

GLENDAL BUILDING AND SAFETY CODE, 2023
(Analysis of amendments to the California Code of Regulation)

Introduction

The Glendale Building and Safety Code is comprised of ten (10) distinct volumes as follows:

Volume IA:	Building Standards (For Commercial and Multi-Family Residential)
Volume IB:	Residential Standards (For One-and-Two Family Dwellings and Townhouses)
Volume IC:	Existing Building Standards
Volume II:	Plumbing Standards
Volume III:	Mechanical Standards
Volume IV:	Electrical Standards
Volume V:	Housing Standards
Volume VI:	Fire Standards
Volume VII:	Security Standards
Volume VIII:	Commercial and Industrial Property Maintenance Standards
Volume IX:	Green Building Standards

The regulatory requirements contained within the first six (6) volumes and Volume IX contained within the California Code of Regulations (CCR), specifically, portions of Titles 19, 24, and 25. The California Building Standards Commission (CBSC) adopted such requirements into the California Building Code, California Residential Code, California Existing Building Code, California Plumbing Code, California Mechanical Code, California Electrical Code, California Fire Code, and California Green Building Standards Code. Adoption and enforcement of the Uniform Housing Code is mandated through the State Housing Law (Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1.5, Section 17960). The 1997 Edition of the Uniform Housing Code was adopted by the California Department of Housing and Community Development as provided for in CCR, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 1, Subchapter 1, Article 5, Section 32.

Local adoption of such codes is mandated on January 1, 2023. Prior to such adoption, jurisdictional bodies may amend said codes if such amendments are justified on the basis of a local climatic, local geologic or local topographic condition which makes such amendment(s) necessary.

The following summary compares the proposed amendments for the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code with the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, and discusses the reason and justification for each such amendment. Each amendment is identified by the section number used in the proposed ordinance. Many of the proposed amendments have been renumbered to match the revised format of the International Codes upon which several of the California codes are based.

Volume IA
Building Standards

Section IA - 2.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 101.2 Scope.

This amendment is similar to the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed, as the State adopted the International Residential Code.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section 1A – 3.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 104.10.2 Fire code official concurrence.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides administrative clarification regarding the need for concurrence by the Fire code official on appeals/slight code modifications which involve fire/life safety issues.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 4.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 104.11.5 Fire code official concurrence.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides administrative clarification regarding the need for concurrence by the Fire code official on the use of alternate materials or methods of construction which involve fire/life safety issues.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 5.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.1 Required.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment maintains a requirement for a permit to stripe parking lots. (Justification: Administrative - see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 6.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3 Application for permit.

This amendment is the same as the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the requirement for a plan review fee to be paid.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 7.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3.1.1 Electric vehicle charging station review process.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative procedures and an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations to facilitate convenient charging of electric vehicles and help reduce the City's reliance on environmentally damaging fossil fuels.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification A, B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 8.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3.2 Time limitation of application.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes a time limit for plan review to match legislation passed by City Council in 2005.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 9.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3.3 Plan review fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 10.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.5 Expiration.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides a time limit for plan review to match legislation passed by city Council in 2005 and establishes the procedures for renewing action on an expired application.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA- 11.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.8 Responsibility of permittee.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment clearly establishes the permit applicant's responsibilities in express fashion, rather than reliance upon implicit understanding of same.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA- 12.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 107.3.4 Design professional in responsible charge.

This amendment is the same to the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clearly establishes that all construction documents submitted for review shall be prepared by a registered design professional. This amendment also allows the building officials to make a determination to waive the requirement after reviewing the submitted documents and establishes the work is minor in nature.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic - See justification A, B and C in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 13.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 109.4 Work commencing before permit issuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the fees to be collected when a permit is issued for which the work has commenced before obtaining the permit.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 14.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 110.3.5 Lath, gypsum board and gypsum panel product inspection.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when inspecting lath and gypsum board.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 15.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 110.3.9.1 Structural observation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2104, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when structural observation is required.

(Justification: Administrative - see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 16.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R110.7 Re-inspections.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment restores and re-introduces a previous requirement in the building code that allows the Building Official to assess re-inspection fees in cases such as when inspection is called and work is not complete or when corrections called for are not made. This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Residential Standards in Volume IB, Plumbing Standards in Volume II, Mechanical Standards in Volume III, and Electrical Standards in Volume IV of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 17.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 113 BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the joint Building and Fire Board of Appeals and the administrative procedures for the board.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 18.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 114.1 Unlawful acts.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment re-introduces administrative procedures when working with unsafe buildings and structures.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 19.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 114.4 Violation penalties.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment re-introduces administrative procedures when working with unsafe buildings and structures. This amendment is necessary to clarify administrative enforcement procedures, and establishes penalties.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 20.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 115.1 Authority.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to allow the building official to enforce local regulations.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 21.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 115.3 Unlawful continuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code

This amendment identifies violations as misdemeanors.

(Justification: Administrative - see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 22.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 116.6 Non-compliance.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when working with unsafe buildings or structures.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 23.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 116.7 Vacated Buildings.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when working with unsafe buildings or structures.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 24.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 118 CONSTRUCTION TOILET FACILITIES.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment requires construction sites to be equipped with available toilet facilities.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 25.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 119 ON SITE CONSTRUCTION TRASH AND DEBRIS CONTROL.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment requires trash and debris control for facilities for construction sites,

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 26.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 120 DISASTER REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative procedures related to the repair and reconstruction of structures affected by a disaster.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 27.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 121 SANDBLASTING.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding sandblasting activities to protect adjoining property from potential damage due to over spray.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 28.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 202 DEFINITIONS.

This amendment is new to address a new word, Intermodal Shipping Container, added to the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment adds and clarifies various definitions for terms used within this Chapter. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 29.

[F] 403.3 Combination automatic sprinkler/standpipe system.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 30.

[F] 403.3.3 Secondary water supply.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 31.

503.2 Construction on contiguous lots under same ownership or occupancy.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes construction requirements for structures constructed on two or more contiguous lots, when such lots are held under common ownership or occupancy.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 32.

[F] 903.2.21 Where required.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification A, B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 33.

[F] 906.8 Cabinets.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 34.

[F] 906.9.1 Extinguishers weighing 40 pounds or less.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Administrative – See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 35.

[F] 907.6.6 Monitoring.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 36.

[F] 907.9 Certification and Identification of Certificated Systems.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 37.

[F] 913.7 Fire pumps and pump rooms.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. The [F] indicates the language is copied from the Fire Code for consistency. If such amendment to the Fire Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the other local amendments to Title 24, Part 9 contained within this document.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 38.

TABLE 1004.1.2 MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment defines an occupant load factor for billiard/pool tables and garment manufacturing.

(Justification: Administrative – See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 39.

TABLE 1006.2.1 SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Table 1015.1 to match the new code format. This amendment defines a second exit threshold for garment manufacturing.

(Justification: Administrative– See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 40.

1505.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of wood roof covering material, and requires other roof coverings to have a Class A rating, or be made of materials meeting the requirements of a Class B roofing assembly.

(Justification: Topographic and Climatic– See justification C and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 41.

TABLE 1505.1.

MINIMUM ROOF COVERING CLASSIFICATION FOR TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment eliminates the acceptance of Class C roofing materials.

(Justification: Topographic and Climatic– See justification C and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 42.

1505.1.3 Roof coverings within all other areas.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of wood roof covering material, and requires other roof coverings to have a Class A rating, or be made of materials meeting the requirements of a Class B roofing assembly in non-high fire hazard areas.

(Justification: Topographic and Climatic– See justification C and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 43.

1507.3.1 Deck requirements.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires concrete and clay tiles to be installed only over solid structural sheathing boards. The change is necessary because there were numerous observations of tile roofs pulling away from wood framed buildings following the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The SEAOSC/LA City Post Northridge Earthquake committee findings indicated significant problems with tile roofs was due to inadequate design and/or construction. Therefore, the amendment is needed to minimize such occurrences in the event of future significant earthquakes.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic – see justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 44.

Table 1507.3.7 CLAY AND CONCRETE TILE ATTACHMENT.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment changes the minimum number of fasteners for tile roofing material from one fastener to two fasteners per tile even on relatively flat roofs, and increases the minimum side lap requirement for roofing felt. This amendment specifies nailing edge distances to ensure a sturdy connection. This amendment also establishes corrosion resistance characteristics for nails to mitigate water intrusion and water-accelerated corrosion of fastening material which results from heavy rains which occur throughout the local region.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic – see justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 45.

1511.7 Roof sheathing.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1510.8 to match the new code format. This amendment requires existing buildings to be provided with a plywood diaphragm when roofing material is stripped from the structure, if such buildings do not have such a diaphragm,

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic– see justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 46.

1613.5 Amendments to ASCE 7.

This amendment is new to the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. The provisions of this section shall be permitted as an amendment to the relevant provisions of ASCE 7.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 47.

1613.5.1 Values for Vertical Combinations.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Sections 1613.5.3 to match the new code format. This amendment is a revision to Section 12.2.3.1 exception 3 12.12-1 of ASCE 7-10 reference document.

Observed damages to one and two family dwellings of light frame construction after the Northridge Earthquake may have been partially attributed to vertical irregularities common to this type of occupancy and construction. In an effort to improve quality of construction and incorporate lesson learned from studies after the Northridge Earthquake, the proposed modification to ASCE 7-10 Section 12.2.3.1 Exception 3 by limiting the number of stories and height of the structure to two stories will significantly minimize the impact of vertical irregularities and concentration of inelastic behavior from mixed structural systems.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 48.

1613.5.2 Wood Diaphragms.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Sections 1613.5.4 to match the new code format. This amendment is a revision to Section 12.11.2.2.3 of ASCE 7-10 reference document.

A joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC), Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City Task Force investigated the performance of concrete and masonry construction with flexible wood diaphragm failures after the Northridge earthquake. It was concluded at that time that continuous ties are needed at specified spacing to control cross grain tension in the interior of the diaphragm.

Additionally, there was a need to limit subdiaphragm allowable shear loads to control combined orthogonal stresses within the diaphragm. Recognizing the importance and need to continue the recommendation made by the task force while taking into consideration the improve performances and standards for diaphragm construction today, this proposal increases the continuous tie spacing limit to 40 ft in lieu of 25 ft and to use 75% of the allowable code diaphragm shear to determine the depth of the sub-diaphragm in lieu of the 300 plf and is deemed appropriate and acceptable. Due to the frequency of this type of failure during the past significant earthquakes, various jurisdictions within the Los Angeles region have taken this additional step to prevent roof or floor diaphragms from pulling away from concrete or masonry walls.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 49.

1613.5.3 Structural Separation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Sections 1613.5.2 to match the new code format. This amendment is a revision to Section 12.12.3 equation 12.12-1 of ASCE 7-10 reference document.

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 hospitals, schools, police and fire stations from adjoining structures. The proposal to omit the importance factor from Equation 12.12-1 will ensure that a safe seismic separation distance is provided.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 50.

1613.7 Seismic design provisions for hillside buildings.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1617 to match the new code format. This amendment establishes design parameters to mitigate the increased seismic forces which are imparted upon structures located on sloping surfaces.

Due to the difficulty of fire suppression vehicles accessing winding and narrow hillside properties and the probabilities for future earthquakes in the Los Angeles region, this technical amendment is required to address the special needs for buildings constructed on hillside locations. A joint Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and both the Los Angeles County and Los Angeles City Task Force investigated the performance of hillside building failures after the Northridge earthquake. Numerous hillside failures resulted in loss of life and millions of dollars in damage. These criteria were developed to minimize the damage to these structures and have been in use by both the City and County of Los Angeles for several years with much success.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic– See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 51.

1613.7 Suspended ceilings.

This section is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1613.7 to match the new code format.

This amendment is necessary to address the design of suspended ceilings for seismic loads similar to what is in the current California Building Code. The California Building Code has little to no information regarding the safe design and construction requirements for ceiling suspension systems subject to seismic loads. It is through the experience of prior earthquakes, such as the Northridge Earthquake, that this amendment is proposed so as to minimize the amount of bodily and building damage within the spaces in which this type of ceiling will be installed. This amendment complements ASCE 7-10 Chapter 13 Section 13.5.6.2.2 and the cited reference to ASTM E580. The amended requirements retained herein are a continuation of portions of an amendment adopted during the previous code adoption cycles.

(Justification: Geologic– See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 52.

1701.3 Technical specialties

This amendment is the same as in the 2014 and 2017 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative procedures and requires complex buildings and structures where special expertise is needed as determined by the building official, the building official may require the work to be observed, inspected or certified by a third party, that has certification or has demonstrated expertise in the identified work.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification A, B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 53.

1704.2 Special inspections and tests.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014 and 2017 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1704.1 to match the new code format. This amendment deletes an exception for single family dwellings regarding special inspections.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 54.

1704.6 Structural Observations.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1704.6 to match the new code format.

This amendment provides administrative guidelines to establish consistent structural observation procedures, necessary to provide proper structural observation of critical design features in buildings to ensure that they are constructed in accordance with the designer's parameters, to withstand the seismic forces which may be imparted on buildings within this area.

(Justification: Administrative and Geologic– See justification A and B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 55.

1704.6.1 Structural observations for structures.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Sections 1704.6.1 to match the new code. This amendment clarifies an exception regarding structural observation for single family dwellings.

With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Section 1704.6.1 of the California Building Code would permit many low-rise buildings and structures with complex structural elements to be constructed without the benefit of a structural observation. By requiring a registered design professional to observe the construction, the quality of the observation for major structural elements and connections that affect the vertical and lateral load resisting systems of the

structure will greatly be increased. An exception is provided to permit simple structures and buildings to be excluded. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.

(Justification: Geologic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 56.

