



George V. Leyva Middle School, San Jose (Credit: KaraGeorge Studios)

nbi new buildings
institute

Reach Code for Non-Residential New Construction

June 4, 2019



Agenda

- Introductions
- Why San José is Pursuing a Reach Code
- Reach Code Development Process
- Stakeholder Feedback for Reach Code Options
 - Electrification
 - Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
 - Solar





CLIMATE SMART SAN JOSE

A People-Centered Plan for a
Low-Carbon City



Why is San José Pursuing a Reach Code?

- Aligns with Climate Smart 2030 goals:
 - 47% of homes are all-electric
 - 37,975 zero net carbon (ZNC) homes
 - 70M sq. ft. of ZNC commercial buildings
 - 61% of all passenger vehicles are electric
 - 668 MW of solar installed



Avoided GHG emissions are significant

Benefits to community

San José Context – Carbon Impact of Growth

Building Type	Sq. Ft.	CO2/ Yr.		Units/ Yr.		Years in Service		Years in Code Cycle		Total CO2
Single- Family	2,700	2 tons	X	350	X	50	X	3	=	105,000 tons
Multi-Family	1,000	1 ton	X	2400	X	50	X	3	=	360,000 tons
Commercial/ Industrial	100,000	120 tons	X	24	X	50	X	3	=	432,000 tons
										1.7 trillion car miles

Courtesy TRC, PSE & SVCE

San José Context

All-Electric Buildings



Solar



EVs and Charging Infrastructure



San José

Reach Code Development

Minimum Base Codes

Set minimum levels of efficiency for building design and construction





2019 – Minimum Base Code

- Requires solar-readiness for low-rise, non-healthcare buildings



2019 – Minimum Base Code

- Requires solar-readiness for low-rise, non-healthcare buildings

San José CALGreen Requirement

- Requires that a portion of parking spaces be “EV Ready”

What is a Reach Code?

- Overlays the base code
- Includes additional requirements, such as:
 - Energy efficiency
 - Water efficiency
 - Renewable energy
 - EV charging infrastructure
 - Electrification

BEYOND

TITLE

24

What is a Reach Code?

- Overlays the base code
- Includes additional requirements, such as:
 - Building Electrification
 - Electric Vehicle Charing Infrastructure
 - Solar PV

BEYOND

TITLE

24

City		Measures
Alameda County	2018	Solar PV
City of Brisbane	2017	Cool Roof, Solar PV
City of Chula Vista	2018	Outdoor Lighting
City of Del Mar	2018	Energy Efficiency
City of Davis	2017	Energy Efficiency, Solar PV
City of Fremont	2017	Lighting, Solar PV
City of Healdsburg	2017	Energy Efficiency
City of Lancaster	2018	Solar PV
Marin County	2017/8	Energy Efficiency
Mill Valley	2017	Energy Efficiency
City of Novato	2017	Energy Efficiency
City of Palo Alto	2016	Energy Efficiency, Solar PV, EV
Town of Portola Valley	2017	Energy Efficiency
City of San Francisco	2016	Solar PV or Solar Thermal
City of San Mateo	2016	Cool Roofs, Solar

