

**INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS
FOR PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION
REGARDING THE 2022 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, PART 5
(BSC 02/22)**

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA) requires that an Initial Statement of Reasons be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following information required by the APA pertains to this rulemaking action:

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE, PROBLEM, RATIONALE and BENEFITS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(1) requires a statement of specific purpose of each adoption, amendment, or repeal and the problem the agency intends to address and the rationale for the determination by the agency that each adoption, amendment, or repeal is reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose and address the problem for which it is proposed. The statement shall enumerate the benefits anticipated from the regulatory action, including the benefits or goals provided in the authorizing statute.

General Statement Regarding All-Gender Multi-User Restrooms: The California Building Standards Commission (BSC) pursuant to its authority to develop building standards applicable to state buildings, state colleges and universities, in coordination with the Division of the State Architect (DSA) propose to add new exceptions to the California Plumbing Code requirement that separate facilities be provided for each sex. The purpose of the proposed regulations is to reduce gender inequities and to provide for the ability to increase inclusiveness within the California Plumbing Code. Current model code requires that separate facilities must be provided with limited exceptions related to single user unisex restrooms. By providing the proposed exceptions it will allow state buildings, state colleges and universities the ability to accept or require restrooms designed to be more inclusive of all genders. The benefit will be regulations which are more equitable across all genders. The proposed changes include the following:

1. New definition for *Privacy Compartment*
2. Clarification of plumbing fixture calculation for facilities designed for use by all genders
3. Exception that separate facilities are not required where toilet rooms have fixtures designed for use by all genders
4. Provisions requiring privacy for facilities designed for use by all genders
5. Allowance to substitute an equal number of water closets for urinals

Background: The 2022 California Plumbing Code is based on the 2021 Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), developed by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO). The 2021 UPC requires separate facilities for both sexes. In early 2022, BSC was contacted by members of the Government Operations Agency's California Leads as an Employer LGBTQIA+ Subcommittee (including representatives from the California Department of Social Services, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Department of Aging, and the Public Employees Retirement Board) with a request to consider proposing an all-gender restroom exception in the 2022 California Plumbing Code (CPC). In April 2022 representatives from BSC and DSA participated in the American Institute of Architects Central Valley's "We All Gotta Go – A Restroom for All" webinar, learning

valuable information in the process. Throughout 2022 BSC and DSA closely monitored IAPMO's development of an all-gender multi-user exception in the 2024 UPC, which is expected to be published in late March/early April of 2023. In July of 2022 BSC and DSA hosted an All-Gender Plumbing Code precycle workshop, considering different strategies and receiving valuable feedback from affected stakeholders both during the meeting and afterwards via a precycle request for public comments in September 2022. While BSC received support letters from various public and private entities, it also received many letters that oppose requiring that all newly constructed public restrooms be designed to serve all genders. It is important to note that this proposal does not mandate that all new public restrooms be designed and constructed to serve all genders. Rather, it is an alternative that provides state buildings, state colleges and universities with the option to do so should they choose to allow it within their respective jurisdictions. BSC and DSA have revised their co-adopted proposals, which early adopt the all-gender provisions that will likely be published in the 2024 UPC and further amending them based on stakeholder feedback.

Legislation: On September 29, 2022, Governor Newsom signed Senate Bill 1194 into law (Chapter 839, Statutes of 2022). The bill authorizes city and county building departments to require, by ordinance or resolution, that public restrooms constructed within its jurisdiction be designed to serve all genders instead of complying with the plumbing standards set forth in the California Building Standards Code. This authority sunsets on the date that standards that address all gender multiuser facilities take effect in the California Building Standards Code.

ITEM 1

Chapter 2, DEFINITIONS

Section 209.0, Definition of *Gray Water System*

Currently the BSC-CG definition of "*Gray Water System*" appears to only include onsite treated nonpotable graywater systems addressed in CPC Section 1506. However, this definition is intended to also include untreated graywater systems addressed in CPC Section 1503. As such, BSC is proposing to delete the phrase "to be treated", which will align with Department of Housing and Community Development's (HCD) definition of Gray Water System. This will alleviate confusion and eliminate the need for two definitions of the same type of system (now co-adopted by HCD and BSC-CG), thereby cleaning up the CPC with no intended change in regulatory effect.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

Section 218.0, Definition of *Privacy Compartment*

BSC is co-adopting this new definition with DSA as the term is used in each agency's proposal for an exception to Separate Facilities in Section 422.2. During the precycle phase BSC solicited feedback from various stakeholders and received a comment from the California Building Officials (CALBO) State Code Committee requesting a definition for the

term “privacy compartment” that was included in the proposed code language. The definition seeks to clarify the requirements for privacy within each compartment, specifying there be no gaps between the floor, partitions, and ceiling.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

ITEM 2

Chapter 4, PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

Sections 422.1 Fixture Count, 422.1.1 Fixture Calculations, 422.1.2 Family or Assisted-Use Toilet and Bathing Facilities.

