supermarket, theater, community center, fitness center, museum, or farmers market. Other services may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

A5.103.4 Brownfield or greyfield site redevelopment or infill area development. Select for development a brownfield in accordance with Section A5.103.4.1 or on a greyfield or infill site as defined in Section A5.102.

A5.103.4.1 Brownfield redevelopment. Develop a site documented as contaminated by means of an ASTM E1903-97 Phase II Environmental Site Assessment or on a site defined as a brownfield by a local, state or federal government agency.

SECTION A5.104 SITE PRESERVATION

A5.104.2 Plan to protect or restore habitat. Protect and restore greenfield sites, previously developed sites, and bird populations.

A5.104.2.1 Greenfield sites. On greenfield sites, limit all site disturbance as follows:

1. To within 40 feet of the building perimeter.
2. To within 10 feet of surface walkways, patios, surface parking and utilities less than 12 inches in diameter.
3. To within 15 feet of primary roadway curbs and main utility branch trenches.
4. To within 25 feet of constructed areas with permeable surfaces (such as pervious paving areas, storm water detention facilities and playing fields) that require additional staging areas in order to limit compaction in the constructed area.
5. Within the drip line of native or heritage trees identified in a certified arborist's survey.

A5.104.2.1.1 Site survey. Survey existing site features for preservation, and site the building minimizing its footprint and avoiding disruption of existing ecosystems.

A5.104.3 Reduce development footprint and optimize open space. Optimize open space on the project site in accordance with Sections A5.104.3.1, A5.104.3.2, or A5.104.3.3.

A5.104.3.1 Local zoning requirement in place. Exceed the zoning's open space requirement for vegetated open space on the site by 25%.

A5.104.3.2 No local zoning requirement in place. Provide vegetated open space area adjacent to the building equal to the building footprint area.

A5.104.3.3 No open space required in zoning ordinance. Provide vegetated open space equal to 20% of the total project site area.

A5.104.5 Birds. On sites in migratory flyways or near or adjacent to permanently designated parkland or open space, employ building design strategies to avoid bird collisions. Strategies include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Breaking up large areas of glass;
2. Use of etched or fritted glass visible to birds **such as low reflectivity, color and increased opacity glass;**
3. Exterior features that allow birds to distinguish glass from sky or vegetation; and
4. Lighting time-switch control devices or occupancy sensors, meeting the current edition of the California Energy Code, Part 6, Title 24, that turn off unnecessary interior **and exterior** lights between 11 PM and dawn.

Notes:

1. Guidelines for bird safe building may be found at <http://www.nycaudubon.org/home/BSBGuidelines.shtml>.

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<http://www.toronto.ca/lightsoff/guidelines.htm>, and
<http://www.birdsandbuildings.org/docs/ChicagoBirdSafeDesignGuide.pdf>
2. See also Section 5.106.10 for additional outdoor lighting requirements.

SECTION A5.105 DECONSTRUCTION AND REUSE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES

A5.105.1 If feasible, disassemble existing buildings instead of demolishing to allow reuse or recycling of building materials.

A5.105.1.1 Existing building structure. Maintain at least 75% of existing building structure (including structural floor and roof decking) and envelope (exterior skin and framing) based on surface area.

Exceptions:

1. Window assemblies and non-structural roofing material.
2. Hazardous materials that are remediated as a part of the project.
3. A project with an addition of more than 2 times the square footage of the existing building.

A5.105.1.2 Existing non-structural elements. Reuse existing interior non-structural elements (interior walls, doors, floor coverings and ceiling systems) in at least 50% of the area of the completed building (including additions).

Exception: A project with an addition of more than 2 times the square footage of the existing building.

A5.105.1.3 Salvage. Salvage additional items in good condition such as light fixtures, plumbing fixtures, and doors for reuse on this project in an onsite storage area or for salvage in dedicated collection bins. Document the weight or number of the items salvaged.

SECTION A5.106 SITE DEVELOPMENT

A5.106. 2 Storm water design. Design storm water runoff rate and quantity in conformance with Section A45.106.2.1 and storm water runoff quality by Section A45.106.3.2, or by local requirements, whichever are stricter.

A5.106. 2.1 Storm water runoff rate and quantity. Implement a storm water management plan resulting in no net increase in rate and quantity of storm water runoff from existing to developed conditions.

Exception: If the site is already greater than 50% impervious, implement a storm water management plan resulting in a 25% decrease in rate and quantity.

A5.106. 2.2 Storm water runoff quality. Use post construction treatment control best management practices (BMPs) to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) storm water runoff from the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event (for volume-based BMPs) or the runoff produced by a rain event equal to two times the 85th percentile hourly intensity (for flow-based BMPs).

A5.106.3 Low impact development (LID). Reduce peak runoff in compliance with Section 5.106.3.1. Employ at least two of the following methods or other best management practices to allow rainwater to soak into the ground, evaporate into the air, or collect in storage receptacles for irrigation or other beneficial uses. LID strategies include, but are not limited to:

1. Bioretention (rain gardens);
2. Cisterns and rain barrels;
3. Green roofs meeting the structural requirements of the building code;
4. Roof leader disconnection;
5. Permeable and porous paving;
6. Vegetative swales and filter strips; tree preservation; and
7. Volume retention suitable for previously developed sites.

A5.106.3.1 Implementation. If applicable, coordinate LID projects with the local Regional Water Quality Control Board, which may issue a permit or otherwise require LID. Further information on design of specific control measures may be found on US EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/, on SWRCB's website noted above, and from local boards that require LID.

A5.106.3.2 Greyfield or infill site. Manage 40% of the average annual rainfall on the site's impervious surfaces through infiltration, reuse, or evapotranspiration.

A5.106.5 Fuel efficient vehicles. Purchasing policy and refueling sites for low emitting vehicles for state employees use can be found at: <http://www.ofa.dgs.ca.gov/NR/exeres/BEAD98C9-035D-4229-8C90-3D47BD5D81FF.htm>, Management Memo MM 06-03, and http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/osp/sam/memos/MM08_04.pdf, Management Memo MM 08-04.

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A5.106.5.1 Designated parking. Provide designated parking for any combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and carpool/van pool vehicles as follows:

Table A5.106.5.1

Total Number of Parking Spaces	Number of Required Spaces
10-25	2
26-50	4

A5.106.5.1.1 Vehicle designations. Building managers may consult with local community Transit Management Associations (TMAs) for methods of designating qualifying vehicles, such as issuing parking stickers.

A5.106.5.1.2 Additional resources. Information on qualifying vehicles, car labeling regulations, and DMV SOV stickers may be obtained from the following sources:

1. California DriveClean, www.driveclean.ca.gov
2. California Air Resources Board, www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/ccvl/ccvl.htm
3. US EPA fuel efficiency standards, www.fueleconomy.gov
4. Janet Okino, DMV Registration Operations, (916) 657 6678, and John Swanton, ARB Public Information, (626) 575-6858.

A5.106.5.2 Electric vehicle charging. Provide facilities meeting Section 406.7 of the California Building Code and as follows:

A5.106.5.2.1 Electric vehicle supply wiring. For each space required in Table A45.106.1.5.2.1, provide one 120 VAC 20 amp and one 208/240 V 40 amp, grounded AC outlets or panel capacity and conduit installed for future outlets.

Table A5.106.5.2.1

Total Number of Parking Spaces ¹	Number of Required Spaces
1-50	1
51-200	2
201 and over	4

¹ In a parking garage, the total number of parking spaces is for each individual floor or level.

A5.106.7 Parking capacity. Design parking capacity to meet but not exceed minimum local zoning requirements.

A5.106.7.1 Reduce parking capacity. With the approval of the enforcement authority, employ strategies to reduce on site parking area by

1. Use of on street parking or compact spaces, illustrated on the site plan, or
2. Implementation and documentation of programs that encourage occupants to carpool, ride share, or use alternate transportation. Strategies for programs may be obtained from local (TMAs).

A5.106.11 Building orientation and shading. Locate, orient and shade the building as follows:

1. Provide exterior shade for south-facing windows during the peak cooling season, Shade may be provided by trees, solar shade structures, or other alternate methods.
2. Provide vertical shading against direct solar gain and glare due to low altitude sun angles for east- and west-facing windows.
3. When site and location permit, orient the building with the long sides facing north and south.
4. Protect the building from thermal loss, drafts, and degradation of the building envelope caused by wind and wind-driven materials such as dust, sand, snow, and leaves with building orientation and landscape features.

Comment [tt3]: DSA Proposal

5. New Public School and Community College structures will be designed with considerations for future installation of solar systems.

Comment [tt4]: DSA Proposal

A5.106.11.1 Shading with vegetation. As applicable, comply with local ordinance, Chapter 7A of the 2007 California Building Code and, Chapter 47 of the California Fire Code for locations designated by the enforcing agency as having a significant risk for wildfires.

A5.106.11.2 Sun angle calculations. For information on sun angles and shading, visit: <http://www2.aud.ucla.edu/energy-design-tools/>. Calculations may be made using the Solar-2 tool.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b)

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

APPENDIX A5

NONRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTARY MEASURES

DIVISION A5.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

SECTION A5.201
GENERAL

A5.201.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of achieving enhanced building energy efficiency.

SECTION A5.202
DEFINITIONS

A5.202.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

BUILDING COMMISSIONING. A systematic quality assurance process that spans the entire design and construction process. Building commissioning helps ensure that a new building's performance meets owner expectations by verifying and documenting that building systems and components are planned, designed, installed, tested, operated, and maintained to meet the owner's project requirements.

