

## Local Amendments to the Energy Code with Changes Demonstrated

Note: This version of the proposed Ordinance shows where changes were made from the State code. Text without underlines is the State's code. Underlined text indicated additions and ~~strike-throughs~~ indicate deletions. The Ordinance will be incorporated as a clean version without underlines or strikethroughs.

### **SECTION 9200. AMENDMENTS TO THE 2019 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE**

The County of San Mateo adopts California Energy Code, 2019 Edition, Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations in its full form with the following local amendments:

#### **SECTION 100.0 – Scope**

(e) Sections applicable to particular buildings. TABLE 100.0-A and this subsection list the provisions of Part 6 that are applicable to different types of buildings covered by Section 100.0(a).

1. All buildings. Sections 100.0 through 110.12 apply to all buildings.  
EXCEPTION to Section 100.0(e) 1: Spaces or requirements not listed in TABLE 100.0-A.
2. Newly constructed buildings.
  - A. All newly constructed buildings. Sections 110.0 through 110.12 apply to all newly constructed buildings within the scope of Section 100.0(a). In addition, newly constructed buildings shall meet the requirements of Subsections B, C, D or E, as applicable; and shall be an All-Electric Building as defined in Section 100.1(b).

Exception 1: A Laboratory area within Non-Residential Buildings may contain non-electric Space Conditioning Systems.

Exception 2: If the applicant establishes that there is not an all-electric prescriptive compliance pathway for the building or space regulated by the Energy Code, and that the building or space is not able to achieve compliance with the Energy Code using the alternative calculation method and utilizing commercially available technology, then the Building Official may grant a modification. If the Building Official grants a modification pursuant to this Exception, the applicant shall comply with the pre-wiring provision of Note 1 below.

Exception 3: Non-residential buildings containing a for-profit restaurant open to the public or an employee kitchen may apply to the Building Official for a modification to install gas-fueled cooking appliances. This request must be based on a business-related reason to cook with a flame that cannot be reasonably achieved with an electric fuel source. The Building Official may grant this modification if he or she finds the following:

1. There is a business-related reason to cook with a flame; and
2. This need cannot be reasonably achieved with an electric fuel source.

Exception 4: Public agency owned and operated emergency centers.

Note 1: If natural gas appliances are used in any of the above exceptions 1-4, natural gas appliance locations must also be electrically pre-wired for future

electric appliance installation. The pre-wiring shall include the following:

1. A dedicated electrical circuit for each appliance, with a minimum amperage requirement for a comparable electric appliance (see manufacturer's recommendations) with an electrical receptacle that is connected to an electrical overcurrent protection device, extending to within 3 feet of the appliance and accessible without obstructions;
2. Panel and electrical receptacle to be labeled "For Future Electric appliance" and be electrically isolated;
3. A circuit breaker shall be installed in the electrical panel for the branch circuit and labeled for each circuit, an example is as follows (i.e.: "For Future Electric Range;"); and
4. All electrical components, including conductors, receptacles, junction boxes, or blank covers, related to this section shall be installed in accordance with the California Electrical Code.

Note 2: If any of the exceptions 1-4 are granted, the Building Official shall have the authority to approve alternate materials, design and methods of construction or equipment per CBC 104 or CRC R104, as applicable.

#### **SECTION 100.1 (b) – Definitions**

Section 100.1(b) is modified by adding the following definitions:

ALL ELECTRIC BUILDING: is a building that has no natural gas or propane plumbing installed within the building, and that uses electricity as the source of energy for its space heating, water heating, cooking appliances, and clothes drying appliances. All Electric Buildings may include solar thermal pool heating.

LABORATORY: is a building or area where research, experiments, and measurements in medical and life sciences are performed and/or stored requiring examination. The building may include workbenches, countertops, scientific instruments, and supporting offices.

Section 110.2 is modified as follows:

#### **SECTION 110.2 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SPACE-CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT**

Certification by Manufacturers. Any space-conditioning equipment listed in this section, meeting the requirements of section 100.0 (e)2A, may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified to the Commission that the equipment complies with all applicable requirements of this section.

Section 110.3 is modified as follows:

#### **SECTION 110.3 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SERVICE WATER-HEATING SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT**

(a) Certification by manufacturers. Any service water-heating system or equipment, meeting the requirements of section 100.0 (e)2A, may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified that the system or equipment complies with all of the requirements of this subsection for that system or equipment.

Section 110.4 is modified as follows:

**SECTION 110.4 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR POOL AND SPA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT**

(a) Certification by Manufacturers. Any pool or spa heating system or equipment, meeting the requirements of section 100.0 (e)2A, may be installed only if the manufacturer has certified that the system or equipment has all of the following:

1. Efficiency. A thermal efficiency that complies with the Appliance Efficiency Regulations; and
2. On-off switch. A readily accessible on-off switch, mounted on the outside of the heater that allows shutting off the heater without adjusting the thermostat setting; and
3. Instructions. A permanent, easily readable, and weatherproof plate or card that gives instruction for the energy efficient operation of the pool or spa heater and for the proper care of pool or spa water when a cover is used; and
4. Electric resistance heating. No electric resistance heating.

