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ORDINANCE NO. O-04-15

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLTON, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING AND RENUMBERING VARIOUS CHAPTERS OF TITLE 15, OF THE COLTON MUNICIPAL CODE, AND ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE 2013 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE, INCORPORATING THE "INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE, VOLUMES 1 AND 2", 2012 EDITION INCLUDING APPENDICES THERETO; 2013 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE, INCORPORATING THE "INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE" 2012 EDITION INCLUDING APPENDICES THERETO; THE 2013 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE, INCORPORATING THE "UNIFORM MECHANICAL CODE", 2012 EDITION; INCLUDING APPENDICES THERETO; THE 2013 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE, INCORPORATING THE "UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE", 2012 EDITION, INCLUDING APPENDICES THERETO; THE 2013 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE, INCORPORATING THE "NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE", 2011 EDITION, INCLUDING ANNEXES THERETO; 2013 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE INCLUDING APPENDICES THERETO; TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, DELETIONS, ADDITIONS, AND EXCEPTIONS.

A. RECITALS.

- (i)** Government Code Section 50022.1, et seq., authorizes the adoption by reference of the Codes specified in the title of the Ordinance.

- (ii)** At least one copy of each of said Codes certified as full, true and correct by the City Clerk of the City of Colton have been filed in the Office of the City Clerk in accordance with the provisions of Government Code Section 50022.6.

- (iii)** A duly noticed public hearing, as required by California Government Code Section 50022.3, has been conducted and concluded prior to the adoption of this Ordinance.

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(iv) All legal prerequisites to the adoption of this Ordinance have occurred.

B. ORDINANCE.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Colton ordains as follows:

SECTION 1: The City Council incorporates the Recitals set forth above by this reference.

SECTION 2: Chapters 15.04, 15.06, 15.07, 15.08, 15.09, 15.10, 15.11, 15.12, and 15.13 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code, entitled Buildings and Construction, are hereby added and amended as provided for herein, provided that said amendments shall not apply to or excuse any violation thereof occurring prior to the effective date of this Ordinance and provided further that the provisions of Title 15 as exist prior to the adoption of this Ordinance shall continue to be applicable to construction for which permits have been issued prior to the effective date of this Ordinance. Moreover, this Ordinance does not amend or revoke any previously established fees referenced in this Ordinance.

SECTION 3: Chapter 15.04 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1 "CHAPTER 15.04

2
3 **CODES ADOPTION**

4
5 **Section:**

6 **15.04.010 Codes adoption.**

7 **15.04.020 Violations.**

8
9 **15.04.010 Codes adoption.**

10 The 2013 California Building Code, incorporating the "International
11 Building Code, Volumes 1 and 2", 2012 Edition, including all appendices
12 thereto; the 2013 California Residential Code, incorporating the
13 "International Residential Code", 2012 Edition, including all appendices
14 thereto; the 2013 California Mechanical Code, incorporating the "Uniform
15 Mechanical Code", 2012 Edition; including all appendices thereto; the
16 2013 California Plumbing Code, incorporating the "Uniform Plumbing
17 Code", 2012 Edition, including all appendices thereto; the 2013 California
18 Electrical Code, incorporating the " National Electrical Code ", 2011
19 Edition; including all annexes thereto; 2013 California Green Building
20 Standards Code; are hereby adopted by reference in their entirety and
21 amended in Chapters 15.06, 15.07, 15.08, 15.09, 15.10, 15.11, 15.12, and
22 15.13 herein, shall comprise the Building and Construction Regulations of
23 the City of Colton."

24
25 **15.04.020 Violations.**

26 A. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect,
27 construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert, or demolish,
28 equip, use, occupy or maintain any building or structure in the City, or cause
the same to be done, contrary to, or in violation of , any of the provisions of the
codes.

B. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of the
code is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each and every day, or portion thereof,
during which any such violation is committed, continued, or permitted, is a

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separate offense. Any such violation shall be punishable by such fines and penalties as described in Chapter 8.12 of the Colton Municipal Code.”

SECTION 4: Chapter 15.06 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 15.06

BUILDING CODE

Sections:

- 15.06.005 Section [A]101.4 amended – Referenced Codes.**
- 15.06.010 Section [A]105.2 amended – Work exempt from permit.**
- 15.06.020 Section [A]105.5 amended – Expiration.**
- 15.06.030 Section [A]105.8 Added – Permit Issuance.**
- 15.06.040 Sections [A]113.1 and [A]113.3 amended – Board of appeals.**
- 15.06.050 Sections [A]114.1 and [A]114.2 amended – Violations.**
- 15.06.060 Section 903 amended – Fire protection systems.**
- 15.06.070 Section 903.2.1 amended - Group A.**
- 15.06.080 Section 903.2.1.1 amended - Group A-1.**
- 15.06.090 Section 903.2.1.2 amended - Group A-2.**
- 15.06.100 Section 903.2.1.3 amended - Group A-3.**
- 15.06.110 Section 903.2.1.4 amended - Group A-4.**
- 15.06.120 Section 903.2.2 amended - Group B.**
- 15.06.130 Section 903.2.3 amended - Group E.**
- 15.06.140 Section 903.2.4 amended - Group F-1.**
- 15.06.150 Section 903.2.4.1 amended - Woodworking operations.**
- 15.06.160 Section 903.2.4.1 added - Group F-2.**
- 15.06.170 Section 903.2.7 amended - Group M.**
- 15.06.180 Section 903.2.9 amended - Group S-1.**

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- 15.06.190 Section 903.2.9.1 amended - Repair Garages.**
- 15.06.200 Table 1505.1 amended - Minimum roof covering classification.**
- 15.06.210 Section 1609.3 amended – Basic wind speed.**
- 15.06.220 Appendix Chapter deleted.**
- 15.06.230 Section J101.1 of Appendix J amended – Scope.**
- 15.06.240 Section J101 of Appendix J amended – Special requirements for hazardous conditions.**
- 15.06.250 Section J103.2 of Appendix J amended – Exemptions.**
- 15.06.260 Section J104 of Appendix J amended – Permit application and submittal.**
- 15.06.270 Section J105.1 of Appendix J amended – General.**
- 15.06.280 Section J109.4 of Appendix J amended – Drainage across property lines.**
- 15.06.290 Section J110 of Appendix J amended – Temporary erosion control during grading.**
- 15.06.300 Section J113 of Appendix J added – Protection of adjacent property.**
- 15.06.310 Section J114 of Appendix J added – Dust control.**

15.06.005 Section [A] 101.4 of Chapter 1, Division II Amended – Referenced codes.
Sections [A] 101.4.1, 101.4.2, 101.4.3 and 101.4.4 of the California Building Code are deleted.

15.06.010 Section [A] 105.2 of Chapter 1, Division II Amended - Work exempt from permit.

Section [A] 105.2 of the California Building Code is hereby amended by amending item 2, and adding a new item 14, to read as follows:

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2. Wood, chain-link, plastic, metal or similar fences not over 6 feet in height or masonry, concrete fence not over 3 feet in height above the lowest adjacent grade unless supporting a surcharge or impounding class I, II or III-A liquids.

14. Flag pole not to exceed 20 feet in height above ground in a residential lot.

15.06.020 Section [A] 105.5 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Expiration.

Section [A] 105.5 of the California Building Code is hereby amended by adding a sentence at the end of the section to read as follows:

Building permits issued to repair under Chapter 8.04 or 8.05 of this code shall expire in sixty (60) days from the date such permit is issued unless the Code Enforcement and Housing Appeals Board authorizes a longer period of time in which to complete the work in which event such permit will expire at the end of such longer period of time.

15.06.030 Section [A] 105.8 of Chapter 1, Division II Added – Permit Issuance.

Section [A] 105.8 of the California Building Code is added to read as follows:

Building permits may be issued to either:

- 1. Persons holding a valid license issued by State of California State Contractor's License Board, related to the specialty of the work being performed, or

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2. Persons providing bona fide proof of ownership of the Property and Buildings for which the Permit is being issued or their authorized Representative.

15.06.040 Section [A] 113.1 and [A] 113.3 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Board of appeals.

Sections [A] 113.1 and [A] 113.3 of Chapter 1, Division II of the California Building Code are hereby amended to read as follows:

[A] 113.1 General.

In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determination made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a Board of Appeals consisting of 3 members and 2 alternates who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to building construction and who are not employees of the jurisdiction. The Building Official shall be an *ex officio* member of and shall act as Secretary to said Board but shall have no vote on any matter before the Board. The Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the Building Official.

[A] 113.3 Qualifications. Deleted.

15.06.050 Section [A] 114.1 and [A] 114.2 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Violations.

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Sections [A] 114.1 and [A] 114.2 of Chapter 1, Division II of the California Building Code are hereby amended to read as follows:

[A] 114.1 Unlawful acts. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, extend, repair, move, remove, demolish, occupy or maintain any building, structure or equipment regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

[A] 114.2 Notice of violation. The Building Official is authorized to serve a notice of violation or order on the person responsible for the erection, construction, alteration, extension, repair, moving removal, demolition, maintaining or occupancy of a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code, or in violation of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code. Such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.

15.06.060 Section 903 is amended – Fire protection systems.

Section 903.2 amended. Section 903.2 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings or structures shall be provided in locations described in this section regardless of fire resistive separation walls.

In all existing structures and occupancies not equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, the following requirements shall apply:

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1. For existing buildings smaller than 5,000 square feet in gross floor area, when an addition causes the structure to exceed 5,000 square feet and such addition is equal to or greater than 50% of the existing square footage, the entire structure shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system.
2. For existing buildings larger than 5,000 square feet in gross floor area, when an addition is equal to or greater than 10% of the existing square footage, the entire structure shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system.
3. For existing buildings larger than 5,000 square feet in gross floor area, when extensive renovation or remodeling is done to more than 50% of the gross floor area, and when a change of use that, in the opinion of the fire code official using the guidance of this Code, increases the likelihood of, or increases the danger to occupants in a fire incident, the entire area shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system.

15.06.070 Section 903.2.1 amended. Section 903.2.1 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings and portions thereof used a Group A occupancies as provided in this section.

15.06.080 Section 903.2.1.1 amended. Section 903.2.1.1 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.1 Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet;
 2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more;
 3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge;
- or
4. The fire area contains a multi-theater complex.

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15.06.090 **Section 903.2.1.2 amended.** Section 903.2.1.2 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2.1.2 Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exist:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

15.06.100 **Section 903.2.1.3 amended.** Section 903.2.1.3 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.3 Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exist:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

15.06.110 **Section 903.2.1.4 amended.** Section 903.2.1.4 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.4 Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exist:

1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet;
2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more; or
3. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

1 **15.06.120** **Section 903.2.2 amended.** Section 903.2.2 of the California Building Code is
2 hereby amended by adding the following:

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4 **903.2.2.1 Group B.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for all
5 buildings containing a Group B occupancy with a fire area of 5,000 square feet
6 or greater.

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8 **15.06.130** **Section 903.2.3 amended.** Section 903.2.3 of the California Building Code is
9 hereby amended to read as follows:

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11 **903.2.3 Group E.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group
12 E occupancies as follows:

- 13
14 1. Throughout all Group E fire areas 5,000 square feet or greater in area.

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16 **15.06.140** **Section 903.2.4 amended.** Section 903.2.4 of the California Building Code is
17 hereby amended to read as follows:

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19 **903.2.4 Group F-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided
20 throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy where one of the
21 following conditions exist:

- 22 1. Where the fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet; or
23 2. Where the fire area is located more than three stories above grade.
24 3. A Group F-1 occupancy used for the manufacture of upholstered
25 furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet.

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27 **15.06.150** **Section 903.2.4.1 amended.** Section 903.2.4.1 of the California Building
28 Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

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903.2.4.1 Woodworking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-1 occupancy that contains woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet and which generate finely divided combustible waste or which use finely divided combustible materials.

15.06.160 Section 903.2.4.2 added. Section 903.2.4.1 is hereby added to the California Building Code to read as follows:

903.2.4.2 Group F-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-2 occupancy where one of the following conditions exist:

1. Where the fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet; or
2. Where the fire area is located more than three stories above grade.
3. A Group F-2 occupancy used for metal products for either fabrication and/or assembly exceeds 2,500 square feet.

15.06.170 Section 903.2.7 amended. Section 903.2.7 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.2.7 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exist:

1. Where the fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet; or
2. Where the fire area is located more than 3 stories above grade.

1 **15.06.180 Section 903.2.9 amended.** Section 903.2.9 of the California Building Code is
2 hereby amended to read as follows:

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4 **903.2.9 Group S-1.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided
5 throughout all buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the
6 following conditions exist:

- 7 1. The fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet; or
- 8 2. The fire area is located more than three stories above grade plane.
- 9 3. A Group S-1 occupancy used for the manufacture of upholstered
10 furniture or mattresses exceeds 2,500 square feet.

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12 **15.06.190 Section 903.2.9.1 amended.** Section 903.2.9.1 of the California Building
13 Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

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15 **903.2.9.1 Repair garages.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in
16 all buildings containing repair garages in accordance with the Building Code as
17 follows:

- 18 1. Where the fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet.

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21 **15.06.200 Table 1505.1 Amended – Minimum roof covering classification**

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23 Table 1505.1 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as
24 follows:

25
26 Table 1505.1

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28 Minimum Roof Covering Classification for different types of construction for
new buildings, re-roofs or additions.

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IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB
A	A	A	A	A	A	B*	B*	B*

*See Section 1505.1.1 for Class A Roof Coverings in Very-High Fire Hazard

Severity

15.06.210 Section 1609.3 amended -- Basic wind speed.

Section 1609.3 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to by adding a sentence at the end of the section to read as follows:

For the City of Colton, new structures shall be designed for a minimum wind speed V_{fm} of 85 miles per hour and V_{3s} of 100 miles per hour

15.06.220 Appendix chapters deleted.

Appendices chapters A, B, D, H, K in the California Building Code are hereby deleted.

15.06.230 Section J101-1 of Appendix J amended - Scope

Section J101.1 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

J101.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter apply to grading, excavation and earthwork construction, including fills and embankments. Where conflicts occur between the technical requirements of this chapter and the geotechnical report, the geotechnical report shall govern. In addition, the designs of the work as described above need to meet the recognized and accepted civil and geotechnical engineering practices and principles.

