



Igor Tregub, Councilmember District 4

## **REVISED AGENDA MATERIAL**

**Meeting Date:** 3.18.2026

**Item Number:** 2

**Item Description:** **Referral to the City Manager: Amendments to the Berkeley Green Code for Newly Constructed Buildings and Existing Construction**

**Submitted by:** **Councilmember Igor Tregub (Author)**

**Summary of Changes:** Following consultation with City staff, various stakeholders, and other community-based stakeholders, the item has been revised as follows:

- Councilmember Taplin added as a co-sponsor;
- Labor-requested language added to Recommendation 3; and
- Report narrative revised to reflect ongoing staff work conducted on amendments to the Berkeley Green Code and to be in conformance with the recommendations revised for the March 3, 2026 FITES meeting.



Igor Tregub Councilmember,  
District 4

## CONSENT CALENDAR

~~September 16, 2025~~ April 14,  
2026

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Igor Tregub (Author), Councilmember Terry Taplin (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Referral to the City Manager: Amendments to the Berkeley Green Code for Newly Constructed Buildings and Existing Construction

### RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the City Manager the following:

- (1) Continued development of a Single Source Energy Margin (Single Margin) reach code for adoption;
- (2) Further analysis, for future consideration, of additional Green Building policy and operational measures, such as Flexible Path (FlexPath) and Air Conditioner to Heat Pump (AC2HP) provisions, and/or other applicable pathways; and
- (3) Further streamlining, as feasible and appropriate, of the approval of certain Green Building equipment, systems, features, and processes for residential and residential-over-ground-floor-commercial construction. Consideration should be given to the establishment of an expedited permitting pathway for installations performed by contractors that participate in a California Division of Apprenticeship Standards-approved apprenticeship program in the applicable trade.

### FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The proposed Ordinance, ~~depending on the option adopted by City Council, will~~ may modestly or moderately increase the plan check and inspection workload. Costs would be ~~covered offset~~ by existing fees paid by permit applicants. ~~There~~ Staff time associated with Recommendation 1 is already budgeted for and underway. ~~are no net fiscal impacts from these amendments of the Berkeley Green Code.~~

### CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

City of Berkeley staff is in the process of responding to a May 2025 referral by the City Council to evaluate policies that accelerate building decarbonization.<sup>1</sup> Recommendations 1 and 2 align with the existing proposal for staff's current work plan.<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup> Recommendation 3 aligns with the City of Berkeley's ongoing efforts to streamline the permitting process for

<sup>1</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-05-20%20Item%2025%20Authorization%20for%20City%20Manager%20to%20evaluate%20policies.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [2025-12-03 ECC Item 8 Reach Code Memo.pdf](https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-12-03_ECC_Item_8_Reach_Code_Memo.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/legislative-body-meeting-attachments/2025%20Reach%20Codes%20for%20FITES%20003-04-26.pdf>

green building systems and equipment and reduce “soft costs” associated with their permitting process.<sup>4</sup>

### *Single-Margin Energy Reach Code*

The single margin approach would require the proposed building to meet a higher source energy compliance margin for all occupancies than currently required by the California Energy Code. Although “source energy” is not defined in the state Energy Code, a Code manual explains it generally measures the marginal greenhouse gas emissions of energy used to supply electricity (2022 Single Family Residential Compliance Manual at 1.6.4). The metric accounts for the system delivering energy to the building, as well as the time of day the energy is delivered.

By requiring that a proposed building achieve a certain compliance margin below the source energy requirement for a standard design building, such an ordinance would require that a building improve upon the state code’s performance metric. Each building type would have a respective single margin it would need to comply with. This approach gives builders flexibility in how to meet these standards and allows and applies to both electric and mixed-use fuel designs. Methods to achieve a particular source energy compliance margin include electrifying appliances, or, if a building uses gas appliances, adding efficiency improvements such as insulation, and/or utilizing solar photovoltaic (PV) or a battery.

### *Air Conditioning (AC) to Heat Pump*

As the federal government is rolling back climate progress, local governments such as Berkeley have the opportunity to step up to sustain and accelerate emissions reductions. Under an “AC to Heat Pump” (AC2HP) policy, any new installation of an air conditioner would instead be required to use a heat pump, which provides both heating and cooling through a two-way valve, or, alternatively, to install a suite of energy efficiency measures. An AC2HP ordinance was produced in collaboration with the Statewide Reach Codes Program<sup>5</sup>, and establishes a “Time of Replacement” policy. The model code language proposes a reach code requiring that any existing single-family home involving replacement or alteration of an existing air conditioning system or installation of a new air conditioning must either include a heat pump space heater as the primary heating system or install other energy conservation measures. This approach targets a natural point of intervention in a building’s lifecycle. By focusing on equipment replacement events, this policy minimizes disruption to property owners while ensuring progress toward decarbonization.<sup>6</sup> Several other California jurisdictions (e.g., Mill Valley<sup>7</sup>, Glendale<sup>8</sup>, Oakland<sup>9</sup>, Menlo Park<sup>10</sup>, San Jose<sup>11</sup>, Sunnyvale<sup>12</sup>, Los Altos Hills<sup>13</sup>, Saratoga<sup>14</sup>,

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<sup>4</sup> 2023-10-30 Online Standardized Plan Review and Permitting for Rooftop Solar Systems.pdf

<sup>5</sup> <https://localenergycodes.com/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org/model-reach-codes/>

<sup>7</sup> [https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view\\_id=2&clip\\_id=2073&meta\\_id=100851](https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=2073&meta_id=100851)

<sup>8</sup>

<https://glendaleca.primegov.com/api/compilemeetingattachmenthistory/historyattachment/?historyId=db909199-b056-4790-90ff-994bc0f6b172>

<sup>9</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report’s publication.

