

BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959



April 7, 2011

Gene Paolini, Building Official
Public Works – Building Inspection
City of Roseville
311 Vernon Street
Roseville, CA 95678

Dear Gene Paolini:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt on March 25, 2011 of the City of Roseville submittal pertaining to Ordinance Nos. 2374, 3066, 4297, 4888, and 4889 with findings and is acceptable for filing. Your filing attests to your understanding that according to Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 no modification or change to the California Building Standards Code shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the finding and the modification or change have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

This letter attests only to the filing of these local modifications with the Commission, which is not authorized by law to determine the merit of the filing.

As a reminder, local modifications are specific to a particular edition of the Code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the Code is published. In addition, should you receive Fire Protection District ordinances for ratification, it is required to submit the ratified ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development [H&SC Section 13869.7(c)], attention State Housing Law Program Manager, rather than the Commission.

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,


Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings

Nearman, Michael

From: Paolini, Gene [GPaolini@roseville.ca.us]
Sent: Friday, March 25, 2011 11:54 AM
To: OrdinanceFilings
Cc: Byrnes, Scott; Chew, Patrick
Subject: City Of Roseville Code Adoptions
Attachments: ord 4889.pdf; ord 4888.pdf; ord 2374.pdf; ord 4297.pdf; ord 3066.pdf

Dear Mr. Walls:

The City of Roseville has adopted the current 2010 editions of the State of California Building, Fire, Residential, Electrical, Mechanical, Energy, Historical, Existing Building, Green Building Standards and the 2009 Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code as published by IAPMO.

The City of Roseville has recommended changes and modifications to the Codes and have advised that certain said changes and modifications to the 2010 California Building Code and Fire Code are reasonably necessary due to local climatic, geological or topographical conditions within our city and have further advised that the remainder of said changes and modifications are of an administrative or procedural nature, or concern themselves with subjects not covered by the Code or are reasonably necessary to safeguard life and property with the City of Roseville.

Attached are the City Ordinances indicating the local amendments providing the related express findings for the amendments.

If additional information is needed please contact me at gpaolini@roseville.ca.us or the phone number below.

Gene Paolini

Building Official

Public Works – Building Inspection

City of Roseville

311 Vernon Street

Roseville, CA 95678

(916) 774-5336

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www.roseville.ca.us/pw



ORDINANCE NO. 4888

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE AMENDING
SECTION 16.04.100 OF CHAPTER 16.04 OF TITLE 16 AND ADDING SECTION
9.80.160(D) TO CHAPTER 9.80 OF TITLE 9 OF THE ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE
REGARDING CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Section 16.04.100 of Chapter 16.04 of Title 16 of the Roseville Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

16.04.100 California Building Standards Code—Adopted.

The 2010 California Building Standards Code, known as the California Code of Regulations, incorporates:

- 2010 California Building Code – Volumes 1 and 2 of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 2. This code is based upon the 2009 International Building Code.
- 2010 California Residential Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 2.5. This code is based upon the 2009 International Residential Code.
- Appendix H, Patio Covers of the 2010 California Residential Code of Regulations Title 24 part 2.5.
- 2010 California Electrical Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 3. This code is based upon the 2008 National Electric Code.
- 2010 California Mechanical Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 4. This code is based upon the 2009 Uniform Mechanical Code.
- 2010 California Energy Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 6.
- 2010 California Historical Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 8.
- 2010 California Existing Building Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 10.
- 2010 California Green Building Standards Code of the California Code of Regulations Title 24 part 11.
- 2009 Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code as published by IAMPO.

and is adopted by reference. The City hereby adopts and enforces Chapter I Division II and Section 3412.2 of the 2010 California Building Code. There is one copy of said code on file in the office of the Building Official for use and examination by public.

SECTION 2. Section 9.80.160(D) of Chapter 9.80 of Title 9 of the Roseville Municipal Code is hereby added as follows:

9.80.160(D)

D. Section 1612.3 of the California Building Code is not adopted in favor of Roseville Municipal Code 9.80.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

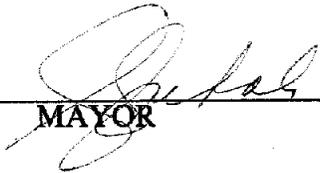
SECTION 4. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 17th day of November, 20¹⁰, by the following vote on roll call:

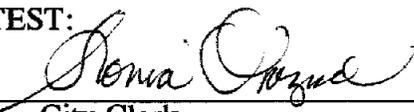
AYES COUNCILMEMBERS: Allard, Gray, Garcia, Roccucci, Garbolino

NOES COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSENT COUNCILMEMBERS: None



MAYOR

ATTEST:


City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 4889

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE
AMENDING CHAPTER 16.16 OF TITLE 16 OF THE ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL
CODE RELATING TO FIRE PREVENTION AND ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF A
CERTAIN CODE KNOWN AS THE "CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS TITLE 24,
PART 9," INCORPORATING THE 2009 EDITION OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FIRE
CODE," AS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL.

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 16.16 of Title 16 of the Roseville Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 16.16

FIRE CODE*

Sections:

- 16.16.010 Short title.**
- 16.16.020 International Fire Code - Adopted by reference.**
- 16.16.030 Findings.**
- 16.16.040 Modifications.**
- 16.16.050 Plans.**
- 16.16.060 Additional definitions.**
- 16.16.070 Appeals.**
- 16.16.075 Violations**
- 16.16.080 Permits and fees required.**
- 16.16.090 Premises identification.**
- 16.16.100 Fire Department access.**
- 16.16.110 Key box or emergency information box.**
- 16.16.120 Fire protection systems.**
- 16.16.130 Fire protection system monitoring and alarms.**
- 16.16.140 Open burning and recreational burning.**
- 16.16.150 Weed abatement.**
- 16.16.160 Regulations for fireworks.**
- 16.16.170 Hazardous materials storage and toxic gas provisions.**
- 16.16.180 Liquefied petroleum gases.**
- 16.16.190 Fire flow requirements.**
- 16.16.200 Public safety 800MHz radio building amplification system.**
- 16.16.210 Validity.**

16.16.010 SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be referred to as the "Roseville Fire Code."

16.16.020 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE – ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

The California Building Standards Code Title 24, Part 9, incorporating the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council, together with appendices B, BB, C, CC, E, F, G, H, I save and except such portions as are hereunder deleted, modified, or amended, is hereby adopted by reference.

16.16.030 FINDINGS.

The City Council hereby finds and determines as follows:

A. The International Code Council has assumed responsibility for the International Fire Code and International Fire Code Standards. The International Code Council provided a means for participation by all code enforcement officials from throughout the country as well as industry representatives, consultants, and other private parties with an interest in the International Fire Code.

B. That the International Fire Code, being the 2009 edition thereof, published by International Code Council is a nationally recognized compilation of proposed rules, regulations and standards of said organization.

C. That said International Fire Code has been printed and published as a Code in book form within the meaning of Section 50022.1 of the Government Code of the State of California.

D. The amendment of the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code to provide modified standards for fire protection is necessary to serve the public interest by reducing the risk to life and property of the citizens of the City of Roseville because of the following reasons:

1. Climatic.

Average yearly rainfall for the City is approximately 18 inches. This rainfall normally occurs from October to April. During the summer months, there is generally no measurable precipitation. Temperatures for this dry period range from 70 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit and are frequently accompanied by light to gusty westerly and northerly winds. The relative humidity during summer months two (2) to thirty (30) millimeters HG, which is considered arid. The City is surrounded by thousands of acres of grasslands which, in conjunction with the dry and windy climatic conditions, create a hazardous situation which has led to extensive grass and brush fires in recent years. More development is extending from the urban core areas into the grass covered areas and brush/tree covered canyons, ridges and areas with up slopes where every twenty percent (20%) increase in slope doubles the rate of fire spread. Wind driven fires could and have lead to serious consequences, as has been the case on several occasions in similar areas of the state. Several years of drought conditions have diminished available water supplies. Ground water as well as surface supplies have been affected. This condition has created a situation where reduced fire flow testing, lower water tables, water conservation measures and increased demand on water systems due to population growth have negatively impacted water use and availability for the fire service. These impacts degrade the quality of fixed fire protection as well as fire suppression activities.

2. Topographical.

The City is segmented by several topographical and physical features, including minor rivers, natural parkways, open space, freeways, railroad tracks, drainage canals and sprawling industrial facilities. Traffic has to be channeled around several of these topographical and physical features. These limitations create traffic congestion and delay

emergency response.

Heavy traffic congestion on the City's major streets already acts as a barrier to timely response for fire equipment and emergency services. In the event of an accident or other emergency at one of the key intersections between a road and a river, freeway or railway, sections of the City could be isolated or have response time sufficiently slowed so as to increase the risk of injury or damage.

Preservation of wetland areas, natural parkways, riparian corridors along rivers, vernal pools, open space, and endangered species' habitat have all contributed to access problems as well as exemption from vegetation reduction programs. These situations, though environmentally important, increase the demands on the Fire Department due to extreme fire hazards created by increased fuel loading and access limitations.

Large areas of rural grasslands and rolling hills interspersed with development significantly increase response times. Available infrastructure such as water facilities do not provide sufficient fire flow in these areas. Rural areas not yet provided with adequate fire protection are subject to a higher degree of risk without mitigating measures.

3. Geological.

The City of Roseville and the surrounding Placer County area is subject to ground tremors from seismic events. This area is in seismic zone 3. Flooding has occurred in the portions of the City that lay adjacent to Roseville's numerous rivers and streams. Many areas of development have the potential for flooding.

