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August 23, 2011

**MEMORANDUM FOR:** Interested Parties

**FROM:** Cathy E. Creswell  
Acting Director

**SUBJECT:** 2011 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)

The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) is pleased to release the attached report, which summarizes the status of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen).

The report contains a summary of HCD's activities related to proposing and implementing green building standards and identifies guidelines HCD reviewed during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2011.

These green building activities create more sustainable communities, reduce greenhouse gases and conserve water and energy. Please do not hesitate to contact Doug Hensel at (916) 327-2831 or [dhensel@hcd.ca.gov](mailto:dhensel@hcd.ca.gov) if you have any questions or would like additional information.

# 2011 REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

## Status of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)



### Department of Housing and Community Development



#### State of California

Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

Traci Stevens, Acting Secretary

Business, Transportation and Housing Agency

Cathy E. Creswell, Acting Director, HCD



# A Report on *CALGreen* : The California Green Building Standards Code

A report to provide the esteemed California State Legislature information on updates proposed to California's first-in-the-nation Green Building Standards Code by the Department of Housing and Community Development during the previous fiscal year, which ended on June 30, 2011.

September 2011



Provided by the  
Department of Housing and Community Development  
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background .....	2
Introduction.....	2
Preface .....	3
Summary of Proposed Changes.....	5
Chapter 1 – Administration.....	5
Chapter 2 – Definitions.....	5
Chapter 3 – General.....	5
Chapter 4 – Residential Mandatory Measures .....	5
Chapter 6 – Referenced Organizations and Standards.....	9
Chapter 7 – Installer and Special Inspector Qualifications .....	9
Chapter 8 – Compliance Forms and Worksheets.....	9
Appendix A4 – Residential Voluntary Measures .....	9

## Background

California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11, the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), is a first-in-the-nation state-adopted green building code. The 2008 California Green Building Standards Code was a voluntary code first authorized by the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) and approved by the California Building Standards Commission (BSC) in January 2008 with an effective date of August of 2009.

During the 2009-10 fiscal year, HCD underwent a rulemaking cycle to make the 2010 version mandatory throughout the state. During this process, HCD solicited public input and reviewed, analyzed and evaluated the 2008 version for necessary updates. The 2010 code, commonly known as CALGreen, works in harmony with California's other mandatory construction codes and became effective throughout California on January 1, 2011.

There were several noteworthy changes in the 2010 CALGreen Code beyond its reorganization allowing users to easily distinguish low-rise residential provisions from the nonresidential provisions. The most significant amendment was establishment of mandatory minimum requirements. This is a clear change from the 2008 CALGreen Code, which was a voluntary document unless adopted by a local enforcing agency. The mandatory portions of CALGreen have been identified in the scoping plan developed by the California Air Resources Board (ARB) as one of the tools to implement AB 32. The scoping plan also contains guidance to encourage local jurisdictions to go above the mandatory code minimum.

A voluntary component still exists in the 2010 CALGreen Code, but it coincides with the introduction of tiers. Tier 1 and Tier 2 were added to the 2010 Code providing local enforcing agencies the ability to adopt consistent and streamlined methods to further enhance their local environment through green building construction beyond the mandatory minimum code requirements.

The voluntary portion of CALGreen will become increasingly popular in more progressive jurisdictions which desire to go above the mandatory code minimum. CALGreen contains voluntary tiers which may be used by local jurisdictions to further reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) and promote even more sustainable construction practices. Unlike LEED or GreenPoint Rated which have additional licensing, certification and purchase costs, CALGreen is available at no cost and enforced the same way as California's other building codes.

## Introduction

CALGreen has only been in effect since January 1, 2011. Because the code is relatively new, HCD only proposed to make minimal revisions during the 2010-11 fiscal year. The changes provide clarification and consistency for the code user, local enforcement agencies and the regulated public. The modifications also include necessary updates to internal references and product lists and further clarify compliance methods, particularly those that are mandatory. HCD also developed an automated method to calculate recycled content in building materials and introduced provisions for electric vehicle charging to the tier portion of the code.

