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

March 21, 2011

Raymond Tao, Building Official
Local Building Modification Filings
City of Walnut
21201 La Puente Road
Walnut, CA 91788-0682

Dear Mr. Tao:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt on December 29, 2010 of the City of Walnut submittal pertaining to Ordinance Nos. 10-07 and 10-08 with findings and is acceptable for filing. Your filing attests to your understanding that according to Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 no modification or change to the California Building Standards Code shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the finding and the modification or change have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

This letter attests only to the filing of these local modifications with the Commission, which is not authorized by law to determine the merit of the filing.

As a reminder, local modifications 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. In addition, should you receive Fire Protection District ordinances for ratification, it is required to submit the ratified ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development [H&SC Section 13869.7(c)], attention State Housing Law Program Manager, rather than the Commission.

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

Sincerely,

Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings

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CITY OF WALNUT

December 27, 2010

Mr. Dave Walls
Executive Director
California Building Standards Commission
2525 Natomas Park Dr., Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936

RE: City of Walnut, 2010 California Building Standards Code Local Modifications Filing

Mr. Dave Walls:

The City of Walnut has adopted the current Building, Residential, Green Building Standards, Plumbing, Mechanical and Electrical, and Fire 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 2010 Editions of the California Building, Residential, Green Building Standards, Plumbing, Mechanical and Electrical, and Fire 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.

The enclosed City Ordinances 10-07 (Building, Residential, Green Building Standards, Plumbing, Mechanical, & Electrical adoption) and 10-08 (Fire adoption) are for your files.

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

Sincerely,

Raymond Tao
Building Official

ORDINANCE NO. 10-07

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, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2010 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2011 EDITION.

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

WHEREAS, the State's Health and Safety Code 17958 mandates local adoption of the 2010 California Building Standards Code effective January 1, 2011 which include the 2010 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 2010 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, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection measures; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2010, 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 Ordinance 10-07 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 much hillside topography, unstable geology, 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. Because of the risk of delays in fire rescue response time due to traffic congestion and due to the high number of swimming pools within close proximity to small children because of local climate which makes pool ownership desirable, pool barriers are necessary.

D. 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.

E. The City has various major arterial streets that may cause high noise to multiple dwelling units requiring noise attenuation.

F. The California Residential Code and Green Building Code have items that were previously required that were inadvertently omitted from this Code cycle including pool barrier requirements, sound attenuation, special inspections, and mid-rise structure green building requirements/application.

G. Due to local Los Angeles County regional conditions as listed in exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein for reference.

SECTION 3. Section 6-4, 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. 10-2471, adopted November 23, 2010, as contained in the 2011 edition of the Los Angeles County Building Code based on the 2009 International Building Code as published by the International Code Council, as amended by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 10-2471, effective January 1, 2011, 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 4. 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 Board of Appeals established by Section 105.1 of the Los Angeles County Building 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 5. Section 6-6.1 of Chapter 6, of Article II of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended in its entirety as follows:

"Section 6-6.1 Section 406.2.6 amended—Floor surface. Section 406.2.6 of said Los Angeles County Building Code is 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 6. 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 7. 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 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Electrical Code (Ordinance No. 10-2471), effective January 1, 2011 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, and providing for the issuance of permits and the collection of fees therefor.

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."

SECTION 8. 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 9. 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, except as

hereinafter provided, that certain Mechanical Code known and designated as the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code as contained in the 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 10-2471) published by the Building Standards Commission, regulating installation of mechanical equipment 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 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."

SECTION 10. 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, incorporated by reference as the Mechanical Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 2471) 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 11. 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 as contained in the 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 10-2471) published by the California Building Standards Commission and such code shall be and become the plumbing code of the city, regulating plumbing and drainage systems, house sewers and private sewage disposal and drainage systems, 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 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."

SECTION 12. 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, Fees, 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 13. 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 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Residential Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 10-2468) 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."

SECTION 14. 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 105.1 of the Los Angeles County Building 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 15. Section 10-3 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Section R329. 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 16. Section 10-4 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Section R330 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

"Section R330. 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 17. Section 10-5 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Section R331 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

"Section R331. 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 18. 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 2010 Edition of the California Green Code excluding appendicies 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, regulating grading 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."

SECTION 19. Section 10-7 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

> "Section 101.3.1 item 8 – Application of Requirements for Non-Low-Rise Residential Projects.
>
> 8. Non-low-rise residential project buildings. Newly constructed buildings other than those defined in chapter 2 of this Code as low-rise residential buildings shall comply with all applicable requirements of Chapter 5. Non-residential Mandatory Measures."

Section 20. 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 topographical, geological, or climatic 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 21. 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 22. 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 23. 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 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2010.

MAYOR ANTONIO F. CARTAGENA

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. 10-07 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, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2010 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2011 EDITION.

was duly introduced and adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 8th day of December, 2010, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	CARTAGENA, LIM, SU, TRAGARZ
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	KING
ABSTAIN:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE

ATTEST:

Teresa De Dios

TERESA DE DIOS, CITY CLERK

ATTACHMENTS: EXHIBIT A – 2011 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE FINDINGS

Exhibit A

modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standard 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.

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 7 A 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 7 A 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.
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.
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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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.
1207.1, 1207.11, 1207.12	Climatic and Topographic	Sound Transmission – "Soundproofing" buildings adjacent to Airport (LAX). The purpose of this section is to establish uniform minimum noise insulation performance standards to protect persons from the effects of excessive noise (sound), hearing loss or impairment, and interference with speech and sleep. The amendment requires other types of buildings, such as, long-term care facilities, single-family dwellings, private schools, and places of worship to be "soundproofed." Based on the local topographic conditions in the Los Angeles Basin, which includes the surrounding hills and mountains, such as the Santa Monica Mountains, and the climatic conditions of local wind blowing off shore, such as the Santa Ana winds, many planes are required to land and take off near the airports (LAX) to fly over areas where there are buildings including single family home, long-term care facilities, private schools and places of worship and other residential buildings, apartment houses, hotels, etc. The noise from these planes creates a hardship for the citizens, therefore, requiring the buildings to be "soundproofed."
1403.3	Climatic Geological	Section amended to limit the deflection of lateral support of veneer and prohibit its usage as part of the structural design strength of walls, due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County. The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee discovered significant loss of veneer from buildings due to inadequate design and construction. As deflection limitation in out-of-plane directions is not covered in this Code, this amendment will prevent loosening and spalling of veneer in a significant earthquake.
1405.7 through 1405.7.2	Geological	Section amended to require proper anchorage of masonry or stone veneer, due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County. Investigations following the Northridge earthquake discovered numerous cases where veneer pulled away from wood stud framing. Most of it was due to corrosion and weakness in the anchor ties and mesh connections to the framing. Where sheathing was beneath the veneer, nail attachments were often not attached to the wall framing below. SEAOSC/LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee findings indicated significant loss of veneer from buildings due to inadequate design and construction. Therefore, additional reinforcement for heavy veneer, stone and masonry veneer is needed to minimize such occurrences in the event of future significant earthquakes.
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. Northridge SEAOSC/LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee findings indicated significant problems with tile roof due to inadequate design and/or construction. Therefore, the amendment is 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		Sylmar earthquakes need to be incorporated into the local building code.
1613.6.7	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.
1613.8 through 1613.8.1	Geological	The steel Buckling Restrained Braced Frame (BRBF) system was first approved for use in the 2003 NEHRP Provisions. The values for the approximate period perimeters C_t and x were also approved as part of that original BSSC Proposal 6-6R (2003). It was an oversight that these parameters were not carried forward into the 2005 Edition of the ASCE 7. Currently, these two factors can be found in Appendix R of AISC 341-05. There, they function only as a placeholder that will be removed in the next version upon approval by ASCE 7 Task Committee on Seismic. 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.
1613.8.2	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.
1613.8.3	Geological	The importance factor, I, was dropped from equation 12.8-16 by mistake while transcribing it from NEHRP Recommended Provisions (2003) equation 5.2-16. For buildings with importance factor, I, higher than 1.0, stability coefficient should include the importance factor. The modification is consistent with the provisions adopted by OSPHD and DSA-SS as reflected in Section 1615.10.7 of the 2010 California Building Code. SEAOSC Steel Committee had supported the proposed modification during the 2007 code adoption process. 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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1613.8.4	Geological	A joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC), Los Angeles County, and Los Angeles City 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 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 plf 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.
1613.9 through 1613.9.10.5	Geological Topographical	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 joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and both the Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City 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.
1704.1	Geological Topographical	Section amended to remove the exemption of Group U from special inspection requirements. One of the significant problems discovered from the studies after the Northridge Earthquake was the extent of poor quality in construction, especially for residential wood frame accessory structures. The provisions to require that special inspectors be provided for work listed under Section 1704 to observe the actual construction will ensure that acceptable standards of workmanship are provided.
1704.4	Geological	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1704.8	Geological	Studies after the Northridge Earthquake revealed that great confusion exists in the field over what is required by the Code in the way of special inspection beyond just piles and caissons. Connecting grade beams used in driven deep foundations will generally act like concrete beams and should not be treated like typical footings. Section 1704.4 requires concrete beams to have special inspection, but exempts the footings of buildings three stories or less in height. This amendment clarifies that the grade beams that connect driven deep foundations are not exempt from special inspection even if they are used as part of the foundation system. They are an essential part of the driven deep foundation system and should receive the same level of inspection, particularly since this type of system must resist the higher demand of seismic loads in this region. The amendment is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1704.9	Geological	Studies after the Northridge Earthquake revealed that great confusion exists in the field over what is required by the Code in the way of special inspection beyond just piles and caissons. Connecting grade beams used in cast-in-place deep foundations will generally act like concrete beams and should not be treated like typical footings. Section 1704.4 requires concrete beams to have special inspection, but exempts the footings of buildings three stories or less in height. This amendment clarifies that the grade beams that connect cast-in-place deep foundations are not exempt from special inspection even if they are used as part of the foundation system. They are an essential part of the cast-in-place deep foundation system and should receive the same level of inspection, particularly since this type of system must resist the higher demand of seismic loads in this region. The amendment is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1705.3	Geological	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 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 1705.3 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.
1710.1	Geological	The language in Sections 1710.1 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 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