16.16.040 MODIFICATIONS.

The Fire Chief is authorized to render interpretations of this code and make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations in order to carry out its application. The Fire Chief may be guided by future supplements to the International Fire Code. Such interpretations, rules and regulations and supplements shall conform with the intent and purpose of this Code and shall be available to the public during normal business hours.

The Fire Chief or his/her designated representative may modify any of the provisions of the International Fire Code upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his/her duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Code, provided that the spirit of the Code shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the Fire Chief or his/her designated representative thereof shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

16.16.050 PLANS.

Section Chapter 1, 105.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

105.4.7 Plans. Complete plans, specifications, and information for new construction, remodeling, tenant improvements, or additions to buildings shall be submitted for review and approval prior to construction to the Chief or his/her designated representative having jurisdiction. Plan approval shall be required prior to the issuance of a Fire Department Inspection Record Card for those instances where such card may be required. In addition to the submittal of hard copy plan sets, a digitized copy of the approved drawings for new buildings shall be submitted to the Fire Department for pre-fire documentation purposes. Said copy shall

be submitted in an approved format.

Plans shall be submitted for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids when storage will be at or above 500 gallons (1892.5 L) of liquids in drums or tanks. The plans shall indicate the method of storage, quantities to be stored, fire-protection facilities, provisions for spill control and secondary containment and if outside, the distances from buildings, property lines, and access ways.

16.16.060 ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to include the following definitions:

"Air Reactive" means any liquid, solid, or gas which, when combined with air reacts with the air to form a hazardous condition. (See also, "pyrophoric.")

"Continuous Gas-Detection System" is a gas-detection system where the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption. Analysis is allowed to be performed on a cyclical basis at intervals not to exceed five (5) minutes.

EXCEPTION: Alternate systems may be approved by the Fire Chief based upon equivalent protection.

"Hazardous Material Business Plan" is a written plan containing General Information, Emergency Response Plan, Training Plan, Inventory Statement and Site Plan. Each section shall be in such form and detail as required by the Fire Chief and shall contain at a minimum the information required pursuant to Section 25500 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code.

"Hazardous Waste" is any waste material that meets the criteria in Section 66261.3, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

"Liquefied Gas" is a material which exists at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere pressure as a gas and as a liquid when stored in a pressure vessel.

"Moderately Toxic Gas" is a gas that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 2,000 parts per million but not more than 5000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor when administered by continuous inhalation for one (1) hour or, less if death occurs within one (1) hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

"Person" The term "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, government body or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

"Target Organ Effects" are a categorization of effects which may occur, including

example of signs and symptoms. Chemicals which have been found to cause such effects are included in 29 CFR 1910.1200.

"Target Organ Toxin" is a chemical that produced damage (target organ effects) to specific body organs or systems.

"Waste Oil" is a Class III-B waste liquid resulting from the use of Class III-B combustible liquids such as waste motor oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, brake fluids and transmission fluids. It does not include the products classified as class I, II or III-A liquids or corrosives, toxic or highly toxic materials as defined in this Code.

16.16.070 APPEALS.

Chapter 1, Section 108 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

108 Appeals. Any person aggrieved by any decision or action of the Chief or his/her designated representative may appeal the decision or action subject to the provisions of Section 16.04.110 of the Municipal Code referring to the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals designated therein shall also serve as the Board of Appeals under the International Fire Code. The Fire Chief or his or her designee shall serve as ex-officio member of the Board of Appeals in all appeals under the International Fire Code.

16.16.075 VIOLATIONS

Chapter 1, Section 109.03 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

109.3 Violation penalties. It is unlawful to violate any of the provisions of this chapter. Violation of this chapter may be charged as either an infraction or a misdemeanor at the discretion of the city attorney.

16.16.080 PERMITS AND FEES REQUIRED.

Chapter 1, Section 105.6.16. of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

12. A permit will be required to store, handle or use Class III-B liquids of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit flash point in excess of one hundred ten (110) gallons. Permits to operate above ground storage of the above referenced liquids shall be issued on an annual basis along with a non-refundable annual renewal fee.

Section 105.1.4 Fees. Each person who applies for, requests, or receives a permit or service furnished by the Fire Department shall, at such time, pay the applicable fee or fees provided for by resolution of the City Council.

Section 105.1.4.1 Minimum Fee Remittance. Prior to providing service, except for emergency services, a minimum fee remittance is required based on the approved fee established

for said service(s). The minimum amount for an estimated fee calculation is required at the time of request for service. Adjustments to the estimated fee may be made depending upon work required.

Section 105.1.4.2 The Fire Chief shall have the authority to waive or modify any fee established by resolution of the City Council for good cause providing such waiver or modification request is submitted in writing, stating the reason such waiver or modification is necessary, prior to the payment of the fee.

16.16.090 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION.

Section 505.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

505.1.1. Buildings under construction. Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided at each fire access road entry into projects under construction as well as on each building under construction.

505.1.2 Multiple tenant buildings. Multiple tenant spaces serviced by vehicular access to the rear through any driveway, alleyway, or parking lot shall have numbers or addresses placed prior to occupancy on all new and existing buildings as to be plainly visible and legible from the rear access way when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Multiple tenant spaces serviced by rear access through a corridor, exit passageway, exit court, or exit yard shall have approved numbers or addresses displayed on the rear of the tenant space, when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Multiple tenant spaces that front on interior walkways or pedestrian malls shall have approved numbers or addresses placed near the entrance door in all new and exiting buildings. Illuminated directory boards shall be provided at vehicular access entrances to multiple building complexes as deemed necessary by the chief.

505.1.3 Illumination. Addressing shall be illuminated at night in all new buildings. Address signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. When the luminance is provided for the face of an address sign is from an external source, it shall have an intensity sufficient so as to be visible at night from the adjoining access roadway. Internally illuminated address signs shall be provided with equivalent luminance.

16.16.100 FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS

Section 503 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with an AC pavement surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. Said fire access road shall be constructed prior to the presence of on-site combustible products and shall be maintained throughout the construction process.

16.16.110 KEY BOX OR EMERGENCY INFORMATION BOX.

Section 506.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

When an occupancy contains storage of hazardous materials that exceed the exempt amounts listed in Chapter 1 of the International Fire Code, or the occupancy is required by the Fire Chief to have available on site pre-fire plans, the Fire Chief may require an approved emergency information box to be installed on the premises for the storage of such information. The emergency information box shall be installed in an approved location and the enclosed information shall be periodically updated by the occupant.

Section 506.1.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

506.1.1 Locks: Gated vehicle openings shall be provided with an approved key override switch and an approved emergency vehicle strobe-switch system. Barriers other than gates which restrict access to fire access lanes shall be equipped with an approved lock.

16.16.120 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

Section 901.7 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

At the discretion of the fire chief or his/her designee, a Fire Watch, complying with the City of Roseville Fire Department Standards, shall be instituted for systems out of service.

Section 903.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the following instances:

903.2.18. In buildings or structures more than two (2) stories in height, including one and two family dwellings.

903.2.19 In every new building, except one and two family dwellings, where the total fire area is 3,600 square feet or greater.

903.2.20 In every existing building, except one and two family dwellings, when an addition to the floor area is made increasing the size of the building to 3,600 square feet or more. The addition and the existing building shall be provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

903.2.21 In all buildings constructed to densities greater than or equal to thirteen (13) dwelling units per acre, (High Density Residential as defined by the General Plan).

903.2.22 In all attached buildings constructed to densities of 7 to 12.9 dwelling units per acre, (Medium Density Residential as defined by the General Plan).

903.2.23 In all buildings where an exterior wall is closer than six (6) feet from an

exterior wall of an adjacent building or less than three (3) feet from any property line or roof projections closer than four (4) feet from a roof projection of an adjacent building or less than two (2) feet from any property line.

903.2.24 Fire walls, fire barriers, or any fire-resistance-rated ~~horizontal~~ assemblies shall not apply to eliminate the installation of a sprinkler system.

Section 903.3.1.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the entire section.

Section 903.3.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

903.3.1.4 Sprinkler systems within speculative warehousing shall be designed in accordance with the Roseville Fire Department Fire Prevention Standard for Automatic Extinguishing Systems.

Section 903.3.7 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

When required by the Fire Chief, approved signs shall indicate buildings or portions of buildings served by a Fire Department connection.

Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water flow-switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored for integrity by a "Central Station Fire Alarm System" meeting all the requirements for Central Station Service. Definitions for Central Station Service may be found in the National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), in the glossary and the Chapter covering the requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems. All alarm transmitting devices and systems shall be maintained in accordance with all State laws and nationally recognized standards.

- EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one-and two-family dwellings.
 2. Valves controlling ten or less sprinkler heads need not be monitored.
 3. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 4. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 5. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 6. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler system that are sealed or locked in the open position.

7. Underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility need not be monitored.

Section 903.4.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water flow-switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored for integrity by a "Central Station Fire Alarm System" meeting all the requirements for Central Station Service. Definitions for Central Station Service may be found in the National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), in the glossary and the Chapter covering the requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems. All alarm transmitting devices and systems shall be maintained in accordance with all State laws and nationally recognized standards.

EXCEPTION: 1. Underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility need not be monitored.
3. Valves controlling ten or less sprinkler heads need not be monitored.

Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Section 903.4.4 Modifications. All changes or additions to any existing automatic sprinkler system will require compliance to all regulations within this section.

Section 903.3.8 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Fire control room. An approved fire control room shall be provided for all buildings protected by an automatic fire extinguishing system. Said room shall contain all system control valves, fire alarm control panels and other fire equipment required by the Chief. Fire control rooms shall be located within the building at a location approved by the Chief, and shall be provided with a means to access the room directly from the exterior. Durable signage shall be provided on the exterior side of the access door to identify the fire control room.

