



The California Department of
Housing and Community Development

2023 REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

STATUS OF THE CALIFORNIA
GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

CAL Green

September 2023

The California Green Building Standards Code



This report provides the California State Legislature and interested parties information on updates to the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) and related activities conducted by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) during the 2022–2023 fiscal year.

State of California

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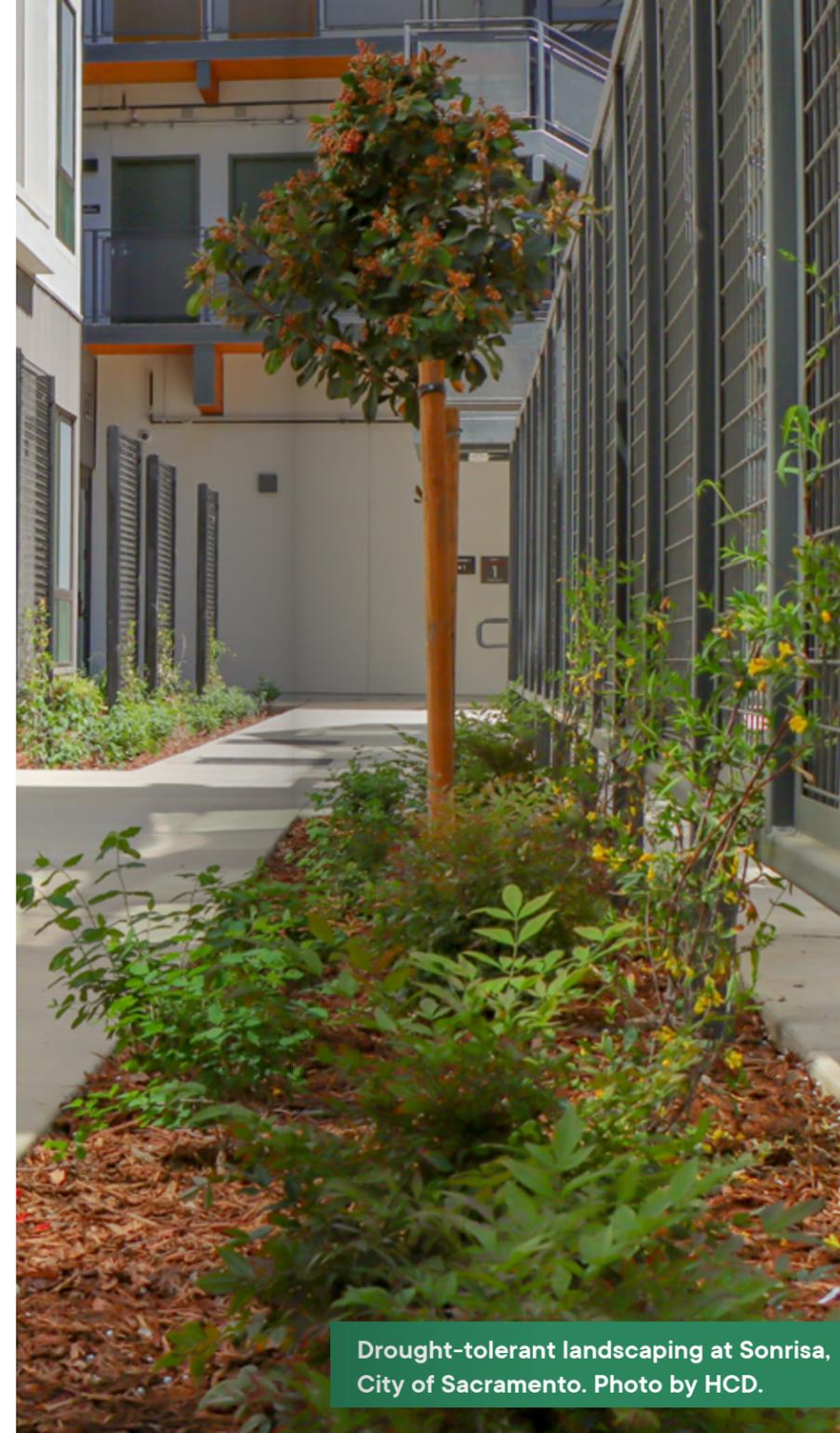
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Cover Image: The Nook, Los Angeles County. Photo courtesy of Los Angeles County Development Authority.



