ORDINANCE NO. 839

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDUSTRY, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING BY REFERENCE, PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 50022.2, TITLE 26 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY BUILDING CODE, INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE 2025 EDITION; TITLE 28 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY PLUMBING CODE INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE 2025 EDITION; TITLE 27 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELECTRICAL CODE, INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE 2025 EDITION; TITLE 29 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MECHANICAL CODE, INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE 2025 EDITION; TITLE 30 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY RESIDENTIAL CODE, INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE 2025 EDITION; AND TITLE 33 OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY EXISTING BUILDING CODE, INCORPORATING BY REFERENCE THE CALIFORNIA EXISTING BUILDING CODE 2025 EDITION; ADOPTING LOCAL AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND MAKING FINDINGS FOR SAME; AND ADOPTING A NOTICE OF EXEMPTION REGARDING SAME

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDUSTRY DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

The City Council of the City of Industry (the "City") adopts this ordinance based upon the following findings and determinations:

(A) Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.5, 17958.7 and 18941.5, the City Council hereby makes each finding of reasonable necessity for modifications as stated separately in Attachment 1, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, and as set forth in the Los Angeles County Code. These modifications to the California Building Standards Code, incorporating the model codes are reasonably necessary due to the high potential for seismic activity which make structures particularly vulnerable to structural damage, as well as local climatic, geological and/or topographical conditions in the County of Los Angeles.

(B) California State law requires localities, such as the City of Industry, to adopt the 2025 California Building Standards Code and any modifications there to, by January 1, 2026. The City Council finds that it is essential and imperative that the City adopt this Ordinance, adopting by reference the above-listed Los Angeles County Code and modifications necessitated by local geological conditions by that date. The City Council further finds that in the absence of legislation effective by that date, technical codes adequate to meet the City's special circumstances will not be in effect and hazards will be posed which would immediately threaten the public peace, health, and safety. Accordingly,

the City Council finds that this Ordinance is necessary, and is adopted for the immediate preservation of public peace, health and safety of the City and its residents.

SECTION 2. CEQA.

Upon independent review and consideration of the information contained in the Staff Report and the Notice of Exemption for this Ordinance, the City Council hereby finds and determines that this Ordinance does not have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment. Accordingly, the City Council finds and determines that this Ordinance is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA", Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.) pursuant to the general rule in Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines (Chapter 3, of Title 14, of the California Code of Regulations) that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment and therefore the City Council approves and adopts the Notice of Exemption. The City Council further directs Staff to file the Notice of Exemption, as authorized by law.

SECTION 3. Municipal Code Amendment.

Section 15.04.010 (Adoption of building code) of Chapter 15.04 (Building Code) of Title 15 (Buildings and Construction) is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

A. Except as hereinafter provided, Title 26 Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, adopting the California Building Code, 2025 Edition (Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Building Code of the City of Industry.

B. In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Building Code, 2025 Edition, Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the building code, as set forth in the City of Industry Municipal Code, the provisions contained in the City of Industry Municipal Code shall control.

C. A copy of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Building Code, 2025 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the city clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 4. Municipal Code Amendment.

Section 15.10.010 (Adoption of residential code) of Chapter 15.10 (Residential Code) of Title 15 (Buildings and Construction) is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

A. Except as hereinafter provided, Title 30 Residential Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, adopting the California Residential Code, 2025 Edition (Part 2.5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Residential Code of the City of Industry.

B. In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Residential Code, 2025 Edition, Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the residential

code, as set forth in the City of Industry Municipal Code, the provisions contained in the City of Industry Municipal Code shall control.

C. A copy of Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Residential Code, 2025 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the city clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 5. Municipal Code Amendment.

Section 15.16.010 (Adoption of mechanical code) of Chapter 15.16 (Mechanical Code) of Title 15 (Buildings and Construction) is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

A. Except as hereinafter provided, Title 29 Mechanical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, adopting the California Mechanical Code, 2025 Edition (Part 4 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Mechanical Code of the City of Industry.