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.
1710.2	Geological	With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Sections 1710.2 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.
1807.1.4	Climatic Geological	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.
1807.1.6	Geological	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 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.
1809.3	Geological	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1809.7 and Table 1809.7	Geological	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 recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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.
1809.12	Climatic Geological	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.
1908.1 and 1908.1.11 through 1908.1.14	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1908.1.2	Geological	By virtue of ACI 318 Section 21.1.1.7(d), intermediate precast structural walls designed under Section 21.4, material requirements intended under provisions 21.1.4, 21.1.5, 21.1.6, and 21.1.7 would be excluded for structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. The amendments to ACI 318 Chapter 21 are needed to ensure that structural walls designed under ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 using the intermediate wall panel category would conform to ductility requirements comparable to special structural walls; and conformance to the long standing practice of ACI 318 to impose special requirements for high seismic design regions. This amendment gives explicit requirements under which design and detailing need to conform to special structural wall system provisions in ACI-318 Section 21.9, which covers both cast-in-place as well as precast. This amendment further gives building officials the tools to enforce minimum life safety building performance under earthquake forces in 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.
1908.1.3	Geological	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 1908.1.4 was intended for high seismic zones equivalent to current Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. Section 1908.1.3 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 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 1908.1.3 is not limited to just structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C. The required shear strength under 21.3.3, referenced in current Section 21.4.5, 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 21.9.10.2 (IBC 1908.1.4), 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 21.4.5 instead of 6 inches on center with seismic hooks at both ends under Section 21.9.10.2. Requirement of wall pier under Section 21.9.10.2 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 modification is consistent with the amendment adopted by DSA-SS as reflected in Section 1916.4.4 of the 2010 Edition of the California Building Code. 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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1908.1.8	Geological	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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.
1909.4	Geological	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 permitting a reduced edge thickness of the footing that support walls without taking into consideration the surrounding environment. In addition, no substantiating data has been provided to show that the reduced edge thickness is 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Code Section</th><th>Condition</th><th>Explanation of Amendment</th></tr>
<tr><td>204.1.1</td><td>Geological</td><td>
A number of significant technical modifications have been made since the adoption of AISC 341-05. One such change incorporates AWS D1.8/D1.8M by reference for welding related issues. This change will be included in AISC 341-10 which is to be incorporated by reference into the 2012 Edition of the International Building Code. This proposed amendment is consistent with actions taken by both DSA-SS and OSHPD to incorporate such language in the 2010 Edition of the California Building Code. AWS D1.8/D1.8M requires that all seismic force resisting system welds are to be made with filler metals classified using AWS A5 standards that achieve the following mechanical properties:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Mechanical Properties for Demand Critical Welds</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Property</th><th colspan="2">Classification</th></tr>
<tr><th>70 ksi (480 MPa)</th><th>80 ksi (550 MPa)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Yield Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>58 (400) min.</td><td>68 (470) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tensile Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>70 (480) min.</td><td>80 (550) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elongation (%)</td><td>22 min.</td><td>19 min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CVN Toughness, ft-lbf (J)</td><td colspan="2">40 (54) min. @ 70 °F (20 °C) [b, c]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">[b] For LAST of +50 °F (+10 °C). For LAST less than + 50 °F (+10 °C), see AWS D1.8/D1.8M Clause 6.3.6.
[c] Tests conducted in accordance to AWS D1.8/D1.8M Annex A meeting 40 ft-lbf (54 J) min. at a temperature lower than +70 °F (20 °C) also meet this requirement.</td></tr>
</table>
In addition to the above requirements, AWS D1.8/D1.8M requires, unless otherwise exempted from testing, that all demand critical welds are to be made with filler metals receiving Heat Input Envelope Testing that achieve the following mechanical properties in the weld metal:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Filler Metal Classification Properties for Seismic Force Resisting System Welds</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Property</th><th colspan="2">Classification</th></tr>
<tr><th>70 ksi (480 MPa)</th><th>80 ksi (550 MPa)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Yield Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>58 (400) min.</td><td>68 (470) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tensile Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>70 (480) min.</td><td>80 (550) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elongation, %</td><td>22 min.</td><td>19 min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CVN Toughness, ft-lbf (J)</td><td colspan="2">20 (27) min. @ 0 °F (–18 °C) [a]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">[a] Filler metals classified as meeting 20 ft-lbf (27 J) min. at a temperature lower than 0 °F (–18 °C) also meet this requirement.</td></tr>
</table>
The amendment is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
</td></tr>
</table>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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 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 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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.
2306.2.1 and Tables 2306.2.1(3) through 2306.2.1(4)	Geological	The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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 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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
2306.3 and Tables 2306.3 through 2306.3(2)	Geological	The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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 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.
2306.7	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 location where shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board are used in multi-level buildings. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed with other materials in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Task Force and formed the basis for this amendment. Considering that shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board are less ductile than steel moment frames or wood structural panel shear walls, the cities and unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles region have taken the necessary measures to limit the potential structural damage that may be caused by the use of such walls at the lower level of multi-level building that are subject to higher levels of seismic loads. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
2308.3.4	Geological	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 amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
2308.12.2	Geological	Additional weight attributed to the use of heavy veneer substantially increases loads to conventionally braced walls in an earthquake. Moreover, normal to greater than normal wall loads that occur in an earthquake can seriously overstress wood bearing walls in combined seismic/gravity load combinations. Numerous conventionally framed veneer covered structures sustained serious damages in the Northridge Earthquake as a result of the heavy weight of the veneer. 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.
2308.12.4 and 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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.
3401.8.1 to 3401.8.3	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
3401.9	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 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	This section is 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.
J106.2	Geological Topographical Climate	Section added to require drainage terraces to address the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which 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 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 109. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

SECTION 17. The provisions of this ordinance contain various changes, modifications, and additions to the 2010 Edition of the California Plumbing 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 Standard 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.

Plumbing Code Amendments

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
K3.0	Geological, Topographical,	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K4.0(C)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K6.0(E)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
K6.0(H)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K7.0(B)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K10.0(A)(5)	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.
K11.0(F)	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.
Table K-3	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.
Table K-4	Geological, Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department, for sewer capacity, and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Table K-5	Geological, Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity, and sewage treatment, due to local soil conditions.

SECTION 18. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE28MYCC]

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 7. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE27MYCC]

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	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 D_0, D_1, D_2, 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.
R301.1.4	Geological Topographical	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), Los Angeles County, and Los Angeles City Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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.
R301.2.2.2.5	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the type of irregular conditions as specified in the 2010 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.
R301.2.2.3.5.1	Geological	The term "one" in AISI S230, Section B1 conflicts with Table B1-1, whereas in the table it states the "thinnest connected steel sheet." The term "one" in the AISI S230, Section B1 language can misleadingly be interpreted as though one of the sheets can be 33 mils and the other sheet thicker, but that you still qualify for a reduction factor; this is not the intent of the tables. For example, in a steel-to-steel connection consisting of a 33 mils and 44 mils, and if in any part of the code it is required to provide (4) No. 8 screws; according to Table B1-1 the factor 1.0 would apply to the required number of screws and thus a reduction of screws would not be allowed.
R322.1.4.1	Geological Topographical	This amendment is intended to clarify who should perform studies and analyses for design flood elevations. Based on our vast experience with drainage and grading sites, we have concluded that registered civil engineers are highly equipped to perform such design and analyses.
R327	Climatic	States that Chapter R327 requirements are applicable to all occupancy groups as wildfire exposure impacts all types of buildings and structures. This amendment is needed due to the high-fire severity zones caused by low humidity, strong winds and dry vegetation.
R327.1.1	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R327.1.3	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. 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. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
R327.3.5.2	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof.
R327.3.5.2.2	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof.
R327.4.3	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof.
R327.5.2	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof and would require the use of Class A roof covering.
R401.1	Geological	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 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	Climatic Geological	This proposed amendment requires 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. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment is 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 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	There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the CRC Code. Requirements of ASCE 7-05 and CBC are necessary that limits equipment weight up to 400 pounds, mounted at 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level without engineering design.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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.
602.3.2	Geological	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.
Table R602.3(1)	Geological	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 previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.
Table R602.3(2)	Geological	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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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 previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.
Table R602.10.1.2(2)	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 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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. In addition, this proposed amendment is consistent with the conventional framing provisions of the 2010 California Building Code.
Table R602.10.2	Geological	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code. 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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.
Figure R602.10.3.2	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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 structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. The proposal for minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 12.16.1 of ACI 318-05. 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 cycle for the California Building Code.
R602.10.3.3	Geological	The proposal to change the minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 12.16.1 of ACI 318-05.
Figure R602.10.3.3	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. This proposed amendment continues amendments adopted during the previous code cycle for the California Building Code.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
Table R602.10.4.1	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. This proposed amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 code adoption cycle for the California Building Code. 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 previous code adoption cycles.
Figure R602.10.4.1.1	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. This proposed amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 code adoption cycle for the California Building Code. 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 2010 California Residential Code and Section 2308.12.8 of the 2010 California Building Code.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R602.10.7.1	Geological	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. 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	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.
Table R802.5.1(9)	Geological	The number of nails required for the heel joint connection per Table R802.5.1(9) can be excessive depending on the rafter slope, spacing, and roof span. This footnote will help to prevent splitting of connecting wood members when large numbers of nail are required as stated in the National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS).
R802.8	Geological	This proposed amendment provides provisions to ensure that the ends of wood members and the points of bearing have adequate lateral support to prevent rotation and to help stabilize the members during construction. This proposed amendment is consistent with and similar to requirements contained in the NDS.
R802.10.2	Geological	Wood trusses are engineered structural elements that require engineered design and calculations. This amendment provides clarifications that all wood truss design drawings are to be prepared by a registered professional.
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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R1001.3.1	Geological	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 53. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[30RESBLDNGMYCC]

TABLE

MECHANICAL CODE AMENDMENTS		
CODE SECTION	**CONDITION**	**EXPLANATION**
501	Climatic	Additional Health Department requirements are necessary due to local air quality concerns.
510.1.7	Geological	To reduce damage during a seismic event.
604.2	Geological	To reduce damage during a seismic event.
1119.4	Geological	To reduce the potential for release of toxic refrigerant caused by shifting equipment during a seismic event.