ENERGY STAR. A joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy. ENERGY STAR is a voluntary program designed to identify and promote energy-efficient products and practices.

DEMAND RESPONSE AUTOMATION INTERNET SOFTWARE CLIENT. Software that resides in a building Energy Management Control System that can receive a demand response signal and automatically reduce HVAC and lighting system loads. Demand Response programs developed by Utilities and ISO's depend upon timely and reliable communications of events and information to the buildings that are participating in the programs.

GEOTHERMAL. Renewable energy generated by deep-earth water or steam.

GRID NEUTRAL. A site that produces at least as much renewable electricity as it uses in a year shall be deemed grid neutral.

Comment [tt5]: DSA Proposal

OVERCURRENT PROTECTION DEVICE RATING. The highest current at rated voltage that an overcurrent protection device is intended to interrupt under standard test conditions.

PROCESS. An activity or treatment that is not related to the space conditioning, lighting, service water heating, or ventilating of a building as it relates to human occupancy.

TIME DEPENDENT VALUATION (TDV) ENERGY. The time varying energy caused to be used by the building to provide space conditioning and water heating and for specified buildings lighting. TDV energy accounts for the energy cost used at the building site and consumed in producing and in delivering energy to a site, including, but not limited to, power generation, transmission and distribution losses.

SECTION A5.203
PERFORMANCE APPROACH

A5.203.1 Energy performance. For the purposes of energy efficiency standards in this code the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory building standards. It is the intent of this code to encourage green buildings to achieve exemplary performance in the area of energy efficiency. Specifically, a green building should achieve more than a 15% reduction in energy usage when compared to the State's mandatory energy efficiency standards.

Using an Alternative Calculation Method approved by the California Energy Commission, calculate each nonresidential building's TDV energy and CO₂ emissions, and compare it to the standard or "budget" building.

A5.203.1.1 Tier 1. Exceed 2007 California Energy Code requirements by 15% and meet the requirements of Division A45.6.

A5.203.1.2 Tier 2. Exceed 2007 California Energy Code requirements by 30% and meet the requirements of Division A45.6.

Field verify and document the measures and calculations used to reach the desired level of efficiency following the requirements specified in the Title 24 Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method Manual.

SECTION A5.204
PRESCRIPTIVE APPROACH

A5.204.1 ENERGY STAR equipment and appliances. All equipment and appliances provided by the builder shall be ENERGY STAR labeled if ENERGY STAR is applicable to that equipment or appliance.

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A5.204.2 Energy monitoring. Provide sub-metering or equivalent combinations of sensor measurements and thermodynamic calculations, if appropriate, to record energy use data for each major energy system in the building, including chillers, heat pumps, packaged AC systems, fans, pumps, cooling towers, boilers and other heating systems, lighting systems, and process loads. This energy use data, once collected, shall be stored within a data management system.

A5.204.2.1 Data storage. The data management system must be capable of electronically storing energy data and creating user reports showing hourly, daily, monthly and annual energy consumption for each major energy system. Hourly data shall be retained a minimum of 30 days, daily data shall be retained a minimum of 6 months and monthly data shall be retained a minimum of 2 years.

A5.204.2.2 Data access. Hourly energy use data shall be accessible through a central data management system and must be available daily.

A5.204.3 Demand response. HVAC systems with Direct Digital Control Systems and centralized lighting systems shall include pre-programmed demand response strategies that are automated with either a Demand Response Automation Internet Software Client or dry contact relays.

A5.204.3.1 HVAC. The pre-programmed demand response strategies shall be capable of reducing the peak HVAC demand by cooling temperature set point adjustment.

A5.204.3.2 Lighting. The pre-programmed demand response strategies shall be capable of reducing the total lighting load by a minimum 30% through dimming control or bi-level switching.

A5.204.3.3 Software clients. The software clients shall be capable of communicating with a DR Automation Server.

A5.204.4 Commissioning. Building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's project requirements. Commissioning shall be performed in accordance with this section by personnel trained and certified in commissioning by a nationally recognized organization. Commissioning requirements shall include as a minimum:

8. Owner's Project Requirements.
9. Basis of Design.
10. Commissioning measures shown in the construction documents.
11. Commissioning Plan.
12. Functional Performance
13. Testing.
14. Post Construction Documentation & Training.
15. Commissioning Report.

All building systems and components covered by Title 24, Part 6, as well as process equipment and controls, and renewable energy systems shall be included in the scope of the Commissioning Requirements.

A5.204.4.1 Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). The expectations and requirements of the building shall be documented before the design phase of the project begins. At a minimum, this documentation shall include the following:

6. Environmental and Sustainability Goals.
7. Energy Efficiency Goals.
8. Indoor Environmental Quality Requirements.
9. Equipment and Systems Expectations.
10. Building Occupant and O&M Personnel Expectations.

A5.204.4.2 Basis of Design (BOD). A written explanation of how the design of the building systems meets the Owner's Project Requirements shall be completed at the design phase of the building project, and updated as necessary during the design and construction phases. At a minimum, the Basis of Design document shall cover the following systems:

5. Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems and Controls.
6. Indoor Lighting System and Controls.
7. Water Heating System.
8. Renewable Energy Systems.

A5.204.4.3 Commissioning plan. A commissioning plan shall be completed to document the approach to how the project will be commissioned and shall be started during the design phase of the building project. The Commissioning Plan shall include the following at a minimum:

4. General Project Information.
5. Commissioning Goals.
6. Systems to be commissioned. Plans to test systems and components shall include at a minimum:
 - f. A detailed explanation of the original design intent,
 - g. Equipment and systems to be tested, including the extent of tests,
 - h. Functions to be tested,

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- i. Conditions under which the test shall be performed,
- i. Measurable criteria for acceptable performance.
6. Commissioning Team Information.
7. Commissioning Process Activities, Schedules & Responsibilities – plans for the completion of Commissioning Requirements listed in A5.204.4.4 through A5.204.4.6 shall be included.

A5.204.4.4 Functional performance testing. Functional performance tests shall demonstrate the correct installation and operation of each component, system, and system-to-system interface in accordance with the approved plans and specifications. Functional performance testing reports shall contain information addressing each of the building components tested, the testing methods utilized, and include any readings and adjustments made.

A5.204.4.5 Post construction documentation and training. A Systems Manual and Systems Operations Training are required.

A5.204.4.5.1 Systems manual. Documentation of the operational aspects of the building shall be completed within the Systems Manual and delivered to the building owner and facilities operator. At a minimum, the Systems Manual shall include the following:

7. Site Information, including facility description, history and current requirements.
8. Site Contact Information.
9. Basic Operations & Maintenance, including general site operating procedures, basic troubleshooting, recommended maintenance requirements, site events log
10. Major Systems.
11. Site Equipment Inventory and Maintenance Notes.
12. Other Resources & Documentation.

A5.204.4.5.2 Systems operations training. The training of the appropriate maintenance staff for each equipment type and/or system shall include, as a minimum, the following:

4. System/Equipment overview (what it is, what it does and what other systems and/or equipment it interfaces with).
5. Review of the information in the Systems Manual.
6. Review of the record drawings on the system/equipment.

A5.204.4.6 Commissioning report. A complete report of commissioning process activities undertaken through the design, construction and post-construction phases of the building project shall be completed and provided to the owner.

A5.204.5 Heat island effect. Reduce non-roof heat islands by Section A5.106.7.1, roof heat islands by A5.106.7.2, and walls and ground level air conditioner condensing units by Section A5.106.7.3.

A5.204.5.1 Hardscape alternatives. Use one or a combination of strategies 1 through 3 for 50% of site hardscape or put 50% of parking underground.

1. Provide shade (mature within 5 years of occupancy). Solar shade structures may be used in lieu of trees to provide required shade.
2. Use light colored/ high-albedo materials
3. Use open-grid pavement system.

Comment [tt6]: DSA Proposal

A5.204.5.2 Roof area alternatives. Meet one of the following criteria:

1. Use roofing materials having a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI)³ equal to or greater than the values below for a minimum of 75% of the roof surface and meeting the requirements of the 2007 California Energy Code, Section 118:
For roofs with slopes less than or equal to 2:12, SRI of 65 (aged).
For roofs with slopes greater than 2:12, SRI of 25 (aged).
2. Install a vegetated roof for at least 50% of the roof area.
3. Install a combination of highly reflective and vegetated roof to cover collectively 75% of the roof area.

A5.204.6 Building orientation and shading. Locate, orient and shade the building as required in Section A5.106.11.

SECTIONS A5.205 THROUGH A5.210 NOT USED

SECTION A5.211 RENEWABLE ENERGY

A5.211.1 On-site renewable energy. Use on-site renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, low-impact hydro, biomass and bio-gas for at least 1% of the electric power calculated as the product of the building service voltage and the amperage specified by the electrical service overcurrent protection device rating or 1kW, (whichever is greater), in addition to the electrical demand required to meet 1% of the natural gas and propane use.

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The building project's electrical service overcurrent protection device rating shall be calculated in accordance with the 2007 California Electrical Code. Natural gas or propane use is calculated in accordance with the 2007 California Plumbing Code.

A5.211.1.1 Documentation. Using a Calculation Method approved by the California Energy Commission, calculate the renewable on-site energy system to meet the requirements of Section A5.211.1, expressed in kW. Factor in net-metering, if offered by local utility, on an annual basis.

A5.211.2 Grid Neutral. A site that produces at least as much renewable electricity as it uses in a year shall be deemed grid neutral.