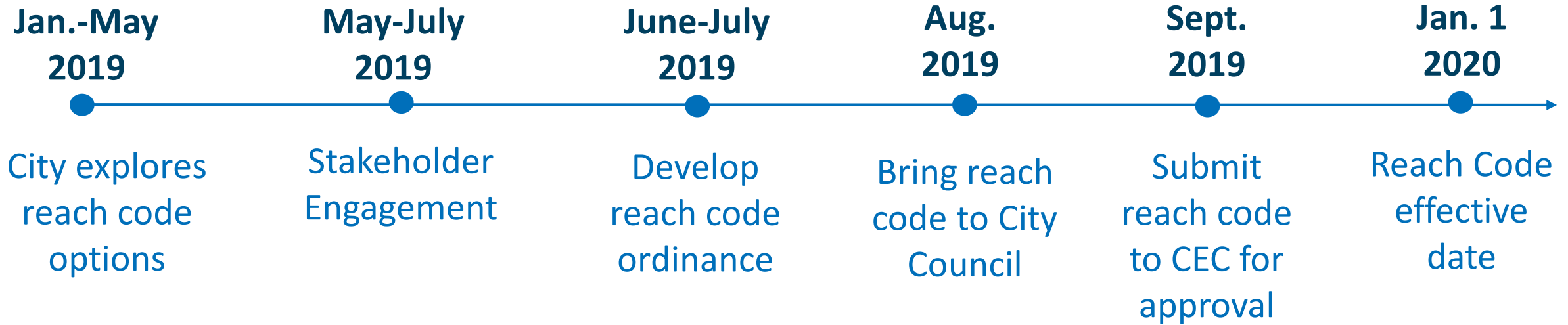


Courtesy TRC, PSE & SVCE

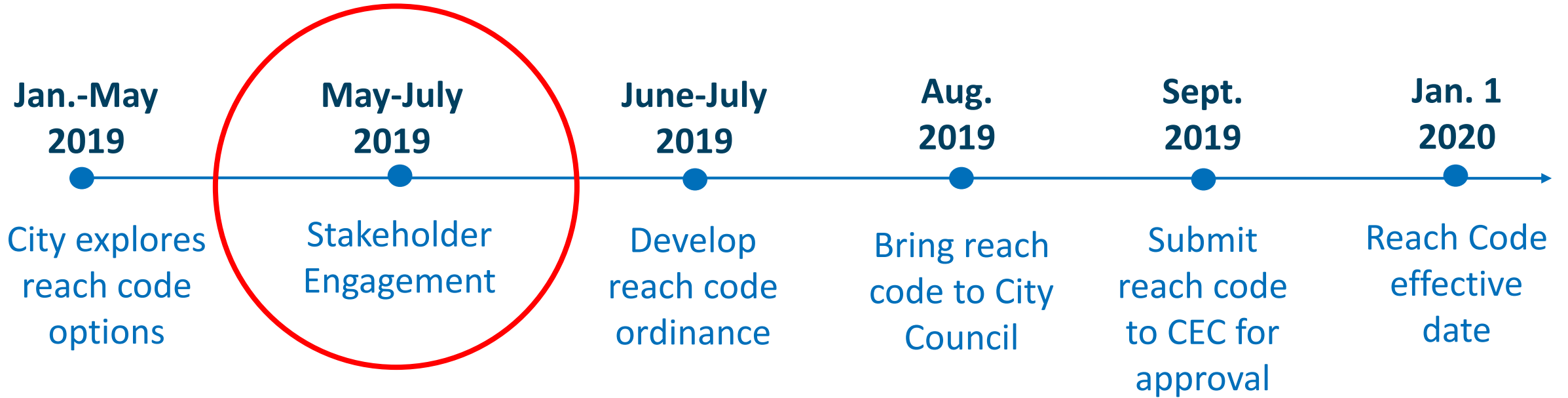
Reach Code Regional Effort



San José Reach Code Development Process & Timeline



San José Reach Code Development Process & Timeline



San José Reach Code Stakeholder Meetings

Initial
Feedback

Non-
Residential

Residential

Final Input

Discussion and Feedback

Objective: Further building electrification, EVCI and Solar PV installation for new commercial construction in San José

CLIMATE SMART SAN JOSE

A People-Centered Plan for a
Low-Carbon City



- Building Electrification
- Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
- Solar PV

CLIMATE SMART SAN JOSE

A People-Centered Plan for a
Low-Carbon City



Building Electrification

- **Building Electrification**
- Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
- Solar PV

Building Electrification Strategies

- Require “electrification-readiness”
- Require only base code for all-electric buildings
- Require greater efficiency from mixed-fuel buildings



**CALIFORNIA
ENERGY**
CODES & STANDARDS

A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

**2019 Nonresidential New Construction
Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Study
DRAFT**



**CALIFORNIA
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**2019 Nonresidential New Construction
Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Study
DRAFT**