SECTION 15. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE29MYCC]

standards contained in this code and identified in the table below shall be applicable only in those cities served by the District which have ratified the aforesaid sections in accordance with California Health and Safety Code section 13869.

Section	Local Condition	Explanation and Findings
304.1.2 – Vegetation	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring brush clearance in order to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
315.2.2.1 – Storage under stairways	Climatic	Prevents storage of combustible materials under stairways to help prevent fire in stairways from preventing safe exit in event of fire. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
325.1.1 – Support clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring brush clearance under electrical transmission lines in order to prevent fires caused by powerlines and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.1.2 – Line clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance away from electrical transmission lines in order to prevent fires caused by powerlines and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.1.3 – Self-supporting aerial cable	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of trees and other growth from aerial cables in order to prevent fires and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.

325.2.1 – Clearances	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.2.2 – Extra Hazard	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire, to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone, and to reduce possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures.
325.10 – Roadway Clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of roadways to provide adequate access for firefighting apparatus, to create defensible space for fire operations, and to reduce the possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography.
326.7 – Fire protection facilities required	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Local amendment to require fire safety measures including but not limited to water supply, firebreaks, posting of fire watchers, access roads, restriction of activities during high fire hazard and other conditions to maintain reasonable fire safety. Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire, to reduce the possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures, and to minimize impacts of fire. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
326.12.2 - Chimneys	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment to reduce the threat of fires by requiring spark arrestors on chimneys that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire. Such spark arrestors reduce the likelihood of embers exiting a chimney and igniting a fire.
326.14 – Roadway Clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of roadways to provide adequate access for firefighting apparatus, to create defensible space for fire operations, and to reduce the possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography.

503.1.2 – Additional access	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides for additional access requirements necessary because of terrain, climate or other factors that limit access. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.2.1 – Dimensions	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires unobstructed clearance to sky on fire apparatus access roads with exception for protected tree species. Necessary to prevent obstruction of access roads by tree limbs or other obstructions and thus allow for quick response times to fires and other emergencies. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.2.5 - Dead-ends	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides for more stringent width, turning radius and grade specifications for access roads to ensure access for fire apparatus. Necessary due to unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.4 – Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Adds speed bumps to list of prohibited obstructions to fire apparatus access roads. Speed bumps reduce response times to fires and other emergencies because fire apparatus have to slow down to pass over them or drive around them. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.4.1 – Traffic calming devices	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires fire code official approval to install traffic calming devices. Such devices can reduce response times to fires and other emergencies. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due

		to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.7 – Fire protection in recreational vehicle, mobile home, manu-factured housing parks, sales lots, and storage lots	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires additional fire protection systems including fire-flow and access, for recreational vehicle, mobile home, and manufactured housing parks, sales lots, and storage lots. Necessary to ensure adequate water supply and access to such locations due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
504.5 – Roof top access and safety	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides various design and location requirements for solar photovoltaic systems installed on roofs of buildings for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
507.5.1.1 - Pool draft system in fire hazard severity zones.	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires a draft hydrant for swimming pools and spas located in the fire hazard severity zone in order to provide a source of water to fight fires. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
507.5.10 – Draft System identification sign	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides posting of sign to notify fire department of draft hydrant for swimming pools and spas in fire hazard severity zone. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

901.7.7 – Obstruction to fire protection equipment	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Prohibits obstruction of fire protection equipment. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
901.7.8 – Above-ground water control valve signs	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides signage requirements for water control valves in order to facilitate fire fighter identification and use of said valves in an emergency. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
901.7.11 – Clear space around above-ground water control valve signs	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides clearance requirements for water control valves in order to facilitate fire fighter identification and use of said valves in an emergency. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
903.1.2 – Occupancies in Fire Hazard Severity Zones and in the Malibu-Santa Monica Mountains or San Gabriel Southface areas	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides an additional level of protection to occupancies in case of a fire by requiring installation of automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of catastrophic fires in fire hazard severity zones and due to the topography that reduces response times to fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

903.2.11.3· Building over three stories in height	Climatic and Geological	Provides an additional level of protection to occupancies in case of a fire by requiring installation of automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of large number of buildings over three stories in Los Angeles County that increases the risk of fire due to damage or collapse of buildings due to the increased prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
903.4.2 - Alarms	Climatic and Geological	Requires installation of exterior fire alarm visual device. Visual alarms are necessary to warn both disabled and non-disabled persons. Necessary because of increased likelihood of fires due to climatic conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in the county.
903.7 – Buildings Four or more stories	Climatic and Geological	Requires installation of devices for the automatic fire sprinkler system within an exit stairway enclosure. Necessary because of increased likelihood of fires due to climatic conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in the county.
905.2.1 – Class I standpipes; 905.2.1.1, 905.2.1.2; 905.2.1.3	Climatic	Construction and installation requirements for Class I standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection systems and water supply due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.4 - Location of Class I standpipe hose connections	Climatic	Installation/Regulation of Fire Protection System to ensure proper location of hose connection to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.5.3 - Class II System 1 1/2-inch hose	Climatic	Installation and regulation of interior wet standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection system due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.6.1 - Protection	Climatic	Local amendment regarding installation and regulation of Fire Protection System to ensure proper location of hose connection to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.

905.6.1.1 - size	Climatic	Size requirements for Class III standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection system due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.9 - Riser shutoff valve supervision and drain	Climatic	Additional requirements to fire protection system for testing, maintenance and operation to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.12 - Basement pipe inlets, 905.12.1, 905.12.2, 905.12.4	Climatic	Requires installation and other guidelines related to inlets for fire protection systems in basements. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
907.9.4.1 - Obstruction of fire alarm equipment	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Prohibits concealing or obstructing fire alarm equipment. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
910.2 – Where required	Climatic	Requires installation of smoke and heat vents in roofs of buildings or portions thereof occupied as Group F-1, S-1, or containing high-piled combustible storage. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
910.2.1.1 – Group S-2	Climatic	Requires smoke and heat removal for basement level parking garages. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
910.4 – Mechanical smoke exhaust	Climatic	Requirements for mechanical smoke exhaust in buildings. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
912.2.1 – Visible location	Climatic, Topographical, Geological	Requires fire department connections to be located within 150 feet of a public fire hydrant and at a safe distance from the building. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

912.7 – Identi-fication	Climatic, Topographical	Requires red paint on fire department connections subject to rust or corrosion in order to identify them to firefighters and protect from the elements. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
912.8 – Breakable caps or plugs	Climatic, Topographical	Requires breakable caps or plugs for fire hose couplings to protect them from the elements and to ensure easy access to the fire department connection during fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
914.9.1 - Spray booths	Climatic	Requires Spray booths to have automatic fire sprinkler system protection under specified conditions. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
1007.9.1 – Signage of high-rise buildings	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requirements for signage warning against elevator use in an emergency. Necessary to ensure proper notice and evacuation in case of fire or other emergency. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire and need for evacuation is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
1107.9 – Helistops for high rise	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for additional public safety evacuation/landing area on high-rise buildings. Necessary due to large number of high-rise buildings in Los Angeles County and difficulty in evacuating high-rise buildings in case of fire or other emergency.
1107.10 – Helistops in fire hazard severity zones; 1107.10.1 Surface;	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for requirements for helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable helicopters and associated water tenders and support equipment to safely operate to conduct operations to combat fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.

1107.10.2 - Hydrant	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for a hydrant next to helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable helicopters to fill their tanks to facilitate water drops on wildland fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.
1107.10.3 – Access	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for requirements for fire apparatus access to helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable support equipment and apparatus associated with helicopter operations to combat fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the county due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.
1504.4 - Fire Protection	Climatic	Provides for spray booths to be equipped with automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
Sections 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 – Fruit and Crop Ripening	Climatic and Geological	Provides requirements for fruit and crop ripening operations to prevent ignition of ethylene gas and reduce risk of fire and explosion. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and to reduce risk of fires and explosion from earthquakes.
1910 - Storage of Combustible Idle Pallets, 1910.10, 1910.2, 1910.3, 1910.4, 1910.5, 1910.6, Table 1910.4.1, Table 1910.4.2	Climatic	Provides requirements for the safe storage of combustible pallets to reduce risk of fire. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
Table 2306.2	Climatic and Geological	Provides for increased separation for aisles. Necessary because of unique climatic conditions that increase the risk of fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

2306.7.1 - Vents	Climatic	Requires installation of smoke and heat vents. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
2308.2.2 – Racks with solid shelving	Climatic	Provides for effectiveness of sprinkler systems by prohibiting solid shelves, which would restrict water from extinguishing fire on shelves. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions.
2404.21 - Combustible vegetation.	Climatic and Topographic	Increased clearance requirements for combustible vegetation near tents and membrane structures. Necessary to increase fire and life safety around such structures and to create defensible space. Necessary because of fire risk due to climate and unique topography of Los Angeles County.
2605.9 – Backflash Prevention	Geological	Requirements for protective devices to be installed on fuel gas and oxygen lines to increase safety and reduce risk of explosion and fire. Necessary because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
2703.11.3.8 – Floors	Climatic and Geological	Creates requirements for floors in buildings where hazardous materials are used or stored. Necessary to increase fire and life safety and to minimize fire danger from hazardous materials. Necessary because risk of fire and spillage of hazardous materials is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.2.8.3 – Secondary Containment	Geological	Requirements for secondary containment of flammable and combustible liquids that are necessary to increase fire and life safety and to prevent fires involving flammable and combustible liquids from spreading. Necessary because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.2.8.16.1 – System requirements	Climatic and Geological	Require foam deluge system. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

