To: Mayor Farrer and the Honorable Members of the City Council

Prepared by: Yolanda Bundy, Environmental Sustainability Director/Building Official

Approved by: Reva Feldman, City Manager

Date prepared: November 27, 2019   Meeting date: December 9, 2019

Subject: California Building Standards Code

RECOMMENDED ACTION: 1) After the City Attorney reads the title of the ordinance, adopt Ordinance No. 457U, an urgency ordinance of the City of Malibu, adopting by reference Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Building Code, 2019 Edition; Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition; Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition; Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Mechanical Code, 2019 Edition; Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition; Title 31 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 edition; the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition; Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition; the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition; making amendments to said codes; repealing Ordinance No. 413; declaring the urgency thereof; and finding the action exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act; 2) After the City Attorney reads the title of the ordinance, introduce on first reading Ordinance No.457 adopting by reference the building standards adopted by Ordinance No. 457U; and 3) Direct staff to schedule second reading and adoption of Ordinance No. 457 for the January 13, 2020 City Council Meeting.

FISCAL IMPACT: There is no fiscal impact associated with the recommended action.

WORK PLAN: This item was not included in the Adopted Work Plan for Fiscal year 2019-2020. This is part of normal staff operations.

DISCUSSION: The State adopts the California Building Standards Code (CBSC), Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, every three (3) years. In addition to the
California Building Code, the CBSC consists of multiple code volumes pertaining to a building’s structural, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical systems. These codes are organized into the 12 parts of Title 24, many of which are based on the model codes set forth below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>California Building Standard Code</th>
<th>Reference Model Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 California Green Building Standards Code</td>
<td>None (California Standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 California Plumbing Code</td>
<td>2018 Uniform Plumbing Code (IAPMO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 California Mechanical Code</td>
<td>2018 Uniform Mechanical Code (IAPMO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019 California Electrical Code</td>
<td>2018 National Electrical Code (NFPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 California Energy Code</td>
<td>None (California Standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 California Historical Building Code</td>
<td>None (California Standard)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019 California Referenced Standard Code</td>
<td>None (California Standard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 California Administrative Code</td>
<td>None (California Standard)</td>
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Taken together, the building standards making up the CBSC apply to all building occupancies throughout the state, whether or not adopted by a local jurisdiction. However, local governments will typically pass ordinances adopting those parts of the CBSC by reference which they seek to amend in accordance with local conditions and to establish administrative provisions (e.g., fees, remedies for code violations, etc.).

Local amendments must be specific to each edition of the CBSC. State law also requires that amendments to building standards be based on a governing body’s express finding
that such modification is reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions. (Administrative provisions which do not establish building standards may be enacted without necessity findings.) As the new state codes become effective on January 1, 2020, at that time local building standards based on modifications to the 2016 codes will no longer be applicable to new construction in Malibu. Therefore, staff recommends that the Council adopt the local amendments set forth in the proposed ordinance with the accompanying findings as an urgency measure.

Adopting the County Codes

To provide the public with locally applicable and efficient regional building standards, Malibu, along with neighboring cities, adopts the state codes as adopted and amended by Los Angeles County:

- 2019 California Building Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Building Code
- 2019 California Residential Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Residential Code
- 2019 California Green Building Standards Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code
- 2019 California Plumbing Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Plumbing Code
- 2019 California Mechanical Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Mechanical Code
- 2019 California Electrical Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Electrical Code
- 2019 California Existing Building Code as amended by the 2020 Los Angeles County Existing Building Code

The County codes adopt by reference the corresponding 2019 edition of the state code as amended by the Los Angeles Basin Chapter of the International Code Council. The Los Angeles Basin Chapter took the lead in reviewing the 2019 California Building, Residential, and Green Building Standards Codes as well as the 2016 amendments developed by the Los Angeles Regional Uniform Code Program to determine the building standards necessary for the Los Angeles basin. This effort ensures conformity and consistency across local jurisdictions and will provide designers, developers, and the public at large with a unified set of local amendments. Most of Malibu’s modifications to the County code are addressed to City administrative procedures.

Absent from the above list is the 2020 Los Angeles County Fire Code, which the County expects to adopt in early 2020. For this reason, the City is adopting the state fire code in
the interim. When Los Angeles County adopts its new fire code, the City will return with an ordinance recommending its adoption by reference.

In addition to the County amendments, the Environmental Sustainability Department recommends additional modifications to the state building code and plumbing code standards as reasonably necessary for Malibu’s local conditions. All required findings for the County amendments to the CBSC and the City’s additional amendments are set forth in Attachment 3. Finally, while the County is not adopting the California Energy Code, staff recommends its adoption to establish local remedies for any violations of those building standards.

**ALTERNATIVES:** No alternatives are recommended. The 2019 Edition of the California Building Standards Code, the applicable building standards for all occupancies throughout the state, becomes operative on January 1, 2020. At that time, local modifications to these standards necessary to account for the City’s climatic, geological, and topographical conditions will no longer apply to applications for a building permit in Malibu unless, and until, the City Council adopts this ordinance and accompanying necessity findings and both documents are filed with the California Building Standards Commission. The immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety requires continuity of building standards tailored to local conditions. In the absence of urgency legislation, the City will risk having structures built that are not subject to construction standards designed for the region’s vulnerability to fire and seismic activity.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

1. Ordinance No. 457U
2. Ordinance No. 457
3. Table of Findings
4. Notice of Public Hearing

The City Council of the City of Malibu does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Findings.

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 No. 2 to the December 9, 2019 City Council Agenda Report for Item No. 4.A. for each such modification as identified in Los Angeles County Titles 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. These modifications to the California Building Standards Code, incorporating the model codes, are reasonably necessary due to the local climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and the high potential for seismic activity which make structures particularly vulnerable to rapidly spreading fires and structural damage.

SECTION 2. Section 15.04.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.010 Adoption of Building Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 26, Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Building Code, 2019 Edition (Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted 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 Malibu.

The provisions of the Building Code applying to dwellings, lodging houses, congregate residences, hotels, motels, apartment houses, convents, monasteries or other uses classified by the Building Code as a group R occupancy and including Chapters 1, 2, 3,
98 and 99 shall constitute and may be cited as the Housing Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Building Code, 2019 Edition, Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Building Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Building Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 3. Section 15.04.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.030 Building Code fees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.04.010, every fee provision set forth in Title 26, Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, including but not limited to Section 107, is replaced with this section, providing that fees are as established in the current City of Malibu fee schedule approved by resolution of the city council.

SECTION 4. Section 15.04.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.040 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.04.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 5. Section 15.04.050 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.050 Amendments to Building Code.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.04.010 of this Chapter, Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Section 105.1.1 is hereby amended to read as follows:
105.1.1 General.

