



SEISMIC RISK REDUCTION THROUGH BUILDING CODE ENFORCEMENT

SEAOSC Earthquake Loss Reduction Summit

Presented by:

**Ifa Kashefi, Ph. D., S.E.
Engineering Bureau Chief**

**City of Los Angeles
Department of Building and Safety (LADBS)**

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Overview

- ❖ What Does LADBS Do?
- ❖ Seismic Risk Reduction through Building Code Adoptions, Implementations, and Enforcement
- ❖ Seismic Retrofit Programs in Los Angeles



What Does LADBS DO?

MISSION

- ❖ To protect the lives and safety of the residents and visitors of the City
- ❖ To enhance the quality of life, housing, and economic prosperity
- ❖ These are accomplished by:
 - Advising, guiding and assisting customers to achieve compliance with the City Codes, City Regulations, and State Laws
 - Providing a timely process to facilitate construction and maintenance of commercial, industrial, and residential buildings



What Does LADBS DO?

SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- ❖ Approval of Construction Projects
 - All New Buildings, Additions & Alterations Require Plan Review, Permit and Inspection
 - Residential Projects
 - Single Family Dwellings
 - Multi-Family Dwellings (Apartments & Condominiums)
 - Commercial Buildings
 - New Buildings
 - Tenant Improvements
 - Private Schools
 - Public Schools are handled by a State Agency



Seismic Risk Reduction Through Building Code Enforcement

- ❖ The following adoptions, implementations and enforcements are essential contributors in the Department's proactive role in resolving building safety issues and mitigating earthquake hazards in buildings
 - LA City Codes for Design and Construction
 - Approval Process for Construction
 - Lessons from Past Earthquakes
- ❖ Seismic Retrofit Programs in Los Angeles



LA City Codes for Design and Construction



Seismic Risk Reduction

LA CITY CODES:

- ❖ LA Building Code was established in 1889
- ❖ LA Seismic code was initiated as a result of a 6.25 magnitude earthquake in 1933 (Long Beach)
- ❖ LA codes have been amended and revised regularly, mostly every three years, to keep pace with the:
 - Ever-changing technology of the construction industry
 - New proven concepts of structural design



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LA CITY CODES (cont.):

- ❖ Model Building Code
 - Every three years, the International Building Code (IBC) is published by the International Code Council (ICC)
- ❖ State of California adopts the California Building Code (CBC) after making necessary amendments to the IBC
- ❖ State mandates all local jurisdictions to adopt the CBC after six months from its publication with any necessary local amendments



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LA CITY CODES (cont.):

- ❖ Local amendments made to the CBC can only be:
 - Due to geologic, topographic or climatic findings
 - More restrictive
- ❖ LA City adopts **Los Angeles Building Code (LABC)** after making necessary amendments to the CBC
 - Requires Public Hearing Process and Approval by:
 - Board of Building & Safety Commissioners
 - Planning and Land Use Management Committee
 - LA City Council



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LA CITY CODES (cont.):

- ❖ Current 2011 LABC is based on the 2010 CBC with the LA amendments
 - Seismic Design requirements are based on ASCE7-05 published by the American Society of Civil Engineers



Approval Process for Construction



Seismic Risk Reduction

APPROVAL PROCESS:

- ❖ Plan Check & Permit Issuance by LADBS
 - Types of Permits
 - Building
 - Grading
 - Plumbing
 - Mechanical
 - Electrical
 - Elevator, etc.



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APPROVAL PROCESS (cont.):

- ❖ Construction Inspection by LADBS Inspectors
 - Ensures compliance with the approved plans
 - Provides quality control and quality assurance for the approved construction
 - Holds the contractor accountable to correct all construction deficiencies
 - Requires approval by LADBS inspectors before proceeding to each new construction phase
 - Issuance of Final Certificate of Occupancy by LADBS



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APPROVAL PROCESS (cont.):

- ❖ Alternate Materials/Products Approval by LADBS Research/Testing Laboratories
 - LADBS reviews and approves technical reports of alternate materials/products that are at least equivalent to the code prescribed quality, strength, effectiveness, durability and safety.
 - LADBS Information Bulletin, "Policy on Accepting Alternate Building Materials or Products."