B. In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Mechanical Code, 2025 Edition, Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the mechanical code, as set forth in the City of Industry Municipal Code, the provisions contained in the City of Industry Municipal Code shall control.

C. A copy of Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Mechanical Code, 2025 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the city clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 6. Municipal Code Amendment.

Section 15.20.010 (Adoption of electrical code) of Chapter 15.20 (Electrical Code) of Title 15 (Buildings and Construction) is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

A. Except as hereinafter provided, Title 27 Electrical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, adopting the California Electrical Code, 2025 Edition (Part 3 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Electrical Code of the City of Industry.

B. In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Electrical Code, 2025 Edition, Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the electrical code, as set forth in the City of Industry Municipal Code, the provisions contained in the City of Industry Municipal Code shall control.

C. A copy of Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Electrical Code, 2025 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the city clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 7. Municipal Code Amendment.

Section 15.24.010 (Adoption of plumbing code) of Chapter 15.24 (Plumbing Code) of Title 15 (Buildings and Construction) is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

A. Except as hereinafter provided, Title 28 Plumbing Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, adopting the California Plumbing Code, 2025 Edition (Part 5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Plumbing Code of the City of Industry. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the following Sections of Title 28 Plumbing Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, are not part of the Plumbing Code of the City of Industry: Sections 206.0 (Demand Hot Water Recirculation System), 210.0-H (Hot Water Recirculation System), 304.1 (General), and 601.2.3 (Hot Water Recirculation Systems).

B. In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Plumbing Code, 2025 Edition, Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Plumbing Code, as set forth in the City of Industry Municipal Code, the provisions contained in the City of Industry Municipal Code shall control.

C. A copy of Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Plumbing Code, 2025 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the city clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 8. Municipal Code Amendment.

Section 15.30.010 (Adoption of Existing Building Code) of Chapter 15.30 (Existing Building Code) of Title 15 (Buildings and Construction) is hereby amended to read in its entirety as follows:

A. Except as hereinafter provided, Title 33 Existing Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2026, adopting the California Existing Building, 2025 Edition (Part 10 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Existing Building Code of the City of Industry.

B. In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Existing Building Code, 2025 Edition, Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the existing building code, as set forth in the City of Industry Municipal Code, the provisions contained in the City of Industry Municipal Code shall control.

C. A copy of Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Existing Building Code, 2025 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the city clerk and shall be at all times maintained by the city clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 9. Clerical Errors.

The City Council directs the City Clerk to correct any clerical errors found in this Ordinance including, but not limited to, typographical errors, irregular numbering, and incorrect section references.

SECTION 10. Severability.

If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance, including the application of such part or provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby and shall continue in full force and effect. To this end, provisions of this ordinance are severable. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be held unconstitutional, invalid or unenforceable.

SECTION 11. The City Clerk shall file a certified copy of this Ordinance with the California Building Standards Commission, as required by law.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Industry at a regular meeting held on February 12, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Marcucci, Radecki, Ruggles, MPT/Greubel, M/Moss
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None

Cory C. Moss, Mayor

ATTEST:

Julie Gutierrez-Robles, City Clerk

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

CITY CLERK'S CERTIFICATION
RE: ADOPTION OF CITY ORDINANCE

I, Julie Gutierrez-Robles, City Clerk of the City of Industry, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance No. 839 was introduced at the special meeting of the City Council on December 11, 2025, and was adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council on February 12, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	Marcucci, Radecki, Ruggles, MPT/Greubel, M/Moss
NOES:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSENT:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None
ABSTAIN:	COUNCIL MEMBERS:	None

Julie Gutierrez-Robles
City Clerk
City of Industry, California

(SEAL)

ATTACHMENT NO. 1 TO ORDINANCE NO. 839

Building Code Amendments

[Attached]

BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
113.5, 113.5.1, 113.5.2	Administrative	This is an administrative amendment to clarify that structures meeting the conditions specified and affected by the 2025 Eaton and Palisades fire are not required under the Alquist-Priolo Act to conduct an active fault study.
701A.1 701A.2	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter 5 of the California Wildland Interface Code to harden 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 701A.5 701A.6	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 in order to further harden residential buildings against fire risk.
701A.7	Climatic	Disallows the use of Class B 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 in order to further harden residential buildings against fire risk.
1031.2.1	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, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 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.
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. This amendment incorporates the design

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		provisions developed based on detailed study of the 1994 Northridge and the 1971 Sylmar earthquakes.
1613.8 and 1613.8.1	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 lesson learned from studies after the Northridge Earthquake, the proposed modification to ASCE 7-22, Section 12.2.3.1, Exception 3, 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 proposed 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	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, there was a need to limit subdiaphragm allowable shear loads to control combined orthogonal stresses within the diaphragm. Recognizing the importance and need to continue the recommendation made by the task force while taking into consideration the improved performances and standards for diaphragm construction today, this proposal increases the continuous tie spacing limit to 40 ft in lieu of 25 ft and to use 75% of the allowable code diaphragm shear to determine the depth of the sub-diaphragm in lieu of the 300 plf and is deemed appropriate and acceptable. Due to the frequency of this type of failure during the past significant

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		earthquakes, various jurisdictions within the Los Angeles region have taken this additional step to prevent roof or floor diaphragms from pulling away from concrete or masonry walls. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
1613.8.3	Geological	The inclusion of the importance factor in the referenced Section equation has the unintended consequence of reducing the minimum seismic separation distance for important facilities such as hospitals, schools, police, and fire stations from adjoining structures. The proposal to omit the importance factor from the referenced equation in Section 12.8.6 will ensure that a safe seismic separation distance is provided. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
1613.9	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 greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region and their probabilities for earthquakes, this technical amendment is required to address and clarify special needs for buildings constructed on hillside locations. A SEAOSC and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by both the City and County of Los Angeles for several years with much success. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
1613.10	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, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		1994 Northridge Earthquake. The proposed modification requiring safe design and construction requirements for ceiling suspension systems to resist seismic loads is intended to minimize the amount of damage within a building and therefore needs to be incorporated into the code to assure that new buildings and additions to existing buildings are designed and constructed in accordance with the scope and objectives of the California Building Code.
1704.6	Geological Administrative	The language in section 1704.6 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 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 was 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 be greatly increased. Additional requirements are provided to help clarify the role and duties of the structural observer and the method of reporting and correcting observed deficiencies to the Building Official. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1704.6.1	Geological	With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in section 1704.6.1, Item 3, of the California Building Code would permit many low-rise buildings and structures with complex structural elements to be constructed without the benefit of a structural observation. By requiring a registered design professional to observe the construction, the quality of the observation for major structural elements and connections that affect

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		the vertical and lateral load resisting systems of the structure will be greatly 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.
1705.3	Geological	Results from studies after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake indicated that a significant portion of the damage was 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.
1705.13	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 section 1705.13, 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 be greatly 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 Categories A, B, and C.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
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 local climate and 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 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
1807.2	Climatic, Geological	No substantiating data has been provided to show that wood foundation systems 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. Wood foundation systems 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 precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result in using wood foundation systems 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 proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
1807.3.1	Climatic, Geological	No substantiating data has been provided to show that wood foundation systems 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. Wood foundation systems 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result in using wood foundation systems 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 proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.
1809.3 and Figure 1809.3	Geological	With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is 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.
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 therefore they may potentially lead to a higher risk of failure. 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 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 is 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 SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		Force, which investigated the performance deficiencies 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, which 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 local climate and the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1810.3.2.4	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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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 local climate and the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1905.1	Geological	This amendment is intended to carry over critical provisions for the design of concrete columns in moment frames from the legacy 1997 Uniform Building Code. 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 legacy 1997 Uniform Building Code a critical provision for the design of concrete shear walls. It essentially limits the use of very highly gravity-loaded walls in 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 have 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 topping slab to prevent buckling of such reinforcements. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles, and is necessary due

