

BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959



February 24, 2014

Raymond Tao
Building Official
City of Walnut
21201 La Puente Road
Walnut, CA 91789

RE: Ordinance #13-12

Dear Mr. Tao:

This letter is to advise you of our determination regarding the referenced ordinance with express findings received from your agency on January 9, 2014.

Our review finds the submittal to contain one ordinance modifying provisions of the 2013 California Building Standards Code in Title 24, California Code of Regulations (code), and express findings complying with Health and Safety Code §§17958.7 and 18941.5. The code modification is accepted for filing and is enforceable. This letter attests only to the satisfaction of the cited law for filing of local code amendment supported by an express finding with the Commission. The Commission is not authorized by law to evaluate the merit of the code modification or the express finding.

Local modifications to the code are specific to a particular edition of the code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the code is published.

On a related matter, should your city receive and ratify Fire Protection District ordinances making modifications to the code, be advised that Health and Safety Code §13869.7(c) requires such ratified ordinances and express findings to be filed with the Department of Housing and Community Development, Division of Codes and Standards, State Housing Law Program, rather than this Commission. Also, ordinances making modifications to the energy efficiency standards of the code may require approval from the California Energy Commission pursuant to Public Resources Code §25402.1(h)(2).

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Enrique M. Rodriguez".

Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings

P.O. Box 682, Walnut, CA 91788-0682
21201 La Puente Road
Walnut, CA 91789-2018
Telephone (909) 595-7543
FAX (909) 595-6095
www.ci.walnut.ca.us



2014 JAN -9 A 11:51
CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

CITY OF WALNUT

January 6, 2014

Mr. Jim McGowan
Executive Director
California Building Standards Commission
2525 Natomas Park Dr., Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833

RE: City of Walnut, 2013 California Building Standards Code Local Modifications Filing

Mr. McGowan:

The City of Walnut has adopted the current Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical, Residential, and Green Standards Codes of the State of California with local modification based on local climatic, geological, and topographic conditions as per CA Health & Safety Code (H&SC) 17958.7.

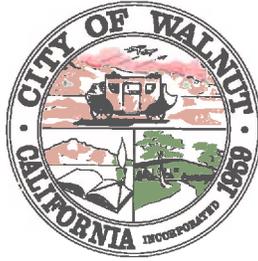
The City of Walnut has recommended changes and modifications to the Codes and have advised that certain said changes and modifications to the 2013 Editions of the California Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, and Electrical Codes are reasonably necessary due to local conditions in the City of Walnut and have further advised that the remainder of said changes and modifications are of an administrative or procedural nature, or concern themselves with subjects not covered by the Code or are reasonably necessary to safeguard life and property within the City of Walnut. Some of these administrative changes are prior municipal amendments that have been adopted but are updated for the current code references only. The summary of findings may be found in Section 2 and attachment of the ordinance.

The enclosed City Urgency Ordinance 13-12 for the Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, & Electrical adoption are for your files.

If additional information is desired please telephone this office at (909) 594-9702.

Sincerely,

Raymond Tao
Building Official



P.O. Box 682, Walnut, CA 91788-0682
 21201 LA PUENTE ROAD
 WALNUT, CALIFORNIA 91789-2018
 Telephone (909) 595-7543
 FAX (909) 595-6095
 www.ci.walnut.ca.us

CITY OF WALNUT

ORDINANCE CERTIFICATION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
 CITY OF WALNUT)

I, Teresa De Dios, City Clerk of the City of Walnut, do hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of Urgency Ordinance No. 13-12:

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WALNUT AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BUILDING CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2013 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2014 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2014 EDITION.

This Ordinance was adopted by the City Council of the City of Walnut, California, at a regular meeting held thereof on the 11th day of December, 2013, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	Cartagena, Ching, Pacheco, Su, Tragarz
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	None
ABSTAIN:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	None
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	None

ATTEST:

 Teresa De Dios, City Clerk

Dated: December 31, 2013

URGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 13-12

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WALNUT AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BUILDING CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2013 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2014 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2014 EDITION.

SECTION 1. The City Council of the City of Walnut does hereby ordain as follows:

WHEREAS, the State's Health and Safety Code 17922 mandates local adoption of the 2013 California Building Standards Code effective January 1, 2014 which include the 2013 California Building, Residential, Green, Fire, Plumbing, Mechanical, and Electrical Codes; and

WHEREAS, the State of California is mandated by Health and Safety Code Section 17922 to impose the same requirements contained in the most recent edition of the California Building Code, California Residential Code, California Green Building Code, the California Plumbing Code, the California Mechanical, and the California Electrical Code (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Codes"); and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 17958.5(a) permits the City to make modifications or changes to the Codes, which are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geographic, or topographic conditions; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 requires that the City Council before making any modifications or changes to the Codes, shall make an express finding that such changes or modifications are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geographic, or topographic conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Building Division has recommended that changes and modifications be made to the Codes and have advised that certain said changes and modifications to the 2013 Codes are reasonably necessary due to local conditions necessary for the City of Walnut; and

WHEREAS, these requirements are consistent with the region as developed by the Los Angeles and Orange County Uniformity Code Groups; and

WHEREAS, such regulations are necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare to mitigate property damage and loss by providing minimum building, structural, plumbing, mechanical, and electrical measures; and

WHEREAS, on December 11, 2013, the City Council held a duly advertised public hearing to receive testimony relative to the proposed amendments.

SECTION 2. The City Council HEREBY FINDS further that these changes or modifications set forth in Urgency Ordinance 13-12 are reasonably necessary to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the City of Walnut due to the following local conditions consistent with Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.5(a) and 17958.7:

- A. The City has steep hillside topography, unstable geology, natural watershed areas, expansive soils, underground streams, and hillside fire hazard areas within the City.
- B. The City of Walnut is subject to seasonable high temperatures and dry atmospheric conditions which often occur during times of high-velocity winds which cause potentially hazardous fire conditions. Due to the climatic, geographic and topographical conditions hereinabove described, the City of Walnut is susceptible to fires which are of particular danger during periods of high winds when fires tend to spread across building roofs where such roofs are not of noncombustible or fire-retardant construction.
- C. The City is within a highly seismically active region. The City is adjacent to various active faults including the Chino, Sierra Madre, Cucamonga, Whittier, San Jacinto, and Raymond Faults. It is necessary to modify the State Code as amended by Los Angeles County, adding special inspection criteria to the Residential Code, and add additional foundation provisions.
- D. The City has various major arterial streets that may cause a noise impact to multi-dwelling units requiring noise attenuation.
- E. The City has steep hillside topography and high fire hazard areas which have been designated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.
- F. The City has similar topographic and climatic conditions relating to fire zones as adopted throughout the San Gabriel Valley by Los Angeles County as well as older housing developments with special character that make fire zone code criteria difficult to apply.
- G. Due to local Los Angeles County regional conditions as listed in exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein for reference.

SECTION 3. Section 6-1, of Chapter 6, Article I, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Sec. 6-1. County Unsafe Buildings Code – Adopted. There is hereby adopted by reference, except as hereinafter provided, that certain Building Code Chapters 98 & 99 known and designated as portions of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code Chapters 98 & 99, Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 13-5076, adopted November 26, 2013, as contained in the 2014 edition of the Los Angeles County Building Code based on the 2012 International Building Code as published by the International Code Council, as amended by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 13-5076, effective January 1, 2014, and such code shall be and become the Unsafe/Rehabilitation Code of the City, regulating the unsafe or dangerous habitation, erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, use, height, area, and maintenance of all structures and certain equipment therein specifically regulated, providing penalties for violation of such code.