3404.2.9.1.1 - Required foam fire protection systems	Geological and Climatic	Requires all above-ground tanks exceeding 1,500 square feet of liquid surface area used for the storage of Class I or Class II flammable liquids to be provided with foam fire protection. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3404.2.9.6.1 .3 - Location of tanks for boilover liquids	Geological and Climatic	Provides for additional spacing between tanks to reduce fire danger and help prevent fire from spreading to adjacent tanks. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.3.7.6 - Construction	Geological and Climatic	Construction and fire access requirements for liquid storage rooms. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of explosion or container failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3406.5.1.1 - Location	Geological and Climatic	Provides increased distances for bulk transfer and process transfer operations so that they are farther away from the public and other buildings. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3406.5.1.19 – Liquid transfer	Geological and Climatic	Class I, II, or III liquids shall be transferred from a tank vehicle or tank car only into an approved atmospheric tank or approved portable tank. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3804.4 – Multiple container installation	Geological and Climatic	Requirements for LP gas storage tank distances. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County

4605.1 – tire storage yard; 4605.1.1 – access to piles; 4605.1.2	Climatic and Topographical	Creates requirements for fire access roads for outdoor operations to enable fire apparatus to gain access to fight fires. Necessary to increase fire and life safety and to minimize risk of fire spreading beyond storage areas. Necessary because risk of fire due to climate and topography in Los Angeles County.
4907.1 – General	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment providing that defensible space requirements shall also comply with Chapter 3 of this code. Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone.
4908.1 – Fuel Modification Plan in Fire Hazard Severity Zone; 4908.1.1 Plan Modification	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone.
5004 – fire apparatus access roads; 5006 – housekeeping ; 5008 tires;	Climatic and Topographical	Creates requirements for fire access roads and storage requirements for tire storage in automobile wrecking yards. Necessary to enable fire apparatus and fire fighters to gain access to fight fires and respond to emergencies. Necessary because risk of fire due to climate and topography in Los Angeles County.
APPENDIX B B105.1 – One-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.1.1 – Two-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

APPENDIX B B105.2 – Buildings other than one-and two-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.3 – Mobile home parks	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow at mobile home parks in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.4 – Land subdivision projects	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow for subdivisions of land to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C102.2 – Location on street	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing on streets to ensure hydrants are accessible to firefighters. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2 – One-family dwelling	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing to ensure that water is available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2.1 – Cul-de-sac hydrant location	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing for cul-de-sacs to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2.2 – Buildings other than one-family dwelling units.	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing for buildings other than single family dwellings to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

APPENDIX C, Section C106 – On-site hydrants	Topographical and Climatic	Provides requirements for on-site hydrants to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX K – Roof Obstructions, K103.1, K103.2, K103.2.1, K103.2.1.1, K103.2.1.2, K103.2.1.3, K103.2.2, K103.2.2.1, K103.2.3, K103.2.4, K103.3, K103.4, K103.4.2, K103.2.1, K103.4.2.2, K103.4.2.3, K103.4.2.4, K103.4.3, K103.4.3.1, K103.4.3.2, K103.4.3.2.1, K103.4.3.2.2, K103.4.3.2.3, K103.4.3.2.4, K103.4.3.2.5, K103.4.3.2.6, K103.5, K103.5.1	Topographical and Climatic	Provides various design and location requirements for solar photovoltaic systems installed on roofs of buildings for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

Appendix K104.1, K104.2, K104.2.1, K104.2.2, K104.2.2.2, K104.2.2.3, K104.2.3, K104.2.3.1, K104.2.3.2 K104.2.3.2.1, K104.2.3.2.2, K104.2.3.2.3, K104.2.3.2.4, K104.2.3.5, K104.2.3.6, K104.3	Topographical and Climatic	Provides various design and location requirements for roof gardens and landscaped roofs for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

SECTION This ordinance shall become effective on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE322010AMENDMENTSKCC]

ORDINANCE NO. 10-07

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, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2010 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2011 EDITION.

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

WHEREAS, the State's Health and Safety Code 17958 mandates local adoption of the 2010 California Building Standards Code effective January 1, 2011 which include the 2010 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 2010 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, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection measures; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2010, 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 Ordinance 10-07 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 much hillside topography, unstable geology, 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. Because of the risk of delays in fire rescue response time due to traffic congestion and due to the high number of swimming pools within close proximity to small children because of local climate which makes pool ownership desirable, pool barriers are necessary.

D. 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.

E. The City has various major arterial streets that may cause high noise to multiple dwelling units requiring noise attenuation.

F. The California Residential Code and Green Building Code have items that were previously required that were inadvertently omitted from this Code cycle including pool barrier requirements, sound attenuation, special inspections, and mid-rise structure green building requirements/application.

G. Due to local Los Angeles County regional conditions as listed in exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein for reference.

SECTION 3. Section 6-4, 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. 10-2471, adopted November 23, 2010, as contained in the 2011 edition of the Los Angeles County Building Code based on the 2009 International Building Code as published by the International Code Council, as amended by Los Angeles County Ordinance No. 10-2471, effective January 1, 2011, 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 4. 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 Board of Appeals established by Section 105.1 of the Los Angeles County Building 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 5. Section 6-6.1 of Chapter 6, of Article II of the Walnut Municipal Code, is hereby amended in its entirety as follows:

"Section 6-6.1 Section 406.2.6 amended—Floor surface. Section 406.2.6 of said Los Angeles County Building Code is 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 6. 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 7. 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 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Electrical Code (Ordinance No. 10-2471), effective January 1, 2011 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, and providing for the issuance of permits and the collection of fees therefor.

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."

SECTION 8. 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 9. 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, except as

hereinafter provided, that certain Mechanical Code known and designated as the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code as contained in the 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Mechanical Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 10-2471) published by the Building Standards Commission, regulating installation of mechanical equipment 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 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."

SECTION 10. 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, incorporated by reference as the Mechanical Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 2471) 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 11. 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 as contained in the 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Plumbing Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 10-2471) published by the California Building Standards Commission-and such code shall be and become the plumbing code of the city, regulating plumbing and drainage systems, house sewers and private sewage disposal and drainage systems, 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 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."

SECTION 12. 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, Fees, 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 13. 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 2011 Edition of the Los Angeles County Residential Code effective January 1, 2011 (Ordinance 10-2468) 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."

SECTION 14. 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 105.1 of the Los Angeles County Building 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 15. Section 10-3 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Section R329. 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 16. Section 10-4 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Section R330 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

"Section R330. 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 17. Section 10-5 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

"Section R331 of the California Residential Code, is hereby added to read:

"Section R331. 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 18. 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 2010 Edition of the California Green Code excluding appendicies 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, regulating grading 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."

SECTION 19. Section 10-7 of Chapter 10, of Title II, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added and shall read as follows:

> "Section 101.3.1 item 8 – Application of Requirements for Non-Low-Rise Residential Projects.
>
> 8. Non-low-rise residential project buildings. Newly constructed buildings other than those defined in chapter 2 of this Code as low-rise residential buildings shall comply with all applicable requirements of Chapter 5. Non-residential Mandatory Measures."

Section 20. 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 topographical, geological, or climatic 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 21. 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 22. 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 23. 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 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 2010.

MAYOR ANTONIO F. CARTAGENA

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. 10-07 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, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2010 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION, THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, 2011 EDITION AND THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE, 2011 EDITION.

was duly introduced and adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 8th day of December, 2010, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	CARTAGENA, LIM, SU, TRAGARZ
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	KING
ABSTAIN:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE

ATTEST:

Teresa De Dios

TERESA DE DIOS, CITY CLERK

ATTACHMENTS: EXHIBIT A – 2011 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE FINDINGS

Exhibit A

modifications to requirements contained in the building standards published in the California Building Standard 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.

