

If you are replacing a roof in San Diego in 2026, the phrase "Title 24" is going to show up early, and often. Homeowners usually hear it in a rushed sentence from a salesperson, a building department handout, or a permit comment that seems written for someone else. The result is predictable. People think cool-roof rules are either **Click for source** a simple paint-color issue or a universal requirement with no exceptions. Neither view is right.

What matters in practice is how California's 2025 Energy Code, effective January 1, 2026, applies to your particular roof, your climate zone, your roof shape, and the product you want to install. In San Diego, that conversation gets more interesting because local roofs are dealing with strong sun, mild temperatures, salty coastal air in some neighborhoods, and the occasional winter storm. We are not designing for snow loads the way many other parts of the country do. We are mostly thinking about heat, durability, code compliance, and whether the roof system makes sense for the house.

San Diego's annual rainfall is relatively low, around 9.79 inches at Lindbergh Field normals, but every local contractor has stories about what happens when a dry spell is followed by one hard rain. A roof that looked "good enough" in July can become a bucket-and-towel emergency in January. That is why cool-roof compliance should never be separated from the rest of the roofing system. Reflectance matters, but so do fire rating, underlayment, flashing, deck condition, and whether the assembly is appropriate for the home.

What changed on January 1, 2026

California's 2025 Energy Code took effect on January 1, 2026. The cool-roof rules people loosely call "Title 24" are part of that code cycle. For homeowners, the headline point is this: many residential steep-slope roofs in climate zones 1 through 9 and 16 may need to comply with cool-roof requirements unless an exception applies.

That sentence carries a lot of weight. It also contains the biggest source of confusion. A cool roof is not just any light-colored roof, and compliance is not based on a contractor saying a product is "energy efficient." The California Energy Commission uses specific performance measures, and roofing products used for compliance credit must be CRRC-certified and labeled. In other words, if a roofing material is being used to satisfy the code requirement, there needs to be a recognized rating behind it.

The code also looks at aged solar reflectance and thermal emittance, or in some cases solar reflectance index, often shortened to SRI. The word "aged" matters. Roofing does not stay in showroom condition. Dust, weather, and normal exposure change how a roof performs over time, so the code is not built around fresh-from-the-factory appearance alone.

Homeowners sometimes assume these rules are only for commercial flat roofs because cool-roof standards first became widely talked about in that context. There is some truth behind that memory. Nonresidential low-slope roofs have a very defined set of requirements in the 2025 code, generally calling for aged solar reflectance of at least 0.63 and thermal emittance of at least 0.75, or an SRI of at least 75, unless an exception applies. That standard is not the same thing as a one-to-one rule for every house, but it helps explain why builders, inspectors, and suppliers are so focused on certified data.

Why San Diego homeowners feel these rules differently

A cool-roof conversation in San Diego does not feel the same as it does in a mountain town or a humid Southern city. Here, roofs spend a lot of time under sun. In coastal areas, salt exposure becomes part of the long-term durability discussion. Inland neighborhoods can get much hotter. The region also has wildfire concerns in certain areas, and those concerns can matter just as much as reflectance when you are choosing a roof assembly.

That mix creates real trade-offs. A homeowner may like the look of a certain roof profile but discover that the product they want does not fit the compliance path for the job. Another may be more focused on fire resistance because the property is in a wildfire-prone area. Someone else may be planning solar and wonder whether that changes the cool-roof requirement. These are normal questions, and the answers are not always intuitive.

I have seen homeowners focus heavily on shingle color because it feels like a visible, easy decision. Yet when the permit package is reviewed, the more important issues can turn out to be the actual rating documentation, whether part of the roof is covered by solar, or whether the existing assembly triggers additional work. A roof is a system, not a paint chip.

The exceptions that matter most

The exception language is where many projects either become simpler or more complicated. Under the 2025 Energy Code, one important exception involves roofs with at least 25 pounds per square foot of thermal mass over the membrane. Another key exception involves roof areas covered by building-integrated photovoltaic systems or solar thermal systems.

That second exception is especially relevant because solar planning is now part of many reroof conversations. If part of the roof area is covered by building-integrated solar, that can affect how cool-roof compliance is evaluated. The phrase "roof areas covered" is important. It does not mean a homeowner should assume any future solar idea automatically changes today's code path. It means the actual project design matters.

Here is the practical takeaway. If you are hearing broad statements like "you definitely need a cool roof" or "solar gets you out of it," press for specifics. Ask what part of the code is being used, what exception applies if any, and whether the roofing product has the correct CRRC certification and labeling for compliance.