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
1905.6.2	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 SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force, which 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.
1905.8 through 1905.10	Geological	These amendments are intended to carry over critical provisions for the design of concrete columns in moment frames from the Uniform Building Code (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 a catastrophic effect on the building. Furthermore, this amendment was incorporated into this 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
2304.10.2 and Table 2304.10.2	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this 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 demonstrated much lower 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.
2304.10.3.1	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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force, which 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.
2304.12.2.8	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, which 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 local climate and the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
2305.4	Geological	Many of the hold-down connectors currently in use do not have any acceptance report based on dynamic testing protocols. 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		devices. Cyclic forces imparted on buildings and structures by seismic activity cause more damage than equivalent forces that are applied in a static manner. Steel plate washers will reduce the additional damage that can result when hold-down connectors are fastened to wood framing members. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force, which 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 2306.3 2307.2 2308.10.5.1 2308.10.5.2 Figure 2308.10.5.1 and Figure 2308.10.5.2	Geological	The SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated damage 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 demonstrated much lower 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		assigned to Seismic Design Categories D, E, and F unless it can be substantiated by cyclic testing. Furthermore, the cities and unincorporated areas within the greater Los Angeles/Long Beach 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.
2308.10.8.1	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, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.
Table 2308.10.1	Geological	This amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness and nail size and spacing so as to provide a uniform standard of construction for designers and

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		buildings to follow. This is intended to improve the performance level of buildings and structures that are subject to the higher seismic demands placed on buildings or structure in this region. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force, which investigated the performance deficiencies 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.
2308.10.9	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the required higher level of performance of 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 demonstrated much lower 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.
3114;	Climatic, Geologic	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The region is further impacted by construction of buildings and structures utilizing traditional construction materials that impact the amount of energy, air quality, greenhouse gas emission and construction waste in the area. The proposed

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		amendment addresses structural design requirements specific to intermodal shipping containers, reduce environmental impact of unused and unrecycled intermodal shipping containers, and increase sustainability by reducing consumption of traditional construction materials. The proposed modification needs to be incorporated into the code to assure that new buildings and additions to existing buildings utilizing intermodal shipping containers are designed and constructed in accordance with the scope and objectives of the California Building Code and California Green Building Standards Code
Appendix C	Climatic, Geologic, Voluntary appendix	Los Angeles County is a diverse region with both densely populated urban areas and rural areas with various agricultural and animal husbandry establishments. 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, particularly the rural areas, which are often used for agricultural purposes. Furthermore, the greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Due to the need for agricultural buildings to perform appropriately in the County due to its geology and climate, adoption of building standards for such structures is required.
Appendix H	Climatic, Geologic, Voluntary appendix	Los Angeles County is a diverse region with both densely populated urban areas and rural areas with various signs used in the County. The Los Angeles region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. In addition, weather events occur seasonally with high winds such as the Santa Ana Winds. Due to the need for signs to perform well in

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		the County due to its climate and geology, adoption of building standards for signs is required.
H103.1	Geologic, Administrative, Voluntary appendix	Los Angeles County is a diverse region with both densely populated urban areas and rural areas with various signs used in the County. The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This provision is amended to cross-reference to applicable legal provisions and also to ensure that signs are located in such a way as to avoid damage to adjacent structures and people given the potential for earthquakes in the County.
H103.2	Geologic, Administrative, Voluntary appendix	Los Angeles County is a diverse region with both densely populated urban areas and rural areas with various signs used in the County. The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This provision is amended to cross-reference to applicable legal provisions and also to ensure that sign projections and clearances are located in such a way as to avoid damage to adjacent structures and people given the potential for earthquakes in the County.
H104.1	Geologic, Voluntary appendix	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, similar to or exceeding the geologic activities occurring during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Due to the risk of geologic activities in the Southern California area, buildings and structures require a high level of performance, which is directly proportional to the weight of a structure. By adding the weight of a sign to the identification placard, it will