At least one copy of said Building Code shall be kept on file in the office of the Building Official and shall be maintained by said Building Official for the use and examination by the public.

In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in this code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control.”

SECTION 4. Section 6-2, of Chapter 6, Article I, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Whenever any of the following names or terms are used in the Los Angeles County Code Chapters 98 & 99 - Unsafe/Rehabilitation Code of the City, each name or term shall be deemed and construed to have the meaning ascribed to it in this section as follows:

“Appeals Board” means the City Manager of the City of Walnut as outlined in Chapter 16A of the Walnut Municipal Code.

“Building Official” means the Building Official of the City of Walnut.

“City” means the City of Walnut.

“County” or “County of Los Angeles” means the City of Walnut.

“District Attorney” means the City Prosecutor of the City of Walnut.”

SECTION 5. Section 6-3, of Chapter 6, Article I, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Sections 9929 and 9916 of said Los Angeles County Code shall be modified as follows:

Section 9929 Collection – Collection of fees shall be consistent with that outlined in Chapter 16A-6.14 to 16A-6.18 of the Walnut Municipal Code.

Section 9916 Posting of Signs – The Building Official may cause to be posted at such substandard building or property a notice of substandard building or property and/or sign to read: “DANGER! THIS BUILDING IS UNSAFE AND/OR UNFIT FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY”. Such sign may contain such additional information and warnings as in the opinion of the Building official are expedient. Such notice or sign shall remain posted until the required repairs, demolition, removal, barricading, or property cleanup is completed. Such notice or sign shall not be removed without permission of the Building Official and if the substandard building has been ordered vacated, no person shall enter except for the purpose of making the required repairs or the demolishing of the substandard building.”

SECTION 6. Section 6-4, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6-4. Adopted. There is hereby adopted by reference, except as hereinafter provided, that certain Building Code known and designated as Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code, Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 13-5076, adopted November 26, 2013, as contained in the 2014 edition of the Los Angeles County Building Code based on the 2012 International Building Code as published by the International Code Council, as amended by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 13-5076, effective January 1, 2014, and such code shall be and become the Building Code of the City, regulating the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, use, height, area and maintenance of all structures and certain equipment therein specifically regulated, regulating grading within the City, providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor, providing penalties for violation of such code and declaring and establishing fire zones.

At least one copy of said Building Code shall be kept on file in the office of the Building Official and shall be maintained by said Building Official for the use and examination by the public. In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the code and any amendment thereto, or additions thereto, contained in this chapter, the amendment or addition thereto contained in this chapter shall control.

In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the Building Code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control."

SECTION 7. Section 6-5.1 of Chapter 6, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended by amending the following definition, and retaining all other definitions previously contained in Section 6-5.1:

"Sec. 6-5.1 Section 202 amended--Definitions.

Section 202. Definitions. Notwithstanding other definitions in this section, the following names or terms shall be added as amended definitions for this section where not indicated or each such name or term provided and defined in this section shall be deemed and construed to have the meaning ascribed to it in this section.

"Board of Appeals" shall mean the City Manager of the City of Walnut.

"Fire Zone" shall mean the fire zone adopted by an ordinance creating and establishing fire zones as established by the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) designated on a map titled Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Area (LRA) for Walnut by Cal Fire – Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), dated September 2011 and retained on file at the office of the Building Official."

SECTION 8. Section 6-5.3, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6-5.3 Appendix Chapter J of said Los Angeles County Building Code supplemented by development grading standards.

Development standards relative to grading within the City of Walnut are hereby established to complement the provisions set forth in Appendix Chapter J of the Los Angeles Building Code as currently adopted and as may be amended from time to time. In cases of conflict between the provisions of said Building Code and these development standards, the development standards shall prevail as to design concepts and nature and scope of permitted earthwork development. The Building Code shall prevail as to geotechnical and engineering design and construction and to administration of the permit process.

SECTION 9. Section 6-5.9, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6-5.9 Section Appendix J104.5, rodent control—Added.

Section J104.5 of the Los Angeles Building Code is amended to read as follows:

“J104.5 Rodent Control. Excavation involving more than 1,000 cubic yards on vacant land must have a certified pest/rodent control service, licensed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and Los Angeles County Agriculture Department, determine if there is a rodent problem at the project site. If there is a rodent problem, the contractor/developer must provide a rodent control and/or extermination program prior to commencement of excavation. Such rodent control and/or extermination program must comply with the eradication methods specified by the pest/rodent control service, until the service can provide written certification to the city that there is 90% control of rodents.”

SECTION 10. Section 6-6 of Chapter 6, of Article II of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended as follows:

“Section 6-6 shall be deleted and be reserved for future use.”

SECTION 11. Section 6-6.1, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“6-6.1 Section 406.2.6 –Amended – Floor Surface.

“Section 406.2.6 of the California Building Code shall be amended as follows:

Section 406.2.6. Floor surface - Private Residential Carport and Garage Floor Surfaces. In areas where motor vehicles are stored or operated in private carports or garages, floor surfaces shall be of concrete, having a uniform thickness of not less than three and one-half inches or other hard, non-absorbent, and noncombustible surface deemed equivalent by the Building Official.

The area of floor used for parking of automobiles or other vehicles shall be sloped to facilitate the movement of liquids to drain or toward the main vehicle entry doorway.”

SECTION 12. Section 6-6.2, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“Section 9906 and 9907 of said Los Angeles County Code shall be modified as follows:

Section 9906 Building Rehabilitation Appeals Board and 9907 Alternates – The Appeals Board shall follow that outlined in Chapter 16A-6.8 of the Walnut Municipal Code.”

SECTION 13. Section 6-6.7, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"6-6.7 Section 1809.4 –Amended.

Section 1809.4 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read, in words and figures, as follows:

Section 1809.4. Foundations on Expansive Soil. Unless otherwise specified by a registered geotechnical engineer, foundation systems within the City of Walnut are considered to be on expansive soil and shall be constructed in a manner that will minimize damage to the structure from movement of the soil. Slab-on-grade and mat-type footings for buildings located on expansive soils may be designed in accordance with the provisions of Section 1808.6.2 or such other engineering design based upon geotechnical recommendation as approved by the Building Official. Where such an approved method of construction is not provided, foundations and floor slabs shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Depth of foundations below the natural and finish grades shall be not less than 24 inches for exterior foundations and 18 inches for interior foundations.
2. Exterior walls and interior bearing walls shall be supported on continuous foundations.
3. Foundations shall be reinforced with at least two continuous one-half-inch diameter deformed reinforcing bars top and bottom. Two bars shall be placed within four inches of the bottom of the foundation and two bars within four inches of the top of the foundation.
4. Concrete floor slabs on grade shall be cast on a four-inch fill of coarse aggregate or on a moisture barrier membrane. The floor slabs shall be at least three and one-half inches thick and shall be reinforced with welded wire mesh or deformed reinforcing bars. Welded wire mesh shall have a cross-sectional area of not less than five-hundredths square inch per foot each way. Reinforcing bars shall have a diameter of not less than three-eighths inch and be spaced at intervals not exceeding 24 inches in each direction.
5. The soil below an interior concrete slab shall be saturated with moisture to a depth of 18 inches prior to placing the concrete slab.

SECTION 14. Section 6-6.8, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“6-6.8 Section 501.3 –Added-Premises Identification.

Section 502 of said Los Angeles County Building Code is amended to read as follows:

“a. Premises Identification (house number) shall be installed to a size, color and location as follows:

Residential Units—A minimum of 4 inches in height in a color contrasting with building, monument sign or mailbox color and to be visible from the street adjacent to a subject property. If a building is set back from the street further than 50 feet, the house number shall be displayed in a manner to be clearly visible from the street.

