

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-19

ADOPTION OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODES

The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors ordains as follows (omitting the parenthetical footnotes from the official text of the enacted or amended provisions of the County Ordinance Code):

SECTION I. SUMMARY. This ordinance adopts the 2025 California Building Code, the 2025 California Residential Code, the 2025 California Electrical Code, the 2025 California Mechanical Code, the 2025 California Plumbing Code, the 2025 California Energy Code, the 2025 California Historical Building Code, the 2025 California Existing Building Code, and the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code, with changes, additions, and deletions that are necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 17922, 17958, 17958.5, and 17958.7, and Government Code sections 50020 through 50022.10.

SECTION II. Section 74-2.002 (Adoption) of Division 74 (Building Code) of the County Ordinance Code is amended to read:

74-2.002 Adoption.

- (a) The building code of this county is the 2025 California Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Volumes 1 and 2), the 2025 California Residential Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2.5), the 2025 California Energy Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 6), the 2025 California Historical Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 8), the 2025 California Existing Building Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 10), and the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11), as amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in this division and Division 72.
- (b) The 2025 California Building Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 74-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (c) The 2025 California Residential Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 74-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (d) The 2025 California Energy Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 74-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.

- (e) The 2025 California Historical Building Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 74-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (f) The 2025 California Existing Building Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 74-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division
- (g) The 2025 California Green Building Standards Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 74-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (h) At least one copy of this building code is now on file with the building inspection division, and the other requirements of Government Code section 50022.6 have been and shall be complied with.
- (i) As of the effective date of the ordinance from which this division is derived, the provisions of the building code are controlling and enforceable within the county. (Ords. 2025-19, § 2, 2022-35 § 2, 2022-02 § 2, 2019-31 § 2, 2016-22 § 2, 2013-24 § 2, 2011-03 § 2, 2007-54 § 3, 2002-31 § 3, 99-17 § 5, 99-1, 90-100 § 5, 87-55 § 4, 80-14 § 5, 74-30.)

SECTION III. Chapter 74-4 (Modifications) of Division 74 (Building Code) of the County Ordinance Code is amended to read:

Chapter 74-4 MODIFICATIONS

74-4.002 Amendments to CBC. The 2025 California Building Code (“CBC”) is amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in this chapter and Division 72. Section numbers used in this section are those of the 2025 California Building Code.

- (a) CBC Chapter 1 (Administration) is amended by the provisions of Division 72 of this code and as follows:
 - (1) Sections 103 and 113 of CBC Chapter 1 are deleted.
 - (2) In Section 105.2 (Work exempt from permit) of CBC Chapter 1 (Administration), subsection 4, is amended to read:
 - 4. Retaining walls that are not more than 3 feet in height measured from the top of the footing to the top of the wall and that have a downward ground slope at the bottom of the retaining wall not exceeding 1(vertical):10(horizontal), unless supporting a surcharge or ground slope exceeding 1(vertical):2(horizontal) or impounding Class I, II, or III-a liquids.

- (3) Section 107.2.1 (Information on Construction Documents) of CBC Chapter 1 (Administration) is amended to read:

107.2.1 Information on Construction Documents. Construction documents shall include dimensions and shall be drawn to scale on suitable material. Electronic media documents may be submitted when approved in advance by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature, and extent of the work proposed and to show in detail that it will conform to this code and all relevant laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations. The first sheet of each set of plans shall include contact information for the owner and the person or persons who prepared the plans. Plans shall include a plot plan showing all existing property lines labeled and fully dimensioned, the elevations of the top and toe of cuts and fills, and the location of the proposed building with distances to all property lines and to every existing building on the property. Instead of detailed specifications, the county building official may approve references on the plans to a specific section or part of this code or other ordinances or laws.

- (4) Section 110.1 (Inspections - General) of CBC Chapter 1 (Administration) is amended by adding the following to the end of that section:

At the time of first inspection by the county building official, a California licensed Land Surveyor or Civil Engineer shall certify in writing that the structure is placed according to the approved set of plans. The written certification must include the site address and permit number. This requirement does not apply to alterations or repairs to existing structures that do not affect the exterior limits of the existing structures.

- (b) Section 907.2.11.2.5.1 is added to Section 907.2.11.2.5 (Existing Group R occupancies) of CBC Chapter 9 (Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems), to read:

907.2.11.2.5.1 Existing flat roof buildings. In existing flat roof buildings, the installation of a smoke detector that complies with California Residential Code Section R310.6 shall be required when a pitched roof is added on top of the existing flat roof and the solid sheathing of the flat roof is not removed.

