

D. Details shall include existing and new anchors and the method of development of anchor forces into the diaphragm framing; existing and/or new cross-ties; existing and/or new or improved support of roof and floor girders at pilasters or walls. [Added by Ord. No. 13-3,845, eff. 1/1/14.]

TABLE NO. 9-1-7-200-A RATING CLASSIFICATIONS

| Classification/Occupant Load | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Group I | 300 or more | Group II | 30 to 299 | Group III | less than 30 |

TABLE NO. 9-1-7-200-B TIME LIMITS FOR COMPLIANCE

| Obtain Building Permit Within | Commence Construction | Complete Construction |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 365 days | 545 days | Three years |

TABLE NO. 9-1-7-200-C SERVICE PRIORITIES

| Rating/Minimum Time Period | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Classification Before Service of Compliance Order | | | | | |
| Group I | 30 days | Group II | 1 year | Group III | 2 years |

[Added by Ord. No. 13-3,845, eff. 1/1/14.]

DIVISION 3. VOLUNTARY PRESCRIPTIVE PROVISIONS FOR SEISMIC STRENGTHENING OF CRIPPLE WALLS AND SILL PLATE ANCHORAGE OF LIGHT, WOOD-FRAME RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

9-1-7-A300: ADOPTION OF CODE:

Chapter A3 of the 2012 International Existing Building Code is hereby adopted by the City of Burbank and made a part of this Code for promoting public welfare and safety by reducing the risk of earthquake-induced damage to existing wood-frame residential buildings. [Added by Ord. No. 13-3,845, eff. 1/1/14.]

DIVISION 4. VOLUNTARY EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION IN EXISTING WOOD FRAME RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS WITH SOFT, WEAK OR OPEN FRONT WALLS

9-1-7-A400: ADOPTION OF CHAPTER A4 OF THE 2012 INTERNATIONAL EXISTING BUILDING CODE:

Chapter A4 of the 2012 International Existing Building Code is hereby adopted by the City of Burbank and made a part of this Code for promoting public welfare and safety by reducing the risk of death or injury that may result from the effects of earthquakes on existing wood-frame, multiunit residential buildings. [Added by Ord. No. 13-3,845, eff. 1/1/14.]

DIVISION 5. VOLUNTARY EARTHQUAKE HAZARD REDUCTION IN EXISTING CONCRETE BUILDINGS AND CONCRETE WITH MASONRY INFILL BUILDINGS

9-1-7-A500: ADOPTION OF CODE:

Chapter A5 of the 2012 International Existing Building Code is hereby adopted by the City of

Burbank and made a part of this Code for promoting public welfare and safety by reducing the risk of death or injury that may result from the effects of earthquakes on existing concrete buildings and concrete frame buildings with masonry infill. [Added by Ord. No. 13-3,845, eff. 1/1/14.]

DIVISION 6. EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPAIR OF WELDED STEEL MOMENT FRAME BUILDINGS

9-1-7-600: EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPAIR OF WELDED STEEL MOMENT FRAME BUILDINGS:

9-1-7-600.1: PURPOSE:

The City of Burbank is within CBC Seismic Zone 4. This zone is the highest risk for damaging earthquakes. Approximately 30 percent of the City is categorized as an "Active Fault Near Source Zone" (ICBO, California Department of Conservation-Division of Mines and Geology). The Near-Source Zone is an area within two kilometers of an active fault (Class A or B) capable of producing a major earthquake. The Verdugo Fault and the Hollywood Fault are the near-source influences for the City (both are Class B faults). A Near-Source Zone is subject to the largest and most damaging ground acceleration and velocity produced in a seismic event. The resulting structural damage in a near-source zone is generally severe.

The 1994 Northridge Earthquake caused considerable damage to buildings and structures located in the City of Burbank. Experts expect a massive earthquake on one of the faults under the City within the next 30 years and several earthquakes similar in intensity to the Northridge Earthquake during that same period.

Studies have been conducted on the earthquake damage by structural engineers from numerous state and city agencies and the Structural Engineers Association of Southern California (SEAOSC). These engineers have determined that welded steel moment frame buildings located in earthquake-damaged areas were severely impacted by the Northridge Earthquake and its aftershocks.

Section [9-1-7-600](#) is in response to the discovery of unexpected and unprecedented damage to welded steel moment frame (WSMF) structures in the Northridge Earthquake. This serious damage was revealed only after detailed structural inspections were performed. In many cases, buildings with significant structural damage showed no outward signs of distress. Given the lack of visual and superficial clues, such as a permanent drift or damaged architectural elements, property owners and building occupants are unaware of the risk to safety and the serious consequences of hidden damage to welded steel moment frames.

Inspection of the WSMF building stock in the City of Los Angeles revealed significant and widespread damage due to the Northridge Earthquake of 1994, when evaluated in accordance with SAC/FENIA guidelines. Sixty percent, or 150, of the buildings within the scope of the City of Los Angeles Repair Ordinance had significant WSMF structural damage requiring repairs. The buildings in Burbank were subjected to similar earthquake forces and ground motions as these damaged buildings in Los Angeles. A building with a damaged WSMF has little or no capacity to resist further earthquake forces.

The Building Code does not allow a welded steel moment frame building to be maintained with damaged connections. It is necessary to insure that repairs to these welded steel moment frame buildings are performed in an expeditious manner.