This amendment is currently being proposed by IAPMO for inclusion in the 2024 UPC (see 2024 UPC Report on Comments Item #94, as published in August 2022). BSC is proposing additional amendments that delete the term “all-gender fixtures”. During the July 19, 2022 California Plumbing Code All-Gender Workshop facilitated by BSC and DSA, stakeholders expressed confusion with the term “all-gender fixtures,” asking the IAPMO representative if this referred to all-gender facilities or the plumbing fixtures within. The IAPMO representative clarified that fixtures are determined by CPC Table 422.1 first (e.g., total number of toilets and urinals), then the multi-user restroom exception may be used to design a facility for use by all genders, not that there are specific “all-gender fixtures.” This BSC amendment seeks to early adopt IAPMO’s proposal clarifying use of Table 422.1 to calculate the minimum number of plumbing fixtures for bathrooms designed for use by all genders, and is further amended to remove the term “all-gender fixtures” and replace it with “multi-user all-gender facilities” and other language that removes the misplaced pronoun “those fixtures” and replaces it with the phrase “the total number of fixtures collectively shall be used to determine the number of fixtures provided in an occupancy”. Section 422.1 Family or Assisted-Use Toilet and Bathing Facilities and subsequent sections will be renumbered in codification of the CPC.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

Section 422.2 Separate Facilities, Exceptions 4

This amendment is currently being proposed by IAPMO for inclusion in the 2024 UPC (see 2024 UPC Report on Comments Item #93, as published in August 2022). BSC is proposing additional amendments that delete the phrase “both sexes” and replacing it with “all genders” based on feedback received by stakeholders during the July 19, 2022 All-Gender Plumbing Code Workshop facilitated by BSC and DSA. During this workshop stakeholders indicated that referring to a person’s sex is inappropriate for purposes of identifying designated use of public restrooms, and that “all genders” is a more appropriate

term (see joint public comment received from Translatin@ Coalition, Disability Rights California, and ACLU California Action dated August 1, 2022). This is also consistent with the proposed amendment above in Section 422.1.1. Additional amendments to Exception 4 clarify that urinals shall be located in a privacy compartment or separate private area only when installed, as new amendments in Section 422.1.1 allow them to be substituted with an equal number of water closets. During the July 19, 2022 workshop DSA indicated it had received comments from educational stakeholders requesting the option to substitute water closets for urinals, thereby increasing access to facilities by all genders.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

ITEM 3

Chapter 6 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, Section 604.2 Lead Content.

BSC is proposing this amendment to restore a pointer to Health and Safety Code section 116875 which was omitted in the printing of 2022 CPC. BSC is also adding a pointer to section 116876, which was added by Assembly Bill 100 (Chapter 692, Statutes of 2021). these amendments have been coordinated with HCD to assist the code user in identifying provisions of law governing lead content of pipes and plumbing systems. There is no intended change in regulatory affect.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

ITEM 4

Chapter 6 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION, Section 605.9.1 Fittings.

BSC proposes continued adoption of the above referenced section with revision to an existing California amendment. This revision will repeal the identifying year for NSF 14-2009. By repealing the identifying year in the CPC, this national standard reference will continue to be incorporated into the CPC upon update of the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC). This will avoid regularly monitoring and coordinating updates to future code cycles. There is no fiscal impact associated with this revision and no intended change in regulatory effect and has been coordinated with HCD, the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), and DSA.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

ITEM 5

Chapter 15, ALTERNATE WATER SOURCES FOR NONPOTABLE APPLICATIONS, Section 1501.9.1 Commercial, Industrial, Institutional, and Residential Restrooms Signs and Section 1501.9.2 Equipment Room Signs

BSC proposes continued adoption of the above referenced sections with existing California amendments, and adding new amendments. The proposed amendments repeal references to “reclaimed (recycled) water” that remain in these sections after the Department of Water Resources (DWR) amended section 1501.9 in a previous code cycle moving signage for reclaimed (recycled) water to section 1505.12 Signage. Section 1505.12 is specific to signage for rooms and water closets that use reclaimed (recycled) water in commercial, industrial, institutional, residential restrooms and equipment rooms, making references to “reclaimed (recycled) water” in section 1501.9 no longer relevant. BSC proposes to repeal the last sentence of the required text for the warning sign for equipment rooms. This sentence provides an option for text in the warning sign to insert “reclaimed (recycled) water”, or “on-site treated water.” With the repeal of reclaimed (recycled) water, this sentence is redundant and duplicative since “on-site treated nonpotable gray water” is already part of the warning sign text as part of an existing California amendment and precludes any other option. These new BSC amendments provide clarity for the code user that these signage requirements in sections 1501.9.1 and 1501.9.2 are specific to treated nonpotable gray water. There is no fiscal impact associated with this amendment. This amendment has been coordinated with HCD and DWR with no intended change in regulatory effect.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

ITEM 6

Chapter 17 REFERENCED STANDARDS, Table 1701.1 Referenced Standards.