- (c) Section 1405.2 is added to Section 1405 (Combustible materials on the exterior side of exterior walls) of CBC Chapter 14 (Exterior Walls), to read:

1405.2 Wood shakes or shingles. Wood shakes or shingles used for exterior wall covering shall be fire treated.

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- (d) In Section 1705.3 (Concrete construction) of CBC Chapter 17 (Special Inspections and Tests), Exception 1 is amended to read:
1. Isolated spread concrete footings of buildings three stories or less above grade plane that are fully supported on earth or rock, where the structural design of the footing is based on a specified compressive strength of no greater than 2,500 pounds-per-square inch (psi) (17.2 MPa).
- (e) Section 1809.8 (Plain concrete footings) of CBC Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) is deleted.
- (f) Section 1810.3.9.3 (Placement of reinforcement) of CBC Chapter 18 (Soils and Foundations) is amended by deleting Exception 3.
- (g) Section 1905.6.2 (Seismic design categories C, D, E, and F) of CBC Chapter 19 (Concrete) is amended to read:
- 1905.6.2 Seismic design categories C, D, E, and F.** Structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C, D, E, or F shall not have elements of structural plain concrete, except as follows:
1. Reserved.
 2. Isolated footings of plain concrete supporting pedestals or columns are permitted, provided the projection of the footing beyond the face of the supported member does not exceed the footing thickness.
 3. Reserved.
- (h) Section 1906 (Footings for light-frame construction) of CBC Chapter 19 (Concrete) is deleted.
- (i) Section 1907.5 (Minimum Slab Provisions – General) is added to Section 1907 (Slabs-On-Ground) of CBC Chapter 19 (Concrete), to read:
- Section 1907.5 Minimum Slab Provisions – General.** Slabs shall have a minimum reinforcement of 6-inch by 6-inch, 10-gauge wire mesh or equal at mid-height of the slab.
- (j) Appendix C, Appendix I, and Appendix P of the CBC are incorporated into the County building code. (Ords. 2025-19 § 3, 2022-35 § 3, 2019-31 § 3, 2016-22 § 3, 2013- 24 § 3, 2011-03 § 3, 2007-54 § 4, 2002-31 § 3, 99- 17 § 6, 99-1, 90-100 § 6, 87-55 § 5, 80-14 § 6, 74-30 § 1.)

74-4.004 Amendments to CRC. The 2025 California Residential Code (“CRC”) is amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in this chapter and Division 72. Section numbers used in this section are those of the 2025 California Residential Code.

(a) CRC Chapter 1 (Administration) is amended by the provisions of Division 72 of this code and as follows:

(1) Sections R103 and R112 of CRC Chapter 1 are deleted.

(2) In Section R105.2 (Work exempt from permit) of CRC Chapter 1 (Administration), subsection 3 is amended to read:

3. Retaining walls that are not more than 3 feet in height measured from the top of the footing to the top of the wall and that have a downward ground slope at the bottom of the retaining wall not exceeding 1(vertical):10(horizontal), unless supporting a surcharge or ground slope exceeding 1(vertical):2(horizontal) or impounding Class I, II, or III-a liquids.

(3) Section R106.1.1 (Information on Construction Documents) of CRC Chapter 1 (Administration) is amended to read:

106.1.1 Information on Construction Documents. Construction documents shall include dimensions and shall be drawn to scale on suitable material. Electronic media documents may be submitted when approved in advance by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature, and extent of the work proposed and to show in detail that it will conform to this code and all relevant laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations. The first sheet of each set of plans shall include contact information for the owner and the person or persons who prepared the plans. Plans shall include a plot plan showing all existing property lines labeled and fully dimensioned, the elevations of the top and toe of cuts and fills, and the location of the proposed building with distances to all property lines and to every existing building on the property. Instead of detailed specifications, the county building official may approve references on the plans to a specific section or part of this code or other ordinances or laws.

(4) Section R109.1.1 (Foundation inspection) of CRC Chapter 1 (Administration) is amended by adding the following to the end of that section:

At the time of first inspection by the county building official, a California licensed Land Surveyor or Civil Engineer shall certify in writing that the structure is placed according to the approved set of plans. The written certification must include the site address and permit number. This

requirement does not apply to alterations or repairs to existing structures that do not affect the exterior limits of the existing structures.

- (b) Section R310.8.1.1 is added to Section R310.8 (Existing Group R-3 occupancies) of CRC Chapter 3 (Building Planning), to read:

R310.8.1.1 Existing flat roof buildings. In existing flat roof buildings, the installation of a smoke detector that complies with Section R310.6 shall be required when a pitched roof is added on top of the existing flat roof and the solid sheathing of the flat roof is not removed.

- (c) Section R602.10.3(3) (Bracing Requirements Based on Seismic Design Category) of CRC Chapter 6 (Wall Construction) is amended as follows:

- (1) The title of Table R602.10.3(3) is amended to read:

TABLE R602.10.3(3)ⁱ

- (2) Footnote “i” is added to Table R602.10.3(3), to read:

- i. Method GB is not permitted and the use of Method PCP is limited to one-story dwellings and accessory structures.

- (d) Section R602.10.4.5 (Limits on methods GP and PCP) is added to Section R602.10.4 (Construction methods for braced wall panels) of CRC Chapter 6 (Wall Construction), to read:

R602.10.4.5 Limits on methods GB and PCP. Method GB is not permitted, but gypsum board is permitted to be installed on the opposite side of the studs from other types of braced wall panel sheathing. The use of Method PCP is limited to one-story dwellings and accessory structures.

- (e) Appendix BB, Appendix BF, Appendix BJ, and Appendix CI of the CRC are incorporated into the County building code. (Ords. 2025-19 § 3, 2022-35 § 3, 2019-31 § 3, 2016-22 § 3, 2013- 24 § 3, 2011-03 § 3.)

74-4.006 Amendments to CGBSC. The 2025 California Green Building Standards Code ("CGBSC") is amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in this chapter and Division 72. Section numbers used in this section are those of the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code.

