

Chapter 19.12

EXCAVATION AND GRADING CODE*

* **Editors Note:** Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, adopted Oct. 11, 2004 amended Title 19 in its entirety to read as herein set out. See the editor's note at Tit. 19 and also the Code Comparative Table for a detailed analysis of inclusion.

Cross References: General right of entry for inspection, CBJ Code ch. 01.35.

State Law References: Authority to regulate, AS 29.35.010 et seq.

19.12.010 Purpose.

19.12.020 Scope.

19.12.030 Grading permits required - See 19.01.105.1.1.1

19.12.040 Hazards.

19.12.050 Definitions.

19.12.060 Grading permit requirements.

19.12.070 Bonds.

19.12.080 Cuts.

19.12.090 Fills.

19.12.100 Setbacks.

19.12.110 Drainage and terracing.

19.12.120 Erosion control.

19.12.130 Earth retention.

19.12.140 Grading inspection.

19.12.150 Completion of work.

19.12.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to safeguard life, limb, property and the public welfare by regulating grading on private and public property.
(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.020 Scope.

This chapter sets forth rules and regulations to control excavation, grading and earthwork construction, including fills and embankments.

The standards listed below are recognized testing standards which apply to this chapter.

ASTM D 1557, Moisture-density Relations of Soils and Soil Aggregate Mixtures

ASTM D 1556, In Place Density of Soils by the Sand-Cone Method

ASTM D 2167, In Place Density of Soils by the Rubber-Balloon Method

ASTM D 2937, In Place Density of Soils by the Drive- Cylinder Method

ASTM D 2922 and D 3017, In Place Moisture Content and Density of Soils by Nuclear Methods

(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.030 Grading permits required - See 19.01.105.1.1.1
(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.040 Hazards.

Whenever the building official determines that any existing excavation or embankment or fill on private property has become a hazard to life and limb, or endangers property, or adversely affects the safety, use or stability of a public way or drainage channel, the owner of the property upon which the excavation or fill is located, or other person or agent in control of said property, upon receipt of notice in writing from the building official, shall within the period specified therein repair or eliminate such excavation or embankment to eliminate the hazard and to be in conformance with the requirements of this code.
(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.050 Definitions.

For the purposes of this appendix, the definitions listed hereunder shall be construed as specified in this section.

APPROVAL shall mean that the proposed work or completed work conforms to this chapter in the opinion of the building official.

AS-GRADED is the extent of surface conditions on completion of grading.

BEDROCK is in-place solid rock.

BENCH is a relatively level step excavated into earth material on which fill is to be placed.

BORROW is earth material acquired from an off-site location for use in grading on a site.

CIVIL ENGINEER is a professional engineer registered in the state to practice in the field of civil works.

CIVIL ENGINEERING is the application of the knowledge of the forces of nature, principles of mechanics and the properties of materials to the evaluation, design and construction of civil works.

COMPACTION is the densification of a fill by mechanical means.

EARTH MATERIAL is any rock, natural soil or fill or any combination thereof.

ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST is a geologist experienced and knowledgeable in engineering geology.

ENGINEERING GEOLOGY is the application of geologic knowledge and principles in

the investigation and evaluation of naturally occurring rock and soil for use in the design of civil works.

EROSION is the wearing away of the ground surface as a result of the movement of wind, water or ice.

EXCAVATION is the mechanical removal of earth material.

FILL is a deposit of earth material placed by artificial means.

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. See "soils engineer." *GRADE* is the vertical location of the ground surface.

Existing Grade is the grade prior to grading.

Finish Grade is the final grade of the site that conforms to the approved plan.

Rough Grade is the stage at which the grade approximately conforms to the approved plan.

GRADING is any excavating or filling or combination thereof.

KEY is a designed compacted fill placed in a trench excavated in earth material beneath the toe of a proposed fill slope.

PROFESSIONAL INSPECTION is the inspection required by this code to be performed by the civil engineer, soils engineer or engineering geologist. Such inspections include that performed by persons supervised by such engineers or geologists and shall be sufficient to form an opinion relating to the conduct of the work.