Commercial & Industrial Units—Same as residential but to include the same provision for suites and for units including street numbers. In the case of business/commercial/industrial parks with internal private drives/streets, all individual units/suites shall have numbers clearly visible from said drives/streets.

Maintenance—All required house numbers shall be maintained in accordance with the placement requirements.”

SECTION 15. Section 6-6.9, of Chapter 6, Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“6-6.9 Designation and amendments for fire zone.

The City Council hereby designates Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones as recommended by the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and as designated on a map titled Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Local Responsibility Area (LRA) for Walnut by Cal Fire - Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), dated September 2011 and retained on file at the office of the Building Official.

All structures located in the designated fire zone areas shall comply with currently adopted California Building (Title 24 part 2) Chapters 7A except as modified as follows.

Section 701A.1 of the California Building Code as amended by Los Angeles County Amendments shall add the following exception:

"EXCEPTION: Where the gross floor area of the structure is altered less than 50%, the applicant may request in writing one or more of the following sections not apply where design does not match the existing structure, subject to Building Official approval:

1. Section 704A.2.2 Eave or cornice vents.
2. Section 704A.2.3 Eave protection.
3. Section 704A.3.2.2 Exterior glazing and window walls.
4. Section 704A.4.2 Underfloor and appendages protection which meet item 5 or are rebuilt.
5. Section 704A.5 Ancillary buildings and structures of one of the following type:
 - a. Detached more than 10' from the main structure.
 - b. Rebuilt open lattice patio covers."

SECTION 16. Section 6-7 of Chapter 6, of Article II of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6-7. Fees and charges. (a) All fees and charges prescribed and set forth in Section 107, Fees, of the Los Angeles County Building Code, currently adopted version, incorporated by reference as the Building Code of the City, are hereby modified by increasing the amount of each and all of such fees and charges to an amount equal to twice the amount charged for the same services and permits by the County."

SECTION 17. Section 7-1 of Chapter 7, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7-1. County Electrical Code--Adopted. There is adopted by reference, except as hereafter provided, that certain electrical code known and designated as the Los Angeles County Electrical Code as published in the 2014 Edition of the Los Angeles County Electrical Code (Ordinance No. 13-5078), effective January 1, 2014 and such code shall be and become the electrical code of the city, regulating the installation, arrangement, alteration, repair, use and operation of electric wiring, connections, fixtures and other electrical appliances on premises within the city, providing for the issuance of permits and the collection of fees therefor, and providing penalties for violation of such code.

One copy of such Los Angeles County Electrical Code has been deposited in the office of the Building Official and shall be at all times maintained by such official for use and examination by the public.

In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the Electrical Code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control."

SECTION 18. Section 7-4 of Chapter 7, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 7-4 Fees. (a) All fees and charges prescribed and set forth in section 82-8 of the Los Angeles County Electrical Code, currently adopted version, are hereby modified by increasing the amount of each and all such fees and charges to an amount equal to one and one-half the amount charged for the same services and permits by the county.

(b) In the event such fees and charges shall be increased by county at any future date, the comparable fee or charge levied by the city shall also increase so that the fee or charge shall remain equal to one and one-half the amount charged by the County for such services or permits."

SECTION 19. Section 8-1 of Chapter 8, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8-1 County Mechanical Code--Adopted. There is adopted by reference, except as hereinafter provided, that certain Mechanical Code known and designated as the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code as published in the 2014 edition of the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code (Ordinance No. 13-5082), effective January 1, 2014 and such code shall become the mechanical code of the city, regulating installation, arrangement, alteration, repair, use and operation of mechanical equipment on premises within the city, and providing for the issuance of permits, the collection of fees therefor, and providing penalties for violation of such code.

One copy of such Los Angeles County Mechanical Code has been deposited in the office of the Building Official and shall be at all times maintained by such official for use and examination by the public.

In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the Mechanical Code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control."

SECTION 20. Section 8-4 of Chapter 8, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8-4. Service or permit fees and charges.

- (a) All fees and charges prescribed and set forth in section 112, Fees, of the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code, currently adopted version, are hereby modified by increasing the amount of each and all such fees and charges to an amount equal to one and one-half the amount charged for the same services and permits by the county. incorporated by reference as the Mechanical Code effective January 1, 2014 (Ordinance 13- 5082) of the city, are hereby modified by increasing the amount of each and all of such fees and charges to an amount equal to one and one-half the amount charged for the same services and permits by the County.
- (b) In the event such fees and charges shall be increased by the county at any future date, the comparable fee or charge levied by the city shall also increase so that the fee or charge shall remain equal to one and one-half the amount charged by the county for such services or permits."

SECTION 21. Section 9.1 of Chapter 9, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9-1. County Plumbing Code--Adopted. There is adopted by reference, except hereinafter provided, that certain Plumbing Code known and designated as the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code published in the 2014 edition of the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code (Ordinance 13-5081), effective January 1, 2014 and such code shall become the plumbing code of the city, regulating the installation, arrangement, alteration, repair, use and operation of plumbing systems and drainage systems, house sewers and private sewage disposal and drainage systems on premises within the city, providing for issuance of permits and the collection of fees therefor, and providing penalties for violation of such code.

One copy of such Los Angeles County Plumbing Code has been deposited in the office of the Building Official and shall be at all times maintained by such official for use and examination by the public.

In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the Plumbing Code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control."

SECTION 22. Section 9-4 of Chapter 9, of Article II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9-4. Fees and Charges. (a) All fees and charges prescribed and set forth in Section 103.10 & 103.11 of the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code, currently adopted version, incorporated by reference as the Plumbing Code of the City, are hereby modified by increasing the amount of each and all of such fees and charges to an amount equal to one and one-half the amount charged for the same services and permits by the County.

- (b) In the event the fees and charges shall be increased by the County at any future date, the comparable fee or charge levied by the City shall also increase so that the fee or charge shall remain equal to one and one-half the amount charged by the County for the services or permits."

SECTION 23. Section 10-1 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Sec. 10-1. County Residential Code adopted. There is adopted by reference, except hereinafter provided, that certain Residential Code known and designated as the Los Angeles County Residential Code as contained in the 2014 Edition of the Los Angeles County Residential Code effective January 1, 2014 (Ordinance 13-5083) published by the California Building Standards Commission—and such code shall be and become the residential code of the city, regulating the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, use, height, area and maintenance of all structures and certain equipment therein for one and two family dwellings under three stories, prescribing conditions under which such work may be carried on within the City and providing for issuance of permits and the collection of fees therefor.

One copy of such Los Angeles County Residential Code has been deposited in the office of the Building Official and shall be at all times maintained by such official for use and examination by the public.

In the event language is not present or conflicts with other portions of the Residential Code, the California Building Code shall govern. In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the Building Code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control."

SECTION 24. Section 10-2 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Sec. 10-2 Section R202 amended--Definitions:

Section R202. Definitions. Notwithstanding other definitions in this section, the following names or terms shall be added as amended definitions for this section where not indicated or each such name or term provided and defined in this section shall be deemed and construed to have the meaning ascribed to it in this section.

"Board of Appeals" shall mean the Board of Appeals established by Section 6-2 of the Walnut Municipal Code."

"Board of Supervisors" shall mean the City Council of the City of Walnut."

"Building Official" shall mean the Building Official of the City of Walnut."

“County” or “County of Los Angeles” means the City of Walnut.