<sup>10</sup> <https://menlopark.gov/files/sharedassets/public/v/1/agendas-and-minutes/city-council/2025-meetings/20250812/h1-ordinance-amend-chapter-12-muni-code.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://sanjose.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=14574069&GUID=051302E5-52A2-4958-9CEB-6AEDF6C0CAF8>

<sup>12</sup> <https://sunnyvaleca.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=AO&ID=164851&GUID=16d2e642-ad7e-485a-ac75-599a0d0b0f19&N=Q291bmNpbCBBZ2VuZGEgSXRlbSB1cGRhdGVkIGZvbGxvd2luZyBwdWJsaWNhdGlvbiAocG9zdGVkIDlwMjUwODEyKQ%3d%3d>

<sup>13</sup> <https://losaltoshills.ca.gov/571/Reach-Codes>

<sup>14</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report’s publication.

Campbell<sup>15</sup>, et al<sup>16</sup> have passed or are on track to pass an AC2HP measure by the end of 2026.

### CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS/BACKGROUND

The Berkeley City Council adopted the California Green Building Standards Code with local amendments on November 29, 2022, and readopted this code on June 4, 2024, with State Mid-Cycle Supplements and further local amendments (effective July 1, 2024).<sup>17</sup>

Proposed amendments to the Berkeley Green Code were discussed by the Environment and Climate Commission (ECC) at its April and May 2024 meetings. ECC considered options including a Zero NOx CALGreen reach code and a Single Margin Energy reach code. Several commissioners indicated support for a Zero NOx CALGreen reach code, without an exception for cooking equipment used in commercial kitchens, citing potential benefits including alignment with BAAD's Zero NOx appliance rules, appreciation of future preparedness that a reach code brings, and facilitation of neighborhood decarbonization efforts tied to seismic safety and other health and safety benefits.

On May 7, 2024, City Council referred to the Health, Life Enrichment, Equity & Community (HLEEC) Policy Committee to consider local amendments to CALGreen to require all newly constructed buildings to be Zero NOx Emission Buildings. On July 29, 2024, the HLEEC Policy Committee unanimously voted to send Council a qualified, positive recommendation for the Zero NOx CALGreen reach code, noting also that Council should consider a commercial kitchen exemption, or as an alternative, consider a single margin energy reach code.

~~On June 26, 2024, staff hosted a virtual roundtable for design professionals, property owners, and developers who have recently built new buildings in Berkeley. This group of stakeholders, who had experience with designing and/or building a variety of building types, voiced support for a healthy environment and healthy buildings. Discussion topics included future code requirements, the housing crisis, recommendations for grid resilient design and battery storage, economic and technical challenges, and PG&E's interconnection timelines. The opinions in this group varied, but a Zero NOx reach code with an exception for commercial kitchens had the most interest. However, several developers voiced that having natural gas available in commercial spaces can help them attract a wider range of restaurant and cafe tenants.~~

The item was removed from the October 15, 2024, Council agenda in order to evaluate recommendations submitted by several environmental organizations to adopt ~~an Ultra Low NOx or~~ a single margin energy reach code.

### ~~RECENT STATE LAW DEVELOPMENTS~~

~~On June 30, 2025, Governor Newsom signed AB 130 (Committee on Budget, 2025), which enacted into statute the following provisions, effective immediately:~~

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<sup>15</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>16</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org>

<sup>17</sup> On October 28, 2025, the Berkeley City Council adopted the first reading of an Ordinance repealing and reenacting the Berkeley Building, Residential, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Energy, and Green Building Standards Codes in BMC Chapters 19.28, 19.29, 19.30, 19.32, 19.34, 19.36 and 19.37, and adopting related procedural and stricter provisions and scheduled a Public Hearing, pursuant to state law, for the second reading on November 18, 2025. While the adoption of these codes constitutes an update from the 2022 to the 2025 Building Standards Code, with certain local amendments, the Green Building reach codes under discussion were not included in the ordinance. Staff anticipates advancing those codes for City Council review in early 2026.

~~SEC. 29.~~

~~Section 17958 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:~~

~~17958.~~

~~(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), and in Sections 17958.8 and 17958.9, any city or county may make changes in the provisions adopted pursuant to Section 17922 and published in the California Building Standards Code or the other regulations thereafter adopted pursuant to Section 17922 to amend, add, or repeal ordinances or regulations which impose the same requirements as are contained in the provisions adopted pursuant to Section 17922 and published in the California Building Standards Code or the other regulations adopted pursuant to Section 17922 or make changes or modifications in those requirements upon express findings pursuant to Sections 17958.5 and 17958.7. If any city or county does not amend, add, or repeal ordinances or regulations to impose those requirements or make changes or modifications in those requirements upon express findings, the provisions published in the California Building Standards Code or the other regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 17922 shall be applicable to it and shall become effective 180 days after publication by the California Building Standards Commission. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the California Building Standards Code adopted by a city or county pursuant to Section 17958.7, together with all applicable portions of the California Building Standards Code, shall become effective 180 days after publication of the California Building Standards Code by the California Building Standards Commission.~~

~~(b)(a) Commencing October 1, 2025, to June 1, 2031, inclusive, a city or county shall not make changes that are applicable to residential units in the provisions adopted pursuant to Section 17922 and published in the California Building Standards Code or the other regulations thereafter adopted pursuant to Section 17922 to amend, add, or repeal ordinances or regulations which impose the same requirements as are contained in the provisions adopted pursuant to Section 17922 and published in the California Building Standards Code or the other regulations adopted pursuant to Section 17922 or make changes or modifications in those requirements upon express findings pursuant to Sections 17958.5 and 17958.7, unless one of the following conditions is met:~~

~~(1) The changes or modifications are substantially equivalent to changes or modifications that were previously filed by the governing body of the city or county and were in effect as of September 30, 2025.~~