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15.06.240 Section J101 of Appendix J amended – Special requirements for hazardous conditions.

Section J101.3 is hereby added to the California Building Code to read as follows:

J101.3 Special requirements for hazardous conditions.

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.

15.06.250 Section J103.2 of Appendix J - amended – Exemptions.

Section J103.2 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

J103.2 Exemptions:

A grading permit is not required for the following:

1. When approved by the Building Official, grading in an isolated, self-contained area if there is no danger to private or public property.
2. An excavation below finished grade for basements and footings of a building, retaining wall or other structure authorized by a valid building permit. This shall not exempt any fill made with the material from such

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excavation or exempt any excavation having an unsupported height greater than 5 feet (1524mm) after the completion of such structure.

- 3. Cemetery graves.
- 4. Refuse disposal sites controlled by other regulations.
- 5. Excavations for wells or tunnels or utilities.
- 6. Mining, quarrying, excavating, processing or stockpiling of rock, sand, gravel, aggregate or clay where established and provided for by law, provided such operations do not affect the lateral support or increase the stresses in or pressure upon any adjacent or contiguous property.
- 7. Exploratory excavations under the direction of soil engineers or engineering geologists.
- 8. An excavation that (1) is less than 2 feet (610mm) in depth or (2) does not create a cut slope greater than 5 feet (1524mm) in height and steeper than 1 unit vertical in 2 units horizontal.
- 9. A fill less than 1 foot (305mm) in depth and placed on natural terrain with a slope flatter than 1 unit vertical in 5 units horizontal (20% slope), or a cut less than 3 feet (914mm) in depth, not intended to support structures, or does not exceed 50 cubic yards (38.3m) on any one lot and does not obstruct a drainage course.

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Exemption from the permit requirements of this Appendix shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this chapter or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

15.06.260 Section J104 of Appendix J amended – Permit application and submittal.

Section J 104.5 is hereby added to the California Building Code to read as follows:

J104.5 As-built plans. The permittee shall provide a copy of as-built plans to the City for a permanent record at the end of the approved grading work.

15.06.270 Section J105.1 of Appendix J amended – General

Section J105.1 of the California Building Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

J105.1 General. Inspections shall be governed by Section 110, Chapter 1, Division II of this code and requirements established, by approved policies and procedures of the Engineering Division. An engineer shall provide grading inspections and certifications for the work.

15.06.280 Section J109.4 of Appendix J amended – Drainage across property lines.

Section J109.4 of the California Building Code is amended to have the following sentences added at the end of the section:

For Single Family Lot Drainage

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1. Whenever possible, drainage from single family lots shall flow directly to a street.

2. If it should be determined necessary to allow offside drainage to flow through a single family lot (to preserve down lot views, esthetics, accept flow from offsite property, etc.), the following shall apply:
 - a. Drainage from only one lot shall flow through only one other lot.

 - b. A drainage easement shall be provided/obtained over the lot accepting the drainage.

 - c. The drainage shall be contained within either a concrete/rock lined swale or a reinforced concrete pipe.

 - d. The drainage facility shall be designed with excess capacity to account for the probable lack of necessary maintenance. Therefore, it shall be designed to convey two times the runoff from a 100 year storm with the minimum diameter for a pipe being 12 inches.

15.06.290 Section J110 of Appendix J amended – Temporary erosion control during grading.

Section J110.3 is hereby added to the California Building Code to read as follows:

J110.3 Temporary erosion control during grading work.

The permittee shall put into effect and maintain all precautionary measures necessary to protect adjacent watercourses and public or private property from damage by erosion, flooding, and deposition of mud or debris origination from the site during the grading operation regardless of lot size.

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15.06.300 Section J113 of Appendix J added – Protection of adjacent property.

Section J113 is hereby added to the California Building Code to read as follows:

J113 Protection of Adjacent Property. During grading operations, the permittee shall be responsible for the prevention of damage to adjacent property and no person shall excavate on land sufficiently close to the property line to endanger any adjoining public street, a sidewalk, alley, or other public or private property without supporting and protecting such property from settling, cracking, or other damage which might result.

15.06.310 Section J114 of Appendix J added – Dust control.

Section J114 is hereby added to the California Building Code to read as follows:

J114 Dust Control. The owner of the site or the project contractor shall put into effect and maintain all precautionary measures necessary to prevent dust blowing from the site to adjacent properties. Prior to the permit issuance, dust control sign and required contact information as required by the department’s policy shall be installed at the site.”

SECTION 5: Chapter 15.07 is hereby added to Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 15.07

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CODE

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Sections:

15.07.010 Section 1.8.8 of Chapter 1, Division I amended – Board of appeals.

15.07.020 Section R105.2 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Work exempt from permit.

15.07.030 Section R105.5 amended – Expiration.

15.07.040 Section R113.1 and R113.2 of Chapter 1, Division II amended

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Violations.

15.07.050 Section R301.2.1 amended – Wind limitations.

15.07.060 Section R401.4.1 amended – Geotechnical evaluation.

15.07.070 Section R902.1 amended – Roofing covering materials.

15.07.080 Section Appendix Chapter deleted.

15.07.090 Section AG105.2.1 of Appendix G amended Barrier Requirements.

15.07.010 Section 1.8.8 of Chapter 1, Division I amended – Board of appeals.

Section 1.8.8 of Chapter 1, Division I of the California Residential Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1.8.8.1 General.

In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determination made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a Board of Appeals consisting of 3 members and 2 alternates who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to building construction and who are not employees of

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the jurisdiction. The Building Official shall be an *ex officio* member of and shall act as Secretary to said Board but shall have no vote on any matter before the Board. The Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the Building Official.

15.07.020 permit.

Section R105.2 of Chapter I, Division II amended – Work exempt from

Section 105.2 of the California Residential Code is hereby amended by amending item 2 and adding a new item 12 to read as follows:

- 2. Wood, chain-link, plastic, metal or similar fences not over 6 feet in height or masonry, concrete fence not over 3 feet in height above the lowest adjacent grade unless supporting a surcharge or impounding class I, II or III-A liquids
- 11. Flag pole not to exceed 20 feet in height above ground in a residential lot.

15.06.030

Section R105.5 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Expiration.

Section R105.5 of the California Residential Code is hereby amended by adding a sentence at the end of the section to read as follows:

Building permits issued to repair under Chapter 8.04 or 8.05 of this code shall expire in sixty (60) days from the date such permit is issued unless the Code Enforcement and Housing Appeals Board authorizes a longer period of time in which to complete the work in which event such permit will expire at the end of such longer period of time.

15.07.040

Section R113.1 and R113.2 of Chapter I, Division II – amended – Violations.

Section of R113.1 and R113.2 of Chapter 1, Division II of the California Residential Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

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R113.1 Unlawful acts. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, alter, extend, repair, move, remove, demolish, occupy or maintain any building, structure or equipment regulated by this code, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of this code.

R113.2 Notice of violation. The Building Official is authorized to serve a notice of violation or order on the person responsible for the erection, construction, alteration, extension, repair, moving removal demolition, maintaining or occupancy of a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code, or in violation of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code. Such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation.

15.07.050 Section R301.2.1 Amended – Wind design criteria.

Section R301.2.1 of the California Residential Code is hereby amended by adding a sentence at the end of the section to read as follows:

For the City of Colton, new structures shall be designed for a minimum wind speed V_{fm} of 85 miles per hour and V_{3s} of 100 miles per hour

15.07.060 Section R401.4.1 Amended – Geotechnical evaluation.

Section R401.4.1 of the California Residential Code is hereby amended by adding a sentence at the end of the section to read as follows:

A geotechnical or soil report is required for the new construction or when an addition is more than 50% of the existing floor area.

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15.07.070 Section R902.1 Amended - Roofing covering materials.

Section R902.1 of the California Residential Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Roofs shall be covered with materials as set forth in Sections R904 and R905. A minimum Class A or B roofing shall be installed in areas designated by this section. Classes A or B roofing required by this section to be listed shall be tested in accordance with UL 790 or ASTM E 108.

Minimum Roof Covering Classification for different types of construction for new buildings, re roofs or additions except for the construction of roofs in very High Fire Hazard Zones.

IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	VA	VB
A	A	A	A	A	A	B*	B*	B*

*See Section 902.1.1 for Class A Roof Coverings in Very-High Fire Hazard Severity

The remaining section of the code remains the same.

15.07.080 Appendices deleted.

Appendices A,B,C,D,E,F,I,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q of the California Residential Code are hereby deleted.

15.07.090 Section AG105.2 of Appendix G amended – Barrier requirements.

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Section AG105.2 of Appendix G of the California Residential Code is hereby amended by amending item 1 to read as follows:

- 1. The top of the barrier shall be at least 60 inches (the remainder of the section remains the same)."

SECTION 6: Chapter 15.08 is hereby added to Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 15.08

MECHANICAL CODE

Sections:

- 15.08.010 Section 108.1 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – General.**
- 15.08.020 Section 114.2 of Chapter 1, Division II amended - Permit fees.**
- 15.08.030 Section 114.3 of Chapter 1, Division II amended - Plan review fees.**
- 15.08.040 Table 114.1 of Chapter 1, Division II deleted – Mechanical permit fees.**

15.08.010 Section 108.1 of Chapter 1, Division II amended - General.

Section 108.1 of the California Mechanical Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

108.1 General.

In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determination made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this

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code, there shall be and is hereby created a Board of Appeals consisting of 3 members and 2 alternates who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to building construction and who are not employees of the jurisdiction. The Building Official shall be an *ex officio* member of and shall act as Secretary to said Board but shall have no vote on any matter before the Board. The Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the Building and Safety Services Director.

15.08.020 Section 114.2 of Chapter 1, Division II amended - Permit fees.

Section 114.2 of the California Mechanical Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

114.2 Permit Fees.

The fee for each permit shall be as established by Resolution of the City Council.

15.08.030 Section 114.3 of Chapter 1, Division II amended - Plan review fees.

Section 114.3 of the California Mechanical Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

114.3 Plan Review Fees.

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When Section 114.2 requires submittal documents, a plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submitting plans and specifications for review. Said plan review fee shall be as set forth by Resolution of the City Council.

Where plans are incomplete or changed so as to require additional plan review, an additional plan review fee shall be charged.

15.08.040 Table 114.1 Deleted - Mechanical permit fees.

Table 114.1 Mechanical Permit Fees of the California Mechanical Code is hereby deleted.”

SECTION 7: Chapter 15.09 is hereby added to Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 15.09

PLUMBING CODE

Sections:

- 15.09.010 Section 102.3 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Board of appeals.**
- 15.09.020 Section 103.4 amended - Permit fees.**
- 15.09.030 Section 103.4.1 amended - Plan review fees.**
- 15.09.040 Table 103.4 deleted - Plumbing permit fees.**
- 15.09.050 Appendix Chapter deleted.**
- 15.09.060 Section 609.3.1 added – Copper tubing.**
- 15.09.070 Section 701.1 amended – ABS and PVC materials.**

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15.09.080 Section 701.1 amended – ABS and PVC materials for residential construction.

15.09.010 Section 102.3 of Chapter 1, Division II amended – Board of appeals.

Section 102.3 is hereby added to the California Plumbing Code read as follows:

102.3. Board of appeals

In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determination made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a Board of Appeals consisting of 3 members and 2 alternates who are qualified by experience and training to pass upon matters pertaining to building construction and who are not employees of the jurisdiction. The Building Official shall be an *ex officio* member of and shall act as Secretary to said Board but shall have no vote on any matter before the Board. The Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the Building Official.

15.09.020 Section 103.4 amended - Permit fees.

Section 103.4 of the California Plumbing Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

103.4 Permit Fees.

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The fee for each permit shall be as established by Resolution of the City Council.

15.09.030 Section 103.4.1 amended - Plan review fees.

Section 103.4.1 of the California Plumbing Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

103.4.1 Plan Review Fees.

When a plan or other data is required to be submitted by 103.2.2, a plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submitting plans and specifications for review. Said plan review fee shall be as set forth by Resolution of the City Council.

Where plans are incomplete or changed so as to require additional review, an additional review fee shall be charged.

15.09.040 Table 103.4 deleted - Plumbing permit fees.

Table 103.4 of the California Plumbing Code is hereby deleted.

15.09.050 Appendix Chapter deleted.

Appendix L of the California Plumbing Code is hereby deleted.

15.09.060 Section 609.3.1 of Chapter 6 added – Copper tubing.

Section 609.3.1 is hereby added to the of the California Plumbing Code to read as follows:

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609.3.1 Copper tubing serving plumbing fixtures within dwelling unit kitchen islands shall be installed without joints and the installation shall satisfy the following requirements.

- (1) The copper tubing shall be installed within a watertight continuous sleeve that prevents direct contact between the copper tubing and underslab soils.
- (2) During construction the protective sleeve shall be capped at both ends until the copper tubing is installed and released for service.

15.09.070 Section 701.1 amended – ABS and PVC materials.

A sentence is added to the end of Section 701.1 of of the California Plumbing Code to read as follows:

ABS and PVC materials shall not be used in fire-resistive buildings. Non-combustible material such as cast iron must be used.

15.09.080 Section 701.1 Amended – ABS and PVC materials for residential construction.

A sentence is added to the end of Section 701.1 of of the California Plumbing Code to read as follows:

For buildings or the portion of a building with three stories or more, non-combustible material such as cast iron material shall be used for the entire building or portion of three stories or more.”

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SECTION 8: Chapter 15.10 is hereby added to Title 15 of the Colton
Municipal Code to read as follows:

"CHAPTER 15.10

ELECTRICAL CODE

Sections:

15.10.010 Section 80.15 of Annex H amended – Board of appeals.

15.10.010 Section 80.15 of Annex H amended – Board of appeals.

Section 80.15 Annex H of the California Electrical Code is hereby amended to
read as follows:

80.15. Board of appeals.

In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determination made
by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this
code, there shall be and is hereby created a Board of Appeals consisting of 3
members and 2 alternates who are qualified by experience and training to pass
on matters pertaining to building construction and who are not employees of
the jurisdiction.

The Building Official shall be an *ex officio* member of and shall act as
Secretary to said Board but shall have no vote on any matter before the Board.
The Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall

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render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the Building Official.”