- (a) Section 301.1.1 (Additions and alterations) of CGBSC Chapter 3 (Green Building) is amended by adding the following to the end of that section:

The mandatory provisions of Section 4.408 shall apply to the following types of construction or demolition projects for existing residential buildings:

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1. Projects that increase the total combined conditioned and unconditioned building area by 5,000 square feet or more.
2. Alterations to existing structures impacting 5,000 square feet or more of total combined conditioned and unconditioned building area.
3. Demolition projects when a demolition permit is required.

Exception: Demolition projects undertaken because the enforcing agency has determined that the demolition is necessary to abate a public nuisance or otherwise protect public health and safety.

For the purposes of determining whether a project meets the 5,000 square-foot threshold, the enforcing agency may deem all phases of a project and all related projects taking place on a single parcel, or on two or more adjoining parcel(s), as a single project.

- (b) Section 301.3.2 (Waste diversion) of CGBSC Chapter 3 (Green Building) is amended to read:

Section 301.3.2 Waste diversion. The requirements of Section 5.408 shall be required for additions, alterations, and demolition whenever a permit is required for work.

Exception: Demolition projects undertaken because the enforcing agency has determined that the demolition is necessary to abate a public nuisance or otherwise protect public health and safety.

- (c) Section 4.106.4.2.2 (Multifamily Dwellings) of CGBSC Chapter 4 (Residential Mandatory Measures) is amended by adding subsection (2)(d) to the end of that section, to read:

d. **EV Chargers.** Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, at least ten (10) percent of the total number of parking spaces shall be equipped with fully-operational Level 2 EVSE.

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- (d) Section 4.408.1 (Construction waste management) of CGBSC Chapter 4 (Residential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

Section 4.408.1 Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 4.408.2.

Exceptions:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris.
2. The enforcing agency may identify alternate waste reduction requirements if the agency determines that an owner or contractor has adequately demonstrated that diversion facilities necessary for the owner to comply with this section do not exist or are not located within a reasonable distance from the jobsite.

- (e) Section 4.408.2 (Construction waste management plan) of CGBSC Chapter 4 (Residential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

Section 4.408.2 Construction waste management plan. Submit a construction waste management plan for the project in conformance with Items 1 through 5 prior to issuance of a building permit. The construction waste management plan shall be updated as necessary, subject to approval by the enforcing agency. The approved plan, and any updates, shall be available during construction for examination by the enforcing agency. The plan must do all of the following:

1. Identify the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale.
2. Specify if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source-separated) or bulk mixed (single stream).
3. Identify diversion and disposal facilities where the construction and demolition waste material will be taken and identify the waste management companies, if any, that will be utilized to haul the construction and demolition waste material. A waste management company utilized to haul construction and demolition waste material must have all applicable County approvals.
4. Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste generated.
5. Specify that the amount of construction and demolition debris shall be calculated consistent with the enforcing agency's requirements

for the weighing of debris. The owner shall ensure that all construction and demolition debris diverted or disposed are measured and recorded by weight or volume using the most accurate method of measurement available. To the extent practicable, all construction and demolition debris shall be weighed using scales. Scales shall be in compliance with all regulatory requirements for accuracy and maintenance. For construction and demolition debris for which weighing is not possible due to lack of scales, or not practical due to materials being reused on-site or elsewhere, or not practical due to other considerations, and upon approval by the enforcing agency, a volumetric measurement shall be used. The owner shall convert volumetric measurements to weight using the standardized conversion factors approved by the enforcing agency for this purpose.

- (f) Section 4.408.3 (Waste management company) of CGBSC Chapter 4 (Residential Mandatory Measures) is deleted.
- (g) Section 4.408.5 (Documentation) of CGBSC Chapter 4 (Residential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

Section 4.408.5 Documentation. A construction waste management final report containing information and supporting documentation that demonstrates compliance with Section 4.408.1, Section 4.408.2, Items 1 through 5, and, when applicable, Section 4.408.4 or Section 4.408.4.1, shall be provided to the enforcing agency before the final inspection. The required documentation shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:

1. Documentation of the quantity, by weight, of each material type diverted or disposed, consistent with the requirements of Section 4.408.2, Item 5, and receipts or written certification from all receiving facilities utilized to divert or dispose of waste generated by the project that substantiate the amounts specified on the construction waste management final report; or
2. For projects that satisfy the waste stream reduction alternative specified in Section 4.408.4 or Section 4.408.4.1, documentation of the quantity, by weight, of each material type disposed of and the total combined weight of construction and demolition waste disposed in landfills as a result of the project, the corresponding pounds disposed per square foot of the building area, and receipts or written certification from all receiving facilities utilized to dispose waste generated by the project that substantiate the amounts specified on the construction waste management final report.

- (h) Table 5.106.5.3.1 (EV Capable Spaces and EVCS) of CGBSC Chapter 5 (Nonresidential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

TABLE 5.106.5.3.1 – EV CAPABLE SPACES AND EVCS

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL PARKING SPACES	NUMBER OF REQUIRED EV CAPABLE SPACES	OTHER THAN OFFICE AND RETAIL NUMBER OF REQUIRED EVCS ^{2,3}	OFFICE AND RETAIL NUMBER OF REQUIRED EVCS ^{2,3}
1-9	0	0	0
10-25	4	3	3
26-50	8	5	6
51-75	13	8	8
76-100	17	10	13
101-150	25	15	19
151-200	35	20	26
201 and over	20 percent of actual parking spaces ¹	50 percent of EV capable spaces ¹	75 percent of EV capable spaces ¹

1. Calculation for spaces shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.
2. Each EVCS shall reduce the number of required EV capable spaces by the same number.
3. At least one Level 2 EVSE shall be provided.