1705.3 Concrete construction.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment requires special inspection for concrete with a compressive strength over 2500 psi as our code currently requires. Results from studies after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake indicated that significant damage was attributed to a lack of quality control during construction resulting in poor performance of the building or structure. Therefore, the proposed amendment requires special inspection for concrete with a compressive strength greater than 2,500 pounds per square inch. This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 57.

1705.12 Special inspections for seismic resistance.

This amendment is similar to the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1705.11 to match the new code format.

This amendment modifies an exception to require special inspections to detached one-or-two family dwellings located in Seismic Design Category D, E or F.

In southern California, very few detached one- or two-family dwellings not exceeding two stories above grade plane are built as “box-type” structures, especially those in hillside areas. Many steel moment frames or braced frames and/or cantilevered columns within buildings can still be shown as “regular” structures by calculations. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, the language in Sections 1705.12 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 greatly be increased.

(Justification: Geologic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 58.

1805.4.3 Drainage discharge.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires site drainage devices, for all concentrated water, to be installed to the satisfaction of the building official and city engineer. This amendment will reduce damage and help prevent injury by requiring that drainage systems be installed to minimum standards established by the building official and the city engineer, thereby providing better control of the effect of concentrated drainage on property.

(Justification: Climatic and Topographic – see justification C and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 59.

1807.1.4 Permanent wood foundation systems.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of spread wood footings. No substantiating data has been provided to show that wood foundation systems are effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effects of constant moisture in the soil and wood-destroying organisms. Wood foundation systems not properly

treated and protected against deterioration, have performed very poorly and have led to slope failures. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry and temperate weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result in using wood foundation systems that experience relatively rapid decay due to the fact that the region does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms. (Justification: Geologic and Climatic - see justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 60.

1807.1.6 Prescriptive design of concrete and masonry foundation walls.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires foundation walls be designed by licensed professionals and deletes references to prescriptive tables which allow plain concrete or excessively slender walls. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, it is deemed necessary to take precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by following prescriptive design provisions that does 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.

(Justification: Geologic - see justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 61.

1807.2 Retaining walls.

This amendment is new to the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles. No substantiating data has provided to show that wood foundation systems are effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effects of constant moisture in the soil and wood-destroying organisms. Wood foundation systems not properly treated and protected against deterioration, have performed very poorly and have led to slope failures. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry and temperate weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result in using wood foundation systems that experience relatively rapid decay due to the fact that the region does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation or wood-destroying organisms.

(Justification: Geologic - see justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 62.

1807.3.1 Limitations.

This amendment is new to the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles. No substantiating data has provided to show that wood foundation systems are effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event while being subject to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effects of constant moisture in the soil and wood-destroying organisms. Wood foundation systems not properly treated and protected against deterioration, have performed very poorly and have led to slope failures. Most contractors are typically accustomed to construction in dry and temperate weather in the Southern California region and are not generally familiar with the necessary

precautions and treatment of wood that makes it suitable for both seismic events and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result in using wood foundation systems that experience relatively rapid decay due to the fact that the region does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation or wood-destroying organisms.
(Justification: Geologic - see justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 63.

1809.3 Stepped Footings.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clarifies additional reinforcing for stepped footing assigned to higher Seismic Design Category. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, precautionary steps are proposed 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.

(Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 64.

1809.7 Prescriptive footings for light-frame construction.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1805.4.2. This amendment restricts the use of plain concrete in foundations supporting light frame construction. No substantiating data has been provided to show that under-reinforced footings are effective in resisting seismic loads and may potentially lead to a higher risk of failure. Therefore, this proposed 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, precautionary steps are proposed to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by following prescriptive design provisions for footing that does not take into consideration the surrounding environment. It was important that the benefit and expertise of a registered design professional be obtained to properly analyze the structure and take these issues into consideration. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 65.

TABLE 1809.7 PRESCRIPTIVE FOOTINGS SUPPORTING WALLS OF LIGHT-FRAME CONSTRUCTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment restricts the use of plain concrete in foundations supporting light frame construction. No substantiating data has been provided to show that under-reinforced footings are effective in resisting seismic loads and may potentially lead to a higher risk of failure. Therefore, this proposed 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, precautionary steps are proposed to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by following prescriptive design provisions for footing that does not take into consideration the surrounding environment. It was important that the benefit and expertise of a registered design professional be obtained to properly analyze the structure and take these issues into consideration. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers

Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.
(Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 66.

1809.12 Timber footings.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of timber footings.

No substantiating data has been provided to show that timber footings are effective in supporting buildings and structures during a seismic event, especially while being subjected to deterioration caused by the combined detrimental effects of 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 event and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the 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.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic - See justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 67.

1810.3.2.4 Timber.

This amendment is similar to the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of timber footings.

No substantiating data has been provided to show that timber deep 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. Timber deep foundation, when they are 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 event and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the precautionary steps to reduce or eliminate potential problems that may result by using timber deep foundation 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.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic - See justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 68.

1905.1 General.

This amendment is similar to the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, to add sections necessary to address deficiencies in ACI 318, as described in the adoption of Sections IA – 69 through IA- 72. If such amendment to the Building Code requires further Justification pursuant to HSC 17958 and / or HSC 18941, such justifications are provided with the pursuant sub-sections.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 69.

1905.1.7 ACI 318 Section 14.1.4.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Sections 1905.1.8 to match the new code. This amendment addresses a deficiency in ACI 318.

This proposed amendment requires minimum reinforcement in continuous footings to address the problem of poor performance of plain or under-reinforced footings during a seismic event. This

amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 70.

1905.1.9 ACI 318 Section 18.7.5.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1905.1.10 and to address a deficiency in ACI 318. This amendment was renumbered from Section 1908.1.11 and ACI 318 Section 21.6.4.1. This amendment is intended to carry over critical provisions for the design of concrete columns in moment frames from the legacy 1997 Uniform Building Code. Increased confinement is critical to the integrity of such columns and these modifications ensure that it is provided when certain thresholds are exceeded.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 71.

1905.1.10 ACI 318 Section 18.10.4.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1905.1.11 and to address a deficiency in ACI 318. This amendment was renumbered from Section 1908.1.12. This amendment carries over from the legacy 1997 Uniform Building Code a critical provision for the design of concrete shear walls. It essentially limits the use of very highly gravity-loaded walls in being included in the seismic load resisting system, since their failure could have catastrophic effect on the building.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 72.

1905.1.11 ACI 318 Section 18.12.6.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 1905.1.12 and to address a deficiency in ACI 318. This amendment was renumbered from Section 1908.1.13. This amendment was incorporated in the code based on observations from the 1994 Northridge Earthquake. Rebar placed in very thin concrete topping slabs have been observed in some instances to have popped out of the slab due to insufficient concrete coverage. This modification ensures that critical boundary and collector reinforcing bars are placed in sufficiently thick topping slab to prevent buckling of such reinforcements.

(Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 73.

2113.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. It defines the requirements for a partial repair of an existing masonry chimney.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 74.

2304.10.2 Fastener Requirements.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 2304.9.1 to match the new code format.

This amendment prohibits the use of staples as fasteners to resist or transfer seismic forces and shall not be permitted without being substantiated by cyclic testing. 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 limit 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

the nailed wood structural shear panels. The test results of the stapled wood structural shear panels appeared much lower in strength and drift than the nailed wood structural shear panel test results. Therefore, the use of staples as fasteners to resist or transfer seismic forces shall not be permitted without being substantiated by cyclic testing.

(Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 75.

2304.10.3.1 Quality of nails.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

The overdriving of nails into the structural wood panel 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 as allowed in Table A1 of AFPA SDPWS footnote referencing to ASTM F1667, continues to be restricted from being used in wood structural panel shear walls where the minimum nail head size must be maintained in order to minimize nails from pulling through sheathing materials. Clipped or mechanically driven nails used in wood structural panel shear wall construction were found to perform much less in previous wood structural panel shear wall testing done at the University of California Irvine. The existing test results indicated that, under cyclic loading, the wood structural panel shear walls were less energy absorbent and less ductile. The panels reached ultimate load capacity and failed at substantially less lateral deflection than those using same size hand-driven nails. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. (Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 76.

2304.12.2.8 Wood used in retaining walls and cribs.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address a design deficiency not addressed in the base code, renumbered from Section 2304.11.7 to match the new code format.

No substantiating data has been provided to show that wood used in retaining or crib walls are 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 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 event and wet applications. The proposed amendment takes the 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.

(Justification: Geologic - See justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 77.

2305.4 Hold-down connectors.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 20011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires seismic hold-down connectors to be designed based on cyclic load values, or 75 percent of non-cyclic load values. Additionally, steel plate washers are required when connection involves wood framing members.

ICC-ES AC 155 Acceptance Criteria for Hold-downs (Tie-Downs) Attached to Wood Members is widely used to establish allowable values for hold-down connectors in evaluation reports. AC 155 uses

monotonic loading to establish allowable values. Yet, cyclic and dynamic forces imparted on buildings and structures by seismic activity cause more damage than equivalent forces that are applied in a monotonic manner. However, the engineering, regulatory and manufacturing industries have not reached consensus on the appropriate cyclic or dynamic testing protocols. This condition is expected to continue for some time. In the interim, this proposed amendment continues to limit the allowable capacity to 75% of the evaluation report value to provide an additional factor of safety for statically tested anchorage devices. Steel plate washers will reduce the additional damage that can result when hold-down connectors are fastened to wood framing members. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake. (Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 78.

2306.2 Wood-frame diaphragms.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment disallows the use of higher allowable (horizontal) diaphragm shear stress based on numerical calculation, and requires the use of unit shear strength values as specified by the Code. The Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the damages to buildings and structures during the 1994 Northridge Earthquake recommended reducing allowable shear values in wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms that are not substantiated by cyclic testing. That recommendation was consistent with a report to the Governor from the Seismic Safety Commission of the State of California recommending that code requirements be "more thoroughly substantiated with testing." The allowable shear values for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms fastened with staples are based on monotonic testing and does 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 the wood structural panels fastened with common nails. The test result revealed that wood structural panel fastened with staples appeared to be much lower in strength and stiffness than wood structural panels fastened with common nails. It was recommended that the use of staples as fasteners for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms not be permitted to resist seismic forces in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E and F unless it can be substantiated by cyclic testing.

Furthermore, the cities and county within the Los Angeles region has 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 proposed 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.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 79.

2306.3 Wood-frame shear walls.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment disallows the use of higher allowable diaphragm shear stress based on numerical calculation, and requires the use of unit shear strength values as specified by the Code. This amendment also limits the minimum thickness of wood structural panel sheathing and establishes minimum nail spacing requirements. This amendment is necessary because unit shear strength values specified in the

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Code are based on actual cyclic tests, thereby providing a more reliable design strength. Furthermore, review of actual damage caused by recent earthquakes has revealed that diaphragms sheathed with thinner wood structural panels performed poorly, and may have contributed to increased structural damage. (Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 80.

2307.2 Wood-frame shear walls.

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This proposed amendment continues the previous amendment adopted during the 2010 code adoption cycle.

The greater Los Angeles region is a densely populated area having buildings and structures constructed over and near a vast array of fault systems capable of producing major earthquakes, including but not limited to the recent 1994 Northridge Earthquake. The proposed modification to place design and construction limits on stapled nail fasteners used in wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms not substantiated with cyclic testing will help to maintain minimum quality of construction and performance standards of structures and therefore need to be incorporated into the code to assure that new buildings and structures and additions or alterations to existing buildings or structures are designed and constructed in accordance with the scope and objectives of the International Building Code.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 81.

TABLE 2308.6.1 WALL BRACING REQUIREMENTS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address a design deficiency not addressed in the base code, renumbered from Section 2309.3.1 to match the new code format.

During the Northridge Earthquake, 3/8” thick, 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8” thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 82.

2308.6.5.1 Alternative braced wall (ABW).

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address a design deficiency not addressed in the base code, renumbered from Section 2309.3.1 to match the new code format.

During the Northridge Earthquake, 3/8” thick, 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8” thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 83.

Figure 2308.6.5.1 ALTERNATE BRACED WALL PANEL (ABW).

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address a design deficiency not addressed in the base code, renumbered from Section 2309.3.1 to match the new code format.

During the Northridge Earthquake, 3/8” thick, 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8” thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 84.

2308.6.5.2 Portal frame with hold-downs (PFH).

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address a design deficiency not addressed in the base code, renumbered from Section 2309.3.1 to match the new code format.

During the Northridge Earthquake, 3/8” thick, 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8” thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 85.

Figure 2308.6.5.2 PORTAL FRAME WITH HOLD-DOWNS (PFH).

This amendment is the same in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address a design deficiency not addressed in the base code, renumbered from Section 2309.3.1 to match the new code format.

During the Northridge Earthquake, 3/8” thick, 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8” thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 86.

2308.6.8.1 Foundation requirements.

This amendment is similar to the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section 2308.3.4 to match the new code format.

This amendment requires interior braced walls (shear walls) to be supported by continuous foundations, thereby ensuring a substantial means of transferring loads to the supporting material.

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 proposed change 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 proposed amendment is a continuation of an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles.

(Justification: Geologic See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 87.

2308.6.9 Attachment of sheathing.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2104, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from 2308.12.5 to match the new code format.

This amendment eliminates a provision which would otherwise allow reduced nailing of floor diaphragm sheathing when wood structural panel floors are glued to joists. This proposed amendment is intended to improve the performance level of buildings and structures that are subject to the higher seismic demands placed on buildings or structure in this region. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic - See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 88.

3101.1 Scope.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment is based on similar code provision adopted into the 2021 Edition of the International Building Code. It is intended to assist code officials address the environmental impact of unused materials, reduce consumption of traditional raw materials, minimize non-industrial waste, and ensure minimum design and safety standards associated with the repurposing of existing intermodal shipping containers as buildings or structures or component of buildings and structures are achieved.

(Justification: Administrative and Topographic - See justification A and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 89.