SITE is any lot or parcel of land or contiguous combination thereof, under the same ownership, where grading is performed or permitted.

SLOPE is an inclined ground surface the inclination of which is expressed as a ratio of horizontal distance to vertical distance.

SOIL is naturally occurring superficial deposits overlying bedrock.

SOILS ENGINEER (GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER) is an engineer experienced and knowledgeable in the practice of soils engineering (geotechnical) engineering.

SOILS ENGINEERING (GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING) is the application of the principles of soils mechanics in the investigation, evaluation and design of civil works involving the use of earth materials and the inspection or testing of the construction thereof.

TERRACE is a relatively level step constructed in the face of a graded slope surface for drainage and maintenance purposes.
(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.060 Grading permit requirements.

19.12.060.1 Permits Required. Except as exempted in CBJ 19.01.105.2.2, no person shall do any grading without first obtaining a grading permit from the building official. A separate permit shall be obtained for each site, and may cover both excavations and fills.

19.12.060.2 Application. The provisions of CBJ 19.01.105.3 are applicable to grading. Additionally, the application shall state the estimated quantities of excavation and fill and include a drainage plan.

19.12.060.3 Grading Designation. Grading in excess of 1,000 cubic yards (765 m³) shall be performed in accordance with the approved grading plan prepared by a civil engineer, and shall be designated as "engineered grading." Grading involving less than 1,000 cubic yards (765 m³) shall be designated "regular grading" unless the permittee chooses to have the grading performed as engineered grading, or the building official determines that special conditions including steep slopes or unusual hazards exist, in which case grading shall conform to the requirements for engineered grading.

19.12.060.4 Soils Engineering Report. The soils engineering report required by CBJ 19.01.106.1.1.7 shall include data regarding the nature, distribution and strength of existing soils, conclusions and recommendations for grading procedures and design criteria for corrective measures, including buttress fills, when necessary, and opinion on adequacy for the intended use of sites to be developed by the proposed grading as affected by soils engineering factors, including the stability of slopes.

19.12.060.5 Engineering Geology Report. The engineering geology report required by CBJ 19.01.106.1.1.7 shall include an adequate description of the geology of the site, conclusions and recommendations regarding the effect of geologic conditions on the proposed development, and opinion on the adequacy for the intended use of sites to be developed by the proposed grading, as affected by geologic factors.

19.12.060.6 Liquefaction Study. The building official may require a geotechnical investigation in accordance with IBC Sections 1802.2.1 and 1802.4 when, during the course of an investigation, all of the following conditions are discovered, the report shall address the potential for liquefaction:

1. Shallow ground water, 50 feet (15,240 mm) or less.
2. Unconsolidated sandy alluvium.

19.12.060.7 Issuance. The provisions of CBJ 19.01.106.4 are applicable to grading permits. The building official may require that grading operations and project designs be

modified if weather-generated problems occur which were not considered at the time the permit was issued.

The building official may require professional inspection and testing by the soils engineer. When the building official has cause to believe that hazards due to geologic factors may be involved, the grading will be required to conform to engineered grading. (Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.070 Bonds.

The building official may require bonds in such form and amounts as may be deemed necessary to ensure that the work, if not completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications, will be corrected to eliminate hazardous conditions.

In lieu of a surety bond the applicant may file a cash bond or instrument of credit with the building official in an amount equal to that which would be required in the surety bond. (Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.080 Cuts.

19.12.080.1 General. Unless otherwise recommended in the approved soils engineering or engineering geology report, cuts shall conform to the provisions of this section.

In the absence of an approved soils engineering report, these provisions may be modified for minor cuts not intended to support structures.

19.12.080.2 Slope. The slope of cut surfaces shall be no steeper than is safe for the intended use and shall be no steeper than 1 unit vertical in 2 units horizontal (50% slope) unless the permittee furnishes a soils engineering or an engineering geology report, or both, stating that the site has been investigated and giving an opinion and stabilization recommendation, that a cut at a steeper slope will be stable and not create a hazard to public or private property. (Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.090 Fills.

