**[EEE Advisor](https://www.eeeadvisor.com/) Preps Residents For The** [**Sb721**](https://www.eeeadvisor.com/about-3) **And Sb326 Compliance Deadline**

*Leading California-based engineering inspection company,* [*EEE Advisor,*](https://www.eeeadvisor.com/) *provides tips for clients as the 2024 deadline for compliance with SB721 and SB 326 gets closer.*



The December 31st, 2024 deadline for compliance with both [SB721](https://www.eeeadvisor.com/about-3), and SB326 for multifamily house, condominium and buildings with more than 3 dwelling units. Residential property owners and HOAs across California have other seemingly more important things to consider. Consequently, EEE Advisor aims to help property managers and owners to prepare and beat the deadline by getting them familiar with the inspection criteria and process to ensure compliance with the California Balcony Law.

**Exterior Elevated Elements (EEEs)**

These two ordinances are not subject to all buildings and are designed for a specific type that has three or more dwelling units. Sb-326 is for condos, and sb-721 is for apartments.

The term emerged following the Berkeley balcony collapse and is now used in the law to mean any elevated element structures, including their waterproofing system supports and railings, such as balconies, decks, porches, stairways, and walkways that extend beyond the exterior walls of the building and which have a walking surface that is elevated more than six feet above ground level according to these ordinances.

**Load-Bearing Components**

According to SB 721, load-bearing components are “those components that extend beyond the exterior walls of the building to deliver structural loads from the exterior elevated element (EEE) to the building.” SB326 gives a more descriptive definition as components that extend beyond the exterior walls of the building to deliver structural loads to the building from decks, balconies, stairways, walkways, and their railings, all designed for human occupancy or use, supported in whole or in substantial part by wood or wood-based products, and associated waterproofing systems including flashings, membranes, coatings, and sealants that protect the load-bearing components of Exterior Elevated Elements from exposure to water.

**Visual Inspection**

According to SB721, the minimum requirements for inspection include “identification of each type of exterior elevated element that, if found to be defective, decayed, or deteriorated to the extent that it does not meet its load requirements, would, in the opinion of the inspector, constitute a threat to the health or safety of the occupants.”

SB326 defined visual inspection as “inspection through the least intrusive method necessary to inspect load-bearing components, including visual observation only or visual observation in conjunction with, for example, the use of moisture meters, borescopes, or infrared technology.” One of the major challenges with compliance is understanding the terms, especially visual inspection, as required by law, which is where the team at EEE Advisor will be helpful.

The inspector for balcony inspection provides a written report that lists the components that have been checked and describe their condition. Estimating the components’ remaining functional life, any necessary repairs, and reporting any immediate dangers to occupants. The (sb-326) report will be incorporated into the HOA’s next reserve study, and they will be required to keep at least two inspection cycles, that is, up to 18 years. If the inspector in the report clarified any type of threat that required repair, but the owner or board member of Homeowner Association decides not to repair, then the inspector have to notify the local jurisdiction. However, if a building element fails and someone is injured, there could be severe liability for the HOA and board. The distinctions between the assessment of SB 721 and [SB 326](https://www.eeeadvisor.com/about-4) are striking. The timeframe under SB 326 is at least once every nine years except for new common interest buildings, but for sb-721 subsequent inspections need to be completed by January 1st every six years thereafter. Also, SB 326 does not specify any fines; although, because the inspection report is incorporated into the reserve study, it will almost likely be subject to the same penalties as failure to comply with the Davis-Stirling Act. Local enforcement agencies have the ability to collect enforcement expenditures, according to SB 721 and SB 326.

**Sample Size**

Described as “the biggest divergence between the law meant for apartments and the law meant for Condos for HOAs,” sample size is defined by SB721 as “a sample of at least 15 percent of each type of exterior elevated element shall be inspected.” SB326 is a bit more elaborate, defining sample size as “a sufficient number of units inspected to provide 95 percent confidence that the results from the sample are reflective of the whole, with a margin of error of no greater than plus or minus five percent.”

Understanding the terms of the law and subsequently ensuring compliance can sometimes be a daunting task, especially for inexperienced engineers and even a property managers. Consequently, it is imperative to hire the best hands to ensure safety and of course, compliance.

For further information about SB-721 and SB-326 offered by EEEAdvisor, visit [www.EEEAdvisor.com](http://www.EEEAdvisor.com).



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