3102.2.3 Membrane Structures Used as Shade Covers for Specific Uses.

This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Fire Safety Standards in Volume VI of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is an administrative amendment only, for consistency. This amendment will help expedite Building and Safety's plan review process.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 90.

3102.6.2 Membrane less than 20 feet (6096 mm).

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment codifies conditions of approvals for a building code modification to allow membranes less than 20 feet above finish floor. This amendment will help expedite Building and Safety's plan review process.

(Justification: Administrative and Topographic - See justification A and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 91.

3109.4.4.2 Construction permit; safety features required.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment modifies the requirements for swimming pool alarms at residences in hillside locations. This amendment requires the plan review and permitting of swimming pool alarms on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the proposed swimming pool alarm design meets the intent of the code, given the remoteness and topographical conditions surrounding the residence and or pool location.

(Justification: Topographic see justification D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 92.

3109.4.4.3 Enclosure; required characteristic.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment modifies the requirements for swimming pool enclosures in a hillside location.

(Justification: Topographic see justification D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 93.

3115 Intermodal Shipping Containers.

This amendment is new to the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment is based on similar code provision adopted into the 2021 Edition of the International Building Code. It is intended to assist code officials address the environmental impact of unused materials, reduce consumption of traditional raw materials, minimize non-industrial waste, and ensure minimum design and safety standards associated with the repurposing of existing intermodal shipping containers as buildings or structures or component of buildings and structures are achieved.

(Justification: Administrative and Topographic - See justification A and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 94.

3202.1.2.1 Change of use/occupancy.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes additional requirements for work to existing structures below grade within the public right of way which is not addressed in the 2016 California Building Code.

(Justification: Administrative and Topographic - See justifications A or D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 95.

3202.3.2 Windows, architectural features and mechanical equipment.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the encroachment of balconies into the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justifications A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 96.

3203 PROJECTIONS INTO ALLEYS.

This amendment is the same as in 2014, 2017 and 2020 California Building Code. This amendment establishes additional requirements for work below grade and above grade within the public right-of-way of alleys.

This amendment prohibits part of any structure or appendage to project into any alley with an exception of footings located at least 8 feet below grade may project no more than 12 inches.

(Justification: Administrative and Topographic - See justifications A and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 97.

3303.8 Storm water drainage and retention during demolition.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations and contributes to current states mandated storm water drainage and retention objectives during construction.

This amendment is necessary to clarify storm water drainage and retention as mandated by the state shall also be provided during the demolition phase of construction.

(Justification: Administrative, Climatic, Topographic - See justification A, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 98.

3306.2 Walkways.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the construction of protective walkways adjacent to construction sites.

(Justification: Administrative See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 99.

3306.9.1 Shoring.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the construction of shoring to protect the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 100.

3306.10 Protection of sidewalk excavations.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding excavations within the public right-of-way or other public property.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 101.

3306.11 Protection of Obstructions.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the placement of protective barriers to prevent accidents resulting from excavations or obstructions within the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 102.

3308.3 Street Use Permits.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the use of the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 103.

3308.4 Mixing mortar on public property.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the use of public property to mix mortar, concrete or similar material.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 104.

Appendix F RODENTPROOFING.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes protection to building and structures from rodents by adopting Appendix Chapter F of the 2016 California Building Code (CBC).

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 105.

Appendix I PATIO COVERS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adopts Appendix Chapter I which permits patio covers meeting the requirements of the appendix section to be designed for different loads than the residence to which it is accessory.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 106.

Appendix I1505.1 Design loads.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment prohibits the installation of any solar energy systems on patio covers designed by this section.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 107.

Appendix J. GRADING.

This amendment is essentially the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes grading standards for the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code by adopting and amending Appendix Chapter J of the 2022 California Building Code (CBC). In general, the basic grading standards are similar, but not identical, to previous standards. Local amendments are proposed where such amendments are deemed necessary to provide adequate protection from personal injury and property protection due to specific local conditions.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications E, F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 108.

Appendix J101.1 Scope.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clarifies the scope of the Glendale Building and Safety Code pertaining to grading.
(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 109.

Appendix J101.3 Hazards.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards to regulate the manner in which hazardous grading conditions must be addressed.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 110.

Appendix J101.4 Safety precautions.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards to establish minimum standards which are necessary to ensure that grading operations are conducted in a safe manner, and establishes the authority for the building official to require a property owner to correct and/or abate unacceptable grading conditions.

This amendment also identifies areas of the City that are subject to specific hillside grading standards.
(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 111.

Appendix J101.5 Protection of utilities.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards to establish the permittee's responsibility related to protection of utilities during all grading operations. Such express responsibility is not contained within the model International Building Code (IBC).

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 112.

Appendix J101.6 Protection of adjacent property.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards to establish the permittee's responsibility related to protection of adjacent property during all grading operations. Such express responsibility is not contained within the model International Building Code (IBC).

(Justification: Administrative – See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 113.

Appendix J101.7 Storm water control measures.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards and construction standards to establish the permittee's responsibility related to control of storm water contamination. This amendment ensures that grading operations are conducted in a manner that is consistent with mandatory requirements under regional and federal storm water protection statutes.

(Justification: Administrative and Climatic - See justifications E and G in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 114.

Appendix J101.8 Conditions of approval.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards to establish standard conditions of approval for all grading permits.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 115.

Appendix J101.9 Rules and regulations.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds administrative standards to establish standard rules and regulations that apply to the issuance of all grading permits. This amendment establishes the preemptive application of more restrictive standards when multiple, conflicting standards exist.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 116.

Appendix J102 DEFINITIONS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds and clarifies various definitions for terms used within Appendix Chapter J.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 117.

Appendix J103.1 Permits required.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds and modifies administrative standards pertaining to permit requirements for grading operations.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 118.

Appendix J103.2 Exemptions.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adds and modifies the types of projects which are exempt from grading permit requirements. In general, the types of grading projects for which a grading permit is not required are similar to exempted projects under the 2008 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 119.

Appendix J103.3 Unpermitted grading.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative standards, including the permittee's responsibility, pertaining to grading operations that are performed which exceed the scope of a validly issued grading permit.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 120.

Appendix J103.4 Grading fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative standards necessary to determine fees that are associated with grading plan check and grading permit issuance. Furthermore, this amendment establishes said fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 121.

Appendix J103.5 Bonds and insurance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes various administrative standards related to grading bonds that are required as a condition of permit issuance.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 122.

Appendix J104.2 Grading plan requirements.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative requirements related to information required on grading plans.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 123.

Appendix J104.2.1 Grading designation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative and technical standards related to grading plan requirements for projects that are located within hillside areas (mountainous terrain) or exceeding 5,000 cubic yards in all other areas. Projects that are located within hillside areas or which exceed 5,000 cubic yards shall comply with “engineered grading” standards.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications E, F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 124.

Appendix J104.2.2 Regular grading requirements.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative and technical standards related to grading plan requirements for projects that are not located within hillside areas (mountainous terrain) or involve less than 5,000 cubic yards in all other areas. Projects that are not located within hillside areas and which involve less than 5,000 cubic yards shall comply with “regular grading” standards. This amendment also clarifies a licensed professional shall prepare such grading plans for projects which slope of grade exceeds 3:1.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic and Topographic – See justifications E, F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 125.

Appendix J104.2.3 Engineered grading requirements.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative and technical standards related to grading plan requirements for projects that are located within hillside areas (mountainous terrain) or exceeding 5,000 cubic yards in all other areas. Projects that are located within hillside areas or which exceed 5,000 cubic yards shall comply with “engineered grading” standards.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications E, F, G and H in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 126.

Appendix J104.3 Geotechnical engineering and engineering geology report.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment identifies that a geotechnical report shall be required on all projects requiring a grading permit.

This amendment establishes minimum requirements for information that is to be included in soils engineering and engineering geology reports, by adding additional requirements beyond what is required under the 2019 California Building Code (CBC).

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications E, F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 127.

Appendix J104.4 Liquefaction study.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes parameters to identify when a liquefaction study is required. These amended standards are consistent with state-mandated requirements associated with the California Seismic Hazard Map Act.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic - See justifications F and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 128.

Appendix J104.5 Slope failure reports.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes minimum requirements for information that is to be included in slope failure reports, by adding additional requirements that are deficient in the 2019 California Building Code (CBC).

Slope failure report requirements will be based on the classification of the failure, as either a Class I, Class II or Class III slope failure as defined in Appendix J.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 129.

Appendix J104.6 Permit issuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes various administrative standards related to the issuance of grading permits.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 130.

Appendix J105.3 Field engineer.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the field engineer for all grading projects. (Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 131.

Appendix J105.4 Geotechnical engineer.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the soils engineer for all grading projects. (Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 132.

Appendix J105.5 Engineering geologist.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the engineering geologist for all grading projects.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 133.

Appendix J105.6 Permittee.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the permittee for all grading projects. (Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 134.

Appendix J105.7 Building official.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the authority of the building official, and identifies various stages of grading inspection activity that are generally required for, and must be approved for, all grading projects.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 135.

Appendix J105.8 Notification of noncompliance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the field engineer, the soils engineer and the engineering geologist in reporting any observation that work is not being performed in conformance with the approved grading plans.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 136.

Appendix J105.9 Transfer of responsibility.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the permittee's responsibility in identifying changes in responsibility when there is a change in the field engineer, the soils engineer or the engineering geologist.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 137.

Appendix J105.10 Non-inspected grading

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment expressly prohibits any person from owning, using, occupying or maintaining any grading which is not authorized by a grading permit and an approved grading plan.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 138.

Appendix J105.11 Routine field inspections and reports.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes various administrative standards pertaining to grading inspection reports.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 139.

Appendix J105.12 Completion of work.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes various administrative requirements related to final plans and technical reports that shall be submitted to the building official upon completion of all grading projects.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 140.

Appendix J105.13 Notification of completion.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the permittee to notify the building official of completion of grading operations.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 141.

Appendix J105.14 Change of ownership.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the administrative responsibility of the property owner to secure a new grading permit when property ownership changes.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 142.

Appendix J106.1 Maximum cut slope.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the maximum permissible slope for grading projects that involve cut slopes. (Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 143.

Appendix J106.2 Drainage.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes drainage parameters to ensure the proper disposal of excess storm water from a site.

(Justification: Climatic and Topographic - See justifications G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 144.

Appendix J107.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes general provisions applicable to the placement of fill material on a site.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 145.

Appendix J107.2 Surface preparation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes specific requirements pertaining to the proper surface preparation of a site prior to the placement of fill material.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 146.

Appendix J107.3 Benching.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes general provisions applicable to the construction of bench cuts within the supporting surface beneath certain fill slopes to increase stability.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 147.

Appendix J107.6 Maximum slope.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the maximum permissible slope for grading projects that involve fill slopes.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 148.

Appendix J107.7 Slopes to receive fill.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes a minimum setback for certain fill slopes from the top edge of a slope, when such fill is placed above an existing slope.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic – See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 149.

Appendix J107.8 Inspection of fill

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes minimum inspection and observation responsibilities for the soils engineer during the placement of fill material.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 150.

Appendix J107.9 Testing of fills.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes minimum soil testing requirements for grading activities that involve the placement of fill material.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 151.

Appendix J108 SETBACKS AND RETAINING WALLS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes standards related to setbacks for graded slopes and retaining walls relative to both the top and/or toe of a graded slope in relationship to property lines or structures. This amendment also establishes specific requirements that are applicable to the design, construction and inspection of retaining walls and crib walls that are intended to retain earth material. Additionally, this amendment authorizes the building official to approve an alternate setback dimension from a graded slope and authorizes the building official to require an investigation and recommendation from a qualified soils engineer or engineering geologist.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 152.

Appendix J109.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes general requirements pertaining to drainage facilities associated with sites which will involve grading activities.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 153.

Appendix J109.3 Interceptor drains and overflow protection.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes drainage requirements that are specifically associated with interceptor drains and overflow protection.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 154.

Appendix J109.5 Disposal.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes specific requirements to regulate the disposal of concentrated storm water that is collected by drainage facilities that are constructed as part of an approved grading plan.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic – See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 155.

Appendix J110.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes general requirements to control erosion of graded slopes.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 156.

Appendix J111 REFERENCED STANDARDS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment identifies referenced standards that are applicable to the proper design, construction and inspection of grading projects.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification E in the attached matrix.)

Section IA – 157.

Appendix J112 NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) COMPLIANCE.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section J113 to match the new code format.

This amendment establishes minimum standards that apply to all grading and construction related projects to comply with statutorily mandated requirements associated with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic and Topographic - See justifications F, G and H in the attached matrix.)

