**ATTACHMENT A**

**DRAFT CLIMATE CODE LANGUAGE**

**Traffic reduction associated with temporary events**

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| Code | Draft language | Approach | Notes |
| 22.7.6.A | Rewrite 22.7.6 as 22.7.6.A | N/A |  |
| 22.7.6.B | A temporary event transportation plan must include a map of fixed route public transit stops, pedestrian access, and bike access. The plan must consider including bike valet, shuttle services, or rideshare drop off locations and include strategies for encouraging the use of alternatives to personal automobiles. | Temporary activity Transportation plan as part of temporary use permit.  Define transportation plan requirements. | See City of South Lake Tahoe additional requirements for temporary events (CSLT Code, 6.55.230.A.c.i). |
| 22.7.6.B | For each criterion listed below that is not provided by the event, the temporary event permit fee will increase.   * Bike valet * Shuttle plan * Rideshare drop off * Pedestrian access * Bike access |  | Alternate option. |

**Electric vehicle (EV) charging**

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| Code | Draft language | Approach | Notes |
| 90.2 | "**Electric vehicle charge**r" means off-board charging equipment used to charge an electric vehicle.  "**Electric vehicle charger level 2**" means a 208-240 volt electric vehicle charger.  "**Electric vehicle charging space**" means a parking space intended for use of EV charging equipment and charging of electric vehicles. The minimum length of each EV space shall be 18 feet. The minimum width of each EV space shall be 9 feet.  "**Electric vehicle charging station**" means one or more electric vehicle charging spaces served by electric vehicle charger(s) or other charging equipment allowing charging of electric vehicles. See also "Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)."  "**Electric vehicle direct current (DC) fast charger**" means a 400-volt or greater electric vehicle charger.  "**EV Capable**" Installation of the enclosed conduit that forms the physical pathway for electrical wiring to protect it from damage and adequate panel capacity to accommodate future installation of a dedicated branch circuit and charging station(s).  "**EV Installed**" EV Ready plus installation of a minimum number of Level 2 or DC electric vehicle supply equipment (EV chargers).  "**EV Ready"** EV Capable plus installation of dedicated branch circuit(s) or electrical pre-wiring, circuit breakers, and other electrical components, including a receptacle (240-volt outlet) or blank cover needed to support future installation of one or more charging stations.  "**Universal EV Charger**" Electric vehicle charging station that is compatible with all electric vehicles, regardless of the input. | Define electric vehicle charging stations in code |  |
| 21.3.1 | A. Accessory uses such as garages, green houses, homeowner association offices, art studios, workshops, swimming pools, storage structures, tennis courts, dog runs, emergency facilities, hope occupations, accessory dwelling units, **electric vehicle stations,** and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory.  B. Accessory uses such as garages, parking lots, swimming pools, tennis courts, bars and restaurants, equipment rental, maintenance facilities, laundries, gymnasiums, coin operated amusements, meeting rooms, managers quarters, child care facilities, emergency facilities, employee facilities other than housing, accessory dwelling units, restricted gaming (Nevada only), **electric vehicle stations,** and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory.  C. Accessory uses such as garages, parking lots, emergency facilities, maintenance facilities, employee facilities other than housing, accessory dwelling units, restricted gaming (Nevada only), storage buildings, **electric vehicle stations**, and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory.  D. Accessory uses such as garages, accessory dwelling units, **electric vehicle stations**, and emergency facilities.  E. Accessory uses such as garages, emergency facilities, childcare, related commercial sales and services such as ski shops, pro shops, marine sales and repairs, parking lots, maintenance facilities, swimming pools, tennis courts, employee facilities other than housing, accessory dwelling units, outdoor recreation concessions, bars and restaurants, **electric vehicle stations**, and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory. | Accessory use definition |  |
| 34.4.1 | Ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces on a building site with a minimum of 40 (forty) spaces provided for all types of parking facilities shall be electric vehicle charging spaces (EV spaces) capable of supporting future EVSE. Electrical load calculations shall demonstrate that the electrical panel service capacity and electrical system, including any on-site distribution transformer(s), have sufficient capacity to simultaneously charge all EVs at all required EV spaces at a minimum of 40 amperes. EV spaces will count toward the total amount of parking spaces.   1. The development of EVSE applies to new development and redevelopment when the project requires a permit. 2. The following are exempt from the above requirement:    1. Deed-restricted housing | EV capable language for commercial, multi-family and hotel/motels with more than 40 units | Borrowed from Cal Green. |
| 30.4.6.G | 1. Public Universal EV chargers are exempt from coverage standards regardless of the land use types unless located in a stream environment zone (SEZ). 2. Public Universal EV chargers are exempt from coverage standards given there are less than 5 chargers within a parcel, regardless of the land use type. The coverage exemption for each EV charger will be equal to or less than the average footprint of a level 2 charger or DC fast charger, or 2 square feet per charger, whichever is less. | Coverage approach |  |