Using the proposed annual electrical energy budget (kwh) as set forth by the Title 24, Part 6 of the California Energy Code, and adding the additional annual energy consumption estimated for the appliances and equipment not covered by Title 24, Part 6 (e.g. kitchen and laundry equipment and appliances, swimming pool heaters and circulation pumps, industrial and art equipment, computers, etc.) calculate the site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio by dividing the proposed annual renewable electrical energy production (kwh) by the proposed annual electrical energy budget (kwh). The estimated plug loads shall be included in the annual electrical energy budget (kwh).

Exceptions:

1. Existing buildings with one year of occupancy or greater shall use actual data of the annual electrical energy consumption of the facilities. Using the data logged for the facilities, calculate the site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio by dividing the proposed annual renewable electrical energy production (kwh) by the actual annual electrical energy consumption (kwh).
2. The proposed annual renewable electrical energy can be renewable energy produced off-site on a remote property owned by the applicant.

A5.211.2.1 35% Grid Neutral. A site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio is equal or greater than 0.35.

A5.211.2.2 75% Grid Neutral. A site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio is equal or greater than 0.75.

A5.211.2.3 Grid Neutral. A site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio is equal or greater than 1.

Comment [tt7]: DSA Grid Neutral Proposal

A5.211.3 Green Power. If offered by local utility provider, participate in a renewable energy portfolio program that provides a minimum of 50% electrical power from renewable sources. Maintain documentation through utility billings.

A5.211.4 Pre-wiring for future solar. Install conduit from the building roof or eave to a location within the building identified as suitable for future installation of a charge controller (regulator) and inverter.

A5.211.4.1 Off grid pre-wiring for future solar. If battery storage is anticipated, conduit should run to a location within the building that is stable, weather-proof, insulated against very hot and very cold weather, and isolated from occupied spaces.

A5.211.5 Additional resources. More information can be found on calculating the kilowatts per hours for the electricity produced by photovoltaics at the Go Solar California website: <http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/nshpcalculator/index.html>; and information on grid neutral can be found at the Division of the State Architect (DSA) website: <http://www.dsa.dgs.ca.gov/OtherProg/gridneutral.htm>

SECTION A5.212 ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

A5.212.1 Elevators and escalators. In buildings with more than one elevator or two escalators, provide controls to reduce the energy demand of elevators for part of the day and escalators to reduce speed when no traffic is detected. Document the controls in the project specifications and commissioning plan. [In Public School and Community College buildings, locate stairs conveniently to encourage their use in lieu of elevators or escalators.](#)

Comment [tt8]: DSA Proposal

A5.212.1.1 Controls. Controls that reduce energy demand shall meet requirements of CCR, Title 8, Chapter 4, Subchapter 6 and shall not interrupt emergency operations for elevators required in CCR, Title 24, Part 2, California Building Code.

SECTION A5.213

ENERGY EFFICIENT STEEL FRAMING

A5.213.1 Steel framing. Design steel framing for maximum energy efficiency. Techniques for avoiding thermal bridging in the envelope include:

1. Punching large holes in the stud web without affecting the structural integrity of the stud,
2. Spacing the studs as far as possible while maintaining the structural integrity of the structure,
3. Exterior rigid insulation, and
4. Detailed design of intersections of wall openings and building intersections of floors, walls, and roofs.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

APPENDIX A5

NONRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTARY MEASURES

DIVISION A5.3 WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

SECTION A5.301
GENERAL

A5.301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall establish the means of conserving water used indoors, outdoors, and in wastewater conveyance.

SECTION A5.302
DEFINITIONS

A5.302.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

DENSITY FACTOR [Kd]{dimensionless}. The Coefficient used to modify Ks to reflect the water needs of a particular plant or group of plants with reference to the density of the plant material. Kd ranges from 0.5 for a sparse planting to 1.3 for very dense plantings and averages 1.0. (Landscape, 2000).

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION [ET]. The combination of water transpired from plant tissues and evaporated from the soil and plant surfaces measured in inches per unit of time.

GRAYWATER. Untreated household waste which has not come into contact with toilet waste. Graywater includes used water from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, and water from clothes washing machines and laundry tubs. It shall not include waste water from kitchen sinks, dishwashers, or laundry water from soiled diapers.

HISTORICAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION [Historical ETo]. A multiple-year average of recorded historical reference ETo data from a weather station or evaporative pan in a given geographic location. This value is typically a monthly average of the specific month in a given multi-year time frame. This value, when corrected for plant species characteristics, can be used as a baseline to evaluate the expected water needs of a landscape planting in that geographic area.(FAO 1998; ASCE, 1990)

HYDROZONE. A portion of the landscaped area having plants with similar water needs.

LANDSCAPE (PLANT) COEFFICIENT [KI]. The product of the species factor multiplied by the density factor and the microclimate factor. {KI=Ks x Kd X Kmc} The landscape coefficient is used in the landscape water budget calculation. (UCCE, 2000)

MICROCLIMATE FACTOR [Kmc]. The coefficient used to modify Ks to reflect water needs of a particular plant or group of plants with reference to the microclimate of the planting area. Microclimate factors include sun exposure, proximity to reflective surfaces, and windy locations. Kmc ranges from 0.5 for low microclimate factors to 1.4 for high microclimate factors. (UCCE, 2000)

MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE. The California ordinance regulating landscape design, installation and maintenance practices that will ensure commercial, multifamily and other developer installed landscapes greater than 2500 square feet meet an irrigation water budget developed based on landscaped area, and climatological parameters.

NATIVE/ADAPTED PLANTS. Plants indigenous to a locality or cultivars of native plants that are adapted to the local climate and are not considered invasive species or noxious weeds.

PLANT SPECIES FACTOR, [Ks]{dimensionless}. A factor or coefficient used to adjust reference evapotranspiration to reflect water use by a particular plant species. Ks ranges from <0.1 for very low water using plants, 0.1-0.3 for low water using, 0.4-0.6 moderate water using to 0.7-0.9 for high water using plants. The Ks for cool season turfgrass is 0.8 and warm season turfgrass is 0.6.

POTABLE WATER. Water that is drinkable and meets the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Drinking Water Standards. See definition in the California Plumbing Code, Part 5.

RECYCLED WATER. Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur (Water Code Section 13050 (n)). Simply put, recycled water is water treated to remove waste matter attaining a quality that is suitable to use the water again.

REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION (ETo). The estimated rate of evapotranspiration from a standardized surface of well watered, actively growing cool season turfgrass clipped to 12 cm with sufficient density to fully shade the soil. The water needs of a landscape planting can be calculated by multiplying the Landscape Coefficient [KI] and

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Reference Evapotranspiration (ET_o)

SECTION A5.303 INDOOR WATER USE

A5.303.3 Appliances.

1. Clothes washer shall have a maximum Water Factor (WF) that will reduce the use of water by 10% below the California Energy Commissions' WF standards for commercial clothes washers located in Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. Dishwashers shall meet the following water use standards:
 - a. Residential—5.8 gallons per cycle
 - b. Commercial—refer to Table 603.3

TABLE A5.303.3
COMMERCIAL DISHWASHER WATER USE

Type	High-Temperature— maximum gallons per rack	Chemical—maximum gallons per rack
Conveyer	0.70	0.62
Door	0.95	1.16
Undercounter	0.90	0.98

3. Ice makers shall be air cooled.
4. Food steamers shall be connection-less or boiler-less.
5. The use and installation of water softeners that discharge to the community sewer system shall be limited or prohibited by local agencies if certain conditions are met.

A5.303.5 Dual plumbing. New buildings and facilities shall be dual plumbed for potable and recycled water systems for toilet flushing when recycled water is available as determined by the enforcement authority.

SECTION A5.304 OUTDOOR WATER USE

A5.304.3 Potable water reduction. Provide water efficient landscape irrigation design that reduces by 50% the use of potable water beyond the initial requirements for plant installation and establishment. Calculations for the reduction shall be based on the water budget developed pursuant to section 604.1.

Methods used to accomplish the requirements of this section must be designed to the requirements of the California Building Standards Code and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Plant coefficient.
2. Irrigation efficiency and Distribution Uniformity.
3. Use of captured rainwater.
4. Use of recycled water.
5. Water treated for irrigation purposes and conveyed by a water district or public entity.
6. Use of graywater.

A5.304.4 Potable water elimination. Provide a water efficient landscape irrigation design that eliminates the use of potable water beyond the initial requirements for plant installation and establishment. Methods used to accomplish the requirements of this section must be designed to the requirements of the California Building Standards Code and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Plant coefficient.
2. Irrigation efficiency and Distribution Uniformity.
3. Use of captured rainwater.
4. Use of recycled water.
5. Water treated for irrigation purposes and conveyed by a water district or public entity.
6. Use of graywater.

A5.304.5 Restoration of areas disturbed by construction. Restore all areas disturbed during construction by planting with local native/adapted vegetation.

A5.304.6 Previously developed sites. On previously developed or graded sites, restore or protect at least 50% of the site area with native/adapted vegetation. Projects complying with Section A5.204.5.2 may apply vegetated roof surface to this calculation if the roof plants meet the definition of native/adapted.

Exception: Area of the building footprint is excluded from the calculation.

A5.304.7 Graywater Irrigation System. Install a graywater collection system for onsite subsurface irrigation using graywater collected from bathtubs, showers, bathroom wash basins, and laundry water. See Appendix G, 2007

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

California Plumbing Code.

**SECTION A5.305
RECYCLED (RECLAIMED) AND GRAYWATER SYSTEMS
(Reserved)**

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

APPENDIX A5

NONRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTARY MEASURES

DIVISION A5.4 MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

SECTION A5.401
GENERAL

A5.401.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of achieving material conservation and resource efficiency through reuse of existing building stock and materials; use of recycled, regional, rapidly renewable, and certified wood materials; and employment of techniques to reduce pollution through recycling of materials and reduction of building pollutants prior to occupancy.