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		improve the ability to provide structural verification in the event of damage or future modifications.
H105.1	Administrative, Voluntary appendix	The amendment provides a cross reference to Chapter 24 for user convenience.
H106.1, H106.2	Administrative, Voluntary appendix	This change corrects a call out from the model electrical code to the relevant local electrical code and clarifies that a separate electrical permit is required for user convenience.
H110.1	Climatic, Voluntary appendix	Due to the potential for severe local weather conditions with torrential rain, it is necessary to clarify that no portions of the roof sign and supporting members may interfere with proper roof drainage to prevent the potential for roof collapse due to water accumulation.
H116	Climatic, Voluntary appendix	Due to the potential for severe local weather with high speed winds and hot, dry conditions, it is necessary that the most recent test standards as specified in Chapter 35 are adopted in lieu of the older test standards specified in Section H116. This ensures that the risk from fires is minimized.
J101.1 to J101.9	Geological Topographical Climatic	Sections 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 greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J101.10	Geological Topographical Climatic	Section revised to maintain safety and integrity of public or private property adjacent to grading sites due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J103.1 – J103.2 and Figure J103.2	Geological Topographical Climatic	Sections revised to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J104.2.1 – J104.4	Geological Topographical Climatic	Sections revised or added to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J105.1-J105.14	Geological Topographical Climatic	Sections revised or added to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J106.1	Geological Topographical Climatic	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 greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J107.1-J107.7	Geological Topographical Climatic	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 that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J107.8 – J107.9	Geological Topographical Climatic	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 that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J108.1 – J108.4	Geological Topographical Climatic	Sections revised to provide more stringent slope setback requirements to address the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J109.1 – J109.3	Geological Topographical Climatic	Sections revised to provide more stringent drainage and terracing requirements to address the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J109.5	Geological Topographical Climatic	Subsection added to provide for adequate outlet of drainage flows due to the diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J110.1 - J110.8.5	Geological Topographical Climatic	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 greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
J111	Geological Topographical Climatic	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 greater Los Angeles County/Long Beach region.
Appendix Q Q101.1, Q102.1, Q103.1, Q103.4, Q107.1	Administrative, Voluntary appendix Climatic Geologic Topographical	Adoption of this appendix is necessary because strict compliance with State and local standards and laws would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of a declared shelter crisis, local emergency or state of emergency. The modifications to this appendix are administrative in nature, to provide clarification of various provisions of the language of this voluntary Appendix.
Q106.1	Climatic	Los Angeles County is subject to extreme temperatures, and many of these membrane structures will be erected and occupied during severe weather events. It is necessary to include this amendment to ensure the safety, health, and comfort of the occupants is maintained during extreme heat and cold.
Q110.1.1, Q110.1.2	Administrative	These sections are a cross reference to the State Plumbing Code requirement for user convenience and is not adding a new building standard nor

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		enacting a more restrictive requirement. To the extent findings are requested, see prefatory language in this Section.
Q110.3	Climatic, Voluntary appendix	The County may utilize mobile restroom facilities that are physically separate from the living facilities. Due to the potential for severe local weather conditions, with extreme temperatures or torrential rain, the distance to the restroom facilities required for the comfort, safety, and health of displaced people should be reduced to 300 feet or as determined by the Building Official.