SECTION 9: Chapter 15.11 is hereby added to of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 15.11

GREEN BUILDING CODE

Sections:

15.11.010 [Reserved for future amendments.]

15.11.010 Section [Reserved for future amendments.]”

SECTION 10: Chapter 15.12 is hereby added and amended to Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 15.12

HISTORICAL BUILDING CODE

Sections:

15.12.010 [Reserved for future amendments.]

15.12.010 Section [Reserved for future amendments.]”

SECTION 11: Chapter 15.13 is hereby added to of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

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**“CHAPTER 15.13
EXISTING BUILDING CODE**

Sections:

15.13.010 [Reserved for future amendments.]

15.13.010 Section [Reserved for future amendments.]”

SECTION 12: Chapter 15.16 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code is hereby amended to to read as follows:

**“Chapter 15.16
CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE**

Sections:

15.16.275 Section 903.2.4.2 added - Group F-2.

15.16.275 Section 903.2.4.2 added - Group F-2.

Section 903.2.4.2 added to the California Fire Code to read as follows.

903.2.4.2 Group F-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group F-2 occupancy where one of the following conditions exist:

1. Where the fire area meets or exceeds 5,000 square feet; or
2. Where the fire area is located more than three stories above grade.
3. A Group F-2 occupancy used for metal products for either fabrication and/or assembly exceeds 2,500 square feet.”

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SECTION 13: Previous Chapter 15.10 is hereby renumbered in Chapter 15.18 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code and amended to read as follows:

**“Chapter 15.18
CALIFORNIA MODEL BUILDING SECURITY ORDINANCE**

Sections:

- 15.18.010 Purpose.**
- 15.18.020 Scope.**
- 15.18.030 Definitions.**
- 15.18.040 Enforcement provisions.**
- 15.18.050 Right of entry.**
- 15.18.060 Appeals.**
- 15.18.070 Alternate Materials and methods of construction.**
- 15.18.080 Keying requirements.**
- 15.18.090 Frames—Jambs—Strikes—Hinges.**
- 15.18.100 Windows—Sliding glass doors.**
- 15.18.110 Garage-type doors—Rolling overhead, solid overhead, swing, sliding or accordion.**
- 15.18.120 Special residential Building provisions.**
- 15.18.130 Special Commercial Building provisions.**
- 15.18.140 Tests.**
- 15.18.150 Violation—Penalty.**

15.18.010 Purpose.

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The purpose of this chapter is to provide minimum standards to safeguard Property and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of Materials, Use and Occupancy, location and maintenance of all Buildings and Structures within the City as required in Section 14051 of the California Penal Code relating to Building security.

15.18.020 Scope.

- A. The provisions of this chapter Shall apply to New Construction and to Buildings or Structures to which additions or Alterations are made except as specifically provided by this chapter. When additions or Alterations made within any twelve-month period exceed fifty percent of the value of the existing Buildings or Structures, such Buildings or Structures Shall be made to conform to the security requirements for new Buildings and Structures.

- B. Existing multiple-Family Dwelling Units which are converted to privately owned Family units (Condominiums) Shall comply with the provisions of Section 15.10.120 of this chapter.

- C. Any existing Structure which converts from its original Occupancy group as Designated in the Uniform Building Code, Shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.

- D. Any Building as defined in the Uniform Building Code and Title 19 of the California Administrative Code, requiring special type releasing, Latching, or Locking Devices, other than described herein, Shall be exempt from the provisions hereof relating to Locking Devices of interior and/or exterior doors.

15.18.030 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

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"Approved" means certified as meeting the requirements of this chapter by the Enforcing Authority or its authorized agents, or by other officials Designated by Law to give Approval on a particular Matter dealt with by the provisions of this section with regard to a given Material, mode of construction, piece of equipment or device.

"Auxiliary Locking Device" means a secondary locking system added to the primary locking system to provide additional security.

"Bolt" is a metal bar which, when actuated, is Projected (or thrown) either horizontally or vertically into a retaining member, such as a Strike plate, to prevent a door or window from moving or opening.

"Bolt Projection" or "Bolt Throw" is the distance from the edge of the door, at the Bolt center line, to the farthest point on the Bolt in the Projected position.

"Burglary Resistant Glazing" means those Materials as defined in U.L. Bulletin 972.

"Commercial Building" means a Building, or portion thereof, Used for a purpose other than Dwelling.

"Component," as distinguished from a Part, is a sub-assembly which combines with other Components to make up a total door or Window Assembly. For example, the primary Components of a Door Assembly include: door, Lock, hinges, Jamb/Wall, Jamb/Strike, and Wall.

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"Cylinder" means the sub-assembly of a Lock containing the Cylinder Core, tumbler mechanism and the keyway. A double Cylinder Lock is one which has a key-actuated Cylinder on both the exterior and interior of the door.

"Cylinder Core or Cylinder Plug" is the central Part of a Cylinder containing the keyway, which is rotated by the key to operate the Lock mechanism.

"Cylinder Guard" means a tapered or flush metal ring or plate surrounding the otherwise exposed portion of a Cylinder Lock to resist cutting, drilling, prying, pulling, or wrenching with common tools.

"Deadbolt" is a Lock Bolt which does not have a spring action as opposed to a Latch Bolt, which does. The Bolt Must be actuated by a key or a key and a knob or thumbturn and when Projected becomes locked against return by end pressure.

"Dead Latch" or "Deadlocking Latch Bolt" means a spring actuated Latch Bolt having a beveled end and incorporating a plunger which, when depressed, automatically Locks the Projected Latch Bolt against return by end pressure.

"Door Assembly" is a unit composed of a group of Parts or Components which make up a closure for an opening to control passageway through a Wall. For the purposes of this chapter, a Door Assembly consists of the Following Parts: door; hinges; Locking Device or devices; operation contacts (such as handles, knobs, push plates); miscellaneous hardware and closures; the frame, including the head, threshold and Jambs plus the anchorage devices to the surrounding Wall and a portion of the surrounding Wall extending thirty-six inches from each side of the Jambs and sixteen inches above the head.

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"Door Stop" means that Projection along the top and sides of a door Jamb which checks the door's swinging action.

"Double Cylinder Deadbolt" means a Deadbolt Lock which can be activated only by a key on both the interior and exterior.

"Dwelling" means a Building or portion thereof designed exclusively for residential Occupancy, including Single-Family and multiple-Family Dwellings.

"Enforcing Authority" is the Development Services Director and those Persons he May Designate from time to time.

"Flushbolt" is a manual, key or turn operated metal Bolt normally Used on inactive door(s) and is Attached to the top and bottom of the door and engages in the head and threshold of the frame.

"Fully Tempered Glass" means those Materials meeting or exceeding ANSI standard Z 97.1 — Safety Glazing.

"Jamb" means the vertical members of a door frame to which the door is Secured.

"Jamb/Wall" is that Component of a Door Assembly to which a door is Attached and Secured; the Wall and Jamb Used together are considered a unit.

"Key-in-Knob" means a Lockset having the key Cylinder and other Lock mechanisms contained in the knob.

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"Latch or Latch Bolt" is a beveled, spring-actuated Bolt which May or May not have a deadlocking device.

"Lock (or Lockset)" is a keyed device (complete with Cylinder, Latch or Deadbolt mechanism, and trim such as knobs, levers, thumbturns, escutcheons, etc.) for Securing a door in a closed position against forced entry. For the purposes of this chapter, a Lock does not include the Strike plate.

"Locking Device" is a Part of a Window Assembly which is intended to prevent movement of the movable Sash, which May be the Sash Lock or Sash Operator.

"Multiple-Family Dwelling" means a Building or portion thereof designed for Occupancy by two or more families living independently of each other, including Hotels, Motels, Apartments, Duplexes and Townhomes.

"Panic Hardware" means a Latching device on a Door Assembly for Use when Emergency egress is required due to fire or other threat to life safety. Devices designed so that they will facilitate the safe egress of people in case of an Emergency when a pressure not to exceed fifteen pounds is applied to the releasing device in the direction of exit travel. Such releasing devices are bars or panels extending not less than two-thirds of the width of the door and placed at heights suitable for the service required, not less than thirty, not more than forty-four inches above the floor.

"Part," as distinguished from Component, is a unit (or sub-assembly) which combines with other units to make up a Component.

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"Primary Locking Device" means the single locking system on a door or window unit whose primary function is to prevent unauthorized Intrusion.

"Private Dwelling" or "Single-Family Dwelling" means a Building design exclusively for Occupancy by one Family.

"Rail" means the horizontal member of a window or door. A meeting Rail is one which mates with a Rail of another Sash or a framing member of the door or window frame when the Sash is in the closed position.

"Sash" is an assembly of Stiles, Rails, and sometimes, mullions assembled into a single frame which supports the glazing Material. A fixed Sash is one which is not intended to be opened. A movable Sash is intended to be opened.

"Sill" is the lowest horizontal member of a window frame.

"Single Cylinder Deadbolt" means a Deadbolt Lock which is activated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob, thumbturn, lever, or similar mechanism.

"Solid Core Door" means a door composed of solid wood or composed of compressed wood equal in strength to solid wood construction.

"Stile" is a vertical framing member of a window or door.

"Strike" is a metal plate Attached to or mortised into a door or door Jamb to receive and to hold a Projected Latch Bolt and/or Deadbolt in order to secure the door to the Jamb.

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"Swinging Door" means a door hinged at the Stile or at the head and threshold.

"U.L. Listed" means tested and listed by Underwriters Laboratory, Inc.

"Window Assembly" is a unit which surrounds and supports the Sashes and is Attached to the surrounding Wall. The members include side Jambs (vertical), head Jamb (upper, horizontal), Sill and mullions.

15.18.040 Enforcement provisions.

The Enforcing Authority is directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.

15.18.050 Right of entry.

The Enforcing Authority Shall have the right, and is authorized and empowered, to enter or go on about any Building or Premises between eight a.m. and five p.m. for the purpose of inspecting the physical security of such Buildings or Premises, or for any other purposes consistent herewith. The Enforcing Authority Shall be given prompt Access to any area of the Building or Premises upon oral notification to the Responsible Person, and upon exhibiting suitable evidence of their identity and authority; provided, however, that except in an Emergency situation, an inspection warrant issued pursuant to Title 13, Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedures (Sections 1822.50 to 1822.57 inclusive) Shall first be Secured when entry or Access thereto is refused. Refusal to admit such members when an inspection warrant is not required Shall be a misdemeanor.

15.18.060 Appeals.

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In order to prevent or lessen the unnecessary Hardship or practical difficulties in exceptional cases where it is difficult or impossible to comply with the strict letter of this chapter, the Owner or his/her Designated agent Shall have the option to apply for an exemption from any provision of this chapter to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission Shall exercise its powers on these Matters in such a way that the public welfare is Secured, and substantial justice done most nearly in accord with the intent and purpose of this chapter.

15.18.070 Alternate Materials and methods of construction.

The provisions of this chapter are not intended to prevent the Use of any Material or method of construction not specifically prescribed by this chapter provided any such alternate has been Approved by the Enforcing Authority, nor is it the intention of this chapter to exclude any sound method of structural design or analysis not specifically provided for in this chapter. Materials, methods of construction, or structural design limitations provided for in this chapter are to be Used unless an exception is granted by the Enforcing Authority.

The Enforcing Authority May approve any such alternate provided they find the proposed design to be satisfactory and the Material and method of work is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to that prescribed in this chapter in quality, strength, effectiveness, burglary resistance, durability and safety.

15.18.080 Keying requirements.

Upon Occupancy by the Owner or proprietor, each single unit in a tract or commercial Development, constructed under the same General Plan, Shall

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have Locks using combinations which are interchange free from Locks Used in all other separate Dwellings, proprietorship or similar distinct occupancies.

15.18.090 Frames—Jambs—Strikes—Hinges.

Installation and construction of frames, Jambs, Strikes and hinges Shall be as follows:

- A. Door Jambs Shall be installed with solid backing in such a manner that no voids exist between the Strike side of the Jamb and the frame opening for a vertical distance of six inches each side of the Strike.
- B. In wood framing, horizontal Blocking Shall be placed between studs at door Lock height for three stud spaces each side of the door openings. Trimmers Shall be full length from the header to the floor with solid backing against sole plates and top plates.
- C. Door Stops on wooden Jambs for In-Swinging Doors Shall be of one piece construction with the Jamb. Jambs for all doors Shall be constructed or protected so as to prevent Violation of the Strike.
- D. The Strike plate for Deadbolts on all wood framed doors Shall be constructed of minimum sixteen U.S. gauge steel, bronze, or brass and Secured to the Jamb by a minimum of two screws, which Must penetrate at least two inches into solid backing beyond the surface to which the Strike is Attached.
- E. Hinges for Out-Swinging Doors Shall be equipped with nonremovable hinge pins or a mechanical interlock to preclude removal of the door from the exterior by removing the hinge pins.

15.18.100 Windows—Sliding glass doors.

The Following requirements Must be met for windows and sliding glass doors:

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- A. Except as otherwise specified in Sections 15.15.120 and 15.15.130 of this chapter, all openable exterior windows and sliding glass doors Shall comply with the tests as set forth in Section 15.15.140 of this chapter.

- B. Louvered windows Shall not be Used when any portion of the window is less than twelve feet vertically or six feet horizontally from an accessible surface or any adjoining roof, balcony, landing, stair tread, platform, or similar Structure.

15.18.110 Garage-type doors—Rolling overhead, solid overhead, swing, sliding or accordion.

Rolling overhead, solid overhead, swing, sliding or accordion garage-type doors Shall conform to the Following standards:

- A. Wood doors Shall have panels a minimum of five-sixteenths inch in thickness with the locking hardware being Attached to the support framing.

- B. Aluminum doors Shall be a minimum thickness of .0215 inches and riveted together a minimum of eighteen inches on center along the outside seams. There Shall be a full-width horizontal beam Attached to the main door Structure which Shall meet the pilot, or Pedestrian Access, door framing within three inches of the Strike area of the pilot or Pedestrian Access door.

- C. Fiberglass doors Shall have panels a minimum density of six ounces per square foot from the bottom of the door to a height of seven feet. Panels above seven feet and panels in residential Structures Shall have a density not less than five ounces per square foot.

- D. Doors utilizing a Cylinder Lock Shall have a minimum five pin tumbler operation with the locking bar or Bolt extending into the receiving guide a minimum of one inch.