Unless otherwise provided for below, in order to conduct the hearings provided for in this code and also to determine the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction and to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code, there shall be a building board of appeals consisting of five members who are qualified by experience and training to pass upon matters pertaining to building construction. The building official shall be an ex officio-member and shall act as secretary to the board. The members of the building board of appeals shall be appointed by the City Council and shall hold office at its pleasure. The building board of appeals shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its investigations. The board shall establish that the approval for alternate materials and the modifications granted for individual cases are in conformity with the intent and purpose of this code and that such alternate material, modification or method of work offered is at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, safety and sanitation and does not lessen any fire-protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The building board of appeals shall document all decisions and findings in writing to the building official with a duplicate copy to the applicant, and the board may recommend to the City Council such new legislation as is consistent therewith.

B. Section 105.3 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

C. Section 105.6 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

D. Section 106.1.1 is hereby added to Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code to read as follows:

106.1.1 Parking Lots.

A plan review and permit shall be required for the surfacing, resurfacing, replacement, reconfiguration and striping of parking lots and parking structures serving commercial and multifamily occupancies.

Any of the aforementioned activities in or on existing parking lots must comply with current zoning, the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (N.P.D.E.S.) permit program and accessibility requirements as required by applicable codes and standards. Fees are determined by the current fee schedule.

E. Section 106.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

106.3 Work Exempted.

A building permit shall not be required for the following:
1. One-story detached accessory buildings used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the projected roof area does not exceed 120 square feet and the plate height does not exceed 12 feet (3.69 m) in height above the grade plane at any point and the maximum roof projection does not exceed 24 inches.

2. Fences and walls not over 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.

3. Steel tanks supported on a foundation not more than two feet (610 mm) above grade when the height does not exceed 1 1/2 times the diameter.

4. Gantry cranes and similar equipment.

5. Retaining walls that retain not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding a Class I, II, or III-A liquids.

6. Motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery, except when used as a building.

7. Ground mounted radio and television antennae towers which do not exceed 45 feet (13716 mm) in height and ground support dish antennas not exceeding 15 feet (4572 mm) in height above finished grade in any position.

8. Light standards which do not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) in height.

9. Flagpoles not erected upon a building and not more than 15 feet (4572 mm) high.

10. A tree house provided that:
10.1. It does not exceed 64 square feet (5.94 m²) in area nor 8 feet (2438 mm) in height from floor to roof.
10.2. The ceiling height as established by door height or plate line does not exceed 6 feet (1829 mm).

11. Canopies or awnings attached to a Group R or U Occupancy and extending not more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall of the building.

12. Sheds, office or storage buildings, and other structures incidental to and work authorized by a valid grading or building permit. Such structures must be removed upon expiration of the permit or completion of the work covered by the permit.

13. Oil derricks.

14. Platforms, walks and driveways not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade and not over any basement or story below and which are not part of an accessible route.

15. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R, Division 3 Occupancy in
which the pool walls are entirely above the adjacent grade and if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18,927 L). Fences, gates, door alarms, and other protection devices that are accessory to the prefabricated swimming pool are not exempt from the permit requirements.

16. Playground equipment.

Unless otherwise exempted, separate plumbing, electrical and mechanical permits will be required for the above-exempted items.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this Code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of other laws or ordinances.

F. Section 107.9 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

G. Section 108.1.1 is hereby added to Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code to read as follows:

108.1.1 Occupancy Inspection.

All existing commercial occupancies are required to apply for an occupancy inspection prior to occupancy of a building or tenant space by a new owner or occupant.

Upon successful completion of the occupancy inspection the Building Official shall issue a new certificate of occupancy to the building or tenant space as required in Section 109 of the California Building Code.

The certificate of occupancy issued will remain valid and in effect until a change of occupant occurs or is revoked for cause by the Building Official or as required by this code.

Fees determined by the current fee schedule.

H. Section 108.4.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

108.4.2 Foundation inspection.

Inspection shall be made after excavations for footings are complete and any required reinforcing steel is in place. For concrete foundations, any required forms shall be in place prior to inspection. All materials for the foundation shall be on the job site; however, where concrete is ready mixed in accordance with approved nationally recognized standards, the concrete need not be on the job site. Where the foundation is to be constructed of approved treated wood, additional inspections may be required by the building official. Required set back and pad elevations shall be established by survey
prior to approval by the Building Official.

I. Section 108.4.6 is hereby amended to read as follows:

108.4.8 Final inspection.

Inspection shall be made after finish grading is approved and the building is completed and ready for occupancy and all other required agency approvals have been obtained.

SECTION 6. Section 15.08.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.08.010 Adoption of Electrical Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 27, Electrical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition (Part 3 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted 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 Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition, Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Electrical Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 7. Section 15.08.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.08.030 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.08.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 8. Section 15.12.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:
15.12.010 Adoption of Plumbing Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 28, Plumbing Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition (Part 5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted 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 Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition, Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Plumbing Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 9. Section 15.12.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.12.030 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.12.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 10. Section 15.12.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.12.040 Fees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.12.010, every fee provision set forth in Title 28, Plumbing Code, of the Los Angeles County Code is replaced with this section, providing that fees are as established in the current City of Malibu fee schedule approved by resolution of the city council.

SECTION 11. Section 15.12.050 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:
15.12.050 Amendment to Plumbing Code.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15.12.010 of this chapter, Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition (Part 5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Section 710.9 is hereby amended by adding the following:

All such sumps and receiving tanks shall be automatically discharged. All sumps shall be provided with pumps or ejectors of the duplex type, simplex pumps are prohibited, and shall be so arranged to function alternately with each pump or ejector cycle, and to function independently in case of overload or mechanical failure. The lowest inlet shall have a minimum clearance of two (2) inches for the high water "starting" level of the sump.

All such sumps and receiving tanks shall be equipped with an automatic alarm system. The alarm system shall be activated upon failure of either pumps or ejectors, whether independently or simultaneously. The alarm shall emit an audible alarm, which can be detected from any location within the building and immediately outside the building served by such sumps and receiving tanks. The Building Official may approve other alarm systems, which provide equivalent enunciation of failure of the pumps or ejectors.

B. Subsection 1503.1(C) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(C) Graywater shall not be used in spray irrigation, allowed to pond or runoff and shall not be discharged directly into or be conveyed to surface water, including but not limited to, the ocean or any creek, any surface body of water, any water way, any storm sewer system, any drainage channel, or any drainage device.

C. Subsection 1503.1(J) is hereby added to the 2019 California Plumbing Code / Los Angeles County Plumbing Code to read as follows:

(J) No construction permit for any graywater system shall be issued until a plot plan with appropriate data satisfactory to the City has been submitted and approved. When there is insufficient lot area or inappropriate soil conditions to prevent the ponding or runoff of the graywater, as determined by the City, no graywater system shall be allowed.