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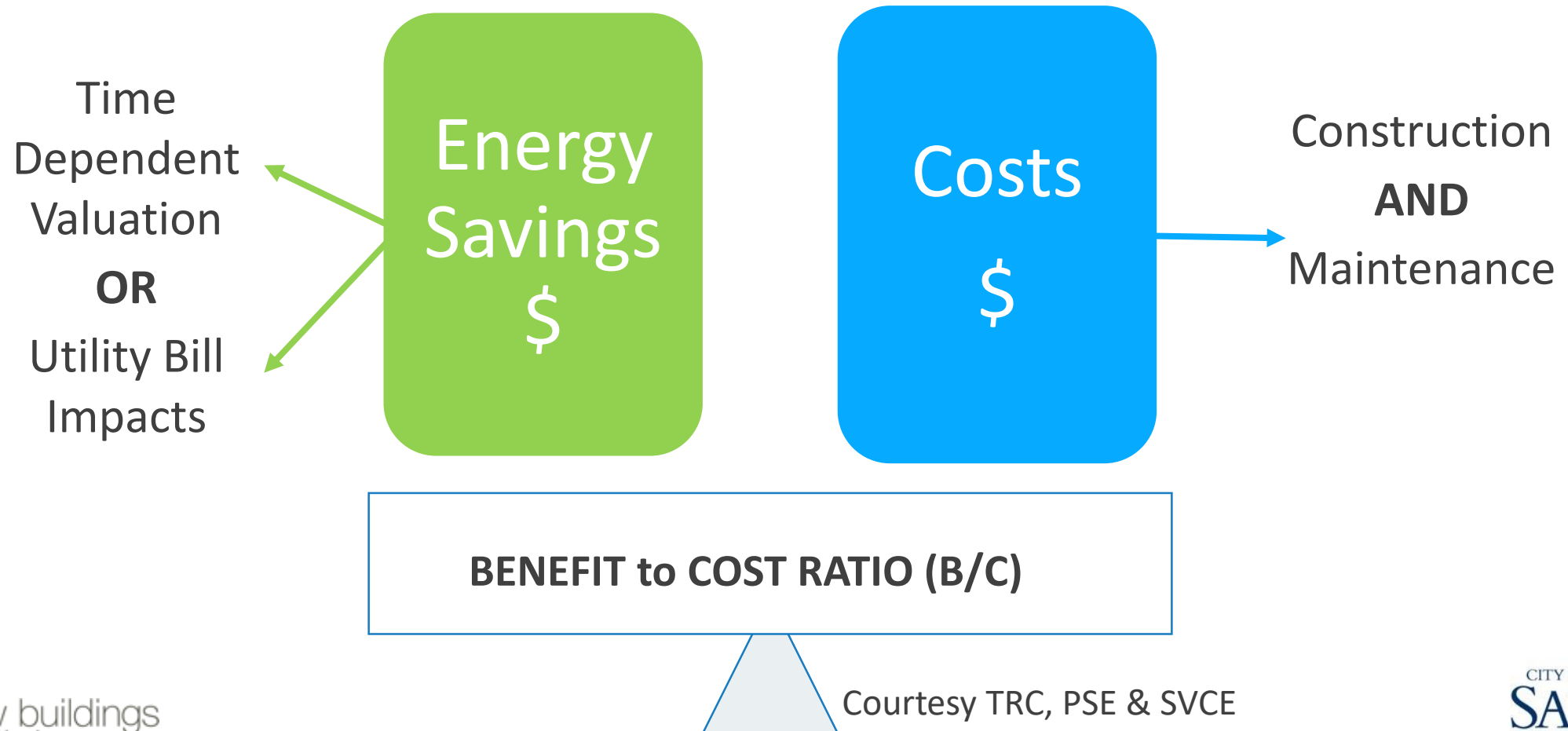
Prepared by:
TRC Advanced Energy
EnergySoft