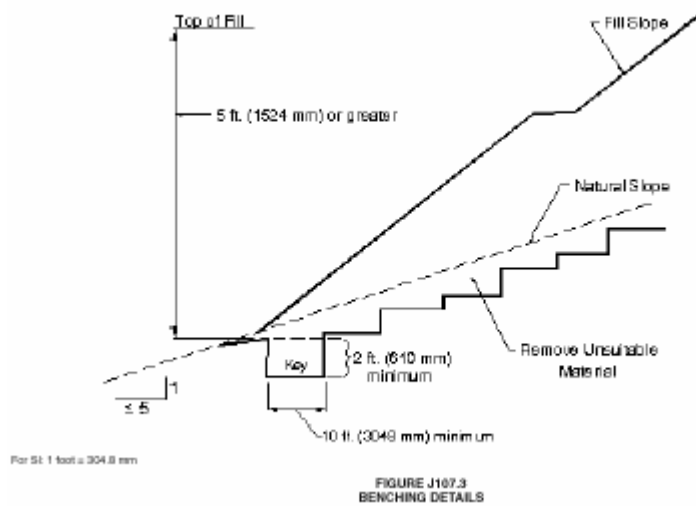
19.12.090.1 General. Unless otherwise recommended in the approved soils engineering report, fills shall conform to the provisions of this section.

In the absence of an approved soils engineering report, these provisions may be modified for minor fills not intended to support structures.

19.12.090.2 Preparation of Ground. Fill slopes shall not be constructed on natural slopes steeper than 1 unit vertical in 2 units horizontal (50% slope). The ground surface shall be prepared to receive fill by removing vegetation, noncomplying fill, topsoil and other unsuitable materials scarifying to provide a bond with the new fill and, where slopes are steeper than 1 unit vertical in 5 units horizontal (20% slope) and the height is greater than 5 feet (1524 mm), by

benching into sound bedrock or other competent material as determined by the soils engineer. The bench under the toe of a fill on a slope steeper than 1 unit vertical in 5 units horizontal (20% slope) shall be at least 10 feet (3048 mm) wide. The area beyond the toe of fill shall be sloped for sheet overflow or a paved drain shall be provided. When fill is to be placed over a cut, the bench under the toe of fill shall be at least 10 feet (3048 mm) wide but the cut shall be made before placing the fill and acceptance by the soils engineer or engineering geologist or both as a suitable foundation for fill.

J107.3 Benching. Where existing grade is at a slope steeper than 5 horizontal to 1 vertical (20 percent) and the depth of the fill exceeds 5 feet (1524 mm) benching shall be provided in accordance with Figure J107.3. A key shall be provided which is at least 10 feet (3048 mm) in width and 2 feet (610 mm) in depth.



19.12.090.3 Fill Material. Detrimental amounts of organic material shall not be permitted in fills. Except as permitted by the building official, no rock or similar irreducible material with a maximum dimension greater than 12 inches (305 mm) shall be buried or placed in fills.

EXCEPTION: The building official may permit placement of larger rock when the soils engineer properly devises a method of placement, and continuously inspects its placement and approves the fill stability.

The following conditions shall also apply:

1. Prior to issuance of the grading permit, potential rock disposal areas shall be delineated on the grading plan.
2. Rock sizes greater than 12 inches (305 mm) in maximum dimension shall be 10 feet (3048 mm) or more below grade, measured vertically.
3. Rocks shall be placed so as to assure filling of all voids with well-graded soil.

19.12.090.4 *Compaction.* All fills shall be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent of maximum density.

19.12.090.5 *Slope.* The slope of fill surfaces shall be no steeper than is safe for the intended use. Fill slopes shall be no steeper than 1 unit vertical in 2 units horizontal (50% slope). (Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.100 Setbacks.

19.12.100.1 *General.* Cut and fill slopes shall be set back from site boundaries in accordance with this section. Setback dimensions shall be horizontal distances measured perpendicular to the site boundary. Setback dimensions shall be as shown in IBC Figure 1805.3.1 or IRC Figure R403.1.7.1 as appropriate.