In addition, HCD developed "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Low-Rise Residential)" that provides further information on background and implementation of CALGreen provisions as well as various forms or templates to be used for documentation purposes. HCD will continue to update the "Guide" as CALGreen and users need changes.

## Preface

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

1. Green building measures proposed as building standards during the prior fiscal year; and
2. Green building guidelines or resources reviewed during the development of green building measures proposed as building standards during the prior fiscal year.

### **Health and Safety Code Section 17928**

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.

**NOTE:** The 2010 CALGreen Code, including any updates, HCD's rulemaking documents and this report can be viewed on HCD's website at <http://www.hcd.ca.gov>.

Hard copies are available upon request. For any questions or clarifications, please contact the State Housing Law staff at (916) 445-9471.

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

- Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS)
- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)
- Green Globes
- Green Point Rated
- UC Berkeley Green Building Baseline
- ASHRAE Standard 189.1 - 2009
- ICC 700, the National Green Building Standard
- 2012 International Green Building Code (Draft)
- California Department of Public Health, Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers, Version 1.1, (Emission testing method for California Specification 01350), February 2010
- International Green Construction Code, Public Version 2.0, November 2010

HCD in an open and transparent process held several focus group meetings to solicit additional input regarding proposed building standards. Numerous State agencies and various other stakeholder groups participated. A brief summary of participants is listed below:

- Building officials
- Representatives from the construction industry
- Representatives from building product manufacturers
- Representatives from model code writing bodies
- Representatives from the environmental community
- State agency representatives
- Public members
- Public utility representatives

## Summary of Proposed Changes

HCD has proposed the following changes to the 2010 CALGreen Code, which are summarized by chapter. These changes were approved by the California Building Standards Commission on July 20, 2011, and will be effective on July 1, 2012. HCD's rulemaking documents are available at the following location, <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/codes/shl/2010calgreen.html> and may provide additional clarity when reviewing this document

### **Chapter 1 – Administration**

No changes were proposed in Chapter 1.

### **Chapter 2 – Definitions**

#### **Section 202 Definitions.**

HCD proposed to include a definition for the acronym ARB (California Air Resources Board) and TDV (Time Dependent Valuation) Energy used in Appendix A4.

### **Chapter 3 – General**

#### **Section 304.1.1 Tiers.**

Modifications to this section specifically identify code divisions enumerating HCD and BSC Tier 1 and Tier 2 requirements and clarify that the voluntary measures are to be adopted and enforced at the local level. HCD also proposed to add a sentence directing users to the local amendment process, especially where changes in energy standards are proposed.

### **Chapter 4 – Residential Mandatory Measures**

#### **Section 4.106.3 Grading and paving.**

HCD's proposed amendment re-titles this section from "Surface drainage" to "Grading and paving" and reorganizes text to align with Section 5.106.10 (nonresidential).

#### **Section 4.303.1 Twenty percent savings.**

The amendments to this section provide clarity for users to identify the appropriate baseline or maximum flow rate columns in a Water Use Baseline table. Also, text has been reorganized to align the plumbing fixtures in the same order as they are referenced in the tables. The titles "Prescriptive Method" and "Performance Method" are added for clarity and make the two different compliance methods for potable water reduction easily identifiable.

#### **Section 4.303.2 Multiple showerheads serving one shower.**

Amendments to this section provide clarity by identifying the appropriate column in the Fixture Flow Rates table displaying flow rates. Additional clarification is provided that the

flow rates apply to individual shower valves regardless of the number of showerheads connected to that valve.

#### **Table 4.303.1 Water Use Baseline.**

HCD proposed to amend Table 4.303.1, adding “Baseline,” which clarifies the function of the column reflecting allowable maximum flow rates. A footnote referencing the origin of the baseline flow rate is repealed because it is not necessary. An additional fixture, “lavatory faucets, nonresidential”, was added to the table similar to Table 5.303.2.3 (nonresidential) since these types of faucets also may be used in low-rise residential structures.