“Jurisdiction” shall mean the City of Walnut except in Chapter 1 Division 1.”

SECTION 25. Section 10-3 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

“Section 332 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

Section R332. Structural Tests and Inspections. Structural test and inspection requirements which are omitted from the California Residential Code are intended to refer to the California Building Code.

When structural tests and special inspections are required due to the methods of construction, the tests and inspections shall be performed and documented as required in Chapter 17 of the California Building Code.”

SECTION 26. Section 10-4 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

“Section R333 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

“Section R333. Pool Barrier Requirements. Pool barrier criteria are not explicitly located within the California Residential Code and are intended to refer to the California Building Code.

Where any body of water over 18” occurs, refer to California Building Code Section 3109 for pool barrier requirements.”

SECTION 27. Section 10-5 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

“Section R334 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

“Section R334. Sound Transmission Control. The California Residential Code does not provide criteria for sound transmission between dwelling units or outside noise which are intended to refer to the California Building Code.

Refer to Section 1207 of the California Building Code for criteria where sound transmission control applies.”

SECTION 28. Section 10-6 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"California Green Building Code adopted. There is adopted by reference, except hereinafter provided, that certain Green Building Code known and designated as the California Green Building Code as contained in the 2013 Edition of the California Green Code excluding appendices published by the California Building Standards Commission and such code shall be and become the Green Building Conservation Code of the City, regulating the building conservation, water usage, demolition, materials of construction, erection, construction, landscaping, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, and maintenance of all structures and certain equipment therein specifically regulated within the City.

One copy of such California Green Code has been deposited in the office of the Building Official and shall be at all times maintained by such official for use and examination by the public.

In the event of any conflict or ambiguity between any provisions contained in the California Green Building Code and any provisions of the Walnut Municipal Code, the Walnut Municipal Code shall control."

Section 29. Purpose and findings; Urgency. The State Health and Safety Code 17958 mandates adoption of Building Codes 180 days after the State adopts them. The City is required to adopt any amendments within that time frame to have them in full force and effect. The City Council believes that it is necessary to enact regulations, consistent with State law, as amended above to protect life, safety, and property of residents. In order to alleviate and address this threat, this Urgency Ordinance is adopted to enact permanent regulations immediately so that there is no gap between the State adoption and the formal adoption of these regulations by second reading. Local conditions for topography, geology, or climate are outlined within this ordinance. This Urgency Ordinance is adopted pursuant to California Government Code Section 36937 and shall take effect immediately upon adoption by a four-fifths vote of the City Council.

Section 30. This Urgency Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), as prescribed under Section 15361(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines (no potential for causing a significant effect on the environment), therefore, no further environmental review is required.

SECTION 31. The City Council hereby declares it would have passed this ordinance sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and section by section, and does hereby declare that the provisions of this ordinance are severable and, if for any reason any sentence, paragraph, or section of this ordinance shall be held invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this ordinance.

SECTION 32. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance, and the City Clerk shall cause this ordinance to be posted or published as prescribed by law.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 11TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2013.


MAYOR ANTONIO CARTAGENA

ATTEST:


TERESA DE DIOS, CITY CLERK

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) ss.
CITY OF WALNUT)

I, Teresa De Dios, City Clerk of the City of Walnut, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 13-12 being:

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WALNUT AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BUILDING CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2013 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2014 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2014 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2014 EDITION.

was duly introduced and adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 11th day of December, 2013, by the following vote to wit:

AYES: COUNCILMEMBER(S): CARTAGENA, CHING, PACHECO, SU, TRAGARZ
NOES: COUNCILMEMBER(S): NONE
ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER(S): NONE
ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER(S): NONE

ATTEST:


TERESA DE DIOS, CITY CLERK

ATTACHMENTS: EXHIBIT A – 2014 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE FINDINGS

EXHIBIT A

SECTION 103. The provisions of this ordinance contain various changes, modifications, and additions to the 2013 California Building Code. Some of those changes are administrative in nature in that they do not constitute changes or modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 17958.5, 17958.7, and 18941.5, the Board of Supervisors hereby expressly finds that all of the changes and modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code contained in this ordinance, which are not administrative in nature, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, for topographical conditions in the County of Los Angeles as more particularly described in the table set forth below.

BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
701A.1	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter 7A to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
701A.3	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter 7A to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to the increased risk of fire caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
701A.3.1	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter 7A to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to the increased risk of fire caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
703A.5.2 & 703A.5.2.2	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high fire severity zones.
704A.3	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high fire severity zones.
705A.2	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs and requires the use of Class A roof covering due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high fire severity zones.
1029.4	Geological	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is a densely populated area having buildings constructed over and near a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including but not limited to the recent 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The proposed amendment is intended to prevent occupants from being trapped in a building and to allow rescue workers to easily enter after an earthquake.
1507.3.1	Geological	Section amended to require concrete and clay tiles to be installed over solid structural sheathing boards only, due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County. The changes in Section 1507.3.1 are needed because there were numerous observations of tile roofs pulling away from wood framed buildings following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Where sheathing beneath the tile roofs was not nailed adequately or the nails were not attached on each side of each tile or the nail just pulled out over a period of time because the shank of the nails were smooth. The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California ("SEAOSC") and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force committee findings indicated significant problems with tile roof due to inadequate design and/or construction. Therefore, the amendment is

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		needed to needed to minimize such occurrences in the event of future significant earthquakes.
Table 1507.3.7	Geological	Table amended to require proper anchorage for clay or concrete tiles from sliding or rotating due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County. Design provisions developed based on detailed study of the 1994 Northridge and the 1971 Sylmar earthquakes need to be incorporated into the local building code.
1613.6 through 1613.6.1	Geological	The inclusion of the importance factor in this equation has the unintended consequence of reducing the minimum seismic separation distance for important facilities such as hospital, school, police, and fire station, etc., from adjoining structures. The deletion of the importance factor from Equation 16-44 will ensure that a safe seismic separation distance is provided. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1613.6.2	Geological	Observed damages to one- and two-family dwellings of light frame construction after the Northridge Earthquake may have been partially attributed to vertical irregularities common to this type of occupancy and construction. In an effort to improve quality of construction and incorporate lessons learned from studies after the Northridge Earthquake, the modification to ASCE 7-05 Section 12.2.3.1 by limiting the number of stories and height of the structure to two stories will significantly minimize the impact of vertical irregularities and concentration of inelastic behavior from mixed structural systems. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1613.6.3	Geological	A SEAOSC and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of concrete and masonry construction with flexible wood diaphragm failures after the Northridge earthquake. It was concluded at that time that continuous ties are needed at specified spacing to control cross grain tension in the interior of the diaphragm. Additionally, subdiaphragm shears need to be limited to control combined orthogonal stresses within the