~~(2)(1) The commission deems those changes or modifications necessary as emergency standards to protect health and safety.~~

~~(3)(1) The changes or modifications relate to home hardening.~~

~~(4)(1) The building standards relate to home hardening and are proposed for adoption by a fire protection district pursuant to Section 13860.7.~~

~~(5)(1) The changes or modifications are necessary to implement a local code amendment that is adopted to align with a general plan approved on or before June 10, 2025, and that permits mixed fuel residential construction consistent with federal law while also incentivizing all electric construction as part of an adopted greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy.~~

~~(6)(1) The changes or modifications are related to administrative practices, are proposed for adoption during the intervening period pursuant to Section 18942, and exclusively result~~

~~in any of the following:~~

~~(A) Reductions in time for a local agency to issue a postentitlement permit.~~

~~(B) Alterations to a local agency's postentitlement fee schedule.~~

~~(C) Modernization of, or adoption of, new permitting platforms and software utilized by the local agency.~~

~~(D) Reductions in cost of internal operation for a local agency.~~

~~(E) Establishment, alteration, or removal of local programs related to enforcement of building code violations or complaints alleging building code violations.~~

~~Several other California jurisdictions (e.g., Mill Valley<sup>18</sup>, Glendale<sup>19</sup>, Oakland<sup>20</sup>, Menlo Park<sup>21</sup>, San Jose<sup>22</sup>, Sunnyvale<sup>23</sup>, Los Altos Hills<sup>24</sup>, Saratoga<sup>25</sup>, Campbell<sup>26</sup>, et al.<sup>27</sup>) have passed or are on track to pass an AC2HP measure by early 2026, and the City and County of San Francisco<sup>28</sup> recently approved a sweeping all-electric requirement for major renovations.~~

~~City of Berkeley staff continues to work on the development of reach codes per a currently active Council referral<sup>29</sup>. The summary of its upcoming work plan includes:~~

- ~~— Surveying the latest best practices and model ordinances.~~
- ~~— Engaging with stakeholders, including climate action experts, design professionals, and development project sponsors.~~
- ~~— Engaging the Environment and Climate Commission.~~
- ~~— Advancing recommended reach codes to City Council for consideration.~~

## CODE AMENDMENTS

The California Building Standards Code (Title 24 of the State of California Code of Regulations) is updated and published on a three-year cycle. After the California Building Standards Commission publishes the triennial codes, they become effective statewide. The current (2022) cycle of State building codes became effective on January 1, 2023. Local jurisdictions may amend the published codes to address local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.

<sup>18</sup> [https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view\\_id=2&clip\\_id=2073&meta\\_id=10085149\\_](https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=2073&meta_id=10085149_)

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<sup>20</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>21</sup> <https://menlopark.gov/files/sharedassets/public/v/1/agendas-and-minutes/city-council/2025-meetings/20250812/h1-ordinance-amend-chapter-12-muni-code.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> <https://sanjose.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=14574069&GUID=051302E5-52A2-4958-9CEB-6AEDF6C0CAF8>

<sup>23</sup> <https://sunnyvaleca.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=AO&ID=164851&GUID=16d2e642-ad7e-485a-ac75-599a0d0b0f19&N=Q291bmNpbCBBZ2VuZGEgSXRlbSB1cGRhdGVkIGZvbGxvd2luZyBwdWJsaWNhdGlvbiAocG9zdGVkIDlwMjUwODEyKQ%3d%3d>

<sup>24</sup> <https://losaltoshills.ca.gov/571/Reach-Codes>

<sup>25</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>26</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>27</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org>

<sup>28</sup> <https://sfgov.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=7449406&GUID=B139B7FF-FB8D-4D12-A7B0-9C7C1DFEDBD6&Options=&Search=>

<sup>29</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-05-20%20Item%2025%20Authorization%20for%20City%20Manager%20to%20evaluate%20policies.pdf>

The current three-year building code cycle and any effective amendments thereto are effective through December 31, 2025. The local amendments proposed with a green building reach code ordinance would not negate or otherwise affect previously adopted amendments; they introduce new amendments to the 2022 and California Green Building Standards Code. Under state law local jurisdictions may adopt stricter building code provisions if justified by findings of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions.

~~On October 28, In Fall~~ 2025, the Berkeley City Council adopted ~~the first reading of~~ an Ordinance repealing and reenacting the Berkeley Building, Residential, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Energy, and Green Building Standards Codes in BMC Chapters 19.28, 19.29, 19.30, 19.32, 19.34, 19.36 and 19.37, and adopting related procedural and stricter provisions and scheduled a Public Hearing, pursuant to state law, for the second reading on November 18, 2025. While the adoption of these codes constitutes an update from the 2022 to the 2025 Building Standards Code, with certain local amendments, the Green Building reach codes under discussion were not included in the ordinance. ~~Staff anticipates advancing these codes for City Council review in early 2026.~~<sup>30</sup>

A green building reach code ordinance supports the City's Strategic Plan Goals to create a resilient, safe, connected, and prepared city, and to be a global leader in addressing climate change, advancing environmental justice, and protecting the environment. The ordinance also supports City Council directives and policies related to fire and life safety, resilience, and climate protection, and is supported by the resolution adopting findings of local conditions.

