

CALGreen

Market Development Committee Statewide Commission on Recycling Markets and Curbside Recycling November 16, 2020

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California Green Building Standards Code, CALGreen

- "*CALGreen* is the first-in-the-nation mandatory green building standards code"
- CCR Title 24, part 11
- First adopted 2007
 - Originally Voluntary
 - Mandatory since 2009

Layout:

- Section 4 (residential)
- Section 5 (non-residential)
- Appendix – A4 (residential) and A5 (non-residential)
- Sections 4 and 5 each contains 5 Divisions
- <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CAGBSC2019/cover>

Agencies with Code Writing Authority for CALGreen

- Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)
 - Residential (single- and multi-family, hotels, shelters, etc.)
 - Section 4
- Division of State Architect (DSA)
 - Public schools (K-14)
 - Section 5
- Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHDPD)
 - Hospitals, Skilled Nursing Facilities, Licensed Clinics, Correctional Treatment Facilities
 - Section 5
- Building Standards Commission (BSC)
 - Non-covered occupancies
 - Section 5
- Other State agencies can suggest language (CalRecycle, ARB, CEC, etc)

Update Schedule

- Triennially updated
 - Major updates
 - Most recent version 2019, effective January 1, 2020.
- Intervening code cycle
 - Every 18 months
 - Used for clarifying, emergency, and conformance updates
 - Recently completed, supplemental changes effective July 1, 2021.
- Next update will be CALGreen 2022
 - Effective January 1, 2023

2022 Triennial Code Cycle- Adoption Process

- Pre-Cycle activities- winter 2020-21
 - Informal comment, focus groups, State agency outreach
- Code Advisory Committee Review (CAC)- Green Building CAC- spring/summer 2021
- Initial Draft Regulations released
- Public Comment Periods: 45-day, 15-day, etc
- Commission Meeting- Adoption
- Publication- July 1, 2022
- Effective date January 1, 2023

CALGreen Scope

The code applies to the design, planning, construction, use, and occupancy of all newly constructed building and structures throughout the State of California (Sec. 101.3)

- Additions and Alterations of Existing Buildings
 - Residential – Whenever the addition or alteration increases the building's conditioned area, volume, or size. (Sec. 301.1.1)
 - Non-residential- Whenever a Permit is Required for Work (Sec. 301.3.2)
- Does not apply to activities covered by demolition permits

Requirements- C&D Diversion

- Sections 4.408 (residential) and 5.408 (non-residential)
- New construction: 65% (Residential and Non-residential) total
- Additions and alterations (non-residential): 65%
- Additions and alterations (residential): 65%
 - Projects that increase the structure's conditioned area, volume or size.

Methods of Compliance

Three paths to compliance:

1. Develop and maintain a waste management plan and document diversion and disposal. OR
2. Utilize a waste management company that can provide verifiable documentation that it meets 65% waste diversion. OR
3. Disposal reduction alternative:
 - Non-residential new construction and residential high rise (4 stories or more) projects with a total disposal weight of ≤ 2 lbs/ft² meets the 65% waste diversion requirement.
 - Residential low rise (3 stories or less) with new construction disposal of ≤ 3.4 lbs/ft² meets the 65% waste diversion requirement.

Exceptions

- Excavated Soil and Land clearing Debris not included in diversion calculation
 - 100% diversion required for non-residential occupancies
- Alternate Waste Reduction Methods
 - Can be developed with local enforcing agency if adequate facilities do not exist to divert materials
- Isolated jobsites
 - Exceptions for projects that are outside the hauling distance of facilities

Other Related Mandatory

- Recycling by Occupants (Space for Recycling) (Sec. 4.410.2 and 5.410.1)
 - Non-residential and Multi-family housing with ≥ 5 units
 - 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 minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste and metals.
- Universal Waste (5.408.2)
 - Non-residential Additions and Alterations
- MWELO (4.304.1 and 5.304.1)

Voluntary Measures

- Appendix
 - A4 (residential) and A5 (non-residential)
- Contain Tier 1 and Tier 2 measures
- Contain Reach Goals or May Signal Future Mandatory Measures
- Can Be Adopted Locally as Mandatory

Tier 1 and 2 C&D Diversion

Residential (Sec. 4.408.1)

- Tier 1: 65% and utilize facility with third party verified diversion rate
- Tier 2: 75% and utilize facility with third party verified diversion rate

Non-residential (Sec. A5.408.3.1)

- Tier 1: 65% and utilize diversion facility third party verification
- Tier 2: 80% (no third party)

Voluntary-Recycled Content

Residential (Sec. A4.405.3) - Use Materials, equivalent in performance to virgin materials with a total recycled content value (RCV) of:

- Tier 1- 10% of total materials cost
- Tier 2- 15%

Non-residential (Sec. A5.405.4)- Use Materials, equivalent in performance to virgin materials with a total recycled content value (RCV) of:

- Tier 1- 10%
- Tier 2- 15%
- Or use two (Tier 1) or three (Tier 2) materials out of 9 product types on the list: exterior paint, carpet, compost, mulch, acoustical ceiling panels, drywall, aggregate base, fiberglass or cellulose insulation.

Other Related Activities

- SB 1383 Regulations (Article 8)
 - Jurisdictions to adopt local ordinance or other enforcement mechanism for CALGreen and MWELo
 - Annual Reporting
 - Article
- Model C&D Ordinance
 - Addresses Demolition
 - Deconstruction
 - Updated to support SB 1383

Questions?

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