BSC proposes continued adoption of the above referenced table with a new California amendment that includes section 605.9.1 as a referenced section. This amendment has been coordinated with HCD with no intended change in regulatory effect.

CAC Recommendation (if applicable):

[Enter CAC recommendation(s), if any]

Agency Response:

[Enter the agency's response to CAC recommendation(s)]

TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(3) requires an identification of each technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar document, if any, upon which the agency relies in proposing the regulation(s).

BSC's all-gender multi-user restroom proposal in Item 2 is based on a similar proposal being developed by IAPMO for inclusion in the 2024 UPC (see [2024 UPC Report on Comments Items 93 and 94, as published in August 2022](#)). Additionally, [Senate Bill 1194 \(Chapter 839, Statutes of 2022\)](#) authorizes city and county building departments to require that public restrooms constructed within its jurisdiction be designed to serve all genders instead of complying with the plumbing standards set forth in the California Building Standards Code. This authority sunsets on the date that standards that address all gender multiuser facilities take effect in the California Building Standards Code.

STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION FOR PRESCRIPTIVE STANDARDS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(1) requires a statement of the reasons why an agency believes any mandates for specific technologies or equipment, or prescriptive standards are required.

California Building Standards Law (Health and Safety Code Section 18901 et seq) requires the adoption of the UPC into the CPC, which contains prescriptive building standards. However, this proposal does not mandate the use of specific technologies or equipment beyond the existing requirements already contained within the CPC. Item 2 of this proposal contains a proposed exception that if utilized for state buildings, state colleges or universities, would still require compliance with existing CPC provisions relative to installation of urinals, water closets, privacy compartments, and other elements within restrooms. Other provisions are proposed for clarity and consistency with existing statutes and regulations with no intended change in regulatory effect.

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(4)(A) requires a description of reasonable alternatives to the regulation and the agency's reasons for rejecting those alternatives. In the case of a regulation that would mandate the use of specific technologies or equipment or prescribe specific action or procedures, the imposition of performance standards shall be considered as an alternate. It is not the intent of this paragraph to require the agency to artificially construct alternatives or describe unreasonable alternatives.

On July 19, 2022, BSC and DSA considered various alternatives for an all-gender multi-user restroom exception during its All-Gender Plumbing Code Workshop, including the following:

1. Wait to adopt the all-gender provisions in the 2024 UPC during the 2024 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle.
2. Early adopt IAPMO's 2024 UPC All-Gender proposal during the 2022 Intervening Code Adoption Cycle.
3. Amend Chapter 29 of the 2022 California Building Code (Part 2 of Title 24) during the 2022 Intervening Code Cycle (not currently adopted by California).
4. Copy elements of International Building Code Section 2902 into the CPC during the 2022 Intervening Code Cycle (not currently adopted by California).
5. Add a pointer to SB 1194 (Chapter 839, Statutes of 2022).

Based on feedback received during the workshop it was determined that early adopting and further amending IAPMO's 2024 UPC All-Gender proposal (Option #2 above) was the most appropriate and least burdensome path forward as California already adopts the UPC pursuant to State Housing Law and Building Standards Law (see Health and Safety

Code Sections 17922, 18916, 18928, and 18928.1). However, waiting to adopt the 2024 UPC (Option #1) was ruled out because those standards would not become effective until January 1, 2026, and stakeholders indicated that the exception for all-gender restrooms is needed much sooner. Alternatives to consider language in Chapter 29 of the CBC/IBC (Options 3 and 4) were rejected because California historically has not adopted this chapter and doing so would have required plumbing standards in multiple Parts of Title 24 which would likely create confusion for the code user. Adding a pointer to recently enacted SB 1194 was ruled out because while it provides the exception to design all-gender restrooms to city and county building departments, it does not address the occupancies under BSC's authority (state buildings, state colleges and universities). BSC has received multiple comments in support of early adopting and further amending IAPMO's 2024 UPC All-Gender proposal, including from the City of Santa Monica, the City of Foster City, the University of California, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the California State Pipe Trades Council.