- (i) Section 5.408.1 (Construction waste management) of CGBSC Chapter 5 Nonresidential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

Section 5.408.1 Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1.

Exceptions:

1. Excavated soil and land-clearing debris.
2. The enforcing agency may identify alternate waste reduction requirements if the agency determines that an owner or contractor has adequately demonstrated that diversion facilities necessary for the owner to comply with this section do not exist.

- (j) Section 5.408.1.1 (Construction waste management plan) of CGBSC Chapter 5 Nonresidential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

Section 5.408.1.1 Construction waste management plan. Submit a construction waste management plan for the project in conformance with Items 1 through 5 prior to issuance of a building permit. The construction waste

management plan shall be updated as necessary, subject to approval by the enforcing agency. The approved plan, and any updates, shall be available during construction for examination by the enforcing agency. The plan must do all of the following:

1. Identify the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project, or salvage for future use or sale.
2. Specify if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source-separated) or bulk mixed (single stream).
3. Identify diversion and disposal facilities where the construction and demolition waste material will be taken and identify the waste management companies, if any, that will be utilized to haul the construction and demolition waste material. A waste management company utilized to haul construction and demolition waste material must have all applicable County approvals.
4. Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste generated.
5. Specify that the amount of construction and demolition debris shall be calculated consistent with the enforcing agency's requirements for the weighing of debris. The owner shall ensure that all construction and demolition debris diverted or disposed are measured and recorded by weight or volume using the most accurate method of measurement available. To the extent practicable, all construction and demolition debris shall be weighed using scales. Scales shall be in compliance with all regulatory requirements for accuracy and maintenance. For construction and demolition debris for which weighing is not possible due to lack of scales, or not practical due to materials being reused on-site or elsewhere, or not practical due to other considerations, and upon approval by the enforcing agency, a volumetric measurement shall be used. The owner shall convert volumetric measurements to weight using the standardized conversion factors approved by the enforcing agency for this purpose.

(k) Section 5.408.1.2 (Waste management company) of CGBSC Chapter 5 (Nonresidential Mandatory Measures) is deleted.

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- (l) Section 5.408.1.4 (Documentation) of CGBSC Chapter 5 (Nonresidential Mandatory Measures) is amended to read:

Section 5.408.1.4 Documentation. A construction waste management final report containing information and supporting documentation that demonstrates compliance with Section 5.408.1, Section 5.408.1.1, Items 1 through 5, and, when applicable, Section 5.408.1.3, shall be provided to the enforcing agency before the final inspection. The required documentation shall include, but may not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. Documentation of the quantity, by weight, of each material type diverted or disposed, consistent with the requirements of Section 5.408.1.1, Item 5, and receipts or written certification from all receiving facilities utilized to divert or dispose of waste generated by the project that substantiate the amounts specified on the construction waste management final report; or
2. For projects that satisfy the waste stream reduction alternative specified in Section 5.408.1.3, documentation of the quantity, by weight, of each new construction material type disposed and the total combined weight of new construction waste disposed as a result of the project, the corresponding pounds of new construction disposal per square foot of the building area, and receipts or written certification from all receiving facilities utilized to dispose of waste generated by the project that substantiate the amounts specified on the construction waste management final report.

(Ords. 2025-19 § 3, 2022-35 § 3, 2019-31 § 3, 2016-22 § 3, 2015-22 § 2.)

74-4.008 Amendments to CEBC. The 2025 California Existing Building Code (“CEBC”) is amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in this chapter and Division 72. Section numbers used in this section are those of the 2025 California Existing Building Code

- (a) CEBC Chapter 1 (Scope and Administration) is amended by the provisions of Division 72 of this code and as follows:

- (1) Sections 103 and 112 of CEBC Chapter 1 (Scope and Administration) are deleted.
- (2) Section 106.1 (Construction Documents - General) of CEBC Chapter 1 (Scope and Administration) is amended by deleting the exception.
- (3) Section 106.2.1 (Construction documents) of CEBC Chapter 1 (Scope and Administration) is amended to read:

106.2.1 Construction documents. Construction documents shall include dimensions and shall be drawn to scale on suitable material. Electronic

media documents may be submitted when approved in advance by the building official. Construction documents shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature, and extent of the work proposed and to show in detail that it will conform to this code and all applicable laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations. The first sheet of each set of plans shall include contact information for the owner and for the person or persons who prepared the plans. Plans shall include a plot plan showing all existing property lines labeled and fully dimensioned, the elevations of the tops and toes of cuts and fills, and the location of the proposed building with distances to all property lines and to every existing building on the property. Instead of detailed specifications, the county building official may approve references on the plans to a specific section or part of this code or other ordinances or laws.

(Ords. 2025-19 § 3, 2022-35 § 3, 2019-31 § 3, 2016-22 § 3.)

74-4.010 Reserved.

(Ords. 2025-19 § 3, 2022-35 § 3, 2022-02 § 3.)

SECTION IV. Section 76-2.002 (Adoption) of Division 76 (Electrical Code) of the County Ordinance Code is amended to read:

76-2.002 Adoption.