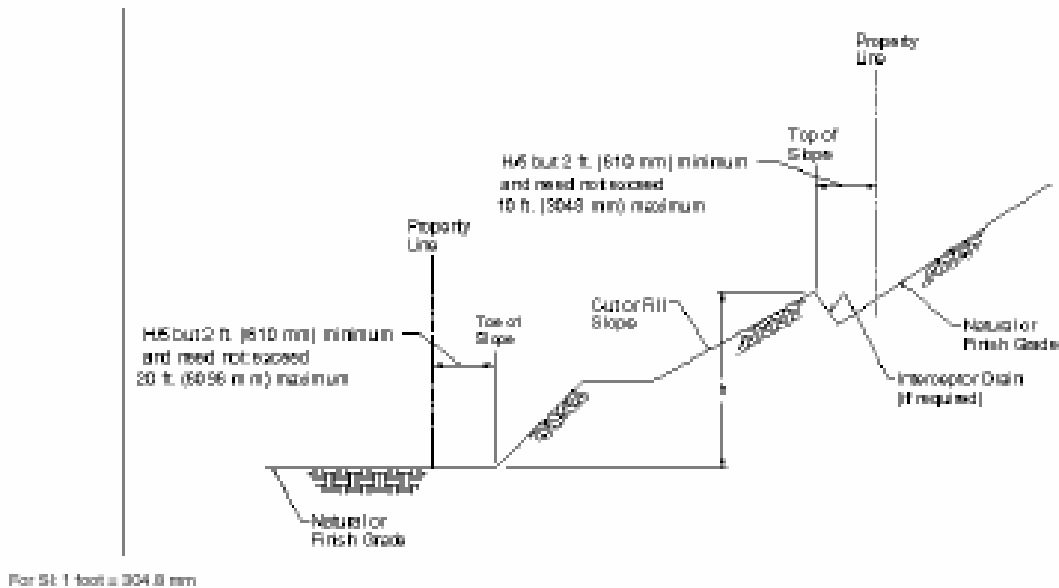


FIGURE J108.1
DRAINAGE DIMENSIONS

19.12.100.2 *Top of Cut Slope.* The top of cut slopes shall not be made nearer to a site boundary line than one fifth of the vertical height of cut with a minimum of 2 feet (610 mm) and a maximum of 10 feet (3048 mm). The setback may need to be increased for any required interceptor drains.

19.12.100.3 *Toe of Fill Slope.* The toe of fill slope shall be made not nearer to the site boundary line than one half the height of the slope with a minimum of 2 feet (610 mm) and a maximum of 20 feet (6096 mm). Where a fill slope is to be located near the site boundary and the adjacent off-site property is developed, special precautions shall be incorporated in the work as the building official deems necessary to protect the adjoining property from damage as a result of such grading. These precautions may include but are not limited to:

1. Additional setbacks.
2. Provision for retaining or debris catchment walls.
3. Mechanical or chemical treatment of the fill slope surface to minimize erosion.
4. Provisions for the control of surface waters.

19.12.100.4 Modification of Slope Location. The building official may approve alternate setbacks. The building official may require an investigation and recommendation by a qualified engineer or engineering geologist to demonstrate that the intent of this section has been satisfied. (Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.110 Drainage and terracing.

19.12.110.1 General. Unless otherwise indicated on the approved grading plan, drainage facilities and terracing shall conform to the provisions of this section for cut or fill slopes steeper than 1 unit vertical in 3 units horizontal (33.3% slope).

All roofs, paved areas, yards, courts, and courtyards shall be drained into a separate storm sewer system, or into a combined sewer system where a separate storm sewer system is not available, or to some other place of disposal satisfactory to the building official. Storm water may be discharged on flat areas such as streets or lawns so long as the storm water shall flow away from the building and away from adjoining property, and shall not create a nuisance.

19.12.110.2 Terrace. Terraces at least 6 feet (1829 mm) in width shall be established at not more than 30-foot (9144 mm) vertical intervals on all cut or fill slopes to control surface drainage and debris except that where only one terrace is required, it shall be at midheight. For cut or fill slopes greater than 60 feet (18 288 mm) and up to 120 feet (36 576 mm) in vertical height, one terrace at approximately midheight shall be 12 feet (3658 mm) in width. Terrace widths and spacing for cut and fill slopes greater than 120 feet (36 576 mm) in height shall be designed by the civil engineer and approved by the building official. Suitable access shall be provided to permit proper cleaning and maintenance.

