

EXHIBIT B TO ATTACHMENT A

PROPOSED CLIMATE CODE LANGUAGE

Traffic reduction associated with temporary events

Code Section	Rationale	Proposed Code Language
22.7.6.	<p>Temporary activity transportation plan as a requirement of temporary use permits to require that large events consider how to reduce automobile traffic and increase the use of alternative modes.</p> <p>See City of South Lake Tahoe additional requirements for temporary events (CSLT Code, 6.55.230.A.c.i).</p> <p>TRPA permitting staff noted that requirements for Ch. 22 temporary permits could benefit from additional requirements supporting traffic reduction.</p>	<p>22.7.6. Traffic Mitigation</p> <p>A. For a temporary activity that includes the closure of a traffic lane or intersection of a state or federal highway for more than one hour, or the closure of U.S. 50 at any point between the South Y and Kingsbury Grade for any period of time, the applicant shall submit a traffic control plan.</p> <p>B. <u>A temporary event transportation plan must be prepared for any event with the potential for more than 500 attendees. A temporary event transportation plan shall include a map of fixed route public transit stops, pedestrian access, and bike access, bike parking (existing and/or temporary) and materials for communicating alternative transportation options to event participants. The plan must include strategies for encouraging the use of alternatives to personal automobiles and should include plans for bike valet, shuttle services, and rideshare drop off locations.</u></p>

Electric vehicle (EV) charging

Code Section	Rationale	Proposed Code Language
90.2	Define electric vehicle charging stations and related terms in code. Additional terms and detail added to definitions from permitting improvement amendments.	<p>Electric vehicle charger</p> <p>Off-board charging equipment used to charge an electric vehicle. <u>An "electric vehicle charger level 2" means a 208–240-volt electric vehicle charger. A "direct current (DC) fast charger" means a 400-volt or greater electric vehicle charger.</u></p> <p>Electric Vehicle (EV) charging space</p> <p><u>A parking space intended for use of EV charging equipment and charging of electric vehicles.</u></p> <p>Electric vehicle charging station (EVCS)</p> <p>One or more electric vehicle charging spaces served by electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) receptacles by electric vehicle charger(s) or other charging equipment allowing charging of electric vehicles.</p> <p>Electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE)</p> <p><u>The conductors, including the undergrounded, grounded and equipment grounding conductors and the electric vehicle connectors, attachments, plugs, personnel protection system, and all other fittings, devices, power outlets or apparatus installed specifically for the purpose of transferring energy between the premises wiring and the electric vehicle.</u></p> <p>Electric Vehicle (EV) capable spaces</p> <p><u>A vehicle space with electrical panel space and load capacity to support a branch circuit and necessary raceways to support EV charging.</u></p> <p>EV ready spaces</p>

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		<u>A vehicle space which is provided with a branch circuit; any necessary raceways to accommodate EV charging, terminating in a receptacle or a charger.</u>
Table 21.4-A	<p>Include electric vehicle charging station as a primary use under service station and vehicle storage and parking.</p> <p>Tesla, Inc. expressed their intentions to develop EV charging as a primary use. This and other proposed code aims to allow charging as a primary use while encouraging more distributed accessory EV charging.</p>	<p>Service Stations</p> <p>Retail trade establishments primarily engaged in the sale of gasoline <u>and/or electric vehicle charging</u>, which may also provide lubrication, oil change and tune-up services, and the sale of automotive products incidental to gasoline sales. The use may also include as accessory uses towing, mechanical repair services, car washing and waxing, and trailer rental. The use does not include storage of wrecked or abandoned vehicles, paint spraying body and fender work, and retail sale of gasoline as an accessory use to food and beverage retail sales when limited to not more than two pumps.</p> <p>Vehicle storage & parking</p> <p>Service establishments primarily engaged in the business of storing operative cars, buses, or other motor vehicles. The use includes both day use and long-term public and commercial garages, parking lots, and structures. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use. <u>The use includes electric vehicle charging.</u> The use does not include wrecking yards (see "Recycling and Scrap")</p>
34.4.1	<p>EV capable language for commercial, multi-family and hotel/motels with more than 40 spaces.</p> <p>Encourage distributed EV charging in integrated mix of uses.</p>	<p><u>34.4.1. Electric Vehicle Capable Parking Spaces</u></p> <p><u>Twenty (20) percent of the total number of parking spaces on a building site with a minimum of 20 (twenty) spaces provided for all types of parking facilities shall be electric vehicle capable spaces (EV spaces) capable of supporting future electric vehicle supply equipment. EV spaces will count toward the total amount of parking spaces.</u></p>

