

# Guide to the 2025 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE RESIDENTIAL



**CALGreen**<sup>®</sup>

This guide is developed by the California Department of Housing and Community Development to assist code users with application, verification and enforcement of the 2025 *California Green Building Standards Code*, Part 11, Title 24, *California Code of Regulations*.

Part 11 of Title 24 is also known as *CALGreen* and the 2025 edition is effective January 1, 2026.



---

**Guide to the 2025 California  
Green Building Standards Code  
Residential**

**International Code Council Staff:**

Chief Operating Officer:  
Mark A. Johnson

Chief Knowledge Officer/Executive Vice  
President:  
Joan O'Neil

Senior Vice President, Business and  
Product Development:  
Hamid Naderi

Vice President, Product Development:  
Sandra Hyde, PE

Product Development Coordinator  
and Analyst:  
Isabella Monteiro

Publisher:  
Katie Mohr

Publications Manager:  
Anne F. Kerr

Manager of Publications Production:  
Jen Fitzsimmons

Editor:  
Grace Sigler

Production Technician:  
Linda Foegen

Marketing Manager:  
Joram Suede

Cover Design:  
Julia Lange

**California Department of Housing  
and Community Development:**

Project Manager:  
Kyle Krause, Deputy Director

Project Lead:  
Mitchel Baker, Assistant Deputy Director



ISBN: 978-1-968942-52-6 (soft-cover edition)

ISBN: 978-1-968942-53-3 (PDF download)

Publication of this document by the ICC should not be construed as the ICC engaging in or rendering engineering, legal or other professional services. Use of the information contained in this publication should not be considered by the user as a substitute for the advice of a registered professional engineer, attorney or other professional. If such advice is required, it should be sought through the services of a registered professional engineer, licensed attorney or other professional.

Trademarks: "International Code Council," the "International Code Council" logo, "ICC," the "ICC" logo, and other names and trademarks appearing in this publication are registered trademarks of the International Code Council, Inc., and/or its licensors (as applicable), and may not be used without permission.

The "CALGreen" logo is a trademark of the California Building Standards Commission (CBSC).

Errata on various ICC publications may be available on the Content Updates site at [www.iccsafe.org/contentupdates](http://www.iccsafe.org/contentupdates).

First Printing: March 2026

PRINTED IN THE USA

# Table of Contents

<b>Abbreviations and Acronyms</b> . . . . .	<b>v</b>
<b>Contact and Purchasing Information</b> . . . . .	<b>vii</b>
<b>Preface</b> . . . . .	<b>ix</b>
Acknowledgments . . . . .	x
About the International Code Council® (ICC) . . . . .	x
Introduction to <i>CALGreen</i> . . . . .	xii
Background . . . . .	xii
2008/2010 California Green Building Standards Code ( <i>CALGreen</i> ) . . . . .	xiii
2013 <i>CALGreen</i> . . . . .	xiii
2013 <i>CALGreen</i> Emergency Regulations . . . . .	xiv
2013 <i>CALGreen</i> Intervening Code Adoption Cycle . . . . .	xiv
2016 <i>CALGreen</i> (effective January 1, 2017) . . . . .	xv
2016 <i>CALGreen</i> Intervening Code Adoption Cycle . . . . .	xv
2016 <i>CALGreen</i> Changes Without Regulatory Effect . . . . .	xv
2019 <i>CALGreen</i> (effective January 1, 2020) . . . . .	xvi
2019 <i>CALGreen</i> Intervening Code Adoption Cycle (effective July 1, 2021) . . . . .	xvi
2019 <i>CALGreen</i> Changes Without Regulatory Effect . . . . .	xvi
2022 <i>CALGreen</i> (effective January 1, 2023) . . . . .	xvi
2022 <i>CALGreen</i> Intervening Code Adoption Cycle (effective July 1, 2024) . . . . .	xvii
2025 <i>CALGreen</i> (effective January 1, 2026) . . . . .	xvii
<b>Chapter 1: Administration</b> . . . . .	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 2: Definitions</b> . . . . .	<b>9</b>
<b>Chapter 3: Green Building</b> . . . . .	<b>11</b>
<b>Chapter 4: Residential Mandatory Measures</b> . . . . .	<b>15</b>
Division 4.1—Planning and Design . . . . .	15
Division 4.2—Energy Efficiency . . . . .	41
Division 4.3—Water Efficiency and Conservation . . . . .	42