Swales or ditches on terraces shall have a minimum gradient of 5 percent and must be paved with reinforced concrete not less than 3 inches (76 mm) in thickness or an approved equal paving. They shall have a minimum depth at the deepest point of 1 foot (305 mm) and a minimum paved width of 5 feet (1524 mm).

A single run of swale or ditch shall not collect runoff from a tributary area exceeding 13,500 square feet (1254.2 m²) (projected) without discharging into a down drain.

19.12.110.3 Subsurface Drainage. Cut and fill slopes shall be provided with subsurface drainage as necessary for stability.

19.12.110.4 Disposal. All drainage facilities shall be designed to carry waters to the

nearest practicable drainage way approved by the building official or other appropriate jurisdiction as a safe place to deposit such waters. Erosion of ground in the area of discharge shall be prevented by installation of nonerosive downdrains or other devices.

Building pads shall have a drainage gradient of 2 percent toward approved drainage facilities, unless waived by the building official.

EXCEPTION: The gradient from the building pad may be 1 percent if all of the following conditions exist throughout the permit area:

1. No proposed fills are greater than 10 feet (3048 mm) in maximum depth.
2. No proposed finish cut or fill slope faces have a vertical height in excess of 10 feet (3048 mm).
3. No existing slope faces steeper than 1 unit vertical in 10 units horizontal (10% slope) have a vertical height in excess of 10 feet (3048 mm).

19.12.110.5 Interceptor Drains. Paved interceptor drains shall be installed along the top of all cut slopes where the tributary drainage area above slopes toward the cut and has a drainage path greater than 40 feet (12 192 mm) measured horizontally. Interceptor drains shall be paved with a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) of concrete or gunite and reinforced. They shall have a minimum depth of 12 inches (305 mm) and a minimum paved width of 30 inches (762 mm) measured horizontally across the drain. The slope of drain shall be approved by the building official.

(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.120 Erosion control.

19.12.120.1 Slopes. The faces of cut and fill slopes shall be prepared and maintained to control against erosion. This control may consist of effective matting and planting. Best management practices (BMP) shall be applied to all exposed soil surfaces to minimize erosion. The protection for the slopes shall be installed as soon as practicable and prior to calling for final approval. Where cut slopes are not subject to erosion due to the erosion-resistant character of the materials, such protection may be omitted.

19.12.120.2 Other Devices. Where necessary, check dams, cribbing, riprap or other devices or methods shall be employed to control erosion and provide safety.

(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.130 Earth retention.

Where retention structures are required to accommodate the site grading, the location, cross-sections, and material details shall be shown on the plan. Retaining walls four feet in height or greater shall be designed and stamped by an Alaska licensed civil engineer. Retaining walls shall be designed for a safety factor of 1.5 against lateral sliding and overturning. Retaining

walls that are less than four feet in height that are terraced and are set back on benches that are less than 1.5 times the height of the walls shall be considered as one wall and shall be engineered.

Rock Walls: Rockery retaining walls may be approved to accommodate the site grading. The location, cross-sections, and materials details shall be shown on the plan and must be in general accordance with rockery specifications in the "Standard Rock Wall Construction Guidelines" as published by the Associated Rockery Contractors. Rock walls four feet in height and greater shall be designed and stamped by an Alaska licensed civil engineer. The engineered rock walls shall be inspected and certified by an Alaska licensed civil engineer, that the wall shall be constructed in accordance with the approved plan and shall be stable and not create a hazard to public or private property.
(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.140 Grading inspection.

19.12.140.1 General. Grading operations for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the building official. Professional inspection of grading operations shall be provided by the civil engineer, soils engineer and the engineering geologist retained to provide such services in accordance with Section 19.12.140.5 for engineered grading and as required by the building official for regular grading.