RESIDENTIAL CODE AMENDMENTS

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R301.1.3.2	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. After the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, the Wood Frame Construction Joint Task Force recommended that the quality of woodframe construction needed to be greatly improved. The Task Force recommended that structural plans be prepared by the engineer or architect so that plan examiners, building inspectors, contractors, and special inspectors may logically follow and construct the seismic force-resisting systems as presented 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 woodframe buildings. Involvement of a registered professional will minimize the occurrence of 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.
R301.1.5	Geological Topographical	Due to the local topographical and geological conditions of the sites within the greater Los Angeles region and their susceptibility to 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 Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge Earthquake. Numerous hillside failures

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by the City and County of Los Angeles for several years.
R301.2.2.6	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the necessary higher level of performance required for buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the type of irregular conditions as specified in the California Residential Code. Such limitations are recommended to reduce structural damage in the event of an earthquake. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this region have implemented these 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.
R301.2.2.11	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Due to the high geologic activity in the Southern California area and the necessary higher level of performance required for buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the potential anchorage and supporting frame failure resulting from additional weight. There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the International Residential Code. Requirements from ASCE 7 and the International Building Code would permit equipment weighing up to 400 lbs. when mounted at 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level without engineering design. Where equipment exceeds this requirement, it is the intent of this amendment that a registered design professional be required to analyze if the floor support is adequate and structurally sound.
Table R302.1(2)	Climatic	This amendment will not allow unprotected openings (openings that do not resist the spread of fire) to be in

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		the exterior wall of a residential building that is located on a property line. This amendment is necessary due to local climatic conditions. The hot, dry weather conditions of late summer in combination with the Santa Ana winds creates an extreme fire danger. Residential buildings with unprotected openings located on a property line may permit fires to spread from the inside of the building to adjacent properties and likewise from exterior properties to the interior of the building.
R337.1.1 R337.1.2	Climatic	Clarifies the application of Chapter 5 of the California Wildland Interface Code to harden 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.
R337.1.3 R337.1.5 R337.1.6	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 in order to further harden residential buildings against fire risk.
R337.1.7	Climatic	Disallows the use of Class B 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 in order to further harden residential buildings against fire risk.
R401.1	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Wood foundations, even those that are preservative-treated, encounter a higher risk of deterioration when contacting the adjacent ground. The required seismic anchorage and transfer of lateral forces into the foundation system necessary for 2-story structures and foundation walls could become compromised at varying states of wood decay. In addition, global structure overturning moment and sliding resistance is reduced when

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		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 may utilize the wood foundation guidelines specified in this Chapter.
R403.1.2 R403.1.3.6 R403.1.5 Figure R403.1.5	Climatic Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. These amendments require minimum reinforcement in continuous footings and stepped footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. These amendments implement the recommendations of SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force resulting from their investigation of the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. 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 to 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 the presence of water and other materials detrimental to wood foundations in the soil. 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

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		and wet applications. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, coupled with the dryer weather conditions, it is the intent of this amendment to reduce or eliminate potential problems resulting from the use of wood footings and foundations.
R501.2	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the necessary higher level of performance required for buildings and structures, this local amendment limits the potential anchorage and supporting frame failure resulting from additional weight. There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the International Residential Code. Requirements from ASCE 7 and the International Building Code would permit equipment weighing up to 400 lbs. when mounted at 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level without engineering design. Where equipment exceeds this requirement, it is the intent of this amendment that a registered design professional be required to analyze if the floor support is adequate and structurally sound.
R503.2.4 Figure 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 damage caused by seismic forces. Requiring blocking with metal ties around larger floor openings and limiting opening size is consistent with the requirements of Section R301.2.2.6.
Table R602.3(1) Table R602.3(2)	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing data was provided to the ICC Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as the nailed wood structural shear panels. The test results of the stapled wood structural shear panels demonstrated lower 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.
R602.3.2 Table R602.3.2	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this 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.
R602.10.2.3	Geological	The greater Los Angeles region is a densely populated area having buildings and structures constructed over and near a vast array of fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including, but not limited, to the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Plywood shear walls with high aspect ratio experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies a minimum braced wall length to meet an aspect ratio consistent with other sections of the California Residential Code, and to assure that new buildings and additions to existing buildings are designed and constructed in accordance with the scope and objectives of the California Residential Code. This is intended to improve the performance level of buildings and structures that are subject to the higher seismic demands and reduce and limit potential damage to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by SEAOSC and the