#### **Table 4.303.2 Fixture Flow Rates.**

In Table 4.303.2, HCD proposed to add a footnote to the table which allows a kitchen faucet to temporarily increase flow above the reduced rate of 1.8 gpm @ 60 psi, but not to exceed 2.2 gpm @ 60 psi. This provision allows for filling pots, vessels or the sink in a shorter time; however, the faucet must default to the reduced flow rate of 1.8 gpm @ 60 psi when shut off. Footnotes are also reorganized to reflect the changes and an added footnote clarifies that aerators may be used to reduce flow rates for nonresidential lavatory faucets.

#### **Table 4.303.3 Standards for Plumbing Fixtures and Fixture Fittings.**

HCD proposed to amend Table 4.303.3 to add ASME Standard A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 for showerheads. This change was also coordinated with a similar change for Table 5.303.6 (non-residential).

#### **Section 4.406.1 Rodent proofing.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to clarify the focus is on rodent proofing, not infiltration and exfiltration of air related to energy use in conditioned spaces. The proposed language clarifies this by re-titling the section from “Joints and openings” to “Rodent proofing”. The California Energy Commission has authority to set the mandatory energy requirements for California which include specific requirements for sealing of openings between conditioned and unconditioned space.

#### **Section 4.408.1 Construction waste management.**

The amendments to this section include a title change from “Construction waste reduction of at least 50 percent” to “Construction waste management” and reference additional methods of waste reduction including those previously found in Chapter 8 under the Construction Waste Management Plan and discussed in HCD's "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Low-Rise Residential)." The proposed removal of the sample Construction Waste Management forms from Chapter 8 (see Chapter 8 discussion) necessitates formal recognition of this option in Chapter 4. In addition, the word "waste" is substituted for "debris" and an exception previously located in Section 4.408.2.2 is moved to this section.

#### **Section 4.408.2 Construction waste management plan.**

The amendments clarify that compliance with, and submittal of, a construction waste management plan is one of the accepted methods for complying with the required 50 percent construction and demolition waste reduction. The requirement for submittal of a construction waste management plan when there is no existing local ordinance that is more stringent is repealed since other methods are acceptable for compliance. Additional changes include clarification that referenced materials are "construction and demolition waste" materials and

the commonly used terms "source-separated" and "single stream" are also added regarding on-site waste sorting or mixing, respectively.

#### **Section 4.408.3 Waste management company.**

HCD proposed to add this new section, which provides an alternate method of compliance with the 50 percent or greater construction and demolition waste requirements in Section 4.408.1 and is currently being utilized in many local jurisdictions. This option is currently referenced in Chapter 8 under the sample Construction Waste Management Plan. This option allows a builder to haul all waste to a waste diversion company documented to divert at least 50 percent.

#### **Section 4.408.4 Waste stream reduction alternative.**

The proposed amendment clarifies that a waste stream reduction method, utilizing a maximum waste disposal rate of 4 pounds per square foot of building area, is also an acceptable method for meeting the 50 percent construction waste reduction requirement. This option is currently referenced in Chapter 8 under the sample Construction Waste Management Plan; however, the proposed removal of the form from the regulatory text (see Chapter 8 discussion) necessitates formal recognition of this option in Chapter 4.

#### **Section 4.408.5 Documentation.**

HCD proposed to renumber and amend the above-listed section to Section 4.408.5 to recognize documentation of additional methods of compliance. HCD removed some duplicative language and added some informative notes to direct the user to sources of additional information.

#### **Section 4.408.2.2 Isolated jobsites.**

HCD proposed to repeal this section because an exception to the requirements of Section 4.408.1 for isolated jobsites was relocated to the other exceptions in Section 4.408.1. Notes 1 and 2 were repealed from this section and relocated to Section 4.408.5, which is a more appropriate location. This section is no longer necessary because it is covered in other sections.