Exception 1 to Section 11.4(a)4: Listed package units with fully insulated enclosures, and with tightfitting covers that are insulated to at least R-6.

Exception 2 to Section 110.4(a)4: Pools or spas deriving at least 60 percent of the annual heating energy from site solar energy or recovered energy.

Section 110.5 is modified as follows:

**SECTION 110.5 – NATURAL GAS CENTRAL FURNACES, COOKING EQUIPMENT, POOL AND SPA HEATERS, AND FIREPLACES: PILOT LIGHTS PROHIBITED**

Any ~~natural gas~~ system or equipment, meeting the requirements of Section 100.0 (e)2A, listed below may be installed ~~only if it does not have a continuously burning pilot light:~~

~~(a) Fan-type central furnace.~~

(b) Household cooking appliances.

~~Exception to Section 110.5(b): Household cooking appliances without an electrical supply voltage connection and in which each pilot consumes less than 150 Btu/hr.~~

(c) Pool heaters.

(d) Spa heaters.

(e) Indoor and outdoor fireplaces.

Section 110.10 is modified as follows:

**SECTION 110.10 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SOLAR READY BUILDINGS AND SOLAR PANEL SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL NEW BUILDINGS**

(a) Covered Occupancies.

1. Single Family Residences. Single family residences located in new subdivisions with ten or more single family residences and where the application for a tentative subdivision map for the residences has been deemed complete or approved by the enforcement agency, which do not have a photovoltaic system installed, shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(e).
2. Low-rise Multifamily Buildings. Low-rise multi-family buildings that do not have a photovoltaic system installed shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(d).

3. Hotel/Motel Occupancies and High-rise Multifamily Buildings. Hotel/motel occupancies and high-rise multifamily buildings with ten habitable stories or fewer shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(d). The minimum solar photovoltaic system required is 2 watts per square foot of the building footprint or right-sized PV system shall be installed.
4. Nonresidential Buildings. Nonresidential buildings with three habitable stories or fewer, other than healthcare facilities, shall comply with the requirements of Section 110.10(b) through 110.10(d). The minimum solar photovoltaic system required is 2 watts per square foot of the building footprint or right-sized PV system shall be installed.

(b) Solar Zone.

1. Minimum Solar Zone Area. The solar zone shall have a minimum total area as described below. The solar zone shall comply with access, pathway, smoke ventilation, and spacing requirements as specified in Title 24, Part 9 or other Parts of Title 24 or in any requirements adopted by a local jurisdiction. The solar zone total area shall be comprised of areas that have no dimension less than five feet and are no less than 80 square feet each for buildings with roof areas less than or equal to 10,000 square feet or no less than 160 square feet each for buildings with roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet.

A. Single Family Residences. The solar zone shall be located on the roof or overhang of the building and have a total area no less than 250 square feet.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.10(b)1A: Single family residences with a permanently installed domestic solar water-heating system meeting the installation criteria specified in the Reference Residential Appendix RA4 and with a minimum solar savings fraction of 0.50.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.10(b)1A: Single family residences with three habitable stories or more and with a total floor area less than or equal to 2000 square feet and having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet.

EXCEPTION 3 to Section 110.10(b)1A: Single family residences located in the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area as defined in Title 24, Part 2 and having a whole house fan and having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet.

EXCEPTION 4 to Section 110.10(b)1A: Buildings with a designated solar zone area that is no less than 50 percent of the potential solar zone area. The potential solar zone area is the total area of any low-sloped roofs where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater and any steep-sloped roofs oriented between 90 degrees and 300 degrees of true north where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater. Solar access is the ratio of solar insolation including shade to the solar insolation without shade. Shading from obstructions located on the roof or any other part of the building shall not be included in the determination of annual solar access.

EXCEPTION 5 to Section 110.10(b)1A: Single family residences having a solar zone total area no less than 150 square feet and where all thermostats are demand responsive controls and comply with Section 110.12(a), and are capable

of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency.

EXCEPTION 6 to Section 110.10(b)1A: Single family residences meeting the following conditions:

A. All thermostats are demand responsive controls that comply with Section 110.12(a), and are capable of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency.

B. Comply with one of the following measures:

i. Install a dishwasher that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements with a refrigerator that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements, a whole house fan driven by an electronically commutated motor, or an SAE J1772 Level 2 Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE or EV Charger) with a minimum of 40 amperes; or

ii. Install a home automation system capable of, at a minimum, controlling the appliances and lighting of the dwelling and responding to demand response signals; or

iii. Install alternative plumbing piping to permit the discharge from the clothes washer and all showers and bathtubs to be used for an irrigation system in compliance with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances; or

iv. Install a rainwater catchment system designed to comply with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances, and that uses rainwater flowing from at least 65 percent of the available roof area.