- E. Doors that exceed sixteen feet in width Shall have two Lock receiving points; or, if the door does not exceed nineteen feet, a single Bolt May be Used if placed in the center of the door with the locking point located

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either at the floor or door frame header; or, torsion spring counter balance type hardware May be Used.

- F. Except in a residential Building, doors Secured by electrical operation Shall have a keyed-switch to open the door when in a closed position, or by a signal Locking Device.

- G. Doors with slide Bolt assemblies Shall have frames a minimum of .120 inches in thickness, with a minimum Bolt diameter of one-half inch and protrude at least one and one-half inches into the receiving guide. A Bolt diameter of three-eighths inch May be Used in a residential Building. The slide Bolt Shall be Attached to the door with nonremovable Bolts from the outside. Rivets Shall not be Used to Attach slide Bolt assemblies.

- H. Except in a residential Building, padlock(s) Used with exterior mounted slide Bolt(s) Shall have a hardened steel shackle locking both at heel and toe and a minimum five pin tumbler operation with nonremovable key when in an unlocked position. Padlock(s) Used with interior mounted slide Bolt(s) Shall have a hardened steel shackle with a minimum four pin tumbler operation.

15.18.120 Special residential Building provisions.

- A. Except for vehicular Access doors, all exterior Swinging Doors of any residential Building and Attached garages, including the door leading from the garage area into the Dwelling Unit Shall be equipped as follows:
 - 1. All wood doors Shall be of solid core construction with a minimum thickness of one and three-fourths inch, or with panels not less than nine-sixteenths inch thick.

 - 2. A single or double door Shall be equipped with a double or Single Cylinder Deadbolt Lock. The Bolt Shall have a minimum Projection of one inch and be constructed so as to repel cutting tool attack. The Deadbolt Shall have an embedment of at least three-fourths inch into the Strike receiving the Projected Bolt.

The Cylinder Shall have a Cylinder Guard, a minimum of five pin tumblers, and Shall be connected to the inner portion of the Lock by connecting screws

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of at least one-fourth inch in diameter. All installation Shall be done so that the performance of the Locking Device will meet the intended antiburglary requirements. A dual locking mechanism constructed so that both Deadbolt and Latch can be retracted by a single action of the inside door knob, or lever, May be substituted provided it meets all other specifications for Locking Devices.

- 3. The inactive leaf of double door(s) Shall be equipped with metal flush Bolts having a minimum embedment of five-eighths inch into the head and threshold or the door frame.
- 4. Glazing in exterior doors or within forty inches of any locking mechanism Shall be of Fully Tempered Glass or rated Burglary Resistant Glazing, except when Double Cylinder Deadbolt Locks are installed.
- 5. Except where clear vision panels are installed, all front exterior doors Shall be equipped with a wide angle (one hundred eighty degree) door viewer.

B. Street numbers and other identifying data Shall be displayed as follows:

- 1. All Residential Dwellings Shall display a Street number in a prominent location on the Street side of the residence in such a position that the number is easily visible to approaching Emergency Vehicles. The numerals Shall be no less than four inches in height and Shall be of a contrasting color to the background to which they are Attached.
- 2. There Shall be positioned at each entrance of a Multiple-Family Dwelling complex an illuminated diagrammatic representation of the complex which shows the location of the viewer and the unit Designations within the complex. In addition, each individual unit within the complex Shall display a prominent identification number, not less than four inches in height, which is easily visible to approaching vehicular and/or Pedestrian traffic.

C. Lighting in Multiple-Family Dwellings Shall be as follows:

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1. Aisles, passageways, and recesses related to and within the Building complex Shall be illuminated with an intensity of at least twenty-five one-hundredths footcandles at the ground level during the hours of darkness. Lighting devices Shall be protected by weather and vandalism resistance covers.

2. Open Parking Lots and Carports Shall be provided with a maintained minimum of one footcandle of light on the parking surface during the hours of darkness. Lighting devices Shall be protected by weather and vandalism resistance covers.

15.18.130 Special Commercial Building provisions.

- A. Swinging exterior glass doors, wood or metal doors with glass panels, solid wood or metal doors Shall be constructed or protected as follows:
 1. Wood doors Shall be of solid core construction with a minimum thickness of one and three-fourths inches. Wood panel doors with panels less than one inch thick Shall be covered on the inside with a minimum sixteen U.S. gauge sheet steel, or its equivalent, which is to be Attached with screws on minimum six-inch centers. Hollow steel doors Shall be of a minimum sixteen U.S. gauge and have sufficient reinforcement to maintain the designed thickness of the door when any Locking Device is installed; such reinforcement being able to restrict collapsing of the door around any Locking Device.

 2. Except when Double Cylinder Deadbolts are utilized, any glazing utilized within forty inches of any door locking mechanism Shall be constructed or protected as follow:
 - a. Fully Tempered Glass or rated burglary resistance glazing; or

 - b. Iron or steel grills of at least one-eighths-inch Material with a minimum two-inch mesh Secured on the inside of the glazing May be utilized; or

 - c. The glazing Shall be covered with iron bars of at least one-half-inch round or one inch by one-fourth-inch flat steel Material, spaced not more than five inches apart, Secured on the inside of the glazing.

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d. Subsection (A)(2)(b) and (c) of this section Shall not interfere with the operation of opening windows if such windows are required to be openable by the Uniform Building Code.

B. All swinging exterior wood and steel doors Shall be equipped as follows:

1. A single or double door Shall be equipped with a double or Single Cylinder Deadbolt. The Bolt Shall have a minimum Projection of one inch and be constructed so as to repel cutting tool attack. The Deadbolt Shall have an embedment of at least three-fourths inch into the Strike receiving the Projected Bolt. The Cylinder Shall have a Cylinder Guard, a minimum of five pin tumblers, and Shall be connected to the inner portion of the Lock by connecting screws of at least one-fourth inch in diameter. The provisions of the Preceding paragraph do not apply where: (1) Panic Hardware is required, or (2) an equivalent device is Approved by the Enforcing Authority.

2. Double doors Shall be equipped as follows:

a. The inactive leaf of double door(s) Shall be equipped with metal flush Bolts having a minimum embedment of five-eighths inch into the head and threshold of the door frame.

b. Double doors Shall have an astragal constructed of steel a minimum of .125 inch thick which will cover the opening between the doors. The astragal Shall be a minimum of two inches wide, and extend a minimum of one inch beyond the edge of the door to which it is Attached. The astragal Shall be Attached to the outside of the active door by means of welding or with nonremovable Bolts spaced apart on not more than ten-inch centers. The door to which such an astragal is Attached Must be determined by the fire-safety codes adopted by the City.

C. Aluminum frame Swinging Doors Shall be equipped as follows:

1. The Jamb on all aluminum frame Swinging Doors Shall be so constructed or protected to withstand one thousand six hundred pounds of pressure in both a vertical distance of three inches and a horizontal distance of one inch each side of the Strike, so as to prevent Violation of the Strike.

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2. A single or double door Shall be equipped with a Double Cylinder Deadbolt with a Bolt Projection exceeding one inch, or a hook-shaped or expanding dog Bolt that engages the Strike sufficiently to prevent spreading. The Deadbolt Lock Shall have a minimum of five pin tumblers and a Cylinder Guard.

D. Panic Hardware, whenever required by the Uniform Building Code or Title 19, California Administrative Code, Shall be installed as follows:

1. Panic Hardware Shall contain a minimum of two locking points on each door; or
2. On single doors, Panic Hardware May have one locking point which is not to be located at either the top or bottom Rails of the door frame. The door Shall have an astragal constructed of steel .125 inch thick which Shall be Attached with nonremovable Bolts to the outside of the door. The astragal Shall extend a minimum of six inches vertically above and below the Latch of the Panic Hardware. The astragal Shall be a minimum of two inches wide and extend a minimum of one inch beyond the edge of the door to which it is Attached.
3. Double doors containing Panic Hardware Shall have an astragal Attached to the doors at their meeting point which will close the opening between them, but not interfere with the operation of either door.

E. Horizontal sliding doors Shall be equipped with a metal guild track at top and bottom and a Cylinder Lock and/or padlock with a hardened steel shackle which Locks at both heel and toe, and a minimum five pin tumbler operation with nonremovable key when in an unlocked position. The bottom track Shall be so designed that the door cannot be lifted from the track when the door is in a locked position.

F. In office Buildings (multiple Occupancy), all entrance doors to individual office suites Shall meet the construction and locking requirements for exterior doors.

G. Windows Shall be deemed accessible if less than twelve feet above ground. Accessible windows having a pane exceeding ninety-six square inches in an area with the smallest dimension exceeding six inches and not visible

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from a public or private thoroughfare Shall be protected in the Following manner:

1. Fully Tempered Glass or Burglary Resistant Glazing; or
2. The Following window barriers May be Used but Shall be Secured with nonremovable Bolts:
 - a. Inside or outside iron bars of at least one-half-inch round or one by one-fourth-inch flat steel Material, spaced not more than five inches apart and securely fastened, or
 - b. Inside or outside iron or steel grills of at least one-eighth-inch Material with not more than a two-inch mesh and securely fastened.
3. If a side or rear window is of the type that can be opened, it Shall, where applicable, be Secured on the inside with either a slide bar, Bolt, crossbar, Auxiliary Locking Device, and/or padlock with hardened steel shackle, a minimum four pin tumbler operation.
4. The protective bars or grills Shall not interfere with the operation of opening windows if such windows are required to be openable by the Uniform Building Code.

H. All exterior transoms exceeding ninety-six square inches on the side and rear of any Building or Premises Used for Business purposes Shall be protected by one of the Following:

1. Fully Tempered Glass or rated Burglary Resistant Glazing; or
2. The Following barriers May be Used but Shall be Secured with nonremovable Bolts:
 - a. Outside iron bars of at least one-half-inch round or one by one-fourth-inch flat steel Material, spaced no more than five inches apart and securely fastened; or

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- b. Outside iron or steel grills of at least one-eighth inch with not more than a two-inch mesh and securely fastened.
- 3. The protective bars or grills Shall not interfere with the operation of opening the transoms if such transoms are required to be openable by the Uniform Building Code or Title 19, California Administrative Code.

I. Roof openings Shall be equipped as follows:

- 1. All skylights on the roof of any Building or Premises Used for Business purposes Shall be provided with:
 - a. Rated Burglary Resistant Glazing; or
 - b. Iron bars of at least one-half-inch round or one by one-fourth-inch flat steel Materials under the skylight and securely fastened; or
 - c. A steel grill of at least one-eighth-inch Material with a maximum two-inch mesh under the skylight and securely fastened.
- 2. All hatchway openings on the roof of any Building or Premises Used for Business purposes Shall be Secured as follows:
 - a. If the hatchway is of wooden Material, it Shall be covered on the inside with at least sixteen U.S. gauge sheet metal, or its equivalent, Attached with screws.
 - b. The hatchway Shall be Secured from the inside with a slide bar or slide Bolts.
 - c. Outside hinges on all hatchway openings Shall be provided with nonremovable pins when using pin-type hinges.
- 3. All air duct or air vent openings exceeding ninety-six square inches on the roof or exterior Walls of any Building or Premises Used for

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Business purposes Shall be Secured by covering the same with either of the Following:

- a. Iron bars of at least one-half-inch round or one by one-fourth-inch flat steel Material spaced no more than five inches apart and securely fastened; or
- b. Iron or steel grills of at least one-eighth-inch Material with a maximum two-inch mesh and securely fastened.
- c. If the barrier is on the outside, it Shall be Secured with Bolts which are nonremovable from the exterior.
- d. The provisions of subsection (I)(3)(a) and (b) of this section Must not interfere with venting requirements creating a potentially Hazardous condition to health and safety or conflict with the provisions of the Uniform Building Code or Title 19, California Administrative Code.

J. Permanently affixed ladders leading to roofs Shall be fully enclosed with sheet metal to a height of ten feet. This covering Shall be locked against the ladder with a case hardened hasp, Secured with nonremovable screws or Bolts. Hinges on the cover will be provided with nonremovable pins when using pin-type hinges. If a padlock is Used, it Shall have a hardened steel shackle, locking at both heel and toe, and a minimum five pin tumbler operation with nonremovable key when in an unlocked position.

K. A Building located within eight feet of Utility poles or similar Structures which can be Used to gain Access to the Building's roof, windows or other openings Shall have such Access area barricaded or Fenced with Materials to deter human climbing.

L. The Following standards Shall apply to lighting, address identification and parking area:

- 1. The address number of every Commercial Building Shall be illuminated during the hours of darkness so that it Shall be easily visible from the Street. The numerals in these numbers Shall be no less than six inches in height and be of a color contrasting to the background. In addition, any Business which affords vehicular Access

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to the rear through any Driveway, Alleyway, or Parking Lot Shall also display the same numbers on the rear of the Building.

- 2. All exterior commercial doors, during the hours of darkness, Shall be illuminated with a minimum of one foot-candle of light. All exterior bulbs Shall be protected by weather and vandalism resistant cover(s).
- 3. Open Parking Lots, and Access thereto, providing more than ten Parking Spaces and for Use by the general public, Shall be provided with a maintained minimum of one footcandle of light on the parking surface from dusk until the termination of Business every operating Day.

15.18.140 Tests.

- A. It Shall be the responsibility of the Owner, or his Designated agent, of a Building or Structure falling within the provisions of this chapter to provide the Enforcing Authority with a Written specification performance test report indicating that the Materials utilized meet the minimum requirements.
- B. Whenever there is insufficient evidence of compliance with the provisions of this chapter or evidence that any Materials or any construction does not conform to the requirements of this chapter, or in order to substantiate claims for alternate Materials or methods of construction, the Enforcing Authority May require tests as proof of compliance to be made at the expense of the Owner or his agent by any agency which is Approved by the Enforcing Authority.
- C. Specimens Shall be Representative, and the construction Shall be verified by assembly drawings and bill of Materials. Two complete sets of manufacturer or fabricator installation instructions and full-size or accurate scale templates for all items and hardware Shall be included.
- D. Tests for sliding glass doors Shall be conducted as follows:
 - 1. The construction and size of the test door assemblies, Jambs and headers, and all hardware Components Shall be Representative of that for which acceptance is desired. The Door Assembly and mounting in the support fixture Shall simulate the rigidity normally provided to a Door Assembly in a Building by the ceiling, floor and Walls.