### RECENT STATE LAW DEVELOPMENTS

~~On June 30, 2025, Governor Newsom signed AB 130 (Committee on Budget, 2025), which enacted into statute the following provisions, effective immediately: provisions that limited the ability of local jurisdictions to adopt certain performance standards that are higher than those prescribed in the California Building Standards Code, with certain stated exceptions.~~<sup>31</sup> ~~Per discussion with the Berkeley City Attorney's Office and the solicitation of other professional opinions as well as dialogue with applicable state legislative offices as to AB 130's intent, AB 130 either does not apply or one of AB 130's exemptions is likely to apply to the recommendations.~~

### SEC. 29.

~~Section 17958 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:~~

#### 17958.

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<sup>30</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-10-28%20Item%2017%20Adoption%20of%20Berkeley%20Building%20Codes%2C%20Including%20Local%20Amendments.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB130](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB130)

findings, the provisions published in the California Building Standards Code or the other regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 17922 shall be applicable to it and shall become effective 180 days after publication by the California Building Standards Commission. Amendments, additions, and deletions to the California Building Standards Code adopted by a city or county pursuant to Section 17958.7, together with all applicable portions of the California Building Standards Code, shall become effective 180 days after publication of the California Building Standards Code by the California Building Standards Commission.

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The changes or modifications are substantially equivalent to changes or modifications that were previously filed by the governing body of the city or county and were in effect as of September 30, 2025.

The commission deems those changes or modifications necessary as emergency standards to protect health and safety.

The changes or modifications relate to home hardening.

The building standards relate to home hardening and are proposed for adoption by a fire protection district pursuant to Section 13869.7.

The changes or modifications are necessary to implement a local code amendment that is adopted to align with a general plan approved on or before June 10, 2025, and that permits mixed-fuel residential construction consistent with federal law while also incentivizing all-electric construction as part of an adopted greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy.

The changes or modifications are related to administrative practices, are proposed for adoption during the intervening period pursuant to Section 18942, and exclusively result in any of the following:

(A) Reductions in time for a local agency to issue a postentitlement permit.

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(C) Modernization of, or adoption of, new permitting platforms and software utilized by the local agency.

(D) Reductions in cost of internal operation for a local agency.

(E) Establishment, alteration, or removal of local programs related to enforcement of building code violations or complaints alleging building code violations.

Several other California jurisdictions (e.g., Mill Valley<sup>32</sup>, Glendale<sup>33</sup>, Oakland<sup>34</sup>, Menlo Park<sup>35</sup>, San Jose<sup>36</sup>, Sunnyvale<sup>37</sup>, Los Altos Hills<sup>38</sup>, Saratoga<sup>39</sup>, Campbell<sup>40</sup>, et al<sup>41</sup>) have passed or are on track to pass an AC2HP measure by early 2026, and the City and County of San Francisco<sup>42</sup> recently approved a sweeping all-electric requirement for major renovations.

City of Berkeley staff continues to work on the development of reach codes per a currently active Council referral<sup>43</sup>. The summary of its upcoming work plan includes:

- Surveying the latest best practices and model ordinances.
- Engaging with stakeholders, including climate action experts, design professionals, and development project sponsors.
- Engaging the Environment and Climate Commission.
- Advancing recommended reach codes to City Council for consideration.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

The ordinances-recommendations contemplated through this referral aligns with Berkeley's health, safety, and climate goals. It supports the Climate Action Plan, Berkeley Resilience Strategy, and Fossil Fuel Free Berkeley goals. Green building reach codes reduce the human health, environmental, and climate impacts of emissions associated with occupying and using the new and existing buildings.

This action is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) because there is no possibility that this action may have a significant effect on the environment; the referral will result in standards that are more protective of the environment than existing state standards. ~~so~~ Further, the referral will result in standards that are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15307 and 15308 as an action by a regulatory agency taken to protect the environment and natural resources.

## RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Local green building reach codes provide a higher level of safety than are achieved through the State's Building Codes and Energy Codes. Fire risk, risks to the health of building occupants, the accumulating and compounding risks of climate change to the San Francisco Bay Area, its residents, its coastal and littoral zones, and broader risks of

<sup>32</sup> [https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view\\_id=2&clip\\_id=2073&meta\\_id=100851](https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=2073&meta_id=100851)

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<sup>36</sup> <https://sanjose.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=14574069&GUID=051302E5-52A2-4958-9CEB-6AEDF6C0CAF8>

<sup>37</sup> <https://sunnyvaleca.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=AO&ID=164851&GUID=16d2e642-ad7e-485a-ac75-599a0d0b0f19&N=Q291bmNpbCBBZ2VuZGEgSXRlbSB1cGRhdGVkIGZvbGxvd2luZyBwdWJsaWNhdGlvbiAocG9zdGVkIDlwMjUwODEyKQ%3d%3d>

<sup>38</sup> <https://losaltoshills.ca.gov/571/Reach-Codes>

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<sup>41</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org>

<sup>42</sup> <https://sfgov.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=7449406&GUID=B139B7FF-FB8D-4D12-A7B0-9C7C1DFEDBD6&Options=&Search=>

<sup>43</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-05-20%20Item%2025%20Authorization%20for%20City%20Manager%20to%20evaluate%20policies.pdf>

degraded air quality justify adoption of Berkeley code amendments that are stricter than the California Building Standards Code and Energy Code.