Drought-tolerant landscaping at Sonrisa, City of Sacramento. Photo by HCD.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADU	Accessory Dwelling Unit
BayREN	Bay Area Regional Energy Network
CAC	Code Advisory Committee
CALBO	California Building Officials
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CBSC	California Building Standards Commission
CBOAC	County Building Officials Association of California
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCRC	Carbon Reduction Collaborative
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEBC	California Existing Building Code
CFC	California Fire Code
CPC	California Plumbing Code
CRC	California Residential Code
DSA	Division of the State Architect
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EV	Electric Vehicle

EVCS	Electric Vehicle Charging Station
EVSE	Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HSC	Health and Safety Code
IAPMO	International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials
ICC	International Code Council
IECC	International Energy Conservation Code
IEBC	International Existing Building Code
IgCC	International Green Construction Code
JADU	Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
OSFM	Office of the State Fire Marshal
SEAC	Sustainable Energy Action Committee
SHL	State Housing Law
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UMC	Uniform Mechanical Code
UPC	Uniform Plumbing Code
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

Preface

This report is prepared in accordance with California Health and Safety Code (HSC) section 17928, subdivision (b), which requires HCD to submit a report to the California Legislature no later than September 1 of each year. HSC, section 17928, has been reprinted below for reference and convenience. The following are the specific topic areas discussed in this report:

- Green building features proposed as building standards during the prior fiscal year.
- Green building guidelines reviewed during the development of green building measures proposed and adopted as building standards during the prior fiscal year.

[Health and Safety Code, section 17928:](#)

(a)(1) The Department of Housing and Community Development shall, for building standards submitted to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption in the 2010 California Building Code or later, do all the following:

(A) Review relevant green building guidelines as deemed necessary by the department when preparing proposed

building standards for submittal.

(B) Consider proposing as mandatory building standards those green building features determined by the department to be cost effective and feasible to promote greener construction.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to supplant or otherwise change the existing process for approval and adoption of building standards through the California Building Standards Commission.

(b)(1) The department shall also summarize in a report to the Legislature no later than September 1 of each year, both of the following:

(A) Green building features proposed as building standards during the prior fiscal year.

(B) Green building guidelines reviewed pursuant to subdivision (a) during the prior fiscal year.

(2) For those items required by this subdivision already included in other reports provided to the Legislature or generally available, the department may fulfill this requirement by citing where that information can be found.

The current California Green Building Standards Code, including updates, may be viewed on the [California Building Standards Commission \(CBSC\) website](#). Additional CALGreen information can be viewed on the [HCD website](#). Hardcopies of CALGreen reports are available upon request. Please contact HCD's State Housing Law (SHL) Program at (800) 952-8356.

HCD reviewed the following green building guidelines, programs, and resources related to proposed building standards over the past fiscal year:

- California Department of Public Health, Indoor Air Quality Task Force
- California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 20, California Energy Commission's (CEC's) Appliance Efficiency Regulations
- CCR, title 24, CEC's Building Energy Efficiency Standards
- 2020 International Code Council (ICC) 700, National Green Building Standard
- 2021 International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) Appendix L, Sustainable Practices; and updates to other appendices
- 2021 IAPMO Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC) Appendix E, Sustainable Practices; and updates to other appendices

HCD uses a public process when developing proposed changes to CALGreen. For example, public focus group meetings and workgroups are used to gather stakeholder input and feedback on proposed building standards and provide HCD with ideas and concepts for additional green building strategies. Relevant state agencies, concerned stakeholder groups, and other individuals commonly participate, including:

- Building officials
- Design professionals
- Construction industry representatives
- Building product manufacturer representatives
- Model code writing representatives
- Environmental community representatives
- Green building advocates
- Federal and state agency representatives
- Local government agencies
- Public utility representatives
- Individuals with a disability access community representative

I. Background and History

The State of California and HCD, longtime leaders in green and sustainable building practices, developed CALGreen to help protect our environment and improve the health, safety, and general welfare of the public by enhancing the design and construction of buildings. CALGreen encourages sustainable construction practices that use building concepts to reduce negative environmental impacts and increase positive impacts related to the following:

- Planning and design
- Energy efficiency
- Water efficiency and conservation
- Material conservation and resource efficiency
- Environmental quality

2008 CALGreen—Enacted as a Voluntary Code

The 2008 CALGreen was approved by the CBSC in January 2008 and went into effect in August 2009. Residential provisions in CALGreen applied to “low-rise residential buildings” which were residential buildings three stories or less. This first edition of CALGreen adopted by HCD was a voluntary code unless adopted as a mandatory requirement by a local enforcement agency.

No Fees

Unlike some rating systems—such as the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, or the Green Globes rating and certification system—that have additional licensing, certification, rating, and/or verification costs, CALGreen does not require fees for achieving compliance.

Enforcement

CALGreen, like other state building codes, is enforced by existing city and county enforcement agencies.

2010 CALGreen

HCD updated the original 2008 CALGreen during the 2009–2010 fiscal year through the 2009 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle, resulting in the 2010 CALGreen, effective January 1, 2011. The most noteworthy update made by HCD was to establish “mandatory minimum requirements” to the previously voluntary CALGreen. Thus, the 2010 CALGreen became the nation's first state adopted mandatory green building code. Voluntary tiers were also added to the 2010 CALGreen to give local enforcement agencies the ability to adopt

more stringent local green building codes using the mandatory measures and voluntary Tier 1 or Tier 2 prerequisites and electives.

2013 CALGreen

During the 2011–2012 fiscal year, HCD updated the 2010 CALGreen through the 2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. This resulted in the 2013 CALGreen, effective January 1, 2014. HCD expanded the scope of CALGreen to include all residential buildings, plus additions, and alterations that increase the conditioned area, volume, or size of a building. The 2013 CALGreen Supplement also added mandatory requirements for electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure for one- and two-family homes, townhouses with attached private garages, and multifamily dwellings. An emergency rulemaking added outdoor landscape irrigation water use requirements to the 2013 CALGreen.

2016 CALGreen

During the 2016–2017 fiscal year, HCD updated the 2013 CALGreen through the 2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. This resulted in the 2016 CALGreen, effective January 1, 2017. HCD adopted new definitions related to EV charging for coordination between HCD and the Division of the State Architect (DSA) in Chapter 11B of the California Building Code. HCD also developed new requirements for EV charging in hotels and motels (new construction). Additionally, construction waste reduction was increased from 50 percent to 65 percent of the total building site construction waste. This



helped meet the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) statewide solid waste recycling goal of 75 percent for 2020. HCD also added new requirements for recycling areas in multifamily projects of five or more dwelling units. Lastly, HCD adopted a new elective measure for hot water recirculation systems.

2019 CALGreen

During the 2018–2019 fiscal year, HCD updated the 2016 CALGreen through the 2018 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. This resulted in the 2019 CALGreen, effective January 1, 2020. Significant changes for the 2019 CALGreen included a requirement for all construction projects to submit a completed Residential Occupancies Application Checklist or similar documentation. Additionally, new definitions were added for Accessory Dwelling Units, Accessory Occupancies, Accessory Structures, and Junior Accessory Dwelling Units. Further, EV charging requirements were expanded to all residential projects and the percentage of required EV capable spaces was increased from three (3) percent to ten (10) percent in coordination with the California Air Resources Board (CARB).