Section 905.3.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

905.3.1 Building Height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout all buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 (9144m) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, in buildings containing three (3) or more stories, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Section 905.9 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Valve supervision shall be provided as in Section 903.4.1.

Section 1413.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Where required. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout all buildings which are under construction for use during construction where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 (9144m) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, in buildings containing three (3) or more stories, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than 25 feet (7620 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs and the standpipe outlets shall be located adjacent to such usable stairs. Such standpipe systems shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secure decking or flooring.

On each floor there shall be provided a 2 ½-inch (63.5mm) valve outlet for fire department use. Where construction height requires installation of a Class III standpipe, fire pumps and water main connections shall be provided to serve the standpipe.

Section 2306.8 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

2306.8.1 Hose stations. For high-piled storage areas of greater than 2500 square feet of Class I-IV commodities, or for high-pile combustible storage areas of greater than 500 square feet of high hazard commodities, approved 2 ½-inch (63.5 mm) hose valves shall be provided at approved locations. Hose valves shall be located directly adjacent to all fire access doors required by Section 2306.6.1.

Section 4701 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the following standard:

13R--10 NFPA - Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including 4 stories in height.

16.16.130 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARMS.

Section 903.4.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Alarms. An approved audible (bell) and visual (strobe) sprinkler flow alarm device shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location. A single approved audible and visual sprinkler flow alarm shall be provided in the interior of the building in a normally occupied location within each space/dwelling unit and floor level.

Section 907.. 7.5 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Monitoring When required by the chief, fire alarm, automatic sprinkler systems, and hazardous materials emergency alarms, shall be monitored by a central station service that is listed in the current edition of the Underwriter's Laboratories Fire Protection Equipment Directory under the category Central Station (UUFX). The listing shall indicate that the Fire Alarm Service – Local Company provides service to the Roseville area.

Exceptions:

1. Single and multiple station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.11.
2. Group I-3 occupancies, occupancies shall be monitored in accordance with Section 907.2.6.3.4.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one and two family dwellings.

907.7.6 Alarm Transmission. The activation of a fire sprinkler system or a fire alarm/detection system shall cause the system to initiate a signal to the Central Station within ninety (90) seconds. Retransmission from the Central Station to the Fire Dispatch Center shall not exceed sixty (60) seconds.

907.7.7 Certification. The permittee shall provide [For SFM] the Certification of Completion in accordance with NFPA 72 to the authority having jurisdiction that the system has been installed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

The permittee shall also provide the Underwriter's Laboratories Central Station Certificate for the Protected Premise.

Section 907 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

907.21 Signage. Any company providing monitoring for any electronic monitoring system, fire suppression, or detection system shall post an approved visible sign at all control valves, control panels, and monitoring panels that states the name of the monitoring company, the 24-hour phone number of the Central Station, and instructions to call the Central Station before doing any work or testing on any system being monitored.

16.16.140 OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL BURNING.

307.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

307.1 General. Open burning is not permitted within the City of Roseville.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Bonfires in accordance with Section 307.4.1.
2. Recreational fires in accordance with Section 307.4.2.

16.16.150 WEED ABATEMENT.

Section 304.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

304.1.2. Vegetation. See the Roseville Municipal Code Title 9, Chapter 9.20 and the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* for further requirements.

16.16.160 REGULATIONS FOR FIREWORKS.

Section 3308.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

3308.1 General. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in theatrical, and group entertainment productions, shall comply with this chapter and Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6—Fireworks.

3308.1.1 Scope. Fireworks and temporary storage, use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material used in motion pictures, television, and theatrical and group entertainment productions shall be in accordance with Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6—Fireworks, Chapter 33, and state regulations. When the provisions of Chapter 33 and state regulations conflict, the provisions of state regulations shall apply.

Section 3302 of the International Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Fireworks Displays. Displays of fireworks operated as required by Sections 12500 - 12726 of the Health and Safety Code may be given with permission of the Fire Chief, or his/her designated representative, under the supervision of a licensed pyrotechnic operator.

Fireworks Special Occasions. Permission may be given by the Fire Chief, or his/her designated representative for the use of fireworks on special occasions, such as the Chinese New Year or County Fair.

Public Notice. Applicants for a fireworks public display permit shall be responsible for providing notice to the surrounding community prior to the event and in accordance with standards approved by the Fire Chief.

Section 3303 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. "Safe and Sane" Fireworks Permitted.

1. Such fireworks as are defined and classified as "safe and sane fireworks" in Division VI, Part 2 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, may be sold and displayed as permitted by this section.
2. No person shall sell or offer to sell or expose for sale any of such "safe and sane fireworks" to any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

B. Selling "Safe and Sane" Fireworks Permit Required.

1. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell "safe and sane" fireworks within the City without having first applied for and received a City permit therefore, in addition to the required state license.

2. No permit to sell "safe and sane" fireworks shall be issued to any person or business entity except nonprofit organizations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment or charitable purposes. Any such nonprofit organization or corporation shall have a bona fide membership of at least twenty (20) members and shall have been in existence within the City for a period of one (1) year prior to the date of application.

C. Application Requirements. The following are requirements for an application for a permit to sell "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the City:

1. All applications for permits shall be in writing to the Fire Department on forms supplied by the City.

2. Applications must be filed thirty (30) days prior to the actual sale or display.

3. Applications shall set forth the proposed location of the fireworks stand.

4. Applications shall be accompanied by a certificate of insurance in a form approved by the City Attorney showing public liability insurance coverage in a minimum amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).

5. All applications for permits shall be accompanied by a license issued by the State Fire Marshal in accordance with Division XI, Chapter 3 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

6. Applicants shall furnish such other data or information as may be required relating to the issuance of such fireworks permits.

7. Applications shall identify the name, organizational form, address of the principal meeting place, number of members, the purpose of the organization or corporation and the date it came into existence within the City. Only those organizations that are located within the City limits will be allowed to sell fireworks. Each organization, and its affiliated groups, will be limited to no more than one (1) booth.

8. Every application shall designate one (1) or more individuals as the Fireworks Stand Safety Officer. That individual shall be required to attend a fireworks stand operators safety seminar and orientation session conducted or approved by the Roseville Fire Department prior to issuance of the permit. The Fireworks Stand Safety Officer(s) must attend the seminar each year regardless of whether or not they have previously attended such a seminar in the past.

The Fire Chief shall grant a permit to a nonprofit organization or corporation that has complied with the requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section, an organization or corporation granted such a permit is a "licensed" organization.

9. Each application shall be accompanied by the applicable permit fee. Such fee shall be nonrefundable. The fee shall be used to defray the expense of

administering the provisions of this section and to provide safety and informational material and programming relative to fireworks.

D. The Fire Chief may suspend or revoke any permit upon proof that the licensed organization or corporation, or any of its members, has violated any of the provisions of this section relating to fireworks. If the Fire Chief determines that the suspension occurred too late in the limited sales period to have the necessary deterrent effect, he/she may disqualify the licensed person or organization from obtaining a permit for a period of up to two (2) additional years. Such additional disqualifications may be appealed to the City Council in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days of the action.

E. Except as otherwise provided, not more than fifteen (15) permits shall be issued during any one (1) calendar year. In the event more than fifteen (15) applications are received, priorities for issuing of permits shall be determined by the Fire Chief as follows:

1. First priority shall be to those applicants who received a permit in the prior calendar year and actually operated a fireworks stand. Provided, however, that such priority shall expire after five (5) consecutive years, and that nothing herein shall be construed so as to permit more than one (1) fireworks stand per organization.
2. Second priority shall be to those otherwise qualified organizations.
3. In the event that the number of applicants within a given class of priority exceeds the number of permits remaining to be granted, then the selection of permittees shall be by lot. Such lottery shall be conducted in public by the Fire Chief who shall notify all applicants at least five (5) days in advance of the date and time of the lottery.

F. **Rights Reserved to Licensed Organization.**

1. No person other than the licensed organization shall operate the fireworks stand for which the license is issued or share or otherwise participate in the profits of the operation of such stand.
2. No person other than the individuals who are members of the licensed organization, or the spouses and adult children of such members shall sell or otherwise participate in the sale of "safe and sane" fireworks at a fireworks stand.
3. Each fireworks stand shall have a responsible adult in attendance and in charge of the stand while it is being used for the display or storage of "safe and sane" fireworks. Each fireworks stand shall have a Fireworks Stand Safety Officer in attendance and in charge while it is being used for the sale or the offering for sale of "safe and sane" fireworks.
4. All "Safe and Sane" fireworks shall at all times be retained or stored at the approved location of the fireworks stand, and in no event shall fireworks, other than those which have been sold, be removed from the approved fireworks stand location to any other place within the City.
5. There shall be no drinking or possession of alcoholic beverages in or about the fireworks stand or storage site at any time.

G. Temporary Stands – Required Provisions. Retail sales of "Safe and Sane" fireworks are permitted only from within a temporary fireworks stand, and the sale from any other building or structure is prohibited. Temporary stands are subject to the following provisions:

1. Fireworks stands shall be located on property zoned C-C, G-C, M-1, or M-2.
2. No fireworks stand shall be located within twenty-five (25) feet of any other building or within fifty (50) feet of any gasoline station, fuel pump, storage tank or bulk plant.
3. Fireworks stands shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet apart from any other fireworks stand.
4. Fireworks stands shall comply with the provisions of the Building Code as determined by and at the discretion of the Building official. All stands shall be erected under the supervision of the Building official. The Building Official shall require that stands be constructed in a manner which will reasonably insure safety of attendants and patrons.
5. Temporary electrical wiring within the fireworks stand shall be prohibited.
6. Each stand must have at least two (2) approved exits located at opposite ends of the stand.
7. Any relocation of a fireworks stand shall be subject to prior approval of the Fire Chief.
8. Each fireworks stand shall be provided with two (2) two-and-one-half (2 1/2) gallon "water-type" fire extinguishers approved by the Fire Chief, in good working order and easily accessible for use in case of fire.
9. All weeds and combustible materials shall be cleared from the location of the fireworks stand, to a distance of at least thirty (30) feet.