Volume IB
Residential Standards

Section 1B – 2.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R104.10.2 Fire code official concurrence.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.
This amendment provides administrative clarification regarding the need for concurrence by the Fire code official on appeals/slight code modifications which involve fire/life safety issues.
(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 3.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R104.11.2 Fire code official concurrence.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.
This amendment provides administrative clarification regarding the need for concurrence by the Fire code official on the use of alternate materials or methods of construction which involve fire/life safety issues.
(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 4.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.3 Application for permit.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.
This amendment establishes the requirement for a plan review fee to be paid.
(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 5.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.3.1.1 Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings in flood hazard areas.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.
This amendment is necessary to be consistent with building code language.
(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 6.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.3.1.2 Small residential rooftop solar energy system review process.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.
This amendment is necessary to be consistent with the State's Assembly Bill 2188 and to establish administrative regulations and provide an expedited, streamlined review process for the permitting and installation of small rooftop solar energy systems as adopted by Ordinance 5937.
(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification A, B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IB – 7.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.3.2 Time limitation of application.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.
This amendment establishes a time limit for plan review to match legislation passed by City Council in 2005.
(Justification: Administrative – See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 8.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.3.3 Plan review fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 9.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.5 Expiration.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides a time limit for plan review to match legislation passed by city Council in 2005 and establishes the procedures for renewing action on an expired application.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB- 10.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R105.8 Responsibility of permittee.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clearly establishes the permit applicant's responsibilities in express fashion, rather than reliance upon implicit understanding of same.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 11.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R106.3.4 Deferred submittals.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2017 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2017 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides portions of design work to be deferred and submitted within a specified period.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 12.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R108.6 Work commencing before permit issuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the fees to be collected when a permit is issued for which the work has commenced before obtaining the permit.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 13.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R109.1.5.4 Structural observation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when structural observation is required.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 14.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R109.1.5.4 Sound transmission control.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when inspecting lath and gypsum board.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 15.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R109.5 Reinspections.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment restores and re-introduces a previous requirement in the building code that allows the Building Official to assess re-inspection fees in cases such as when inspection is called and work is not complete or when corrections called for are not made. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA, Plumbing Standards in Volume II, Mechanical Standards in Volume III, and Electrical Standards in Volume IV of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 16.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R112 BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the joint Building and Fire Board of Appeals and the administrative procedures for the board.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 17.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R113.1 Unlawful acts.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment re-introduces administrative procedures when working with unsafe buildings and structures.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 18.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R113.4 Violation penalties.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment re-introduces administrative procedures when working with unsafe buildings and structures. This amendment is necessary to clarify administrative enforcement procedures, and establishes penalties

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 19.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R114.1 Notice to owner or the owner's authorized agent.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to allow the building official to enforce local regulations.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 20.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R114.2 Unlawful continuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment identifies violations as misdemeanors.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 21.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R115 UNSAFE STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when working with unsafe buildings or structures.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 22.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R116 CONSTRUCTION TOILET FACILITIES.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires construction sites to be equipped with available toilet facilities.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 23.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R117 ON SITE CONSTRUCTION TRASH AND DEBRIS CONTROL.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires trash and debris control for facilities for construction sites.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 24.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R118 DISASTER REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative procedures related to the repair and reconstruction of structures affected by a disaster.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 25.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R119 SANDBLASTING.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding sandblasting activities to protect adjoining property from potential damage due to over spray.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 26.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R120 PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides for the protection of pedestrians during construction.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 27.

R301.1.3.1 California licensed architect or engineer.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment require all construction documents submitted for permit shall be approved and stamped by a California licensed architect or engineer with the exception when the building official determines, based upon a review of the construction documents submitted, that the scope of work is minor in nature.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 28.

R301.1.3.2 Woodframe structures.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment require all construction documents submitted for permit shall be approved and stamped by a California licensed architect or engineer with the exception when the building official determines, based upon a review of the construction documents submitted, that the scope of work is minor in nature.

(Justification: Geologic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 29.

R301.1.3.3 Structures other than woodframe.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment require all construction documents submitted for permit shall be approved and stamped by a California licensed architect or engineer with the exception when the building official determines, based upon a review of the construction documents submitted, that the scope of work is minor in nature. (Justification: Geologic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 30.

R301.1.5 Seismic design provisions for buildings constructed on or into slopes steeper than one unit vertical in three units horizontal (33.3 percent slope).

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment prohibits non-engineered wood frame construction on a steep slope greater than 3 to 1. (Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 31.

Table R301.2 CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DESIGN CRITERIA.

This table is similar to the table in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code with some updates.

This table establishes the design criteria for the application of the California Residential Code to the regional climatic and geographic conditions that exist in the City of Glendale.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix.)

Section IB - 32.

R301.2.2.2.6 Irregular buildings.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section R301.2.2.5 to match the new code format.

This amendment expands the definition of an irregular building by eliminating the exceptions.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 33.

R301.2.2.11 Anchorage of mechanical, electrical, or plumbing components and equipment.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code, renumbered from Section R301.2.2.3.8 to match the new code format.

This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment limits the prescriptive equipment anchorage design weight to a maximum of 400 pounds and a maximum center of gravity height of 4 feet above the floor or attic level or when the equipment weight is 20 lbs maximum or when the distributed system weight is limited to 5 lbs/ft without engineered design. Requirements from ASCE 7 and the California Building Code would permit equipment weighing up to 400 lbs. with center of gravity height 4 feet or less above the floor or attic level or when the equipment weight is 20 lbs maximum or when the distributed system weight is limited to 5 lbs/ft without engineering design. Where equipment exceeds these requirements, it is the intent of this proposed amendment that a registered design professional be required to analyze the equipment anchorage.

(Justification: Geologic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 34.

R302.1.1 Construction on contiguous lots under same ownership or occupancy.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes construction requirements for structures constructed on two or more contiguous lots, when such lots are held under common ownership or occupancy.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 35.

R313 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IB – 36.

R314.6 Power source.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic - See justification A, B, C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IB – 37.

R319.1 Address numbers.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 38.

R401.1 Application.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of wood foundations.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic – See justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 39.

R401.4 Soils test.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment codifies conditions of approvals for a building code modification for small projects less than 500 square feet in size. This amendment will also help expedite Building and Safety's plan review process.

(Justification: Geologic – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 40.

Section R401.5 Grading.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, and Topographic: – See justification E, F, G, and H in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 41.

R402.1 Wood Foundation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. Additionally, the local region is in an area with a very temperate climate, which is not subject to frequent ground freezing. As a combined result of constant moisture and soil which does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms, wood footings experience relatively rapid decay. This amendment will mitigate the detrimental affect of such organisms by prohibiting the use of wood foundations.
(Justification: Climatic - See justification C in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 42.

R403.1.2 Continuous footing in Seismic Design Category D₀, D₁, and D₂.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires all interior braced wall panels in buildings be supported on continuous footings.
(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 43.

Figure R403.1(2) PERMANENT WOOD FOUNDATION BASEMENT WALL SECTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. Additionally, the local region is in an area with a very temperate climate, which is not subject to frequent ground freezing. As a combined result of constant moisture and soil which does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms, wood footings experience relatively rapid decay. This amendment will mitigate the detrimental affect of such organisms by prohibiting the use of wood foundations.
(Justification: Climatic - See justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 44.

Figure R403.1(3) PERMANENT WOOD FOUNDATION CRAWL SPACE SECTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. Additionally, the local region is in an area with a very temperate climate, which is not subject to frequent ground freezing. As a combined result of constant moisture and soil which does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms, wood footings experience relatively rapid decay. This amendment will mitigate the detrimental affect of such organisms by prohibiting the use of wood foundations.
(Justification: Climatic - See justification Band C in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 45.

R403.1.3.6 Isolated concrete footings.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment eliminates the section and prohibits the use of plain concrete footings without reinforcing.
(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB - 46.

R403.1.5 Slope.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clarifies additional reinforcing for stepped footing assigned to higher Seismic Design Category. With the higher seismic demand placed on buildings and structures in this region, precautionary steps are proposed 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.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 47.

R404.2 Wood foundation wall.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment essentially prohibits the use of spread wood footings. Additionally, the local region is in an area with a very temperate climate, which is not subject to frequent ground freezing. As a combined result of constant moisture and soil which does not experience temperatures cold enough to destroy or retard the growth and proliferation of wood-destroying organisms, wood footings experience relatively rapid decay. This amendment will mitigate the detrimental affect of such organisms by prohibiting the use of wood foundations.

(Justification: Climatic - See justification B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 48.

R501.1 Application.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. There is no limitation for weight of mechanical and plumbing fixtures and equipment in the California Residential Code. It is the intent of this proposed amendment that a registered design professional be required to analyze if the floor/attic/structure support is adequate and structurally sound.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 49.

R503.2.4 Openings in horizontal diaphragms.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes prescriptive requirements for openings greater than 4 feet without engineering.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 50.

FIGURE R503.2.4 OPENINGS IN HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGMS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes prescriptive requirements for openings greater than 4 feet without engineering.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 51.

R503.3 Particleboard.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment makes the Residential Standards in Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of particle board diaphragms. This amendment is necessary because the severe lateral ground displacement that is frequently experienced throughout the local region results in very strong lateral forces on buildings. Investigations after the Northridge earthquake revealed that this material performed poorly as a lateral force-resisting element. (Justification: Geologic- see justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 52.

TABLE R602.3(1) FASTENING SCHEDULE.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of staples as fasteners for wood structural panel walls to resist high seismic forces. (Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 53.

R602.3.2 Top plate.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment eliminates the use of single top plate construction to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of shear wall systems for building and structures subject to high 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. A single top plate is likely to be over nailed due to the nailing requirements at a rafter, stud, top plate splice, and braced wall panel edge in a single location. In addition, notching on a single top plate for plumbing, ventilation and electrical wiring may reduce the load transfer capacity of the plate without proper detailing. Majority of buildings and structures designed and built per the California Residential Code with a single top plate may not need structural observation and special inspections. The potential construction mistakes mentioned above could not be caught and corrected by knowledgeable engineers and inspectors, and could jeopardize structural performance of buildings and structures located in high seismic areas. (Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 54.

TABLE R602.3.2 SINGLE TOP PLATE SPLICE CONNECTION DETAILS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment eliminates the use of single top plate construction to maintain the structural integrity of the framing of shear wall systems for building and structures subject to high 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. A single top plate is likely to be over nailed due to the nailing requirements at a rafter, stud, top plate splice, and braced wall panel edge in a single location. In addition, notching on a single top plate for plumbing, ventilation and electrical wiring may reduce the load transfer capacity of the plate without proper detailing. Majority of buildings and structures designed and built per the California Residential Code with a single top plate may not need structural observation and special inspections. The potential construction mistakes mentioned above could not be caught and corrected by knowledgeable engineers and inspectors, and could jeopardize structural performance of buildings and structures located in high seismic areas. (Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 55.

TABLE R602.3(2) ALTERNATE ATTACHMENTS TO TABLE R602.3(1).

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment prohibits the use of staples as fasteners for wood structural panel walls to resist high seismic forces.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 56.

R602.10.2.3 Minimum number of braced wall panels.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This proposed amendment is consistent with an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code. Plywood shear walls with high aspect ratio experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. This amendment specifies a minimum braced wall length to meet an aspect ratio consistent with other sections of the Residential Code 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 57.

TABLE R602.10.3(3) BRACING REQUIREMENTS BASED ON SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment is also consistent with an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.

Due to the high geologic activities in the Southern California area and the expected higher level of performance on buildings and structures, this amendment increases the length and limits the location where shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board are used in multi-level buildings. In addition, shear walls sheathed with other materials are prohibited in Seismic Design Category D₀, D₁ and D₂ to be consistent with the design limitation for similar shear walls found in the California Building Code. The poor performance of such shear walls in the 1994 Northridge Earthquake was investigated by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Task Force and formed the basis for this proposed amendment. Considering that shear walls sheathed with lath, plaster or gypsum board are less ductile than steel moment frames or wood structural panel shear walls, the cities and county of the Los Angeles region has taken the necessary measures to limit the potential structural damage that may be caused by the use of such walls at the lower level of multi-level building that are subject to higher levels of seismic loads.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 58.

TABLE R602.10.4 BRACING METHODS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment is also consistent with an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.

3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8" thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

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 the wood structural panels fastened with common nails. The test result revealed that wood structural panel fastened with staples appeared to be much lower in strength and stiffness than wood structural panels fastened with common nails. It was recommended that the use of staples as fasteners for wood structural panel shear walls or diaphragms not be permitted to resist seismic forces in structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D₀, D₁ and D₂ unless it can be substantiated by cyclic testing.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 59.

TABLE R602.10.5 MINIMUM LENGTH OF BRACE WALL PANELS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment is also consistent with an amendment adopted during previous code adoption cycles for the California Building Code.

3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8" thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. High aspect ratio shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 60.

FIGURE R602.10.6.1 METHOD ABW-ALTERNATE BRACED WALL PANEL.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8" thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 61.

FIGURE R602.10.6.2 METHOD PFH: PORTAL FRAME WITH HOLD-DOWNS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

3/8" thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8" thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 62.

FIGURE R602.10.6.4 METHOD CS-PF – CONTINUOUSLY SHEATHED PORTAL FRAME PANEL CONSTRUCTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

3/8” thick 3 ply-plywood shear walls experienced many failures during the Northridge Earthquake. Box nails were observed to cause massive and multiple failures of the typical 3/8” thick 3-ply plywood during the Northridge Earthquake. This proposed amendment specifies minimum sheathing thickness, 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 and reduce and limit potential damages to property. This proposed amendment reflects the recommendations by the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC) and the Los Angeles City Joint Task Force that investigated the poor performance observed in 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 63.

R606.4.4 Parapet walls.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clarifies the requirement by adding the word “or”. This addition will prevent the use of unreinforced parapets in Seismic Design Category D₀, D₁ or D₂.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 64.

R606.12.2.2.3 Reinforcement of requirements for masonry elements.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

Reinforcement using longitudinal wires for buildings and structures located in high seismic areas are deficient and not as ductile as deformed rebar. Having vertical reinforcement closer to the ends of masonry walls help to improve the seismic performance of masonry buildings and structures.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 65.

R803.2.4 Openings in horizontal diaphragms.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides a reference to Section R503.2.4 for the prescriptive requirements for openings greater than 4 feet. Section R802 of the Code does not provide any prescriptive criteria to limit the maximum roof opening size 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 damages caused by seismic forces. Requiring blocking with metal ties around larger roof openings and limiting opening size is consistent with the requirements of Section R301.2.2.2.5.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 66.

902.1 Roofing covering materials.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment eliminates the acceptance of Class C roofing materials.

(Justification: Topographic and Climatic– see justification C and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 67.

R902.1.3 Roof coverings within all other areas.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment prohibits the use of wood roof covering material, and requires other roof coverings to have a Class A rating, or be made of materials meeting the requirements of a Class B roofing assembly in non-high fire hazard areas.