During the 2019 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle, HCD updated the initial 2019 CALGreen with new and revised provisions which became effective July 1, 2021. Significant changes for the 2019 CALGreen

Supplement included a new definition for “submeter” and a requirement for water submeters to be installed in multifamily dwellings. Additionally, an exception was created for required raceway installation for EV charging when branch circuits for EV charging were installed. Also, the 2019 CALGreen clarified that EV spaces were considered standard parking spaces for meeting local parking space requirements. Requirements were added for residential plumbing fixture pre-rinse spray valve water flow and spray force requirements. A requirement was also added for information on defensible space in the operation and maintenance manual and a repeal of voluntary standards for allowable backlight, uplight, and glare.

Additional rulemaking activities related to the 2016 and 2019 CALGreen

HCD repealed Section 4.305.1 Recycled Water Supply Systems from the 2016 and 2019 versions of CALGreen and the California Plumbing Code (CPC) through a “Change without Regulatory Effect” rulemaking effective July 1, 2018. This deletion was in response to a Peremptory Writ of Mandate issued by the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, which declared the regulations invalid and ordered HCD to vacate them pursuant to Case No. BS171958—see Information Bulletin 2019-02: Invalidated AB 2282 Recycled Water Building Standards.

EV charging station at multifamily development. Photo by HCD.

Additional details on previous versions of CALGreen

The previous versions of CALGreen involved significant changes in scope to all types of residential structures, including high rise buildings. As noted, CALGreen has been updated several times since 2008 during Triennial and Intervening Code Adoption Cycles. For additional details and history please visit the CBSC Rulemaking website.

2022 CALGreen

HCD amended the 2019 CALGreen during the 2021 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. This resulted in the 2022 CALGreen that was effective January 1, 2023. Significant changes for the 2022 CALGreen included amendment of the EV charging requirements for multifamily buildings, hotels, and motels. The previous edition of CALGreen contained separate requirements for multifamily buildings and hotels/motels. The 2022 amendments combined these requirements for both building types but separated projects with less than 20 units from projects with 20 or more units. This separation required smaller projects to have only EV capable spaces and EV ready spaces with electrical receptacles for EV charging. Larger projects (20 or more units) are required to have both EV capable spaces and EV ready spaces but are also required to include Level 2 EV chargers. The 2022 CALGreen kept the requirement for EV capable spaces at ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces. A new requirement was added, which requires 25 percent of the total number of parking spaces to be

EV ready and be equipped with an electrical receptacle that allows an EV driver to charge their vehicle with a portable charger. A new requirement was also added for projects with 20 or more units to have EV chargers for five (5) percent of the total number of parking spaces. The 2022 CALGreen also added requirements for EV charging capability for some alterations to existing parking facilities or addition of new parking facilities for existing multifamily residential buildings, including requirements for EV capable spaces capable of supporting future Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment. This change allows EV charging to be easily added in the future.

There were significant changes to the voluntary Tier 1 and Tier 2 EV charging requirements. The requirement for EV capable spaces was repealed and replaced with requirements for EV ready and EV chargers, as specified. Tier 1 requires 35 percent of the total parking spaces to be EV ready with receptacles for EV charging. In projects with 20 or more units, ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces are required to have EV chargers. Tier 2 requires 40 percent of the total number of parking spaces to be EV ready, and for projects with 20 or more units, 15 percent of the total parking spaces are required to have chargers installed.

Opposite Page: Single family residential construction. Photo by HCD.

II. Introduction

CALGreen, the nation's first state-mandated (mandatory) green building standards code, has been in effect since January 1, 2011. CALGreen was written as a building standards code with both mandatory and voluntary measures. CALGreen provides for environmentally responsible and resource efficient design construction and operation of the built environment.