H. Igniting Fireworks near Stand. It is unlawful to discharge or ignite fireworks of any type, including "Safe and Sane" fireworks, within twenty-five (25) feet of a fireworks stand.

I. Time for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks. The sale of "safe and sane" fireworks shall be lawful only between 12:00 noon and 10:00 p.m. on June 28 of each year, and 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on June 29 through July 4 of each year.

J. Time for Discharge of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks. Discharge of "Safe and Sane" fireworks shall be legal only from 12:00 noon on June 28 through 11:59 p.m. on July 4, each year.

K. Removal of Stands. Fireworks stands shall be removed from the temporary locations by 12:00 noon on the sixth day of July, and all accompanying litter shall be cleared from the locations by that time.

Section 3304 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Fireworks Prohibited Generally. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall possess, sell, offer for sale, or explode any rocket, firecracker, Roman candle, torpedo, torpedo cane or other combustible device or explosive substance, or any kind of fireworks, by whatsoever name known, within the City.

16.16.170 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE AND TOXIC GAS PROVISIONS.
Chapter 1, Table 105.6.20 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

TABLE 105.6.20 PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

TYPE OF MATERIAL	AMOUNT x 0.4536 for lbs. to kg x 3.785 for gal. to L
Irritant liquids Irritant solids	55 gallons 500 pounds

Chapter 1, Section 105.6.27 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

105.6.27 LP-Gas. A permit is required for:

1. Storage and use of LP-gas.

EXCEPTION: A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.

2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.

Whenever a permit is required the installer shall submit plans for such permits.

Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.

Section 606.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Refrigeration unit and system installations having a refrigerant circuit containing more than two hundred twenty (220) pounds (100kg) of Group A1 or thirty (30) pounds (13.6 kg) of any other group refrigerant shall be in accordance with Article 63 and the Mechanical Code.

See the Mechanical Code for refrigerant group descriptions. See also Sections 2701.2, 2703.1, 2704.1, and 2701.2.2

Section 608.6.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

3. Failure of the ventilation system shall initiate a local alarm and transmit a signal to a constantly attended station or automatically disengage the charging system.

Section 3401.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. **Permits.** Annual permits shall be required for the storage of Class I, II, and IIIA liquids when quantities are greater than 25 gallons inside, or 60 gallons outside and/or when Class IIIB liquids with a flash point of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit are in quantities greater than 110 gallons.

2. **Plans.** Plans shall be submitted with each application for a permit to store more than 500 gallons (1892.5 L) of liquids outside of buildings in drums or tanks. The plans shall indicate the method of storage, quantities to be stored, distances from buildings and property lines, access ways, fire-protection facilities, and provisions for spill control and secondary containment.

Section 2701.5.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

In addition to the exceptions listed in Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, Sections 25503.5 (b) and (c) for HMMP submittal, the following are also exempted:

1. Helium gas used for inflation of balloons and stored in quantities of not more than one thousand (1000) cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.
2. Carbon dioxide gas used for carbonation of beverages and stored in quantities of not more than six thousand (6,000) cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.
3. Metals when not stored in a friable, powdered, or finely divided state to include: aluminum, beryllium, cadmium, copper, lead, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, rhodium, silver, and tellurium.

Hazardous substances included in the business plan exemptions are not to be excluded from disclosure for purposes of an initial review for installation or storage at a new business. Within five (5) working days from the effective date of any exemption granted by City Council approval, the Roseville Fire department shall send a notice to the Emergency Management Agency.

Section 2703.2.2.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. Secondary containment or equivalent protection from spills shall be provided for piping for liquid hazardous materials and for highly toxic and toxic corrosive gases above permitted amounts. Secondary containment includes, but is not limited to double walled piping.

8. Piping and tubing used for the transmission of toxic gases shall have welded connections throughout unless an exhausted enclosure is provided.

-9. Expansion chambers shall be provided between valves whenever the regulated gas may be subjected to thermal expansion. Chambers shall be sized to provide protection for piping and instrumentation and to accommodate the expansion of regulated materials.

Section 2703.5 is hereby added to the International Fire Code to read as follows:

2703.5.2 Ventilation Ducting. Product conveying ducts for venting hazardous materials operations shall be labeled with the hazard class of the material being vented and the direction of flow.

2703.5.3 "H" Occupancies. In "H" occupancies, all piping and tubing may be required to be identified when there is any possibility of confusion with hazardous materials transport tubing or piping. Flow direction indicators are required.

Section 3704.2.2.10.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Shut off of gas supply. An automatic valve of a fail safe to close design shall be provided to shut off the supply of highly toxic gases for any of the following:

1. Activation of a fire alarm system.
2. Failure of emergency power.
3. Failure of primary power.
4. Seismic activity.
5. Failure of required ventilation.

16.16.180 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.

Section 3801.3 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Construction documents. For a permit to store, use, handle or dispense LP-gas, or to install or maintain an LP-gas container see Chapter 1, Section 105.6.27. Whenever a permit is required the installer shall submit plans for such permits.

EXCEPTION: A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.

Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.

16.16.190 FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS.

Appendix B, Section B105 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to add:

B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire flow and flow duration requirements for one and two family dwellings shall be 1,500 gallons per minute. Fire Flow and duration for dwellings having a fire area in excess of 3,600 square feet shall not be less than that specified in Table B105.1.

EXCEPTION: A reduction in required fire flow of fifty percent as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two family dwellings. The minimum fire flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 50 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.
3. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system and constructed of Type I or II fire resistive construction. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.
4. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved early suppression fast response (ESFR) automatic fire sprinkler system and constructed

of Type III-non fire resistive or better construction. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

16.16.200 PUBLIC SAFETY 800MHZ RADIO BUILDING AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM.

A. Requirement for approved emergency responder radio coverage in buildings. All buildings shall have approved indoor radio coverage for emergency responders. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall erect, construct, change the use of or provide an addition of more than 20 percent to, any building or structure or any part thereof, or cause the same to be done which fails to support adequate radio coverage for the City of Roseville radio communications system. Determining the existence of approved radio coverage and the correction of any deficiencies shall be the responsibility of the building owner. Existing buildings, buildings of one or two single family dwellings, or those below minimum areas as determined by the fire code official may be exempted from this requirement by the fire code official.

B. Approved Radio Coverage. Approved radio coverage shall conform to the current standards of the Roseville Fire Department. These standards shall define the acceptable indoor signal levels to provide 90% reliability of the Roseville Public Safety Radio System inside structures. The fire code official may determine exceptions and additions to these standards as required to protect the integrity of the public safety radio system and provide acceptable signal levels in structures critical to public health and safety.

C. Indoor Public Safety Radio Enhancement Systems. If required by this code, any indoor public safety radio enhancement system must comply with current standards set by the Roseville Fire Department, and the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. Systems shall be inspected, maintained, and modified as necessary to provide approved emergency responder radio coverage. If changes in FCC regulations or modifications to the Roseville Public Safety Radio System require modifications to a public safety radio enhancement system, the building owner shall make necessary changes to conform to the existing standard.

16.16.210 VALIDITY.

The City Council hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence, or word of this ordinance or of this Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Council that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independent of the elimination therefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

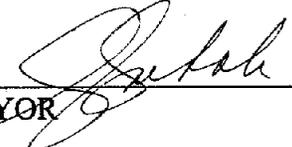
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 17th day of

November, 2010, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES COUNCILMEMBERS: Allard, Gray, Garcia, Roccucci, Garbolino

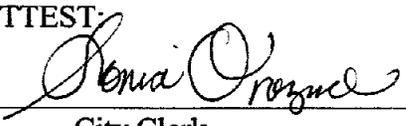
NOES COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSENT COUNCILMEMBERS: None



MAYOR

ATTEST



City Clerk

BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959



March 21, 2011

Dennis M. Mathisen, Division Chief/Fire Marshal
City of Roseville Fire Department
401 Oak Street #402
Roseville, CA 95678-2618

Dear Mr. Mathisen:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt on January 28, 2011 of the City of Roseville submittal pertaining to Ordinance No. 4889 with findings and is acceptable for filing. Your filing attests to your understanding that according to Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 no modification or change to the California Building Standards Code shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the finding and the modification or change have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

This letter attests only to the filing of these local modifications with the Commission, which is not authorized by law to determine the merit of the filing.

As a reminder, local modifications are specific to a particular edition of the Code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the Code is published. In addition, should you receive Fire Protection District ordinances for ratification, it is required to submit the ratified ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development [H&SC Section 13869.7(c)], attention State Housing Law Program Manager, rather than the Commission.

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Enrique M. Rodriguez", is written over a horizontal line.

Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings



Fire Department
401 Oak Street #402
Roseville, California 95678-2618

January 25, 2011

Mr. Dave Walls, Executive Director
State Building Standards Commission
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95833

Subject: City of Roseville Adoption of the International Fire Code

Dear Mr. Walls:

In accordance with Health & Safety Code Sections 13869.7 and 17958.7, enclosed is our adoptive ordinance, which makes revisions to the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code. Express findings are included as part of the adoptive ordinance.

If you have any questions, please call me at (916) 774-5802.