- (a) The electrical code of this county is the 2025 California Electrical Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 3) (“CEC”), as amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in this division and Division 72.
- (b) The 2025 California Electrical Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Chapter 76-4 and Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (c) At least one copy of this electrical code is now on file with the building inspection division, and the other requirements of Government Code section 50022.6 have been and shall be complied with.
- (d) As of the effective date of the ordinance from which this division is derived, the provisions of the electrical code are controlling and enforceable within the county.
(Ords. 2025-19 § 4, 2022-35 § 4, 2019-31 § 4, 2016-22 § 4, 2013-24 § 4, 2011-03 § 4, 2007-54 § 5, 2002-31 § 4, 99-17 § 11, 89-60 § 2, 82-23 § 2, 79-67, 76-24.)

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SECTION V. Section 78-2.002 (Adoption) of Division 78 (Plumbing Code) of the County Ordinance Code is amended to read:

78-2.002 Adoption.

- (a) The plumbing code of this county is the 2025 California Plumbing Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 5), as amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Division 72.
- (b) The 2025 California Plumbing Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (c) At least one copy of this plumbing code is now on file with the building inspection division, and the other requirements of Government Code section 50022.6 have been and shall be complied with.
- (d) As of the effective date of the ordinance from which this division is derived, the provisions of the plumbing code are controlling and enforceable within the county. (Ords. 2025-19 § 5, 2022-35 § 5, 2019-31 § 5, 2016-22 § 6, 2013-24 § 5, 2011-03 § 5, 2007-54 § 6, 2002-31 § 5, 99-17 § 12, 74-29.)

SECTION VI. Section 710-2.002 (Adoption) of Division 710 (Mechanical Code) of the County Ordinance Code is amended to read:

710-2.002 Adoption.

- (a) The mechanical code of this county is the 2025 California Mechanical Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 4), as amended by the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Division 72.
- (b) The 2025 California Mechanical Code, with the changes, additions, and deletions set forth in Division 72, is adopted by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.
- (c) At least one copy of this mechanical code is now on file with the building inspection division, and the other requirements of Government Code section 50022.6 have been and shall be complied with.
- (d) As of the effective date of the ordinance from which this division is derived, the provisions of the mechanical code are controlling and enforceable within the county. (Ords. 2025-19 § 6, 2022-35 § 6, 2019-31 § 6, 2016-22 § 7, 2013-24 § 6, 2011-03 § 6, 2007-54 § 7, 2002-31 § 6, 99-17 § 13, 88-91 § 5, 74-31.)

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SECTION VII. Section 72-6.212 of the County Ordinance Code is amended to read:

72-6.212 Expiration of permit.

- (a) A permit issued by the county building official becomes void if either of the following occur:
 - (1) The work authorized by the permit is not commenced within 12 months after the permit issuance date. Evidence that work has commenced consists of at least one approved inspection.
 - (2) The work authorized by the permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 12 consecutive months after the work is commenced. Work is deemed suspended or abandoned for a period of 12 consecutive months if no approved inspection occurs during that time.
- (b) A permittee holding an unexpired permit may apply to the county building official for a permit extension. Upon written request by the permittee demonstrating justifiable cause for the delay, the county building official may grant one or more extensions of time for additional periods not exceeding 180 days per each extension.
- (c) Once a permit becomes void, a new permit must be obtained before any work is commenced or recommenced, and a new permit fee must be paid. (Ords. 2025-19 § 7, 2022-35 § 7, 2019-31 § 7, 2007-54 § 2, 2002-31 § 2, 99-1 § 5, 87-55 § 3, 80-14 § 3, 74-32 § 2, 71-32 § 1, 67-70 § 3: prior code § 7106: Ord. 1372 § 5H).

SECTION VIII. VALIDITY. The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors declares that if any section, paragraph, sentence, or word of this ordinance or of the 2025 California Building Code, Residential Code, Electrical Code, Mechanical Code, Plumbing Code, Energy Code, Historical Building Code, Existing Building Code, or Green Building Code, as adopted and amended herein, is declared for any reason to be invalid by a court, it is the intent of the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors that it would have passed all other portions or provisions of this ordinance independent of the elimination herefrom of any portion or provision as may be declared invalid by a court.

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SECTION IX. EFFECTIVE AND OPERATIVE DATES. This ordinance becomes effective 30 days after passage. This ordinance becomes operative January 1, 2026, or 30 days after passage, whichever is later. Within 15 days of passage, this ordinance shall be published once in the East Bay Times, a newspaper published in this County. This ordinance shall be published in a manner satisfying the requirements of Government Code section 25124, with the names of supervisors voting for and against it.

PASSED on November 4 2025, by the following vote:

AYES: John Gioia, Candace Andersen, Diane Burgis, Ken Carlson, Shanelle Scales-Preston

NOES: None

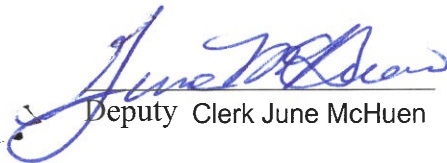
ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

ATTEST: MONICA NINO,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
and County Administrator


Board Chair Candace Andersen

By:


Deputy Clerk June McHuen

[SEAL]

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
FINDINGS IN SUPPORT OF CHANGES, ADDITIONS, AND DELETIONS
TO STATEWIDE BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

The California Building Standards Commission has adopted and published the 2025 Building Standards Code, which is comprised of the 2025 California Building, Residential, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Energy, Historical Building, Existing, and Green Building Standards Codes. These codes are enforced in Contra Costa County by the Building Inspection Division of the Department of Conservation and Development.