SECTION A5.402
DEFINITIONS

A 5.402.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

EMBODIED ENERGY. The energy used for raw material extraction, transportation, manufacturing, assembly, installation, and disposal during the life of a product, including the potential energy stored within the product.

LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT (LCA). A technique to evaluate the relevant energy and material consumed and environmental emissions associated with the entire life of a product, process, activity or service.

OVE. Optimal Value Engineering, another term for advanced wood framing techniques.

POST-CONSUMER CONTENT. Waste material generated by consumers after it is used and which would otherwise be discarded.

PRE-CONSUMER (or POST-INDUSTRIAL) CONTENT. Material diverted from the waste stream during one manufacturing process, including scraps, damaged goods, and excess production, that is used in another manufacturing process.

RECYCLED CONTENT. Refer to International Organization of Standards ISO 14021—Environmental labels and declarations—Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labeling).

RECYCLED CONTENT VALUE (RCV). Material cost multiplied by post-consumer content plus ½ the pre-consumer content, or $RCV = \$ X (\text{post-consumer content} + \frac{1}{2} \text{pre-consumer content})$.

SECTION A5.403
FOUNDATION SYSTEMS
(Reserved)

SECTION A5.404
EFFICIENT FRAMING TECHNIQUES

A5.404.1 Wood framing. Employ advanced wood framing techniques, or OVE, as recommended by the US Department of Energy's Office of Building Technology, State and Community Programs and as permitted by the enforcing agency.

A5.404.1.1 Structural integrity. The OVE selected shall not conflict with structural framing methods required by the 2007 California Building Code.

A5.404.1.2 Framing specifications. Advanced framing techniques include the following:

1. Building design using 2-foot modules,
2. Spacing wall studs up to 24 inches on center,
3. Spacing floor and roof framing members up to 24 inches on center,
4. Using 2-stud corner framing and drywall clips or scrap lumber for drywall backing,
5. Eliminating solid headers in non-load-bearing walls,
6. Using in-line framing, aligning floor, wall and roof framing members vertically for direct transfer of loads, and
7. Using single lumber headers and top plates where appropriate.

Additional information can be obtained at the following web site:

<http://www.eere.energy.gov/buildings/info/publications.html#technology%20fact%20sheets>

SECTION A5.405
MATERIAL SOURCES

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A5.405.1 Regional materials. Compared to other products in a given product category, select building materials or products for permanent installation on the project that have been harvested or manufactured in California or within 500 miles of the project site.

1. For those materials locally manufactured, select materials manufactured using low embodied energy or those that will result in net energy savings over their useful life.
2. Regional materials shall make up at least 10%, based on cost, of total materials value.
3. If regional materials make up only part of a product, their values are calculated as percentages based on weight.
4. Provide documentation of the origin, net projected energy savings, and value of regional materials.

A5.405.2 Bio-based materials. Select bio-based building materials and products made from solid wood, engineered wood, bamboo, wool, cotton, cork, straw, natural fibers, products made from crops (soy-based, corn-based) and other bio-based materials with at least 50% bio-based content.

A5.405.2.1 Certified wood. Certified wood is an important component of green building strategies and the California Building Standards Commission will continue to develop a standard through the next code cycle.

A5.405.2.2 Rapidly renewable materials. Use materials made from plants harvested within a ten-year cycle for at least 2.5% of total materials value, based on estimated cost.

A5.405.3 Reused materials. Use salvaged, refurbished, refinished, or reused materials for a minimum of 5% of the total value, based on estimated cost of materials on the project. Provide documentation as to the respective values.

A5.405.3.1 Sources of reused materials. Sources of some reused materials can be found at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/RCP/Product.asp?VW=CAT&CATID=257>.

See also Appendix 5, Division A5.1, Section A5.105.1 for on-site materials reuse.

A5.405.4 Recycled content. Use materials, equivalent in performance to virgin materials, with post-consumer or pre-consumer recycled content value (RCV) for a minimum of 10% of the total value, based on estimated cost of materials on the project. Provide documentation as to the respective values.

A5.405.4.1 Determination of recycled content value (RCV). The recycled content of a material assembly shall be determined by weight, and the fractional value of the weight is then multiplied by the total estimated cost of the material assembly.

A5.405.4.2 Sources of recycled materials. Sources and recycled content of some recycled materials can be found at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/RCP/Product.asp?VW=CAT&CATID=257>.

A5.405.5 Cement and concrete. Use cement and concrete made with recycled products complying with Sections A5.405.5.1 through A5.405.5.3.

A5.405.5.1 Alternative fuels. Where permitted by state or local air quality standards, use alternative fuels in the manufacture of cement.

A5.405.5.2 Cement. Meet CALTRANS Standard Specification Section 90 standards for cementitious materials.

A5.405.5.3 Concrete. Meet CALTRANS Standard Specification Section 90, Portland Cement Concrete.

A5.405.5.3.1 Corrosive environments. When the foundation report indicates a corrosive environment, meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications S8-CO4.

A5.405.5.3.2 Freeze-thaw climates. Meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications S8-CO5.

A5.405.5.3.3 Precast concrete. Meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications 51-300 and 49-200.

A5.405.5.3.4 High volume supplementary cementitious material (SCM). Meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications S8-CO1.

A5.405.5.3.5 Recycled aggregates. Depending on their availability and suitability, use concrete made with one or more of the following materials:

1. Blast furnace slag as a lightweight.
2. Recycled concrete that meets grading requirements of ASTM C 33, Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates.

CALTRANS specifications may be found at www.dot.ca.gov.

SECTION A5.406 ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE

A5.406.1 Choice of materials. Compared to other products in a given product category, choose materials proven to be characterized by one or more of the following.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A5.406.1.1 Service life. Select materials for longevity and minimal deterioration under conditions of use.

A5.406.1.2 Reduced maintenance. Select materials that require little, if any, finishing. For those with surface protection, choose materials that do not require frequent applications of toxic or malodorous finishes.

A5.406.1.3 Recyclability. Select materials that can be re-used or recycled at the end of their service life in the project.

SECTION A5.407 WATER RESISTANCE AND MOISTURE MANAGEMENT (Reserved)

SECTION A5.409 LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

A5.409.1 Materials and system assemblies. Select materials assemblies based on life cycle assessment of their embodied energy and/or green house gas emission potentials.

A5.409.1.1 Materials and system assemblies. Software for calculating life cycle costs for materials and assemblies may be found at:

1. the Athena Institute web site at: <http://www.athenasmi.ca/tools/impactEstimator/>
2. the NIST BEES web site at: <http://www.bfrl.nist.gov/oe/software/bees/> .
3. Life Cycle assessment may also be done in accordance with ISO Standard 14044, www.iso.ch .

A5.409.1.2 Additional resources. More information on life cycle assessment may be found at the Sustainable Products Purchasers Coalition: www.sppcoalition.org ; at the American Center for Life Cycle Assessment: www.lcacenter.org ; at U.S. EPA Life Cycle Assessment Research: www.epa.gov/nrmr/lcaccess/index.html ; and at U.S. EPA Environmentally Preferable Products, www.epa.gov/epp.

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

APPENDIX A5

NONRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTARY MEASURES

DIVISION A5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SECTION A5.501
GENERAL

A5.501.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall outline means of reducing the quantity of air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of a building's installers, occupants, and neighbors.

SECTION A5.502
DEFINITIONS

A5.502.1 Definitions. The following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter and as used elsewhere in this code, have the meanings shown herein.

INTERIOR, BUILDING, The inside of the weatherproofing system.

MERV. Filter minimum efficiency reporting value, based on ASHRAE 52.2-1999.

MULTI-OCCUPANT SPACES. Indoor spaces used for presentations and training, including classrooms and conference rooms.

SINGLE OCCUPANT SPACES. Private offices, workstations in open offices, reception workstations, and ticket booths.

SECTION A5.504
POLLUTANT CONTROL

A5.504.1 Indoor air quality (IAQ) during construction. Maintain IAQ as provided in Sections A5.504.1.1 and A5.504.1.2.

A5.504.1.1 Temporary ventilation. Provide temporary ventilation during construction in accordance with Section 121 of the California Energy Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 6, and Chapter 4 of CCR, Title 8, and as follows:

1. Ventilation during construction shall be achieved through openings in the building shell using fans to produce a minimum of three air changes per hour.
2. During dust-producing operations, protect supply and return HVAC system openings from dust.
3. The permanent HVAC system shall only be used during construction if necessary to condition the building within the required temperature range for material and equipment installation. If the HVAC system is used during construction, use return air filters with a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 8, based on ASHRAE 52.2-1999, or an average efficiency of 30% based on ASHRAE 52.1-1992. Replace all filters with MERV 13 filters by Section 804.2.3 immediately prior to occupancy.
4. If the building is occupied during demolition or construction, meet or exceed the recommended Control Measures of the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning National Contractors Association (SMACNA) IAQ Guidelines for Occupied Buildings under Construction, 1995, Chapter 3.

A5.504.1.2 Additional IAQ measures. Employ additional measures as follows:

1. When using generators to generate temporary power, use generators meeting the requirements of CCR, Title 13, Chapter 9, or local ordinance, whichever is more stringent.
2. Protect on-site absorbent materials from moisture. Remove and replace any materials with evidence of mold, mildew, or moisture infiltration.
3. Store odorous and high VOC-emitting materials off-site, without packaging, for a sufficient period to allow odors and VOCs to disperse.
4. When possible, once materials are on the jobsite, install odorous and high VOC-emitting materials prior to those that are porous or fibrous.
5. Clean oil and dust from ducts prior to use.