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 7 A 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 7 A 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.
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.
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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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.
1207.1, 1207.11, 1207.12	Climatic and Topographic	Sound Transmission – "Soundproofing" buildings adjacent to Airport (LAX). The purpose of this section is to establish uniform minimum noise insulation performance standards to protect persons from the effects of excessive noise (sound), hearing loss or impairment, and interference with speech and sleep. The amendment requires other types of buildings, such as, long-term care facilities, single-family dwellings, private schools, and places of worship to be "soundproofed." Based on the local topographic conditions in the Los Angeles Basin, which includes the surrounding hills and mountains, such as the Santa Monica Mountains, and the climatic conditions of local wind blowing off shore, such as the Santa Ana winds, many planes are required to land and take off near the airports (LAX) to fly over areas where there are buildings including single family home, long-term care facilities, private schools and places of worship and other residential buildings, apartment houses, hotels, etc. The noise from these planes creates a hardship for the citizens, therefore, requiring the buildings to be "soundproofed."
1403.3	Climatic Geological	Section amended to limit the deflection of lateral support of veneer and prohibit its usage as part of the structural design strength of walls, due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County. The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee discovered significant loss of veneer from buildings due to inadequate design and construction. As deflection limitation in out-of-plane directions is not covered in this Code, this amendment will prevent loosening and spalling of veneer in a significant earthquake.
1405.7 through 1405.7.2	Geological	Section amended to require proper anchorage of masonry or stone veneer, due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County. Investigations following the Northridge earthquake discovered numerous cases where veneer pulled away from wood stud framing. Most of it was due to corrosion and weakness in the anchor ties and mesh connections to the framing. Where sheathing was beneath the veneer, nail attachments were often not attached to the wall framing below. SEAOSC/LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee findings indicated significant loss of veneer from buildings due to inadequate design and construction. Therefore, additional reinforcement for heavy veneer, stone and masonry veneer is needed to minimize such occurrences in the event of future significant earthquakes.
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. Northridge SEAOSC/LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee findings indicated significant problems with tile roof due to inadequate design and/or construction. Therefore, the amendment is 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		Sylmar earthquakes need to be incorporated into the local building code.
1613.6.7	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.
1613.8 through 1613.8.1	Geological	The steel Buckling Restrained Braced Frame (BRBF) system was first approved for use in the 2003 NEHRP Provisions. The values for the approximate period perimeters C_t and x were also approved as part of that original BSSC Proposal 6-6R (2003). It was an oversight that these parameters were not carried forward into the 2005 Edition of the ASCE 7. Currently, these two factors can be found in Appendix R of AISC 341-05. There, they function only as a placeholder that will be removed in the next version upon approval by ASCE 7 Task Committee on Seismic. 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.
1613.8.2	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.
1613.8.3	Geological	The importance factor, I, was dropped from equation 12.8-16 by mistake while transcribing it from NEHRP Recommended Provisions (2003) equation 5.2-16. For buildings with importance factor, I, higher than 1.0, stability coefficient should include the importance factor. The modification is consistent with the provisions adopted by OSPHD and DSA-SS as reflected in Section 1615.10.7 of the 2010 California Building Code. SEAOSC Steel Committee had supported the proposed modification during the 2007 code adoption process. 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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1613.8.4	Geological	A joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC), Los Angeles County, and Los Angeles City 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 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 plf 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.
1613.9 through 1613.9.10.5	Geological Topographical	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 joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and both the Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City 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.
1704.1	Geological Topographical	Section amended to remove the exemption of Group U from special inspection requirements. One of the significant problems discovered from the studies after the Northridge Earthquake was the extent of poor quality in construction, especially for residential wood frame accessory structures. The provisions to require that special inspectors be provided for work listed under Section 1704 to observe the actual construction will ensure that acceptable standards of workmanship are provided.
1704.4	Geological	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1704.8	Geological	Studies after the Northridge Earthquake revealed that great confusion exists in the field over what is required by the Code in the way of special inspection beyond just piles and caissons. Connecting grade beams used in driven deep foundations will generally act like concrete beams and should not be treated like typical footings. Section 1704.4 requires concrete beams to have special inspection, but exempts the footings of buildings three stories or less in height. This amendment clarifies that the grade beams that connect driven deep foundations are not exempt from special inspection even if they are used as part of the foundation system. They are an essential part of the driven deep foundation system and should receive the same level of inspection, particularly since this type of system must resist the higher demand of seismic loads in this region. The amendment is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1704.9	Geological	Studies after the Northridge Earthquake revealed that great confusion exists in the field over what is required by the Code in the way of special inspection beyond just piles and caissons. Connecting grade beams used in cast-in-place deep foundations will generally act like concrete beams and should not be treated like typical footings. Section 1704.4 requires concrete beams to have special inspection, but exempts the footings of buildings three stories or less in height. This amendment clarifies that the grade beams that connect cast-in-place deep foundations are not exempt from special inspection even if they are used as part of the foundation system. They are an essential part of the cast-in-place deep foundation system and should receive the same level of inspection, particularly since this type of system must resist the higher demand of seismic loads in this region. The amendment is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1705.3	Geological	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 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 1705.3 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.
1710.1	Geological	The language in Sections 1710.1 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 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

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.
1710.2	Geological	With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Sections 1710.2 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.
1807.1.4	Climatic Geological	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.
1807.1.6	Geological	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 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.
1809.3	Geological	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1809.7 and Table 1809.7	Geological	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 recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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.
1809.12	Climatic Geological	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.
1908.1 and 1908.1.11 through 1908.1.14	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1908.1.2	Geological	By virtue of ACI 318 Section 21.1.1.7(d), intermediate precast structural walls designed under Section 21.4, material requirements intended under provisions 21.1.4, 21.1.5, 21.1.6, and 21.1.7 would be excluded for structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. The amendments to ACI 318 Chapter 21 are needed to ensure that structural walls designed under ASCE 7 Table 12.2-1 using the intermediate wall panel category would conform to ductility requirements comparable to special structural walls; and conformance to the long standing practice of ACI 318 to impose special requirements for high seismic design regions. This amendment gives explicit requirements under which design and detailing need to conform to special structural wall system provisions in ACI-318 Section 21.9, which covers both cast-in-place as well as precast. This amendment further gives building officials the tools to enforce minimum life safety building performance under earthquake forces in 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.
1908.1.3	Geological	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 1908.1.4 was intended for high seismic zones equivalent to current Seismic Design Category D, E, or F. Section 1908.1.3 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 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 1908.1.3 is not limited to just structures assigned to Seismic Design Category C. The required shear strength under 21.3.3, referenced in current Section 21.4.5, 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 21.9.10.2 (IBC 1908.1.4), 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 21.4.5 instead of 6 inches on center with seismic hooks at both ends under Section 21.9.10.2. Requirement of wall pier under Section 21.9.10.2 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 modification is consistent with the amendment adopted by DSA-SS as reflected in Section 1916.4.4 of the 2010 Edition of the California Building Code. 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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
1908.1.8	Geological	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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.
1909.4	Geological	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 permitting a reduced edge thickness of the footing that support walls without taking into consideration the surrounding environment. In addition, no substantiating data has been provided to show that the reduced edge thickness is 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.

<table>
<tr><th>Code Section</th><th>Condition</th><th>Explanation of Amendment</th></tr>
<tr><td>204.1.1</td><td>Geological</td><td>A number of significant technical modifications have been made since the adoption of AISC 341-05. One such change incorporates AWS D1.8/D1.8M by reference for welding related issues. This change will be included in AISC 341-10 which is to be incorporated by reference into the 2012 Edition of the International Building Code. This proposed amendment is consistent with actions taken by both DSA-SS and OSHPD to incorporate such language in the 2010 Edition of the California Building Code. AWS D1.8/D1.8M requires that all seismic force resisting system welds are to be made with filler metals classified using AWS A5 standards that achieve the following mechanical properties:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Mechanical Properties for Demand Critical Welds</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Property</th><th colspan="2">Classification</th></tr>
<tr><th>70 ksi (480 MPa)</th><th>80 ksi (550 MPa)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Yield Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>58 (400) min.</td><td>68 (470) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tensile Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>70 (480) min.</td><td>80 (550) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elongation (%)</td><td>22 min.</td><td>19 min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CVN Toughness, ft-lbf (J)</td><td colspan="2">40 (54) min. @ 70 °F (20 °C) [b, c]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">[b] For LAST of +50 °F (+10 °C). For LAST less than + 50 °F (+10 °C), see AWS D1.8/D1.8M Clause 6.3.6.
[c] Tests conducted in accordance to AWS D1.8/D1.8M Annex A meeting 40 ft-lbf (54 J) min. at a temperature lower than +70 °F (20 °C) also meet this requirement.</td></tr>
</table>
In addition to the above requirements, AWS D1.8/D1.8M requires, unless otherwise exempted from testing, that all demand critical welds are to be made with filler metals receiving Heat Input Envelope Testing that achieve the following mechanical properties in the weld metal:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Filler Metal Classification Properties for Seismic Force Resisting System Welds</th></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Property</th><th colspan="2">Classification</th></tr>
<tr><th>70 ksi (480 MPa)</th><th>80 ksi (550 MPa)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Yield Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>58 (400) min.</td><td>68 (470) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tensile Strength, ksi (MPa)</td><td>70 (480) min.</td><td>80 (550) min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Elongation, %</td><td>22 min.</td><td>19 min.</td></tr>
<tr><td>CVN Toughness, ft-lbf (J)</td><td colspan="2">20 (27) min. @ 0 °F (–18 °C) [a]</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">[a] Filler metals classified as meeting 20 ft-lbf (27 J) min. at a temperature lower than 0 °F (–18 °C) also meet this requirement.</td></tr>
</table>
The amendment is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</td></tr>
</table>

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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 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 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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.
2306.2.1 and Tables 2306.2.1(3) through 2306.2.1(4)	Geological	The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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 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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
2306.3 and Tables 2306.3 through 2306.3(2)	Geological	The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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 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.
2306.7	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 location where shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board are used in multi-level buildings. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed with other materials in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Task Force and formed the basis for this amendment. Considering that shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board are less ductile than steel moment frames or wood structural panel shear walls, the cities and unincorporated areas of the Los Angeles region have taken the necessary measures to limit the potential structural damage that may be caused by the use of such walls at the lower level of multi-level building that are subject to higher levels of seismic loads. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
2308.3.4	Geological	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 amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
2308.12.2	Geological	Additional weight attributed to the use of heavy veneer substantially increases loads to conventionally braced walls in an earthquake. Moreover, normal to greater than normal wall loads that occur in an earthquake can seriously overstress wood bearing walls in combined seismic/gravity load combinations. Numerous conventionally framed veneer covered structures sustained serious damages in the Northridge Earthquake as a result of the heavy weight of the veneer. 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.
2308.12.4 and 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 Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (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.
3401.8.1 to 3401.8.3	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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
3401.9	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 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	This section is 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.
J106.2	Geological Topographical Climate	Section added to require drainage terraces to address the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions which 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 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 109. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

SECTION 17. The provisions of this ordinance contain various changes, modifications, and additions to the 2010 Edition of the California Plumbing 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 Standard 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.

Plumbing Code Amendments

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
K3.0	Geological, Topographical,	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K4.0(C)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K6.0(E)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
K6.0(H)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K7.0(B)	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
K10.0(A)(5)	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.
K11.0(F)	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.
Table K-3	Geological, Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.
Table K-4	Geological, Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department, for sewer capacity, and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Table K-5	Geological, Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity, and sewage treatment, due to local soil conditions.

