

**FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS
FOR
PROPOSED BUILDING STANDARDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION (CBSC)**

REGARDING ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE, TITLE 24, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS (CCR), PARTS 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in TITLE 24, CCR, PART 11, CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

The Administrative Procedure Act requires that every agency shall maintain a file of each rulemaking that shall be deemed to be the record for that rulemaking proceeding. The rulemaking file shall include a final statement of reasons. The Final Statement of Reasons shall be available to the public upon request when rulemaking action is being undertaken. The following are the reasons for proposing this particular rulemaking action:

UPDATES TO THE INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

CBSC finds that no revisions have been made over the course of the rulemaking which warrant changes to the initial statement of reasons.

MANDATE ON LOCAL AGENCIES OR SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Because this proposal contains only a voluntary measure, CBSC has determined that the proposed regulatory action would not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts.

OBJECTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS MADE REGARDING THE PROPOSED REGULATION(S).

No comments were received during the 45-day comment period.

DETERMINATION OF ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND EFFECT ON PRIVATE PERSONS

As a voluntary proposal for green building referenced standards, it should not have an effect. However, the mandatory measures proposed are generally of modest cost, and the benefits derived in terms of pollution reduction and the well-being of building users should outweigh the costs. The only alternative considered was changing the mandatory measures for existing buildings to voluntary in response to public comment, and CBSC chose instead a two-tiered approach to compliance that satisfied the commenter.

REJECTED PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE THAT WOULD LESSEN THE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESSES

CBSC has determined that the proposed regulations could have adverse economic impact on small businesses, but the benefits derived in terms of pollution reduction, long-term cost savings, and the well-being of building users should outweigh the costs. No alternatives were considered, however, because the partially mandatory green building code was developed in response to former Governor Schwarzenegger's direction for a 2010 green building code. Current proposed changes in the intervening code cycle are to clean up and clarify the 2010 code provisions and to add the missing piece of existing nonresidential buildings undergoing some additions and alterations.