**Solar energy generation**

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| Code | Draft language | Approach | Notes |
| 90 | Definitions  “**Solar energy system**” means any solar collector or other solar energy device or any structural design feature of a building whose primary purpose is to provide for the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating, space cooling, electric generation, or water heating.  “**Solar Collector**” means a device, structure or a part of a device or structure for which the primary purpose is to transform solar radiant energy into thermal, mechanical, chemical, or electrical energy.  **“Photovoltaic (PV) Systems”** means an active solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity. See also “Solar Panel.”  “**Active solar energy system**” means a solar energy system whose primary purpose is to harvest energy by transforming solar energy into another form of energy or transferring heat from a solar collector to another medium using mechanical, electrical, or chemical means.  “**Passive solar energy system**” means a solar energy system that captures solar light or heat without transforming it to another form of energy or transferring the energy via a heat exchanger. Examples of passive solar may include skylights or passive solar water heating systems such as flat-plate collectors.  “**Solar Mounting Devices**” means racking, frames, or other devices that allow the mounting of a solar collector onto a roof surface or the ground.  “**Solar Reflectivity**” is the ability of a material to reflect solar energy from its surface back into the atmosphere | Define solar panels (PV) and related energy storage equipment, passive solar |  |
| 2.3.6.A.12. | **Installation of Roof-mounted PV Systems**  The installation of Photovoltaic (PV) systems on the rooftops of existing structures provided:   1. Solar mounting devices do not extend beyond the rooftop perimeter and do not intrude into setback standards established in 36.5.4 2. Structure does not create height greater than that allowed by Table 37.4.1-1 and exception 37.4.3.A 3. If the structure is located inside of a Scenic Travel Corridor, the Shoreland, or visible from Lake Tahoe, then solar panels shall be constructed of non-reflective materials to minimize glare | Qualified exemption for rooftop solar energy systems. Require predictable scenic threshold standards when in scenic threshold travel routes and shoreland. | Qualified exempt if it is outside of scenic corridors, otherwise, we point to the building standards with specifications for nonreflective materials. [Solar panel material can significantly reduce reflectivity](https://shopsolarkits.com/blogs/learning-center/do-solar-panels-reflect-light). |
| 21.3.1 | A. Accessory uses such as garages, green houses, homeowner association offices, art studios, workshops, swimming pools, storage structures, tennis courts, dog runs, emergency facilities, hope occupations, accessory dwelling units, s**olar energy systems,** and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory.  B. Accessory uses such as garages, parking lots, swimming pools, tennis courts, bars and restaurants, equipment rental, maintenance facilities, laundries, gymnasiums, coin operated amusements, meeting rooms, managers quarters, childcare facilities, emergency facilities, employee facilities other than housing, accessory dwelling units, restricted gaming (Nevada only), s**olar energy systems,** and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory.  C. Accessory uses such as garages, parking lots, emergency facilities, maintenance facilities, employee facilities other than housing, accessory dwelling units, restricted gaming (Nevada only), storage buildings, s**olar energy systems**, and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory.  D. Accessory uses such as garages, accessory dwelling units, s**olar energy systems**, and emergency facilities.  E. Accessory uses such as garages, emergency facilities, childcare, related commercial sales and services such as ski shops, pro shops, marine sales and repairs, parking lots, maintenance facilities, swimming pools, tennis courts, employee facilities other than housing, accessory dwelling units, outdoor recreation concessions, bars and restaurants, s**olar energy systems**, and other uses listed in the definition of a “primary use” as accessory. | Define solar energy systems as accessory use |  |
| **Table 21.4-A** | Power generating  Establishments engaged in the generation of electrical energy for sale to consumers, including biofuel facilities, hydro facilities, gas facilities, **solar facilities,** and diesel facilities. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use. The use does not include biofuel facilities accessory to a primary use. Transmission lines located off the site of the power plant are included under "Pipelines and Power Transmission.” Electrical substations are included under "Public Utility Centers." | Expand primary use “Power Generating” to include solar facilities. |  |
| **30.4.6.F** | **F. Exemption for Ground Mounted Solar Energy Systems for Residential Use**  **Land coverage underlying ground mounted solar energy systems on a solar mounting device anchored to a below grade concrete base shall not be included in calculation of land coverage if the solar collectors are elevated at least 18 inches off the ground. The base supporting ground mounted solar shall count toward the coverage calculation. This exemption shall apply only to residential parcels on non-sensitive lands provided the solar energy systems meet all applicable requirements of this Code.**   1. **Applicants seeking a coverage reduction for ground mounted solar energy systems must demonstrate that roof mounted solar is infeasible or that ground mounted solar will require the removal of fewer trees.** | Provide coverage exemption for ground mounted solar |  |
| 36.5.4.A.1**.** | Decks (except decks for off street parking), stairs, canopies, building, **solar mounting structures,** or roof overhangs shall not intrude into the 20-foot setback established in this subparagraph. |  |  |
| 37.4.3.A. | Chimneys, flues, vents, antennas, **solar energy systems,** and similar appurtenances may be erected to a height ten percent greater than the otherwise permissible maximum height of a building, or a height of six feet, whichever is less. | Expand the height exemptions to include solar energy systems. |  |
| 61.1.4.C.1 | TRPA may approve the removal of healthy trees **on the applicant’s property** provided TRPA finds that the trees unreasonably impede the operation of an **active or passive** solar energy system and that the solar energy system is properly located so as to minimize the need for tree removal, and provided it does not cause a reduction in the scenic score for the property pursuant to section 66.3.4. **TRPA will prioritize tree removal for solar systems that support human health and safety.** | Expedited tree removal for installation of solar panels and equipment related to healthcare service projects, for energy storage (Table 21.4-A). |  |
| **66.3.4.D** | **Solar Energy Systems**  **Solar energy systems shall not be counted against the scenic score if the system is found to comply with Sec. 36.6.1.C** |  |  |