D. Subsection 1501.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1501.3 Permit. It shall be unlawful for a person to construct, install, alter, or cause to be constructed, installed, or altered an alternate water source system in a building or on a premise without first obtaining a permit to do such work. Prior to commencing the issuance of permits for indoor gray water systems pursuant to state requirements
relating to gray water, a city, county, city and county or other local agency shall seek consultation with the local public health department to ensure that local public health concerns are addressed in local standards or ordinances, or in issuing permits. See California Water Code Section 14877.3.

**1501.3.1 City Permit.** A written construction permit shall be obtained from the City prior to the erection, construction, reconstruction, installation, relocation, or alteration of any graywater system. A permit for a clothes washer system shall be fee exempt for review and inspection services. Permits for simple and complex systems shall be required with fees for such systems determined by City Council Resolution.

**1501.3.2 Clothes Washer System.** A clothes washer system shall require the issuance of a fee exempt construction permit for the installation or alteration of the system.

E. Section 1503.1.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**1502.1.2 Simple System.** Simple systems exceed a clothes water system and shall comply with the following:

1. The discharge capacity of a graywater system shall be determined by Section 1502.8. Simple systems have a discharge capacity of 250 gallons (947 L) per day or less.
2. A simple system shall require a construction permit issued by the City.
3. The design of simple systems shall be acceptable to the City and shall meet generally acceptable graywater system design criteria.

F. Section 1503.1.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

**1503.1.3 Complex System.** Any graywater system that is not a clothes washer system or simple system shall comply with the following:

1. The discharge capacity of a graywater system shall be determined by Section 1503.8. Complex systems have a discharge capacity over 250 gallons (947 L) per day.
2. Complex systems shall require a construction permit issued by the City.
3. A complex system shall be designed by a person who can demonstrate competence to the satisfaction of the Enforcing Agency.

G. Subsection 1202.13 is hereby added to the 2019 California Plumbing Code / Los Angeles County Plumbing Code to read as follows:

**1504.9.2 New Construction, Remodels, Alterations**

1. All new single-family residential dwelling units, single family residential remodels, and single family residential alterations proposing to construct, reconstruct, install, relocate, or alter any clothes washing drainage plumbing shall include either a separate multiple pipe outlet or a diverter valve, and outside stub-out installation on the clothes washing machine connection to allow separate discharge of graywater for irrigation.
Exception: Separate clothes washer drainage is not required where it has been demonstrated to the City that such clothes washer facilitation is infeasible due to the location of the fixture and/or compliance with other provisions of this code.

2. All new single family residential dwelling units, single family residential remodels, and single family residential alterations proposing to construct, reconstruct, install, relocate, or alter any drains or drainage for any lavatories, showers, and bathtubs, shall provide separate segregated drainage from all other plumbing fixtures and connect a minimum three (3) feet from the limits of the foundation to allow for future installation of a distributed graywater system.

Exception: Separate clothes washer drainage is not required where it has been demonstrated to the City that such clothes washer facilitation is infeasible due to the location of the fixture and/or compliance with other provisions of this code.

1504.9.3 Prohibited Areas for Graywater Installations.

The following areas are designated as inappropriate for the installation of any graywater system. Graywater drainage to these areas has been determined to pose a significant risk to public health, the environment, and the City’s coastal and natural resources. These prohibited areas are in addition to the minimum horizontal distances required from a graywater system described in Table 1602.4.

(A) All beach front properties where the dispersal area for the graywater system is within 150 feet of the ocean mean higher high tide line.
(B) Within 250 feet of any impaired body of water as designated on the 303d listed water bodies by the State of California Water Resources Control Board.

Exception: Compliance with (A) above.

(C) Within 100 feet of a bluff top.”

SECTION 12. Section 15.16.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.16.010 Adoption of Mechanical Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 29, Mechanical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Mechanical Code, 2019 Edition (Part 4 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted by reference as if fully set forth below, and shall be known and may be cited as the Mechanical Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Mechanical Code, 2019 Edition, Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Mechanical Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Mechanical Code,
2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 13. Section 15.16.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.16.030 Violations—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.16.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 14. Section 15.16.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.16.040 Fees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.6.010, every fee provision set forth in Title 29, Mechanical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code is replaced with this section, providing that fees are as established in the current City of Malibu fee schedule approved by resolution of the city council.

SECTION 15. Section 15.18.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.18.010 Adoption of Energy Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition (Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is hereby incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Energy Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition, or any amendment to the Energy Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 16. Section 15.18.020 and section 15.18.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code are hereby amended to read as follows:
15.18.020. Purpose.

This purpose of this Chapter is to promote the health, safety and welfare of the City’s residents, workers and visitors by minimizing the use and waste of energy in the construction and operation of the City’s building stock. This Chapter sets forth minimum energy efficiency standards within the City for all new residential and nonresidential construction.

Section 15.18.030 Violations—Penalties.

Every person violating any provision of the Energy Code, 2019 Edition and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.18.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 17. Section 15.24.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.24.010 Adoption of Green Building Standards Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 31, Green Building Standards Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition (Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted herein by reference as if fully set forth below, and shall be known and may be cited as the Green Building Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition, Title 31 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Green Building Standards Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 31 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 18. Section 15.24.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.24.040 Violations—Penalties.

Every person violating any provision of the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.24.010, or of any permit or
license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 19. Section 15.24.050 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby repealed.

SECTION 20. Section 15.28.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.28.010 Adoption of Residential Code.

Except as hereinafter changed, Title 30, Residential Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating Sections 102 through 119 of Chapter 1, Section 1207 of Chapter 12, Chapter 67, 68, 69, 98, 99 and Appendix J of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and adopting Chapters 2 through 10, Chapter 44, and Appendices H, Q, S, and X of the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition, is adopted herein by reference as if fully set forth below, and shall be known the Residential Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition, Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Residential Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 21. Section 15.28.020 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.28.020 Definitions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.28.010, the definitions in Section 15.04.020 are adopted by reference and incorporated into this Chapter 15.28 as if fully set forth below.

SECTION 22. Section 15.28.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.28.040 Violations—Penalties.

Every person violating any provision of the Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.28.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a
misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 23. Section 8.12.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8.12.010 Adoption of Fire Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition (Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is hereby incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Fire Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition or any amendment to the Fire Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 24. Section 8.12.020 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8.12.020 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 8.12.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 25. Section 15.06.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.010 Adoption of Existing Building Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 33, Existing Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting by reference the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition as amended is adopted 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 Malibu.
In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition, Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Existing Building Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 26. Section 15.06.020 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.020 Definitions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.28.010, the definitions in Section 15.04.020 are adopted by reference and incorporated into this Chapter 15.28 as if fully set forth below.

SECTION 27. Section 15.06.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.030 Existing Building Code Fees.

Fees are as established by the current City of Malibu fee schedule.

SECTION 28. Section 15.06.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.040 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of the Existing Building Code, adopted by Section 15.06.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 29. Severability.