	<p>Borrowed from Cal Green (5.106.5.3). Cal Green requires 20% in lot's with 10 spaces or more. See Cal Green Table 5.106.5.3.1.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The development of electric vehicle capable spaces applies to new development and redevelopment when the project requires a permit for parking lot grading and base replacement.</u> 2. <u>Developments with 100 percent deed restricted housing shall be exempt from the above requirement.</u>
<p>30.4.2.A.6</p>	<p>Allow limited coverage exemption and transfer of coverage.</p> <p>Permitting Improvement amendments include Sec. 30.4.6.A allowing 30 sqft. coverage exemption for EV, solar and other "small utility installations".</p> <p>Aims to encourage installation on existing coverage by allowing limited exemption with the option to transfer coverage is preferable to a large exemption.</p>	<p><u>6. Solar Energy Generation and Electric Vehicle Charging Facilities</u></p> <p><u>Transfers of land coverage may be permitted for electric vehicle chargers, solar energy systems, and related small utility installations.</u></p> <p><u>The maximum land coverage transferred shall be consistent with the following standards:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(1) Transferred coverage shall be the minimum amount necessary to achieve the purpose of the facility;</u> <u>(2) Coverage shall not be transferred to sensitive land;</u> <u>(3) Receiving parcels shall have installed and maintained BMPs meeting TRPA requirements and the transferred coverage shall also have BMPs installed and maintained to meet TRPA requirements;</u> <u>(4) When feasible alternatives exist, TRPA may require the relocation of on-site coverage for some or all of the coverage needed. On-site coverage relocation is appropriate for parcels with non-essential coverage areas that can be reduced in size or replaced with pervious alternatives without significant structural modifications or significant impacts to the usability of the parcel.</u>

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Solar energy generation

Code Section	Rationale	Proposed Code Language
90.2	Define active, passive, and solar mounting devices.	<p>Active solar energy system A solar energy system with a primary purpose 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.</p> <p>Photovoltaic (PV) System <u>An active solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity.</u></p> <p>Passive Solar Energy System <u>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, passive solar water heating systems such as flat-plate collectors, or structure design and/or orientation maximizing solar energy capture and retention.</u></p> <p>Solar Mounting Devices <u>Racking, frames, or other devices that allow the mounting of a solar collector onto a roof, the ground, or other surface.</u></p>
2.3.6.A.12.	Qualified exemption for rooftop and parking lot solar energy systems. Require predictable scenic threshold standards when in scenic threshold travel routes and shoreland. QE from scenic review if system meets reflective standard. 3% reflectivity qualifier comes from the highest score given for windows in the shorezone.	<p><u>12. Installation of Roof-mounted Photovoltaic (PV) Systems or PV Systems Mounted Over Parking Lots</u></p> <p><u>The installation of pPhotovoltaic (PV) systems on the rooftops of existing structures or over parking lots that are deemed to be qualified exempt provided:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>a) Solar roof-mounting devices do not extend beyond the rooftop perimeter and mounting devices do not intrude into setback standards established in 36.5.4.</u> <u>b) Structure does not create height greater than that allowed by Chapter 37.</u> <u>c) If the structure is located inside of a Scenic Travel Corridor, the</u>

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		<p><u>Shoreland, or visible from Lake Tahoe, then solar panels shall be constructed of non-reflective material not to exceed 3 percent reflectivity.</u></p> <p>d) <u>The panel trim and mounting devices are designed to reduce reflectivity and blend with the panel and/or surrounding materials.</u></p>
Table 21.4-A	Expand primary use "Power Generating" to include solar facilities.	<p>Power generating</p> <p>Establishments engaged in the generation of electrical energy for sale to consumers, including biofuel facilities, hydro facilities, gas facilities, <u>solar facilities</u>, and diesel facilities. Outside storage or display is included as part of the use. The use does not include biofuel <u>or solar</u> 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."</p>
36.5.4.A.1.		Decks (except decks for off street parking), stairs, canopies, building, <u>solar mounting structures</u> , or roof overhangs shall not intrude into the 20-foot setback established in this subparagraph.
36.6.1.C.	Remove requirement for project-level assessment for roof-mounted solar. This is a barrier that complicates review of solar proposals. Scenic impacts of solar panels addressed through reflectivity standard.	<p>C. Alternative Energy Production</p> <p>Solar <u>panels-energy systems</u> or other alternative energy equipment may be exempted from the requirements of 36.6.1.A and B if <u>they are constructed of non-reflective material not to exceed 3 percent reflectivity, a project-level assessment demonstrates that scenic threshold standards will not be adversely impacted.</u></p>
37.4.3.A.	Expand the height exemptions to include solar energy systems.	Chimneys, flues, vents, antennas, <u>solar energy systems</u> , 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. <u>Height exemptions for solar energy systems shall not exceed the minimum height necessary for the solar energy system to function.</u>

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Standards to reduce light pollution

Code Section	Rationale	Proposed Code Language
36.8.1.	Update TRPA's lighting standards, include color temperature, shielding, and other standards to comply with international dark sky standards. Reorganize exterior lighting section for improved legibility.	[See Exhibit C]
13.5.3.F.5	Move lighting standards to single location in chapter 36. Reference 36.8.1.	<p>5. Lighting Lighting increases the operational efficiency of a site. In determining the lighting for a project, the <u>standards set forth in Section 36.8.1.E.1 shall following should</u> be required.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and stray light. 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.