19.12.140.2 Civil Engineer. The civil engineer shall provide professional inspection within such engineer's area of technical specialty, which shall consist of observation and review as to the establishment of line, grade and surface drainage of the development area. If revised plans are required during the course of the work they shall be prepared by the civil engineer.

19.12.140.3 Soils Engineer. The soils engineer shall provide professional inspection within such engineer's area of technical specialty, which shall include observation during grading and testing for required compaction. The soils engineer shall provide sufficient observation during the preparation of the natural ground and placement and compaction of the fill to verify that such work is being performed in accordance with the conditions of the approved plan and the appropriate requirements of this chapter. Revised recommendations relating to conditions differing from the approved soils engineering and engineering geology reports shall be submitted to the permittee, the building official and the civil engineer.

19.12.140.4 Engineering Geologist. The engineering geologist shall provide professional inspection within such engineer's area of technical specialty, which shall include professional inspection of the bedrock excavation to determine if conditions encountered are in conformance with the approved report. Revised recommendations relating to conditions differing from the approved engineering geology report shall be submitted to the soils engineer.

19.12.140.5 Permittee. The permittee shall be responsible for the work to be performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and in conformance with the provisions of this code, and the permittee shall engage consultants, if required, to provide professional inspections on a timely basis. The permittee shall act as a coordinator between the consultants,

the contractor and the building official. In the event of changed conditions, the permittee shall be responsible for informing the building official of such change and shall provide revised plans for approval.

19.12.140.6 Building Official. The building official shall inspect the project at the various stages of work requiring approval to determine that adequate control is being exercised by the professional consultants.

19.12.140.7 Notification of Noncompliance. If, in the course of fulfilling their respective duties under this chapter, the civil engineer, the soils engineer or the engineering geologist finds that the work is not being done in conformance with this chapter or the approved grading plans, the discrepancies shall be reported immediately in writing to the permittee and to the building official.

19.12.140.8 Transfer of Responsibility. If the civil engineer, the soils engineer, or the engineering geologist of record is changed during grading, the work shall be stopped until the replacement has agreed in writing to accept their responsibility within the area of technical competence for approval upon completion of the work. It shall be the duty of the permittee to notify the building official in writing of such change prior to the recommencement of such grading.

(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)

19.12.150 Completion of work.

19.12.150.1 Final Reports. Upon completion of the rough grading work and at the final completion of the work, the following reports and drawings and supplements thereto are required for engineered grading or when professional inspection is performed for regular grading, as applicable.

1. An as-built grading plan prepared by the civil engineer retained to provide such services in accordance with Section 19.12.140.5 showing original ground surface elevations, as-graded ground surface elevations, lot drainage patterns, and the locations and elevations of surface drainage facilities and of the outlets of subsurface drains. As-constructed locations, elevations and details of subsurface drains shall be shown as reported by the soils engineer.

Civil engineers shall state that to the best of their knowledge the work within their area of responsibility was done in accordance with the final approved grading plan.

2. A report prepared by the soils engineer retained to provide such services in accordance with Section 19.12.140.3, including locations and elevations of field density tests, summaries of field and laboratory tests, other substantiating data, and comments on any changes made during grading and their effect on the recommendations made in the approved soils engineering investigation report. Soils engineers shall submit a statement that, to the best of their knowledge, the

work within their area of responsibilities is in accordance with the approved soils engineering report and applicable provisions of this chapter.

3. A report prepared by the engineering geologist retained to provide such services in accordance with Section 19.12.140.5, including a final description of the geology of the site and any new information disclosed during the grading and the effect of same on recommendations incorporated in the approved grading plan. Engineering geologists shall submit a statement that, to the best of their knowledge, the work within their area of responsibility is in accordance with the approved engineering geologist report and applicable provisions of this chapter.
4. The grading contractor shall submit in a form prescribed by the building official a statement of conformance to said as-built plan and the specifications.

19.12.150.2 Notification of Completion. The permittee shall notify the building official when the grading operation is ready for final inspection. Final approval shall not be given until all work, including installation of all drainage facilities and their protective devices, and all erosion-control measures have been completed in accordance with the final approved grading plan, and the required reports have been submitted.
(Serial No. 2004-31, § 1, 10-11-2004)