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- 2. Sample doors submitted for testing Shall be glazed. Panels Shall be closed and locked with the Primary Locking Device only.

- 3. Tests Shall be performed on the samples in the Following order:

TEST A

With the panels in the test position, a concentrated load of eight hundred pounds Shall be applied to the vertical pull Stile incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Stile within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the door. With the load removed, determine if the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked by manipulation as described in Test H.

TEST B(1)

With panels in the test position, a concentrated load of fifty pounds Shall be applied to the vertical pull Stile incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Stile within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the door while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of two hundred pounds is applied to the same Stile in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the exterior side of the door. With the load applied, determine if the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked by manipulation as described in Test H.

TEST B(2)

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Repeat Test B(1) substituting eight hundred pounds for the indicated fifty pounds. Perform the manipulation tests with the load removed.

TEST C(1)

With the panels in the test position, a concentrated load of fifty pounds Shall be applied to the vertical pull Stile incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Stile within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the door while simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of two hundred pounds is applied to the same Stile in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the exterior side of the door. With the load applied, determine if the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked by manipulation as described in Test H.

TEST C(2)

Repeat Test C(1) substituting eight hundred pounds for the indicated fifty pounds. Perform the manipulation tests with the load removed.

TEST D

With the movable panel lifted upward to its full limit within the confines of the door frame, a concentrated load of eight hundred pounds Shall be applied separately to each vertical pull Stile incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Stile within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the door. With the load removed, determine if

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the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked by manipulation as described in Test H.

TEST E(1)

With the movable panel lifted upward to its full limit within the confines of the door frames, a concentrated load of fifty pounds Shall be applied to the vertical pull Stile incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Stile within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the door while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of two hundred pounds is applied to the same area of the same Stile in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the interior side of the door. With load applied, determine if the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked by manipulation as described in Test H.

TEST E(2)

Repeat Test E(1), substituting eight hundred pounds for the indicated fifty pounds. Perform the manipulation tests with the load removed.

TEST F(1)

With the movable panel lifted upward to its full limit within the confines of the door panel, a concentrated load of fifty pounds Shall be applied to the vertical Stile incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Stile within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of glass that would tend to open the door while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of two hundred pounds

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is applied to the same area of the same Stile in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the exterior side of the door. With the load applied, determine if the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked by manipulation as described in Test H.

TEST F(2)

Repeat Test F(1) substituting eight hundred pounds for the indicated fifty pounds. Perform the manipulation tests with the load removed.

TEST G

For inside sliding doors, repeat Test D, while simultaneously applying a concentrated load of fifty pounds at the end of the movable bottom Rail near the meeting Stiles and outward.

TEST H

Lift, push, pull, or otherwise manipulate by hand the door relative to the clearances within the frame while attempting to open the door. This test Shall be conducted continuously for five minutes.

TEST I

With the Following tools:

- i. A knife or spatula with a thin blade approximately one-thirty-seconds-inch thick, not more than one-inch wide, and no longer than six inches; and

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- ii. A straight or Phillips screwdriver with a maximum six-inch shaft, remove from the Door Assembly all screws, glazing beads, or other mechanical fasteners which can be removed readily from the exterior within a time limit of five minutes. Determine if the Primary Locking Device can be unlocked or entry gained by manipulation as described in test HG.

- iii. Fixed Panels. Fixed panels Shall be fastened in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Tests Shall be performed in the Following order:

TEST A

With the panels in the normal position, a concentrated load of three hundred pounds Shall be applied at midspan of the fixed Jambstile in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to remove the fixed panel from the frame Jamb pocket. With the load applied, determine if entry can be gained by manipulation as described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

TEST B

With the panels in the normal position, a concentrated load of three hundred pounds Shall be applied at midspan of the fixed Jambstile in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to remove the fixed panel from the frame Jamb pocket while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of one hundred and fifty pounds is applied at midspan of the fixed panel interlock Stile in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass which would tend to disengage the meeting Stiles. With this load applied, determine if entry can be gained by manipulation as described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

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4. A sliding Door Assembly Shall fail these tests if at any time during or after the test, the sliding Door Assembly does not remain engaged, intact, and in the closed and locked position or by manipulating an exposed Component; or if one can enter through displaced or damaged portions.

5. The report Shall include the Following: identification of the samples tested; type, size, location, and number of Locking Devices; type, location, and number of anchors; type and thickness of glazing Material and an indication of whether or not the subject passed the test. The report Shall also indicate at what point the assembly fails. The report Shall be certified to be a true Copy by the testing laboratory and Shall be forwarded direct from the laboratory to the Enforcing Authority.

E. For the purpose of this chapter, windows are classified as follows:

Type A — Window assemblies incorporate one or more Sashes that open by sliding in the plane of the Wall in which the window is installed.

Type B — Window assemblies incorporate one or more framed Sashes which are hinges at or near two corners of the individual Sash and open toward the exterior of the Wall.

Type C — Window assemblies incorporate one or more Sashes which open toward the interior and are hinged at or near two corners of the Sash.

Type D — Window assemblies incorporate one or more Sashes which are hinged or pivot near the center so that Part of the Sash opens into the interior Wall and Part opens toward the exterior.

1. Window assemblies Shall be mounted Following the manufacturer's installation instructions. Install the Window Assembly in a test fixture

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which simulates the Wall construction required by Chapter 25 of the Uniform Building Code. The unit Shall be fully glazed. The Sash Shall be closed and locked with the Primary Locking Device only.

a. Tests for Type A window assemblies Shall be performed in the Following order:

TEST A

With the sliding Sash in the normal position, a concentrated load of two hundred pounds Shall be applied separately to each member incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Sash member within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the window. With the load removed, apply the manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

TEST B

With the sliding Sash in the normal position, a concentrated load of two hundred pounds Shall be applied separately to each Sash member incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Sash member within six inches of the Locking Device in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the window while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of seventy-five pounds is applied in the same area of the same Sash member in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the interior side of the window. With the load removed, apply the manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

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TEST C

With the sliding Sash in the normal position, a concentrated load of two hundred pounds Shall be applied separately to each Sash member incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Sash member within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the window while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of seventy-five pounds is applied to the same area of the same Sash member in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the exterior side of the window. With the load removed, apply the manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

TEST D

With the sliding Sash lifted upward to the full limit within the confines of the window frame, a concentrated load of two hundred pounds Shall be applied separately to each Sash member incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Sash within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of glass that would tend to open the window. With the load removed, apply the manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

TEST E

With the sliding Sash lifted upward to the full limit within the confines of the window frame, a concentrated load of two hundred

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pounds Shall be applied separately to each Sash member incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Sash within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the window, while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of seventy-five pounds is applied to the same area of the same Sash member in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass towards the interior side of the window. With the load removed, apply the manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

TEST F

With the sliding Sash lifted upward to the full limit within the confines of the window frame, a concentrated load of two hundred pounds Shall be applied separately to each Sash member incorporating a Locking Device, at a point on the Sash member within six inches of the Locking Device, in the direction parallel to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the window while, simultaneously, an additional concentrated load of seventy-five pounds is applied to the same area of the same Sash member in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass toward the exterior side of the window. With the load removed, apply the manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section.

TEST G

For inside sliding windows, repeat Test F while simultaneously applying a concentrated load of twenty-five pounds inward at the

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end of the movable bottom Rail near the meeting Stile opposite the Lock Stile. For outside sliding windows, repeat Test F while simultaneously applying a concentrated load of twenty-five pounds in the same direction as the perpendicular load inward at the end of the movable bottom Rail near the meeting Stile opposite the Lock Stile outward.

TEST H

Perform the disassembly and manipulation test as described in subsection (D)(3), Test I of this section.

- b. The tests for Type B and C window assemblies Shall be performed in the Following order:

TEST A

With the swinging Sash in the normal position, apply a concentrated load of one hundred pounds within three inches of each end of the Rail or Stile which is opposite the hinged side, in the direction perpendicular to the plane of the glass that would tend to open the window.

TEST B

Repeat Test A and simultaneously apply a concentrated load of one hundred pounds on the outside within one inch of the end of the Stile or Rail which is opposite the hinged side, in a direction parallel to the plane of the glazing which would tend to disengage the Lock.

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TEST C

With the swinging Sash in the normal position, apply a concentrated load of two hundred pounds on the Rail or Stile containing the Locking Device within six inches of the Lock.

TEST D

Repeat Test B while simultaneously applying Test C. The manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section, Shall be applied in Tests A, B, and D to the Sash with the load removed.

TEST E

Perform the disassembly and manipulation test as described in subsection (D)(3), Test I of this section.

- c. Tests for Type D window assemblies Shall be performed in the Following order:

TEST A

With the Sash in the normal position, simultaneously apply a concentrated load of one hundred pounds within three inches of the ends of each Rail or Stile which is perpendicular to the pivot sides in the direction that would tend to open the Sash.

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TEST B

With the Sash in the normal position, apply a concentrated load of one hundred pounds on the Rail or Stile containing the pivot within one inch of the pivot in a direction parallel to the pivots.

TEST C

Repeat Test B, applying the load to the opposite Rail or Stile.

TEST D

With the Sash in the normal position, apply a concentrated load of two hundred pounds on the Rail or Stile containing the Locking Device within six inches of the Lock.

TEST E

Repeat Test D while simultaneously applying the load specified in Test B. Repeat Test D while simultaneously applying the load specified in Test C above. The manipulation test described in subsection (D)(3), Test H of this section, Shall be applied in Tests A, B, C, and D above to the Sash with the load removed.

TEST F

Perform the disassembly and manipulation test as described in subsection (D)(3), Test I of this section.

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d. A Window Assembly Shall fail these tests if at any time during or after the tests, the assembly does not remain engaged, intact, and in the closed and locked position, or by manipulating exposed Component; or if one can enter through displaced or damaged portions.

e. The report Shall contain a description of the results of the test performed in accordance with the test methods above. The report Shall include the Following: identification of the samples tested; type, location, and number of anchors; type and thickness of glazing Material and an indication of whether or not the subject passed the test. The report Shall also indicate at what point the assembly fails. The test report Shall be certified to be a true Copy by the testing laboratory and Shall be forwarded direct from the laboratory to the Enforcing Authority.

15.18.150 Violation—Penalty.

A. It is unlawful for any Person, firm or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, move, improve, convert or demolish, equip, Use, occupy or maintain any Building or Structure in the City or cause same to be done, contrary to or in Violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

B. Any Person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and Shall be punishable for each offense, as stipulated in Title 15 of this Code.

SECTION 14: Current Chapter 15.14 is hereby renumbered in Chapter 15.20 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“Chapter 15.20

SEISMIC STRENGTHENING FOR UNREINFORCED MASONRY BUILDINGS

Sections:

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- 15.20.010 General provisions—Definitions.**
- 15.20.020 Construction requirements.**
- 15.20.030 Materials requirements.**
- 15.20.040 Quality control.**
- 15.20.050 Detailed system design requirements.**

15.20.010 General provisions—Definitions.

A. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to promote public safety and welfare by reducing the risk of death or injury that May result from the effects of earthquakes on existing Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Wall Buildings.

The provisions of this chapter are intended as minimum standards for structural seismic resistance. The provisions are established primarily to reduce the risk of life loss or injury. Compliance with these provisions will not necessarily prevent loss of life or injury or prevent earthquake damage to rehabilitated Buildings.

B. Scope. The provisions of this chapter Shall apply to all existing Buildings having at least one Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Wall. Except as provided herein, all other provisions of the 1988 Uniform Building Code, hereinafter referred to as the Building Code, Shall apply.

C. Exceptions. This chapter Shall not apply to:

- 1. Detached one- or Two-Family Dwellings and detached Apartment houses containing less than five Dwelling Units and Used solely for residential purposes;
- 2. Essential Facilities as defined in Table 23-K of the Building Code;
- 3. Hazardous Facilities as defined in Table 23-K of the Building Code;

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4. Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Wall Buildings constructed of hollow concrete Blocks or hollow clay tiles, unless they do not exceed two stories in height and it can be shown by testing that the tile or Block units are of bearing type and the capacity of the Wall in bearing and shear based on Net Area in contact through bed joints is not less than those allowed for solid bricks. Bonding Shall also be verified to the satisfaction of the Local government agency.

D. Definitions. For the purpose of this chapter, the applicable definitions in the Building code Shall also apply. Certain other terms are defined as follows:

1. "Normal Wall" means a Wall perpendicular to the direction of seismic forces.
2. "Open Front" means an exterior Building Wall plane on one side only without vertical elements of the lateral force resisting system in one or more stories.
3. "Unreinforced Masonry (URM) Wall" means a masonry Wall in which the area of reinforcing steel is less than twenty-five percent of the minimum required by the Building code for reinforced masonry.
4. "Unreinforced Masonry Bearing Wall" means a URM Wall which provides the vertical support for a floor or roof for which the total superimposed load exceeds one hundred pounds per linear foot of Wall.

15.20.020 Construction requirements.

- A. General. All Buildings Shall have a seismic resisting system conforming with Section 2303(b) of the Building code, except as modified by this chapter.
- B. Alterations and Repairs. Alterations and repairs required to meet the provisions of this chapter Shall comply with all other applicable requirements of the Building code unless specifically provided for in this chapter.

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C. Requirements for Plans. The Following construction information Shall be included in the plans required by this chapter:

1. Dimensioned floor and roof plans showing existing Walls and the size and spacing of floor and roof framing meters and sheathing Materials. The plans Shall indicate all existing and new crosswalls and their Materials of construction. The location of the crosswalls and their openings Shall be fully dimensioned or drawn to scale on the plans;
2. Dimensioned Wall Elevations showing openings, piers, Wall classes, thicknesses, heights, Wall shear test locations, and cracks or damaged portions requiring repairs; the general condition of the mortar joints and if and where the joints require pointing. Where the exterior face is veneer, the type of veneer, its thickness and its bonding and/or ties to the structural Wall masonry Shall also be reported;
3. The type of interior Wall and ceiling surfaces;
4. The extent and type of existing Wall anchorage to floors and roof when utilized in the design;
5. The extent and type of Parapet corrections which were previously performed, if any;
6. Repair details, if any, of cracked or damaged unreinforced masonry Walls required to resist forces specified in this chapter;
7. All other plans, sections, and details necessary to delineate required retrofit construction including those items in Section 15.14.050.