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.
Table R602.10.3(3)	Geological	Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the necessary higher level of performance of buildings and structures, this local amendment reduces or eliminates the allowable shear values for shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster, or gypsum board. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed with other materials in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this 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.
Table R602.10.4	Geological	3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. This amendment specifies minimum WSP sheathing thickness and nail size and spacing, so as to provide a uniform standard of construction to improve the performance level of buildings and structures, given the potential for higher seismic demands placed on buildings or structure in this region. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. In September 2007, cyclic testing data was provided to the Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels underperformed nailed wood structural shear panels. 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.
Table R602.10.5	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity with respect to the "maximum shear wall aspect ratios" of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. This amendment is consistent with the shear wall aspect ratio provision of Section 4.3.3 of AWC SDPWS-2021.
Figure R602.10.6.1	Geological	3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of shear walls in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this 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 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.
Figure R602.10.6.2	Geological	3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this 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 typical 3/8-inch thick plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This change to the minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 25.5 of ACI 318-19.
Figure	Geological	3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R602.10.6.4		many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of Los Angeles and cities in this region have taken extra measures to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of the shear walls when designed for high levels of seismic loads. The proposal in which "washers shall be a minimum of 0.229 inch by 3 inches by 3 inches in size" is consistent with Section R602.11.1 of the California Residential Code and Section 2308.7.1 of the California Building Code.
R606.4.4	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The addition of the word "or" will prevent the use of unreinforced parapets in Seismic Design Category D_0, D_1, or D_2, or on townhouses in Seismic Design Category C.
R606.12.2.2.3	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Reinforcement using longitudinal wires for buildings and structures located in high seismic areas is not as ductile as deformed rebar. Having vertical reinforcement closer to the ends of masonry walls helps to improve the seismic performance of masonry buildings and structures.
R803.2.4	Geological	Section R802 of the Code does not provide any prescriptive criteria to limit the maximum size of roof openings, nor does Section R803 provide any details to address the issue of shear transfer near larger roof openings. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is important to ensure that a complete load path is provided to reduce or eliminate potential damage caused by seismic forces. Requiring blocking with metal ties around larger roof openings and limiting the size of openings is consistent with the requirements of Section R301.2.2.6.

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
R1001.3.1	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The performance of fireplaces/chimneys without anchorage to the foundation has been observed to be inadequate during major earthquakes. The lack of anchorage to the foundation results in overturn or displacement.
Appendix BJ BJ106.1	Geological	Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Due to the limited seismic performance information on strawbale construction, this amendment is intended to limit the higher risk strawbale construction poses in a high seismic region.
Appendix CJ CJ101.1, CJ102.1, CJ103.1, CJ103.4, CJ107.1	Administrative, Climatic, Geologic, Topographical	Adoption of this appendix is necessary because strict compliance with state and local standards and laws would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of a declared shelter crisis or other emergency. The modifications to this appendix are administrative in nature, to provide clarification of various provisions of the language of this voluntary Appendix.
CJ106.1	Climatic	Los Angeles County is subject to extreme temperatures, and many of these membrane structures will be erected and occupied during severe weather events. It is necessary to include this amendment to ensure the safety, health, and comfort of the occupants is maintained during extreme heat and cold.
CJ110.1.1, CJ110.1.2	Administrative	These sections are simply a cross reference to the State Plumbing Code requirement for user convenience and is not adding a new building standard nor enacting a more restrictive requirement. To the extent findings are requested, see prefatory language in this Section.
CJ110.3	Climatic	The County may utilize mobile restroom facilities that are physically separate from the living facilities. Due to the potential for severe local weather conditions, with extreme temperatures or torrential rain, the

Code Section	Condition	Explanation of Amendment
		distance to the restroom facilities required for the comfort, safety, and health of displaced people should be reduced to 300 feet or as determined by the Building Official.