Division 4.4—Material Conservation and Resource Efficiency . . . . .	53
Division 4.5—Environmental Quality . . . . .	65
<b>Chapter 5: Nonresidential Mandatory Measures . . . . .</b>	<b>91</b>
Division 5.2—Energy Efficiency . . . . .	92
<b>Chapter 6: Referenced Organizations and Standards . . . . .</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Chapter 7: Installer and Special Inspector Qualifications for Residential Projects . . . . .</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Chapter 8: Compliance Forms, Worksheets and Reference Material. . . . .</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Appendix A4: Residential Voluntary Measures . . . . .</b>	<b>103</b>
Division A4.1—Planning and Design . . . . .	104
Division A4.2—Energy Efficiency . . . . .	121
Division A4.3—Water Efficiency and Conservation . . . . .	123
Division A4.4—Material Conservation and Resource Efficiency . . . . .	132
Division A4.5—Environmental Quality . . . . .	144
Division A4.6—Tier 1 and Tier 2 . . . . .	151
Division A4.7—Residential Model Ordinance . . . . .	159
<b>Appendix A5: Nonresidential Voluntary Measures. . . . .</b>	<b>161</b>
Division A5.2—Energy Efficiency . . . . .	161

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

(This list is provided for user convenience. Terms defined or explained further in *CALGreen* and in this guide are not included in this list.)

AB	Assembly Bill (legislation) followed by a number; approved bills often followed by a Chapter (Ch.) number and year of statutes (Stat.)
ACCA	Air Conditioning Contractors of America
ACM	Alternative Calculation Method as used by the California Energy Commission
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARB/CARB	California Air Resources Board
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BSC-CG-CBSC	California Building Standards Commission, <i>CALGreen</i>
California Climate Zones	Shown on California Energy Commission Climate Zone Map
<i>CALGreen</i>	<i>California Green Building Standards Code</i>
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (formerly California Integrated Waste Management Board and Department of Conservation)
CBC	<i>California Building Code</i> (CCR, Title 24, Part 2)
CCR	<i>California Code of Regulations</i> (includes Title 24, the <i>California Building Standards Code</i> )
C & D	Construction and demolition as used for construction waste
CEC*	California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (aka California Energy Commission)
	*Also refers to <i>California Energy Code</i> (CCR, Title 24, Part 6)
CRC	<i>California Residential Code</i> (CCR, Title 24, Part 2.5)
CWMP	Construction Waste Management Plan
CWoRE	Change Without Regulatory Effect
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

GPM/gpm	Gallons per minute related to liquid flow
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HERS	Home Energy Rating System Program (administered by the California Energy Commission)
HR or [HR]	HCD “banner” designating provisions applicable for high-rise residential buildings
HVAC	Heating, ventilating and air conditioning
MWELO	Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance, located in the <i>California Code of Regulations</i> , Title 23, Division 2, Chapter 2.7
NSF	NSF International (formerly National Sanitation Foundation)
PSI/psi	Pounds per square inch as related to pressure
SB	Senate Bill (legislation) followed by a number; approved bills often followed by a Chapter (Ch.) number and year of statutes (Stat.)
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TITLE 17	Public Health regulations in the <i>California Code of Regulations</i> (CCR)
TITLE 20	Public Utilities and Energy regulations in the <i>California Code of Regulations</i> (CCR)
TITLE 23	Department of Water Resources (DWR) regulations in the <i>California Code of Regulations</i> (CCR), located in Division 2
TITLE 24	<i>California Building Standards Code</i> , as included in the <i>California Code of Regulations</i> (CCR)
VOC	Volatile organic compounds as defined in <i>CALGreen</i> Chapter 2

## Contact and Purchasing Information

### California Green Building Standards for Residential Buildings

#### California Department of Housing and Community Development

Division of Codes and Standards  
State Housing Law Program  
9342 Tech Center Drive, Suite 500  
Sacramento, CA 95826-2582