A5.504.2 IAQ post-construction. After construction ends, with all interior finishes installed, flush-out the building by supplying continuous ventilation with all air handling units at their maximum outdoor air rate for at least 14 days while maintaining an internal temperature of at least 60°F, and relative humidity no higher than 60%. Occupancy may start after 7 days, provided flush-out continues for the full 14 days. Do not "bake out" the building by increasing the temperature of the space. (If continuous ventilation is not possible, flush-out must total the equivalent of 14 days of maximum outdoor air.)

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A5.504.4.4.1 Early compliance with formaldehyde limits. Where complying composite wood product is readily available for non-residential occupancies, meet Phase 2 requirements before the compliance dates indicated in Table 5.504.4.

A5.504.4.5 Resilient flooring systems. Comply with the VOC-emission limits defined in the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) Low-emitting Materials List, www.chps.net/manual/lem_table.htm.

A5.504.4.6 Thermal Insulation. Comply with Chapter 12-13 in Title 24, Part 12, the California Referenced Standards Code, and with the VOC-emission limits defined in CHPS Low-emitting Materials List, www.chps.net/manual/lem_table.htm.

A5.504.4.7 Acoustical ceilings and wall panels. Comply with Chapter 8 in Title 24, Part 2, the California Building Code, and with the VOC-emission limits defined in the CHPS Low-emitting Materials List, www.chps.net/manual/lem_table.htm.

A5.504.5 Hazardous particulates and chemical pollutants. Minimize and control pollutant entry into buildings and cross-contamination of regularly occupied areas.

A5.504.5.1 Entryway systems. Install permanent entryway systems measuring at least six feet in the primary direction of travel to capture dirt and particulates at entryways directly connected to the outdoors.

1. Qualifying entryways are those that serve as regular entry points for building users.
2. Acceptable entryway systems include, but are not limited to, permanently installed grates, grilles, or slotted systems that allow cleaning underneath.
3. Roll-out mats are acceptable only when maintained regularly by janitorial contractors as documented in service contract, or by in-house staff as documented by written policies and procedures.

A5.504.5.2 Isolation of pollutant sources. In rooms where activities produce hazardous fumes or chemicals, such as garages, janitorial or laundry rooms, and copy or printing rooms, exhaust them and isolate them from their adjacent rooms.

1. Exhaust each space with no air recirculation in accordance with ASHRAE 62.1, Table 6-4 to create negative pressure with respect to adjacent spaces with the doors to the room closed.
2. For each space, provide self-closing doors and deck to deck partitions or a hard ceiling.
3. Install low-noise, vented range hoods for all cooking appliances and in laboratory or other chemical mixing areas.

A5.504.5.3.1 Filters. In mechanically ventilated buildings, provide regularly occupied areas of the building with air filtration media for outside and return air prior to occupancy that provides at least a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of 13.

A5.504.6.2 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Install HVAC and refrigeration equipment that does not contain HCFCs.

SECTION A5.505 INDOOR MOISTURE CONTROL (Reserved)

SECTION A5.507 ENVIRONMENTAL COMFORT

A5.507.1 Lighting and thermal comfort controls. Provide controls in the workplace as described in Sections A5.507.1.1 and A5.507.1.2.

A5.507.1.1 Single-occupant spaces. Provide individual controls that meet energy use requirements in the 2007 California Energy Code in accordance with Sections A5.507.1.1.1 and A5.507.1.1.2.

A5.507.1.1.1 Lighting. Provide individual task lighting and/or daylighting controls for at least 90% of the building occupants.

A5.507.1.1.2 Thermal comfort. Provide individual thermal comfort controls for at least 50% of the building occupants.

1. Occupants shall have control over at least one of the factors of air temperature, radiant temperature, air speed, and humidity as described in ASHRAE 55-2004.
2. Occupants inside 20 feet of the plane of and within 10 feet either side of operable windows can substitute windows to control thermal comfort. The areas of operable window must meet the requirements of Section 121 of the California Energy Code

A5.507.1.2 Multi-occupant spaces. Provide lighting and thermal comfort system controls for all shared multi-occupant spaces, such as classrooms and conference rooms.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A5.507.2 Verification of indoor environmental quality. Within a period of six to 18 months after occupancy, conduct an indoor environmental survey of building occupants.

1. Collect voluntary anonymous responses about indoor environmental quality, including thermal comfort, air quality, lighting, acoustics, daylighting, and operable windows.
2. Take corrective action if the survey results indicate that more than 20% of surveyed occupants are dissatisfied with thermal comfort, or if more than 5% complain of odor, irritation, fatigue, nausea, and respiratory problems arising from the workplace.
3. Samples of survey format and appropriate responses may be found at <http://www.cbe.berkeley.edu/RESEARCH/survey.htm>.

A5.507.3 Daylight. Provide daylit spaces as required for toplighting and sidelighting in the 2007 California Energy Code. In constructing a design, consider the following:

1. Use of light shelves and reflective room surfaces to maximize daylight penetrating the rooms.
2. Means to eliminate glare and direct sun light, including through skylights.
3. Use of photosensors to turn off electric lighting when daylight is sufficient.
4. Not using diffuse daylighting glazing where views are desired.

A5.507.4 Views. Achieve direct line of sight to the outdoor environment via vision glazing between 2'6" and 7'6" above finish floor for building occupants in 90% of all regularly occupied areas as demonstrated by plan view and section cut diagrams.

A5.507.4.1 Interior office spaces. Entire areas of interior office spaces may be included in the calculation if at least 75% of each area has direct line of sight to perimeter vision glazing.

A5.507.4.2 Multi-occupant spaces. Include in the calculation the square footage with direct line of sight to perimeter vision glazing.

Exceptions to Sections A5.507.3 and A5.507.4: Copy/printing rooms, storage areas, mechanical spaces, restrooms, auditoria, and other intermittently or infrequently occupied spaces or spaces where daylight would interfere with use of the space.

A5.507.5 Enhanced Acoustical control. Public School and Community College classrooms shall have a maximum unoccupied background noise level of 45 dBA, and a 0.6-second maximum (unoccupied) reverberation times. More information can be found in the Acoustical Society of America (ASA) guideline.

Comment [tt9]: DSA Proposal

SECTION A5.508 OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY (Reserved)

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

APPENDIX A5

NONRESIDENTIAL VOLUNTARY MEASURES

DIVISION A5.6 VOLUNTARY TIERS

SECTION A5.601

CALGREEN Reach Standards for Schools and Community Colleges

A5.601.1 Scope. The measures contained in this appendix are not mandatory unless adopted by local government as specified in Section 101.7. The provisions of this section outline means of achieving enhanced construction or reach levels by incorporating additional green building measures. In order to meet one of the tier levels designers, builders, or property owners are required to incorporate additional green building measures necessary to meet the threshold of each level.

A5.601.2 CALGREEN Merit for Schools and Community Colleges

A5.601.2.1 Prerequisites. To achieve *CALGREEN Merit* status, a project must meet all of the mandatory measures in Chapter 5, and, in addition, meet the provisions of this section.

A5.601.2.2 Energy performance. For the purposes of energy efficiency standards in this code the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory building standards.

Using an Alternative Calculation Method approved by the California Energy Commission, calculate each nonresidential building's TDV energy and CO₂ emissions, and compare it to the standard or "budget" building.

A5.601.2.1 Tier 1. Exceed California Energy Code requirements by 15%. Field verify and document the measures and calculations used to reach the desired level of efficiency following the requirements specified in the Title 24 Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method Manual.

A5.601.2.3 Additional voluntary measures for CALGREEN Merit for Schools and Community Colleges .

Employ at least [the following voluntary measures from Appendix 5:](#)

1. [A5.106.7.1 Reduce parking capacity](#)
 2. [A5.106.11 Building orientation and shading](#)
 3. [A5.204.1 ENERGY STAR equipment and appliances. In Public School and Community College buildings, equipment including computers and monitors, and appliances in kitchen and supporting food storage and preparation spaces shall be ENERGY STAR compliant.](#)
 4. [A5.204.5.2 Roof area alternatives, item 1](#)
 5. [A.5.303.3 Appliances, items 2, 3, and 4](#)
 6. [A5.404.1 Wood Framing](#)
 7. [A5.405.4 Recycled Content](#)
 8. [A5.507.1.1.1 Single-occupant spaces. Lighting.](#)
 9. [A5.507.1.2 Multi-occupant spaces](#)
 10. [A5.507.3 Daylit](#)
- ~~XXX voluntary measures from Appendix 5, with emphasis on energy savings from site design, water efficiency, and either prescriptive energy efficiency or material resource efficiency measures.~~

A5.601.3 35% Grid Neutral. In addition to the requirements for *CALGREEN Merit*, a site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio ~~is shall be~~ equal to or greater than 0.35 [as described Section A5.211.2.3; and employ Energy Monitoring as described in Section A5.204.5.](#)

A5.601.4 CALGREEN Excellence for Schools and Community Colleges

A5.601.4.1 Prerequisites. To achieve *CALGREEN Excellence* status, a project must meet all of the mandatory measures in Chapter 5, and, in addition, meet the provisions of this section.

A5.601.4.2 Energy performance. For the purposes of energy efficiency standards in this code the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory building standards.

Using an Alternative Calculation Method approved by the California Energy Commission, calculate each nonresidential building's TDV energy and CO₂ emissions, and compare it to the standard or "budget" building.