(Justification: Topographic and Climatic– See justification C and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 68.

R902.4 Rooftop-mounted photovoltaic panels and modules.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment is consistent with Volume IA of the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code to eliminate the acceptance of Class C roofing assembly.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic and Climatic- See justification A, B and C attached matrix)

Section IB – 69.

R905.3.7 Application.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment changes the minimum number of fasteners for tile roofing material from one fastener to two fasteners per tile even on relatively flat roofs, and increases the minimum side lap requirement for roofing felt. This amendment specifies nailing edge distances to ensure a sturdy connection. This amendment also establishes corrosion resistance characteristics for nails to mitigate water intrusion and water-accelerated corrosion of fastening material which results from heavy rains which occur throughout the local region.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic- See justification A attached matrix)

Section IB – 70.

TABLE R905.3.7 CLAY AND CONCRETE TILE ATTACHEMENT.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment changes the minimum number of fasteners for tile roofing material from one fastener to two fasteners per tile even on relatively flat roofs, and increases the minimum side lap requirement for roofing felt. This amendment specifies nailing edge distances to ensure a sturdy connection. This amendment also establishes corrosion resistance characteristics for nails to mitigate water intrusion and water-accelerated corrosion of fastening material which results from heavy rains which occur throughout the local region.

(Justification: Geologic and Climatic- See justification A attached matrix)

Section IB – 71.

R908.7 Roof sheathing.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment requires existing buildings to be provided with a plywood diaphragm when roofing material is stripped from the structure, if such buildings do not have such a diaphragm,

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic– see justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 72.

R918.1.7 Structural fire-resistance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment incorporates the State Fire Marshalls for installation of solar photovoltaic power systems along with local amendments. This amendment is necessary to provide adequate protection from personal injury and property protection due to specific local conditions.

(Justification: Administrative, Topographic and Climatic - See justifications A, B and C in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 73.

R1001.3.1 Vertical reinforcing.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code to address structural deficiencies in the base codes.

This amendment establishes fireplace/chimney be adequately anchored into the concrete foundation. The performance of fireplace/chimney without anchorage to the foundation has been observed to be inadequate during major earthquakes. The lack of anchorage to the foundation can result in the overturning or displacement of the fireplace/chimney.

(Justification: Geologic: – See justification B in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 74.

Appendix AH. PATIO COVERS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment adopts appendix Chapter AH which permits patio covers meeting the requirements of the appendix section to be designed for different loads than the residence to which it is accessory.

(Justification: Administrative- see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IA – 75.

Appendix AH105.1 Design loads.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment prohibits the installation of any solar energy systems on patio covers designed by this section. This amendment is consistent Volume 1A of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Geologic and Topographic – See justification B and D in the attached matrix)

Section IB – 76.

Appendix Chapter A1 SEISMIC STRENGTHENING PROVISIONS FOR UNREINFORCED MASONRY BEARING WALL BUILDINGS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clarifies the adoption of the Appendix Chapter A1 of the Existing Building Code as part of Volume IB of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative– See justification A in the attached matrix)

Volume IC
Existing Building Standards

Section 1C – 2.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 104.10.2 Fire code official concurrence.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides administrative clarification regarding the need for concurrence by the Fire code official on appeals/slight code modifications which involve fire/life safety issues.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 3.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 104.11.3 Fire code official concurrence.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides administrative clarification regarding the need for concurrence by the Fire code official on the use of alternate materials or methods of construction which involve fire/life safety issues.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 4.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.1 Permit Required.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment maintains a requirement for a permit to stripe parking lots. (Justification: Administrative - see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 5.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3 Application for permit.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes the requirement for a plan review fee to be paid.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 6.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3.2 Time limitation of application.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes a time limit for plan review to match legislation passed by City Council in 2005.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 7.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.3.3 Plan review fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code

This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 8.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.5 Expiration.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides a time limit for plan review to match legislation passed by city Council in 2005 and establishes the procedures for renewing action on an expired application.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC- 9.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 105.8 Responsibility of permittee.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment clearly establishes the permit applicant's responsibilities in express fashion, rather than reliance upon implicit understanding of same.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC- 10.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 106.6 Design professional in responsible charge.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clearly establishes that all construction documents submitted for review shall be prepared by a registered design professional. This amendment also allows the building official to make a determination to waive the requirement after reviewing the submitted documents and establishes the work is minor in nature.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 11.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 108.4 Work commencing before permit issuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes the fees to be collected when a permit is issued for which the work has commenced before obtaining the permit.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 12.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 109.3.5 Lath and gypsum board inspection.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when inspecting lath and gypsum board.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 13.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 109.3.8.1 Structural observation.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when structural observation is required.

(Justification: Administrative - see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 14.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section R109.7 Reinspections.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment allows the Building Official to assess re-inspection fees in cases such as when inspection is called and work is not complete or when corrections called for are not made. This amendment makes the Building Standards in Volume IC of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA, Residential Standards in Volume IB, Plumbing Standards in Volume II, Mechanical Standards in Volume III, and Electrical Standards in Volume IV of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 15.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 112 BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes the joint Building and Fire Board of Appeals and the administrative procedures for the board.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 16.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 113.1 Unlawful acts.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment re-introduces administrative procedures when working with unsafe buildings and structures. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 17.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 113.4 Violation penalties.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment re-introduces administrative procedures when working with unsafe buildings and structures. This amendment is necessary to clarify administrative enforcement procedures, and establishes penalties. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 18.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 114.1 Authority.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment refers to administrative procedures to allow the building official to enforce local regulations. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 19.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 114.3 Unlawful continuance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment identifies violations as misdemeanors. (Justification: Administrative - see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 20.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 115.6 Non-compliance.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when working with unsafe buildings or structures. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 21.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 115.7 Vacated Buildings.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment refers to administrative procedures to be followed when working with unsafe buildings or structures. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 22.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 118 CONSTRUCTION TOILET FACILITIES.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires construction sites to be equipped with available toilet facilities. (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 23.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 119 ON SITE CONSTRUCTION TRASH AND DEBRIS CONTROL.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment requires trash and debris control for facilities for construction sites, (Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 24.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 120 DISASTER REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative procedures related to the repair and reconstruction of structures affected by a disaster.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 25.

Chapter 1 Division II, Section 121 SANDBLASTING.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding sandblasting activities to protect adjoining property from potential damage due to over spray.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 26.

502.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment determines when a building is being altered over 50% of its replacement value, the Building Official may require that all portions of the building be brought up to the standards of the current California Building Code or California Residential Code.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 27.

503.1 General.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment determines when a building is being altered over 50% of its replacement value, the building official may require that all portions of the building be brought up to the standards of the current California Building Code or California Residential Code.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 28.

505.1 Replacement glass and windows.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment keeps in place the standards that have been used in Building and Safety as we adopt the existing building code.

(Justification: Climatic, Topographic - See justification C, and D in the attached matrix.)

Section IC – 29.

1501.6.1 Walkways.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the construction of protective walkways adjacent to construction sites.

(Justification: Administrative See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 30.

1501.6.7.1 Shoring.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the construction of shoring to protect the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 31.

1501.8 Protection of sidewalk excavations.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding excavations within the public right-of-way or other public property.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 32.

1501.9 Protection of obstructions.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the placement of protective barriers to prevent accidents resulting from excavations or obstructions within the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 33.

1503.4 Street Use Permits.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the use of the public right-of-way.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IC – 34.

1503.5 Mixing mortar on public property.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative regulations regarding the use of public property to mix mortar, concrete or similar material.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Volume II
Plumbing Standards

Section II – 2.

Chapter 1 Division II, 104.3.2 Plan Review Fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section II – 3.

Chapter 1 Division II, 104.5 Fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section II – 4.

Chapter 1 Division II, 105.2.6 Reinspections.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment makes the Plumbing Standards in Volume II of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA, Residential Standards in Volume IB, Mechanical Standards in Volume III, and Electrical Standards in Volume IV of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section II – 5.

Chapter 1 Division II, 107 Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes administrative procedures regarding appeals.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section II – 6.

815 Water Softener Using Dry Wells for Discharge.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment restricts the use of water softener systems using dry wells for the discharge of effluents. Use of dry wells to dispose of effluents cannot be controlled in a manner which will prevent pollution of ground water.

(Justification: Geologic- See justification B in the attached matrix)

Volume III
Mechanical Standards

Section III – 2.

Chapter 1 Division II, 104.3.2 Plan Review Fees.

This amendment is essentially the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section III – 3.

Chapter 1 Division II, 104.5 Fees.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment provides for the establishment of fees by resolution of the City Council.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section II – 4.

Chapter 1 Division II, 105.2.6 Reinspections.

This amendment is the same as in the 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code,

This amendment makes the Mechanical Standards in Volume III of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code consistent with the Building Standards in Volume IA, Residential Standards in Volume IB, Plumbing Standards in Volume II and Electrical Standards in Volume IV of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

(Justification: Administrative- See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section III – 5.

Chapter 1 Division II, 107.0 Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

This amendment is the same as in the 1999, 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the creation of the Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Volume IV
Electrical Standards

Section IV – 2.

90.10 Materials and equipment.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative standards used to consider electrical materials and equipment as approved for use. Such administrative standards include determinations by the building official.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IV – 3.

90.11 Revocation and approval for use.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative standards regarding the revocation of approvals granted by the building official to use electrical materials and equipment.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IV – 4.

90.12 Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes the creation of the joint Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

(Justification: Administrative- see justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IV – 5.

Article 91 ENFORCEMENT.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative procedures regarding the enforcement of electrical standards throughout the city.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IV – 6.

Article 92 PERMITS AND FEES.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative provisions regarding the determination and collection of fees for services, and the administration of permits and inspections and deleting the special annual permit for maintenance work. This amendment also deleted the special permit to owners for work in own residence which is already contained in the state license laws.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section IV – 7.

690.96 Solar Photovoltaic panels/modules.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes the requirements for the design and installation of photovoltaic panels/modules which is not provided in the base codes. This amendment is necessary to provide adequate protection from personal injury and property protection due to specific local conditions.

(Justification: Administrative, Topographic and Climatic - See justifications A, B and C in the attached matrix)

Volume V
Housing Standards

Section V – 2.

203 BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment establishes the creation of the joint Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Section V – 3.

1101.2 Notice and Order.

This amendment is the same as in the 2002, 2008, 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment replaces references to "substandard" and "dangerous" conditions with the term "unsafe", as determined by the building official. Additionally, this amendment makes proper reference to the Building and Fire Board of Appeals.

(Justification: Administrative - See justification A in the attached matrix)

Volume VI **Fire Standards**

Section VI – 2.

Chapter 1, division II, Scope and Administration

Since this chapter is not adopted by the State Fire Marshal, this amendment is required in order to adopt the administrative provisions of the model code related to the fire prevention bureau's organization, authority, duties, permits, fees, and similar administrative subjects. This amendment adopts the chapter overall; subsequent amendments (VI-3 through VI-12) make amendments to specific sections within the chapter. This chapter is similar to the provisions of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code Chapter 1. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 3.

103.1 Creation of agency

This amendment specifies that the authority having jurisdiction shall be the Glendale Fire Department, Fire Prevention Bureau as responsible for the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Fire Code.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 4.

104.1.1 Environmental protection

This amendment is essentially the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code which summarizes the existing environmental programs the Glendale Fire Department is responsible for which have effective dates ranging between 1986 and 1997. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 5.

105.6 Required operational permits

This amendment is administrative in nature to adjust code section numbering to be consistent with the amendment of Section VI-5 and is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 6.

105.6.51 Additional operational permits

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code which adds permits that are not addressed by the model code. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 7.

105.6 Required construction permits

This amendment is administrative in nature to adjust code section numbering to be consistent with the amendment of Section VI-8 and is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 8.

105.6.25 Additional construction permits

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code which adds permits that are not addressed by the model code. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 9.

107.7 Fees for services

This amendment is essentially the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides the Fire Department with administrative provisions for the establishment of fees for services. Essentially, all issues associated with fees are established by Resolution of the City Council.

This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 10.

107.8 False alarms or nuisance alarms

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment authorizes a service charge for Fire Department response to false or nuisance alarms. As described in other provisions related to fees, all issues related to fees are established by Resolution of the City Council. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 11.

109 building and fire board of appeals

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes the joint Building and Fire Board of Appeals, establishes administrative appeals procedures, and refers to the detailed provisions contained in Volume IA. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 12.

112.4 Violation penalties

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. It revises the provisions for penalties associated with fire code violations and refers such provisions to Volume IA and Volume VI Chapter 49, as applicable. Essentially, all issues associated with fees are established by Resolution of the City Council as well as the Glendale Municipal Code. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 13.

202 FALSE ALARMS

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. It provides for a more comprehensive definition of the term “false alarm”. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards. It is also related to Sections VI-9.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 14.

CHAPTER 3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. Since chapter 3 of the International Fire Code is not entirely adopted by the State Fire Marshal, this amendment is necessary in

order to apply the guidelines not adopted by the State Fire Marshal. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.
(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI-15.

307.4.3 Portable outdoor fireplaces.

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment adds restrictions related to the use of portable outdoor fireplaces when used in conjunction with one- and two-family dwellings located within a wildland-urban interface fire area. Glendale is located in a region that has a seasonally dry climate, which often experiences strong Santa Ana wind conditions. The additional restrictions require a minimum separation of 15 feet between the portable outdoor fire place and any structure, combustible material or vegetation, to address the increased fire hazards that are associated with seasonal high-wind conditions which increase the risk of open-flame devices in the wildland-urban interface fire areas. The wildland-urban interface fire areas are located in areas of the city where steep, hillside topography increase the difficulty in addressing wind-driven fire events.
(Justification: Climatic)

Section VI-16.