Sincerely,

Dennis M. Mathisen
Division Chief/Fire Marshal

Enclosure

2011 JAN 28 AM 10:43
STATE BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

Our Mission... Protect and enhance the safety and well being of residents, businesses, customers and partners.
We will accomplish this by... Delivering exceptional service and compassionate solutions as a cohesive team with dedication, pride and vigilance.

ORDINANCE NO. 4889

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE
AMENDING CHAPTER 16.16 OF TITLE 16 OF THE ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL
CODE RELATING TO FIRE PREVENTION AND ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF A
CERTAIN CODE KNOWN AS THE "CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS TITLE 24,
PART 9," INCORPORATING THE 2009 EDITION OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FIRE
CODE," AS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL.

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 16.16 of Title 16 of the Roseville Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 16.16

FIRE CODE*

Sections:

- 16.16.010 Short title.**
- 16.16.020 International Fire Code - Adopted by reference.**
- 16.16.030 Findings.**
- 16.16.040 Modifications.**
- 16.16.050 Plans.**
- 16.16.060 Additional definitions.**
- 16.16.070 Appeals.**
- 16.16.075 Violations**
- 16.16.080 Permits and fees required.**
- 16.16.090 Premises identification.**
- 16.16.100 Fire Department access.**
- 16.16.110 Key box or emergency information box.**
- 16.16.120 Fire protection systems.**
- 16.16.130 Fire protection system monitoring and alarms.**
- 16.16.140 Open burning and recreational burning.**
- 16.16.150 Weed abatement.**
- 16.16.160 Regulations for fireworks.**
- 16.16.170 Hazardous materials storage and toxic gas provisions.**
- 16.16.180 Liquefied petroleum gases.**
- 16.16.190 Fire flow requirements.**
- 16.16.200 Public safety 800MHz radio building amplification system.**
- 16.16.210 Validity.**

16.16.010 SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be referred to as the "Roseville Fire Code."

16.16.020 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE – ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

The California Building Standards Code Title 24, Part 9, incorporating the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council, together with appendices B, BB, C, CC, E, F, G, H, I save and except such portions as are hereunder deleted, modified, or amended, is hereby adopted by reference.

16.16.030 FINDINGS.

The City Council hereby finds and determines as follows:

A. The International Code Council has assumed responsibility for the International Fire Code and International Fire Code Standards. The International Code Council provided a means for participation by all code enforcement officials from throughout the country as well as industry representatives, consultants, and other private parties with an interest in the International Fire Code.

B. That the International Fire Code, being the 2009 edition thereof, published by International Code Council is a nationally recognized compilation of proposed rules, regulations and standards of said organization.

C. That said International Fire Code has been printed and published as a Code in book form within the meaning of Section 50022.1 of the Government Code of the State of California.

D. The amendment of the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code to provide modified standards for fire protection is necessary to serve the public interest by reducing the risk to life and property of the citizens of the City of Roseville because of the following reasons:

1. Climatic.

Average yearly rainfall for the City is approximately 18 inches. This rainfall normally occurs from October to April. During the summer months, there is generally no measurable precipitation. Temperatures for this dry period range from 70 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit and are frequently accompanied by light to gusty westerly and northerly winds. The relative humidity during summer months two (2) to thirty (30) millimeters HG, which is considered arid. The City is surrounded by thousands of acres of grasslands which, in conjunction with the dry and windy climatic conditions, create a hazardous situation which has led to extensive grass and brush fires in recent years. More development is extending from the urban core areas into the grass covered areas and brush/tree covered canyons, ridges and areas with up slopes where every twenty percent (20%) increase in slope doubles the rate of fire spread. Wind driven fires could and have lead to serious consequences, as has been the case on several occasions in similar areas of the state. Several years of drought conditions have diminished available water supplies. Ground water as well as surface supplies have been affected. This condition has created a situation where reduced fire flow testing, lower water tables, water conservation measures and increased demand on water systems due to population growth have negatively impacted water use and availability for the fire service. These impacts degrade the quality of fixed fire protection as well as fire suppression activities.

2. Topographical.

The City is segmented by several topographical and physical features, including minor rivers, natural parkways, open space, freeways, railroad tracks, drainage canals and sprawling industrial facilities. Traffic has to be channeled around several of these topographical and physical features. These limitations create traffic congestion and delay

emergency response.

Heavy traffic congestion on the City's major streets already acts as a barrier to timely response for fire equipment and emergency services. In the event of an accident or other emergency at one of the key intersections between a road and a river, freeway or railway, sections of the City could be isolated or have response time sufficiently slowed so as to increase the risk of injury or damage.

Preservation of wetland areas, natural parkways, riparian corridors along rivers, vernal pools, open space, and endangered species' habitat have all contributed to access problems as well as exemption from vegetation reduction programs. These situations, though environmentally important, increase the demands on the Fire Department due to extreme fire hazards created by increased fuel loading and access limitations.

Large areas of rural grasslands and rolling hills interspersed with development significantly increase response times. Available infrastructure such as water facilities do not provide sufficient fire flow in these areas. Rural areas not yet provided with adequate fire protection are subject to a higher degree of risk without mitigating measures.

3. Geological.

The City of Roseville and the surrounding Placer County area is subject to ground tremors from seismic events. This area is in seismic zone 3. Flooding has occurred in the portions of the City that lay adjacent to Roseville's numerous rivers and streams. Many areas of development have the potential for flooding.

16.16.040 MODIFICATIONS.

The Fire Chief is authorized to render interpretations of this code and make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations in order to carry out its application. The Fire Chief may be guided by future supplements to the International Fire Code. Such interpretations, rules and regulations and supplements shall conform with the intent and purpose of this Code and shall be available to the public during normal business hours.

The Fire Chief or his/her designated representative may modify any of the provisions of the International Fire Code upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his/her duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Code, provided that the spirit of the Code shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the Fire Chief or his/her designated representative thereof shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

16.16.050 PLANS.

Section Chapter 1, 105.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

105.4.7 Plans. Complete plans, specifications, and information for new construction, remodeling, tenant improvements, or additions to buildings shall be submitted for review and approval prior to construction to the Chief or his/her designated representative having jurisdiction. Plan approval shall be required prior to the issuance of a Fire Department Inspection Record Card for those instances where such card may be required. In addition to the submittal of hard copy plan sets, a digitized copy of the approved drawings for new buildings shall be submitted to the Fire Department for pre-fire documentation purposes. Said copy shall

be submitted in an approved format.

Plans shall be submitted for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids when storage will be at or above 500 gallons (1892.5 L) of liquids in drums or tanks. The plans shall indicate the method of storage, quantities to be stored, fire-protection facilities, provisions for spill control and secondary containment and if outside, the distances from buildings, property lines, and access ways.

16.16.060 ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to include the following definitions:

"Air Reactive" means any liquid, solid, or gas which, when combined with air reacts with the air to form a hazardous condition. (See also, "pyrophoric.")

"Continuous Gas-Detection System" is a gas-detection system where the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption. Analysis is allowed to be performed on a cyclical basis at intervals not to exceed five (5) minutes.

EXCEPTION: Alternate systems may be approved by the Fire Chief based upon equivalent protection.

"Hazardous Material Business Plan" is a written plan containing General Information, Emergency Response Plan, Training Plan, Inventory Statement and Site Plan. Each section shall be in such form and detail as required by the Fire Chief and shall contain at a minimum the information required pursuant to Section 25500 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code.

"Hazardous Waste" is any waste material that meets the criteria in Section 66261.3, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

"Liquefied Gas" is a material which exists at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere pressure as a gas and as a liquid when stored in a pressure vessel.

"Moderately Toxic Gas" is a gas that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 2,000 parts per million but not more than 5000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor when administered by continuous inhalation for one (1) hour or, less if death occurs within one (1) hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

"Person" The term "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, government body or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

"Target Organ Effects" are a categorization of effects which may occur, including

example of signs and symptoms. Chemicals which have been found to cause such effects are included in 29 CFR 1910.1200.

"Target Organ Toxin" is a chemical that produced damage (target organ effects) to specific body organs or systems.

"Waste Oil" is a Class III-B waste liquid resulting from the use of Class III-B combustible liquids such as waste motor oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, brake fluids and transmission fluids. It does not include the products classified as class I, II or III-A liquids or corrosives, toxic or highly toxic materials as defined in this Code.

16.16.070 APPEALS.

Chapter 1, Section 108 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

108 Appeals. Any person aggrieved by any decision or action of the Chief or his/her designated representative may appeal the decision or action subject to the provisions of Section 16.04.110 of the Municipal Code referring to the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals designated therein shall also serve as the Board of Appeals under the International Fire Code. The Fire Chief or his or her designee shall serve as ex-officio member of the Board of Appeals in all appeals under the International Fire Code.

16.16.075 VIOLATIONS

Chapter 1, Section 109.03 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

109.3 Violation penalties. It is unlawful to violate any of the provisions of this chapter. Violation of this chapter may be charged as either an infraction or a misdemeanor at the discretion of the city attorney.

16.16.080 PERMITS AND FEES REQUIRED.

Chapter 1, Section 105.6.16. of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

12. A permit will be required to store, handle or use Class III-B liquids of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit flash point in excess of one hundred ten (110) gallons. Permits to operate above ground storage of the above referenced liquids shall be issued on an annual basis along with a non-refundable annual renewal fee.

Section 105.1.4 Fees. Each person who applies for, requests, or receives a permit or service furnished by the Fire Department shall, at such time, pay the applicable fee or fees provided for by resolution of the City Council.