A5.601.4.3 Tier 2. Exceed California Energy Code requirements by 30%. Field verify and document the measures and calculations used to reach the desired level of efficiency following the requirements specified in the Title 24 Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method Manual.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT

A5.601.4.4 Additional voluntary measures for **CALGREEN Excellence for Schools and Community Colleges**

- . Employ at least [the following voluntary measures from Appendix 5:](#)
 1. [A5.106.7.1 Reduce parking capacity](#)
 2. [A5.106.11 Building orientation and shading](#)
 3. [A5.204.1 ENERGY STAR equipment and appliances. In Public School and Community College buildings, equipment including computers and monitors, and appliances in kitchen and supporting food storage and preparation spaces shall be ENERGY STAR compliant.](#)
 4. [A5.204.5.2 Roof area alternatives, item 1](#)
 5. [A.5.303.3 Appliances, items 2, 3, and 4](#)
 6. [A5.404.1 Wood Framing](#)
 7. [A5.405.4 Recycled Content](#)
 8. [A5.507.1.1.1 Single-occupant spaces. Lighting](#)
 9. [A5.507.1.2 Multi-occupant spaces](#)
 10. [A5.507.3 Daylit](#)

XXX voluntary measures from Appendix 5, with emphasis on energy savings from site design, water efficiency, and either prescriptive energy efficiency or material resource efficiency measures.

A5.601.5 75% Grid Neutral. In addition to the requirements for **CALGREEN Excellence**, a site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio ~~is~~ **shall be** equal to or greater than 0.75 [as described Section A5.211.2.3;](#) and [employ Energy Monitoring as described in Section A5.204.5.](#)

A5.601.6 CALGREEN Grid Neutral for Schools and Community Colleges.

A5.601.6.1 Prerequisites. To achieve **CALGREEN Grid Neutral for Schools and Community Colleges**, status, a project must meet all of the mandatory measures in Chapter 5, and, in addition, meet the provisions of [this section.](#)

A5.601.6.2 Energy performance. For the purposes of energy efficiency standards in this code the California Energy Commission will continue to adopt mandatory building standards.

[Using an Alternative Calculation Method approved by the California Energy Commission, calculate each nonresidential building's TDV energy and CO₂ emissions, and compare it to the standard or "budget" building.](#)

A5.601.6.3. [Exceed California Energy Code requirements by 35%. Field verify and document the measures and calculations used to reach the desired level of efficiency following the requirements specified in the Title 24 Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method Manual.](#)

A5.601.6.4 Additional voluntary measures for CALGREEN Grid Neutral. Employ at least the following [voluntary measures from Appendix 5:](#)

1. [A5.106.7.1 Reduce parking capacity](#)
2. [A5.106.11 Building orientation and shading](#)
3. [A5.204.1 ENERGY STAR equipment and appliances. In Public School and Community College buildings, equipment including computers and monitors, and appliances in kitchen and supporting food storage and preparation spaces shall be ENERGY STAR compliant.](#)
4. [A5.204.5.2 Roof area alternatives, item 1](#)
5. [A.5.303.3 Appliances, items 2, 3, and 4](#)
6. [A5.404.1 Wood Framing](#)
7. [A5.405.4 Recycled Content](#)
8. [A5.507.1.1.1 Single-occupant spaces. Lighting](#)
9. [A5.507.1.2 Multi-occupant spaces.](#)
10. [A5.507.3 Daylit](#)

A5.601.6.5. Grid Neutral. In addition to the above requirements, a site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio shall be equal to or greater than 1 as described Section A5.211.2.3; and [employ Energy Monitoring as described in Section A5.204.5](#)

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.

Feature or Measure

CALGREEN Levels

b

	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
PREREQUISITE				
Project meets the requirements of Divisions 5.1 through 5.5 as indicated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PLANNING AND DESIGN				
SITE SELECTION				
A5.103.1 Site selection. Develop sites for buildings, hardscape, roads or parking areas consistent with the local general plan and regional transportation plan pursuant to SB 375 (Stats 2008, Ch. 728)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.1.1 Local sustainable communities strategy. Site selection shall align with local planning strategy in consideration of uses listed in Section A5.103.1.1.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.1.2 Transit priority projects. Site selection shall meet criteria required for transit priority projects in Sections A5.103.1.2.1 and A5.103.1.2.2 that implement the sustainable communities strategy.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.1.2.1 Environmental criteria. Environmental criteria include those listed in Section A5.103.1.2.1.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.1.2.2 Land use criteria. Land use criteria include those listed in Section A5.103.1.2.2.2.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.2 Community connectivity. Locate project on a previously developed site within a 1/2 mile radius of at least ten basic services, listed in Section A5.103.2.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.4 Brownfield or greyfield site redevelopment or infill area development. Select for development a brownfield in accordance with Section A5.103.4.1 or on a greyfield or infill site as defined in Section A5.102.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.103.4.1 Brownfield redevelopment. Develop a site documented as contaminated or on a site defined as a brownfield.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SITE PRESERVATION				
A5.104.2.1 Greenfield sites. On greenfield sites, limit all site disturbance as listed in Items 1 – 4 in Section A5.104.2.1.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.104.2.1.1 Site survey. Survey existing site features for preservation, and site the building minimizing its footprint and avoiding disruption of existing ecosystems.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.104.3.1 Local zoning requirement in place. Exceed the zoning's open space requirement for vegetated open space on the site by 25%.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.104.3.2 No local zoning requirement in place. Provide vegetated open space area adjacent to the building equal to the building footprint area.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.104.3.3 No open space required in zoning ordinance. Provide vegetated open space equal to 20% of the total project site area.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.104.5 Birds. On sites in migratory flyways or near or adjacent to permanently designated parkland or open		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
space, employ building design strategies to avoid bird collisions. Strategies include, but are not limited to, those listed in A5.104.5.				
DECONSTRUCTION AND REUSE OF EXISTING STRUCTURES				
<p>A5.105.1.1 Existing building structure. Maintain at least 75% of existing building structure (including structural floor and roof decking) and envelope (exterior skin and framing) based on surface area.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Window assemblies and non-structural roofing material. 2. Hazardous materials that are remediated as a part of the project. 3. A project with an addition of more than 2 times the square footage of the existing building. <p>A5.105.1.2 Existing non-structural elements. Reuse existing interior non-structural elements (interior walls, doors, floor coverings and ceiling systems) in at least 50% of the area of the completed building (including additions).</p> <p>Exception: A project with an addition of more than 2 times the square footage of the existing building.</p> <p>A5.105.1.3 Salvage. Salvage additional items in good condition such as light fixtures, plumbing fixtures, and doors for reuse on this project in an onsite storage area or for salvage in dedicated collection bins. Document the weight or number of the items salvaged.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
SITE DEVELOPMENT				
<p>5.106.1 Storm water pollution prevention plan. For projects of one acre or less, develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that has been designed, specific to its site, conforming to the State Storm water NPDES Construction Permit or local ordinance, whichever is stricter, as is required for projects over one acre. The plan shall meet the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent loss of soil during construction. 2. Prevent sedimentation of storm sewer or receiving streams. 3. Prevent air pollution. 4. Control erosion. 	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<p>A5.106.2 Storm water design. Design storm water runoff rate and quantity in conformance with Section A5.106.3.1 and storm water runoff quality by Section A5.106.3.2, or by local requirements, whichever are stricter.</p> <p>A5.106.2.1 Storm water runoff rate and quantity. Implement a storm water management plan resulting in no net increase in rate and quantity of storm water runoff from existing to developed conditions.</p> <p>Exception: If the site is already greater than 50% impervious, implement a storm water management plan resulting in a 25% decrease in rate and quantity.</p> <p>A5.106.2.2 Storm water runoff quality. Use post</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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	Mandatory CALGREEN	CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
construction treatment control best management practices (BMPs) to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) storm water runoff from the 85 th percentile 24-hour runoff event (for volume-based BMPs) or the runoff produced by a rain event equal to two times the 85 th percentile hourly intensity (for flow-based BMPs).		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
A5.106.3 Low impact development (LID). Reduce peak runoff in compliance with Section 5.106.3.1. Employ at least two of the following methods or other best management practices to allow rainwater to soak into the ground, evaporate into the air, or collect in storage receptacles for irrigation or other beneficial uses. LID strategies include, but are not limited to those listed in 5.106.3		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.106.4 Bicycle storage and changing rooms. Provide secure racks or storage for bicycles for a minimum of 10% of parking capacity, with 3% or more being long-term storage. For elementary schools, changing room need only be provided for staff use.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.106.5.1 Designated parking. Provide designated parking for any combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient, and carpool/van pool vehicles as shown in Table A5.106.5.1: A5.106.5.2.1 Electric vehicle supply wiring. For each space required in Table A5.106.5.2.1, provide one 120 VAC 20 amp and one 208/240 V 40 amp, grounded AC outlets or panel capacity and conduit installed for future outlets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
A5.106.7 Parking capacity. Design parking capacity to meet but not exceed minimum local zoning requirements. A5.106.7.1 Reduce parking capacity. With the approval of the enforcement authority, employ strategies to reduce on site parking area by 1. Use of on street parking or compact spaces, illustrated on the site plan, or 2. Implementation and documentation of programs that encourage occupants to carpool, ride share, or use alternate transportation.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.106.8 Exterior walls and air conditioner condensing units. Select one of the following for wall surfaces, and shade the horizontal surfaces of air conditioner condensing units as follows: 1. Provide vegetative or man-made shading devices for east-, south-, and west-facing walls. 2. Use wall surfacing with SRI 25 (aged), for 75% of opaque wall areas. 5.106.9. Air conditioner condensing unit shading. Shade 75% of the horizontal surface of air conditioner condensing units without impeding air flow.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
5.106.10 Light pollution reduction. Comply with lighting power requirements in the California Energy Code and design interior and exterior lighting such that zero direct-				