SECTION 18. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE28MYCC]

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 7. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE27MYCC]

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	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 D_0, D_1, D_2, 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.
R301.1.4	Geological Topographical	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), Los Angeles County, and Los Angeles City Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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.
R301.2.2.2.5	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the type of irregular conditions as specified in the 2010 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.
R301.2.2.3.5.1	Geological	The term "one" in AISI S230, Section B1 conflicts with Table B1-1, whereas in the table it states the "thinnest connected steel sheet." The term "one" in the AISI S230, Section B1 language can misleadingly be interpreted as though one of the sheets can be 33 mils and the other sheet thicker, but that you still qualify for a reduction factor; this is not the intent of the tables. For example, in a steel-to-steel connection consisting of a 33 mils and 44 mils, and if in any part of the code it is required to provide (4) No. 8 screws; according to Table B1-1 the factor 1.0 would apply to the required number of screws and thus a reduction of screws would not be allowed.
R322.1.4.1	Geological Topographical	This amendment is intended to clarify who should perform studies and analyses for design flood elevations. Based on our vast experience with drainage and grading sites, we have concluded that registered civil engineers are highly equipped to perform such design and analyses.
R327	Climatic	States that Chapter R327 requirements are applicable to all occupancy groups as wildfire exposure impacts all types of buildings and structures. This amendment is needed due to the high-fire severity zones caused by low humidity, strong winds and dry vegetation.
R327.1.1	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R327.1.3	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter R327 to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. 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. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.
R327.3.5.2	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof.
R327.3.5.2.2	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof.
R327.4.3	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof.
R327.5.2	Climatic	Due to low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation in high-fire severity zones, the Fire Department could not find sufficient evidence to allow the use of wood-shingle/wood-shake roof and would require the use of Class A roof covering.
R401.1	Geological	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 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	Climatic Geological	This proposed amendment requires 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. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment is 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 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	There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the CRC Code. Requirements of ASCE 7-05 and CBC are necessary that limits equipment weight up to 400 pounds, mounted at 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level without engineering design.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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.
602.3.2	Geological	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.
Table R602.3(1)	Geological	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 previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.
Table R602.3(2)	Geological	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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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 previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.
Table R602.10.1.2(2)	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 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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. In addition, this proposed amendment is consistent with the conventional framing provisions of the 2010 California Building Code.
Table R602.10.2	Geological	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code. 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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.
Figure R602.10.3.2	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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 structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. The proposal for minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 12.16.1 of ACI 318-05. 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 cycle for the California Building Code.
R602.10.3.3	Geological	The proposal to change the minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 12.16.1 of ACI 318-05.
Figure R602.10.3.3	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. This proposed amendment continues amendments adopted during the previous code cycle for the California Building Code.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
Table R602.10.4.1	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. This proposed amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 code adoption cycle for the California Building Code. 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 previous code adoption cycles.
Figure R602.10.4.1.1	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 the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City 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. This proposed amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 code adoption cycle for the California Building Code. 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 2010 California Residential Code and Section 2308.12.8 of the 2010 California Building Code.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R602.10.7.1	Geological	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. 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	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.
Table R802.5.1(9)	Geological	The number of nails required for the heel joint connection per Table R802.5.1(9) can be excessive depending on the rafter slope, spacing, and roof span. This footnote will help to prevent splitting of connecting wood members when large numbers of nail are required as stated in the National Design Specification for Wood Construction (NDS).
R802.8	Geological	This proposed amendment provides provisions to ensure that the ends of wood members and the points of bearing have adequate lateral support to prevent rotation and to help stabilize the members during construction. This proposed amendment is consistent with and similar to requirements contained in the NDS.
R802.10.2	Geological	Wood trusses are engineered structural elements that require engineered design and calculations. This amendment provides clarifications that all wood truss design drawings are to be prepared by a registered professional.
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.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R1001.3.1	Geological	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 53. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[30RESBLDNGMYCC]

TABLE

MECHANICAL CODE AMENDMENTS		
CODE SECTION	**CONDITION**	**EXPLANATION**
501	Climatic	Additional Health Department requirements are necessary due to local air quality concerns.
510.1.7	Geological	To reduce damage during a seismic event.
604.2	Geological	To reduce damage during a seismic event.
1119.4	Geological	To reduce the potential for release of toxic refrigerant caused by shifting equipment during a seismic event.

SECTION 15. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE29MYCC]

standards contained in this code and identified in the table below shall be applicable only in those cities served by the District which have ratified the aforesaid sections in accordance with California Health and Safety Code section 13869.

Section	Local Condition	Explanation and Findings
304.1.2 – Vegetation	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring brush clearance in order to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
315.2.2.1 – Storage under stairways	Climatic	Prevents storage of combustible materials under stairways to help prevent fire in stairways from preventing safe exit in event of fire. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
325.1.1 – Support clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring brush clearance under electrical transmission lines in order to prevent fires caused by powerlines and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.1.2 – Line clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance away from electrical transmission lines in order to prevent fires caused by powerlines and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.1.3 – Self-supporting aerial cable	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of trees and other growth from aerial cables in order to prevent fires and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.

325.2.1 – Clearances	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.2.2 – Extra Hazard	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire, to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone, and to reduce possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures.
325.10 – Roadway Clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of roadways to provide adequate access for firefighting apparatus, to create defensible space for fire operations, and to reduce the possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography.
326.7 – Fire protection facilities required	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Local amendment to require fire safety measures including but not limited to water supply, firebreaks, posting of fire watchers, access roads, restriction of activities during high fire hazard and other conditions to maintain reasonable fire safety. Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire, to reduce the possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures, and to minimize impacts of fire. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
326.12.2 - Chimneys	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment to reduce the threat of fires by requiring spark arrestors on chimneys that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire. Such spark arrestors reduce the likelihood of embers exiting a chimney and igniting a fire.
326.14 – Roadway Clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of roadways to provide adequate access for firefighting apparatus, to create defensible space for fire operations, and to reduce the possibility of wildland fires spreading to structures Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography.

503.1.2 – Additional access	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides for additional access requirements necessary because of terrain, climate or other factors that limit access. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.2.1 – Dimensions	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires unobstructed clearance to sky on fire apparatus access roads with exception for protected tree species. Necessary to prevent obstruction of access roads by tree limbs or other obstructions and thus allow for quick response times to fires and other emergencies. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.2.5 - Dead-ends	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides for more stringent width, turning radius and grade specifications for access roads to ensure access for fire apparatus. Necessary due to unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.4 – Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Adds speed bumps to list of prohibited obstructions to fire apparatus access roads. Speed bumps reduce response times to fires and other emergencies because fire apparatus have to slow down to pass over them or drive around them. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.4.1 – Traffic calming devices	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires fire code official approval to install traffic calming devices. Such devices can reduce response times to fires and other emergencies. Necessary to ensure adequate response times due

		to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
503.7 – Fire protection in recreational vehicle, mobile home, manu-factured housing parks, sales lots, and storage lots	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires additional fire protection systems including fire-flow and access, for recreational vehicle, mobile home, and manufactured housing parks, sales lots, and storage lots. Necessary to ensure adequate water supply and access to such locations due to the unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
504.5 – Roof top access and safety	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides various design and location requirements for solar photovoltaic systems installed on roofs of buildings for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
507.5.1.1 - Pool draft system in fire hazard severity zones.	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requires a draft hydrant for swimming pools and spas located in the fire hazard severity zone in order to provide a source of water to fight fires. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
507.5.10 – Draft System identification sign	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides posting of sign to notify fire department of draft hydrant for swimming pools and spas in fire hazard severity zone. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

901.7.7 – Obstruction to fire protection equipment	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Prohibits obstruction of fire protection equipment. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
901.7.8 – Above-ground water control valve signs	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides signage requirements for water control valves in order to facilitate fire fighter identification and use of said valves in an emergency. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
901.7.11 – Clear space around above-ground water control valve signs	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides clearance requirements for water control valves in order to facilitate fire fighter identification and use of said valves in an emergency. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of fires in fire hazard severity zones. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
903.1.2 – Occupancies in Fire Hazard Severity Zones and in the Malibu-Santa Monica Mountains or San Gabriel Southface areas	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Provides an additional level of protection to occupancies in case of a fire by requiring installation of automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of unique climatic and topographical conditions that increase the risk of catastrophic fires in fire hazard severity zones and due to the topography that reduces response times to fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

903.2.11.3· Building over three stories in height	Climatic and Geological	Provides an additional level of protection to occupancies in case of a fire by requiring installation of automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of large number of buildings over three stories in Los Angeles County that increases the risk of fire due to damage or collapse of buildings due to the increased prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
903.4.2 - Alarms	Climatic and Geological	Requires installation of exterior fire alarm visual device. Visual alarms are necessary to warn both disabled and non-disabled persons. Necessary because of increased likelihood of fires due to climatic conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in the county.
903.7 – Buildings Four or more stories	Climatic and Geological	Requires installation of devices for the automatic fire sprinkler system within an exit stairway enclosure. Necessary because of increased likelihood of fires due to climatic conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in the county.
905.2.1 – Class I standpipes; 905.2.1.1, 905.2.1.2; 905.2.1.3	Climatic	Construction and installation requirements for Class I standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection systems and water supply due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.4 - Location of Class I standpipe hose connections	Climatic	Installation/Regulation of Fire Protection System to ensure proper location of hose connection to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.5.3 - Class II System 1 1/2-inch hose	Climatic	Installation and regulation of interior wet standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection system due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.6.1 - Protection	Climatic	Local amendment regarding installation and regulation of Fire Protection System to ensure proper location of hose connection to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.