Section 105.1.4.1 Minimum Fee Remittance. Prior to providing service, except for emergency services, a minimum fee remittance is required based on the approved fee established

for said service(s). The minimum amount for an estimated fee calculation is required at the time of request for service. Adjustments to the estimated fee may be made depending upon work required.

Section 105.1.4.2 The Fire Chief shall have the authority to waive or modify any fee established by resolution of the City Council for good cause providing such waiver or modification request is submitted in writing, stating the reason such waiver or modification is necessary, prior to the payment of the fee.

16.16.090 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION.

Section 505.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

505.1.1. Buildings under construction. Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided at each fire access road entry into projects under construction as well as on each building under construction.

505.1.2 Multiple tenant buildings. Multiple tenant spaces serviced by vehicular access to the rear through any driveway, alleyway, or parking lot shall have numbers or addresses placed prior to occupancy on all new and existing buildings as to be plainly visible and legible from the rear access way when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Multiple tenant spaces serviced by rear access through a corridor, exit passageway, exit court, or exit yard shall have approved numbers or addresses displayed on the rear of the tenant space, when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Multiple tenant spaces that front on interior walkways or pedestrian malls shall have approved numbers or addresses placed near the entrance door in all new and exiting buildings. Illuminated directory boards shall be provided at vehicular access entrances to multiple building complexes as deemed necessary by the chief.

505.1.3 Illumination. Addressing shall be illuminated at night in all new buildings. Address signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. When the luminance is provided for the face of an address sign is from an external source, it shall have an intensity sufficient so as to be visible at night from the adjoining access roadway. Internally illuminated address signs shall be provided with equivalent luminance.

16.16.100 FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS

Section 503 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with an AC pavement surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. Said fire access road shall be constructed prior to the presence of on-site combustible products and shall be maintained throughout the construction process.

16.16.110 KEY BOX OR EMERGENCY INFORMATION BOX.

Section 506.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

When an occupancy contains storage of hazardous materials that exceed the exempt amounts listed in Chapter 1 of the International Fire Code, or the occupancy is required by the Fire Chief to have available on site pre-fire plans, the Fire Chief may require an approved emergency information box to be installed on the premises for the storage of such information. The emergency information box shall be installed in an approved location and the enclosed information shall be periodically updated by the occupant.

Section 506.1.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

506.1.1 Locks: Gated vehicle openings shall be provided with an approved key override switch and an approved emergency vehicle strobe-switch system. Barriers other than gates which restrict access to fire access lanes shall be equipped with an approved lock.

16.16.120 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

Section 901.7 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

At the discretion of the fire chief or his/her designee, a Fire Watch, complying with the City of Roseville Fire Department Standards, shall be instituted for systems out of service.

Section 903.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the following instances:

903.2.18. In buildings or structures more than two (2) stories in height, including one and two family dwellings.

903.2.19 In every new building, except one and two family dwellings, where the total fire area is 3,600 square feet or greater.

903.2.20 In every existing building, except one and two family dwellings, when an addition to the floor area is made increasing the size of the building to 3,600 square feet or more. The addition and the existing building shall be provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

903.2.21 In all buildings constructed to densities greater than or equal to thirteen (13) dwelling units per acre, (High Density Residential as defined by the General Plan).

903.2.22 In all attached buildings constructed to densities of 7 to 12.9 dwelling units per acre, (Medium Density Residential as defined by the General Plan).

903.2.23 In all buildings where an exterior wall is closer than six (6) feet from an

exterior wall of an adjacent building or less than three (3) feet from any property line or roof projections closer than four (4) feet from a roof projection of an adjacent building or less than two (2) feet from any property line.

903.2.24 Fire walls, fire barriers, or any fire-resistance-rated ~~horizontal~~ assemblies shall not apply to eliminate the installation of a sprinkler system.

Section 903.3.1.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the entire section.

Section 903.3.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

903.3.1.4 Sprinkler systems within speculative warehousing shall be designed in accordance with the Roseville Fire Department Fire Prevention Standard for Automatic Extinguishing Systems.

Section 903.3.7 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

When required by the Fire Chief, approved signs shall indicate buildings or portions of buildings served by a Fire Department connection.

Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water flow-switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored for integrity by a "Central Station Fire Alarm System" meeting all the requirements for Central Station Service. Definitions for Central Station Service may be found in the National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), in the glossary and the Chapter covering the requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems. All alarm transmitting devices and systems shall be maintained in accordance with all State laws and nationally recognized standards.

- EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one-and two-family dwellings.
 2. Valves controlling ten or less sprinkler heads need not be monitored.
 3. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 4. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 5. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 6. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler system that are sealed or locked in the open position.

7. Underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility need not be monitored.

Section 903.4.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water flow-switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored for integrity by a "Central Station Fire Alarm System" meeting all the requirements for Central Station Service. Definitions for Central Station Service may be found in the National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), in the glossary and the Chapter covering the requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems. All alarm transmitting devices and systems shall be maintained in accordance with all State laws and nationally recognized standards.

EXCEPTION: 1. Underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility need not be monitored.
3. Valves controlling ten or less sprinkler heads need not be monitored.

Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Section 903.4.4 Modifications. All changes or additions to any existing automatic sprinkler system will require compliance to all regulations within this section.

Section 903.3.8 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Fire control room. An approved fire control room shall be provided for all buildings protected by an automatic fire extinguishing system. Said room shall contain all system control valves, fire alarm control panels and other fire equipment required by the Chief. Fire control rooms shall be located within the building at a location approved by the Chief, and shall be provided with a means to access the room directly from the exterior. Durable signage shall be provided on the exterior side of the access door to identify the fire control room.

Section 905.3.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

905.3.1 Building Height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout all buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 (9144m) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, in buildings containing three (3) or more stories, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Section 905.9 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Valve supervision shall be provided as in Section 903.4.1.

Section 1413.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Where required. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout all buildings which are under construction for use during construction where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 (9144m) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, in buildings containing three (3) or more stories, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than 25 feet (7620 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs and the standpipe outlets shall be located adjacent to such usable stairs. Such standpipe systems shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secure decking or flooring.

On each floor there shall be provided a 2 ½-inch (63.5mm) valve outlet for fire department use. Where construction height requires installation of a Class III standpipe, fire pumps and water main connections shall be provided to serve the standpipe.

Section 2306.8 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

2306.8.1 Hose stations. For high-piled storage areas of greater than 2500 square feet of Class I-IV commodities, or for high-pile combustible storage areas of greater than 500 square feet of high hazard commodities, approved 2 ½-inch (63.5 mm) hose valves shall be provided at approved locations. Hose valves shall be located directly adjacent to all fire access doors required by Section 2306.6.1.

Section 4701 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the following standard:

13R--10 NFPA - Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including 4 stories in height.

16.16.130 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARMS.

Section 903.4.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Alarms. An approved audible (bell) and visual (strobe) sprinkler flow alarm device shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location. A single approved audible and visual sprinkler flow alarm shall be provided in the interior of the building in a normally occupied location within each space/dwelling unit and floor level.

Section 907.. 7.5 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Monitoring When required by the chief, fire alarm, automatic sprinkler systems, and hazardous materials emergency alarms, shall be monitored by a central station service that is listed in the current edition of the Underwriter's Laboratories Fire Protection Equipment Directory under the category Central Station (UUFX). The listing shall indicate that the Fire Alarm Service – Local Company provides service to the Roseville area.

Exceptions:

1. Single and multiple station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.11.
2. Group I-3 occupancies, occupancies shall be monitored in accordance with Section 907.2.6.3.4.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one and two family dwellings.

907.7.6 Alarm Transmission. The activation of a fire sprinkler system or a fire alarm/detection system shall cause the system to initiate a signal to the Central Station within ninety (90) seconds. Retransmission from the Central Station to the Fire Dispatch Center shall not exceed sixty (60) seconds.

907.7.7 Certification. The permittee shall provide [For SFM] the Certification of Completion in accordance with NFPA 72 to the authority having jurisdiction that the system has been installed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

The permittee shall also provide the Underwriter's Laboratories Central Station Certificate for the Protected Premise.

Section 907 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

907.21 Signage. Any company providing monitoring for any electronic monitoring system, fire suppression, or detection system shall post an approved visible sign at all control valves, control panels, and monitoring panels that states the name of the monitoring company, the 24-hour phone number of the Central Station, and instructions to call the Central Station before doing any work or testing on any system being monitored.

16.16.140 OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL BURNING.

307.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

307.1 General. Open burning is not permitted within the City of Roseville.

- EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Bonfires in accordance with Section 307.4.1.
 2. Recreational fires in accordance with Section 307.4.2.

16.16.150 WEED ABATEMENT.

Section 304.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

304.1.2. Vegetation. See the Roseville Municipal Code Title 9, Chapter 9.20 and the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* for further requirements.

16.16.160 REGULATIONS FOR FIREWORKS.

Section 3308.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

3308.1 General. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in theatrical, and group entertainment productions, shall comply with this chapter and Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6—Fireworks.

3308.1.1 Scope. Fireworks and temporary storage, use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material used in motion pictures, television, and theatrical and group entertainment productions shall be in accordance with Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6—Fireworks, Chapter 33, and state regulations. When the provisions of Chapter 33 and state regulations conflict, the provisions of state regulations shall apply.

Section 3302 of the International Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Fireworks Displays. Displays of fireworks operated as required by Sections 12500 - 12726 of the Health and Safety Code may be given with permission of the Fire Chief, or his/her designated representative, under the supervision of a licensed pyrotechnic operator.

Fireworks Special Occasions. Permission may be given by the Fire Chief, or his/her designated representative for the use of fireworks on special occasions, such as the Chinese New Year or County Fair.