Telephone: (800) 952-8356  
Fax: (916) 854-2551  
Website: [www.hcd.ca.gov](http://www.hcd.ca.gov)  
Questions: Visit the contact page on the website, [www.hcd.ca.gov/contact-us](http://www.hcd.ca.gov/contact-us).  
Email: [Title24@hcd.ca.gov](mailto:Title24@hcd.ca.gov)

### California Residential Energy Efficiency Standards

#### California Energy Efficiency Hotline

Telephone: (916) 654-5106 or 1-800-772-3300 (toll-free in CA)  
Email: [Title24@energy.ca.gov](mailto:Title24@energy.ca.gov)

### California Green Building Standards for Nonresidential Buildings

#### California Building Standards Commission

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130  
Sacramento, CA 95833

Telephone: (916) 263-0916  
Fax: (916) 263-0959  
Website: [www.dgs.ca.gov/bsc](http://www.dgs.ca.gov/bsc)  
Email: [cbsc@dgs.ca.gov](mailto:cbsc@dgs.ca.gov)

### Purchasing Information for *Guide to the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code Residential* and the 2025 CALGreen (loose leaf or eCode)

#### International Code Council

3060 Saturn Street, Suite 100  
Brea, CA 92821

Telephone: 1-888-ICC-SAFE (422-7233)  
Order Toll-free: 1-800-786-4452  
Fax: 1-866-891-1695  
Website: [www.iccsafe.org](http://www.iccsafe.org)  
Email: [order@iccsafe.org](mailto:order@iccsafe.org)

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

# PREFACE

The Division of Codes and Standards in the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is pleased to provide the following document, *Guide to the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code Residential*. This guide includes selected text from the *2025 California Green Building Standards Code*, known as *CALGreen*, which was developed from review and adoption of “carryover” 2022 *CALGreen* provisions as well as new provisions and modifications based on feedback and input from numerous stakeholders. The 2025 *CALGreen* Guide also addresses changes to the 2022 *CALGreen* from the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. The 2025 *CALGreen* becomes effective on January 1, 2026.

This guide was developed by HCD to supplement our core publication, *A Guide to California Housing Construction Codes*. The 2025 *CALGreen* Guide provides commentary, background, questions and answers and some helpful tools for the code user to better understand the mandatory and voluntary measures developed by HCD for residential structures. It is intended to provide additional guidance and further enhance user awareness and understanding. Increased awareness of state laws, regulations and building standards will improve compliance and reduce housing construction costs and delays.

HCD encourages homeowners, design and industry professionals and building department personnel involved in the construction, maintenance and use of residential buildings to read this guide as a complement to the mandatory measures and enhanced voluntary tiers in the 2025 *CALGreen*. Further, users of the *Guide to the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code Residential* should always utilize the most current version of *CALGreen*, including amendments from the Intervening Code Adoption Cycle, emergency regulations, other supplements or errata that are published for that specific edition of the code. Users should also check for any local amendments applicable to structures for specific jurisdictions.



## Acknowledgments

HCD appreciates and acknowledges the time, effort and technical expertise so many participants provided during the initial development and subsequent versions of *CALGreen*. Participants were comprised of other state agencies, model code organizations, building officials, the construction industry, the environmental community and green building industry.

HCD expresses special thanks to the California Building Industry Association, which provided additional assistance, time and resources to facilitate timely completion of the first edition in June 2010.

## About the International Code Council®

The International Code Council is the leading global source of model codes and standards and building safety solutions that include product evaluation, accreditation, technology, codification, consulting, training and certification. The International Code Council's codes, standards and solutions are used to ensure safe, affordable and sustainable communities and buildings worldwide.

The International Code Council family of solutions includes the ICC Evaluation Service (ICC ES), S. K. Ghosh Associates, the International Accreditation Service (IAS), General Code, ICC NTA, ICC Community Development Solutions, Alliance for National & Community Resilience (ANCR) and American Legal Publishing.