Lessons From Past Earthquakes



Lessons Learned

Long Beach Earthquake, 5:55 P.M., March 10, 1933 (6.25 Magnitude)

❖ Reported Problems:

- Unreinforced masonry bearing wall buildings, including over 100 school buildings failed catastrophically
- If the earthquake had struck when school was in session, the loss of lives would have been horrifying



Lessons Learned

Northridge Earthquake, 4:30 A.M. January 17, 1994 (6.7 Magnitude)

❖ Reported Problems:

- Masonry and tilt-up concrete wall buildings with wood flexible roof diaphragms needed to be better connected to hold the buildings together
- Steel moment frame welded joints were found to have fractures through the welds and beam-column panel zones
- Numerous fires were caused by broken gas pipes due to building shifting off foundation or unsecured water heaters falling
- Narrow wood shear panel, stucco and drywall construction did not perform as expected



Lessons Learned

Northridge Earthquake, 4:30 A.M., January 17, 1994 (6.7 Magnitude)

❖ Reported Problems (cont.):

- Multi-story wood frame buildings with tuck-under parking performed poorly and collapsed
- Numerous houses on steep slopes had severe damage, with some collapsing which caused a few deaths
- ❖ Resulted in the development and implementation of emergency code changes, retrofit standards and code amendments



Lessons Learned

❖ Building Code Amendments

- LADBS was proactive in proposing code amendments for new construction and mandatory and voluntary retrofit ordinances for existing buildings.
- The Northridge Earthquake pointed out the importance of proper detailing and assurance that the load path be maintained.
- This led to requiring periodic observations of the engineer or architect of record to assure that major structural elements and connections were properly installed.
- Also, resulted in requirements for new hillside buildings to be horizontally anchored to their foundations.



Seismic Retrofit Programs in Los Angeles



Mandatory Seismic Retrofit Programs

Type of Building / Program	Starting Date
Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Unreinforced Masonry Buildings <i>(designed Prior to October 1933)</i> (LABC Chapter 88) 8,080 Buildings Affected 8,079 Buildings Complied	1981
Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Tilt-Up Concrete Wall Buildings <i>(designed Prior to January 1976)</i> (LABC Chapter 91) 2,638 Buildings Affected 2,638 Buildings Complied	1994
Special Provisions for Repair of Welded Steel Moment Frame Buildings in High Earthquake Damaged Areas (Ordinance No. 170406, effective 3/7/95) 520 Buildings Affected 519 Buildings Complied	1995
Seismic Gas Shutoff Valves (Ordinance No. 170406, effective 3/7/95)	1995
	30,000 Complied per year



Voluntary Seismic Retrofit Programs

Type of Building / Program	Starting Date
<p>Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Wood Frame Residential Buildings with Weak Cripple Walls and Unbolted Sill Plates - Anchor LA Program.</p> <p><i>Los Angeles City's developed standards, which are being used outside of the City by other agencies</i></p> <p>(LABC Chapter 92)</p>	1996
<p>Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Wood Frame Residential Buildings with Soft, Weak or Open Front Walls</p> <p>(LABC Chapter 93)</p>	1998
<p>Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Hillside Buildings</p> <p>(LABC Chapter 94)</p>	1996
<p>Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Reinforced Concrete Buildings and Concrete Frame Buildings with Masonry Infills - <i>designed Prior to January 1976</i></p> <p>(LABC Chapter 95)</p>	1996
<p>Earthquake Hazard Reduction in Existing Reinforced Concrete and Reinforced Masonry Wall Buildings with Flexible Diaphragms - <i>designed prior to January 1995</i></p> <p>(LABC Chapter 96)</p>	1996



Seismic Risk Reduction

All these core functions, along with the LADBS' constant efforts to improve quality control and quality assurance in building construction, collectively, are integral parts of building a safer Los Angeles.



Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety

For more information, visit our website

www.ladbs.org

The City of Los Angeles
Department of Building and Safety

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Customer Feedback & Outreach

- General Manager's Message
- Customer Survey
- Customer Hotline

What's New

- 2011 Industry Training Presentation
- Development Services Case Management
- Development Reform
- Baseline Hillside Ordinance - Joint Referral Form
- Mayor's Budget Challenge Survey
- Code Violation Inspection Fee

Most Popular

- Building and Safety Newsletter
- Zoning Manual and Commentary
- Wood Frame Prescriptive Provisions (WFPP)
- Building Permit Clearance Handbook
- Vacant Abated Buildings
- More

City Links

- Traffic Safety Education and Awareness
- Services for Neighborhood Councils/Residents

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I Want to...

- Get a Permit
- Report a Violation
- Get a Rebuild Letter
- Get a Parcel Profile Report
- Get an Inspection
- Review Activity on a Property
- Get a Zoning Letter
- Get the Board meeting Agenda

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