Last Modified: March 18, 2019

Package	Measure	Office	Retail	Hotel
EE	ENVELOPE			
	Lower SHGC Fenestration	X	X	
	Fenestration as a Function of Orientation	X		
	DHW/HVAC			
	Drain Water Heat Recovery			X
	VAV Box Minimum Flow	X		X
	Economizers on Small Capacity Systems		X	
	Preemptive efficiencies	X	X	X
	LIGHTING			
	Interior Lighting Reduced LPD	X	X	X
	Institutional Tuning	X	X	X
	Daylight Dimming Plus Off	X		
	Occupant Sensing in Open Plan Offices	X		
PV	Solar PV	135 kW	80 kW	90 kW
	50 kWh Battery	X	X	X

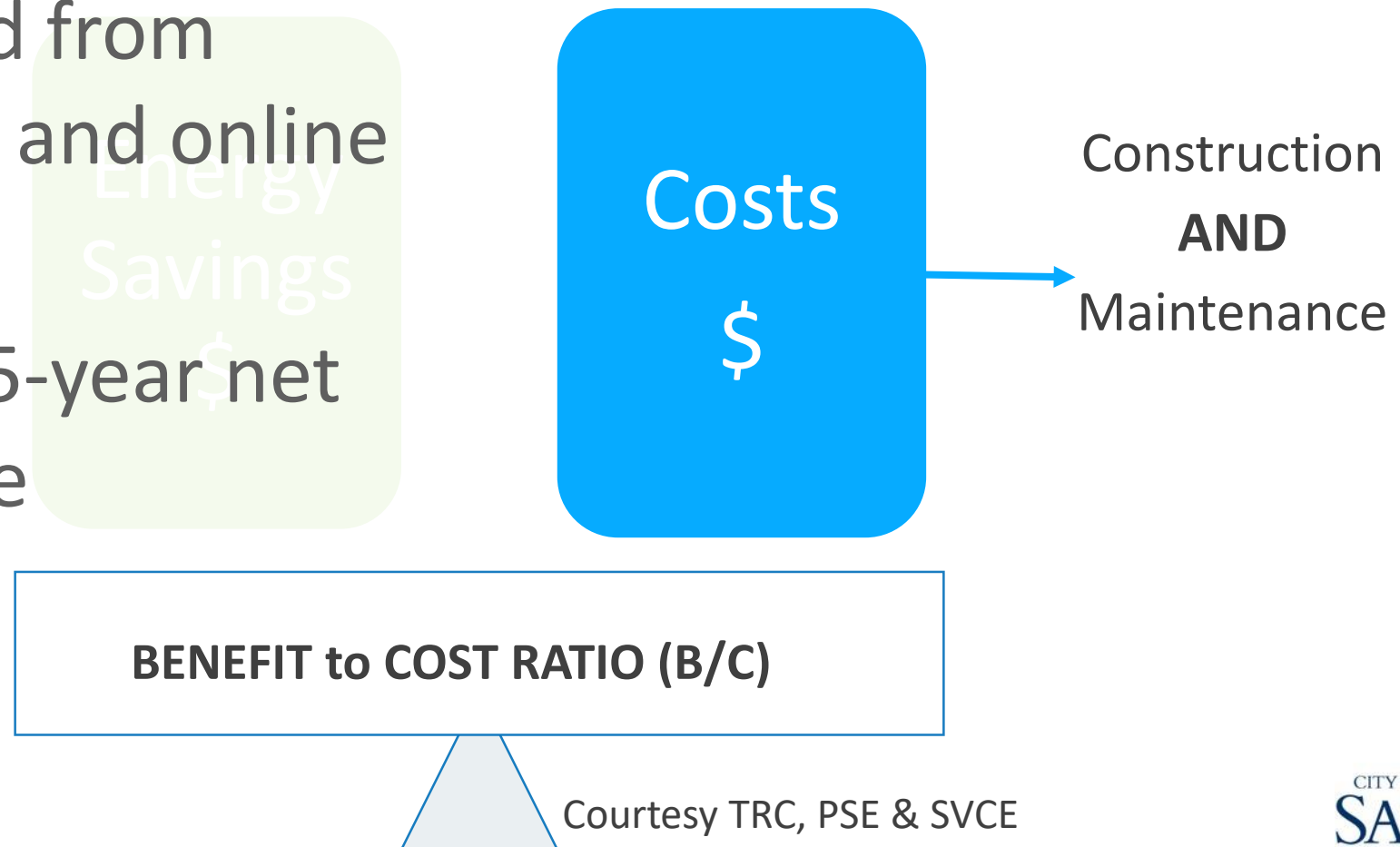
Courtesy TRC, PSE & SVCE

Determining Cost Effectiveness

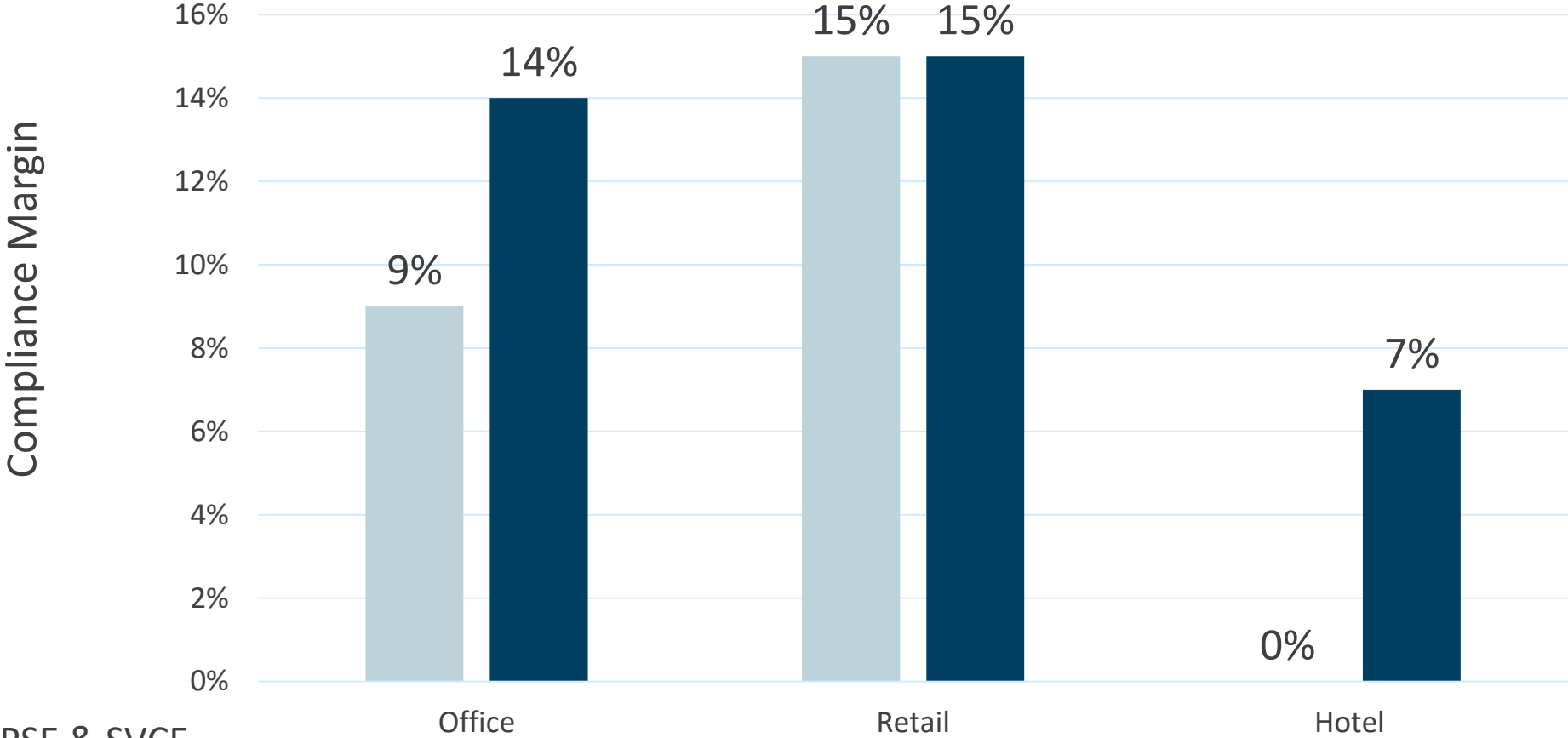


Determining Cost Effectiveness

- Costs derived from local experts and online resources
- 30-year or 15-year net present value