307.4.4 “Red-flag” and other high fire risk conditions.

This amendment is essentially the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code with some minor editorial updates. This amendment adds restrictions on open burning activities, including recreational fires and fires within portable outdoor fireplaces, on “red-flag” days or other days which pose a high fire risk. Glendale is located in a region that has a seasonally dry climate, which often experiences strong Santa Ana wind conditions. The additional restrictions reduce the risk of wind-driven fires that could occur on “red-flag” days that result from a combination of dry conditions and strong winds that frequently occur as a result of Glendale’s seasonal climate.
(Justification: Climatic)

Section VI-17.

308.1.5 Location near combustibles.

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment expands restrictions on open flame sources located in wildland-urban interface fire areas and located within 10 feet of combustible construction or vegetation. Glendale is located in a region that has a seasonally dry climate, which often experiences strong Santa Ana wind conditions. The additional restrictions reduce the risk of unintentional fire ignition of combustible construction and/or vegetation, which would pose an extreme safety risk due to the dry and windy climate.
(Justification: Climatic)

Section VI-18.

308.1.9 Outdoor fires.

This amendment was part of Section VI-40 in Chapter 49 of the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code but is being relocated to Chapter 3 . This amendment provides for restrictions on outdoor fires located in the wildland-urban interface fire areas, or High Fire Hazard Areas. Glendale is located in a region that has a seasonally dry climate, which often experiences strong Santa Ana wind conditions. The additional restrictions reduce the risk of unintentional fire ignition of combustible construction and/or vegetation, which would pose an extreme safety risk due to the dry and windy climate.
(Justification: Climatic)

Section VI – 19.

503 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. Since Section 503 of the

International Fire Code is not adopted by the State Fire Marshal, this amendment is necessary in order to apply the important provisions they contain. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of earthquake-induced fires. Climatically, seasonal Santa Ana wind conditions have the potential to exacerbate fire conditions, thereby requiring reliable access by fire suppression crews and equipment. Topographically, portions of Glendale are located within hillside areas that are accessible by steep, narrow and winding streets. All of these conditions contribute to the need to maintain minimum fire access standards to enable fire suppression crews to properly respond to structure and wildland fires in a manner that will prevent rapid spread throughout the community. This is related to Section VI-46.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic)

Section VI – 20.

510.3 Permit required

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment facilitates emergency responder communication coverage within buildings. This amendment established administrative standards for the proper radio coverage within buildings located within the City of Glendale.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 21.

806 Natural decorative vegetation in new and existing building

This amendment facilitates the enforcement of natural cut trees used for decorative purposes. The amendment also includes the enforcement of fire retardant treatment used for natural cut trees within the City of Glendale.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 22.

807 Decorative materials and artificial decorative vegetation in new and existing materials

This amendment facilitates the enforcement of natural and decorative vegetation materials. The amendment also includes the enforcement of fire retardant treatment used for combustible decorative materials within the City of Glendale.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 23.

901.1.1 Aesthetics

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code and is provided to ensure aesthetics of fire protection systems are taken into consideration by designers and installers, and to provide consistency with the city's zoning code and with direction from City Council in passing the sprinkler ordinance of 1989. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 24.

901.6 Inspection, testing, and maintenance

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment identifies the inspection, testing, and maintenance intervals of fire protection equipment and other critical systems.

This amendment also establishes professional credential requirements for those performing such services.

This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards. It is associated with the next amendment, VI-22.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 25.

TABLE 901.6 REQUIRED TESTING, TESTER QUALIFICATIONS, AND CERTIFICATION SUBMITTAL INTERVALS

This amendment is a continuation of the previous section, VI-21, and is essentially the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. The changes involve the removal electrical buss duct testing and infrared testing. This amendment also identifies the requirements of testing equipment in one convenient table format, making it much easier and faster to understand the expectations of system maintenance / testing. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 26.

901.11 Critical equipment

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment defines “critical equipment”, and then establishes criteria for its location, ventilation, signage, and graphics. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of structural damage within buildings. Placement of critical equipment above the first floor of a building increases the likelihood that such equipment will be inaccessible for proper use after an earthquake. Furthermore, earthquake-induced fires are more likely to occur in regions of high seismicity, and proper ventilation of critical equipment is necessary to maintain a tenable environment where such critical equipment must be accessed during an earthquake-induced fire.

(Justification: Geologic)

Section VI – 27.

903.2.21 Where required

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code reflecting Glendale’s fire sprinkler ordinance for both new and existing buildings originally adopted in 1989. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of earthquake-induced fires. Climatically, seasonal Santa Ana wind conditions have the potential to exacerbate fire conditions, thereby placing a higher degree of reliance upon automatic fire sprinkler systems to assist in the early abatement of structure fires. Topographically, portions of Glendale are located within hillside areas that are accessible by steep, narrow and winding streets, which can delay the arrival of fire suppression resources; automatic fire sprinkler systems can provide early suppression until fire suppression resources can arrive on scene. All of these conditions contribute to the need for increased fire sprinkler standards. This amendment also includes administrative procedures for notification and enforcement.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic)

Section VI – 27.

906.8 Cabinets

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative standards for the placement of fire extinguisher cabinets, to ensure that fire extinguishers are located in cabinets to ensure location control of fire extinguishers. The height provision contained in the amendment is intended to coordinate with disabled access provisions to ensure fire extinguishers are accessible to individuals with physical disabilities. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 28.

906.9.1 Extinguishers weighing 40 pounds or less

This amendment is the same as in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code and is also the same as VI-26. The code has two separate provisions for fire extinguishers weighing less than or more than 40 pounds. This amendment establishes administrative standards for the placement of fire extinguisher cabinets, to ensure that fire extinguishers are located in cabinets to ensure location control of fire extinguishers. The height provision contained in the amendment is intended to coordinate with disabled access provisions to ensure fire extinguishers are accessible to individuals with physical disabilities. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 29.

907.6.6 Monitoring

This amendment is essentially the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code with a revision to further ensure the reliability of fire alarm monitoring systems by requiring monitoring systems to comply with NFPA 72's provisions for central station monitoring service, a more reliable and accountable monitoring method. This amendment is administrative, and does not affect any building standards.

Section VI-29 is also related to this amendment.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 30.

907.11 Certification and Identification of Certificated Systems

This amendment is essentially the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code with revised language to clarify requirements related to alterations of existing fire alarm systems. This amendment originally appeared in the 1989 Glendale Building and Safety Code and has remained essentially the same in all editions since. This amendment establishes an administrative requirement that all new fire alarm systems, and certain existing systems, such as those that have proven to be unreliable or undergo extensive alteration, to be certificated with a nationally recognized testing laboratory and to have maintenance contract in force. This amendment is related to Section VI-28.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 31.

1032 Special egress graphics

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment establishes administrative standards for signage and graphics which may be required by the fire code official to address special circumstances.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 32.

1103.2 Emergency responder communication coverage in existing buildings

This amendment contains the provisions for adequate signal strength for emergency responder communications. which may be required by the fire code official to address special circumstances.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 33.

1103.3 Existing elevators

This amendment contains the provisions for maintenance and inspection of existing elevators which may be required by the fire code official to address special circumstances.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 34.

1104 Means of egress for existing buildings

This amendment contains provisions for required exiting of all buildings with the continue maintenance of properly functioning door hardware which may be required by the fire code official to address special circumstances.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 35.

Chapter 49 - 4901.3 Liability for damage – 4907.510 Method of Collection

The amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. This amendment provides the implementation, administration and enforcement provisions of Chapter 49, the chapter elated to the High Fire Hazard Area. Glendale is located in a region that has a seasonally dry climate, which often experiences strong Santa Ana wind conditions. The wildland-urban interface fire areas are located in areas of the city where steep, hillside topography increase the difficulty in addressing wind-driven fire events.

(Justification: Administrative, Climatic, Geologic, Topographic)

Section VI – 36.

5707 On-demand mobile fueling operations

This amendment contains the safety provisions for mobile fueling operations that dispense Class I, II and III liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles.

(Justification: Administrative)

Section VI – 37.

Appendix B, Table B105.2, Required fire flow for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings, group R-3 and R-4 buildings and townhouses

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety. This amendment revises the model code's reduction of fire flow from 75% to no more than 50% for buildings other than one- and two- family dwellings. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of earthquake-induced damage to municipal water supply lines. Additionally, large magnitude seismic events often result in loss of power at water distribution pump stations, thereby interfering with water pressure throughout the city. The proposed amendment requires a greater fire flow requirement for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings, thereby increasing the likelihood of adequate water supply to fight fires after a major seismic event that compromises the municipal water supply.

(Justification: Geologic)

Section VI – 38.

Appendix C, Table C102.1, Required number and spacing of fire hydrants

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code which establishes fire hydrant spacing requirements, with some minor editorial clarifications. The amendment requires the average spacing between fire hydrants to be closer than permitted by the model code. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of earthquake-induced damage to municipal water supply lines. Additionally, large magnitude seismic events often result in loss of power at water distribution pump stations, thereby interfering with water pressure throughout the city. The proposed amendment requires a closer spacing of fire hydrants, thereby resulting in better access to water to fight fires after the municipal water supply is compromised after an earthquake.

(Justification: Geologic)

Section VI – 39.

Appendix D, Fire apparatus access roads

This amendment is the same as the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code. Since this appendix is not adopted by the State Fire Marshal, this amendment is required in order to adopt the provisions they contain. This is related to VI-18. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of earthquake-induced fires. Climatically, seasonal Santa Ana wind conditions have the potential to exacerbate fire conditions, thereby requiring reliable access by fire suppression crews and equipment. Topographically, portions of Glendale are located within hillside areas that are accessible by steep, narrow and winding streets. All of these conditions contribute to the need to maintain minimum fire access standards to enable fire suppression crews to properly respond to structure and wildland fires in a manner that will prevent rapid spread throughout the community.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic)

Section VI – 40.

Appendix D107, one or two-family residential developments

This amendment requires new developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads. This is related to VI-18. Geologically, the City of Glendale is exposed to a high degree of seismicity that increases the likelihood of earthquake-induced fires. Climatically, seasonal Santa Ana wind conditions have the potential to exacerbate fire conditions, thereby requiring reliable access by fire suppression crews and equipment. Topographically, portions of Glendale are located within hillside areas that are accessible by steep, narrow and winding streets. All of these conditions contribute to the need to maintain minimum fire access standards to enable fire suppression crews to properly respond to structure and wildland fires in a manner that will prevent rapid spread throughout the community.

(Justification: Administrative, Geologic, Climatic, Topographic)

Volume VII
Security Standards

Volume VII is hereby added to the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code for administrative reasons to establish Security Standards, with no changes from its previous form as it appears in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

Volume VIII
Commercial and Industrial Property Maintenance Standards

Volume VIII is hereby added to the 2023 Glendale Building and Safety Code for administrative reasons to establish Commercial and Industrial Property Maintenance Standards, with minor changes from its previous form as it appears in the 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

Volume IX
Green Building Standards

Section IX – 2.

301.1 Scope.

This amendment is the same as in the 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment clarifies the scope of the green building standards.

(Justification: Administrative and Climatic - See justification A and I in the attached Key to Justifications)

Section IX – 3.

4.106.4 Water permeable surfaces.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment reduces water runoff from exposed paved areas associated with residential development, and encourages natural percolation and on-site water retention which provides many environmental benefits.

(Justification: Climatic - See justification I in the attached Key to Justifications)

Section IX – 4.

4.509 NATURAL LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

This amendment is the same as in the 2011, 2014, 2017 and 2020 Glendale Building and Safety Code.

This amendment increases the available natural ventilation and fresh air circulation. Larger openable windows and doors also enable the occupants to rely upon artificial interior lights less, thereby saving energy each day.

(Justification: Climatic and Topographic - See justification I and J in the attached Key to Justifications)

Volume IA						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IA-2	Chapter 1 Division II, 101.2	Scope			X	A
IA-3	Chapter 1 Division II, 104.10.2	Fire code official concurrence	X			A
IA-4	Chapter 1 Division II, 104.11.5	Fire code official concurrence	X			A
IA-5	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.1	Required			X	A
IA-6	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3	Application for permit			X	A
IA-7	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3.1.1	Electric vehicle charging station review process			X	A, B, C & D
IA-8	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3.2	Time limitation of application			X	A
IA-9	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3.3	Plan review fees	X			A
IA-10	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.5	Expiration			X	A
IA-11	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.8	Responsibility of permittee	X			A
IA-12	Chapter 1 Division II, 107.3.4	Design professional in responsible charge			X	A, B & C
IA-13	Chapter 1 Division II, 109.4	Work commencing before permit issuance			X	A
IA-14	Chapter 1 Division II, 110.3.5	Lath, gypsum board and gypsum panel product inspection			X	A
IA-15	Chapter 1 Division II, 110.3.9.1	Structural observation	X			A
IA-16	Chapter 1 Division II, 110.7	Re-inspections	X			A
IA-17	Chapter 1 Division II, 113	BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS			X	A
IA-18	Chapter 1 Division II, 114.1	Unlawful acts			X	A
IA-19	Chapter 1 Division II, 114.4	Violation penalties			X	A
IA-20	Chapter 1 Division II, 115.1	Authority			X	A
IA-21	Chapter 1 Division II, 115.3	Unlawful continuance			X	A
IA-22	Chapter 1 Division II, 116.6	Non-compliance	X			A
IA-23	Chapter 1 Division II, 116.7	Vacated Buildings	X			A
IA-24	Chapter 1 Division II, 118	CONSTRUCTION TOILET FACILITIES	X			A