B. Low-rise and High-rise Multifamily Buildings, Hotel/Motel Occupancies, and Nonresidential Buildings. The solar zone shall be located on the roof or overhang of the building or on the roof or overhang of another permitted structure located within 250 feet of the building or on covered parking installed with the building project, and shall have a total area no less than 15 percent of the total roof area of the building excluding any skylight area. The solar zone requirement is applicable to the entire building, including mixed occupancy.

EXCEPTION 1 to Section 110.10(b)1B: High-rise Multifamily Buildings, Hotel/Motel Occupancies, and Nonresidential Buildings with a permanently installed solar electric system having a nameplate DC power rating, measured under Standard Test Conditions, of no less than one watt per square foot of roof area.

EXCEPTION 2 to Section 110.10(b)1B: High-rise multifamily buildings, hotel/motel occupancies with a permanently installed domestic solar water-heating system complying with Section 150.1(c)8Biii- and an additional collector

area of 40 square feet.

EXCEPTION 3 to Section 110.10(b)1B: Buildings with a designated solar zone area that is no less than 50 percent of the potential solar zone area. The potential solar zone area is the total area of any low-sloped roofs where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater and any steep-sloped roofs oriented between 90 degrees and 300 degrees of true north where the annual solar access is 70 percent or greater. Solar access is the ratio of solar insolation including shade to the solar insolation without shade. Shading from obstructions located on the roof or any other part of the building shall not be included in the determination of annual solar access.

EXCEPTION 4 to Section 110.10(b)1B: Low-rise and high-rise multifamily buildings with all thermostats in each dwelling unit that are demand response controls in compliance with Section 110.12(a), and are capable of receiving and responding to Demand Response Signals prior to granting of an occupancy permit by the enforcing agency. In addition, either A or B below:

A. In each dwelling unit, comply with one of the following measures:

- i. Install a dishwasher that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements with either a refrigerator that meets or exceeds the ENERGY STAR Program requirements or a whole house fan driven by an electronically commutated motor; or
- ii. Install a home automation system that complies with Section 110.12(a) and is capable of, at a minimum, controlling the appliances and lighting of the dwelling and responding to demand response signals; or
- iii. Install alternative plumbing piping to permit the discharge from the clothes washer and all showers and bathtubs to be used for an irrigation system in compliance with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances; or
- iv. Install a rainwater catchment system designed to comply with the California Plumbing Code and any applicable local ordinances, and that uses rainwater flowing from at least 65 percent of the available roof area.

B. Comply with Title 24, Part 11, Section A4.106.8.2 requirements for electric vehicle charging spaces.

EXCEPTION 5 to Section 110.10(b)1B: Buildings where the roof is designed and approved to be used for vehicular traffic or parking or for a heliport.

Exception 6 to Section 110.10(b)1B: Vegetative roofs covering 35 percent of the roof area or greater, meeting all relevant code requirements including considerations for wind, fire, and structural loads.

Exception 7 to Section 110.10(b)1B: Performance equivalency approved by the Building Official.

2. Azimuth. All sections of the solar zone located on steep-sloped roofs shall be oriented between 90 degrees and 300 degrees of true north.

3. Shading.

A. No obstructions, including but not limited to, vents, chimneys, architectural features, and roof mounted equipment, shall be located in the solar zone.

B. Any obstruction, located on the roof or any other part of the building that projects above a solar zone shall be located at least twice the distance, measured in the horizontal plane, of the height difference between the highest point of the obstruction and the horizontal projection of the nearest point of the solar zone, measured in the vertical plane.

EXCEPTION to Section 110.10(b)3: Any roof obstruction, located on the roof or any other part of the building, that is oriented north of all points on the solar zone.

C. The solar zone needs to account for shading from obstructions that may impact the area required in 110.10(b)1B. When determined by the Building Official that conditions exist where excessive shading occurs and solar zones cannot be met, a performance equivalency approved by the Building Official may be used as an alternative.

4. Structural Design Loads on Construction Documents. For areas of the roof designated as solar zone, the structural design loads for roof dead load and roof live load shall be clearly indicated on the construction documents.

NOTE: Section 110.10(b)4 does not require the inclusion of any collateral loads for future solar energy systems.

(c) Interconnection Pathways.

1. The construction documents shall indicate a location reserved for inverters and metering equipment and a pathway reserved for routing of conduit from the solar zone to the point of interconnection with the electrical service.

2. For single family residences and central water-heating systems, the construction documents shall indicate a pathway for routing of plumbing from the solar zone to the water-heating system.

(d) Documentation. A copy of the construction documents or a comparable document indicating the information from Sections 110.10(b) through 110.10(c) shall be provided to the occupant.

(e) Main Electrical Service Panel.

1. The main electrical service panel shall have a minimum busbar rating of 200 amps.

2. The main electrical service panel shall have a reserved space to allow for the installation of a double pole circuit breaker for a future solar electric installation. The reserved space shall be permanently marked as "For Future Solar Electric".