### Single-Margin Energy Reach Code

~~Council could consider instead adopting an alternative amendment known as a “Single-Margin Energy Reach Code” in lieu of a Zero or Ultra-Low NOx emissions ordinance for newly constructed buildings. The single margin approach would require the proposed building to meet a higher source energy compliance margin for all occupancies than currently required by the California Energy Code. Although “source energy” is not defined in the state Energy Code, a Code manual explains it generally measures the marginal greenhouse gas emissions of energy used to supply electricity (2022 Single Family Residential Compliance Manual at 1.6.4). The metric accounts for the system delivering energy to the building, as well as the time of day the energy is delivered.~~

~~By requiring that a proposed building achieve a certain compliance margin below the source energy requirement for a standard design building, such an ordinance would require that a building improve upon the state code’s 1 metric. Each building type would have a respective single margin it would need to comply with. This approach gives builders flexibility in how to meet these standards and allows and applies to both electric and mixed-use fuel designs. Methods to achieve a particular source energy compliance margin include electrifying appliances, or, if a building uses gas appliances, adding efficiency improvements such as insulation, and/or utilizing solar PV or a battery.~~

### AC to Heat Pump

~~As the federal government is rolling back climate progress, local governments such as Berkeley must step up to sustain and accelerate emissions reductions. Under an “AC to Heat Pump” (AC2HP) policy, any new installation of an air conditioner would instead be required to use a heat pump, which provides both heating and cooling through a two-way valve, or, alternatively, to install a suite of energy efficiency measures. An AC2HP ordinance was produced in collaboration with the Statewide Reach Codes Program<sup>44</sup>, and establishes a “Time of Replacement” policy. The model code language proposes a reach code requiring that any existing single-family home involving replacement or alteration of an existing air conditioning system or installation of a new air conditioning must either include a heat pump space heater as the primary heating system or install other energy conservation measures. This approach targets a natural point of intervention in a building’s lifecycle. By focusing on equipment replacement events, this policy minimizes disruption to property owners while ensuring progress toward decarbonization.<sup>45</sup>~~

~~An AC2HP policy could reduce these emissions by displacing gas furnace use in homes and ultimately eliminating the need for them altogether. Replacing all central AC installations statewide with heat pumps could decarbonize more than half of California’s residential space heating demand by 2030, while also cutting harmful air pollution responsible for approximately \$890 million annually in health damages across the Bay Area.~~

~~In addition to the climate benefits discussed elsewhere in the report, the policy recommendations would also align with Berkeley’s Building Emissions Savings Ordinance, which provides a compliance pathway for properties with heat pumps. “Time-of-replacement” policies such as AC2HP are considered among the most cost-effective policies for decarbonizing buildings. According to the Berkeley Existing Buildings~~

<sup>44</sup> <https://localenergycodes.com/>

<sup>45</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org/model-reach-codes/>

Electrification Strategy (BEBES), adopted by Council in 2021, “the marginal cost—[the] difference between installing electric equipment and replacing with new gas equipment—at this time is smaller than the full cost of installing electric equipment.”

Yet the economics of AC2HP are even more favorable than gas-to-electric conversions. While furnace-to-heat pump conversions typically incur added costs due to electrical work, the electrical and ducting requirements of an air conditioner are typically identical to those of a heat pump. For this reason, BEBES lists AC2HP as a Phase 1 strategy for implementation by 2025.

~~For new construction, local policies such as the those contemplated under the referral provide a higher level of safety than are achieved through the State’s Building Codes. Fire risk, risks to the health of building occupants, the accumulating and compounding risks of climate change to the San Francisco Bay Area, its residents, its coastal and littoral zones, and broader risks of degraded air quality justify adoption of Berkeley code amendments that are stricter than the California Building Standards Code.~~

## ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

~~A wide array of other green building reach code types (e.g., Zero NO<sub>x</sub>, Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub>, and Flex Path and electric readiness reach codes) and scope of applicability (e.g., industrial and mixed-use buildings beyond residential-over-ground-floor-commercial) were considered by the District 4 Council office but were ultimately deemed to be less feasible than the recommended approaches, potentially preempted by federal and/or state law, less applicable to Berkeley’s climatological characteristics, or potentially already accomplished through prior adoption of other ordinances.<sup>46</sup> As such, the office supports the ongoing efforts of City of Berkeley staff under recommendations 1 and 2 as bolstered by recommendation 3.~~

~~Council could choose to adopt either a green building reach code for certain new construction types or an AC2HP conversion code for existing buildings, or could choose not to adopt a reach code. However, not adopting a green building code would effectively eede Berkeley’s reputation as a climate leader to a number of neighboring and other California jurisdictions that are actively developing or have already adopted such a reach code.~~

~~Other reach code frameworks for certain new construction types can also be considered. These include Zero and Ultra Low nitrous oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>) emission regulations and Flex Path / Electric Readiness Reach Codes.~~

### Zero-NO<sub>x</sub> and Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub>

~~A Zero-NO<sub>x</sub> or Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> reach code would regulate nitrogen oxide emissions in buildings. Nitrogen Oxides are defined as the sum of nitrogen oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), collectively expressed as NO<sub>x</sub>, which is a harmful air pollutant. Short term exposure can aggravate asthma and other respiratory illnesses and can lead to hospital admissions and emergency room visits. Long term exposure can cause asthma and potentially increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. Further, NO<sub>x</sub> contributes to acid rain and is one of the building blocks of ozone, an air pollutant, a greenhouse gas, and a~~

<sup>46</sup> For example, Berkeley’s recently updated Building Emissions Savings Ordinance already may accomplish certain Flex Path objectives through a similar mechanism for certain types of existing residential construction prior to or shortly following time of sale. See <https://berkeleyca.gov/construction-development/green-building/building-emissions-saving-ordinance-beso>

major component of smog.<sup>47</sup> An ordinance setting limits on appliance-generated NO<sub>x</sub> emissions, or an equivalent greenhouse gas reduction ordinance, would set a higher standard for health and environmental protection by improving air quality.

A proposed NO<sub>x</sub> emission ordinance would also address an immediate health concern of growing importance for Berkeley residents. The Bay Area Air District (BAAD) notes that: “In 2019, emissions from residential natural gas combustion accounted for roughly the same amount of NO<sub>x</sub> emissions as passenger vehicles.”<sup>48</sup> However, shifts in remote work practices since 2019 have likely increased that percentage, both due to increased work from home hours and reduced work commutes. BAAD further notes that, “Through the reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> and particulate matter emissions, the proposed [BAAD appliance] amendments are projected annually to prevent up to 85 premature deaths and save up to \$890 million in health impacts.”<sup>49</sup> In summary, the proposed Berkeley amendment for Very-Low NO<sub>x</sub> Emission Buildings advances towards a built environment consistent with current understanding of human disease prevention and environmental health.