Volume IA						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IA-25	Chapter 1 Division II, 119	ON SITE CONSTRUCTION TRASH AND DEBRIS CONTROL	X			A
IA-26	Chapter 1 Division II, 120	DISASTER REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION	X			A
IA-27	Chapter 1 Division II, 121	SANDBLASTING	X			A
IA-28	Chapter 1 Division II, 202	DEFINITIONS				A
IA-29	[F] 403.3	Combination automatic sprinkler/standpipe system			X	B, C, & D
IA-30	[F] 403.3.3	Secondary water supply			X	B, C, & D
IA-31	503.2	Construction on contiguous lots under same ownership or occupancy	X			A
IA-32	[F] 903.2.21	Where required	X			A, B, C & D
IA-33	[F] 906.8	Cabinets			X	B, C, & D
IA-34	[F] 906.9.1	Extinguishers weighing 40 pounds or less.			X	A
IA-35	[F] 907.6.6	Monitoring			X	B, C, & D
IA-36	[F] 907.9	Certification and Identification of Certificated Systems	X			A
IA-37	[F] 913.7	Fire pumps and pump rooms.	X			B, C, & D
IA-38	TABLE 1004.1.2	MAXIMUM FLOOR AREA ALLOWANCES PER OCCUPANT			X	A
IA-39	TABLE 1006.2.1	SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY			X	A
IA-40	1505.1	General			X	C & D
IA-41	TABLE 1505.1	MINIMUM ROOF COVERING CLASSIFICATION FOR TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION			X	C & D
IA-42	1505.1.3	<i>Roof coverings within all other areas</i>			X	C & D
IA-43	1507.3.1	Deck Requirements	X			B
IA-44	TABLE 1507.3.7	CLAY AND CONCRETE TILE ATTACHMENT			X	B & C
IA-45	1511.7	Roof sheathing	X			B & D
IA-46	1613.5	Amendments to ASCE 7			X	B & D
IA-47	1613.5.1	Values for Vertical Combinations	X			B & D

Volume IA						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IA-48	1613.5.2	Wood Diaphragms	X			B & D
IA-49	1613.5.3	Structural Separation	X			B
IA-50	1613.6	Seismic design provisions for hillside buildings	X			B & D
IA-51	1613.7	Suspended ceilings	X			B
IA-52	1701.2	Technical specialties	X			B & D
IA-53	1704.2	Special inspections and tests			X	B & D
IA-54	1704.6	Structural Observation			X	A & B
IA-55	1704.6.2	Structural observation for seismic resistance			X	B
IA-56	1705.3	Concrete construction			X	B & D
IA-57	1705.13	Special inspections for seismic resistance			X	B
IA-58	1805.4.3	Drainage discharge			X	C & D
IA-59	1807.1.4	Permanent wood foundation systems		X		C
IA-60	1807.1.6	Prescriptive design of concrete and masonry foundation walls			X	B
IA-61	1807.2	Retaining walls	X			B
IA-62	1807.3.1	Limitations	X			B
IA-63	1809.3	Stepped footing			X	B
IA-64	1809.7	Prescriptive footings for light-frame construction			X	B
IA-65	TABLE 1809.7	PRESCRIPTIVE FOOTINGS SUPPORTING WALLS OF LIGHT FRAME CONSTRUCTION			X	B
IA-66	1809.12	Timber footings		X		B & C
IA-67	1810.3.2.4	Timber		X		C
IA-68	1905.1	General			X	A
IA-69	1905.1.7	ACI 318 Section 14.1.4			X	B
IA-70	1905.1.9	ACI 318 Section 18.7.5	X			B
IA-71	1905.1.10	ACI 318 Section 18.10.4	X			B
IA-72	1905.1.11	ACI 318 Section 18.12.6	X			B
IA-73	2113.1	General			X	A
IA-74	2304.10.2	Fastener requirements			X	B
IA-75	2304.10.3.1	Quality of nails	X			B

Volume IA						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IA-76	2304.12.2.8	Wood used in retaining walls and cribs		X		B & C
IA-77	2305.4	Hold-down connectors	X			B
IA-78	2306.2	Wood-frame diaphragms			X	B
IA-79	2306.3	Wood-frame shear walls			X	B
IA-80	2307.2	Wood-frame shear walls	X			B
IA-81	TABLE 2308.6.1	WALL BRACING REQUIREMENTS			X	B
IA-82	2308.6.5.1	Alternative braced wall (ABW)			X	B
IA-83	Figure 2308.6.5.1	ALTERNATE BRACED WALL PANEL (ABW)			X	B
IA-84	2308.6.5.2	Portal frame with hold-downs (PFH)			X	B
IA-85	Figure 2308.6.5.2	PORTAL FRAMES WITH HOLDDOWNS (PFh)			X	B
IA-86	2308.6.8.1	Foundation requirements			X	B
IA-87	2308.6.9	Attachment of sheathing			X	B
IA-88	3101.1	Scope	X			A & D
IA-89	3102.2.3	Membrane Structures Used as Shade Covers for Specific Uses	X			A & D
IA-90	3102.6.2	Membrane less than 20 feet (6096 mm)	X			A
IA-91	3109.4.4.2	Coinstruction permit; safety features required			X	D
IA-92	3109.4.4.3	Enclosure; required characteristics			X	D
IA-93	3115	Intermodal Shipping Containers	X			A & D
IA-94	3202.1.2.1	Change of use/occupancy	X			A
IA-95	3202.3.2	Windows, architectural features and mechanical equipment			X	A
IA-96	3203	PROJECTIONS INTO ALLEYS	X			A & D
IA-97	3303.8	Storm water drainage and retention during demolition	X			A
IA-98	3306.2	Walkways			X	A
IA-99	3306.9.1	Shoring	X			A
IA-100	3306.10	Protection of sidewalk excavations	X			A
IA-101	3306.11	Protection of obstructions	X			A
IA-102	3308.3	Street Use Permits	X			A
IA-103	3308.4	Mixing mortar on public property	X			A
IA-104	APPENDIX F	RODENTPROOFING	X			A

Volume IA						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IA-105	APPENDIX I	PATIO COVERS	X			A
IA-106	Appendix I 105.1	Design Loads	X			B & D
IA-107	APPENDIX J	GRADING	X			E, F, G, H
IA-108	Appendix J101.1	Scope			X	E
IA-109	Appendix J101.3	Hazards	X			E
IA-110	Appendix J101.4	Safety precautions	X			E
IA-111	Appendix J101.5	Protection of utilities	X			E
IA-112	Appendix J101.6	Protection of adjacent property	X			E
IA-113	Appendix J101.7	Storm water control measures	X			E & G
IA-114	Appendix J101.8	Conditions of approval	X			E
IA-115	Appendix J101.9	Rules and regulations	X			E
IA-116	Appendix J102	DEFINITIONS			X	E
IA-117	Appendix J103.1	Permits required			X	E
IA-118	Appendix J103.2	Exemptions			X	E
IA-119	Appendix J103.3	Unpermitted grading	X			E
IA-120	Appendix J103.4	Grading fees	X			E
IA-121	Appendix J103.5	Bonds and insurance	X			E
IA-122	Appendix J104.2	Grading plan requirements			X	E
IA-123	Appendix J104.2.1	Grading designation	X			E, F, G & H
IA-124	Appendix J104.2.2	Regular grading requirements	X			E, F, G & H
IA-125	Appendix J104.2.3	Engineered grading requirements	X			E, F, G & H
IA-126	Appendix J104.3	Geotechnical engineering and engineering geology report			X	E, F, G & H
IA-127	Appendix J104.4	Liquefaction study			X	F & H
IA-128	Appendix J104.5	Slope failure reports	X			F, G & H
IA-129	Appendix J104.6	Permit issuance	X			E
IA-130	Appendix J105.3	Field engineer	X			E

Volume IA						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IA-131	Appendix J105.4	Geotechnical engineer	X			E
IA-132	Appendix J105.5	Engineering geologist	X			E
IA-133	Appendix J105.6	Permittee	X			E
IA-134	Appendix J105.7	Building official	X			E
IA-135	Appendix J105.8	Notification of noncompliance	X			E
IA-136	Appendix J105.9	Transfer of responsibility	X			E
IA-137	Appendix J105.10	Non-inspected grading	X			E
IA-138	Appendix J105.11	Routine field inspections and reports	X			E
IA-139	Appendix J105.12	Completion of work	X			E
IA-140	Appendix J105.13	Notification of completion	X			E
IA-141	Appendix J105.14	Change of ownership	X			E
IA-142	Appendix J106.1	Maximum cut slope			X	F, G & H
IA-143	Appendix J106.2	Drainage	X			G & H
IA-144	Appendix J107.1	General			X	F, G & H
IA-145	Appendix J107.2	Surface preparation			X	F, G & H
IA-146	Appendix J107.3	Benching			X	F, G & H
IA-147	Appendix J107.6	Maximum slope			X	F, G & H
IA-148	Appendix J107.7	Slopes to receive fill	X			F, G & H
IA-149	Appendix J107.8	Inspection of fill	X			F, G & H
IA-150	Appendix J107.9	Testing of fills	X			F, G & H
IA-151	Appendix J108	SETBACKS AND RETAINING WALLS			X	F, G & H
IA-152	Appendix J109.1	General			X	F, G & H
IA-153	Appendix J109.3	Interceptor drains and overflow protection			X	F, G & H
IA-154	Appendix J109.5	Disposal	X			F, G & H
IA-155	Appendix J110.1	General			X	F, G & H
IA-156	Appendix J111	REFERENCED STANDARDS			X	E
IA-157	Appendix J112	NATIONAL POLLUTANT DICHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) COMPLIANCE	X			F, G & H

Volume IB						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CRC	Deleted from CRC	Amended from CRC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IB-2	Chapter 1 Division II, R104.10.2	Fire code official concurrence	X			A
IB-3	Chapter 1 Division II, R104.11.2	Fire code official concurrence	X			A
IB-4	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.3	Application for permit			X	A
IB-5	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.3.1.1	Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings in flood hazard areas			X	A
IB-6	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.3.1.2	Small residential rooftop solar energy system review process	X			A, B, C & D
IB-7	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.3.2	Time limitation of application			X	A
IB-8	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.3.3	Plan review fees	X			A
IB-9	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.5	Expiration			X	A
IB-10	Chapter 1 Division II, R105.8	Responsibility of permittee			X	A
IB-11	Chapter 1 Division II, R106.3.4	Deferred submittals	X			A
IB-12	Chapter 1 Division II, R108.6	Work commencing before permit issuance			X	A
IB-13	Chapter 1 Division II, R109.1.5.4	Structural observation	X			A
IB-14	Chapter 1 Division II, R109.1.5.5	Sound transmission control	X			A
IB-15	Chapter 1 Division II, R109.5	Reinspections	X			A
IB-16	Chapter 1 Division II, R112	BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS			X	A
IB-17	Chapter 1 Division II, R113.1	Unlawful acts			X	A
IB-18	Chapter 1 Division II, R113.4	Violation penalties			X	A
IB-19	Chapter 1 Division II, R114.1	Notice to owner or owner's authorized agent			X	A
IB-20	Chapter 1 Division II, R114.2	Unlawful continuance			X	A
IB-21	Chapter 1 Division II, R115	UNSAFE STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT	X			A
IB-22	Chapter 1 Division II, R116	CONSTRUCTION TOILET FACILITIES	X			A
IB-23	Chapter 1 Division II, R117	ON SITE CONSTRUCTION TRASH AND DEBRIS CONTROL	X			A
IB-24	Chapter 1 Division II, R118	DISASTER REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION	X			A

Volume IB						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CRC	Deleted from CRC	Amended from CRC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IB-25	Chapter 1 Division II, R119	SANDBLASTING	X			A
IB-26	Chapter 1 Division II, R120	PROTECTION OF PEDESTRIANS	X			A
IB-27	R301.1.3.1	<i>California licensed architect or engineer</i>			X	B & D
IB-28	R301.1.3.2	Woodframe structures			X	B
IB-29	R301.1.3.3	<i>Structures other than woodframe</i>			X	B
IB-30	R301.1.4	Seismic design provisions for buildings constructed on or into slopes steeper than one unit vertical in three units horizontal (33.3 percent slope)	X			B & D
IB-31	TABLE R301.2(1)	CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DESIGN CRITERIA			X	A
IB-32	R301.2.2.2.5	Irregular buildings			X	B & D
IB-33	R301.2.2.3.8	Anchorage of mechanical, electrical, or plumbing components and equipment	X			B & D
IB-34	R302.1.1	Construction on contiguous lots under same ownership or occupancy	X			A
IB-35	R313	AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS	X	X		B, C & D
IB-36	R314.6	Power source			X	A, B, C & D
IB-37	R319.1	Address numbers			X	A
IB-38	R401.1	Application			X	B & C
IB-39	R401.4	Soils test			X	B
IB-40	R401.5	Grading	X			E, F, G, H
IB-41	R402.1	Wood foundation		X		B & C
IB-42	R403.1.2	Continuous footing in Seismic Design Category D ₀ , D ₁ and D ₂			X	B
IB-43	FIGURE R403.1(2)	PERMANENT WOOD FOUNDATION BASEMENT WALL SECTION		X		B & C
IB-44	FIGURE R403.1(3)	PERMANENT WOOD FOUNDATION CRAWL SPACE SECTION		X		B & C
IB-45	R403.1.3.6	Isolated concrete footings			X	B
IB-46	R403.1.5	Slope			X	B
IB-47	R404.2	Wood foundation walls		X		B & C
IB-48	R501.1	Application			X	B