Should any section, subsection, clause, or provision of this Ordinance for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this Ordinance; it being hereby expressly declared that this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase hereof would have been prepared, proposed, approved, and ratified irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.
SECTION 30. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect on January 1, 2020, and shall apply to all projects submitted to the City for plan check and/or permit application on or after that date.


The City Council determines that this Ordinance is exempt from review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq., "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000 et seq., the "State CEQA Guidelines") because it does not meet the definition of a “project” under Public Resources Code § 21065 and is covered by the common sense exception under 14 California Code of Regulations § 15061(b)(3) as it consists only of minor revisions and clarifications to an existing code of construction related regulations and specification of procedures related thereto and will not have the effect of deleting or substantially changing any regulatory standards or findings required therefor. This ordinance is an action being taken for enhanced protection of the environment and does not have a reasonably foreseeable direct or indirect physical change on the environment or the potential to cause significant effects on the environment.

SECTION 32. Certification.

The City Clerk shall certify the adoption of this Ordinance.

The City Clerk shall file a certified copy of this Ordinance with the California Building Standards Commission.

SECTION 33. Urgency Findings.

The 2019 Edition of the California Building Standards Code, the applicable building standards for all occupancies throughout the state, becomes operative on January 1, 2020. At that time, local modifications to these standards— necessary to account for the City’s climatic, geological, and topographical conditions—will no longer apply to applications for a building permit in Malibu unless and until the City Council adopts this ordinance and accompanying necessity findings and both documents are filed with the California Building Standards Commission. The City Council declares that the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety requires continuity of building standards tailored to local conditions. In the absence of urgency legislation, the City will risk having structure built that are not subject to construction standards designed for the region’s vulnerability to fire and seismic activity. In light of the foregoing, this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by a four-fifths vote of the City Council, pursuant to Government Code section 36937.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of December 2019.

KAREN FARRER, Mayor
ATTEST:

HEATHER GLASER, City Clerk
(seal)

Date: _______________________

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REVIEWED
BY THE CITY ATTORNEYS OFFICE

CHRISTI HOGIN, City Attorney
ORDINANCE NO. 457


The City Council of the City of Malibu does hereby ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Findings.

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 No. 2 to the December 9, 2019 City Council Agenda Report for Item No. 4.A. for each such modification as identified in Los Angeles County Titles 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33. These modifications to the California Building Standards Code, incorporating the model codes, are reasonably necessary due to the local climate, characterized by hot, dry summers and the high potential for seismic activity which make structures particularly vulnerable to rapidly spreading fires and structural damage.

SECTION 2. Section 15.04.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.010 Adoption of Building Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 26, Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Building Code, 2019 Edition (Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted 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 Malibu.

The provisions of the Building Code applying to dwellings, lodging houses, congregate residences, hotels, motels, apartment houses, convents, monasteries or other uses classified by the Building Code as a group R occupancy and including Chapters 1, 2, 3, 98 and 99 shall constitute and may be cited as the Housing Code of the City of Malibu.
In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Building Code, 2019 Edition, Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Building Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Building Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 3. Section 15.04.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.030 Building Code fees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.04.010, every fee provision set forth in Title 26, Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, including but not limited to Section 107, is replaced with this section, providing that fees are as established in the current City of Malibu fee schedule approved by resolution of the city council.

SECTION 4. Section 15.04.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.040 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.04.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 5. Section 15.04.050 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.04.050 Amendments to Building Code.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.04.010 of this Chapter, Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Section 105.1.1 is hereby amended to read as follows:

105.1.1 General.
Unless otherwise provided for below, in order to conduct the hearings provided for in this code and also to determine the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction and to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code, there shall be a building board of appeals consisting of five members who are qualified by experience and training to pass upon matters pertaining to building construction. The building official shall be an ex officio-member and shall act as secretary to the board. The members of the building board of appeals shall be appointed by the City Council and shall hold office at its pleasure. The building board of appeals shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its investigations. The board shall establish that the approval for alternate materials and the modifications granted for individual cases are in conformity with the intent and purpose of this code and that such alternate material, modification or method of work offered is at least the equivalent of that prescribed in this code in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability, safety and sanitation and does not lessen any fire-protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The building board of appeals shall document all decisions and findings in writing to the building official with a duplicate copy to the applicant, and the board may recommend to the City Council such new legislation as is consistent therewith.

B. Section 105.3 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

C. Section 105.6 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

D. Section 106.1.1 is hereby added to Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code to read as follows:

106.1.1 Parking Lots.

A plan review and permit shall be required for the surfacing, resurfacing, replacement, reconfiguration and striping of parking lots and parking structures serving commercial and multifamily occupancies.

Any of the aforementioned activities in or on existing parking lots must comply with current zoning, the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (N.P.D.E.S.) permit program and accessibility requirements as required by applicable codes and standards. Fees are determined by the current fee schedule.

E. Section 106.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

106.3 Work Exempted.

A building permit shall not be required for the following:

1. One-story detached accessory buildings used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the projected roof area does not exceed 120 square feet and the plate height does not exceed 12 feet (3.69 m) in height above the grade plane at any point and the maximum roof projection does not exceed 24 inches.
2. Fences and walls not over 6 feet (1829 mm) in height.

3. Steel tanks supported on a foundation not more than two feet (610 mm) above grade when the height does not exceed 1½ times the diameter.

4. Gantry cranes and similar equipment.

5. Retaining walls that retain not over 4 feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding a Class I, II, or III-A liquids.

6. Motion picture, television and theater stage sets and scenery, except when used as a building.

7. Ground mounted radio and television antennae towers which do not exceed 45 feet (13 716 mm) in height and ground support dish antennas not exceeding 15 feet (4572 mm) in height above finished grade in any position.

8. Light standards which do not exceed 30 feet (9144 mm) in height.

9. Flagpoles not erected upon a building and not more than 15 feet (4572 mm) high.

10. A tree house provided that:
10.1. It does not exceed 64 square feet (5.94 m²) in area nor 8 feet (2438 mm) in height from floor to roof.
10.2. The ceiling height as established by door height or plate line does not exceed 6 feet (1829 mm).

11. Canopies or awnings attached to a Group R or U Occupancy and extending not more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall of the building.

12. Sheds, office or storage buildings, and other structures incidental to and work authorized by a valid grading or building permit. Such structures must be removed upon expiration of the permit or completion of the work covered by the permit.

13. Oil derricks.

14. Platforms, walks and driveways not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade and not over any basement or story below and which are not part of an accessible route.

15. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R, Division 3 Occupancy in which the pool walls are entirely above the adjacent grade and if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18 927 L). Fences, gates, door alarms, and other protection devices that are accessory to the prefabricated swimming pool are not exempt from the permit requirements.
16. Playground equipment.

Unless otherwise exempted, separate plumbing, electrical and mechanical permits will be required for the above-exempted items.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this Code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of other laws or ordinances.