Public Notice. Applicants for a fireworks public display permit shall be responsible for providing notice to the surrounding community prior to the event and in accordance with standards approved by the Fire Chief.

Section 3303 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. "Safe and Sane" Fireworks Permitted.

1. Such fireworks as are defined and classified as "safe and sane fireworks" in Division VI, Part 2 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, may be sold and displayed as permitted by this section.
2. No person shall sell or offer to sell or expose for sale any of such "safe and sane fireworks" to any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

B. Selling "Safe and Sane" Fireworks Permit Required.

1. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell "safe and sane" fireworks within the City without having first applied for and received a City permit therefore, in addition to the required state license.

2. No permit to sell "safe and sane" fireworks shall be issued to any person or business entity except nonprofit organizations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment or charitable purposes. Any such nonprofit organization or corporation shall have a bona fide membership of at least twenty (20) members and shall have been in existence within the City for a period of one (1) year prior to the date of application.

C. Application Requirements. The following are requirements for an application for a permit to sell "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the City:

1. All applications for permits shall be in writing to the Fire Department on forms supplied by the City.

2. Applications must be filed thirty (30) days prior to the actual sale or display.

3. Applications shall set forth the proposed location of the fireworks stand.

4. Applications shall be accompanied by a certificate of insurance in a form approved by the City Attorney showing public liability insurance coverage in a minimum amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).

5. All applications for permits shall be accompanied by a license issued by the State Fire Marshal in accordance with Division XI, Chapter 3 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

6. Applicants shall furnish such other data or information as may be required relating to the issuance of such fireworks permits.

7. Applications shall identify the name, organizational form, address of the principal meeting place, number of members, the purpose of the organization or corporation and the date it came into existence within the City. Only those organizations that are located within the City limits will be allowed to sell fireworks. Each organization, and its affiliated groups, will be limited to no more than one (1) booth.

8. Every application shall designate one (1) or more individuals as the Fireworks Stand Safety Officer. That individual shall be required to attend a fireworks stand operators safety seminar and orientation session conducted or approved by the Roseville Fire Department prior to issuance of the permit. The Fireworks Stand Safety Officer(s) must attend the seminar each year regardless of whether or not they have previously attended such a seminar in the past.

The Fire Chief shall grant a permit to a nonprofit organization or corporation that has complied with the requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section, an organization or corporation granted such a permit is a "licensed" organization.

9. Each application shall be accompanied by the applicable permit fee. Such fee shall be nonrefundable. The fee shall be used to defray the expense of

administering the provisions of this section and to provide safety and informational material and programming relative to fireworks.

D. The Fire Chief may suspend or revoke any permit upon proof that the licensed organization or corporation, or any of its members, has violated any of the provisions of this section relating to fireworks. If the Fire Chief determines that the suspension occurred too late in the limited sales period to have the necessary deterrent effect, he/she may disqualify the licensed person or organization from obtaining a permit for a period of up to two (2) additional years. Such additional disqualifications may be appealed to the City Council in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days of the action.

E. Except as otherwise provided, not more than fifteen (15) permits shall be issued during any one (1) calendar year. In the event more than fifteen (15) applications are received, priorities for issuing of permits shall be determined by the Fire Chief as follows:

1. First priority shall be to those applicants who received a permit in the prior calendar year and actually operated a fireworks stand. Provided, however, that such priority shall expire after five (5) consecutive years, and that nothing herein shall be construed so as to permit more than one (1) fireworks stand per organization.

2. Second priority shall be to those otherwise qualified organizations.

3. In the event that the number of applicants within a given class of priority exceeds the number of permits remaining to be granted, then the selection of permittees shall be by lot. Such lottery shall be conducted in public by the Fire Chief who shall notify all applicants at least five (5) days in advance of the date and time of the lottery.

F. **Rights Reserved to Licensed Organization.**

1. No person other than the licensed organization shall operate the fireworks stand for which the license is issued or share or otherwise participate in the profits of the operation of such stand.

2. No person other than the individuals who are members of the licensed organization, or the spouses and adult children of such members shall sell or otherwise participate in the sale of "safe and sane" fireworks at a fireworks stand.

3. Each fireworks stand shall have a responsible adult in attendance and in charge of the stand while it is being used for the display or storage of "safe and sane" fireworks. Each fireworks stand shall have a Fireworks Stand Safety Officer in attendance and in charge while it is being used for the sale or the offering for sale of "safe and sane" fireworks.

4. All "Safe and Sane" fireworks shall at all times be retained or stored at the approved location of the fireworks stand, and in no event shall fireworks, other than those which have been sold, be removed from the approved fireworks stand location to any other place within the City.

5. There shall be no drinking or possession of alcoholic beverages in or about the fireworks stand or storage site at any time.

G. Temporary Stands – Required Provisions. Retail sales of "Safe and Sane" fireworks are permitted only from within a temporary fireworks stand, and the sale from any other building or structure is prohibited. Temporary stands are subject to the following provisions:

1. Fireworks stands shall be located on property zoned C-C, G-C, M-1, or M-2.
2. No fireworks stand shall be located within twenty-five (25) feet of any other building or within fifty (50) feet of any gasoline station, fuel pump, storage tank or bulk plant.
3. Fireworks stands shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet apart from any other fireworks stand.
4. Fireworks stands shall comply with the provisions of the Building Code as determined by and at the discretion of the Building official. All stands shall be erected under the supervision of the Building official. The Building Official shall require that stands be constructed in a manner which will reasonably insure safety of attendants and patrons.
5. Temporary electrical wiring within the fireworks stand shall be prohibited.
6. Each stand must have at least two (2) approved exits located at opposite ends of the stand.
7. Any relocation of a fireworks stand shall be subject to prior approval of the Fire Chief.
8. Each fireworks stand shall be provided with two (2) two-and-one-half (2 1/2) gallon "water-type" fire extinguishers approved by the Fire Chief, in good working order and easily accessible for use in case of fire.
9. All weeds and combustible materials shall be cleared from the location of the fireworks stand, to a distance of at least thirty (30) feet.

H. Igniting Fireworks near Stand. It is unlawful to discharge or ignite fireworks of any type, including "Safe and Sane" fireworks, within twenty-five (25) feet of a fireworks stand.

I. Time for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks. The sale of "safe and sane" fireworks shall be lawful only between 12:00 noon and 10:00 p.m. on June 28 of each year, and 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on June 29 through July 4 of each year.

J. Time for Discharge of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks. Discharge of "Safe and Sane" fireworks shall be legal only from 12:00 noon on June 28 through 11:59 p.m. on July 4, each year.

K. Removal of Stands. Fireworks stands shall be removed from the temporary locations by 12:00 noon on the sixth day of July, and all accompanying litter shall be cleared from the locations by that time.

Section 3304 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Fireworks Prohibited Generally. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall possess, sell, offer for sale, or explode any rocket, firecracker, Roman candle, torpedo, torpedo cane or other combustible device or explosive substance, or any kind of fireworks, by whatsoever name known, within the City.

16.16.170 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE AND TOXIC GAS PROVISIONS.
 Chapter 1, Table 105.6.20 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

TABLE 105.6.20 PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

TYPE OF MATERIAL	AMOUNT x 0.4536 for lbs. to kg x 3.785 for gal. to L
Irritant liquids Irritant solids	55 gallons 500 pounds

Chapter 1, Section 105.6.27 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

105.6.27 LP-Gas. A permit is required for:

1. Storage and use of LP-gas.

EXCEPTION: A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.

2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.

Whenever a permit is required the installer shall submit plans for such permits.

Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.

Section 606.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Refrigeration unit and system installations having a refrigerant circuit containing more than two hundred twenty (220) pounds (100kg) of Group A1 or thirty (30) pounds (13.6 kg) of any other group refrigerant shall be in accordance with Article 63 and the Mechanical Code.

See the Mechanical Code for refrigerant group descriptions. See also Sections 2701.2, 2703.1, 2704.1, and 2701.2.2

Section 608.6.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

3. Failure of the ventilation system shall initiate a local alarm and transmit a signal to a constantly attended station or automatically disengage the charging system.

Section 3401.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. **Permits.** Annual permits shall be required for the storage of Class I, II, and IIIA liquids when quantities are greater than 25 gallons inside, or 60 gallons outside and/or when Class IIIB liquids with a flash point of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit are in quantities greater than 110 gallons.

2. **Plans.** Plans shall be submitted with each application for a permit to store more than 500 gallons (1892.5 L) of liquids outside of buildings in drums or tanks. The plans shall indicate the method of storage, quantities to be stored, distances from buildings and property lines, access ways, fire-protection facilities, and provisions for spill control and secondary containment.

Section 2701.5.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

In addition to the exceptions listed in Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, Sections 25503.5 (b) and (c) for HMMP submittal, the following are also exempted:

1. Helium gas used for inflation of balloons and stored in quantities of not more than one thousand (1000) cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.

2. Carbon dioxide gas used for carbonation of beverages and stored in quantities of not more than six thousand (6,000) cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.

3. Metals when not stored in a friable, powdered, or finely divided state to include: aluminum, beryllium, cadmium, copper, lead, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, rhodium, silver, and tellurium.

Hazardous substances included in the business plan exemptions are not to be excluded from disclosure for purposes of an initial review for installation or storage at a new business. Within five (5) working days from the effective date of any exemption granted by City Council approval, the Roseville Fire department shall send a notice to the Emergency Management Agency.

Section 2703.2.2.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. Secondary containment or equivalent protection from spills shall be provided for piping for liquid hazardous materials and for highly toxic and toxic corrosive gases above permitted amounts. Secondary containment includes, but is not limited to double walled piping.