### **Office Locations:**

#### **Headquarters:**

200 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 250  
Washington, DC 20001  
888-ICC-SAFE (888-422-7233)  
[www.iccsafe.org](http://www.iccsafe.org)

#### **Eastern Regional Office**

900 Montclair Road  
Birmingham, AL 35213

#### **Central Regional Office**

4051 Flossmoor Road  
Country Club Hills, IL 60478

#### **Western Regional Office**

3060 Saturn Street, Suite 100  
Brea, CA 92821

#### **MENA Regional Office**

Dubai Association Centre Office, One Central  
Building 2, Office 8, Dubai World Trade Centre Complex  
PO Box 9292, Dubai, UAE

#### **OCEANIA Regional Office**

Level 9, Nishi Building  
2 Phillip Law Street  
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

**oneICC Family of Solutions:**



To purchase all or part of the 2025 edition of Title 24 or the *Guide to the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code Residential*, contact ICC at 888-ICC-SAFE (888-422-7233) or [iccsafe.org](http://iccsafe.org).

## Introduction to CALGreen

*CALGreen* is California's first green building code and a first-in-the-nation state-mandated green building code. It is formally known as the *California Green Building Standards Code*, Title 24, Part 11, of the *California Code of Regulations*.

This guide will provide helpful tools and information about *CALGreen's* mandatory measures, voluntary tiers, and other regulations, laws and construction codes related to green building standards, which are applicable to residential construction in California. It is recommended that the reader have the current edition of *CALGreen* for reference while reading this guide.

It is important that code users reference the appropriate version of *CALGreen*, including any errata or supplements from emergency or intervening code adoption cycles. Additionally, code users should be aware of lawfully enacted local amendments such as ordinances or resolutions requiring additional and/or more restrictive green building standards.

The complete *CALGreen* may be viewed on HCD's website at <https://www.hcd.ca.gov/building-standards/calgreen> or on the California Building Standards Commission's website at <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/bsc/calgreen>. It is also available for purchase from the International Code Council ([www.iccsafe.org](http://www.iccsafe.org)).

## Background

Development of California green building standards was originally advanced from a legislative or statutory approach. Several Assembly Bills (AB 35, AB 888 and AB 1058) were introduced during the 2007–2008 legislative session to require green building standards for state-owned or leased buildings, commercial buildings and residential buildings, respectively. Although the broad intent for implementing green building measures was supported by the Governor's Office, at that time, after much consideration, these bills were ultimately vetoed. Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's veto message stated:

- "Building standards should not be statutory. The California Building Standards Commission (BSC) was created to ensure an open public adoption process allowing experts to develop building standards, including periodic updates to the building codes."
- "Allowing private entities to dictate California's building standards usurps the state's authority to develop and adopt those standards and could compromise the health and safety of Californians."
- State agencies were encouraged to review all nationally recognized programs and glean from those programs, standards that promote greener construction, energy and water conservation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- The need to expedite the greening of California's building standards was emphasized and BSC was directed to work with specified state agencies on the adoption of green building standards for residential, commercial and public building construction for the 2010 code adoption process.

## 2008/2010 California Green Building Standards Code (*CALGreen*)

Development of *CALGreen* began in 2007 when the BSC Commissioners directed its staff to develop green building standards for new construction of buildings within its authority and to submit those regulations for adoption during the 2007 Annual Code Adoption Cycle. The Commissioners also requested and encouraged HCD, the Division of the State Architect (DSA) and the Office of Statewide Hospital Planning and Development (OSHPD) to develop green building standards for new buildings under their areas of authority. Through the rulemaking process, HCD collaborated with BSC, stakeholder groups, other state agencies, considered public input and reviewed existing green building standards, best practices, guidelines and other published references. This initial effort was successful and resulted in BSC's adoption of the 2008 *California Green Building Standards Code*.

Introduction of the 2008 *California Green Building Standards Code* was supplemented by clarifying information that local enforcing agencies have the option to adopt local amendments or even adopt the 2008 *California Green Building Standards Code* prior to its effective date (see BSC Building Standards Bulletin 08-02). It was acknowledged that the initial 2008 *California Green Building Standards Code* would provide a framework and first step toward establishing mandatory green building standards for residential structures and would be enhanced and/or expanded in the future. This vision came to fruition during the Triennial Code Adoption Cycle for the 2010 *California Building Standards Codes*.

As new materials, technology, and designs are developed and become available, and as needs become apparent, *CALGreen* will continue to proactively move California forward to a more sustainable and environmentally responsible future.