905.6.1.1 - size	Climatic	Size requirements for Class III standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection system due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.9 - Riser shutoff valve supervision and drain	Climatic	Additional requirements to fire protection system for testing, maintenance and operation to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.12 - Basement pipe inlets, 905.12.1, 905.12.2, 905.12.4	Climatic	Requires installation and other guidelines related to inlets for fire protection systems in basements. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
907.9.4.1 - Obstruction of fire alarm equipment	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Prohibits concealing or obstructing fire alarm equipment. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
910.2 – Where required	Climatic	Requires installation of smoke and heat vents in roofs of buildings or portions thereof occupied as Group F-1, S-1, or containing high-piled combustible storage. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
910.2.1.1 – Group S-2	Climatic	Requires smoke and heat removal for basement level parking garages. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
910.4 – Mechanical smoke exhaust	Climatic	Requirements for mechanical smoke exhaust in buildings. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
912.2.1 – Visible location	Climatic, Topographical, Geological	Requires fire department connections to be located within 150 feet of a public fire hydrant and at a safe distance from the building. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

912.7 – Identi-fication	Climatic, Topographical	Requires red paint on fire department connections subject to rust or corrosion in order to identify them to firefighters and protect from the elements. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
912.8 – Breakable caps or plugs	Climatic, Topographical	Requires breakable caps or plugs for fire hose couplings to protect them from the elements and to ensure easy access to the fire department connection during fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
914.9.1 - Spray booths	Climatic	Requires Spray booths to have automatic fire sprinkler system protection under specified conditions. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
1007.9.1 – Signage of high-rise buildings	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requirements for signage warning against elevator use in an emergency. Necessary to ensure proper notice and evacuation in case of fire or other emergency. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire and need for evacuation is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
1107.9 – Helistops for high rise	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for additional public safety evacuation/landing area on high-rise buildings. Necessary due to large number of high-rise buildings in Los Angeles County and difficulty in evacuating high-rise buildings in case of fire or other emergency.
1107.10 – Helistops in fire hazard severity zones; 1107.10.1 Surface;	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for requirements for helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable helicopters and associated water tenders and support equipment to safely operate to conduct operations to combat fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.

1107.10.2 - Hydrant	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for a hydrant next to helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable helicopters to fill their tanks to facilitate water drops on wildland fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.
1107.10.3 – Access	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for requirements for fire apparatus access to helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable support equipment and apparatus associated with helicopter operations to combat fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the county due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.
1504.4 - Fire Protection	Climatic	Provides for spray booths to be equipped with automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
Sections 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 – Fruit and Crop Ripening	Climatic and Geological	Provides requirements for fruit and crop ripening operations to prevent ignition of ethylene gas and reduce risk of fire and explosion. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and to reduce risk of fires and explosion from earthquakes.
1910 - Storage of Combustible Idle Pallets, 1910.10, 1910.2, 1910.3, 1910.4, 1910.5, 1910.6, Table 1910.4.1, Table 1910.4.2	Climatic	Provides requirements for the safe storage of combustible pallets to reduce risk of fire. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
Table 2306.2	Climatic and Geological	Provides for increased separation for aisles. Necessary because of unique climatic conditions that increase the risk of fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

2306.7.1 - Vents	Climatic	Requires installation of smoke and heat vents. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
2308.2.2 – Racks with solid shelving	Climatic	Provides for effectiveness of sprinkler systems by prohibiting solid shelves, which would restrict water from extinguishing fire on shelves. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions.
2404.21 - Combustible vegetation.	Climatic and Topographic	Increased clearance requirements for combustible vegetation near tents and membrane structures. Necessary to increase fire and life safety around such structures and to create defensible space. Necessary because of fire risk due to climate and unique topography of Los Angeles County.
2605.9 – Backflash Prevention	Geological	Requirements for protective devices to be installed on fuel gas and oxygen lines to increase safety and reduce risk of explosion and fire. Necessary because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
2703.11.3.8 – Floors	Climatic and Geological	Creates requirements for floors in buildings where hazardous materials are used or stored. Necessary to increase fire and life safety and to minimize fire danger from hazardous materials. Necessary because risk of fire and spillage of hazardous materials is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.2.8.3 – Secondary Containment	Geological	Requirements for secondary containment of flammable and combustible liquids that are necessary to increase fire and life safety and to prevent fires involving flammable and combustible liquids from spreading. Necessary because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.2.8.16.1 – System requirements	Climatic and Geological	Require foam deluge system. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

3404.2.9.1.1 - Required foam fire protection systems	Geological and Climatic	Requires all above-ground tanks exceeding 1,500 square feet of liquid surface area used for the storage of Class I or Class II flammable liquids to be provided with foam fire protection. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3404.2.9.6.1 .3 - Location of tanks for boilover liquids	Geological and Climatic	Provides for additional spacing between tanks to reduce fire danger and help prevent fire from spreading to adjacent tanks. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.3.7.6 - Construction	Geological and Climatic	Construction and fire access requirements for liquid storage rooms. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of explosion or container failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3406.5.1.1 - Location	Geological and Climatic	Provides increased distances for bulk transfer and process transfer operations so that they are farther away from the public and other buildings. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3406.5.1.19 – Liquid transfer	Geological and Climatic	Class I, II, or III liquids shall be transferred from a tank vehicle or tank car only into an approved atmospheric tank or approved portable tank. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3804.4 – Multiple container installation	Geological and Climatic	Requirements for LP gas storage tank distances. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County

4605.1 – tire storage yard; 4605.1.1 – access to piles; 4605.1.2	Climatic and Topographical	Creates requirements for fire access roads for outdoor operations to enable fire apparatus to gain access to fight fires. Necessary to increase fire and life safety and to minimize risk of fire spreading beyond storage areas. Necessary because risk of fire due to climate and topography in Los Angeles County.
4907.1 – General	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment providing that defensible space requirements shall also comply with Chapter 3 of this code. Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone.
4908.1 – Fuel Modification Plan in Fire Hazard Severity Zone; 4908.1.1 Plan Modification	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone.
5004 – fire apparatus access roads; 5006 – housekeeping ; 5008 tires;	Climatic and Topographical	Creates requirements for fire access roads and storage requirements for tire storage in automobile wrecking yards. Necessary to enable fire apparatus and fire fighters to gain access to fight fires and respond to emergencies. Necessary because risk of fire due to climate and topography in Los Angeles County.
APPENDIX B B105.1 – One-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.1.1 – Two-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

APPENDIX B B105.2 – Buildings other than one-and two-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.3 – Mobile home parks	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow at mobile home parks in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.4 – Land subdivision projects	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow for subdivisions of land to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C102.2 – Location on street	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing on streets to ensure hydrants are accessible to firefighters. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2 – One-family dwelling	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing to ensure that water is available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2.1 – Cul-de-sac hydrant location	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing for cul-de-sacs to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2.2 – Buildings other than one-family dwelling units.	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing for buildings other than single family dwellings to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

APPENDIX C, Section C106 – On-site hydrants	Topographical and Climatic	Provides requirements for on-site hydrants to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX K – Roof Obstructions, K103.1, K103.2, K103.2.1, K103.2.1.1, K103.2.1.2, K103.2.1.3, K103.2.2, K103.2.2.1, K103.2.3, K103.2.4, K103.3, K103.4, K103.4.2, K103.2.1, K103.4.2.2, K103.4.2.3, K103.4.2.4, K103.4.3, K103.4.3.1, K103.4.3.2, K103.4.3.2.1, K103.4.3.2.2, K103.4.3.2.3, K103.4.3.2.4, K103.4.3.2.5, K103.4.3.2.6, K103.5, K103.5.1	Topographical and Climatic	Provides various design and location requirements for solar photovoltaic systems installed on roofs of buildings for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

Appendix K104.1, K104.2, K104.2.1, K104.2.2, K104.2.2.2, K104.2.2.3, K104.2.3, K104.2.3.1, K104.2.3.2 K104.2.3.2.1, K104.2.3.2.2, K104.2.3.2.3, K104.2.3.2.4, K104.2.3.5, K104.2.3.6, K104.3	Topographical and Climatic	Provides various design and location requirements for roof gardens and landscaped roofs for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

SECTION This ordinance shall become effective on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE322010AMENDMENTSKCC]

MAYOR ANTONIO F. CARTAGENA

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. 10-08 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 FIRE CODE, 2011 EDITION.

was duly introduced and adopted and passed at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 8th day of December, 2010, by the following vote to wit:

AYES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	CARTAGENA, KING, LIM, SU, TRAGARZ
NOES:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE
ABSTAIN:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE
ABSENT:	COUNCILMEMBER(S):	NONE

ATTEST:

TERESA DE DIOS, CITY CLERK

ATTACHMENTS: EXHIBIT A – 2011 LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE FINDINGS

standards contained in this code and identified in the table below shall be applicable only in those cities served by the District which have ratified the aforesaid sections in accordance with California Health and Safety Code section 13869.

Section	Local Condition	Explanation and Findings
304.1.2 – Vegetation	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring brush clearance in order to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
315.2.2.1 – Storage under stairways	Climatic	Prevents storage of combustible materials under stairways to help prevent fire in stairways from preventing safe exit in event of fire. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
325.1.1 – Support clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring brush clearance under electrical transmission lines in order to prevent fires caused by powerlines and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.1.2 – Line clearance	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance away from electrical transmission lines in order to prevent fires caused by powerlines and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.
325.1.3 – Self-supporting aerial cable	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment requiring clearance of trees and other growth from aerial cables in order to prevent fires and to maintain defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize the spreading of fire to structures.

ORDINANCE NO. 10-08

AN URGENCY ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WALNUT AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE CODE, 2011 EDITION.

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

WHEREAS, the State's Health and Safety Code 17958 mandates local adoption of the 2010 California Building Standards Code effective January 1, 2011 which include the 2010 California Building, Residential, Green, Fire, Plumbing, Mechanical, and Electrical Codes; 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, plumbing, mechanical, electrical, and fire protection measures; and

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2010, 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 Ordinance 10-08 is reasonably necessary to protect the Health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the City of Walnut due to the following local conditions:

A. The City has much hillside topography, unstable geology, watershed areas, 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. 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 buildings and vegetation.

D. Due to local Los Angeles County regional conditions as listed in exhibit "A" attached here and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 3. Section 13-1, of Chapter 13, Article I, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 13-1. County Fire Code - Adopted.There is hereby adopted by reference, except as hereinafter provided, that certain Fire Code as adopted by Ordinance No. 10-2458 of the County of Los Angeles, entitled "Fire Code, County of Los Angeles, 2011."