#### **Section 4.502.1 Definitions.**

HCD proposed to amend the definition of Composite Wood Products to provide consistency with the existing defined term in CCR, Title 17, Section 93120.1(a) [Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products].

#### **Section 4.504.1 Covering of duct openings and protection of mechanical equipment.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to clarify that covering of the specified equipment is required at the time of rough installation as well as during storage of the equipment. The amendments also clarify openings and equipment must be protected from water, dust and debris.

#### **Section 4.504.3 Carpet systems.**

HCD's proposed amendment clarifies and updates the reference to the California Department of Public Health's new 2010 "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers,

Version 1.1" for testing and evaluation of VOC emissions, which supersedes the previous "standard practice."

#### **Section 4.504.3.1 Carpet cushion.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to make an editorial correction changing "Institute" to "Institute's."

#### **Section 4.504.4 Resilient flooring systems.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to update references for compliance. The CHPS Low-Emitting Materials Table (List) has been discontinued by CHPS and replaced by the CHPS High Performance Products Database, which is in the early stages of being populated with information on qualifying low-emitting materials. HCD is clarifying that products meeting the California Department of Public Health's 2010 "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers, Version 1.1" for testing and evaluation of VOC emissions and products certified by the Greenguard Children & Schools program would also be acceptable methods of compliance.

#### **Section 4.504.5.1 Documentation.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to further expand examples of acceptable documentation methods available for local enforcing agencies to consider when verifying compliance with CALGreen's requirements for composite wood products.

#### **Section 4.505.2 Concrete slab foundations.**

HCD's proposed amendment clarifies that the capillary break provisions in CALGreen apply to concrete slab foundations or floors when vapor retarders are required by the California Building Code (CBC) or the California Residential Code (CRC).

#### **Section 4.505.3 Moisture content of building materials.**

The amendment clarifies the ability of the enforcing agency to approve alternate methods for moisture content verification. It is a requirement to verify the moisture content of framing members prior to enclosure. The basic method of verification has not changed; however, the amendment is a pointer to CALGreen Section 101.8, which allows the enforcing agency to approve an alternate method to verify moisture content if it is at least equivalent to that required by code.

#### **Section 4.506.1 Bathroom exhaust fans.**

The proposed amendment clarifies HCD's intent that bathroom exhaust fans shall be provided in every bathroom. Details are added to the requirements for a humidity control (versus "humidistat") for clarity. HCD did not intend to require an exact range of 50 percent to 80 percent relative humidity. The requirement is for a range with a maximum setting of 80 percent. Also, the humidity control is not required to be an integral (i.e., built-in) part of the fan. Additionally, lighting integral to exhaust fans, such as in exhaust fans with lights, shall comply with the switching and control requirements in Title 24, Part 6, California Energy Code.

### **Section 4.507.2 Heating and air-conditioning system.**

HCD's proposed changes provide the complete titles for referenced ANSI/ACCA documents in this section.

## **Chapter 6 – Referenced Organizations and Standards**

This amendment is necessary to correspond to changes made in Section 4.507.2 and provides the complete name of the referenced standards organizations.

## **Chapter 7 – Installer and Special Inspector Qualifications**

No changes were proposed in Chapter 7.

## **Chapter 8 – Compliance Forms and Worksheets**

HCD proposed to add explanatory text underneath the Chapter 8 heading that directs users to the new location of sample compliance forms, which may be of assistance in documenting compliance. The following forms have been amended:

### **WORKSHEET (WS-1) BASELINE WATER USE**

Footnotes are reorganized to reflect the order or appearance in the table.

