

**DRAFT EXPRESS TERMS  
FOR  
2016 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE (CALGreen),  
CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, PART 11**

**2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle - Agenda Item 5m**

**Plumbing Manufacturers International (PMI)** proposes to amend the 2016 edition of the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) during the 2015 Triennial Code Adoption Cycle. Amended text is as follows:

LEGEND FOR EXPRESS TERMS	
1.	New California amendments: All such language appears <u>underlined</u> .
2.	Repealed text: All such language appears in <del>strikeout</del> .
3.	<i>[Information for the reader is bracketed and in red italics]</i>

**SECTION 5.303  
INDOOR WATER USE**

**5.303.3.4 Faucets and Fountains**

**5.303.3.4.4 Metering faucets.** Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.25 ~~0.20~~ gallons per cycle.

*[Remaining text unchanged]*

**TABLE A5.303.2.2  
WATER USE BASELINE<sup>3</sup>**

FIXTURE TYPE	BASELINE FLOW RATE	DURATION	DAILY USES	OCCUPANTS <sup>2</sup>
Metering faucets	<u>0.25</u> <del>0.20</del> gallons/cycle	.25 min.	3	X

*[Portions of table not shown remain unchanged]*

**SECTION A5.602  
NONRESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES APPLICATION CHECKLISTS<sup>4</sup>**

*[Revise checklists accordingly to reflect 0.25 gallons per cycle for metering faucets.]*

**• Statement of specific purpose, problem, rationale and benefits:**

In accordance with the “Nine-Point Criteria Analysis of Proposed Building Standards of the HCD,” the proposed changes are necessary in order to make the findings of criteria number 1 (removes conflict), number 3 (public interest is served by the nonresidential and residential requirements being the same), number 4 (consistency between Chapter 4, Chapter 5, and Appendix A5 will remove the arbitrary and unreasonable conflict that now exists), and number 6 (consistency will remove the ambiguity and confusion that now exist).

Furthermore, since CALGreen requires metering faucets for residential occupancies to have a maximum flow rate of .25 gallons per cycle (Section 4.303.1.4.3 - Metering faucets), and have been proven to achieve a high level of water savings while achieving superior performance, it makes no sense to have a different flow rate for nonresidential occupancies.

Finally, having two different water usage requirements for residential and nonresidential forces manufacturers to produce additional models at added cost and will only cause confusion in the marketplace where the products may reside on the same shelf.