F. Section 107.9 is hereby deleted in its entirety.

G. Section 108.1.1 is hereby added to Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code to read as follows:

108.1.1 Occupancy Inspection.

All existing commercial occupancies are required to apply for an occupancy inspection prior to occupancy of a building or tenant space by a new owner or occupant.

Upon successful completion of the occupancy inspection the Building Official shall issue a new certificate of occupancy to the building or tenant space as required in Section 109 of the California Building Code.

The certificate of occupancy issued will remain valid and in effect until a change of occupant occurs or is revoked for cause by the Building Official or as required by this code.

Fees determined by the current fee schedule.

H. Section 108.4.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

108.4.2 Foundation inspection.

Inspection shall be made after excavations for footings are complete and any required reinforcing steel is in place. For concrete foundations, any required forms shall be in place prior to inspection. All materials for the foundation shall be on the job site; however, where concrete is ready mixed in accordance with approved nationally recognized standards, the concrete need not be on the job site. Where the foundation is to be constructed of approved treated wood, additional inspections may be required by the building official. Required set back and pad elevations shall be established by survey prior to approval by the Building Official.

I. Section 108.4.6 is hereby amended to read as follows:

108.4.8 Final inspection.
Inspection shall be made after finish grading is approved and the building is completed and ready for occupancy and all other required agency approvals have been obtained.

SECTION 6. Section 15.08.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.08.010 Adoption of Electrical Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 27, Electrical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition (Part 3 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted 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 Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition, Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Electrical Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Electrical Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 7. Section 15.08.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.08.030 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 27 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.08.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 8. Section 15.12.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.12.010 Adoption of Plumbing Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 28, Plumbing Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition (Part 5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted 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 Malibu.
In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition, Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Plumbing Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 9. Section 15.12.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.12.030 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.12.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 10. Section 15.12.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.12.040 Fees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.12.010, every fee provision set forth in Title 28, Plumbing Code, of the Los Angeles County Code is replaced with this section, providing that fees are as established in the current City of Malibu fee schedule approved by resolution of the city council.

SECTION 11. Section 15.12.050 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.12.050 Amendment to Plumbing Code.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 15.12.010 of this chapter, Title 28 of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Plumbing Code, 2019 Edition (Part 5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. Section 710.9 is hereby amended by adding the following:
All such sumps and receiving tanks shall be automatically discharged. All sumps shall be provided with pumps or ejectors of the duplex type, simplex pumps are prohibited, and shall be so arranged to function alternately with each pump or ejector cycle, and to function independently in case of overload or mechanical failure. The lowest inlet shall have a minimum clearance of two (2) inches for the high water "starting" level of the sump.

All such sumps and receiving tanks shall be equipped with an automatic alarm system. The alarm system shall be activated upon failure of either pumps or ejectors, whether independently or simultaneously. The alarm shall emit an audible alarm, which can be detected from any location within the building and immediately outside the building served by such sumps and receiving tanks. The Building Official may approve other alarm systems, which provide equivalent enunciation of failure of the pumps or ejectors.

B. Subsection 1503.1(C) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(C) Graywater shall not be used in spray irrigation, allowed to pond or runoff and shall not be discharged directly into or be conveyed to surface water, including but not limited to, the ocean or any creek, any surface body of water, any water way, any storm sewer system, any drainage channel, or any drainage device.

C. Subsection 1503.1(J) is hereby added to the 2019 California Plumbing Code / Los Angeles County Plumbing Code to read as follows:

(J) No construction permit for any graywater system shall be issued until a plot plan with appropriate data satisfactory to the City has been submitted and approved. When there is insufficient lot area or inappropriate soil conditions to prevent the ponding or runoff of the graywater, as determined by the City, no graywater system shall be allowed.

D. Subsection 1501.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1501.3 Permit. It shall be unlawful for a person to construct, install, alter, or cause to be constructed, installed, or altered an alternate water source system in a building or on a premise without first obtaining a permit to do such work. Prior to commencing the issuance of permits for indoor gray water systems pursuant to state requirements relating to gray water, a city, county, city and county or other local agency shall seek consultation with the local public health department to ensure that local public health concerns are addressed in local standards or ordinances, or in issuing permits. See California Water Code Section 14877.3.

1501.3.1 City Permit. A written construction permit shall be obtained from the City prior to the erection, construction, reconstruction, installation, relocation, or alteration of any graywater system. A permit for a clothes washer system shall be fee exempt for review and inspection services. Permits for simple and complex systems shall be required with fees for such systems determined by City Council Resolution.
1501.3.2 Clothes Washer System. A clothes washer system shall require the issuance of a fee exempt construction permit for the installation or alteration of the system.

E. Section 1503.1.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1502.1.2 Simple System. Simple systems exceed a clothes water system and shall comply with the following:

1. The discharge capacity of a graywater system shall be determined by Section 1502.8. Simple systems have a discharge capacity of 250 gallons (947 L) per day or less.
2. A simple system shall require a construction permit issued by the City.
3. The design of simple systems shall be acceptable to the City and shall meet generally acceptable graywater system design criteria.

F. Section 1503.1.3 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1503.1.3 Complex System. Any graywater system that is not a clothes washer system or simple system shall comply with the following:

1. The discharge capacity of a graywater system shall be determined by Section 1503.8. Complex systems have a discharge capacity over 250 gallons (947 L) per day.
2. Complex systems shall require a construction permit issued by the City.
3. A complex system shall be designed by a person who can demonstrate competence to the satisfaction of the Enforcing Agency.

G. Subsection 1202.13 is hereby added to the 2019 California Plumbing Code / Los Angeles County Plumbing Code to read as follows:

1504.9.2 New Construction, Remodels, Alterations

1. All new single-family residential dwelling units, single family residential remodels, and single family residential alterations proposing to construct, reconstruct, install, relocate, or alter any clothes washing drainage plumbing shall include either a separate multiple pipe outlet or a diverter valve, and outside stub-out installation on the clothes washing machine connection to allow separate discharge of graywater for irrigation.

   Exception: Separate clothes washer drainage is not required where it has been demonstrated to the City that such clothes washer facilitation is infeasible due to the location of the fixture and/or compliance with other provisions of this code.

2. All new single family residential dwelling units, single family residential remodels, and single family residential alterations proposing to construct, reconstruct, install, relocate, or alter any drains or drainage for any lavatories, showers, and bathtubs, shall provide separate segregated drainage from all other plumbing fixtures and connect a minimum three (3) feet from the limits of the foundation to allow for future installation of a distributed graywater system.

   Exception: Separate clothes washer drainage is not required where it has been demonstrated
to the City that such clothes washer facilitation is infeasible due to the location of the fixture and/or compliance with other provisions of this code.

1504.9.3 Prohibited Areas for Graywater Installations.

The following areas are designated as inappropriate for the installation of any graywater system. Graywater drainage to these areas has been determined to pose a significant risk to public health, the environment, and the City’s coastal and natural resources. These prohibited areas are in addition to the minimum horizontal distances required from a graywater system described in Table 1602.4.