15.20.030 Materials requirements.

A. General. All Materials Permitted by this chapter, including their appropriate allowable design values, and those existing configurations of Materials specified herein, May be utilized to meet the requirements of this chapter.

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B. Existing Materials. All existing Materials utilized as Part of the required force resisting system Shall be in sound condition or Shall be repaired or removed and replaced with new Material.

15.20.040 Quality control.

A. Pointing. All preparation and mortar pointing Shall be performed with special inspection.

Exception: At the discretion of the Building Official, Incidental pointing May be performed without special inspection.

B. Masonry Shear Tests. In-place masonry shear tests Shall comply with UBC Standard No. 24-40.

C. Existing Wall Anchors. Existing Wall anchors utilized as all or Part of the required tension anchors Shall be tested in pullout according to UBC Standard No. 24-41. The minimum number of anchors tested Shall be four per floor, with two tests at Walls with joists framing into the Wall and two tests at Walls with joists parallel to the Wall, but not less than ten percent of the total number of existing tension anchors at each level.

D. New Bolts. One-fourth of all new shear Bolts and combined tension and shear Bolts in unreinforced masonry Walls Shall be tested according to UBC Standard No. 24-41.

Exception: Special inspection in accordance with the Building code May be provided during installation in lieu of testing.

15.20.050 Detailed system design requirements.

A. Wall Anchorage.

1. Anchor Locations. All unreinforced masonry Walls Shall be anchored at the roof and floor levels. Ceilings with substantial rigidity and abutting masonry Walls Shall be connected to Walls with tension Bolts

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at a maximum anchor spacing of six feet. Ceiling systems with substantial mass Shall be braced at the ceiling perimeter to the roof or floor diaphragms.

2. Anchor Requirements. Anchors Shall be tension Bolts through the Wall by an Approved equivalent at a maximum anchor spacing of six feet. All existing Wall anchors Shall be Secured to the joists to develop the required forces.

3. Minimum Wall Anchorage. Anchorage of masonry Walls to each floor or roof Shall resist a minimum force determined by Section 2312(g)2 of the Building code or two hundred pounds per linear foot, whichever is greater, acting normal to the Wall at the level of the floor or roof. Existing Wall anchors, installed under previous Permits, Must meet or Must be upgraded to meet the requirements of this chapter.

4. Anchors at Corners. At the roof and all floor levels, both shear and tension anchors Shall be provided within two feet horizontally from the inside of the corners of the Walls.

5. Anchors with Limited Access. When Access to the exterior face of the masonry Wall is prevented by proximity of an existing Building, Wall anchors conforming to Item 6b in Table No. A1-D May be Used.

B. Diaphragm Shear Transfer. Shear Bolt spacing Shall have a maximum Bolt spacing of six feet.

SECTION 15: Previous Chapter 15.10 is hereby renumbered in Chapter 15.22 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“Chapter 15.22

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

Sections:

15.22.010 Statutory authorization.

- 1 **15.22.020 Findings of fact.**
- 2 **15.22.030 Statement of purpose.**
- 3 **15.22.040 Methods of reducing Flood losses.**
- 4 **15.22.050 Definitions.**
- 5 **15.22.060 Lands to which this chapter applies.**
- 6 **15.22.070 Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard.**
- 7 **15.22.080 Compliance.**
- 8 **15.22.090 Abrogation and greater restrictions.**
- 9 **15.22.100 Interpretation.**
- 10 **15.22.110 Warning and disclaimer of liability.**
- 11 **15.22.120 Severability.**
- 12 **15.22.130 Establishment of Development Permit.**
- 13 **15.22.140 Designation of the Floodplain Administrator.**
- 14 **15.22.150 Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator.**
- 15 **15.22.160 Appeals.**
- 16 **15.22.170 Standards of construction.**
- 17 **15.22.180 Standards for utilities.**
- 18 **15.22.190 Standards for Subdivisions.**
- 19 **15.22.200 Standards for Manufactured Homes.**
- 20 **15.22.210 Standards for Recreational Vehicles.**
- 21 **15.22.220 Floodways.**
- 22 **15.22.230 Nature of Variances.**
- 23 **15.22.240 Appeal Board.**
- 24 **15.22.250 Conditions for Ordinances.**

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26 **15.22.010 Statutory authorization.**

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28 The Legislature of the State of California has in Government Code Sections 65302, 65560, and 65800 conferred upon Local government units authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general

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welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the City Council of the City does hereby adopt the Following Floodplain Management Regulations.

15.22.020 Findings of fact.

- A. The Flood hazard areas of the City are subject to periodic inundation which results in loss of life and Property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for Flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- B. These Flood losses are caused by Uses that are inadequately elevated, Floodproofed, or protected from Flood damage. The cumulative effect of Obstructions in areas of special Flood hazards which increase Flood heights and velocities also contribute to the Flood loss.

15.22.030 Statement of purpose.

It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to Flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

- A. Protect human life and health;
- B. Minimize expenditure of public money for costly Flood control Projects;
- C. Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with Flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. Minimize prolonged Business interruptions;
- E. Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and Gas mains; electric, telephone and sewer lines; and Streets and bridges located in areas of special Flood hazard;

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- F. Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound Use and Development of areas of special Flood hazard so as to minimize future blighted areas caused by Flood damage;
- G. Ensure that potential Buyers are notified that Property is in an Area of Special Flood Hazard; and
- H. Ensure that those who occupy the areas of special Flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

15.22.040 Methods of reducing Flood losses.

In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions to:

- A. Restrict or prohibit Uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and Property due t water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or Flood heights or velocities;
- B. Require that Uses vulnerable to Floods, including facilities which serve such Uses, be protected against Flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- C. Control the Alteration of natural Floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel Flood Waters;
- D. Control filling, grading, dredging, and other Development which May increase Flood damage; and
- E. Prevent or regulate the construction of Flood barriers which will unnaturally divert Flood Waters or which May increase Flood hazards in other areas.

15.22.050 Definitions.

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Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases Used in this chapter Shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable Application.

"Accessory Use" means a Use which is Incidental and subordinate to the principal Use of the Parcel of land on which it is located.

"Alluvial Fan" means a geomorphologic feature characterized by a cone or fan-shaped deposit of boulders, gravel, and fine sediments that have been eroded from mountain Slopes, transported by Flood flows, and then deposited on the valley floors, and which is subject to Flash Flooding, high velocity flows, debris flows, erosion, sediment movement and deposition, and channel migration.

"Apex" means the point of highest Elevation on an Alluvial Fan, which on undisturbed fans is generally the point where the major stream that formed the fan emerges from the mountain front.

"Appeal" means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter.

"Area of Shallow Flooding" means a Designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). The Base Flood depths range from one to three feet; a clearly defined channel does not exist; the path of Flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and velocity flow May be evident. Such Flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

"Area of Special Flood Hazard" - See "Special Flood Hazard Area."

"Base Flood" means a Flood which has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given Year (also called the "100-Year Flood"). Base Flood is the term Used throughout this chapter.

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"Basement" means any area of the Building having its floor subgrade, i.e., below ground level, on all sides.

"Building" - see "Structure."

"Development" means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to Buildings or other Structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or Materials.

"Encroachment" means the advance or infringement of Uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, Buildings, permanent Structures or Development into a Floodplain which May impede or alter the flow capacity of a Floodplain.

"Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means a Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the Lots on which the Manufactured Homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of Streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the Floodplain Management Regulations adopted by a community.

"Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the Lots on which the Manufactured Homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of Streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

"Flood, Flooding, or Flood Water" means:

1. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal

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waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; and/or mudslides (i.e., mudflows); and

2. The condition resulting from Flood-related erosion.

"Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special Flood hazards and the Floodway.

"Flood Hazard Boundary Map" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated the areas of Flood hazards.

"Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special Flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood Insurance Study" means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration that includes Flood profiles, the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map, and the Water Surface Elevation of the Base Flood.

"Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source - see "Flooding."

"Floodplain Administrator" is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the Floodplain Management Regulations.

"Floodplain Management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing Flood damage and preserving

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and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the Floodplain, including but not limited to Emergency preparedness plans, Flood control works, Floodplain Management Regulations, and Open Space plans.

"Floodplain Management Regulations" means this chapter and other Zoning Ordinance Subdivision regulations, Building codes, health regulations, special purpose Ordinances (such as grading and erosion control) and other Application of police power which control Development in Flood-prone areas. This term describes Federal, State or Local regulations in any combination thereof which provide standards for preventing and reducing Flood loss and damage.

"Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to Structures which reduce or eliminate Flood damage to real estate or improved Real Property, water and sanitary facilities, Structures, and their contents. (Refer to FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93, TB 3-93, and TB 7-93 for guidelines on dry and wet Floodproofing.)

"Floodway" means the channel of a river or other Watercourse and the adjacent land areas that Must be reserved in order to Discharge the Base Flood without cumulatively increasing the Water Surface Elevation more than one foot. Also referred to as "Regulatory Floodway."

"Floodway Fringe" is that area of the Floodplain on either side of the "Regulatory Floodway" where Encroachment May be Permitted.

"Fraud and Victimization" as related to Sections 15.22.230 through 15.22.250, Variances, of this chapter, means that the Variance granted Must not cause fraud on or victimization of the public. In examining this requirement, the City Council will consider the fact that every newly constructed Building adds to government responsibilities and remains a Part of the community for fifty to

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one-hundred Years. Buildings that are Permitted to be constructed below the Base Flood Elevation are subject during all those Years to increased risk of damage from Floods, while future Owners of the Property and the community as a whole are subject to all the costs, inconvenience, danger, and suffering that those increased Flood damages bring. In addition, future Owners May purchase the Property, unaware that it is subject to potential Flood damage, and can be insured only at very high Flood insurance rates.

"Functionally Dependent Use" means a Use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship Building and ship repair facilities, and does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

"Governing Body" is the Local governing unit, i.e. County or municipality, that is empowered to adopt and implement regulations to provide for the public health, safety and general welfare of its citizenry.

"Hardship" as related to Sections 15.22.230 through 15.22.250, Variances, of this chapter means the exceptional Hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested Variance. The City Council requires that the Variance be exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the Property involved. Mere economic or financial Hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional Hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a Variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the Property Owner to build elsewhere or put the Parcel to a different Use than originally intended.

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"Highest Adjacent Grade" means the highest natural Elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed Walls of a Structure.

"Historic Structure" means any Structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
2. Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered Historic District or a District preliminarily determined by the secretary to qualify as a registered Historic District;
3. Individually listed on a State inventory of historic places in States with historic preservation programs which have been Approved by the Secretary of Interior; or
4. Individually listed on a Local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either by an Approved State program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or directly by the Secretary of the Interior in States without Approved programs.

"Levee" means a man-made Structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary Flooding.

"Levee System" means a Flood protection system which consists of a Levee, or Levees, and associated Structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accord with sound engineering practices.

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"Lowest Floor" means the Lowest Floor of the lowest enclosed area, including Basement (see "Basement" definition).

1. An unfinished or Flood resistant Enclosure below the Lowest Floor that is usable solely for parking of Vehicles, Building Access or storage in an area other than a Basement area, is not considered a Building's Lowest Floor provided it conforms to applicable non-Elevation design requirements, including, but not limited to:
 - a. The wet Floodproofing standard in Section 15.22.170(C)(3);
 - b. The anchoring standards in Section 15.22.170(A);
 - c. The construction Materials and methods standards in Section 15.22.170(B);
 - d. The standards for utilities in Section 15.22.180.
2. For residential Structures, all subgrade enclosed areas are prohibited as they are considered to be Basements (see "Basement" definition). This prohibition includes below-Grade garages and storage areas.

"Manufactured Home" means a Structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for Use with or without a permanent foundation when Attached to the required utilities. The term "Manufactured Home" does not include a "Recreational Vehicle."

"Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means a Parcel (or contiguous Parcels) of land divided into two or more Manufactured Home Lots for Rent or Sale.

"Market Value" Shall be determined by estimating the cost to replace the Structure in new condition and adjusting that cost figure by the amount of depreciation which has accrued since the Structure was constructed. The cost

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of replacement of the Structure Shall be based on a square foot cost factor determined by reference to a Building cost estimating guide recognized by the Building Construction Industry. The amount of depreciation Shall be determined by taking into account the age and physical deterioration of the Structure and functional obsolescence as Approved by the Floodplain Administrator, but Shall not include economic or other forms of external obsolescence. Use of replacement costs or accrued depreciation factors different from those contained in recognized Building cost estimating guides May be considered only if such factors are included in a report prepared by an independent professional appraiser and supported by a Written explanation of the differences.

"Mean Sea Level" means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum, to which Base Flood Elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

"New Construction", for Floodplain Management purposes, means Structures for which the "Start of Construction" commenced on or after the effective date of Floodplain Management Regulations adopted by this community, and includes any subsequent Improvements to such Structures.

"New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision" means a Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the Lots on which the Manufactured Homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of Streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of Floodplain Management Regulations adopted by this community.

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"Obstruction" includes, but is not limited to, any dam, Wall, wharf, embankment, Levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, channelization, bridge, conduit, culvert, Building, wire, Fence, rock, gravel, Refuse, fill, Structure, vegetation or other Material in, along, across or Projecting into any Watercourse which May alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water, or due to its location, its propensity to snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or its likelihood of being carried downstream.

"One-Hundred-Year Flood" or "100-Year Flood" - see "Base Flood."

"Public Safety and Nuisance" as related to Sections 15.22.230 through 15.22.250, Variances, of this chapter means that the granting of a Variance Must not result in anything which is injurious to safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of Persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or Use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

"Recreational Vehicle" means a Vehicle which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. Four hundred square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal Projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
4. Designed primarily not for Use as a permanent Dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal Use.

"Regulatory Floodway" means the channel of a river or other Watercourse and the adjacent land areas that Must be reserved in order to Discharge the Base

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Flood without cumulatively increasing the Water Surface Elevation more than one foot.

"Remedy a Violation" means to bring the Structure or other into compliance with State or Local Floodplain Management Regulations, or, if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways that impacts May be reduced include protecting the Structure or other affected Development from Flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of the Ordinance or otherwise deterring future similar Violations, or reducing State or Federal financial exposure with regard to the Structure or other Development.