Cooking equipment, such as ranges, cooktops, and ovens that emit NO<sub>x</sub>, exposes users to the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and impacts their health. The use of exhaust fans and vent hoods while cooking limits exposure indoors but does not remove it completely. The highest cited-capture efficiency rate of residential kitchen vent hoods in the Energy Code is 85%, meaning cooks will inhale some combustion byproducts when a NO<sub>x</sub> emitting appliance is being used. Residential and commercial kitchen vent hoods exhaust the NO<sub>x</sub> emissions to the outside.

From a health and safety standpoint, using Zero NO<sub>x</sub> Emitting cooking equipment, whether in homes or restaurants, offers the greatest health benefit. Allowing an exception from Zero or Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> for cooking equipment serving nonresidential occupancies may provide other types of benefits. For example, it may be more economically attractive to restaurant owners due to factors such as equipment availability and familiarity, as well as purchase and operating costs. Restaurant operators in Berkeley have seen increases in expenses in recent years due to leases, costs of food, staff, and increasing regulatory compliance (e.g., utilizing compostable or reusable takeout containers to eliminate single use disposables).

In addition to its direct health impacts, NO<sub>x</sub> is one of the building blocks of ozone, a potent greenhouse gas with a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 520. The Bay Area is currently out of compliance with federal standards for ozone. The provisions for Zero or Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub> Emission Buildings made by Chapter 19.37 would have the effect of reducing the emission of ozone, because NO<sub>x</sub> reacts in sunlight with other volatile organic compounds to create ozone.<sup>49</sup> If adopted, the Ordinance will result in a reduction in ozone and a corresponding reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

### *Flex Path and Electric Readiness Reach Codes*

Berkeley could also consider adopting a Flex Path and Electric Readiness Reach Code such as one that was recently adopted in Oakland, CA. Oakland’s electric readiness reach code that requires new and some existing buildings to have electrical infrastructure installed for future conversion to electric appliances and electric vehicles. These codes, which often focus on new construction and additions or alterations during remodels, are

<sup>47</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/no2-pollution/basic-information-about-no2>

<sup>48</sup> [https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/dotgov/files/rules/reg-9-rule-4-nitrogen-oxides-from-fan-type-residential-central-furnaces/2021-amendments/documents/20230522\\_faq\\_appliance\\_rules\\_final.pdf?rev=b425fe938f644fa7839f8d938cad41fd&sc\\_lang=en](https://www.baaqmd.gov/~/media/dotgov/files/rules/reg-9-rule-4-nitrogen-oxides-from-fan-type-residential-central-furnaces/2021-amendments/documents/20230522_faq_appliance_rules_final.pdf?rev=b425fe938f644fa7839f8d938cad41fd&sc_lang=en)

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/ground-level-ozone-pollution/ground-level-ozone-basics>

~~local amendments to the California Building Code designed to reduce future greenhouse gas emissions at a lower cost by preparing buildings for electrification now. Key requirements typically include running 240V circuits for future heat pumps, cooktops, and electric dryers, as well as providing dedicated spaces in the main electrical panel and pre-wiring for electric vehicle (EV) charging.<sup>50</sup> It should be noted that Berkeley's recently updated Building Emissions Savings Ordinance already may accomplish these objectives through a similar mechanism for certain types of existing residential construction prior to or shortly following time of sale.<sup>51</sup>~~

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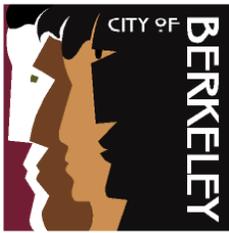
Olga Bolotina, Chief of Staff, District 4  
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<sup>50</sup> ~~<https://bayareareachcodes.org/model-reach-codes/#:~:text=Electric%20Readiness%20Reach%20Codes%20outline,reduce%20emissions%20in%20the%20future>~~

<sup>51</sup> ~~<https://berkeleyca.gov/construction-development/green-building/building-emissions-saving-ordinance-base>~~





Igor Tregub  
Councilmember, District 4

CONSENT CALENDAR  
April 14, 2026

To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Councilmember Igor Tregub (Author), Councilmember Terry Taplin (Co-Sponsor)

Subject: Referral to the City Manager: Amendments to the Berkeley Green Code for Newly Constructed Buildings and Existing Construction

### RECOMMENDATION

Refer to the City Manager the following:

- (1) Continued development of a Single Source Energy Margin (Single Margin) reach code for adoption;
- (2) Further analysis, for future consideration, of additional Green Building policy and operational measures, such as Flexible Path (FlexPath) and Air Conditioner to Heat Pump (AC2HP) provisions, and/or other applicable pathways; and
- (3) Further streamlining, as feasible and appropriate, of the approval of certain Green Building equipment, systems, features, and processes for residential and residential-over-ground-floor-commercial construction. Consideration should be given to the establishment of an expedited permitting pathway for installations performed by contractors that participate in a California Division of Apprenticeship Standards-approved apprenticeship program in the applicable trade.

### FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION

The proposed Ordinance may modestly or moderately increase the plan check and inspection workload. Costs would be offset by existing fees paid by permit applicants. Staff time associated with Recommendation 1 is already budgeted for and underway.

### CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS

City of Berkeley staff is in the process of responding to a May 2025 referral by the City Council to evaluate policies that accelerate building decarbonization.<sup>1</sup> Recommendations 1 and 2 align with the existing proposal for staff's current work plan.<sup>2 3</sup> Recommendation

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<sup>1</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-05-20%20Item%2025%20Authorization%20for%20City%20Manager%20to%20evaluate%20policies.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [2025-12-03 ECC Item 8 Reach Code Memo.pdf](#)

<sup>3</sup> <https://berkeleyca.gov/sites/default/files/legislative-body-meeting->

3 aligns with the City of Berkeley’s ongoing efforts to streamline the permitting process for green building systems and equipment and reduce “soft costs” associated with their permitting process.<sup>4</sup>

#### Single-Margin Energy Reach Code

The single margin approach would require the proposed building to meet a higher source energy compliance margin for all occupancies than currently required by the California Energy Code. Although “source energy” is not defined in the state Energy Code, a Code manual explains it generally measures the marginal greenhouse gas emissions of energy used to supply electricity (2022 Single Family Residential Compliance Manual at 1.6.4). The metric accounts for the system delivering energy to the building, as well as the time of day the energy is delivered.

By requiring that a proposed building achieve a certain compliance margin below the source energy requirement for a standard design building, such an ordinance would require that a building improve upon the state code’s performance metric. Each building type would have a respective single margin it would need to comply with. This approach gives builders flexibility in how to meet these standards and allows and applies to both electric and mixed-use fuel designs. Methods to achieve a particular source energy compliance margin include electrifying appliances, or, if a building uses gas appliances, adding efficiency improvements such as insulation, and/or utilizing solar photovoltaic (PV) or a battery.

#### Air Conditioning (AC) to Heat Pump

As the federal government is rolling back climate progress, local governments such as Berkeley have the opportunity to step up to sustain and accelerate emissions reductions. Under an “AC to Heat Pump” (AC2HP) policy, any new installation of an air conditioner would instead be required to use a heat pump, which provides both heating and cooling through a two-way valve, or, alternatively, to install a suite of energy efficiency measures. An AC2HP ordinance was produced in collaboration with the Statewide Reach Codes Program<sup>5</sup>, and establishes a “Time of Replacement” policy. The model code language proposes a reach code requiring that any existing single-family home involving replacement or alteration of an existing air conditioning system or installation of a new air conditioning must either include a heat pump space heater as the primary heating system or install other energy conservation measures. This approach targets a natural point of intervention in a building’s lifecycle. By focusing on equipment replacement events, this policy minimizes disruption to property owners while ensuring progress toward decarbonization.<sup>6</sup> Several other California jurisdictions (e.g., Mill Valley<sup>7</sup>,

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attachments/2025%20Reach%20Codes%20for%20FITES%2003-04-26.pdf

<sup>4</sup> [2023-10-30 Online Standardized Plan Review and Permitting for Rooftop Solar Systems.pdf](#)

<sup>5</sup> <https://localenergycodes.com/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org/model-reach-codes/>

<sup>7</sup> [https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/Viewer.php?view\\_id=2&clip\\_id=2073&meta\\_id=100851](https://cityofmillvalley.granicus.com/Viewer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=2073&meta_id=100851)

Glendale<sup>8</sup>, Oakland<sup>9</sup>, Menlo Park<sup>10</sup>, San Jose<sup>11</sup>, Sunnyvale<sup>12</sup>, Los Altos Hills<sup>13</sup>, Saratoga<sup>14</sup>, Campbell<sup>15</sup>, *et al*<sup>16</sup> have passed or are on track to pass an AC2HP measure by the end of 2026.

## BACKGROUND

The Berkeley City Council adopted the California Green Building Standards Code with local amendments on November 29, 2022, and readopted this code on June 4, 2024, with State Mid-Cycle Supplements and further local amendments (effective July 1, 2024).<sup>17</sup>

Proposed amendments to the Berkeley Green Code were discussed by the Environment and Climate Commission (ECC) at its April and May 2024 meetings. ECC considered options including a Zero NOx CALGreen reach code and a Single Margin Energy reach code. Several commissioners indicated support for a Zero NOx CALGreen reach code, without an exception for cooking equipment used in commercial kitchens, citing potential benefits including alignment with BAAD's Zero NOx appliance rules, appreciation of future preparedness that a reach code brings, and facilitation of neighborhood decarbonization efforts tied to seismic safety and other health and safety benefits.

On May 7, 2024, City Council referred to the Health, Life Enrichment, Equity & Community (HLEEC) Policy Committee to consider local amendments to CALGreen to require all newly constructed buildings to be Zero NOx Emission Buildings. On July 29, 2024, the HLEEC Policy Committee unanimously voted to send Council a qualified, positive recommendation for the Zero NOx CALGreen reach code, noting also that Council should consider a commercial kitchen exemption, or as an alternative, consider a

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<https://glendaleca.primegov.com/api/compilemeetingattachmenthistory/historyattachment/?historyId=db909199-b056-4790-90ff-994bc0f6b172>

<sup>9</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>10</sup> <https://menlopark.gov/files/sharedassets/public/v/1/agendas-and-minutes/city-council/2025-meetings/20250812/h1-ordinance-amend-chapter-12-muni-code.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://sanjose.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=14574069&GUID=051302E5-52A2-4958-9CEB-6AEDF6C0CAF8>

<sup>12</sup> <https://sunnyvaleca.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=AO&ID=164851&GUID=16d2e642-ad7e-485a-ac75-599a0d0b0f19&N=Q291bmNpbCBBZ2VuZGEgSXRlbSB1cGRhdGVkIGZvbGxvd2luZyBwdWJsaWNhdGlubiAocG9zdGVkIDlwMjUwODEyKQ%3d%3d>

<sup>13</sup> <https://losaltoshills.ca.gov/571/Reach-Codes>

<sup>14</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>15</sup> Draft not publicly available as of the date of this report's publication.