Cost Effective Savings



Courtesy TRC, PSE & SVCE

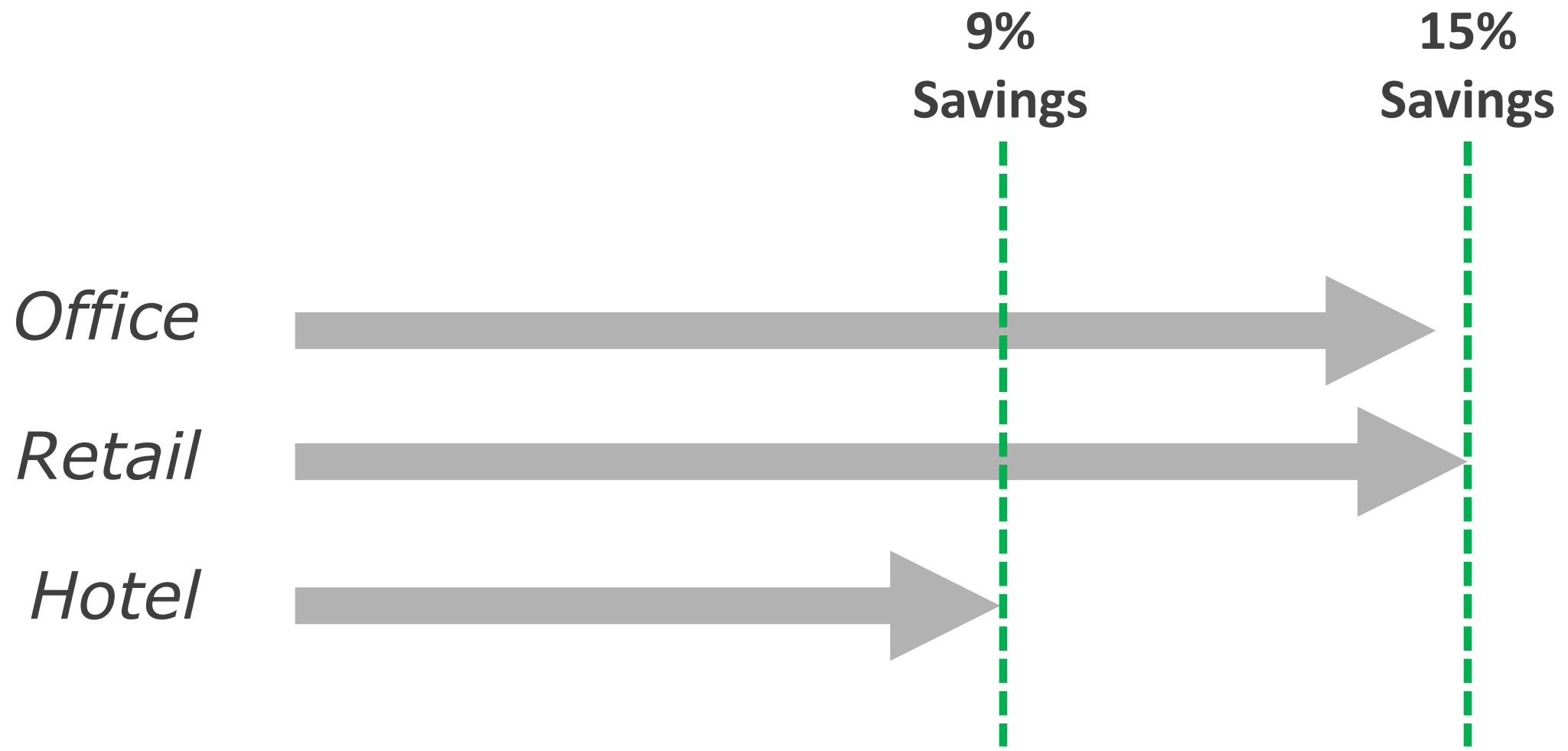
Non-Residential: Building Electrification Reach Code Options