(A) All beach front properties where the dispersal area for the graywater system is within 150 feet of the ocean mean higher high tide line.

(B) Within 250 feet of any impaired body of water as designated on the 303d listed water bodies by the State of California Water Resources Control Board.

Exception: Compliance with (A) above.

(C) Within 100 feet of a bluff top.”

SECTION 12. Section 15.16.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.16.010 Adoption of Mechanical Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 29, Mechanical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, , adopting the California Mechanical Code, 2019 Edition (Part 4 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted by reference as if fully set forth below, and shall be known and may be cited as the Mechanical Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Mechanical Code, 2019 Edition, Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Mechanical Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Mechanical Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 13. Section 15.16.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.16.030 Violations—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of Title 29 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.16.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed
one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 14. Section 15.16.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

15.16.040 Fees.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.6.010, every fee provision set forth in Title 29, Mechanical Code, of the Los Angeles County Code is replaced with this section, providing that fees are as established in the current City of Malibu fee schedule approved by resolution of the city council.

SECTION 15. Section 15.18.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.18.010 Adoption of Energy Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition (Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is hereby incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Energy Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition, or any amendment to the Energy Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of the California Energy Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 16. Section 15.18.020 and section 15.18.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code are hereby amended to read as follows:

15.18.020. Purpose.

This purpose of this Chapter is to promote the health, safety and welfare of the City’s residents, workers and visitors by minimizing the use and waste of energy in the construction and operation of the City’s building stock. This Chapter sets forth minimum energy efficiency standards within the City for all new residential and nonresidential construction.

Section 15.18.030 Violations—Penalties.

Every person violating any provision of the Energy Code, 2019 Edition and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.18.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon
conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 17. Section 15.24.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.24.010 Adoption of Green Building Standards Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 31, Green Building Standards Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition (Part 11 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), as amended and in effect on January 1, 2020, is adopted herein by reference as if fully set forth below, and shall be known and may be cited as the Green Building Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition, Title 31 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Green Building Standards Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 31 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 18. Section 15.24.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.24.040 Violations—Penalties.

Every person violating any provision of the California Green Building Standards Code, 2019 Edition and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.24.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 19. Section 15.24.050 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby repealed.

SECTION 20. Section 15.28.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.28.010 Adoption of Residential Code.
Except as hereinafter changed, Title 30, Residential Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, incorporating Sections 102 through 119 of Chapter 1, Section 1207 of Chapter 12, Chapter .67, 68, 69, 98, 99 and Appendix J of Title 26 of the Los Angeles County Code and adopting Chapters 2 through 10, Chapter 44, and Appendices H, Q, S, and X of the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition, is adopted herein by reference as if fully set forth below, and shall be known the Residential Code of the City of Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition, Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Residential Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Residential Code, 2019 Edition, have been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 21. Section 15.28.020 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.28.020 Definitions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.28.010, the definitions in Section 15.04.020 are adopted by reference and incorporated into this Chapter 15.28 as if fully set forth below.

SECTION 22. Section 15.28.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 15.28.040 Violations—Penalties.

Every person violating any provision of the Title 30 of the Los Angeles County Code and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 15.28.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 23. Section 8.12.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8.12.010 Adoption of Fire Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition (Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations) is hereby incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth below and shall be known and may be cited as the Fire Code of the City of Malibu.
In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition or any amendment to the Fire Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 24. Section 8.12.020 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 8.12.020 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition and appendices, adopted by reference by Section 8.12.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 25. Section 15.06.010 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.010 Adoption of Existing Building Code.

Except as hereinafter provided, Title 33, Existing Building Code, of the Los Angeles County Code, adopting by reference the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition as amended is adopted 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 Malibu.

In the event of any conflict between provisions of the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition, Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code, or any amendment to the Existing Building Code contained in the Malibu Municipal Code, the provision contained in the later listed document shall control.

A copy of Title 33 of the Los Angeles County Code and the California Existing Building Code, 2019 Edition, has been deposited in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Malibu and shall be at all times maintained by the City Clerk for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 26. Section 15.06.020 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.020 Definitions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 15.28.010, the definitions in Section 15.04.020 are adopted by reference and incorporated into this Chapter 15.28 as if fully set forth below.
SECTION 27. Section 15.06.030 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.030 Existing Building Code Fees.

Fees are as established by the current City of Malibu fee schedule.

SECTION 28. Section 15.06.040 of the Malibu Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 15.06.040 Violation—Penalty.

Every person violating any provision of the Existing Building Code, adopted by Section 15.06.010, or of any permit or license granted thereunder, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof he or she shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The imposition of such penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue. Each day that a violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 29. Severability.

Should any section, subsection, clause, or provision of this Ordinance for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this Ordinance; it being hereby expressly declared that this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, and phrase hereof would have been prepared, proposed, approved, and ratified irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SECTION 30. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall take effect 30 days after its passage and adoption pursuant to California Government Code section 36937 and shall apply to all projects submitted to the City for plan check and/or permit application on or after that date.


The City Council determines that this Ordinance is exempt from review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code §§ 21000 et seq., "CEQA") and the regulations promulgated thereunder (14 California Code of Regulations §§ 15000 et seq., the "State CEQA Guidelines") because it does not meet the definition of a “project” under Public Resources Code § 21065 and is covered by the common sense exception under 14 California Code of Regulations § 15061(b)(3) as it consists only of minor revisions and clarifications to an existing code of construction related regulations and specification of procedures related thereto and will not have the effect of deleting or substantially changing any regulatory standards or findings required therefor. This ordinance is an action being taken for enhanced protection of the
environment and does not have a reasonably foreseeable direct or indirect physical change on the environment or the potential to cause significant effects on the environment.

SECTION 32. Certification.

The City Clerk shall certify the adoption of this Ordinance.

The City Clerk shall file a certified copy of this Ordinance with the California Building Standards Commission.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 9th day of December 2019.