HCD improves CALGreen by analyzing new technologies to complement current building practices that aid in conservation and reduce overall environmental impacts. Due to green building practices evolving and becoming more commonly used, technological advancements, and increased public awareness of the benefits of sustainable building, HCD continues to evaluate and update CALGreen to meet new or emerging challenges.

Updates to CALGreen require detailed evaluation and analysis of alternatives and proposed changes, historical knowledge of CALGreen, and information on new developments in sustainable building, as well as building standards and other building codes. Changes in state law, regulations, and California's goals to address climate change and housing affordability challenges must also be evaluated. This ensures that CALGreen

is valid, cost effective, and feasible to improve both indoor and outdoor environments for current and future Californians. Sound rationale plus fiscal and economic impact assessment must accompany all proposed changes.

CALGreen evolves over time as new technologies and construction methods continue to advance. Additionally, changes are taking place in manufacturing and production of construction materials, thus continued training is necessary to ensure that an up-to-date knowledge base is established and maintained within HCD and the building industry.





Construction of drought tolerant landscaping and garden beds at Perennial Park, City of Santa Rosa. Photo by HCD.

III. HCD Accomplishments (2022–2023)

Approved and adopted amendments for the 2022 CALGreen

In the 2022-2023 fiscal year, HCD's SHL Program developed the 2022 CALGreen proposals for the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. This was conducted in consultation with local agencies, environmental stakeholders, and interested individuals. HCD's proposals for the supplement to the 2022 CALGreen was presented to the CBSC's Green Code Advisory Committee on February 8-10, 2023; underwent a public review period from March 31 to May 15, 2023; and is scheduled for approval and adoption by the CBSC in July-August 2023. As a result, the 2022 CALGreen will be updated and codified through a supplement effective July 1, 2024. Summaries for HCD's proposed changes for the 2022 CALGreen supplement are listed below:

Chapter 2, Definitions

- Section 202 Definitions were modified as follows:
 - HCD proposes amended definitions for "Electric Vehicle Charging Station", "Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment", and "Low Power Level 2 Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Receptacle".

These are technical amendments coordinated with the CBSC and the Division of the State Architect (DSA).

- HCD proposes a new definition for "Level 2 Electric Vehicle (EV) Charger" to clarify the meaning of the term as used in other sections.

Chapter 4, Residential Mandatory Measures

- Section 4.106.4 Electric vehicle (EV) charging for new construction. HCD proposes the following:
 - Continued adoption of the above referenced section with amendment. The proposed amendment repeals the reference to future installation and use of EV chargers now that HCD requires actual installation of EV chargers.
 - Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) shall comply with the California Electrical Code instead of a specified article within the code.
- Section 4.106.4.2.1 Multifamily dwellings with less than 20 dwelling units; and hotels and motels with less than 20 sleeping units or guest rooms. HCD proposes the following:
 - Repeal text from this section and propose it as "Reserved". The repeal of this section results in

combining requirements for projects with less than 20 units with requirements for projects with 20 or more units. The impact is the requirement for chargers for the smaller projects.

- Section 4.106.4.2.2 Multifamily dwellings with 20 or more dwelling units, hotels, and motels with 20 or more sleeping units or guest rooms. HCD proposes the following:
 - Modify the title to refer to “new multifamily dwellings” instead of “multifamily development projects”. This modification to the title will include all multifamily dwellings and hotels/motels. This adds consistency within the code and combines the requirements for less than 20 dwelling units into this section applying to all project sizes.
 - Repeal the requirement for ten (10) percent of parking spaces to be EV capable spaces which require infrastructure only. This amendment is in response to stakeholder comments and HCD concurrence that EV capable spaces do not provide an actual immediate opportunity for EV charging.
 - Renumber this section and amend the EV ready requirements for spaces with receptacles to further delineate for hotels/motels and multifamily parking facilities.
 - Amend the requirement for low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles from 25 percent of parking spaces to 40 percent. HCD specifies that the receptacles be located where assigned parking is provided.