## 2013 *CALGreen*

The 2010 *CALGreen* was evaluated for updates during the 2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. HCD evaluated stakeholder input, changes in technology, implementation of sustainable building goals in California and changes in statutory requirements. As such, the scope of *CALGreen* was increased to include both low-rise and high-rise residential structures, additions and alterations.

The 2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle also involved the California Energy Commission as an active participant and proposing agency in development of green building standards. The BSC adopted and approved HCD's proposed changes and existing 2010 amendments (as brought forward from the 2010 *CALGreen*) during its regular business meeting on December 11, 2012.

During the 2012 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle, HCD also placed "pointers" in various parts of Title 24 to direct code users to *CALGreen*. This was done for several reasons:

1. To familiarize code users with the requirements of *CALGreen*;
2. To refer code users to relevant provisions contained in *CALGreen*;
3. To locate appropriate sections in other parts of Title 24 for consistency.

## 2013 CALGreen Emergency Regulations

Governor Edmund “Jerry” Brown’s Executive Order B-29-15 (April 1, 2015) provided a summary of the ongoing drought conditions in California starting with declarations for a State of Emergency (January 17, 2014) and Continued State of Emergency (April 25, 2014); evidence of a record low snowpack, decreased water levels in reservoirs, reduced river flows and declining supplies in underground water basins. In addition, the Governor acknowledged that a distinct possibility existed for drought conditions to continue. Further, the executive order found that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property continue to exist due to water shortage and drought conditions with which local authority is unable to cope. To address these concerns, the executive order specified that strict compliance with identified statutes and regulations would prevent, hinder, delay or mitigate the effects of the drought. In view of the urgency to conserve California’s water resources, as deemed essential by the Governor’s Executive Order and prior proclamations, HCD proposed the adoption of these building standards through an emergency adoption process.

The 2015 emergency regulatory action made critically needed changes to the 2013 *CALGreen* Sections 4.303, 4.304 and A4.304, as related to reduction of indoor and outdoor residential potable water use. These emergency regulations were approved as permanent regulations in the 2013 *CALGreen*, effective January 26, 2016.

## 2013 CALGreen Intervening Code Adoption Cycle

HCD brought forward the voluntary Electric Vehicle (EV) provisions as new mandatory EV requirements in the 2013 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. The new mandatory requirements were applicable to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses with attached private garages. HCD also added new requirements for new multifamily projects with 17 or more dwellings.

New one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses with attached private garages were required to have sufficient space and capacity to accommodate a 40-ampere minimum dedicated branch circuit, including overcurrent protective devices and a raceway. The raceway literally provides a conduit for supporting appropriately sized conductors when EV charging becomes a need for the resident. In addition, the conduit also facilitates easy replacement of any conductors that have been installed if the conductors are damaged or need to be upgraded. A raceway-only installation eliminates concerns for live unused wires or wasted copper wiring. The service panel or subpanel requirements ensure that the panel or subpanel will have sufficient space for the overcurrent protective devices and ampacity to support future EV charging of at least 40-ampere minimum.

New multifamily projects with 17 or more dwelling units were required to provide 3 percent of the total parking spaces as EV spaces. The EV spaces are to be provided in addition to the number of parking spaces required by local parking regulations. Parking space provisions may also be addressed in local zoning ordinances, development agreements or other similar local policies.

It is important to note that the EV requirements did not mandate construction of the electric vehicle charging station (EVCS) or installation of an EV charger. The primary intent was to provide infrastructure to facilitate EV charging as a service to multifamily dwellings. Multifamily dwellings accommodate 34 percent of Californians and are faced with unique criteria related to EV charging including parking access, electrical service access, installation and operation costs and agreements between property owners/managers and tenants.

One in every 25 EV charging spaces, but not less than one space, shall be a wider location than the “standard” EV charging space capable of being used by all users. For this EV charging space, an adjacent 5-foot aisle was required, making the total EV charging space width, including the aisle, 14 feet. This universal EV charging space, including the aisle, has a slope of not greater than 2.083 percent, which is capable of being used by all users. This EV charging space would provide persons with or without disabilities the same opportunity to use the EV charger.