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>diaphragm. Recognizing the importance and need to continue the recommendation made by the task force, but also taking into consideration the improved performance and standards for diaphragm construction today, a proposal to increase the continuous tie spacing limit to 40 ft in lieu of 25 ft and to use 75 percent of the allowable code diaphragm shear to determine the depth of the sub-diaphragm in lieu of the 300 pif is deemed appropriate and acceptable. The Los Angeles region is within a very active geological location. The various jurisdictions within this region have taken additional steps to prevent roof or floor diaphragms from pulling away from concrete or masonry walls. This decision was made due to the frequency of this type of failure during the past significant earthquakes. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</p>
1613.7	Geological Topographical	<p>Section is added to improve seismic safety of buildings constructed on or into hillsides. Due to the local topographical and geological conditions of the sites within the Los Angeles region and their probabilities for earthquakes, this technical amendment is required to address and clarify special needs for buildings constructed on hillside locations. A SEAOSC and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by both the City and County of Los Angeles for several years with much success. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</p>
1704.5	Geological	<p>The language in Sections 1704.5 of the California Building Code permits the owner to employ any registered design professional to perform structural observations with minimum guidelines. However, it is important to recognize that the registered design professional responsible for the structural design has thorough knowledge of the building he/she designed. By requiring the registered design</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>professional responsible for the structural design or their designee who were involved with the design to observe the construction, the quality of the observation for major structural elements and connections that affect the vertical and lateral load resisting systems of the structure will greatly be increased. Additional requirements are provided to help clarify the role and duties of the structural observer and the method of reporting and correcting observed deficiencies to the building official. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
1704.5.1	Geological	<p>With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Sections 1704.5.1 Item 3 of the California Building Code would permit many low-rise buildings and structures with complex structural elements to be constructed without the benefit of a structural observation. By requiring a registered design professional to observe the construction, the quality of the observation for major structural elements and connections that affect the vertical and lateral load resisting systems of the structure will greatly be increased. An exception is provided to permit simple structures and buildings to be excluded. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
1705.3 and Table 1705.3	Geological	<p>Results from studies after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake indicated that a significant portion of the damages were attributable to lack of quality control during construction resulting in poor performance of the building or structure. Therefore, the amendment restricts the exceptions to the requirement for special inspection. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
1705.11	Geological	<p>In Southern California, very few detached one- or two-family dwellings not exceeding two stories above grade plane are built as "box-type" structures, specially for those</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>in hillside areas and near the oceanfront. Many with steel moment frames or braced frames, and or cantilevered columns can still be shown as "regular" structures by calculations. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Sections 1705.11 Item 3 of the California Building Code would permit many detached one- or two-family dwellings not exceeding two stories above grade plane with complex structural elements to be constructed without the benefit of special inspections. By requiring special inspections, the quality of major structural elements and connections that affect the vertical and lateral load resisting systems of the structure will greatly be increased. The exception should only be allowed for detached one- or two-family dwellings not exceeding two stories above grade plane assigned to Seismic Design category A, B, and C.</p>
1807.1.4	Climatic Geological	<p>No substantiating data has been provided to show that a wood foundation is effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effect of constant moisture in the soil and wood-destroying organisms. Wood retaining walls, when they are not properly treated and protected against deterioration, have performed very poorly and have led to slope failures. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry and temperate weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the necessary precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by using wood foundations that experience relatively rapid decay due to the fact that the region does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
1807.1.6	Geological	<p>With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>structures in this region, it is deemed necessary to take precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by following prescriptive design provisions that do not take into consideration the surrounding environment. Plain concrete performs poorly in withstanding the cyclic forces resulting from seismic events. In addition, no substantiating data has been provided to show that under-reinforced foundation walls are effective in resisting seismic loads and may potentially lead to a higher risk of failure. It is important that the benefit and expertise of a registered design professional be obtained to properly analyze the structure and take these issues into consideration. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</p>
1809.3	Geological	<p>With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is deemed necessary to take precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result for under-reinforced footings located on sloped surfaces. Requiring minimum reinforcement for stepped footings is intended to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</p>
1809.7 and Table 1809.7	Geological	<p>No substantiating data has been provided to show that under-reinforced footings are effective in resisting seismic loads and may potentially lead to a higher risk of failure. Therefore, this amendment requires minimum reinforcement in continuous footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is deemed necessary to take precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by following prescriptive design provisions for footings that do not take into consideration the surrounding environment. It was important that the benefit and expertise of a registered design professional be obtained to properly analyze the structure and take these factors into consideration. This amendment reflects the</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</p>
1809.12	Climatic Geological	<p>No substantiating data has been provided to show that timber footings are effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effects of constant moisture in the soil and wood-destroying organisms. Timber footings, when they are not properly treated and protected against deterioration, have performed very poorly. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry and temperate weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the necessary precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by using timber footings that experience relatively rapid decay due to the fact that the region does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
1905.1 and 1905.1.3	Geological	<p>The design provision for wall pier detailing was originally introduced by SEAOC in 1987 to legacy Uniform Building Code (UBC) and was included in the 1988 UBC through the 1997 UBC (2002 CBC). The wall pier detailing provision prescribed under Section 1905.1.4 was intended for high seismic zones equivalent to current Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. Section 1905.1.3 was added as a complement of wall pier detailing in Seismic Design Category C (formerly seismic zones 2A and 2B under the legacy model code). ACI 318 Commentary R 21.1.1 emphasized "it is essential that structures assigned to higher Seismic Design Categories possess a higher degree of toughness," and further encourages practitioners to use special structural wall systems in</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>regions of high seismic risk. ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 permits intermediate precast structural wall system in Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. Current Section 1905.1.3 is not limited to just structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C. The required shear strength under 21.3.3, referenced in Section 21.4.6, is based on V_u under either nominal moment strength or two times the code prescribed earthquake force. The required shear strength in 21.6.5.1, referenced in Section 21.9.8.2 (IBC 1905.1.4), is based on the probable shear strength, V_e under the probable moment strength, M_{pr}. In addition, the spacing of required shear reinforcement is 8 inches on center under current Section 21.4.6 instead of 6 inches on center with seismic hooks at both ends under Section 21.9.8.2. Requirement of wall pier under Section 21.9.8.2 would enhance better ductility. The current practice in commercial buildings constructed using precast panel wall systems is to have large window and door openings and/or narrow wall piers. Wall panels varying up to three stories high with openings resembles a wall frame which is not currently recognized under any of the defined seismic-force resisting systems other than consideration of structural wall systems. Conformance to special structural wall system design and detailing of wall piers ensures minimum life safety performance in resisting earthquake forces for structures in Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. The modification separates wall piers designed for structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C from those assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
1905.1.8	Geological	<p>This amendment requires minimum reinforcement in continuous footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1905.1.10 through 1905.1.12	Geological	This amendment is intended to carry over critical provisions for the design of concrete columns in moment frames from the UBC. Increased confinement is critical to the integrity of such columns and these modifications ensure that it is provided when certain thresholds are exceeded. In addition, this amendment carries over from the UBC a critical provision for the design of concrete shear walls. It essentially limits the use of very highly gravity-loaded walls from being included in the seismic load resisting system, since their failure could have catastrophic effect on the building. Furthermore, this amendment was incorporated in the Code based on observations from the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Rebar placed in very thin concrete topping slabs has been observed in some instances to have popped out of the slab due to insufficient concrete coverage. This modification ensures that critical boundary and collector rebars are placed in sufficiently thick slabs to prevent buckling of such reinforcements. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2304.9.1 and Table 2304.9.1	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this proposed local amendment limits the use of staple fasteners in resisting or transferring seismic forces. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing data was provided to the ICC Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as nailed wood structural shear panels. The test results of stapled wood structural shear panels appeared much lower in strength and drift than nailed wood structural shear panel test results. Therefore, the use of staples as fasteners to resist or transfer seismic forces shall not be permitted without being substantiated by cyclic testing. This amendment is a continuation of a similar amendment adopted during previous Code