- Require EV charging receptacles in multifamily parking facilities with a dedicated branch circuit connected to the dwelling unit’s electric panel, unless determined as infeasible by the project designer or builder and with concurrence by the local enforcing agency. HCD proposes to require specified configurations for 208/240V EV charging receptacles.
- Amend the EV ready requirements for spaces with EV chargers to further delineate for hotels/motels and multifamily parking facilities.
- Amend the requirement for EV chargers from five (5) percent of parking spaces to ten (10) percent. HCD specifies that the EV chargers be located in common use or unassigned areas for multifamily parking facilities.
- Require at least 50 percent of the required EV chargers to have a J1772 connector.
- Clarify that use of automatic load management systems (ALMS) applies to both EV charging receptacles and EV chargers (instead of “EVSE”).
- Repeal the sentence addressing the use of ALMS to reduce the number of EV capable spaces, since the requirement for EV capable spaces is proposed for repeal.
- Section 4.106.4.2.2.1.2 Electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) dimensions. HCD proposes the following:
 - Renumber this section and modify the title to include reference to “location” and specify application to EVCS with chargers installed.
 - Modify “charging spaces” and “EV spaces” to be

“EVCS spaces.” This is to clarify that these are EVCS spaces not the defined term “EV charging space (EV space).”

- Relocate requirements from existing section 4.106.4.2.2.1.2 related to location of EVCS spaces to new section 4.106.4.2.2.1.1.
- Section 4.106.4.2.3 EV space requirements. HCD proposes the following:
 - Repeal this section since they are applicable to EV capable spaces which is proposed for repeal.
- Section 4.106.4.2.4 Identification. HCD proposes the following:
 - Repeal this section which is applicable to EV capable space requirements. However, it is amended into requirements for EV capable spaces for existing multifamily buildings.
- Section 4.106.4.3 Electric vehicle charging for additions and alterations of parking facilities serving existing multifamily buildings. HCD proposes the following:
 - Addition of service panel identification requirements from section 4.106.4.24 for application to EV capable spaces for existing multifamily buildings.

Appendix A4, Residential Voluntary Measures

- Section A4.106.8.2 New multifamily development projects and hotels and motels. HCD proposes the following:
 - Modify the title and introductory sentence in

Section A4.106.8.2 to refer to “new multifamily dwellings” instead of “multifamily development projects” for consistency with the mandatory section of CALGreen.

- Repeal existing Tier 1 and Tier 2 requirements in Section A4.106.8.2.1 for installation of low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles and EV chargers. This repeal is for the purpose of displaying changes in a cleaner, easy-to-read format. Many of the repealed provisions are “re-adopted” in newly formatted sections Tier 1 and Tier 2 Option A.
 - Option A (existing Tier 1). Amend the requirement of low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles in Tier 1 from 35 percent of parking spaces to 50 percent and amend the requirement for EV chargers from 10 percent of parking spaces to 15 percent.
 - Require at least 50 percent of the required EV chargers to have a J1772 connector. ALMS is also allowed to be used for these spaces.
 - Option A (existing Tier 2). Amend the requirement of low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles in Tier 2 from 40 percent of parking spaces to 55 percent and amend the requirement for EV chargers from 15 percent of parking spaces to 20 percent.
- Add clarification to Multifamily Parking Facilities by including an exception that clarifies areas of parking facilities served by parking lifts, including but not limited to automated mechanical-access open parking garages as defined in the

California Building Code; or parking facilities otherwise incapable of supporting electric vehicle charging.

- o New Option B for EV charging. This is a proposal submitted by stakeholders.
 - Option B (Tier 1) requires installation of a low power Level 2 EV charging receptacle in at least one parking space for each dwelling unit with assigned parking. EV chargers are required for ten (10) percent, but not less than one of common use parking spaces. HCD proposes to require at least 50 percent of the required EV chargers to have a J1772 connector. ALMS is allowed to be used for these spaces.
 - Option B (Tier 2) requires installation of a low power Level 2 EV charging receptacle for each parking space available for residents. EV chargers are required for 20 percent, but not less than one of common use parking spaces. ALMS is allowed to be used for these spaces.