"Riverine" means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

"Sheet Flow Area" - see "Area of Shallow Flooding".

"Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)" means an area in the Floodplain subject to a one percent or greater chance of Flooding in any given Year. It is shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, or AH.

"Start of Construction" includes Substantial Improvement and other proposed new Development and means the date the Building Permit was issued, provided the actual Start of Construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other Improvement was within one hundred eighty Days from the date of the Permit. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a Structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufacture home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of Streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a

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Basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the Property of Accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as Dwelling Units or not Part of the main Structure. For a Substantial Improvement, the actual Start of Construction means the first Alteration of any Wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural Part of a Building, whether or not that Alteration affects the external dimensions of the Building.

"Structure" means a Walled and roofed Building that is principally above ground; this includes a Gas or liquid storage tank or a Manufactured Home.

"Substantial Damage" means damage of any origin sustained by a Structure whereby the cost of restoring the Structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty percent of the Market Value of the Structure before the damage occurred.

"Substantial Improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other proposed new Development of a Structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent of the Market Value of the Structure before the "Start of Construction" of the Improvement. This term includes Structures which have incurred "Substantial Damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed.

The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any Project for Improvement of a Structure to correct existing Violations or State or Local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the Local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any Alteration of a "Historic Structure", provided that the Alteration will not preclude the Structure's continued Designation as a "Historic Structure".

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"Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which Permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

"Violation" means the failure of a Structure or other Development to be fully compliant with this chapter. A Structure or other Development without the Elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this chapter is presumed to be in Violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

"Water Surface Elevation" means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of Floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the Floodplains of coastal or Riverine areas.

"Watercourse" means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, arroyo, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically Designated areas in which substantial Flood damage may occur.

15.22.060 Lands to which this chapter applies.

This chapter Shall apply to all areas of special Flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the City.

15.22.070 Basis for establishing the areas of special flood hazard.

The areas of special Flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) dated September 17, 1980 and accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs), dated February 2, 1994, and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to

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be a Part of this chapter. This FIS and attendant mapping is the minimum area of applicability of this chapter and May be supplemented by studies for other areas which allow implementation of this chapter and which are recommended to the City Council by the Floodplain Administrator. The study, FIRMs and FBFMs are on file at 650 N. La Cadena Dr., City Clerk's Office and the Department of Public Works.

15.22.080 Compliance.

No Structure or land Shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the term of this chapter and other applicable regulations. Violation of the requirements (including Violations of conditions and safeguards established in connection with conditions) Shall constitute a misdemeanor. Nothing herein Shall prevent the City Council from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any Violation.

15.22.090 Abrogation and greater restrictions.

This chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing Easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this chapter and another Ordinance, Easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions Shall prevail.

15.22.100 Interpretation.

In the interpretation and Application of this chapter, all provisions Shall be:

- A. Considered as minimum requirements;
- B. Liberally construed in favor of the Governing Body; and
- C. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under State statutes.

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15.22.110 Warning and disclaimer of liability.

The degree of Flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger Floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights May be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special Flood hazards or Uses Permitted within such areas will be free from Flooding or Flood damages. This chapter Shall not create liability on the Part of the City Council, any officer or Employee thereof, the State of California, or the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, for any Flood damages that result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative Decision lawfully made hereunder.

15.22.120 Severability.

This chapter and the various Parts thereof are hereby declared to be severable. Should any section of this chapter be declared by the Courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such Decision Shall not affect the validity of the chapter as a whole, or any portion thereof other than the section so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

15.22.130 Establishment of Development Permit.

A Development Permit Shall be obtained before any construction or other Development begins within any Area of Special Flood Hazard established in Section 15.22.070. Application for a Development Permit Shall be made on forms furnished by the Floodplain Administrator and May include, but not be limited to: plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and Elevation of the area in question; existing or proposed

1 Structures, fill, storage of Materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the
2 foregoing. Specifically, the Following information is required:

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5 A. Site Plan, including but not limited to:

- 6 1. For all proposed Structures, spot ground Elevations at Building
7 corners and twenty foot or smaller intervals along the foundation
8 footprint, or one foot contour Elevations throughout the Building
9 Site; and
10 2. Proposed locations of water supply, sanitary sewer, and utilities; and
11 3. If available, the Base Flood Elevation from the Flood Insurance
12 Study and/or Flood Insurance Rate Map; and
13 4. If applicable, the location of the Regulatory Floodway; and

14 B. Foundation design detail, including but not limited to:

- 15 1. Proposed Elevation in relation to Mean Sea Level, of the Lowest
16 Floor (including Basement) of all Structures; and
17 2. For a crawl-space foundation, location and total Net Area of
18 foundation openings as required in Section 15.22.170(C)(3) of this
19 chapter and FEMA Technical Bulletins 1-93 and 7-93; and
20 3. For foundations placed on fill, the location and height of fill, and
21 compaction requirements (compacted to ninety-five percent using the
22 standard proctor test method); and

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24 C. Proposed Elevation in relation to Mean Sea Level to which any
25 nonresidential Structure will be Floodproofed, as required in Section
26 15.22.170 C.2 of this chapter and FEMA Technical Bulletin TB 3-93;
27 and

28 D. All appropriate certifications listed in Section 15.22.150 (D of this
chapter; and

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E. Description of the extent to which any Watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed Development.

15.22.140 Designation of the Floodplain Administrator.

The City Manager and the City Engineer, as the Designated appointee, are hereby appointed to administer, implement, and enforce this chapter by granting or denying Development Permits in accord with its provisions.

15.22.150 Duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator.

The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator Shall include, but not be limited to the Following:

A. Permit Review. Review all Development Permits to determine that:

1. Permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied;
2. All other required State and Federal Permits have been obtained;
3. The site is reasonably safe from Flooding; and
4. The proposed Development does not adversely affect the carrying capacity of areas where Base Flood Elevations have been determined but a Floodway has not been Designated. For purposes of this chapter, "adversely affects" means that the cumulative effect of the proposed Development when combined with all other existing and anticipated Development will increase the Water Surface Elevation of the Base Flood more than one foot at any point.

B. Review, Use and Development of Other Base Flood Data.

1. When Base Flood Elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 15.18.070, the Floodplain Administrator Shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any Base Flood Elevation and Floodway data available from a Federal or State

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agency, or other source, in order to administer Sections 15.22.170 through 15.22.220 Any such information Shall be submitted to the City Council for adoption; or

2. If no Base Flood Elevation data is available from a Federal or State agency or other source, then a Base Flood Elevation Shall be obtained using one of two methods from the FEMA publication "Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas, A Guide for Obtaining and Developing Base (100-Year) Flood Elevations" dated July 1995 in order to administer Sections 15.22.170 through 15.22.220:

- a. Simplified method:
 - i. 100-Year or Base Flood Discharge Shall be obtained using the appropriate regression equation found in a U.S. Geological Survey publication, or the Discharge-drainage area method; and
 - ii. Base Flood Elevation Shall be obtained using the Quick-2 computer program developed by FEMA; or
- b. Detailed method:
 - i. 100-Year or Base Flood Discharge Shall be obtained using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' HEC-HMS computer program; and
 - ii. Base Flood Elevation Shall be obtained using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' HEC-RAS computer program.

C. Notification of Other Agencies. In Alteration or relocation of a Watercourse:

1. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to Alteration or relocation;

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- 2. Submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency; and
- 3. Assure that the Flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of said Watercourse is maintained.

D. Documentation of Floodplain Development. Obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed the Following:

- 1. Certification required by Sections 15.22.170(C)(1) and 15.22.200 (Lowest Floor Elevations);
- 2. Certification required by Section 15.22.170(C)(2) (Elevation or Floodproofing of nonresidential Structures);
- 3. Certification required by Section 15.22.170(C)(3) (wet Floodproofing standard);
- 4. Certification of Elevation required by Section 15.22.190(B) (subdivision standards);
- 5. Certification required by Section 15.22.220(A) (Floodway Encroachments).

E. Map Determinations. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special Flood hazard. Where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual Field conditions, Grade and Base Flood Elevations Shall be Used to determine the boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Area. The Person contesting the location of the boundary Shall be given a reasonable opportunity to Appeal the interpretation as provided in Sections 15.22.130 through 15.22.250.

F. Remedial Action. Take action to remedy Violations of this chapter as specified in Section 15.22.080.

15.22.160 Appeals.

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The City Council Shall hear and decide Appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, Decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

15.22.170 Standards of construction.

In all areas of special Flood hazards the Following standards are required:

A. Anchoring:

- 1. All New Construction and Substantial Improvements Shall be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the Structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;
- 2. All Manufactured Homes Shall meet the anchoring standards of Section 15.22.200.

B. Construction Materials and Methods. All New Construction and Substantial Improvement Shall be constructed:

- 1. With Flood resistant Materials as specified in FEMA Technical Bulletin TB 2-93, and Utility equipment resistant to Flood damage;
- 2. Using methods and practices that minimize Flood damage;
- 3. With electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the Components during conditions of Flooding; and if
- 4. Within Zones AR or AO, so that there are adequate drainage paths around Structures on Slopes to guide Flood Waters around and away from proposed Structures.

C. Elevation and Floodproofing. (See 15.22.150 definitions for "Basement," "Lowest Floor," "New Construction," "Substantial Damage" and "Substantial Improvement".)

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1. Residential construction, new or Substantial Improvement, Shall have the Lowest Floor, including Basement:
 - a. In an AO Zone, elevated above the Highest Adjacent Grade to a height equal to or exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM, or elevated at least two feet above the Highest Adjacent Grade if no depth number is specified;
 - b. In an A Zone, elevated to or above the Base Flood Elevation; said Base Flood Elevation Shall be determined by one of the methods in Section 15.22.150(B) of this chapter;
 - c. In all other zones, elevated to or above the Base Flood Elevation.

Upon the completion of the Structure, the Elevation of the Lowest Floor including Basement Shall be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or surveyor, and verified by the community Building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification Shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

2. Nonresidential construction, new or Substantial Improvement, Shall either be elevated to conform with Section 15.22.170(C)(1) or together with attendant Utility and sanitary facilities:
 - a. Be Floodproofed below the Elevation recommended under Section 15.22.170(C)(1) so that the Structure is watertight with Walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
 - b. Have structural Components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and
 - c. Be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or architect that the standards of this Section (15.22.170(C)(2)) are satisfied. Such certification Shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

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- 3. All New Construction and Substantial Improvement with fully enclosed areas below the Lowest Floor (excluding Basements) that are usable solely for parking of Vehicles, Building Access or storage, and which are subject to Flooding, Shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic Flood forces on exterior Walls by allowing for the entry and exit of Floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement Shall follow the guidelines in FEMA Technical Bulletins TB 1-93 and TB 7-93, and Must exceed the Following minimum criteria:
 - a. Have a minimum of two openings having a total Net Area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to Flooding. The bottom of all openings Shall be no higher than one foot above Grade. Openings May be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they Permit the automatic entry and exit of Floodwater; or
 - b. Be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or Architect.
- 4. Manufactured Homes Shall also meet the standards in Section 15.22.200.

15.22.180 Standards for utilities.

- A. All new and replacement water supply and sanitary Sewage systems Shall be designed to minimize or eliminate:
 - 1. Infiltration of Flood Waters into the systems; and
 - 2. Discharge from the systems into Flood Waters.
- B. On-site waste disposal systems Shall be located to avoid impairment to them, or contamination from them during Flooding.

15.22.190 Standards for Subdivisions.

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- A. All preliminary Subdivision proposals Shall identify the Special Flood Hazard Area and the Elevation of the Base Flood.
- B. All Subdivision plans will provide the Elevation of proposed Structure(s) and pad(s). If the site is filled above the Base Flood Elevation, the Lowest Floor and pad Elevations Shall be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or surveyor and provided to the Floodplain Administrator.
- C. All Subdivision proposals Shall be consistent with the need to minimize Flood damage.
- D. All Subdivision proposals Shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, Gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize Flood damage.
- E. All Subdivisions Shall provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to Flood hazards.

15.22.200 Standards for Manufactured Homes.

- A. All Manufactured Homes that are placed or substantially improved, within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map, on sites located: 1) outside of a Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision, 2) in a New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision, 3) in an Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision, or 4) in an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision on a site upon which a Manufactured Home has incurred "Substantial Damage" as the result of a Flood, Shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the Lowest Floor of the Manufactured Home is elevated to or above the Base Flood Elevation and be securely fastened to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

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B. All Manufactured Homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE, on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map that are not subject to the provisions of subsection (A) of this section will be securely fastened to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement, and be elevated so that either the:

- 1. Lowest Floor of the Manufactured Home is at or above the Base Flood Elevation; or
- 2. Manufactured Home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than thirty-six inches in height above Grade.

Upon the completion of the Structure, the Elevation of the Lowest Floor including Basement Shall be certified by a Registered Professional Engineer or surveyor, and verified by the community Building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification and verification Shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

15.22.210 Standards for Recreational Vehicles.

- A. All Recreational Vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AR, and AE on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map will either:
- 1. Be on the site for fewer than one hundred eighty consecutive Days, and be fully licensed and ready for Highway Use. A Recreational Vehicle is ready for Highway Use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is Attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently Attached additions, or
 - 2. Meet the Permit requirements of Sections 15.22.130 through 15.22.160 of this chapter and the Elevation and anchoring requirements for Manufactured Homes in Section 15.22.200(A).

1 **15.22.220 Floodways.**

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15.22.230 Nature of Variances.

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Located within areas of special Flood hazard established in Section 15.22.070 are areas Designated as Floodways. Since the Floodway is an extremely Hazardous area due to the velocity of Flood Waters, which carry debris, potential Projectiles, and erosion potential, the Following provisions apply.

- A. Prohibit Encroachments, including fill, New Construction, Substantial Improvement, and other new Development unless certification by a Registered Professional Engineer is provided demonstrating that Encroachments Shall not result in any increase in (the base) Flood Elevation during the occurrence of the Base Flood Discharge.
- B. If Section 15.22.220(A) is satisfied, all New Construction, Substantial Improvement, and other proposed new Development Shall comply with all other applicable Flood hazard reduction provisions of Sections 15.22.170 through 15.22.220.