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2304.11.7	Climatic Geological	No substantiating data has been provided to show that wood used in retaining or crib walls is effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effect of constant moisture in the soil and wood-destroying organisms. Wood used in retaining or crib walls, when it is not properly treated and protected against deterioration, has performed very poorly. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry and temperate weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the necessary precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by using wood in retaining or crib walls that experience relatively rapid decay due to the fact that the region does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2305.4	Geological	The overdriving of nails into the structural wood panels still remains a concern when pneumatic nail guns are used for wood structural panel shear wall nailing. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8-inch thick plywood during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The use of clipped head nails continues to be restricted from use in wood structural panel shear walls where the minimum nail head size must be maintained in order to minimize nails from pulling through sheathing materials. Clipped or mechanically driven nails used in wood structural panel shear wall construction were found to perform much worse in previous wood structural panel shear wall testing done at the University of California Irvine. The existing test results indicated that, under cyclic loading, the wood structural panel shear walls were less energy absorbent and less

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		ductile. The panels reached ultimate load capacity and failed at substantially less lateral deflection than those using same size hand-driven nails. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2305.5	Geological	Many of the hold-down connectors currently in use do not have any acceptance report based on dynamic testing protocol. This amendment continues to limit the allowable capacity to 75% of the acceptance report value to provide an additional factor of safety for statically tested anchorage devices. Cyclic forces imparted on buildings and structures by seismic activity cause more damage than equivalent forces which are applied in a static manner. Steel plate washers will reduce the additional damage which can result when hold-down connectors are fastened to wood framing members. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2306.2	Geological	The SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the damages to buildings and structures during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake recommended reducing allowable shear values in wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms that were not substantiated by cyclic testing. That recommendation was consistent with a report to the Governor from the Seismic Safety Commission of the State of California recommending that code requirements be "more thoroughly substantiated with testing." The allowable shear values for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms fastened with staples are based on monotonic testing and do not take into

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>consideration that earthquake forces load shear wall or diaphragm in a repeating and fully reversible manner. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing was conducted by a private engineering firm to determine if wood structural panels fastened with staples would exhibit the same behavior as wood structural panels fastened with common nails. The test result revealed that wood structural panels fastened with staples appeared to be much lower in strength and stiffness than wood structural panels fastened with common nails. It was recommended that the use of staples as fasteners for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms not be permitted to resist seismic forces in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E and F unless it can be substantiated by cyclic testing. Furthermore, the cities and unincorporated areas within the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of shear walls and diaphragms designed for high levels of seismic forces by requiring wood sheathing be applied directly over the framing members and prohibiting the use of panels placed over gypsum sheathing. This amendment is intended to prevent the undesirable performance of nails when gypsum board softens due to cyclic earthquake displacements and the nail ultimately does not have any engagement in a solid material within the thickness of the gypsum board. This amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 Code adoption cycle.</p>
2306.3 and 2307.2	Geological	<p>The SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the damages to buildings and structures during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake recommended reducing allowable shear values in wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms that were not substantiated by cyclic testing. That recommendation was consistent with a report to the Governor from the Seismic Safety Commission of the State of California recommending that code requirements be "more thoroughly substantiated with testing." The allowable shear values for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms fastened with stapled nails are based on monotonic testing and do not take into consideration that earthquake forces load shear wall or</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		<p>diaphragm in a repeating and fully reversible manner. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing was conducted by a private engineering firm to determine if wood structural panels fastened with stapled nails would exhibit the same behavior as wood structural panels fastened with common nails. The test result revealed that wood structural panel fastened with stapled nails appeared to be much lower in strength and stiffness than wood structural panels fastened with common nails. It was recommended that the use of stapled nail as fasteners for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms not be permitted to resist seismic forces in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E and F unless it can be substantiated by cyclic testing. Furthermore, the cities and unincorporated areas within the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of shear walls and diaphragms designed for high levels of seismic forces by requiring wood sheathing be applied directly over the framing members and prohibiting the use of panels placed over gypsum sheathing. This amendment is intended to prevent the undesirable performance of nails when gypsum board softens due to cyclic earthquake displacements and the nail ultimately does not have any engagement in a solid material within the thickness of the gypsum board. This amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 Code adoption cycle, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</p>
2308.3.4	Geological	<p>With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, interior walls can easily be called upon to resist over half of the seismic loading imposed on simple buildings or structures. Without a continuous foundation to support the braced wall line, seismic loads would be transferred through other elements such as non-structural concrete slab floors, wood floors, etc. The purpose of this amendment is to limit the use of the exception to structures assigned to Seismic Design Category A, B or C where lower seismic demands are expected. Requiring interior braced walls be supported by continuous foundations is intended to reduce or eliminate the poor performance of buildings or structures. This</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2308.9.3.1, 2308.9.3.2 and Figure 2308.9.3.2	Geological	<p>The SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the damages to buildings and structures during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake recommended reducing allowable shear values in wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms that were not substantiated by cyclic testing. That recommendation was consistent with a report to the Governor from the Seismic Safety Commission of the State of California recommending that code requirements be "more thoroughly substantiated with testing." The allowable shear values for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms fastened with stapled nails are based on monotonic testing and do not take into consideration that earthquake forces load shear wall or diaphragm in a repeating and fully reversible manner. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing was conducted by a private engineering firm to determine if wood structural panels fastened with stapled nails would exhibit the same behavior as wood structural panels fastened with common nails. The test result revealed that wood structural panel fastened with stapled nails appeared to be much lower in strength and stiffness than wood structural panels fastened with common nails. It was recommended that the use of stapled nail as fasteners for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms not be permitted to resist seismic forces in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E and F unless it can be substantiated by cyclic testing. Furthermore, the cities and unincorporated areas within the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of shear walls and diaphragms designed for high levels of seismic forces by requiring wood sheathing be applied directly over the framing members and prohibiting the use of panels placed over gypsum sheathing. This amendment is intended to prevent the undesirable performance of nails when gypsum board softens due to cyclic earthquake displacements and the nail ultimately does not have any engagement in a solid material within</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		the thickness of the gypsum board.
Table 2308.12.4	Geological	This amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness and nail size and spacing so as to provide a uniform standard of construction for designers and buildings to follow. This is intended to improve the performance level of buildings and structures that are subject to the higher seismic demands placed on buildings or structure in this region. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2308.12.5	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this amendment limits the use of staple fasteners in resisting or transferring seismic forces. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing data was provided to the ICC Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as nailed wood structural shear panels. The test results of stapled wood structural shear panels appeared much lower in strength and drift than nailed wood structural shear panel test results. Therefore, the use of staples as fasteners to resist or transfer seismic forces shall not be permitted without being substantiated by cyclic testing. This amendment is a continuation of a similar amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.
3401.10.1 to 3401.10.3	Geological	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is a densely populated area having buildings constructed over and near a vast array of fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including but not limited to the recent 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The purpose of the amendments is to prevent inadequate construction or bracing to resist horizontal forces, thus becoming a hazard to life or property in the event of an earthquake.
3401.11	Geological	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is a densely populated area having buildings constructed over and

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		near a vast array of fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including but not limited to the recent 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The purpose of the amendment is to save lives in the event of an earthquake when panics occur and glass shatters.
J101.1	Geological Topographical Climate	This Section is revised to include erosion and sediment control measures to address the complex and diverse set of soil types and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J103.1 – J103.2	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the Los Angeles County region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J104.2.1 – J104.4	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised or added to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the Los Angeles County region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J105.1- J105.14	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised or added to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the Los Angeles County region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J106.1	Geological Topographical Climate	Section revised to require more stringent cut slope ratios to address the complex and diverse set of soil types and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J107.1- J107.7	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised to provide more stringent fill requirements for slope stability, and settlement due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J107.8 – J107.9	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised to provide more stringent inspection and testing requirements for fill slope stability due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J108.1 – J108.4	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised to provide more stringent slope setback requirements to address the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which exist in

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		the Los Angeles County region.
J109.1 – J109.3	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised to provide more stringent drainage and terracing requirements to address the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J109.5	Geological Topographical Climate	Subsection added to provide for adequate outlet of drainage flows due to the diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J110 - J110.8.5	Geological Topographical Climate	Sections revised or added to provide for State requirements of storm water pollution prevention and more stringent slope planting, and slope stability requirements to control erosion due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.
J111	Geological Topographical Climate	Section revised to reference additional standards for soils testing due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.