Community charging station in multifamily residential development. Photo by HCD.



IV. List of Activities

Code development work and outreach during the 2022–2023 fiscal year

In the 2022–2023 fiscal year, HCD’s SHL Program HCD’s SHL Program continued to evaluate and research possible updates to the 2022 CALGreen during the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. These updates were based on enacted legislation, executive orders, new technology, reducing conflict with other parts of the California Building Standards Code, other governmental regulations, completed studies, and stakeholder input.

2022 Activities

HCD hosted and participated in various activities related to the 2022 California Green Building Standards Code. HCD hosted two (2) virtual focus group meetings to discuss specific code changes to CALGreen. During the focus group meetings, HCD addressed public comments that were submitted in writing by stakeholders and provided the public an opportunity to comment on related sections of CALGreen for residential occupancies. HCD, together with CBSC and DSA, hosted the CALGreen Carbon Reduction

Collaborative (CCRC) workshops, which allowed stakeholders and interested parties the opportunity to provide feedback for future carbon reduction standards in CALGreen. In addition, HCD participated in multiple workshops and workgroups related to EV charging standards, signage, and installation requirements. These workshops solicited feedback and comments from interested parties and state agencies. Specifically, HCD attended the CBSC EV workshops, the California Energy Commission (CEC) Informational workshop to assess EV signage visibility and strategies, the CEC Charging Infrastructure Reliability workshop, and the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) strategy workshops.

2023 Activities

HCD has continued its efforts to provide educational outreach to stakeholders and assistance to code users throughout the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle and in preparation of the 2024 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. HCD, in response to the GO-Biz workshops, submitted the [2023 ZEV Action Plan](#) and [2022 Report](#).

These reports outline the ZEV priorities and objectives that HCD is seeking to implement and improve. HCD participated in the Code Advisory Committee (CAC) meetings, where discussions and recommendations were made regarding the 2022 CALGreen building standards proposals for the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. HCD has continued to participate in various state agency workshops and meetings, including, but not limited to, the [Statewide Codes and Standards Enhancement \(CASE\)](#) team workshops, and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Landscape Statewide Advisory Group (LSAG) meetings.

Development construction and bicycle storage, La Mancha, City of Sacramento. Photo by HCD.



V. Planned Actions and Activities

Following the 2022–2023 fiscal year, HCD anticipates the following actions and activities:

- Request approval of HCD’s proposed amendments for the 2022 CALGreen through a formal 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle as part of the formal rulemaking process. Anticipated timeframe for request and approval is July or August 2023. Work on activities related to publication, such as editing and proofing drafts of the 2022 CALGreen Supplement.
- Prepare supporting resource documents for changes to the 2022 CALGreen and conduct any presentations on updates to the 2022 CALGreen upon request. Some forms and worksheets associated with CALGreen compliance include the Residential Occupancies Application Checklist, Residential Mandatory Measures Installation Certificate, Residential Mandatory Measures Checklist, Tier 1 Residential Measures Checklist, and Tier 2 Residential Measures Checklist.
- Evaluate potential changes to the 2025 CALGreen during the 2024 Triennial Code

Adoption Cycle. These proposals may be based on needed editorial changes, enacted legislation, executive orders, new technology, coordination of regulations with other governmental agencies, completed studies, and stakeholder input.

- Continue CALGreen outreach and education to the public, local enforcement agencies, industry professionals, and other stakeholders throughout the state.
- In accordance with [Assembly Bill 1738](#), HCD will continue to research, develop, and propose for adoption, mandatory building standards for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations with low power level 2 or higher electric vehicle chargers in existing multifamily dwellings, hotels, motels, and nonresidential development during certain retrofits, additions, and alterations to existing parking facilities, as specified.
- In accordance with [Assembly Bill 2075](#), HCD will continue to propose mandatory building standards for the installation of future electric vehicle charging infrastructure for parking spaces

in multifamily dwellings and submit the proposed mandatory building standards to the commission for consideration. HCD shall actively consult with interested parties, including, but not limited to, the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, investor-owned utilities, municipal utilities, manufacturers, local building officials, commercial building and apartment owners, and the building industry.