____________________________
KAREN FARRER, Mayor

ATTEST:

____________________________
HEATHER GLASER, City Clerk
(seal)

Date: _______________________

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

____________________________
CHRISTI HOGIN, City Attorney
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Section</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Explanation of Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>701A.1</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>701A.3</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>Clarifies the application of Chapter 7A to include additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings. Many areas of the County have been designated as Fire Hazard Severity Zones due to the increased risk of fire caused by low humidity, strong winds, and dry vegetation. Additions, alterations, and/or relocated buildings have the same fire risk as new buildings.</td>
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<td>703A.5.2 and 703A.5.2.2</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704A.3</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>705A.2</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1030.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1507.3.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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. The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (&quot;SEAOSC&quot;) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force committee findings indicated significant problems with tile roof due to inadequate design and/or construction. Damage was observed 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</td>
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<td>over a period of time because the shank of the nails were smooth. Therefore, the amendment is needed to minimize such occurrences in the event of future significant earthquakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Table 1507.3.7</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 provisions developed based on detailed study of the 1994 Northridge and the 1971 Sylmar earthquakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1613.7 and 1613.7.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 12.12-1 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1613.7.2</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Damage to one- and two-family dwellings of light frame construction resulting from 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 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1613.7.3</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>A SEAOsc and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of concrete and masonry construction with flexible wood diaphragm failures after the Northridge earthquake. It was determined 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. Due to the frequency of this type of failure during previous significant earthquakes, various jurisdictions within this region have taken these additional steps to prevent roof or floor diaphragms from pulling away from concrete or masonry walls. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during a previous Code adoption cycles.</td>
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<td>1613.7.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>This change is to implement the provisions in ASCE 7-16. This provision allows for a limited value to be used in the seismic design of a building when certain criteria are met. The current provision does not clearly state the criteria, and has created misapplications of this section. It is necessary to adopt this provision now to avoid further misinterpretation of the intent of the 5 story limit, and how the height of the building is measured. The Los Angeles region is within a very active geological location. When applying the story height limit, mezzanines need to be considered as floor levels due to the added mass, overturning forces, and the variation in shear wall stiffnesses that are created. ASCE 7-16 provisions need to be incorporated into the Code to ensure that new buildings and additions to existing buildings are designed and constructed in accordance with the purpose and intent of the Building Code.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1613.8</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>Section is added to improve seismic safety of buildings constructed on or into hillsides. Due to the local topographical and geological conditions of the sites within the Los Angeles region and their probabilities for earthquakes, this technical amendment is required to address and clarify special needs for buildings constructed on hillside locations. A SEAOSC and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by both the City and County of Los Angeles for several years with much success. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1704.6</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>The language in Sections 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 greatly be increased. Additional requirements are provided to help clarify the role and duties of the structural observer and the method of reporting and correcting observed deficiencies to the Building Official. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1704.6.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Sections 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</td>
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<td>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. 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1705.3</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1705.12</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>In Southern California, very few detached one- or two-family dwellings not exceeding two stories above grade plane are built as &quot;box-type&quot; 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 &quot;regular&quot; structures by calculations. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Section 1705.12 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 Category A, B, and C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1807.1.4</td>
<td>Climatic Geological</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>cycles, and is necessary due to the local climate and the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</td>
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<td>1807.1.6</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1809.3 and Figure 1809.3</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1809.7 and Table 1809.7</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>No substantiating data has been provided to show that under-reinforced footings are effective in resisting seismic loads and therefore 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 Force that investigated the performance deficiencies observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1809.12</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810.3.2.4</td>
<td>Climatic Geological</td>
<td>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 local climate and the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905.1.7</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>This amendment requires minimum reinforcement in continuous footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1905.1.8 through 1905.1.11</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td><strong>Concrete topping slabs</strong> 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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2304.10.1 and Table 2304.10.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2304.12.5</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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 local climate and the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2305.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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</td>
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<td>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 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2305.5</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 devices. Cyclic forces imparted on buildings and structures by seismic activity cause more damage than equivalent forces which are applied in a static manner. Steel plate washers will reduce the additional damage which can result when hold-down connectors are fastened to wood framing members. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. This amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous Code adoption cycles, and is necessary due to the increased risk of significant earthquakes in the County.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2306.2</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 &quot;more thoroughly substantiated with testing.&quot; 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code Section</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2308.6.8.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 2308.6.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>This amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness and nail size and spacing so as to provide a uniform standard of construction for designers and buildings to follow. This is intended to improve the performance level of buildings and structures that are subject to the higher seismic demands placed on buildings or structure in this region. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2308.6.9</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 in buildings in this region is prohibited. This amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2007 Code adoption cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Section</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Explanation of Amendment</td>
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<tr>
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<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J101.1</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J101.10</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>This section is revised to maintain safety and integrity of public or private property adjacent to grading sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J103.1 – J103.2 and Figure J103.2</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>Sections revised to provide adequate control of grading operations typical to the Los Angeles County region due to the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J104.2.1 – J104.4</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J105.1- J105.14</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J106.1</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J107.1- J107.7</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J107.8 – J107.9</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J108.1 – J108.4</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J109.1 – J109.3</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J109.5</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J110.1 - J110.8.5</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J111</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Section revised to reference additional standards for soils testing due to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Section</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Explanation of Amendment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topographical Climate</td>
<td>the complex and diverse set of soil types, climates, and geologic conditions that exist in the Los Angeles County region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 4 of Ord. No XXX of the City of Malibu</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices C, H, I, J, and O</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
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**GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE AMENDMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE SECTION</th>
<th>CONDITION</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301.1, 301.1.1</td>
<td>Climatic and Topographic</td>
<td>Environmental resources in the County of Los Angeles are scarce due to varying, and occasionally immoderate, temperatures and weather conditions. Expanding the scope of the mandatory requirements of this Code for all residential additions and alterations, and for residential buildings of seven stories or greater in height, will achieve a greater reduction in greenhouse gases, higher efficiencies of energy, water, and material usage and improved environmental air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301.3, 301.3.3</td>
<td>Climatic and Topographic</td>
<td>Environmental resources in the County of Los Angeles are scarce due to varying, and occasionally immoderate, temperatures and weather conditions. Expanding the scope of the mandatory requirements of this Code for nonresidential buildings and residential buildings of seven stories or greater in height that are greater than or equal to 25,000 square feet in floor area will achieve a greater reduction in greenhouse gases, higher efficiencies of energy, water, and material usage and improved environmental air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.106.5</td>
<td>Climatic and Topographic</td>
<td>The County of Los Angeles is a densely populated area having residential buildings constructed within a region where water is scarce and maintaining storm water runoff quality is required. The proposed low impact development measures will allow greater conservation of rain water, increase in groundwater recharge, reduction of storm water runoff, and improvement in storm water runoff quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.106.2</td>
<td>Climatic and Topographic</td>
<td>The County of Los Angeles is a densely populated area having buildings constructed within a region where water is scarce and maintaining storm water runoff quality is required. The proposed low-impact development measures will allow greater conservation of rain water, increase in groundwater recharge, reduction of storm water runoff and improvement in storm water runoff quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix A4, A5,A5.601.1</td>
<td>Climatic and Topographic</td>
<td>Environmental resources in the County of Los Angeles are scarce due to varying, and occasionally immoderate, temperatures and weather conditions. Expanding the scope of the mandatory requirements of this</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE AMENDMENTS