All Electric Building:

- 0% more efficient than Title 24

Mixed Fuel Building:

- Office: Up to 14% more efficient than Title 24
- Retail: Up to 15% more efficient than Title 24
- All other: Up to 9% more efficient than Title 24





● All-Electric ● Mixed-Fuel

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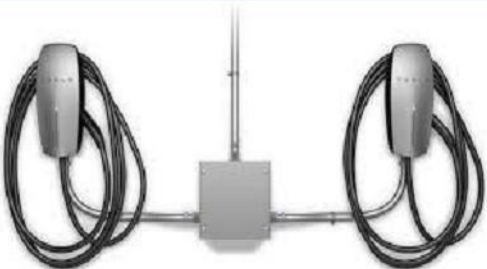

A People-Centered Plan for a
Low-Carbon City



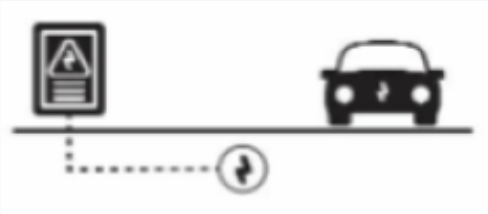
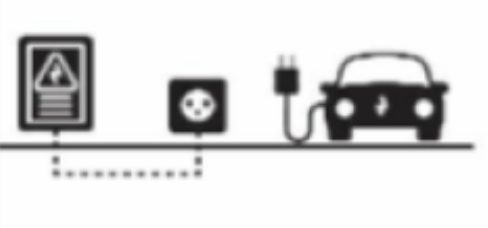

- Building Electrification
- **Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure**
- Solar PV

EVCI Definitions

Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

Level 1		15-20 Amp, 120v AC (standard household outlet) Driving Distance provided: 3-4 miles/hour
Level 2		40+ Amp, 208/240v AC Driving Distance provided: 25-30 miles/hour
DC Fast Charge		80-400 Amp, 200-600v DC Driving Distance provided: 125-1000 miles/hour

EVCI Definitions

<p>EV Capable <i>(Some assembly required)</i></p>		<p>Raceway (conduit), electrical capacity (breaker space)</p>
<p>EV Ready <i>(Plug & Play)</i></p>		<p>Raceway (conduit), electrical service capacity, overcurrent protection devices, wire and outlet (i.e. full circuit)</p>
<p>EV Supply Equipment (EVSE) Installed <i>(Level 2 Charge!)</i></p>		<p>All the equipment needed to deliver electrical energy from an electricity source to the EV</p>