Although these codes apply statewide, Health and Safety Code sections 17958.5 and 18941.5 authorize a local jurisdiction to modify or change these codes and establish more restrictive building standards if the jurisdiction finds that the modifications and changes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions. For amendments to the California Green Building Standards Code, local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions include local environmental conditions.

Ordinance No. 2025-19 adopts the statewide codes and amends them to address local conditions. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 17958.7, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors finds that the more restrictive standards contained in Ordinance No. 2025-19 are reasonably necessary because of the local climatic, geological, and topographic conditions that are described below.

I. Local Conditions

A. Geological and Topographic

1. Seismicity

(a) Conditions

Contra Costa County is mapped as Seismic Design Categories D and E, indicating very high risk for earthquakes. Buildings and other structures in these zones can experience major seismic damage. Contra Costa County is near numerous earthquake faults including the San Andreas Fault, and all or portions of the Hayward, Calaveras, Concord, Antioch, Mt. Diablo, and other lesser faults.

(b) Impact

A major earthquake could severely restrict the response of Contra Costa County Fire Districts and their capability to control fires. When buildings not equipped with earthquake structural support move off their foundations, gas pipes may rupture. Fires may develop from line ruptures and spread from house to house, causing an extreme demand for fire protection resources. The proximity of large areas within the County to fault traces necessitates adopting stricter structural construction standards.

2. Soils

(a) Conditions

The area is replete with various soils, many of which are expansive. Many areas have landslide prone soils, and some areas are potentially liquefiable during severe seismic shaking.

Throughout Contra Costa County, the topography and development growth has created a network of older, narrow roads. These roads vary from gravel to asphalt surface and vary in percentage of slope, many exceeding 20%. Several of these roads extend up through the winding passageways in the hills providing access to remote housing subdivisions. Most of these roads are private with no established maintenance program.

(b) Impact

During inclement weather, these roads are subject to rock and mudslides, as well as downed trees, obstructing all vehicle traffic. It is anticipated that during an earthquake, several of these roads would be unpassable preventing fire protection resources from reaching fires caused by gas line ruptures or other sources.

3. Topographic

(a) Conditions

i. Vegetation

Highly combustible dry grass, weeds, and brush are common in the hilly and open space areas adjacent to built-up locations 6 to 8 months of each year. Many of these areas frequently experience wildland fires, which threaten nearby buildings, particularly those with wood roofs, or sidings. This condition can be found throughout Contra Costa County, especially in those developed and developing areas of the County. Earthquake gas fires due to gas line ruptures can ignite grasslands and stress fire district resources.

ii. Surface Features

The arrangement and location of natural and manmade surface features, including hills, creeks, canals, freeways, housing tracts, commercial development, fire stations, streets, and roads, combine to limit feasible response routes for Fire District resources in and to District areas.

iii. Buildings, Landscaping, and Terrain

Many buildings and building complexes have building access and landscaping features and designs which preclude or greatly limit any approach or operational access to them by Fire District vehicles. In addition, the presence of security gates, roads of inadequate width, and grades that are too steep for Fire District vehicles adversely affect fire suppression efforts.

When Fire District vehicles cannot gain access to buildings involved with fire, the potential for complete loss is realized. Access problems often severely delay fire and smoke control efforts. In existing structures where

pitched roofs have been built over an existing roof, smoke detectors should be required to warn residents of smoke and fire before the arrival of fire personnel.

(b) Impact

The above local geological and topographical conditions increase the magnitude, exposure, accessibility problems, and fire hazards presented to the County fire resources. Fire following an earthquake has the potential of causing greater loss of life and damage than the earthquake itself. Most earthquake fires are caused by natural gas line ruptures. Hazardous materials, particularly toxic gases, could pose the greatest threat to the largest number, should a significant seismic event occur.

Other variables may intensify the situation:

- The extent of damage to the water system.
- The extent of isolation due to bridge and/or freeway overpass collapse.
- The extent of roadway damage and/or amount of debris blocking the roadways.
- Climatic condition (hot, dry weather with high winds).
- Time of day will influence the amount of traffic on roadways and could intensify the risk to life during normal business hours.
- The availability of timely mutual aid or military assistance.
- The large portion of dwellings with wood shake or shingle coverings (both on the roof diaphragm and sides of the dwellings) could result in conflagrations.
- The large number of dwellings that slip off their foundations and rupture gas lines and electrical systems resulting in further conflagrations.

More restrictive electric vehicle charging standards, construction and demolition waste recovery requirements, and building electrification requirements would not impact the availability of the County's fire or public safety resources.

B. Climatic

1. Precipitation and Relative Humidity

(a) Conditions

Precipitation ranges from 15 to 24 inches per year with an average of approximately 20 inches per year. 96% of precipitation falls during the months of October through April, and 4% from May through September. May through September is a dry 5-month period each year. Additionally, the area is subject to occasional drought. Relative humidity remains in the middle range most of the time. It ranges from 45 to 65% during spring, summer, and fall, and from 60 to 90% in the winter. It occasionally falls as low as 15%.