Volume IB						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CRC	Deleted from CRC	Amended from CRC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IB-49	R503.2.4	Openings in horizontal diaphragms	X			B
IB-50	FIGURE R503.2.4	OPENINGS IN HORIZONTAL DIAPHRAGMS	X			B
IB-51	R503.3	Particleboard		X		B
IB-52	TABLE R602.3(1)	FASTENING SCHEDULE			X	B
IB-53	R602.3.2	Top plate			X	B
IB-54	TABLE R602.3.2	SINGLE TOP PLATE SPLICE CONNECTION DETAILS			X	B
IB-55	TABLE R602.3(2)	ALTERNATE ATTACHMENTS TO TABLE R602.3(1)			X	B
IB-56	R602.10.2.3	Minimum number of braced wall panels			X	B
IB-57	TABLE R602.10.3(3)	BRACING REQUIREMENTS BASED ON SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY			X	B
IB-58	TABLE R602.10.4	BRACING METHODS			X	B
IB-59	TABLE R602.10.5	MINIMUM LENGTH OF BRACED WALL PANELS			X	B
IB-60	FIGURE R602.10.6.1	METHOD ABW-ALTERNATE BRACED WALL PANEL			X	B
IB-61	FIGURE R602.10.6.2	METHOD PFH: PORTAL FRAME WITH HOLD-DOWNS			X	B
IB-62	FIGURE R602.10.6.4	METHOD CS-PF-CONTINUOUSLY SHEATHED PORTAL FRAME PANEL CONSTRUCTION			X	B
IB-63	R606.4.4	Parapet walls			X	B
IB-64	R606.12.2.2.3	Reinforcement of requirements for masonry elements			X	B
IB-65	R803.2.4	Openings in horizontal diaphragms	X			B
IB-66	R902.1	Roofing covering materials			X	C & D
IB-67	<i>R902.1.3</i>	<i>Roof coverings in all other areas</i>			X	C & D
IB-68	R902.4	Rooftop-mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels systems			X	A, B & C
IB-69	R905.3.7	Application			X	A
IB-70	TABLE R905.3.7	CLAY AND CONCRETE TILE ATTACHMENT			X	A
IB-71	R907.7	Roof sheathing	X			B & D
IB-72	R918.1.7	Structural fire-resistance	X			A, B & C
IB-73	R1001.3.1	Vertical reinforcing			X	B
IB-74	APPENDIX H	PATIO COVERS	X			A
IB-75	Appendix AH105.1	Design loads			X	B & D
IB-76	Appendix Chapter A1	SEISMIC STRENGTHENING PROVISIONS FOR UNREINFORCED MASONRY BEARING WALL BUILDINGS			X	B & D

Volume IC						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IC-2	Chapter 1 Division II, 104.10.2	Fire code official concurrence	X			A
IC-3	Chapter 1 Division II, 104.11.3	Fire code official concurrence	X			A
IC-4	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.1	Permit Required			X	A
IC-5	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3	Application for permit			X	A
IC-6	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3.2	Time limitation of application			X	A
IC-7	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.3.3	Plan review fees	X			A
IC-8	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.5	Expiration			X	A
IC-9	Chapter 1 Division II, 105.8	Responsibility of permittee	X			A
IC-10	Chapter 1 Division II, 106.6	Design professional in responsible charge			X	A
IC-11	Chapter 1 Division II, 108.4	Work commencing before permit issuance			X	A
IC-12	Chapter 1 Division II, 109.3.5	Lath and gypsum board inspection			X	A
IC-13	Chapter 1 Division II, 110.3.8.1	Structural observation	X			A
IC-14	Chapter 1 Division II, 109.7	Reinspections	X			A
IC-15	Chapter 1 Division II, 112	BUILDING AND FIRE BOARD OF APPEALS			X	A
IC-16	Chapter 1 Division II, 113.1	Unlawful acts			X	A
IC-17	Chapter 1 Division II, 113.4	Violation penalties			X	A
IC-18	Chapter 1 Division II, 114.1	Authority			X	A
IC-19	Chapter 1 Division II, 114.3	Unlawful continuance			X	A
IC-20	Chapter 1 Division II, 115.6	Non-compliance	X			A
IC-21	Chapter 1 Division II, 115.7	Vacated Buildings	X			A
IC-22	Chapter 1 Division II, 118	CONSTRUCTION TOILET FACILITIES	X			A
IC-23	Chapter 1 Division II, 119	ON SITE CONSTRUCTION TRASH AND DEBRIS CONTROL	X			A
IC-24	Chapter 1 Division II, 120	DISASTER REPAIR AND RECONSTRUCTION	X			A

Volume IC						
ORD SEC	Section	Title	Added to CBC	Deleted from CBC	Amended from CBC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
IC-25	Chapter 1 Division II, 121	SANDBLASTING	X			A
IC-26	502.1	General			X	A
IC-27	503.1	General			X	A
IC-28	505.1	Replacement glass and windows			X	C & D
IC-29	1501.6.1	Walkways			X	A
IC-30	1501.6.7.1	Shoring	X			A
IC-31	1501.8	Protection of sidewalk excavations	X			A
IC-32	1501.9	Protection of obstructions	X			A
IC-33	1503.4	Street Use Permits	X			A
IC-34	1503.5	Mixing mortar on public property	X			A

Volume VI						
ORD SEC	CFC / GFC Section	Title	Added to CFC	Deleted from CFC	Amended from CFC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
VI-2	Chapter 1, Part 2	ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS	X			A
VI-3	103.1	Creation of agency	X			A
VI-4	104.1.1	Environmental protection			X	A
VI-5	105.6	Required operational permits			X	A
VI-6	105.6.51	Additional operational permits	X			A
VI-7	105.6	Required construction permits			X	A
VI-8	105.6.25	Additional construction permits	X			A
VI-9	107.7	Fee for services	X			A
VI-10	107.8	False alarms or nuisance alarms	X			A
VI-11	109	Building and fire board of appeals			X	A
VI-12	112.4	Violation penalties			X	A
VI-13	202	False alarms			X	A
VI-14	Chapter 3	Chapter 3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			X	C & D
VI-15	307.4.3	Portable outdoor fireplaces			X	C
VI-16	307.4.4	Red-flag and other high fire risk conditions	X			C
VI-17	308.1.5	Location near combustibles		X		C
VI-18	308.1.9	Outdoor fires	X			A, B, C, & D
VI-19	503	Fire Apparatus Access Roads	X			A
VI-20	510.3	Permit required	X			A
VI-21	806	Natural vegetation	X			A
VI-22	807	Decorative materials	X			A
VI-23	901.1.1	Aesthetics	X			B
VI-24	901.6	Inspection, testing and maintenance			X	A, B, C & D
VI-25	Table 901.6	Inspection intervals	X			B, C, & D
VI-26	901.11	Critical equipment	X			A
VI-27	903.2.21	Where required	X			A
VI-28	906.8	Cabinets			X	A
VI-29	906.9.1	Extinguisher weighing 40 pounds or less			X	A
VI-30	907.6.6	Monitoring			X	A & B
VI-31	907.11	Certification of systems	X			B
VI-32	1032	Special egress graphics	X			B
VI-33	1103.2	ERCC in existing buildings	X			A

Volume VI						
ORD SEC	CFC / GFC Section	Title	Added to CFC	Deleted from CFC	Amended from CFC	Justification (See below for key to Justifications)
VI-34	1103.3	Existing elevators	X			A
VI-35	1104	Means of egress for existing buildings	X			A
VI-36	Chapter 49	Wildland urban interface			X	A, C, & D
VI-37	5707	On-demand mobile fueling	X			A, C, & D
VI-38	Appendix B Table B105.	Required fire flow			X	A, C, & D
VI-39	Appendix C Table C102.	Number and Distribution of Fire Hydrants			X	A, C, & D
VI-40	Appendix D	Fire Apparatus Access Roads			X	A, C, & D
VI-41	Appendix D107	One or two-family residential developments			X	A, C, & D

**KEY TO JUSTIFICATIONS FOR AMENDMENTS
TO
TITLE 24 OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS**

- A. This amendment is necessary for administrative clarification, and does not modify a California Building Standard pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 17958, 17958.5 and 17958.7. This amendment establishes administrative standards for the effective enforcement of building standards throughout the City of Glendale.
- B. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local geologic condition. The City is subject to earthquake hazards caused by its location on the Sierra Madre fault near the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. Said fault is the eastward extension of the same fault upon which the 1971 San Fernando earthquake originated. Other faults which potentially could cause seismic activity in the City include the Verdugo fault located near the southwest edge of the Verdugo Mountains and its branches to the east, the Sycamore Canyon fault, the Scholl Canyon fault and the Eagle Rock and San Rafael faults. The York Boulevard fault is also important in that it is a western extension of the Raymond Hill fault for which there is considerable evidence for recent geologic activity. Said faults are generally considered major Southern California earthquake faults which may experience rupture at any time. Thus, because the City is within a seismic area which includes earthquake faults within and through the jurisdictional limits of the City, the modifications and changes cited herein are designed to better limit property damage as a result of seismic activity and to establish criteria for repair of damaged property following a local emergency.
- C. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local climatic condition. The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create severe fire hazards to the public health and welfare in the city. The hot, dry weather in combination with Santa Ana winds frequently results in wildland fires in the thousands of acres of brush-covered slopes in the Verdugo and San Rafael Hills, Chevy Chase Hills, and Repetto Hills area of the City. These areas extend from the City's boundary on the east to the Angeles National Forest in the north and the Verdugo Mountains at the Burbank boundary to the west. The aforementioned conditions combined with the geological characteristics of the hills within the City create hazardous conditions for which departure from the California Building Standards Code is required.
- D. Glendale topography includes significant hillsides with narrow and winding access, which makes timely response by fire suppression vehicles difficult. Additionally, long periods of dry, hot weather, combined with unpredictable seasonal winds (Santa Ana wind conditions) result in increased exposure to fire risk. The modifications and additions to the California Building Standards Code are reasonably necessary to combat the hazards brought about by local climatic conditions. Glendale has a desert weather pattern with monsoon type rain followed by long periods of hot, dry weather. The heavy rains tend to oversaturate the soil for a short time period during the year, having a detrimental effect on in-ground structures affected by varying moisture conditions. The City is situated on the alluvial flood plains of the Arroyo Verdugo Wash, Sycamore, Verdugo and Scholl Canyons and the Verdugo and San Gabriel Mountain drainages which have an

extensive history of slope failures causing serious floods and mud slides especially when a heavy rainy season occurs after a severe brush fire. New constructions or additions in said areas must be regulated to assure that hillside slides will not be exacerbated, and if possible, will be improved.

- E. This amendment is necessary for administrative clarification, which does not modify a California Building Standard pursuant to California Health and Safety Code Sections 17958, 17958.5 and 17958.7. This amendment establishes administrative standards for the effective enforcement of grading standards throughout the City of Glendale.
- F. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local geologic condition. The City of Glendale is subject to earthquake hazards caused by its location on the Sierra Madre fault near the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. Said fault is the eastward extension of the same fault upon which the 1971 San Fernando earthquake originated. Other faults which potentially could cause seismic activity in the City include the Verdugo fault located near the southwest edge of the Verdugo Mountains and its branches to the east, the Sycamore Canyon fault, the Scholl Canyon fault and the Eagle Rock and San Rafael faults. The York Boulevard fault is also important in that it is a western extension of the Raymond Hill fault for which there is considerable evidence for recent geologic activity. Said faults are generally considered major Southern California earthquake faults which may experience rupture at any time. This amendment establishes grading standards that are intended to improve the performance of graded sites that may be subjected to seismic movement, including both vertical and lateral ground surface acceleration. Thus, because the City is within a seismic area which includes earthquake faults within and through the jurisdictional limits of the City, the modifications and changes cited herein are necessary to better limit personal injury and property damage as a result of seismic activity and to establish criteria for repair of damaged property following a local emergency.
- G. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local climatic condition. The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create severe fire hazards as hot, dry weather in combination with Santa Ana winds frequently result in wildland fires in the thousands of acres of brush-covered slopes in the Verdugo and San Rafael Hills, Chevy Chase Hills and Repetto Hills areas of the city, which can rapidly denude natural vegetation. The City of Glendale is also subjected to heavy seasonal rains, which are generally more intense than most regions in California. The City's orientation within the Verdugo Mountains results in a concentration of rainfall during the fall and winter seasons, which often result in severe ground and slope saturation. The City is situated on the alluvial flood plains of the Arroyo Verdugo Wash, Sycamore, Verdugo and Scholl Canyons and the Verdugo and San Gabriel Mountain drainages which have an extensive history of slope failures causing serious floods and mud slides especially when a heavy rainy season occurs after a severe brush fire. New construction and additions in said areas must be regulated to assure that hillside slides will not be exacerbated, and if possible, will be improved.

- H. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local topographic condition. The City of Glendale is situated in an area of significant hillside terrain, which includes areas that are very steep and prone to both surficial and deep-seated slope failures. The topography of portions of the City of Glendale include steep, continuous slopes that are several hundred feet in height, and extend across multiple parcels including privately owned property as well as public right-of-way and publicly owned open space. The topography in many areas is too steep to support significant vegetation, and is prone to erosion during seasonal heavy rains. Other portions of Glendale include lower elevation topography that is located in close proximity to natural waterways which result in high water table conditions. Such topography is typically associated with liquefaction-prone property, and many such regions have been identified on the state's Seismic Hazard Maps as candidates for potential liquefaction activity.
- I. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local climatic condition, which makes amendment of Green Building Standards reasonably necessary pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) 17958.5. The seasonal hot, dry weather during the summer combined with arid conditions throughout the Los Angeles Basin region (including regional drought conditions), contribute to excessive energy demand to support cooling loads. Such conditions also contribute to a regional shortage of potable water supply. Similarly, periods of extremely cold weather during the fall and winter seasons result in significant heat loss in and around buildings.
- J. This amendment is justified on the basis of a local topographic condition, which makes amendment of Green Building Standards reasonably necessary pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) 17958.5. The mountainous terrain that surrounds the Los Angeles Basin region contributes to the thermal inversion of trapped air. Such air becomes atypically warm or cold, depending on the season, thereby significantly increasing energy and water consumption. Furthermore, the thermal inversion traps all forms of air pollution, especially exhaust from hydrocarbon combustion (such as vehicle exhaust), and creates unhealthful respiratory conditions on a frequent basis.