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<tr>
<td>Code Section</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Code for nonresidential buildings and residential buildings of seven stories or greater in height that are greater than or equal to 25,000 square feet in floor area will achieve a greater reduction in greenhouse gases, higher efficiencies of energy, water, and material usage and improved environmental air quality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ELECTRICAL CODE AMENDMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code Section</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Explanation of Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>690.19</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices A-J</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### PLUMBING CODE AMENDMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code Section</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>721.3</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728.1 to 728.6</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table H 1.7</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PLUMBING CODE AMENDMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code Section</th>
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<th>Explanation of Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table H 2.1(1)</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table H 2.1(2)</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table H 2.1(3)</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish consistency with requirements of the County Health Department for sewer capacity and sewage treatment due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 3.1</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 4.3</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 6.5</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 6.8</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 7.2</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 710.9</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 101.12</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## PLUMBING CODE AMENDMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code Section</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section H 101.13</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 501.5</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 501.12</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section H 1301.0</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table H 201.1(1)</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local groundwater due to local soil conditions, sewer capacity, and sewage treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1501.3</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of public health due to local sewer capacity limitations and soil conditions with respect to wastewater treatment effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1502.1.2</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of public health due to local sewer capacity limitations and soil conditions with respect to wastewater treatment effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1502.1.3</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of public health due to local sewer capacity limitations and soil conditions with respect to wastewater treatment effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1502.13.2</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements to promote water conservation because of local climatic factors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PLUMBING CODE AMENDMENTS

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 1502.13.3</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>To establish more restrictive requirements for protection of local surface water due to local soil, topographical, and climatic factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. 9 of Ord. No XXX of the City of Malibu</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices A, B, D, H, I, J</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MECHANICAL CODE AMENDMENTS

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<tr>
<th>CODE SECTION</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>501.1</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>Additional Health Department requirements are necessary due to local air quality concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510.1.6</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitate this local amendment for bracing and support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603.3.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>High geologic activities, such as seismic events, in the Southern California area necessitate this local amendment for bracing and support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1114.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices B, C, D</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
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</table>

### RESIDENTIAL CODE AMENDMENTS

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<td>Explanation of Amendment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R301.1.3.2</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 D₀, D₁, D₂, or E that are subject to a greater level of seismic forces, the requirement to have a California licensed architect or engineer prepare the construction documents is intended to minimize or reduce structural deficiencies that may cause excessive damage or injuries in 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R301.1.4</td>
<td>Geological, Topographical</td>
<td>This technical amendment is for buildings constructed on hillsides. Due to the local topographical and geological conditions of the sites within the greater Los Angeles region and their susceptibility to earthquakes, this amendment is required to address and clarify special needs for buildings constructed on hillside locations. A joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and Los Angeles City Joint Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge Earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by the City and County of Los Angeles for several years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R301.2.2.2.5</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 2016 California Residential Code. Such limitations are recommended to reduce structural damage in the event of an earthquake. The County of the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R301.2.2.3.8</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code Section</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Explanation of Amendment</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table R302.1(2)</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>This amendment will not allow unprotected openings (openings that do not resist the spread of fire) to be in the exterior wall of a residential building that is located on a property line. This amendment is necessary due to local climatic conditions. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.1.1</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>Extends the application of Chapter R337 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.1.3</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>Extends the application of Chapter R337 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.1.3.1</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>Extends the application of Chapter R337 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.3.5.2</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.3.5.2.2</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.4.3</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R337.5.2</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R401.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Wood foundations, even</td>
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<tr>
<td>Code Section</td>
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<td>Explanation of Amendment</td>
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<td>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 may utilize the wood foundation guidelines specified in this Chapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R403.1.2</td>
<td>Climatic</td>
<td>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. These proposed amendments require minimum reinforcement in continuous footings and stepped footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. These amendments 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 be supported by continuous foundations is intended to reduce or eliminate the poor performance of buildings or structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R403.1.3.6</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R403.1.5</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 proposed amendment that a</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>R503.2.4 Figure R503.2.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 R301.2.2.2.5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R602.3.2</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The County of the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table R602.3(1) Table R602.3(2)</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. In September 2007, limited cyclic testing data was provided to the ICC Los Angeles Chapter Structural Code Committee showing that stapled wood structural shear panels do not exhibit the same behavior as the nailed wood structural shear panels. 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table R602.10.3(3)</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the necessary higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this local amendment continues to reduce/eliminate the allowable shear values for shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed with other materials in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table R602.10.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 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...</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table R602.10.5</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of the 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 proposed amendment is consistent with the shear wall aspect ratio provision of Section 4.3.4 of AWC SDPWS-2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure R602.10.6.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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 the 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure R602.10.6.2</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>3/8” thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of the 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 the typical 3/8-inch thick plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. The proposal to change the minimum lap splice requirement is consistent with Section 12.16.1 of ACI 318-11. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous Code adoption cycles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure R602.10.6.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>3/8” thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. The poor performance of such shear walls sheathed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by SEAOSC and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force. The County of the 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 2308.3.2 of the California Building Code. This proposal is a continuation of an amendment adopted during the previous Code adoption cycles.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>R606.4.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>The addition of the word “or” will prevent the use of unreinforced parapets in Seismic Design Category D0, D1 or D2, or on townhouses in Seismic Design Category C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R606.12.2.2.3</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>Los Angeles County is prone to seismic activity due to the existence of active faults in the Southern California area. Having vertical reinforcement closer to the ends of masonry walls help to improve the seismic performance of masonry buildings and structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R803.2.4</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1001.3.1</td>
<td>Geological</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices H, Q, S, X</td>
<td>Geological Topographical Climate</td>
<td>The City is located in a region subject to a number of geotechnical, geologic, flood, and fire hazards, which require more restrictive building standards than that provided in the California Building Standards Code to protect the public health and safety from potential hazards posed by the built environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXISTING BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE SECTION</th>
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<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302.7.1 to 302.7.3</td>
<td>Geologic</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302.8</td>
<td>Geologic</td>
<td>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</td>
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</table>
### EXISTING BUILDING CODE AMENDMENTS

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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
CITY OF MALIBU
CITY COUNCIL

The Malibu City Council will hold a public hearing on **Monday, December 09, 2019 at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at Malibu City Hall**, located at 23825 Stuart Ranch Road, Malibu, California, for the item identified below:

**CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE**


IF YOU CHALLENGE THE CITY COUNCIL’S ACTION IN COURT, YOU MAY BE LIMITED TO RAISING ONLY THOSE ISSUES RAISED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING DESCRIBED IN THIS NOTICE, OR OTHERWISE HELD BY THE CITY, OR IN WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE DELIVERED TO THE CITY, EITHER AT OR PRIOR TO THE PUBLIC HEARING.

If there are any questions regarding this notice, please contact Yolanda Bundy, Environmental Sustainability Director/Building Official, at (310) 456-2489, ext. 229. Copies of all related documents can be reviewed by any interested person at City Hall during regular business hours. Oral and written comments may be presented to the City Council on or before the date of the meeting.

Yolanda Bundy, Environmental Sustainability Director/Building Official

Publish Dates: November 21, 2019, November 28, 2019, and December 5, 2019

ATTACHMENT 4