**Standards to reduce light pollution**

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| Code | Draft Language | Approach | Notes |
| 36.8.1.E.1 | **a**. Exterior lighting should be minimized to protect dark sky views, yet adequate to provide for public safety, and should be consistent with the architectural design.  **b**. Exterior lighting should utilize cutoff shields that extend below the lighting element to minimize light pollution of stray light. Light shall be directed downward with no light emitted above the horizontal plane of the fixture.  **c**. Overall levels should be compatible with the neighborhood light level. Emphasis should be placed on a few, well placed, low-intensity lights.  **d**. Lights should not blink, flash, or change intensity except for temporary public safety signs.  **e**. Total outdoor light output shall not exceed fifty thousand (50,000) lumens per developed commercial acre, and ten thousand (10,000) lumens for parcels one-half (acre), or larger in size in residential areas. Parcels smaller than one-half (½) acre shall be permitted five thousand (5,000) lumens of lighting regardless of parcel size. Total outdoor light output of any multifamily residential development including five (5) or more separate lots or units shall not exceed twenty thousand (20,000) lumens of lighting per developed acre.  **f.** All exterior lighting shall utilize light sources with correlated color temperature not to exceed 3,000 Kelvin (K). | Update TRPA’s lighting standards, include color temperature, shielding, | Taken from area plan language and updated to better reflect dark sky requirements. |
| 13.5.3.F.5 | The standards set in 36.8.1.E.1 must be met. | Bolster area plans requirements. Point to 36.8.1 |  |