(b) Impact

Locally experienced dry periods cause extreme dryness of untreated wood shakes and shingles on buildings and non-irrigated grass, brush and weeds, which are

often near buildings with wood roofs and sidings. Such dryness causes these materials to ignite very readily and burn rapidly and intensely. Gas fires due to gas line ruptures can also spark and engulf a single-family residence during these dry periods.

Because of dryness, a rapidly burning gas fire or exterior building fire can quickly transfer to other buildings by means of radiation or flying brands, sparks or embers. A small fire can rapidly grow to a magnitude beyond the control capabilities of the Fire District resulting in an excessive fire loss.

2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(a) Conditions

The California Air Resources Board has collected information on emissions from air pollution sources since 1969. This information is periodically compiled by State and local air pollution control agencies to create regional and statewide greenhouse gas emissions inventories. The California greenhouse gas emissions inventory maintains information on various air pollution sources and identifies “transportation” (all on-road vehicles such as automobiles and trucks, and off-road vehicles such as trains, ships, aircraft, and farm equipment) as a primary pollution source. According to the 2020-2022 statewide inventory (2024 Edition), the transportation sector remains the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 37.7% of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions from waste, comprising 2.2% of the total greenhouse gas emissions, have grown by 14.1% since 2000, and 96% of that amount is landfill emissions. California adopted land use and transportation policies and mandatory recycling laws to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the use of renewable energy sources and reducing landfill disposal.

On November 5, 2024, Contra Costa County adopted its 2045 General Plan and 2024 Contra Costa County Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP). An updated local greenhouse gas emission inventory was included as part of the 2024 CAAP. For the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the C2024 CAAP contains 29 climate action strategies, 11 of which directly result in greenhouse gas emission reductions. These strategies include, among other things, actions to support limiting the amount of waste disposal in landfills, actions to increase the installation of electric vehicle charging stations for all vehicle types as well as actions to increase the use of zero-emission vehicles throughout unincorporated Contra Costa County.

(b) Impact

More restrictive electric vehicle charging standards and construction and demolition waste recovery requirements would be consistent with the intent of State legislation and County requirements to aggressively implement energy and waste policies designed to ensure success in meeting their greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

3. Temperature

(a) Conditions

Temperatures have been recorded as high as 114° F. Average summer highs are in the 75° to 90° range, with average maximums of 105° F in some areas of unincorporated Contra Costa County.

(b) Impact

High temperatures cause rapid fatigue and heat exhaustion of firefighters, thereby reducing their effectiveness and ability to control large building, wildland fires, and fires caused by gas line ruptures.

Another impact from high temperatures is that combustible building material and non- irrigated weeds, grass and brush are preheated, thus causing these materials to ignite more readily and burn more rapidly and intensely. Additionally, the resultant higher temperature of the atmosphere surrounding the materials reduces the effectiveness of the water being applied to the burning materials. This requires that more water be applied, which in turn requires more fire resources to control a fire on a hot day. High temperatures directly contribute to the rapid growth of fires to an intensity and magnitude beyond the control capabilities of the Fire Districts in Contra Costa County. The change of temperatures throughout the County between very low and extreme highs contributes to a voltage drop in conductors used for power pole lines. This necessitates that voltage drops be considered.

More restrictive electric vehicle charging standards, construction and demolition waste recovery requirements, and building electrification requirements would not have a negative impact on the temperature conditions within the County.

4. Winds

(a) Conditions

Prevailing winds in many parts of Contra Costa County are from the north or northwest in the afternoons. However, winds are experienced from virtually every direction at one time or another. Velocities can reach 14 mph to 23 mph ranges, gusting to 25 to 35 mph. 40 mph winds are experienced occasionally and winds up to 55 mph have been registered locally. During the winter half of the year, strong, dry, gusty winds from the north move through the area for several days creating extremely dry condition.

(b) Impact

Winds such as those experienced locally can and do exacerbate fires, both interior and exterior, to burn, and spread rapidly. Fires involving non-irrigated weeds, grass, brush, and fires caused by gas line ruptures can grow to a magnitude and be fanned to an intensity beyond the control capabilities of the fire services very quickly even by relatively moderate winds. When such fires are not controlled, they can extend to nearby buildings, particularly those with untreated wood shakes or shingles.

Winds of the type experienced locally also reduce the effectiveness of exterior

water streams used by all Contra Costa County Fire Districts on fires involving large interior areas of buildings, fires which have vented through windows and roofs due to inadequate built-in fire protection and fires involving wood shake and shingle building exteriors. Local winds will continue to be a definite factor toward causing major fire losses to buildings not provided with fire resistive roof and siding materials, buildings with inadequately separated interior areas, or buildings lacking automatic fire protection systems, proper gas shut-off devices or proper electrical systems. National statistics frequently cite wind conditions, such as those experienced locally, as a major factor where conflagrations have occurred. More restrictive electric vehicle charging standards, construction and demolition waste recovery requirements, and building electrification requirements, would not have a negative impact on the wind conditions within the County.

II. Necessity of More Restrictive Standards

Because of the conditions described above, the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors finds that there are building and fire hazards unique to Contra Costa County that require the more restrictive fire protection, structural and design load requirements, and energy and waste management policies set forth in Ordinance No. 2025-19.