SECTION 104. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2014.

[TITLE262013CSCC]

SECTION 9. The provisions of this ordinance contain additions to the 2013 Edition of the California Electrical Code. Some of these changes are administrative in nature in that they do not constitute changes or modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Electrical Code.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 17958.5, 17958.7, and 18941.5, the Board of Supervisors hereby expressly finds that the additions to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Electrical Code contained in this ordinance, which are not administrative in nature, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions in the County of Los Angeles as more particularly described in the table set forth below.

ELECTRICAL CODE AMENDMENTS

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
690.19	Geological	Emergency situations caused by seismic events may require the disconnection of electrical power in a building. Presently, the CEC does not require a disconnecting means for conductors for multi-arrayed solar photovoltaic systems.

SECTION 10. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2014.

[TITLE272013CSCC]

administrative in nature, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions in the County of Los Angeles as more particularly described in the table set forth below.

PLUMBING CODE AMENDMENTS

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
721.3	Geological Topographical	To allow for the proper operation of existing Los Angeles County sewer infrastructure and establish consistency with Title 20 – Utilities of the Los Angeles County Code, Division 2 (Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste) due to local soil conditions and topography.
728.1 to 728.6	Geological Topographical	To allow for the proper operation of existing Los Angeles County sewer infrastructure and establish consistency with Title 20 – Utilities of the Los Angeles County Code, Division 2 (Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste) due to local soil conditions and topography.
Table H 1.7	Geological, Topographical,	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Table H 2.1(1)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.
Table H 2.1(2)	Geological, Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Table H 2.1(3)	Geological, Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Section H 3.1	Geological, Topographical,	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
Section H 4.3	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 6.5	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 6.8	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 7.2	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 10.1	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.
Section H 11.6	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.

SECTION 24. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2014.

[TITLE282013CSCC]

medium-to-low temperature ranges, roasters, roasting ovens, pastry ovens, pizza ovens, and equipment approved for use under a Type II hood, ~~such as pizza ovens~~:

...

SECTION 12. Section 510.1.6 is hereby amended to read as follows:

510.1.6 Bracing and Supports. Duct bracing and supports shall be of noncombustible material, securely attached to the structure, not less than the gauge required for grease duct construction, and designed to carry gravity and lateral loads within the stress limitations of the ~~b~~Building eCode. Bolts, screws, rivets, and other mechanical fasteners shall not penetrate duct walls.

SECTION 13. Section 603.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

603.2 Metal Ducts.

...

Supports for rectangular ducts shall comply with SMACNA HVAC Duct Construction Standards – Metal and Flexible, where suspended from above, shall be installed on two opposite sides of each duct and shall be welded, riveted, bolted, or metal screwed to each side of the duct at not more than the intervals specified.

...

SECTION 14. Section 1119.4 is hereby added to Section 1119.0 to read as follows:

1119.4 Approvals Required.

The method of discharge of systems containing other than group A1 refrigerants shall comply with the pertinent requirements of Title 32 - Fire Code and Division 2 of

Title 20 - Sanitary Sewer and Industrial Waste of the Los Angeles County Code. Where applicable, Section 1120 may be used with prior approval of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

SECTION 15. The provisions of this ordinance contain various changes, modifications, and additions to the 2013 Edition of the California Mechanical Code. Some of these changes are administrative in nature in that they do not constitute changes or modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Mechanical Code.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 17958.5, 17958.7, and 18941.5, the Board of Supervisors hereby expressly finds that all of the changes and modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code contained in this ordinance, which are not administrative in nature, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions in the County of Los Angeles as more particularly described in the table set forth below.

TABLE

MECHANICAL CODE AMENDMENTS		
CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
501.1	Climatic	Additional Health Department requirements are necessary due to local air quality concerns.
508.4.1.5	Climatic	Due to high temperature and dry conditions in Southern California, grease laden combustibles are a high fire hazard.

MECHANICAL CODE AMENDMENTS		
CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
510.1.6	Geological	High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitates this local amendment for bracing and support.
603.2	Geological	High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitates this local amendment for bracing and support.
1119.4	Geological	High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitates this local amendment to reduce damage and potential for toxic refrigerant release during a seismic event caused by shifting equipment and to minimize impacts to the sewer system in such an event.

SECTION 16. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2014.

[TITLE292013CSCC]

SECTION 48. Section R1001.3.1 is hereby amended to read as follows:

R1001.3.1 Vertical reinforcing.

For chimneys up to 40 inches (1016 mm) wide, four No. 4 continuous vertical bars adequately anchored into the concrete foundation shall be placed between wythes of solid masonry or within the cells of hollow unit masonry and grouted in accordance with Section R609. Grout shall be prevented from bonding with the flue liner so that the flue liner is free to move with thermal expansion. For chimneys more than 40 inches (1016 mm) wide, two additional No. 4 vertical bars adequately anchored into the concrete foundation shall be provided for each additional flue incorporated into the chimney or for each additional 40 inches (1016 mm) in width or fraction thereof.

SECTION 49. The provisions of this ordinance contain various changes, modifications, and additions to the 2013 Edition of the California Residential Code. Some of these changes are administrative in nature in that they do not constitute changes or modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code.

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 17958.5, 17958.7, and 18941.5, the Board of Supervisors hereby expressly finds that all of the changes and modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code contained in this ordinance, which are not administrative in nature, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions in the County of Los Angeles as more particularly described in the table set forth below.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R301.1.3.2	Geological	<p>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. After the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, the Wood Frame Construction Joint Task Force recommended that the quality of wood frame construction needs to be greatly improved. One such recommendation identified by the Task Force is to improve the quality and organization of structural plans prepared by the engineer or architect so that plan examiners, building inspectors, contractors, and special inspectors may logically follow and construct the presentation of the seismic force-resisting systems in the construction documents. For buildings or structures located in Seismic Design Category D₀, D₁, D₂, or E that are subject to a greater level of seismic forces, the requirement to have a California licensed architect or engineer prepare the construction documents is intended to minimize or reduce structural deficiencies that may cause excessive damage or injuries in wood frame buildings. Structural deficiencies such as plan and vertical irregularities, improper shear transfer of the seismic force-resisting system, missed details or connections important to the structural system, and the improper application of the prescriptive requirements of the California Residential Code can be readily addressed by a registered design professional.</p>
R301.1.4	Geological Topographical	<p>This technical amendment is for buildings constructed on hillsides. Due to the local topographical and geological conditions of the sites within the greater Los Angeles region and their susceptibility to earthquakes, this amendment is required to address and clarify special needs for buildings constructed on hillside locations. A joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by the City and County of Los Angeles for several years.</p>
R301.2.2.2.5	Geological	<p>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the type of irregular conditions as specified in the 2013 California Residential Code. Such limitations are recommended to reduce structural damages in the event of an earthquake. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls and all associated elements when designed for high levels of seismic loads.
R301.2.2.3.8	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the potential anchorage and supporting frame failure resulting from additional weight. There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the International Residential Code. Requirements from ASCE 7 and the International Building Code would permit equipment weighing up to 400 lbs. when mounted at 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level without engineering design. Where equipment exceeds this requirement, it is the intent of this proposed amendment that a registered design professional be required to analyze if the floor support is adequate and structurally sound.
Table R302.1(2)	Climatic	This amendment will not allow unprotected openings (openings that do not resist the spread of fire) to be in the exterior wall of a residential building that is located on a property line. This amendment is necessary due to local climatic conditions. During the hot, dry weather conditions of late summer in combination with the Santa Ana winds creates an extreme fire danger. Residential buildings with unprotected openings located on a property line will allow the spread of fire from the inside of the building to adjacent properties and likewise from exterior properties to the interior of the building.
R327.1.1	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
R327.1.3	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to the increased risk of fire caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
R327.1.3.1	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to the increased risk of fire caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
R327.3.5.2	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation.
R327.3.5.2.2	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation.
R327.4.3	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in High Fire Severity Zones.
R327.5.2	Climatic	Disallows the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roofs and requires the use of Class A roof covering due to the increased risk of fire in the County caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in High Fire Severity Zones.
R401.1	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Wood foundations, even those that are preservative-treated, encounter a higher risk of deterioration when contacting the adjacent ground. The required seismic anchorage and transfer of lateral forces into the foundation system necessary for 2-story structures and foundation walls could become compromised at varying states of wood decay. In addition, global structure overturning moment and sliding resistance is reduced when utilizing