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(4)(B) requires a description of any reasonable alternatives that have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the agency that would lessen any adverse impact on small business.

No alternatives were identified to lessen any adverse impact on small businesses. In addition to code changes that ensure clarity and consistency with existing law and regulation and with no intended change in regulatory effect, this proposal contains an exception for all-gender multi-user restrooms that is not mandatory. Rather, it is an alternative available to state buildings, state colleges and universities should they wish to design restrooms for use by all genders.

FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5)(A) requires the facts, evidence, documents, testimony, or other evidence on which the agency relies to support an initial determination that the action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on business.

BSC has determined that this regulatory action would not result in a significant adverse economic impact on California business enterprises and individuals, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. In addition to code changes that ensure clarity and consistency with existing statutes and regulations, Item 2 of this proposal contains an exception to the CPC separate facilities requirements allows state buildings, state colleges and universities the option of having newly constructed restrooms designed for use by all genders. Because this is an alternative and not a mandatory requirement in the CPC only applicable to state buildings, state colleges and universities, BSC anticipates no significant economic impact to business and has vetted the proposal during the precycle phase of the 2022 Intervening Code Cycle. In July of 2022 BSC and DSA hosted an All-Gender Plumbing Code workshop attended by over 150 stakeholders and subject matter experts, considering different strategies, and receiving valuable feedback during the meeting and afterwards via a precycle request for public comments in September 2022. While BSC received support letters from various public and private entities, it also received many letters that oppose requiring that all newly

constructed public restrooms be designed to serve all genders. It is important to note that this proposal does not mandate that all new public restrooms be designed and constructed to serve all genders. Rather, it is an alternative that provides state buildings, state colleges and universities with the option to do so should they choose to allow it within their respective jurisdictions. BSC and DSA have revised their co-adopted proposals, which “early adopt” the all-gender provisions that will likely be published in the 2024 UPC and further amending them based on stakeholder feedback.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT OF REGULATIONS UPON JOBS AND BUSINESS EXPANSION, ELIMINATION OR CREATION

Government Code Sections 11346.3(b)(1) and 11346.5(a)(10)

BSC has assessed whether and to what extent this proposal will affect the following:

A. The creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California.

BSC’s all-gender multi-user restroom exception—applicable to state buildings, state colleges and universities—could create more jobs in the design and construction of restrooms.

B. The creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California.

BSC’s all-gender multi-user restroom exception—applicable to state buildings, state colleges and universities—could create new business for architects and contractors that design and construct public restrooms.

C. The expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.

BSC’s all-gender multi-user restroom exception—applicable to state buildings, state colleges and universities—could expand existing business for architects and contractors that design and construct public restrooms.

D. The benefits of the regulation to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state’s environment.

By providing the proposed exceptions it will allow state buildings, state colleges and universities the ability to accept or require restrooms designed to be more inclusive of all genders. The benefit will be regulations which are more equitable across all genders.

ESTIMATED COST OF COMPLIANCE, ESTIMATED POTENTIAL BENEFITS, AND RELATED ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR BUILDING STANDARDS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(5)(B)(i) states if a proposed regulation is a building standard, the initial statement of reasons shall include the estimated cost of compliance, the estimated potential benefits, and the related assumptions used to determine the estimates.

The all-gender multi-user restroom exception in Item 2 of the express terms is not mandatory. However, if utilized by a state building, state college or university it could result in additional costs to design restrooms for use by all genders, including costs for additional privacy features for urinal and water closet privacy compartments (e.g., partitions, mechanical ventilation, lighting, fire strobe lighting, etc.). For estimated costs of these

items, see the Economic and Fiscal Impact Statement (STD. 399) form and Attachment A – Cost Analysis. By providing the proposed exceptions it will allow state buildings, state colleges and universities the ability to accept or require restrooms designed to be more inclusive of all genders. The benefit will be regulations which are more equitable across all genders, the health and welfare of California residents, and worker safety. These estimated costs of compliance and potential benefits are assumed if the all-gender multi-user restrooms exception is utilized by a state building, state college or university.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICTS WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(6) requires a department, board, or commission within the Environmental Protection Agency, the Resources Agency, or the Office of the State Fire Marshal to describe its efforts, in connection with a proposed rulemaking action, to avoid unnecessary duplication or conflicts with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations addressing the same issues. These agencies may adopt regulations different from these federal regulations upon a finding of one or more of the following justifications: (A) The differing state regulations are authorized by law and/or (B) The cost of differing state regulations is justified by the benefit to human health, public safety, public welfare, or the environment.

The proposed regulations do not duplicate or conflict with federal regulations.