Cool-roof compliance is about tested performance, not marketing language

This is the point where roofing ads and code language tend to drift apart. Contractors and manufacturers naturally describe products in appealing terms. Homeowners hear words like reflective, energy-saving, premium, or high performance. Those descriptions may be fair in general, but code officials do not approve a roof based on vibes.

For Title 24 compliance credit, the product needs to be CRRC-certified and labeled. The code relies on measured values such as aged solar reflectance and thermal emittance, or sometimes SRI. That is why two products that look similar from the street can be very different on paper.

It is also why changing materials late in the job can create headaches. A supplier substitution that seems minor to a homeowner may affect documentation, permit approval, or inspection. If you are working with a roofing contractor in San Diego, this is one of the best places to ask detailed questions before materials are ordered. A good contractor should be able to tell you whether the exact product being proposed is the one being counted on for compliance.

Fire rating can be just as important as cool-roof performance

In wildfire-prone parts of San Diego County, roof choice is not only an energy-code question. County wildfire guidance says roofs in wildfire-prone areas should be Class A fire-resistant rated, and wood shake shingles are not Class A. County materials also reference Chapter 7A and wildland-urban interface requirements.

This matters because homeowners sometimes arrive at the roofing process with an aesthetic preference that collides with modern code and fire expectations. I have seen people say they want a "natural" look and only later learn that the product category they had in mind creates a compliance problem on the fire side. Even outside the strict language of any one requirement, it makes sense to think about fire resistance early, not as an afterthought after the contract is signed.

In real jobs, cool-roof rules and fire-rating rules often sit in the same conversation. The roof needs to satisfy the permit, but it also needs to suit the property and its exposure. In some neighborhoods, especially those with elevated wildfire concern, Class A is the issue that should frame the entire product discussion from day one.

What this means if you are considering solar roofing

Some San Diego homeowners are not just replacing a roof. They are replacing the roof and adding solar, or they are looking at integrated products like a solar roof system. That changes the discussion because code compliance, electrical design, fire classification, and weatherproofing all start overlapping.

Tesla's current Solar Roof specifications are a useful example because they are clearly stated. Tesla says its Solar Roof is UL 7103 and UL 790 Class A, California cool-roof compliant, and a WUI-compliant roof assembly. Tesla also lists a minimum roof pitch of 2:12. On the warranty side, Tesla states that the product warranty and weatherization warranty are 25 years from installation.

There are a few practical implications in that short list of facts. First, not every roof is physically suited to every integrated solar product. Pitch requirements matter. Second, fire rating and weatherization are not side notes, they are central to the value proposition. Third, "solar roof" does not mean code questions disappear. It means the roof assembly itself becomes the solar product, and the design needs to be handled with that level of seriousness.

Tesla also notes that Solar Roof sizing depends on roof size and electric usage. That is an important reminder because homeowners often assume the decision starts with product price alone. In reality, system choice is influenced by geometry, energy goals, available roof area, and how much of the project budget is being driven by the roof versus the power system.

Underlayment is not glamorous, but it saves roofs

Ask enough homeowners about why they replaced a roof and you will hear a version of the same story. They thought they were shopping for visible materials, then someone peeled back a section and found that the hidden layers mattered just as much. In reroof work, underlayment and deck condition can easily shift the scope.

Tesla's Solar Roof materials, for example, include a self-adhered underlayment designed to protect against water intrusion and provide a Class A or Class C fire rating depending on the assembly. Even if you are not choosing that product, the broader lesson stands. Leak prevention depends heavily on the parts of the roof nobody admires from the curb.

San Diego's low annual rainfall can lull people into treating waterproofing as a once-a-year concern. That is a mistake. Roofs fail dramatically when detailing has been neglected and then tested all at once. If there is one thing seasoned roofers learn to respect, it is the difference between a roof that looks tidy and a roof that is actually sealed, flashed, and layered correctly.

Where costs move, and why they move

Homeowners naturally want a clean number early. The problem is that reroof pricing only looks simple from a distance. The biggest verified cost drivers remain the roofing system choice, roof slope or pitch, required code compliance, fire-rating and cool-roof requirements, solar integration, and whether underlayment or deck repairs are needed.

That list sounds obvious until you see how quickly one variable affects the others. A steeper roof is harder to work on. A code-compliant product may differ from the one you originally picked. A wildfire-prone location can narrow your options. A solar roof or building-integrated solar setup pulls design and roofing into the same budget discussion. Once tear-off begins, deck repairs may turn a straightforward replacement into a more involved project.