## 2016 CALGreen (effective January 1, 2017)

The 2013 *CALGreen* was evaluated for updates during the 2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. HCD took into consideration the existing mandatory and voluntary measures, stakeholder input, changes in technology, implementation of sustainable goals in California, changes in statutory requirements, and the emergency standards, adopted by BSC as part of the 2013 *CALGreen*. As such, the scope of *CALGreen* remained the same, and only a few significant regulatory changes were adopted.

## 2016 CALGreen Intervening Code Adoption Cycle

The 2016 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle resulted in changes to the 2016 *CALGreen*, effective July 1, 2018. These changes included new requirements for EV infrastructure for hotels and motels. The flow rate for showerheads was reduced from 2.0 to 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi. Requirements for recycled water systems were also introduced.

*CALGreen* is not an isolated code and must be used in conjunction with other parts of Title 24 to achieve code compliance and ensure minimum standards for public health and safety. Awareness of energy and performance standards in Part 6, the *California Energy Code*, is also essential. Additionally, changes resulting from recent legislation, federal or state agency regulations, local building code amendments or court rulings must also be recognized and implemented. For these reasons, it is important that the current versions of the building standards code and any local amendments be referenced for application to construction projects.

The balance of this guide will provide discussions regarding administration of the code, definitions, provisions contained in *CALGreen* and information regarding referenced organizations and standards. This guide will also provide a detailed discussion of mandatory and voluntary measures for residential structures, installer and special inspector qualifications, and access to associated forms and worksheets.

**Note:** *CALGreen* also addresses green building standards for nonresidential structures. Those provisions are outside the scope of HCD’s authority and application and are not discussed in this guide. BSC has authority for nonresidential structures and has developed a guide for the nonresidential portions of *CALGreen*.

## 2016 CALGreen Changes Without Regulatory Effect

HCD removed Section 4.305.1 from the 2016 and 2019 *CALGreen* through a Change Without Regulatory Effect (CWoRE) rulemaking approved by the BSC on July 17, 2019. This removal was in response to the Peremptory Writ of Mandate for Case No. BS171958 issued by the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, which declared the regulations invalid and ordered HCD to vacate the regulations. See HCD’s Information Bulletin 2019-02 for additional details.

## **2019 CALGreen (effective January 1, 2020)**

The 2016 *CALGreen* was evaluated for updates during the 2018 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. HCD took into consideration the existing mandatory and voluntary measures, stakeholder input, changes in technology, implementation of sustainable goals in California, and changes in statutory and regulatory requirements. The scope of the 2019 *CALGreen* remained the same. The most significant changes were to the EV charging infrastructure requirements. These will be discussed in detail later in this guide.

## **2019 CALGreen Intervening Code Adoption Cycle (effective July 1, 2021)**

The 2019 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle resulted in changes to the 2019 *CALGreen*, effective July 1, 2021. These changes addressed the installation of raceways for EV charging and provisions regarding automobile parking spaces. Additional provisions include new requirements for the installation of submeters in multifamily buildings and dwelling units in mixed-use residential/commercial buildings and additional requirements for pre-rinse spray valves when installed. There were also updates to the method for testing and evaluation of volatile organic chemical emissions for resilient flooring, carpet systems and thermal insulation.

## **2019 CALGreen Changes Without Regulatory Effect**

HCD removed Section 4.305.1 from the 2016 and 2019 *CALGreen* through a CWoRE rulemaking approved by the BSC on July 17, 2019. This removal was in response to the Peremptory Writ of Mandate for Case No. BS171958 issued by the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, which declared the regulations invalid and ordered HCD to vacate the regulations. See HCD's Information Bulletin 2019-02 for additional details.

## **2022 CALGreen (effective January 1, 2023)**

The 2019 *CALGreen* was evaluated for updates during the 2021 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. HCD took into consideration the existing mandatory and voluntary measures, stakeholder input, changes in technology, implementation of sustainable goals in California in accordance with the Governor's Executive Orders B-16-12 (March 23, 2012), B-48-18 (January 26, 2018) and N-79-20 (September 23, 2020), and changes in statute and regulations.