MECHANICAL CODE AMENDMENTS

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
501.1	Climatic	Additional Health Department requirements are necessary due to local air quality concerns.
510.1.6	Geological	High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitate this local amendment for bracing and support.
603.7.1.1	Geological	High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitate this local amendment for bracing and support.
1114.4	Geological	High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitate this local amendment to reduce damage and potential for toxic refrigerant release during a seismic event caused by shifting equipment and to minimize impacts to the sewer system in such an event.

PLUMBING CODE AMENDMENTS

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
Section 304.1	Geological Topographical Climatic	The County of Los Angeles is a densely populated area with buildings constructed within a region where water is scarce and domestic water service is impacted by immoderate and varying weather conditions, including periods of extended drought. The proposed measures will require buildings to be more water efficient and allow greater conservation of domestic water due to these local conditions.
Sections 601.2.3	Geological Topographical Climatic	The County of Los Angeles is a densely populated area with buildings constructed within a region where water is scarce and domestic water service is impacted by immoderate and varying weather conditions, including periods of extended drought. The proposed measures will require buildings to be more water efficient and allow greater conservation of domestic water due to these local conditions.
Section 721.3	Geological Topographical	To allow for the proper operation of existing Los Angeles County sewer infrastructure and establish consistency with Title 20 – Utilities – of the Los Angeles County Code, Division 2 (Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste) due to local soil conditions and topography.
Sections 728.1 to 728.6	Geological Topographical	To allow for the proper operation of existing Los Angeles County sewer infrastructure and establish consistency with Title 20 – Utilities – of the Los Angeles County Code, Division 2 (Sanitary Sewers and Industrial Waste) due to local soil conditions and topography.
Table H 101.8	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions and to provide protections for native, protected oak trees that are consistent with Title 22 – Zoning and Planning – of the Los Angeles County Code, Chapter 22.174 (Oak Tree Permits).

Table H 201.1(1)	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.
Table H 201.1(2)	Geological Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Table H 201.1(3)	Geological Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Table H 201.1(4)	Geological Topographical	To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.
Section H 301.1	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 401.3	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 601.5	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 601.8	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 701.2	Geological Topographical	To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.
Section H 1001.1	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.
Section H 1101.6	Geological	To establish more restrictive requirements to prevent earth movement based on local soil and seismic conditions.

Appendix T	Climatic and Topographical	To establish requirements for conservation and disposal of swimming pool water to minimize evaporation and topographical impacts.
Appendix U	Climatic	To establish requirements for solar thermal energy systems based on provisions in the Uniform Solar, Hydronics and Geothermal Code (USHGC), which is developed by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials. The County of Los Angeles is a densely populated area, with elevated levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Standards to regulate the installation of solar thermal energy systems will facilitate safe and efficient installations of these systems to improve local air quality, thereby improving the health of the County's residents, businesses and visitors.

EXISTING BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

CODE SECTION	CONDITION	EXPLANATION
302.6.1 to 302.6.3	Geologic	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 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The purpose of the amendments is to prevent inadequate construction or bracing to increase resistance to horizontal forces, thus minimizing hazards to life or property in the event of an earthquake.
302.7	Geologic	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 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The purpose of the amendment is to minimize injuries caused by shattering glass in the event of an earthquake.
A401.2	Geologic, Administrative, Voluntary Appendix	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including, but not limited to, the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The purpose of this amendment is to provide voluntary building standards to constituents that are performing seismic retrofitting for existing structures.
A404.1	Administrative, Geologic, Voluntary Appendix	The greater Los Angeles/Long Beach region is situated over a vast array of earthquake fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including, but not limited to, the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The purpose of this amendment is to provide voluntary building standards to constituents that are performing seismic retrofitting for existing structures. Due to these factors, the County requires a licensed architect or engineer stamp and approval of the construction documents.

EXHIBIT 2

Notice of Public Hearing

[Attached]