Copies of Ordinance No. 10-2458 of the County, together with Building Official and shall be at all times maintained by the Building Official for use and examination to the public.

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 4. Section 13-3.1, of Chapter 13, Article I, of the Walnut Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 13-1, the Fire Code is amended by deleting section 901.1.2.

Section 5. 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 topographical, geological, or climatic 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 6. 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 7. 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 8. 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 8TH DAY OF DECEMBER 8, 2010.

905.6.1.1 - size	Climatic	Size requirements for Class III standpipes to ensure adequate fire protection system due to fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.9 - Riser shutoff valve supervision and drain	Climatic	Additional requirements to fire protection system for testing, maintenance and operation to control fires in Los Angeles County's hot and windy climate.
905.12 - Basement pipe inlets, 905.12.1, 905.12.2, 905.12.4	Climatic	Requires installation and other guidelines related to inlets for fire protection systems in basements. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
907.9.4.1 - Obstruction of fire alarm equipment	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Prohibits concealing or obstructing fire alarm equipment. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
910.2 – Where required	Climatic	Requires installation of smoke and heat vents in roofs of buildings or portions thereof occupied as Group F-1, S-1, or containing high-piled combustible storage. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
910.2.1.1 – Group S-2	Climatic	Requires smoke and heat removal for basement level parking garages. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
910.4 – Mechanical smoke exhaust	Climatic	Requirements for mechanical smoke exhaust in buildings. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
912.2.1 – Visible location	Climatic, Topographical, Geological	Requires fire department connections to be located within 150 feet of a public fire hydrant and at a safe distance from the building. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

912.7 – Identi-fication	Climatic, Topographical	Requires red paint on fire department connections subject to rust or corrosion in order to identify them to firefighters and protect from the elements. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
912.8 – Breakable caps or plugs	Climatic, Topographical	Requires breakable caps or plugs for fire hose couplings to protect them from the elements and to ensure easy access to the fire department connection during fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
914.9.1 - Spray booths	Climatic	Requires Spray booths to have automatic fire sprinkler system protection under specified conditions. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because the risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
1007.9.1 – Signage of high-rise buildings	Climatic, Geological, and Topographical	Requirements for signage warning against elevator use in an emergency. Necessary to ensure proper notice and evacuation in case of fire or other emergency. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions. Further necessary because risk of fire and need for evacuation is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
1107.9 – Helistops for high rise	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for additional public safety evacuation/landing area on high-rise buildings. Necessary due to large number of high-rise buildings in Los Angeles County and difficulty in evacuating high-rise buildings in case of fire or other emergency.
1107.10 – Helistops in fire hazard severity zones; 1107.10.1 Surface;	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for requirements for helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable helicopters and associated water tenders and support equipment to safely operate to conduct operations to combat fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.

1107.10.2 - Hydrant	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for a hydrant next to helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable helicopters to fill their tanks to facilitate water drops on wildland fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.
1107.10.3 – Access	Climatic; Topographical	Provides for requirements for fire apparatus access to helistops in fire hazard severity zones to enable support equipment and apparatus associated with helicopter operations to combat fires in those areas. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the county due to hot and windy conditions and topography that hinders the ability for fire apparatus to gain access to remote portions of the County.
1504.4 - Fire Protection	Climatic	Provides for spray booths to be equipped with automatic fire sprinklers. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
Sections 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 – Fruit and Crop Ripening	Climatic and Geological	Provides requirements for fruit and crop ripening operations to prevent ignition of ethylene gas and reduce risk of fire and explosion. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions and to reduce risk of fires and explosion from earthquakes.
1910 - Storage of Combustible Idle Pallets, 1910.10, 1910.2, 1910.3, 1910.4, 1910.5, 1910.6, Table 1910.4.1, Table 1910.4.2	Climatic	Provides requirements for the safe storage of combustible pallets to reduce risk of fire. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
Table 2306.2	Climatic and Geological	Provides for increased separation for aisles. Necessary because of unique climatic conditions that increase the risk of fires. Further necessary because risk of fire is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

2306.7.1 - Vents	Climatic	Requires installation of smoke and heat vents. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to hot and windy conditions.
2308.2.2 – Racks with solid shelving	Climatic	Provides for effectiveness of sprinkler systems by prohibiting solid shelves, which would restrict water from extinguishing fire on shelves. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions.
2404.21 - Combustible vegetation.	Climatic and Topographic	Increased clearance requirements for combustible vegetation near tents and membrane structures. Necessary to increase fire and life safety around such structures and to create defensible space. Necessary because of fire risk due to climate and unique topography of Los Angeles County.
2605.9 – Backflash Prevention	Geological	Requirements for protective devices to be installed on fuel gas and oxygen lines to increase safety and reduce risk of explosion and fire. Necessary because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
2703.11.3.8 – Floors	Climatic and Geological	Creates requirements for floors in buildings where hazardous materials are used or stored. Necessary to increase fire and life safety and to minimize fire danger from hazardous materials. Necessary because risk of fire and spillage of hazardous materials is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.2.8.3 – Secondary Containment	Geological	Requirements for secondary containment of flammable and combustible liquids that are necessary to increase fire and life safety and to prevent fires involving flammable and combustible liquids from spreading. Necessary because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.2.8.16.1 – System requirements	Climatic and Geological	Require foam deluge system. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.

3404.2.9.1.1 - Required foam fire protection systems	Geological and Climatic	Requires all above-ground tanks exceeding 1,500 square feet of liquid surface area used for the storage of Class I or Class II flammable liquids to be provided with foam fire protection. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3404.2.9.6.1 .3 - Location of tanks for boilover liquids	Geological and Climatic	Provides for additional spacing between tanks to reduce fire danger and help prevent fire from spreading to adjacent tanks. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3404.3.7.6 - Construction	Geological and Climatic	Construction and fire access requirements for liquid storage rooms. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of explosion or container failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County.
3406.5.1.1 - Location	Geological and Climatic	Provides increased distances for bulk transfer and process transfer operations so that they are farther away from the public and other buildings. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3406.5.1.19 – Liquid transfer	Geological and Climatic	Class I, II, or III liquids shall be transferred from a tank vehicle or tank car only into an approved atmospheric tank or approved portable tank. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County
3804.4 – Multiple container installation	Geological and Climatic	Requirements for LP gas storage tank distances. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic conditions and because risk of leaks or tank failure is increased due to the prevalence of earthquakes in Los Angeles County

4605.1 – tire storage yard; 4605.1.1 – access to piles; 4605.1.2	Climatic and Topographical	Creates requirements for fire access roads for outdoor operations to enable fire apparatus to gain access to fight fires. Necessary to increase fire and life safety and to minimize risk of fire spreading beyond storage areas. Necessary because risk of fire due to climate and topography in Los Angeles County.
4907.1 – General	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment providing that defensible space requirements shall also comply with Chapter 3 of this code. Necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone.
4908.1 – Fuel Modification Plan in Fire Hazard Severity Zone; 4908.1.1 Plan Modification	Climatic and Topographical	Local amendment creating defensible space for fire operations that is necessary due to Los Angeles County's unique climate and topography to reduce risk of fire and to minimize impacts of fire in fire hazard severity zone.
5004 – fire apparatus access roads; 5006 – housekeeping ; 5008 tires;	Climatic and Topographical	Creates requirements for fire access roads and storage requirements for tire storage in automobile wrecking yards. Necessary to enable fire apparatus and fire fighters to gain access to fight fires and respond to emergencies. Necessary because risk of fire due to climate and topography in Los Angeles County.
APPENDIX B B105.1 – One-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.1.1 – Two-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

APPENDIX B B105.2 – Buildings other than one-and two-family dwellings	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.3 – Mobile home parks	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow at mobile home parks in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX B B105.4 – Land subdivision projects	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for increased fire-flow for subdivisions of land to allow for more water to be available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C102.2 – Location on street	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing on streets to ensure hydrants are accessible to firefighters. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2 – One-family dwelling	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing to ensure that water is available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2.1 – Cul-de-sac hydrant location	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing for cul-de-sacs to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX C, Section C105.2.2 – Buildings other than one-family dwelling units.	Topographical and Climatic	Provides for hydrant spacing for buildings other than single family dwellings to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in the County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

APPENDIX C, Section C106 – On-site hydrants	Topographical and Climatic	Provides requirements for on-site hydrants to ensure that there is adequate water supply available to fight fires. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.
APPENDIX K – Roof Obstructions, K103.1, K103.2, K103.2.1, K103.2.1.1, K103.2.1.2, K103.2.1.3, K103.2.2, K103.2.2.1, K103.2.3, K103.2.4, K103.3, K103.4, K103.4.2, K103.2.1, K103.4.2.2, K103.4.2.3, K103.4.2.4, K103.4.3, K103.4.3.1, K103.4.3.2, K103.4.3.2.1, K103.4.3.2.2, K103.4.3.2.3, K103.4.3.2.4, K103.4.3.2.5, K103.4.3.2.6, K103.5, K103.5.1	Topographical and Climatic	Provides various design and location requirements for solar photovoltaic systems installed on roofs of buildings for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

Appendix K104.1, K104.2, K104.2.1, K104.2.2, K104.2.2.2, K104.2.2.3, K104.2.3, K104.2.3.1, K104.2.3.2 K104.2.3.2.1, K104.2.3.2.2, K104.2.3.2.3, K104.2.3.2.4, K104.2.3.5, K104.2.3.6, K104.3	Topographical and Climatic	Provides various design and location requirements for roof gardens and landscaped roofs for residential and commercial structures. Access and spacing requirements ensure firefighter access to the roof, provide access pathways to specific areas of the roof, provide for venting cut-out areas, and to provide emergency egress from the roof. Necessary because of increased danger of fire in Los Angeles County due to climatic and topographical conditions.

SECTION This ordinance shall become effective on January 1, 2011.

[TITLE322010AMENDMENTSKCC]