- In accordance with [Assembly Bill 2863](#), HCD will continue to research and develop mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking in multifamily residential buildings, hotels, and motels.
- Consult with local enforcement agencies to verify implementation and enforcement, as well as the successes and challenges of CALGreen within communities; particularly as the economy continues to improve, and construction of single and multifamily dwellings increases.
- Continue to analyze CALGreen EV charging standards for needed updates to meet technological advances in EVs and EV charging and to support California’s goals for use of zero-emission vehicles.
- Continue to analyze CALGreen for needed updates and research other sustainable building resources for feasible provisions to be included in CALGreen.
- Continue to coordinate with other state agencies

proposing and adopting regulations related to provisions in CALGreen to avoid potential conflicts between regulations.

- Monitor and respond to changes in state goals for climate change and sustainable building. Propose changes in CALGreen to assist in the implementation of these goals where reasonable.
- Update the CALGreen ICC Guide to reflect the new changes to the code.
- Update the CALGreen PowerPoint presentations to reflect all new code changes for the Triennial and Intervening Code Adoption Cycles.
- Continue to participate in the joint CBSC/DSA CCRC to gather feedback from interested parties and state agencies for future carbon reduction standards in CALGreen.
- Continue to participate in the joint CBSC, HCD, and DSA CALGreen EV workshops to gather feedback from interested parties and state agencies for future EV charging standards in CALGreen.
- Identify needed updates for the 2025 CALGreen which will become effective January 1, 2026. Draft proposed regulatory changes, hold focus groups, and prepare documents in accordance with CBSC’s timeline for the 2024 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle.

Exhibit A

Summary of Rulemaking Activity

July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023

The following information is representative of the rulemaking activity as of June 30, 2023. The referenced documents represent the most current proposals to be submitted for CBSC approval in July-August 2023 for residential portions of the 2022 CALGreen and accompanying initial rationale and revised rationale. The approved California building standards will be codified and published as the 2022 CALGreen Supplement and become effective July 1, 2024.

Pursuant to HSC, section 17928, subdivision (b)(2), HCD is providing links to the documents that are available on the CBSC website under the category of “Rulemaking” and then “2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle.”

- A. [45-Day Express Terms](#) as approved by the CBSC on March 31, 2023. This document is the HCD proposal for amendments to the 2022 CALGreen which includes new (added), revised (amended), and repealed (deleted) provisions.

The approved [45-Day Express Terms](#) may be accessed at the following web address:

<https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/BSC/03-Rulemaking/2022-Intervening-Cycle/Public-Comments/GREEN-45-Day/HCD/HCD-04-22-ET-PT11-45day.docx?la=en&hash=7004EE4D092BFB6FC4C6B84EA2D65C14D393AD92>

- B. [45-Day Statement of Reasons](#) dated March 31, 2023, corresponding to the Express Terms proposed for public review during the 45-day public comment period from March 31 through May 15, 2023. This document provides rationale or justification for HCD’s proposed changes to the 2022 CALGreen and adoption as a supplement to the 2022 CALGreen.

Solar panel installation at Spring Lake multifamily housing, City of Woodland. Photo courtesy of Mutual Housing.

The [45-Day Statement of Reasons](#) may be accessed at the following web address:

<https://www.dgs.ca.gov/-/media/Divisions/BSC/03-Rulemaking/2022-Intervening-Cycle/Public-Comments/GREEN-45-Day/HCD/HCD-04-22-ISOR-PT11-45day.pdf?la=en&hash=8138E90872F7A183B5EAB1E8AB498DE40631BD65>

