

# New Buildings

Changes to make-up of Building Codes board to diversify representation to include energy, material carbon expertise and human health

Codify the reduced parking requirements that are a part of DLCDS Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Rule making.

**Formally making GHG reduction a mandate for Building Codes Division**

Carbon Emissions disclosure (and ultimately limits), similar as described by Passive Buildings Canada Emissions of Materials Benchmark Assessment for Residential Construction (<https://www.passivebuildings.ca/>)

builders to have more flexibility in meeting energy-related requirements. One example would be to change the ORSC table 1101.1(2) so that it is based on points for individual measures, instead of bundles of units. WA uses this

adopted the 750 GWP limit and it is proposed in Colorado, and Hawaii. The codes mandate that refrigerants used in new air conditioning equipment must have a GWP no higher than 750, and refrigerants used in new refrigeration equipment must have a GWP no higher than 150.

There is clearly an issue with current buildings that are not energy efficient. We need to look at the retrofit.

# Existing Buildings

Upgrades to current building inefficiencies.

Direct the PUC to consider GHG reduction in Energy trust/utility conservation programs

For commercial buildings like WA's, including renter protections (if the BPS includes multi-family units too) and including provisions for campuses of buildings (e.g., hospitals) to allow flexibility. ENSURE no pre-emption for local

Require refrigerant management for specific sectors (e.g., grocers) and more regulatory control over refrigerant recovery/disposal operations for appliances

# Institutional/Public Buildings

**Mandatory  
Energy/carbon  
benchmarking for  
Public, commercial  
and multifamily  
buildings**

**Pilot for climate  
resilience hubs --  
public spaces w/ solar  
and storage microgrid  
tech, electric heat  
pumps (for cooling)  
and greenspace.  
Should be accessible  
for low-income, aging,  
and BIPOC  
communities.**

# Financial Tools and Incentives

Explore implementing Residential PACE program for financing residential efficiency and clean energy projects

Vast expansion of efficient heat pump incentives -- pair these with efficiency/weatherization programs so that upgrades to existing homes can happen all at once (which will save money).

Provide free window and door weatherization kits to low-income communities

Provide (expand?) incentives for high-efficiency cooling units for renters

Eliminate barriers to customer choice in all agency incentive programs -- allow for efficiency dollars to be spent on high-efficiency electric appliances so customers aren't forced to keep fossil fuel appliances

disclosure form would identify operational cost of energy and its related GHG emissions as an important consideration. The disclosure form would also provide information about the HUD, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgages that can

Provide incentives for heat pump water heaters to make the first cost equivalent to resistance units and allow the incentive to be acquired even if the heat pump water heater is replacing a combustion unit.