### **WORKSHEET (WS-2) 20 PERCENT REDUCTION WATER USE**

The footnote addressing the fixture or fitting flow rates was revised to clarify that flow rate values used for calculation cannot exceed baseline flow rates from the California Energy Commission's 2010 Appliance Efficiency Regulations. Also, the footnotes are reorganized to reflect the order of use in the worksheet changes.

### **Construction Waste Management (CWM) Plan, Construction Waste Management (CWM) Worksheet, and Construction Waste Management (CWM) Acknowledgment**

HCD proposed to repeal the above-listed sample forms from Chapter 8 in Title 24, Part 11, CALGreen. HCD has developed new documents for use in implementation of CALGreen, including a construction waste management plan and worksheets. The newly developed documents are designed specifically for low-rise residential projects. HCD determined that placement of these forms is more suitable in the HCD publication "A Guide to the California Green Building Standards Code (Low-Rise Residential)," which is available for reference or download on HCD's website.

## **Appendix A4 – Residential Voluntary Measures**

### **Section A4.106.5. Cool roof.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to make an editorial correction. The proposed amendment revised the term "Solar Reflective Index" to "Solar Reflectance Index", the correct term when describing roofing materials.

### **Section A4.106.5.3 Solar reflectance index alternative.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to use the more accurate phrase "Solar Reflectance Index". The California Energy Commission's (CEC) reference document, upon which this

section is based, previously used the word “Reflective.” The change from “Reflective” to “Reflectance” is a technical correction. Additionally, “Title 24, Part 6” is replaced with “California Energy Code” for uniformity.

#### **Section A4.106.6 Electric vehicle charging.**

HCD proposed to add this new elective measure in response to requests from the California Air Resources Board and external stakeholders to provide an elective option to have electrical capacity (Level 2) for electric vehicle charging stations in single-family residences and 3 percent of parking stalls in multi-family buildings.

#### **Section A4.203.1 Energy performance.**

The amendments to this section clarify that calculation of the building’s performance be based on the Time Dependent Valuation (TDV) energy used instead of energy and carbon dioxide emissions. The reference to TDV clarifies the type of energy evaluated. The repeal of reference to carbon dioxide emissions is proposed since current software used for energy calculations does not include a calculation for carbon dioxide emissions. HCD also proposed correcting the reference to the “2008 energy standards” to the 2010 California Energy Code.

#### **Section A4.211.1 New solar homes partnership.**

HCD’s proposed amendment clarifies that the Tier II level of the New Solar Homes Partnership also requires an additional 30 percent reduction in the residential building’s space cooling, or air conditioning, energy compared to the 2010 California Energy Code.

#### **Section A4.211.2 Solar water heating system.**

This proposed amendment is in response to a recommendation by the California Energy Commission that CALGreen allow the use of OG 100 solar collectors to be consistent with solar water heating options recognized by the California Energy Code. It further clarifies that OG 100 solar collectors as certified by the Solar Rating and Certification Corporation (CRCC) are also a suitable option for meeting this elective measure.

#### **Section A4.402 Definitions.**

HCD’s proposed amendments add definitions necessary for the revisions proposed in Section A4.405.3 “Recycled Content.” Definitions for “Assembly,” “Post-Consumer Content,” “Pre-Consumer Content,” “Proportional Recycled Content,” “Recycled Content” and “Recycled Content Value” have been added.

#### **Section A4.404.3 Building systems.**

HCD proposed to repeal the word “truss” and replace it with “system” to eliminate any unintentional limitation that the word truss may have suggested. HCD acknowledged the use of systems other than a truss system in roof and floor construction. HCD also proposed deletion of “wall” as related to panelized framing systems to broaden application.