Courtesy TRC, PCE & SVCE

Electric Vehicle Projections

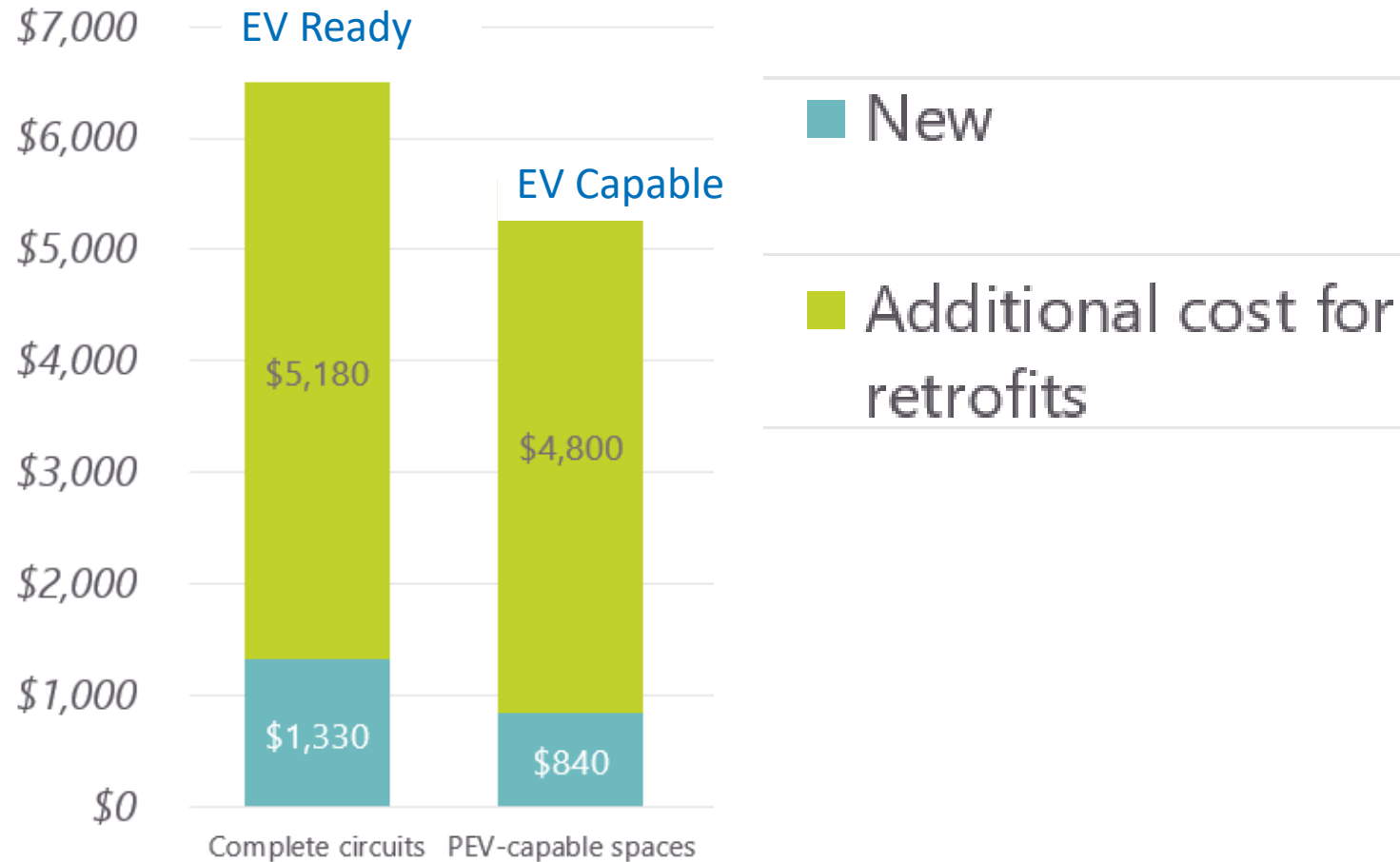
Multifamily Parking

- 10% EV parking by 2025
- 43% EV parking by 2050

ELECTRIC VEHICLE (EV) CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE: MULTIFAMILY BUILDING STANDARDS

ABSTRACT: Building standards for multifamily housing help to ensure EV charging infrastructure is accessible to all income levels. California's Green Building Standards (CALGreen) Code requires new multifamily housing developments with 17 units or more to install EV charging infrastructure in at least 3 percent of total parking spaces. California Air Resources Board (CARB) staff completed a technical and cost analysis, which indicates that the 17 unit size threshold should be eliminated and a higher 10 percent requirement is needed beginning in 2020 to meet the demand for Level 2 charging stations between 2025 and 2030.

EVCI – Cost of New vs. Retrofit



**Two surface
parking spaces**

**Avoided
Retrofit \$**
**EV Ready:
\$5,180**
**EV Capable:
\$4,800**

Non-Residential: EVCI Reach Code Options

- Increase EV Capable Requirements
- Include EV Ready Requirements
- Include EVCI Installation Requirements

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- Building Electrification
- Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure
- **Solar PV**

Non-Residential: Solar Reach Code Options

- Solar readiness for all buildings
- Promote PV with increased efficiency
- Require PV
 - To meet code
 - In addition to code



Next Steps

Upcoming Stakeholder Meetings:

- June 25 – Residential New Construction Focus
- July 10 – Final Reach Code Input

Contact Information:

- energy@sanjoseca.gov
- City Reach Code Webpage:
<http://www.sanjoseca.gov/index.aspx?NID=6357>