A. The ordinance amends the 2025 California Building Code by:

1. Requiring the installation of a smoke detector in each existing flat roof building when a pitched roof is added on top of the existing flat roof, and the solid sheathing of the flat roof is not removed. (§ 74-4.002(b).)
2. Requiring wood shakes or shingles used for exterior wall covering to be fire treated. (§ 74-4.002(c).)
3. Requiring special inspections for concrete compressive strength at certain foundations to be consistent with code requirements for concrete at other locations. (§ 74-4.002(d).)
4. Addressing the poor performance of plain concrete structural elements during seismic events. (§ 74-4.002(e), § 74-4.002(g), and § 74-4.002(h).)
5. Prohibiting placement of reinforcement while the concrete is in a semifluid condition thus increasing quality control during construction. Enhanced quality control is necessary because of seismic considerations. (§ 74-4.002(f).)
6. Requiring minimum strength and construction standards for slabs-on-ground. (§ 74-4.002(i).)

B. The ordinance amends the 2025 California Residential Code by:

1. Requiring the installation of a smoke detector in each existing flat roof building when a pitched roof is added on top of the existing flat roof, and the solid sheathing of the flat roof is not removed. (§ 74-4.004(b).)
2. Prohibiting the use of gypsum wallboard as braced wall panels in single- and two-family dwellings and accessory structures, and by limiting the use of Portland

Cement Plaster braced walls to one story single- and two-family dwellings, as these materials have performed poorly during recent California seismic events. (§74- 4.004(c) and §74-4.004(d).)

C. The ordinance amends the 2025 California Green Building Standards Code by:

1. Imposing more restrictive electric vehicle charging standards, as follows:
 - (a) For new multi-family buildings, requiring ten percent of the total number of parking spaces be equipped with fully-operational Level 2 electric vehicle supply equipment for all multi-family buildings. (§ 74-4.006(c).)
 - (b) For new non-residential buildings, other than office and retail buildings, increasing the number of designated electric vehicle parking spaces that must have fully functional charging equipment. (§ 74-4.006(h).)
2. Imposing more restrictive construction waste reduction, disposal, and recycling standards consistent with those presently enforced in the County as follows:
 - (a) Imposing the mandatory restrictions from Chapter 4 of the 2025 CGBSC on certain projects for existing residential buildings, including:
 - i. Projects that increase the total combined conditioned and unconditioned building area by 5,000 square feet or more. (§ 74-4.006(a).)
 - ii. Projects that impact 5,000 square feet or more of the total combined conditioned and unconditioned building area. (§ 74-4.006(a).)
 - iii. Demolition projects when a demolition permit is required, except demolition projects that are necessary to abate a public nuisance. (§ 74-4.006(a) and § 74-4.006(b).)
 - (b) Eliminating the exception from construction waste management requirements for projects solely based on their isolated location from diversion facilities. (§ 74- 4.006(d).)
 - (c) Requiring measuring of all generated debris to ensure that at least 65% is diverted from landfills. (§ 74-4.006(g) and § 74-4.006(l).)
 - (d) Requiring more comprehensive documentation for construction waste management be provided to the enforcing agency and making submittal of the same a prerequisite for scheduling final inspections. (§ 74-4.006(e) and § 74-4.006(j).)

D. The amendments to the 2025 California Existing Building Code are not substantive in nature and are limited to administrative provisions for the use and enforcement of this Code, and to be consistent with the administrative provisions of the statewide codes as amended.

III. Assembly Bill 130 Findings

In addition to the requirement that modifications and changes be reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions, Assembly Bill 130 imposed additional limitations to modifications and changes that impact residential units.

After October 1, 2025, a local jurisdiction may not make any modification or change to these codes that is applicable to residential units, except under specifically enumerated conditions. (Health & Saf. Code, § 17958.5(c).) The enumerated conditions that permit a local jurisdiction to make a modification or change affecting residential units include but are not limited to: (i) the change or modification is substantially equivalent to a change or modification that was in effect as of September 30, 2025 (Health & Saf. Code, § 17958.5(c)(1)), and (ii) the change or modification relates to home hardening (Health & Saf. Code, § 17958.5(c)(3)).

With one exception, each of the modifications applicable to residential units included in Ordinance No. 2025-19 were also included in Ordinance No. 2022-35, Contra Costa County's adoption of the 2022 California Building Code with local amendments. The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 2022-35 on November 8, 2022, and the County's adopted 2022 California Building Code with local amendments was effective on January 1, 2023. According, the modifications applicable to residential units included in Ordinance No. 2025-19, with one exception, are permitted under AB130 because they are substantially similar to modifications that were in effect in Contra Costa County as of September 30, 2025.

Ordinance No. 2025-19 modifies Section 1405.2 of the California Building Code (§ 74-4.002(c)), to require that wood shakes or shingles used for exterior wall covering to be fire treated. Ordinance No. 2022-35 also included this modification, but included an exception for when the exterior wall was at least 10 feet from the property line or faced a street. Thus, the modification in Ordinance No. 2025-19 is more restrictive than the modification previously in effect in Contra Costa County. Nevertheless, Ordinance No. 2025-19's modification to Section 1405.2 is permitted under AB130 because it relates to home hardening as it further protects the subject residential unit from fire and inhibits the spread of fire to surrounding residential units.