Field Code Changed
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Field Code Changed

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CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 Grid Neutral
requirements by 30%. A5.203.1.3 Tier 3. Exceed California Energy Code requirements by 35%.				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRESCRIPTIVE MEASURES				
A5.204.1 ENERGY STAR equipment and appliances. All equipment and appliances provided by the builder shall be ENERGY STAR labeled if ENERGY STAR is applicable to that equipment or appliance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A5.204.2 Energy monitoring. Provide sub-metering or equivalent combinations of sensor measurements and thermodynamic calculations, if appropriate, to record energy use data for each major energy system in the building.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A5.204.3 Demand response. HVAC systems with Direct Digital Control Systems and centralized lighting systems shall include pre-programmed demand response strategies that are automated with either a Demand Response Automation Internet Software Client or dry contact relays. A5.204.3.1 HVAC. The pre-programmed demand response strategies should be capable of reducing the peak HVAC demand by cooling temperature set point adjustment. A5.204.3.2 Lighting. The pre-programmed demand response strategies should be capable of reducing the total lighting load by a minimum 30% through dimming control or bi-level switching. A5.204.3.3 Software clients. The software clients will be capable of communicating with a DR Automation Server.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.204.4 Commissioning. Building commissioning for all building systems covered by T24, Part 6, process systems, and renewable energy systems shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project. Commissioning requirements shall include as a minimum items listed in A5.204.4. 5.204.4.1 Owner's Project Requirements (OPR). Documented before the design phase of the project begins the OPR shall include items listed in A5.204.4. 5.204.4.2 Basis of Design (BOD). A written explanation of how the design of the building systems meets the OPR shall be completed at the design phase of the building project and updated periodically to cover the systems listed in A5.204.4.2. 5.204.4.3 Commissioning plan. A commissioning plan describing how the project will be commissioned shall be started during the design phase of the building project and shall include as a minimum items listed in A5.204.4.3. 5.204.4.4 Functional performance testing shall demonstrate the correct installation and operation of each component, system, and system-to-system interface in accordance with the approved plans and	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 Grid Neutral
<p>A5.211.2 Grid Neutral. A site that produces at least as much renewable electricity as it uses in a year shall be deemed grid neutral.</p> <p>Using the proposed annual electrical energy budget (kwh) as set forth by the Title 24, Part 6 of the 2007 California Energy Code and adding the additional annual energy consumption estimated for the appliances and equipment not covered by Title 24, Part 6; calculate the site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio by dividing the proposed annual renewable electrical energy production (kwh) by the proposed annual electrical energy budget (kwh).</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Existing buildings with one year of occupancy or greater shall use actual data of the annual electrical energy consumption of the facilities. Using the data logged for the facilities, calculate the site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio by dividing the proposed annual renewable electrical energy production (kwh) by the actual annual electrical energy consumption (kwh). The proposed annual renewable electrical energy can be renewable energy produced off-site on a remote property owned by the applicant. 				
<p>A5.211.2.1 35% Grid Neutral. A site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio shall be equal or greater than 0.35.</p>		☒		
<p>A5.211.2.2 75% Grid Neutral. A site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio shall be equal or greater than 0.75.</p>			☒	
<p>A5.211.2.3 Grid Neutral. A site's annual electrical production and consumption ratio shall be equal or greater than 1.</p>				☒
<p>A5.211.3 Green Power. Participate in the local utility's renewable energy portfolio program that provides a minimum of 50% electrical power from renewable sources. Maintain documentation through utility billings.</p>		☒	☒	☒
<p>A5.211.4 Pre-wiring for future solar. Install conduit from the building roof or eave to a location within the building identified as suitable for future installation of a charge controller (regulator) and inverter.</p>		☒	☒	☒
<p>A5.211.4.1 Off grid pre-wiring for future solar. If battery storage is anticipated, conduit should run to a location within the building that is stable, weather-proof, insulated against very hot and very cold weather, and isolated from occupied spaces.</p>		☒	☒	☒

Feature or Measure

CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 Grid Neutral
ELEVATORS, ESCALATORS, AND OTHER EQUIPMENT				
A5.212.1 Elevators and escalators. In buildings with more than one elevator or two escalators, provide controls to reduce the energy demand of elevators and reduce the speed of escalators. Document the controls in the project specifications and commissioning plan. In Public School and Community College buildings, locate stairs conveniently to encourage their use in lieu of elevators or escalators.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ENERGY EFFICIENT STEEL FRAMING				
A5.213.1 Steel Framing. Design for and employ techniques to avoid thermal bridging.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION				
INDOOR WATER USE				
5.303.1 Meters. Separate meters shall be installed for the uses described in Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3. 5.303.1.1 Outdoor potable water use. For new water service not subject to the provisions of Water Code Section 535, separate meters or submeters shall be installed for indoor and outdoor potable water use for landscaped areas greater than 500 square feet. 5.303.1.2 Buildings in excess of 50,000 square feet. Separate submeters shall be installed as follows: 1. For each individual leased, rented, or other tenant space within the building. 2. For spaces used for laundry or cleaners, restaurant or food service, medical or dental office, laboratory, or beauty salon or barber shop. 5.303.1.3 Excess consumption. Any building within a project or space within a building that is projected to consume more than 1,000 gal/day.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.303.2 20% Savings. A schedule of plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings that will reduce the overall use of potable water within the building by 20% shall be provided. (Calculate savings by Water Use Worksheets.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
A5.303.3 Appliances. 1. Clothes washers shall have a maximum Water Factor (WF) that will reduce the use of water. 2. Dishwashers shall meet the criteria in A5.303.3(2)(a) or (b). 3. Ice makers shall be air cooled. 4. Food steamers shall be connection-less or boiler-less. 5. The use and installation of water softeners shall be limited or prohibited by local agencies.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5.303.4 Wastewater reduction. Each building shall reduce the generation of wastewater by one of the following methods: 1. The installation of water-conserving fixtures or 2. Utilizing non-potable water systems	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			

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	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN		
		Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3 Grid Neutral
<p>A5.304.3 Potable water reduction. Provide water efficient landscape irrigation design that reduces by 50% the use of potable water.</p> <p>Methods used to accomplish the requirements of this section shall include, but not be limited to, the items listed in A5.304.3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plant coefficient. 2. Irrigation efficiency and Distribution Uniformity. 3. Use of captured rainwater. 4. Use of recycled water. 5. Water treated for irrigation purposes and conveyed by a water district or public entity. 6. Use of graywater. 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>A5.304.4 Potable water elimination. Provide a water efficient landscape irrigation design that eliminates the use of potable water beyond the initial requirements for plant installation and establishment.</p> <p>Methods used to accomplish the requirements of this section shall include, but not be limited to, the items listed in A5.304.4.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>A5.304.5 Restoration of areas disturbed by construction. Restore all areas disturbed during construction by planting with local native/adapted vegetation</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>A5.304.6 Previously developed sites. On previously developed or graded sites, restore or protect at least 50% of the site area with native/adapted vegetation.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>A5.304.7 Graywater irrigation system. Install graywater collection system for onsite subsurface irrigation using graywater.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MATERIAL CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY				
EFFICIENT FRAMING SYSTEMS				
<p>A5.404.1 Wood framing. Employ advanced wood framing techniques, or OVE, as permitted by the enforcing agency.</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MATERIAL SOURCES				
<p>A5.405.1 Regional materials. Select building materials or products for permanent installation on the project that have been harvested or manufactured in California or within 500 miles of the project site, meeting the criteria listed in A5.405.1.</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>A5.405.2 Bio-based materials. Select bio-based building materials per Section A5.405.2.1 or A5.405.2.2.</p> <p>A5.405.2.1 Certified wood products. Certified wood is an important component of green building strategies and the California Building Standards Commission will continue to develop a standard through the next code cycle.</p> <p>A5.405.2.2 Rapidly renewable materials. Use</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Feature or Measure

CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory CALGREEN	VOLUNTARY CALGREEN Tier 1	VOLUNTARY CALGREEN Tier 2	VOLUNTARY CALGREEN Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
materials made from plants harvested within a ten-year cycle for at least 2.5% of total materials value, based on estimated cost.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
A5.405.3 Reused materials. Use salvaged, refurbished, refinished, or reused materials for at least 5% of the total value, based on estimated cost of materials on the project.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
A5.405.4 Recycled content. Use materials, equivalent in performance to virgin materials, with post-consumer or pre-consumer recycled content value (RCV) equaling at least 10% of the total value, based on estimated cost of materials on the project..		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A5.405.5 Cement and concrete. Use cement and concrete made with recycled products complying with Sections A5.405.5.1 through A5.405.5.3. A5.405.5.1 Alternative fuels. Where permitted by state or local air quality standards, use alternative fuels in the manufacture of cement. A5.405.5.2 Cement. Meet CALTRANS Standard Specification Section 90 standards for cementitious materials. A5.405.5.3 Concrete. Meet CALTRANS Standard Specification Section 90, Portland Cement Concrete. A5.405.5.3.1 Corrosive environments. When the foundation report indicates a corrosive environment, meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications S8-CO4. A5.405.5.3.2 Freeze-thaw climates. Meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications S8-CO5. A5.405.5.3.3 Precast concrete. Meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications 51-300 and 49-200. A5.405.5.3.4 High volume supplementary cementitious material (SCM). Meet CALTRANS supplementary specifications S8-CO1. A5.405.5.3.5 Recycled aggregates. Depending on their availability and suitability, use concrete made with one or more of the following materials: 1. Blast furnace slag as a lightweight. 2. Recycled concrete that meets grading requirements of ASTM C 33, Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ENHANCED DURABILITY AND REDUCED MAINTENANCE				
A5.406.1.1 Service life. Select materials for longevity and minimal deterioration under conditions of use. A5.406.1.2 Reduced maintenance. Select materials that require little, if any, finishing. A5.406.1.3 Recyclability. Select materials that can be re-used or recycled at the end of their service life.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WEATHER RESISTANCE AND MOISTURE MANAGEMENT				
5.407.1 Weather protection. Provide a weather-resistant				