This is one reason homeowners get very different bids for what seems like "the same roof." The proposals may not actually be based on the same assumptions. One contractor may be pricing a different compliance path. Another may be including more extensive underlayment replacement. A third may be making an allowance for deck repair rather than a fixed number. Comparing bids line by line matters much more than comparing totals in isolation.

Questions worth asking before you sign

If you want to make a roof proposal easier to understand, focus less on the sales pitch and more on the job logic. These questions usually get you to the truth quickly:

1. Does my project need cool-roof compliance under the 2025 Energy Code, and if so, what exact path are you using?
2. Is the proposed roofing product CRRC-certified and labeled for the compliance credit being claimed?
3. Are there any exceptions that apply to this roof, such as thermal mass or roof areas covered by building-integrated solar or solar thermal?
4. Does my location or roof assembly need a Class A fire rating or WUI-related consideration?
5. What assumptions are built into this price for underlayment, deck repairs, and solar integration?

Those questions are not confrontational. They simply force the proposal into plain language. A competent contractor should be comfortable answering them. If the answers stay vague, that is usually a sign the details have not been fully sorted out.

A few San Diego-specific judgment calls

San Diego homeowners often ask whether cool-roof compliance automatically means they must choose the palest roof available. Not necessarily. What matters is the certified performance of the product and the code path for the project. Appearance still matters, but it needs to be balanced against tested values and any fire-related requirements.

Another common question is whether low rainfall means underlayment upgrades are optional. Again, not a wise assumption. Even in a drier climate, one bad storm can expose every shortcut. Roofing failures do not care whether the annual rain total is modest if water finds a vulnerable penetration or seam.

There is also a tendency to think coastal homes and inland homes can be treated exactly the same because they are all "San Diego." On paper, many code concepts may be the same, but in practical roof selection, sun exposure, salt air, and neighborhood wildfire concerns can shape the best choice. The right answer for a beach-

area property may not be the same as the right answer farther inland, even before style preferences enter the picture.

When homeowners get tripped up

The biggest mistakes usually come from timing. Someone picks a roof based on color and curb appeal, then discovers the product documentation is not aligned with the permit path. Or they assume solar can be added later with no impact on how today's roof should be designed. Or they focus on material cost and do not budget for the possibility of deck repairs after tear-off.

Another recurring problem is mixing categories. A homeowner reads about nonresidential low-slope standards and assumes the same numbers apply directly to every home. Then another person hears that some residential steep-slope roofs may need compliance and assumes there are never exceptions. Both approaches flatten the details that actually decide the job.

Good roofing decisions come from matching the real house to the real rules. That includes roof shape, slope, product certification, any applicable exceptions, fire exposure, and future plans for solar. There is no shortcut around that.

The smartest way to approach a 2026 reroof

The cleanest projects usually start with a simple sequence. First, confirm what code path applies. Second, narrow the roofing products to those that fit that path. Third, evaluate fire rating and solar plans before the contract is finalized, not after tear-off. Fourth, make sure the proposal explains what happens if underlayment or deck repairs are needed once the old roof is removed.

Here is a compact way to think about it:

- code first
- product certification second
- fire and solar coordination third
- waterproofing details always
- price comparisons only after the scope is truly comparable

That order saves a lot of frustration. It also helps you compare contractors more fairly. A roofing contractor in San Diego who leads with these issues is usually showing you the real job. One who skips past them to a fast number may be leaving the hard parts for later.

The practical bottom line for 2026

For San Diego homeowners, Title 24 cool-roof rules in 2026 are not just another checkbox. They are part of a larger decision about how your roof will perform in sun, heat, occasional hard rain, and in some areas, wildfire exposure. The 2025 Energy Code is now in effect, and for many residential steep-slope roofs in climate zones 1 through 9 and 16, cool-roof compliance may be required unless an exception applies. Compliance depends on recognized product ratings, not just broad claims. CRRC certification and labeling matter.

At the same time, a roof that satisfies one requirement but ignores fire classification, underlayment quality, or the realities of solar integration is not a well-resolved project. The strongest reroof plans bring those issues together

early. That is how you avoid the last-minute scramble where a pretty product sample collides with permit language, or where the budget changes because the hidden layers were never seriously discussed.



If you are planning a reroof this year, the best move is to slow the process down just enough to get the facts right. The right roof for a San Diego house is not chosen by trend, and not by one code number in isolation. It is chosen by matching tested performance, local conditions, and a contractor's ability to explain exactly why that roof belongs on that home.

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