#### **Sections:**

**A4.405.3 Recycled content;**

**A4.405.3.1 Recycled content;**

**A4.405.3.1.1 Total material cost;**

**A4.405.3.1.2 Determination of recycled content value (RCV);**

**A4.405.3.1.3 Determination of recycled content value of materials (RCV<sub>M</sub>);**

**A4.405.3.1.4 Determination of recycled content value of assemblies (RCV<sub>A</sub>);**

**A4.405.3.1.5 Alternate method for concrete;**

**A4.405.4 Use of building materials from rapidly renewable sources.**

HCD proposed to amend these sections to provide a revised structure for meeting Tier 1 and Tier 2 requirements when utilizing materials with recycled content. The amendments and new language provide additional clarity for determining recycled content and recycled content value for construction materials and assemblies. HCD also proposed modifications to remove solid lumber from the rapidly renewable section because, although it is a renewable resource, it is not typically considered "rapidly" renewable.

**Section A4.408.1.1 Documentation.**

HCD proposed to amend a section reference from Section 4.408.2 to Section 4.408.5 to accommodate renumbering in Section 4.408 subsections.

**Section A4.502 Definitions.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to align with the definition for "No Added Formaldehyde (NAF) Based Resins" from CCR, Title 17, Section 93120.1(a) [Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Reduce Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products].

**Section A4.504.2 Resilient flooring systems.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to update the references for compliance. The CHPS Low-Emitting Materials Table (List) has been discontinued by CHPS and replaced by the CHPS High Performance Products Database, which is in the early stages of being populated with information on qualifying low-emitting materials. HCD is clarifying that products meeting the California Department of Public Health's 2010 "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers, Version 1.1," for testing and evaluation of VOC emissions, and products certified by the Greenguard Children & Schools program, would also be acceptable methods of compliance. Additionally, references to website addresses are removed to avoid inaccuracies associated with future specific website address changes.

**Section A4.504.3 Thermal insulation.**

HCD proposed to amend this section to provide necessary clarification regarding formaldehyde in thermal insulation. The references to compliance methods or certifications are included in Tier 2 by default and avoid redundancy between the Tier 1 and Tier 2 language. This proposal also repeals the reference to No Added Formaldehyde (NAF) based resins in Tier 2 to avoid confusion with NAF resins used in composite wood products and specifies that thermal insulation have no added formaldehyde in addition to meeting Tier 1 requirements.

Additionally, the CHPS Low-Emitting Materials Table (List) has been discontinued by CHPS and replaced by the CHPS High Performance Products Database, which is in the early stages of being populated with information on qualifying low-emitting materials. HCD is clarifying that products meeting the California Department of Public Health's 2010 "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers, Version 1.1" for testing and evaluation of VOC

emissions, and products certified by the Greenguard Children & Schools program, are also acceptable methods of compliance.

**Section A4.601.4.2 Prerequisite and elective measures for Tier 1.**

HCD proposed to amend this section because local agencies adopting Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 green building standards must adopt specified prerequisite measures for each Tier. Implementation of prerequisite measure Section A4.304.4 (Potable Water Reduction) requires implementation of Section A4.304.3, which establishes a baseline water budget. This baseline water budget is required for the calculation of potable water reduction pursuant to Section A4.304.4; therefore, it became a prerequisite and a required measure.

**Section A4.601.5.2 Prerequisite and elective measures for Tier 2.**

HCD proposed to amend this section because local agencies adopting Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 green building standards must adopt specified prerequisite measures for each Tier. Implementation of prerequisite measure Section A4.304.4 (Potable Water Reduction) requires implementation of Section A4.304.3, which establishes a baseline water budget. This baseline water budget is required for the calculation of potable water reduction pursuant to Section A4.304.4; therefore, it became a prerequisite and a required measure.

**Section A4.602 Residential Occupancies Application Checklist.**

HCD proposed to amend the “The Residential Occupancies Application Checklist” to reflect changes made in Sections 4.106.3, 4.303.2, 4.406.1, 4.408.1, 4.504.4, 4.507.2, A4.106.6, A4.211.1 and A4.304.3 (see an explanation of the rationale under each of these sections for further information). HCD proposed to delete Section 4.408.2 from the checklist since Section 4.408.1 was revised to incorporate this item in the checklist.