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	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN		
		Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
exterior wall and foundation envelope as required by California Building Code Section 1403.2 and California Energy Code Section 150, manufacturer's installation instructions, or local ordinance, whichever is more stringent.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.407.2 Moisture control. Employ moisture control measures by one of the following methods; 5.407.2.1 Sprinklers. Design and maintain landscape irrigation systems to prevent spray on structures. 5.407.2.2 Entries and openings. Design exterior entries and openings to prevent water intrusion into buildings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
CONSTRUCTION WASTE REDUCTION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING				
5.408.1 Construction waste diversion. Establish a construction waste management plan or meet local ordinance, whichever is more stringent.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.408.2 Construction waste management plan. Submit plan per this section to enforcement authority. 5.408.2.1 Documentation. Provide documentation of the waste management plan that meets the requirements listed in section 5.408.2 items 1 thru 2 and as follows: 1. Sample forms which may be found in Chapter 8 2. Maintenance records kept on the jobsite. 5.408.2.2 Rural jobsites. For jobsites that are in rural areas where there is no mixed construction and demolition debris (C&D) processor or recycling facilities within a feasible haul distance shall meet the requirements as follows: 1. The enforcement agency having jurisdiction shall at their discretion, enforce the waste management plan and make exceptions as deemed necessary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			
5.408.3 Construction waste. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 50% of non-hazardous construction and demolition debris or meet local ordinance, whichever is more stringent. Exceptions: 1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris. 2. Alternate waste reduction methods developed by working with local agencies if diversion or recycle facilities capable of compliance with this item do not exist.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.408.4 Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reused or recycled.	<input type="checkbox"/>			
LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT				
A5.409.1 Materials and system assemblies. Select materials assemblies based on life cycle assessment of their embodied energy and/or green house gas emission potentials. See A5.409.1.1 and A5.409.1.2 for available tools.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION				

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	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 Grid Neutral
5.410.1 Recycling by occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY				
FIREPLACES				
5.503.1 Install only a direct-vent sealed-combustion gas or sealed wood-burning fireplace, or a sealed woodstove, and refer to residential requirements in the California Energy Code, Title 24, Part 6, Subchapter 7, Section 150.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
POLLUTANT CONTROL				
A5.504.1 Indoor air quality (IAQ) during construction. Maintain IAQ as provided in Sections A5.504.1.1 and A5.504.1.2. A5.504.1.1 Temporary ventilation. Provide temporary ventilation during construction in accordance with Section 121 of the California Energy Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 6, and Chapter 4 of CCR, Title 8, and as listed in Items 1 through 4 in A5.504.1.1. A5.504.1.2 Additional IAQ measures. Employ additional measures as listed in Items 1 through 5 in A5.504.1.2:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.504.2 IAQ post-construction. Flush out the building per Section 5.504.2.1 prior to occupancy or if the building is occupied.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.504.3 Covering of duct openings and protection of mechanical equipment during construction. At the time of rough installation, or during storage on the construction site and until final startup of the heating and cooling equipment, all duct and other related air distribution component openings shall be covered with tape, plastic, sheetmetal or other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency to reduce the amount of dust or debris which may collect in the system.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.504.4 Finish material pollutant control. Finish materials shall comply with Sections 5.504.4.1 through 5.504.4.4. 5.504.4.1 Adhesives and sealants. Adhesives and sealants used on the project shall meet the requirements of the following standards. 1. Adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, and adhesive primers, sealants and sealant primers shall comply with Table 5.504.4.1. 2. Aerosol adhesives shall meet the requirements of California Code of Regulations, Title 17, commencing with Section 94507, http://ccr.oal.ca.gov/ . 5.504.4.2 Paints and coatings. Architectural paints and coatings shall comply with Table 5.504.4.2. 5.504.4.3 Carpet systems. All carpet installed in the	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

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	Mandatory CALGREEN	CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
filtration media for outside and return air prior to occupancy that provides at least a MERV of 8.				
<p>5.504.6 Ozone depletion and global warming reductions. Installations of HVAC, refrigeration, and fire suppression equipment shall comply with Sections 5.504.6.1 and 5.504.6.2.</p> <p>5.504.6.1 CFCs. Install HVAC and refrigeration equipment that does not contain CFCs.</p> <p>5.504.6.2 Halons. Install fire suppression equipment that does not contain Halons.</p> <p>A5.504.6.3 Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). Install HVAC and refrigeration equipment that does not contain HCFCs.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>5.504.7 Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) control. Prohibit smoking within 25 feet of building entries, outdoor air intakes and operable windows and in buildings; or as enforced by ordinances, regulations, or policies of any city, county, city and county, California Community College, campus of the California State University, or campus of the University of California, whichever are more stringent.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
INDOOR MOISTURE AND RADON CONTROL				
<p>5.505.1 Indoor moisture control. Buildings shall meet or exceed the provisions of California Building Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 2, Sections 1203 and Chapter 14.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
AIR QUALITY AND EXHAUST				
<p>5.506.1 Outside air delivery. For mechanically or naturally ventilated spaces in buildings, meet the minimum requirements of Section 121 of the California Energy Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 6 and Chapter 4 of CCR, Title 8, or the applicable local code, whichever is more stringent.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<p>5.506.2 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) monitoring. For buildings equipped with demand control ventilation, CO₂ sensors and ventilation controls shall be specified and installed in accordance with the requirements of the latest edition of the California Energy Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 6, Section 121(c).</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
ENVIRONMENTAL COMFORT				
<p>A5.507.1 Lighting and thermal comfort controls. Provide controls in the workplace as described in Sections A5.507.1.1 and A5.507.1.2.</p> <p>A5.507.1.1 Single-occupant spaces. Provide individual controls that meet energy use requirements in the 2007 California Energy Code by Sections A5.507.1.1.1 and A5.507.1.1.2.</p> <p>A5.507.1.1.1 Lighting. Provide individual task lighting and/or daylighting controls for at least 90% of the building occupants.</p> <p>A5.507.1.1.2 Thermal comfort. Provide individual thermal comfort controls for at least 50% of the building occupants by Items 1 and 2 in A5.507.1.1.2.</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Feature or Measure

CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory CALGREEN	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 1	Voluntary CALGREEN Tier 2	CALGREEN Tier 3 Grid Neutral
A5.507.1.2 Multi-occupant spaces. Provide lighting and thermal comfort system controls for all shared multi-occupant spaces.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A5.507.2 Verification of indoor environmental quality. Within a period of six to 18 months after occupancy, conduct an indoor environmental survey of building occupants. 1. Collect voluntary anonymous responses about indoor environmental quality, including thermal comfort, air quality, lighting, acoustics, daylighting, and operable windows. 2. Take corrective action if the survey results indicate that more than 20% of surveyed occupants are dissatisfied with thermal comfort, or if more than 5% complain of odor, irritation, fatigue, nausea, and respiratory problems arising from the workplace.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A5.507.3 Daylight. Provide daylight spaces as required for toplighting and sidelighting in the 2007 California Energy Code. In constructing a design, consider Items 1 through 4 in A5.507.3.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A5.507.4 Views. Achieve direct line of sight to the outdoor environment via vision glazing between 2'6" and 7'6" above finish floor for building occupants in 90% of all regularly occupied areas. A5.507.4.1 Interior office spaces. Entire areas of interior office spaces may be included in the calculation if at least 75% of each area has direct line of sight to perimeter vision glazing. A5.507.4.2 Multi-occupant spaces. Include in the calculation the square footage with direct line of sight to perimeter vision glazing.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.507.5 Acoustical control. Employ building assemblies and components with STC values determined in accordance with ASTM E90 and ASTM E413.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
5.507.6 A5.507.5.1 Exterior noise transmission. Wall and floor-ceiling assemblies making up the building envelope shall have an STC of at least 50, and exterior windows shall have a minimum STC of 30 for any of the building locations listed in Items 1 through 3 in A5.507.5.1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
A5.507.5.1 Exterior noise transmission. Public School and Community College classrooms shall have a maximum unoccupied background noise level of 45 dBA, and a 0.6-second maximum (unoccupied) reverberation times. More information can be found in the Acoustical Society of America (ASA) guideline.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
A5.507.5 Enhanced Acoustical control. Public School and Community College classrooms shall have a maximum unoccupied background noise level of 45 dBA, and a 0.6-second maximum (unoccupied) reverberation times. More information can be found in the Acoustical Society of		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Feature or Measure

CALGREEN Levels

	Mandatory <i>CALGREEN</i>	<i>CALGREEN</i> Tier 1	Voluntary <i>CALGREEN</i> Tier 2	<i>CALGREEN</i> Tier 3 <i>Grid Neutral</i>
America (ASA) guideline. 5.507.5.2 Interior sound. Wall and floor-ceiling assemblies separating tenant spaces and tenant spaces and public places shall have an STC of at least 50.				

Notation:

Authority – Health and Safety Code Sections, 18930.5, 18934.5 and 18938 (b).

Reference – Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 2.5, commencing with Section 18901.