Changes were made to the mandatory provisions for EV charging requirements related to multifamily developments, hotels, and motels with exceptions; and alterations or additions to existing parking facilities. In relation to EV chargers, automatic load management system (ALMS) language has been added for use when in compliance with Chapter 4. HCD also added new terms related to EV charging to clarify the use of the terms in Chapter 4. EV signage language was also added to aid in identifying EV spaces.

HCD added an additional requirement within the operation and maintenance manual to include drawings and/or information that identify the location of grab bar reinforcement in new residential construction. Additional information can be found in the *California Residential Code* Section R327, Aging-In-Place Design and Fall Prevention.

New voluntary measures are included for EV ready spaces and EV chargers for multifamily development projects, hotels and motels under both Tier 1 and Tier 2. The prior code addressed EV capable provisions, since repealed, for multifamily developments, hotels and motels. See Appendix A4 for further details.

## **2022 CALGreen Intervening Code Adoption Cycle (effective July 1, 2024)**

The 2022 *CALGreen* was evaluated for updates during the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle. These changes were focused on EV charging regulations and editorial cleanup.

Changes were made to the mandatory provisions for EV charging requirements related to multifamily developments, hotels and motels with exceptions. HCD increased EV charging access in multifamily dwelling units, hotels and motels. HCD proposed new definitions that clarified EV terms used throughout the code. Amendments were made to the voluntary measures, HCD developed new Tier 1 and Tier 2 options for new multifamily development projects, hotels and motels.

## **2025 CALGreen (effective January 1, 2026)**

The 2025 *CALGreen* was evaluated for updates during the 2024 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. In the residential mandatory measures, HCD focused primarily on EV charging and the implementation of statutory requirements, such as Assembly Bill 1738 (Chapter 687, Statutes of 2022) (AB 1738) and Assembly Bill 2863, (Chapter 809, Statutes of 2022) (AB 2863).

AB 1738 charged HCD with researching, developing, and proposing the adoption of mandatory building standards for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations with low power Level 2 or higher electric vehicle chargers in existing parking facilities serving multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels, during specified retrofits, additions and alterations.

AB 2863 charged HCD with researching and developing mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking in multifamily residential buildings, hotels and motels.

HCD focused on providing clarity for the code user when applying EV charging building standards. HCD separated occupancy type requirements for hotels/motels and multifamily buildings and clarified that EV charging building standards apply when certain types of parking spaces are provided, including assigned, unassigned or common use parking.

For newly constructed hotels and motels, HCD increased the EV charging requirements to a total of sixty-five (65) percent of parking spaces which includes forty (40) percent of parking spaces to be provided with low power Level 2 EV charging receptacles, and twenty-five (25) percent of parking spaces to be provided with Level 2 EV chargers.

For multifamily dwellings, HCD increased the EV charging requirements to include EV charging capability to at least one parking space for every dwelling unit with assigned parking. HCD continues to require that the low power Level 2 EV charging receptacle shall be connected to the dwelling unit's electrical system unless determined to be infeasible. HCD also added requirements that twenty-five (25) percent of the remaining unassigned or common use parking spaces shall have Level 2 EV chargers and required EV chargers to be equipped with either J1772 or J3400 EV charger connectors. These requirements provide flexibility for the designer or builder to install EV chargers and connectors that are usable by most EV drivers.

AB 1738 (Chapter 687, Statutes of 2022) required HCD to research, develop, and propose for adoption, mandatory building standards for the installation of EV charging stations with low power Level 2 or higher EV chargers in existing multifamily dwellings, hotels, and motels, during certain retrofits, additions, and alterations of existing parking facilities. HCD amended *CALGreen* to clarify that when existing parking facilities are altered or new parking spaces are added to existing parking facilities, and the work requires a building permit, each parking space added or altered shall have access to either a low power Level 2 EV charging receptacle or Level 2 EV charger, unless determined to be infeasible by the project builder or designer and subject to concurrence by the local enforcing agency.

AB 2863 (Chapter 809, Statutes of 2022) required HCD to research, develop and propose for adoption, mandatory building standards for short-term and long-term bicycle parking serving multifamily dwellings, hotels and motels. HCD adopted *CALGreen* Section 4.106.4.4 and prescribed requirements for long-term and short-term bicycle parking.