<sup>16</sup> <https://bayareareachcodes.org>

<sup>17</sup> On October 28, 2025, the Berkeley City Council adopted the first reading of an Ordinance repealing and reenacting the Berkeley Building, Residential, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Energy, and Green Building Standards Codes in BMC Chapters 19.28, 19.29, 19.30, 19.32, 19.34, 19.36 and 19.37, and adopting related procedural and stricter provisions and scheduled a Public Hearing, pursuant to state law, for the second reading on November 18, 2025. While the adoption of these codes constitutes an update from the 2022 to the 2025 Building Standards Code, with certain local amendments, the Green Building reach codes under discussion were not included in the ordinance. Staff anticipates advancing those codes for City Council review in early 2026.

single margin energy reach code.

The item was removed from the October 15, 2024, Council agenda in order to evaluate recommendations submitted by several environmental organizations to adopt a single margin energy reach code.

### **CODE AMENDMENTS**

The California Building Standards Code (Title 24 of the State of California Code of Regulations) is updated and published on a three-year cycle. After the California Building Standards Commission publishes the triennial codes, they become effective statewide. The current (2022) cycle of State building codes became effective on January 1, 2023. Local jurisdictions may amend the published codes to address local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.

The current three-year building code cycle and any effective amendments thereto are effective through December 31, 2025. The local amendments proposed with a green building reach code ordinance would not negate or otherwise affect previously adopted amendments; they introduce new amendments to the 2022 and California Green Building Standards Code. Under state law local jurisdictions may adopt stricter building code provisions if justified by findings of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions.

In Fall 2025, the Berkeley City Council adopted an Ordinance repealing and reenacting the Berkeley Building, Residential, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Energy, and Green Building Standards Codes in BMC Chapters 19.28, 19.29, 19.30, 19.32, 19.34, 19.36 and 19.37, and adopting related procedural and stricter provisions and scheduled a Public Hearing, pursuant to state law, for the second reading on November 18, 2025. While the adoption of these codes constitutes an update from the 2022 to the 2025 Building Standards Code, with certain local amendments, the Green Building reach codes under discussion were not included in the ordinance.

A green building reach code ordinance supports the City's Strategic Plan Goals to create a resilient, safe, connected, and prepared city, and to be a global leader in addressing climate change, advancing environmental justice, and protecting the environment. The ordinance also supports City Council directives and policies related to fire and life safety, resilience, and climate protection, and is supported by the resolution adopting findings of local conditions.

### **RECENT STATE LAW DEVELOPMENTS**

On June 30, 2025, Governor Newsom signed AB 130 (Committee on Budget, 2025), which enacted into statute provisions that limited the ability of local jurisdictions to adopt certain performance standards that are higher than those prescribed in the California Building Standards Code, with certain stated exceptions.<sup>18</sup> Per discussion with the Berkeley City Attorney's Office and the solicitation of other professional opinions as well as dialogue with applicable state legislative offices as to AB 130's intent, AB 130 either

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<sup>18</sup> [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB130](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB130)

does not apply or one of AB 130's exemptions is likely to apply to the recommendations.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE IMPACTS

The recommendations contemplated through this referral align with Berkeley's health, safety, and climate goals. It supports the Climate Action Plan, Berkeley Resilience Strategy, and Fossil Fuel Free Berkeley goals. Green building reach codes reduce the human health, environmental, and climate impacts of emissions associated with occupying and using the new and existing buildings.

This action is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) because there is no possibility that this action may have a significant effect on the environment; the referral will result in standards that are more protective of the environment than existing state standards. Further, the referral will result in standards that are exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines sections 15307 and 15308 as an action by a regulatory agency taken to protect the environment and natural resources.

## RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION

Local green building reach codes provide a higher level of safety than are achieved through the State's Building Codes and Energy Codes. Fire risk, risks to the health of building occupants, the accumulating and compounding risks of climate change to the San Francisco Bay Area, its residents, its coastal and littoral zones, and broader risks of degraded air quality justify adoption of Berkeley code amendments that are stricter than the California Building Standards Code and Energy Code.

In addition to the climate benefits discussed elsewhere in the report, the recommendations would align with Berkeley's Building Emissions Savings Ordinance, which provides a compliance pathway for properties with heat pumps. "Time-of-replacement" policies such as AC2HP are considered among the most cost-effective policies for decarbonizing buildings. According to the Berkeley Existing Buildings Electrification Strategy (BEBES), adopted by Council in 2021, "the marginal cost—[the] difference between installing electric equipment and replacing with new gas equipment—at this time is smaller than the full cost of installing electric equipment."

Yet the economics of AC2HP are even more favorable than gas-to-electric conversions. While furnace-to-heat pump conversions typically incur added costs due to electrical work, the electrical and ducting requirements of an air conditioner are typically identical to those of a heat pump. For this reason, BEBES lists AC2HP as a Phase 1 strategy for implementation by 2025.

## ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

A wide array of other green building reach code types (e.g., Zero NOx, Ultra-Low NOx, and Flex Path and electric readiness reach codes) and scope of applicability (e.g., industrial and mixed-use buildings beyond residential-over-ground-floor-commercial)

were considered by the District 4 Council office but were ultimately deemed to be less feasible than the recommended approaches, potentially preempted by federal and/or state law, less applicable to Berkeley's climatological characteristics, or potentially already accomplished through prior adoption of other ordinances.<sup>19</sup> As such, the office supports the ongoing efforts of City of Berkeley staff under recommendations 1 and 2 as bolstered by recommendation 3.

#### CONTACT PERSON

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<sup>19</sup> For example, Berkeley's recently updated Building Emissions Savings Ordinance already may accomplish certain Flex Path objectives through a similar mechanism for certain types of existing residential construction prior to or shortly following time of sale. See <https://berkeleyca.gov/construction-development/green-building/building-emissions-saving-ordinance-beso>