The Variance criteria set forth in this section of the chapter are based on the general principle of zoning Law that Variances pertain to a piece of Property and are not personal in nature. A Variance May be granted for a Parcel of Property with physical characteristics so unusual that complying with the requirements of this chapter would create an exceptional Hardship to the Applicant or the surrounding Property Owners. The characteristics Must be unique to the Property and not be shared by adjacent Parcels. The unique characteristic Must pertain to the land itself, not to the Structure, its inhabitants, or the Property Owners.

It is the duty of the City Council to help protect its citizens from Flooding. This need is so compelling and the implications of the cost of insuring a

1 Structure built below Flood level are so serious that Variances from the Flood
2 Elevation or from other requirements in the Flood Ordinance are quite rare.
3 The long term goal of preventing and reducing Flood loss and damage can only
4 be met if Variances are strictly limited. Therefore, the Variance guidelines
5 provided in this chapter are more detailed and contain multiple provisions that
6 Must be met before a Variance can be properly granted. The criteria are
7 designed to screen out those situations in which alternatives other than a
8 Variance are more appropriate.

9
10 **15.22.240 Appeal Board.**

11
12 A. In passing upon requests for Variances, the City Council Shall consider
13 all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other
14 sections of this chapter, and the:

- 15 1. Danger that Materials May be swept onto other lands to the injury of
16 others;
- 17 2. Danger of life and Property due to Flooding or erosion damage;
- 18 3. Susceptibility of the proposed Facility and its contents to Flood
19 damage and the effect of such damage on the existing individual
20 Owner and future Owners of the Property;
- 21 4. Importance of the services provided by the proposed Facility to the
22 community;
- 23 5. Necessity to the Facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
- 24 6. Availability of alternative locations for the proposed Use which are
25 not subject to Flooding or erosion damage;
- 26 7. Compatibility of the proposed Use with existing and anticipated
27 Development;
- 28 8. Relationship of the proposed Use to the comprehensive plan and
Floodplain Management program for that area;

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- 9. Safety of Access to the Property in time of Flood for ordinary and Emergency Vehicles;
- 10. Expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the Flood Waters expected at the site; and
- 11. Costs of providing governmental services during and after Flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, Gas, electrical, and water system, and Streets and bridges.

B. Any Applicant to whom a Variance is granted Shall be given Written Notice over the signature of a community official that:

- 1. The issuance of a Variance to construct a Structure below the Base Flood level will result in increased premium rates for Flood insurance up to amounts as high as twenty-five dollars for one hundred dollars of insurance coverage, and
- 2. Such construction below the Base Flood level increases risks to life and Property. It is recommended that a Copy of the Notice Shall be recorded by the Floodplain Administrator in the Office of the County Recorder and Shall be recorded in a manner so that it appears in the chain of title of the affected Parcel of land.

C. The Floodplain Administrator will maintain a record of all Variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and report such Variances issued in its biennial report submitted to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

15.22.250 Conditions for Ordinances.

A. Generally, Variances May be issued for New Construction, Substantial Improvement, and other proposed new Development to be erected on a Lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by Lots with existing Structures constructed below the Base Flood level,

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providing that the procedures of Sections 15.22.130 through 15.22.220 of this chapter have been fully considered. As the Lot size increases beyond one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the Variance increases.

B. Variances May be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of "Historic Structures" (as defined in 15.22.050 of this chapter) upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the Structure's continued Designation as an Historic Structure and the Variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the Structure.

C. Variances Shall not be issued within any mapped Regulatory Floodway if any increase in Flood levels during the Base Flood Discharge would result.

D. Variances Shall only be issued upon a determination that the Variance is the "minimum necessary" considering the Flood hazard, to afford relief. "Minimum necessary" means to afford relief with a minimum of deviation from the requirements of this chapter. For example, in the case of Variances to an Elevation requirement, this means the City Council need not grant Permission for the Applicant to build at Grade, or even to whatever Elevation the Applicant proposes, but only to that Elevation which the City Council believes will both provide relief and preserve the integrity of the Local Ordinance.

- E. Variances Shall only be issued upon a:
1. Showing of good and sufficient cause;
 2. Determination that failure to grant the Variance would result in exceptional "Hardship" (as defined in 15.22.050 of this chapter) to the Applicant; and
 3. Determination that the granting of a Variance will not result in increased Flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or

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extraordinary public expense, create a Nuisance (as defined in Section 15.22.050 - see "Public safety or Nuisance"), cause fraud or victimization (as defined in Section 15.22.050) of the public, or conflict with existing Local Laws or Ordinances.

F. Variances May be issued for New Construction, Substantial Improvement, and other proposed new Development necessary for the conduct of a Functionally Dependent Use provided that the provisions of Section 15.22.250(A) through (E) are satisfied and that the Structure or other Development is protected by methods that minimize Flood damages during the Base Flood and does not result in additional threats to public safety and does not create a Public Nuisance.

G. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 15.22.240(A) and the purposes of this chapter, the City Council May Attach such conditions to the granting of Variances as deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.”

SECTION 16: Previous Chapter 15.20 is hereby renumbered in Chapter 15.24 of Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“Chapter 15.24

**STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS
CONSTRUCTION**

Sections:

15.24.010 Adopted.

15.24.020 Penalty for Violation.

1 **15.24.010 Adopted.**

2
3 The most current version of the "Standard Specifications for Public Works
4 Construction," prepared and promulgated by the Southern California Chapters
5 of the American Public Works Association and the Associated General
6 Contractors of California, are adopted and applicable to all Public Works
7 Construction undertaken after the effective date of the Ordinance codified in
8 this chapter.

9 **15.24.020 Penalty for Violation.**

10
11 It is unlawful for any Person, firm, or corporation to erect, install, alter, repair,
12 remove, convert, demolish, or construct any public works Improvements in the
13 City or cause the same to be done, contrary to or in Violation of any of the
14 provisions of these standard specifications. Any Person, firm or corporation
15 violating any of the provisions of this Code is guilty of a misdemeanor, and
16 each such Person is guilty of a separate offense for each and every Day or
17 portion thereof during which any Violation of any of the provisions of this
18 Code is committed, continued, or Permitted, and upon conviction of any such
19 Violation, such Person Shall be punishable by a fine of not more than three
20 hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than ninety Days, or by both
21 such fine and imprisonment.”

22 **SECTION 17:** Section 15.40.050 is hereby amended in Title 15 of the
23 Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

24
25 **“15.40.050 Commission—Members.**

26 The following regulations shall apply to the membership and organization of
27 the Historic Preservation Commission:
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A. The Historic Preservation Commission shall consist of seven members appointed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2.30 of this Code.

B. Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the City Council of City residents from among professionals knowledgeable in the disciplines of history, architecture, architectural history, planning, prehistoric and historic archaeology, folklore, cultural anthropology, curation, conservation, and landscape architecture or related disciplines, such as urban planning, American studies, American civilization, or cultural geography, to the extent that such professionals are available in the community. Commission membership may also include lay members who have demonstrated special interests, competence, experience, or knowledge in historic preservation.”

SECTION 18: Section 15.40.140 is hereby amended in Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“15.40.140 Historic Building Code.

Alternative building regulations may be used for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of structures designated as Historic Resource Buildings. The State Historic Building Code (Part 8 of Title 24 of the California Administrative Code) may be used for any Historic Resource through the City's Building Permit procedure.”

SECTION 19: Chapter 15.44 is hereby amended in Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“Chapter 15.44

1 **Chapter 15.44 - CITY ARCHITECT REVIEW**

2
3 **Sections:**

4 **15.44.010 Purpose.**

5 **15.44.020 Definitions.**

6 **15.44.030 Implementation.**

7
8 **15.44.010 Purpose.**

9
10 A. The City Council recognizes the importance of using the development
11 review process (established by Section 18.32.030) to encourage high
12 quality Development, to protect the value of property, and to promote a
13 positive, beautiful City image.

14 B. This chapter shall apply to certain Applications to the Development
15 Services Department of the City for permit to construct buildings in the
16 City.

17 C. This chapter shall only apply to the exterior design of new buildings, and
18 then only to projects as defined in this chapter.

19 **15.44.020 Definitions.**

20 A. "City Architect" means one or more persons licensed as architects in the
21 State and selected by the City to render services as provided in this
22 chapter based upon qualifications and experience in the exterior design
23 of structures.

24 B. "Projects" means applications to construct new buildings or remodel
25 existing buildings that because of their size or location will be important
26 with respect to the beauty of the City. Projects shall not include any of
27 the following:

- 28 1. A development of two or less Dwelling Units;

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- 2. A commercial development of less than two thousand square feet of interior floor space;
- 3. The remodeling or adding to an existing residential dtructure;
- 4. Applications by governmental agencies, including schools.

15.44.030 Implementation.

- A. Suitable Projects may be referred by the Director of Development Services Department hereafter called "the Director," to the City Architect for design review. Such review shall be at the expense of the applicant as to payment of the fee of the City Architect.
- B. When so referred, the Director shall furnish the City Architect with the applicant's plans and with a request for review thereof as to exterior design.
- C. Thereupon the City Architect shall promptly make such a review and respond in writing to the Director with recommendations, if any.
- D. Prior to transmitting the request to the City Architect, the Director shall notify the applicant of the pending review by the City Architect and of the required fee.
- E. The Applicant shall deposit with the City the appropriate fee. Thereupon the request shall be made to the City Architect. The deposit shall be made within thirty days of a written demand therefore. Failure to pay shall be grounds for denial of the application. Unless paid, there shall be no request for review by the City Architect. The City Council may establish and amend the applicable fee by resolution."

SECTION 16: Chapter 15.49.140 is hereby amended in Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

"15.49.140 Violations; penalty.

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Any violations of this chapter shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in Section 15.04.010 of this code.”

SECTION 17: Chapter 15.56 is hereby amended in Title 15 of the Colton Municipal Code to read as follows:

“Chapter 15.56

SAFETY ASSESSMENT PLACARDS

Sections:

- 15.56.010 Purpose.**
- 15.56.020 “Safety Assessment” Defined.**
- 15.56.030 Application of Provisions.**
- 15.56.040 Placards.**

15.40.010 Purpose.
It is the purpose of this chapter to establish standard placards to be used to indicate the condition of a building or structure for continued occupancy after any natural or manmade disasters. The chapter further authorizes the building official and his or her authorized representatives to post the appropriate placard at each entry point to a building or structure upon completion of a safety assessment.

15.40.020 “Safety Assessment” Defined.
“Safety assessment” means a visual, nondestructive examination of a building or structure for the purpose of determining the condition of the building or structure for continued occupancy.

15.40.030 Application of Provisions.
The provisions of this chapter are applicable, following each natural or manmade disaster, to all buildings and structures of all occupancies regulated by the City of Colton. The council may extend the provisions as necessary.

15.40.040 Placards.

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A. The following are verbal descriptions of the official jurisdiction placards to be used to designate the condition for continued occupancy of buildings or structures. Copies of actual placards are attached to the ordinance codified in this chapter and adopted by reference.

1. "INSPECTED - Lawful Occupancy Permitted" (Green Placard). The placard describing this condition is to be posted on any building or structure wherein no apparent structural hazard has been found. This placard is not intended to mean that there is no damage to the building or structure. Occupants should always be cautious of potential hazards following any natural or manmade disasters.

2. "RESTRICTED USE - Off-Limits to Unauthorized personnel" (Yellow Placard) The placard describing this condition is to be posted on each building or structure that has been damaged wherein the damage has resulted in some form of restriction to the continued occupancy. The individual who posts this placard will note in general terms the type of damage encountered and will clearly and concisely note the restrictions on continued occupancy.

3. "UNSAFE - Do Not Enter or Occupy" (Red Placard) The placard describing this condition is to be posted on each building or structure that has been damaged such that continued occupancy poses a threat to life safety. Buildings or structures posted with this placard shall not be entered under any circumstance except as authorized in writing by the building official, or his or her authorized representative. Safety assessment teams shall be authorized to enter these buildings at any time. This placard is not to be used or considered as a demolition order. The individual who posts this placard will note in general terms the type of damage encountered.

B. In addition to the above descriptive conditions, each placard shall also contain the city Building and Safety Division's address and telephone number along with the Ordinance number of this city chapter.

C. Once the placard has been attached to a building or structure, a placard is not to be removed, altered or covered until done so by an authorized representative of the building official or upon written notification from the city building and safety division. It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to alter, remove, cover or deface a placard unless authorized pursuant to this section."

SECTION 18: Severability. The City Council hereby declares that should any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted be rendered or declared

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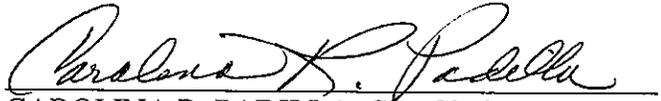
invalid by any final court action in a court of competent jurisdiction, or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences and words of this Ordinance and the Codes hereby adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 19: The Mayor shall sign this Ordinance and the City Clerk shall cause the same to be published within fifteen (15) days after its passage at least once in The San Bernardino County Sun, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of San Bernardino, California, and circulated in the City of Colton, California.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 7th day of April, 2015.


RICHARD A. DELAROSA, Mayor

ATTEST:


CAROLINA R. PADILLA, City Clerk

1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
2 COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO) ss
3 CITY OF COLTON)

4 CERTIFICATION

5 I, **CAROLINA R. PADILLA**, City Clerk of the City of Colton, California, do hereby
6 certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of
7 **ORDINANCE NO. O-04-15**, and was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City
8 Council of the City of Colton at its Regular Meeting held on the **7th day of April, 2015**,
9 by the following vote to wit:

10
11 AYES: COUNCILMEMBER Toro, Jorin, Navarro, González,
Suchil and Mayor DeLaRosa
12
13 NOES: COUNCILMEMBER None
14
15 ABSTAIN: COUNCILMEMBER None
16
17 ABSENT: COUNCILMEMBER Bennett

18 **IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official
19 seal of the City of Colton, California, this ____ day of _____, _____.

20
21 _____
22 CAROLINA R. PADILLA
23 City Clerk
City of Colton, California

24 (SEAL)
25
26
27
28