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		wood foundations as opposed to conventional concrete or masonry systems. However, non-occupied, single-story storage structures pose significantly less risk to human safety and should be able to utilize the wood foundation guidelines specified in this Chapter.
R403.1.2 R403.1.3 R403.1.5 Figure R403.1.5	Climatic Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. These proposed amendments require minimum reinforcement in continuous footings and stepped footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. These amendments reflect the recommendations by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. These proposed amendments are a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles. Interior walls can easily be called upon to resist over half of the seismic loading imposed on simple buildings or structures. Without a continuous foundation to support the braced wall line, seismic loads would be transferred through other elements such as non-structural concrete slab floors, wood floors, etc. Requiring interior braced walls be supported by continuous foundations is intended to reduce or eliminate the poor performance of buildings or structures.
R404.2	Climatic Geological	No substantiating data has been provided to show that wood foundations are effective in supporting structures and buildings during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by presence of water in the soil as well as other materials detrimental to wood foundations. Wood foundations, when they are not properly treated and protected against deterioration, have performed very poorly and have led to slope failures. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, coupled with the dryer weather conditions here as oppose to the northern and eastern part of the country, it is the intent of this proposal to take the necessary precautionary steps to

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result from the use of wood footings and foundations that does not take into consideration the conditions of this surrounding environment.
R501.1	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the potential anchorage and supporting frame failure resulting from additional weight. There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the International Residential Code. Requirements from ASCE 7 and the International Building Code would permit equipment weighing up to 400 lbs. when mounted at 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level without engineering design. Where equipment exceeds this requirement, it is the intent of this proposed amendment that a registered design professional be required to analyze if the floor support is adequate and structurally sound.
R503.2.4	Geological	Section R502.10 of the Code does not provide any prescriptive criteria to limit the maximum floor opening size nor does Section R503 provide any details to address the issue of shear transfer near larger floor openings. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is important to ensure that a complete load path is provided to reduce or eliminate potential damages caused by seismic forces. Requiring blocking with metal ties around larger floor openings and limiting opening size is consistent with the requirements of Section R301.2.2.2.5.
R602.3.2	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads by eliminating single top plate construction. The performance of modern day braced wall panel construction is directly related to an adequate load path extending from the roof diaphragm to the foundation system. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous code adoption cycle.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
Table R602.3(1)	Geological	<p>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing data was provided to the ICC Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as the nailed wood structural shear panels. As a matter of fact, the test results of the stapled wood structural shear panels appeared much lower in strength and drift than the nailed wood structural shear panel test results. Therefore, the use of staples as fasteners for shear walls sheathed with other materials shall not be permitted without being substantiated by cyclic testing. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous Code adoption cycle.</p>
Table R602.3(2)	Geological	<p>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing data was provided to the ICC Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as the nailed wood structural shear panels. As a matter of fact, the test results of the stapled wood structural shear panels appeared much lower in strength and drift than the nailed wood structural shear panel test results. Therefore, the use of staples as fasteners for shear walls sheathed with other materials shall not be permitted without being substantiated by cyclic testing. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous Code adoption cycle.</p>
Table R602.10.3(3)	Geological	<p>Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment continues to reduce/eliminate the allowable shear values for shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed with other materials in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads.</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
Table R602.10.4	Geological	<p>3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum WSP sheathing thickness and nail size and spacing so as to provide a uniform standard of construction for designers and buildings to follow. This is intended to improve the performance level of buildings and structures that are subject to the higher seismic demands placed on buildings or structure in this region. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. In September 2007, cyclic testing data was provided to the structural code committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as the nailed wood structural shear panels. In addition, the test results of the stapled wood structural shear panels appeared much lower in strength and drift than the nailed wood structural shear panel test results. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous Code adoption cycle.</p>
Table R602.10.5	Geological	<p>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity with respect to the "maximum shear wall aspect ratios" of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. This proposed amendment is consistent with the shear wall aspect ratio provision of Section 4.3.4 of AF&PA SDPWS-2008.</p>
Figure R602.10.6.1	Geological	<p>3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the</p>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. The performance of modern day braced wall panel construction is directly related to an adequate load path extending from the roof diaphragm to the foundation system. This proposed amendment continues amendments adopted during the previous Code cycles for the California Building Code.
Figure R602.10.6.2	Geological	3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8-inch thick plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. The proposal to change the minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 12.16.1 of ACI 318-11. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous Code adoption cycles.
Figure R602.10.6.4	Geological	3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The cities and County of the Los Angeles region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. The proposal in which "washers shall be a minimum of 0.229 inch by 3 inches by 3 inches in size" is consistent with Section R602.11.1 of the California Residential Code and Section 2308.12.8 of the California Building Code. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous code adoption cycle.
R602.10.9.1	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The performance of modern day braced wall panel

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		construction is directly related to an adequate load path extending from the roof diaphragm to the foundation system. Interior braced wall panels, therefore, are also directly dependent upon the adequacy of the foundation system. In addition, the proposed amendment for Section R403.1.2 specifies that all exterior walls and required interior braced wall panels in buildings shall be supported with continuous footings.
R606.2.4	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The addition of the word "or" will prevent the use of unreinforced parapets in Seismic Design Category D ₀ , D ₁ or D ₂ , or on townhouses in Seismic Design Category C.
R606.12.2.2.3	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Reinforcement using longitudinal wires for buildings and structures located in high seismic areas are not as ductile as deformed rebar. Having vertical reinforcement closer to the ends of masonry walls help to improve the seismic performance of masonry buildings and structures.
R803.2.4	Geological	Section R802 of the Code does not provide any prescriptive criteria to limit the maximum size of roof openings, nor does Section R803 provide any details to address the issue of shear transfer near larger roof openings. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is important to ensure that a complete load path is provided to reduce or eliminate potential damage caused by seismic forces. Requiring blocking with metal ties around larger roof openings and limiting the size of openings is consistent with the requirements of Section R301.2.2.2.5.
R1001.3.1	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The performance of fireplaces/chimneys without anchorage to the foundation has been observed to be inadequate during major earthquakes. The lack of anchorage to the foundation results in overturn or displacement.

SECTION 49. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2014.

[TITLE302013CSCC]