8. Piping and tubing used for the transmission of toxic gases shall have welded connections throughout unless an exhausted enclosure is provided.

-9. Expansion chambers shall be provided between valves whenever the regulated gas may be subjected to thermal expansion. Chambers shall be sized to provide protection for piping and instrumentation and to accommodate the expansion of regulated materials.

Section 2703.5 is hereby added to the International Fire Code to read as follows:

2703.5.2 Ventilation Ducting. Product conveying ducts for venting hazardous materials operations shall be labeled with the hazard class of the material being vented and the direction of flow.

2703.5.3 "H" Occupancies. In "H" occupancies, all piping and tubing may be required to be identified when there is any possibility of confusion with hazardous materials transport tubing or piping. Flow direction indicators are required.

Section 3704.2.2.10.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Shut off of gas supply. An automatic valve of a fail safe to close design shall be provided to shut off the supply of highly toxic gases for any of the following:

1. Activation of a fire alarm system.
2. Failure of emergency power.
3. Failure of primary power.
4. Seismic activity.
5. Failure of required ventilation.

16.16.180 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.

Section 3801.3 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Construction documents. For a permit to store, use, handle or dispense LP-gas, or to install or maintain an LP-gas container see Chapter 1, Section 105.6.27. Whenever a permit is required the installer shall submit plans for such permits.

EXCEPTION: A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.

Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.

16.16.190 FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS.

Appendix B, Section B105 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to add:

B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire flow and flow duration requirements for one and two family dwellings shall be 1,500 gallons per minute. Fire Flow and duration for dwellings having a fire area in excess of 3,600 square feet shall not be less than that specified in Table B105.1.

EXCEPTION: A reduction in required fire flow of fifty percent as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two family dwellings. The minimum fire flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 50 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.
3. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system and constructed of Type I or II fire resistive construction. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.
4. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved early suppression fast response (ESFR) automatic fire sprinkler system and constructed

of Type III-non fire resistive or better construction. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

16.16.200 PUBLIC SAFETY 800MHZ RADIO BUILDING AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM.

A. Requirement for approved emergency responder radio coverage in buildings. All buildings shall have approved indoor radio coverage for emergency responders. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall erect, construct, change the use of or provide an addition of more than 20 percent to, any building or structure or any part thereof, or cause the same to be done which fails to support adequate radio coverage for the City of Roseville radio communications system. Determining the existence of approved radio coverage and the correction of any deficiencies shall be the responsibility of the building owner. Existing buildings, buildings of one or two single family dwellings, or those below minimum areas as determined by the fire code official may be exempted from this requirement by the fire code official.

B. Approved Radio Coverage. Approved radio coverage shall conform to the current standards of the Roseville Fire Department. These standards shall define the acceptable indoor signal levels to provide 90% reliability of the Roseville Public Safety Radio System inside structures. The fire code official may determine exceptions and additions to these standards as required to protect the integrity of the public safety radio system and provide acceptable signal levels in structures critical to public health and safety.

C. Indoor Public Safety Radio Enhancement Systems. If required by this code, any indoor public safety radio enhancement system must comply with current standards set by the Roseville Fire Department, and the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. Systems shall be inspected, maintained, and modified as necessary to provide approved emergency responder radio coverage. If changes in FCC regulations or modifications to the Roseville Public Safety Radio System require modifications to a public safety radio enhancement system, the building owner shall make necessary changes to conform to the existing standard.

16.16.210 VALIDITY.

The City Council hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence, or word of this ordinance or of this Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Council that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independent of the elimination therefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

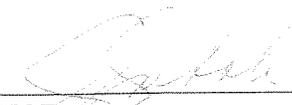
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 17th day of

November, 2010, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES COUNCILMEMBERS: Allard, Gray, Garcia, Roccucci, Garbolino

NOES COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSENT COUNCILMEMBERS: None



MAYOR

ATTEST:



City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 4297

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE AMENDING SECTION 9.80.040, 9.80.120, 9.80.150, 9.80.160, 9.80.180, 9.80.190, 9.80.200 AND 9.80.210 OF CHAPTER 9.80 OF TITLE 9 OF THE ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Sections 9.80.040, 9.80.120, 9.80.150, 9.80.160, 9.80.180, 9.80.190, 9.80.200 and 9.80.210 of Chapter 9.80 of Title 9 of the Roseville Municipal Code are hereby amended to read as follows:

9.80.040 Definitions

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. It is specifically acknowledged that several terms in this chapter are defined differently in other ordinances of the City of Roseville.

- A. "Accessory Use" means a use which is incidental and subordinate to the primary use of the parcel of land on which it is located.
- B. "Adversely affect" 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 beyond the tolerance of the flood model. This is considered to be one tenth of one foot (0.1') or more at any point offsite of the property that is owned or controlled by the project developer.
- C. "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.
- D. "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.
- E. "Appeal" means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.
- F. "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.
- G. "Area of Special Flood-Related Erosion Hazard" is the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
- H. "Area of Special Flood Hazard" - See "Special Flood Hazard Area."

- I. "Backfill" means the placement of fill material within a specified depression, hole or excavation pit below the surrounding adjacent ground level as a means of improving flood water conveyance or to restore the land to the natural contours existing prior to excavation.
- J. "Base Flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "100-year flood").
- K. "Base Flood Elevation" or "BFE" means the height of the base flood in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified).
- L. "Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.
- M. "Breakaway Walls" are any type of walls, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic or any other suitable building material which is not part of the structural support of the building and which is designed to break away under abnormally high tides or wave action without causing any damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are used or any buildings to which they might be carried by flood waters. A breakaway wall shall have a safe design loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than twenty pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls must be certified by a registered engineer or architect and shall meet the following conditions:
- (1) breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and
 - (2) the elevated portion of the building shall not incur any structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously in the event of the base flood.
- N. "Building" - See "Structure."
- O. "Critical Feature" means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.
- P. "Curvilinear Line" means the border on either a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that delineates the special flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazard areas and consists of a curved or contour line that follows the topography.
- Q. "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.
- R. "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.
- S. "Erosion" means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses. This peril is not per se covered under the National Flood Insurance Program.
- T. "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.
- U. "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).
- V. "Fill" is the placement of fill material at a specified location to bring the ground surface up to a desired elevation.
- W. "Fill Material" can be natural sand, dirt, soil or rock. For the purposes of floodplain management, fill material may include concrete, cement, soil cement, brick or similar material as approved on a case-by-case basis.
- X. "Flood, Flooding, or Flood Water" means (a) a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, and/or (3) mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this definitions and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current; and (b) the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this definition.
- Y. "Flood Elevation Determination" means a determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.
- Z. "Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.
- AA. "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.
- BB. "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.
- CC. "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.
- DD. "Floodplain" means the area covered by the Floodway and Floodway Fringe.

- EE. "Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").
- FF. "Floodplain Administrator" or "Administrator" is the Community Development Director or other individual appointed by the City Manager to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.
- GG. "Floodplain Management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.
- HH. "Floodplain Management Regulations" means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as floodplain management regulations).
- II. "Flood Protection System" means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in confirm with sound engineering standards.
- JJ. "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.
- KK. "Flood-Related Erosion" means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.
- LL. "Flood-Related Erosion Area" or "flood-related erosion prone area" means a land area adjoining the shore of a lake or other body of water, which due to the composition of the shoreline or bank and high water levels or wind-driven currents, is likely to suffer flood-related erosion damage.
- MM. "Flood-related erosion area management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works, and floodplain management regulations.
- NN. "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." (Note: this is not the same as "Floodway" as defined by the Zoning Ordinance.)
- OO. "Floodway Fringe" is the areas of a floodplain on either side of the designated floodway. (Note: this is not the same as "Floodway Fringe" as defined by the Zoning Ordinance.)

- PP. "Fraud and Victimization" related to Section 9.80.300 et seq., "Variances," of this chapter means that the variance granted must not cause fraud on or victimization of the public. In examining this requirement, the Variance Board will consider the fact that every newly constructed building adds to government responsibilities and remains a part of the community for fifty to 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.
- QQ. "Freeboard" means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.
- RR. "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, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.
- SS. "Hardship" as related to Section 9.80.300 et seq. "Variances," of this chapter means the hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The hardship must involve circumstances that are 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 exceptional hardships. All of these problems can be resolved through other means, without granting a variance. This is so even if the alternative means are more expensive or complicated than building with a variance, or if they require the property owner to put the parcel to a different use than originally intended, or to build elsewhere.
- TT. "Highest adjacent grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface next to the foundation of a structure.
- UU. "Historic Structure" means any structure that is: (a) 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; (b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district registered historic district; (c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or (d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (1) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states with approved programs.

- VV. "Landfill" means a permitted location for the disposal, placement or dumping of garbage, trash, debris, junk or waste material.
- WW. "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.
- XX. "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.
- YY. "Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement.
1. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure below the lowest floor, that is usable solely for the 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 contained in Section 9.80.160 C.3.
 - b. The anchoring standards contained in Section 9.80.160 A.
 - c. The construction materials and methods standards contained in Section 9.80.160 B.
 - d. The standards for utilities in Section 9.80.170.
 2. For residential structures, all subgrade enclosed areas are prohibited as they are considered to be basements. This prohibition includes below-grade garages and storage areas.
- ZZ. "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."
- AAA. "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.
- BBB. "Map" means the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community issued by the Flood Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- CCC. "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.
- DDD. "Minimum Necessary" related to Section 9.80.300 et seq., "Variances," of this chapter means the minimum necessary to afford relief to the applicant of a variance with a minimum deviation from the requirements of this chapter. In the case of variances to an elevation requirement, this means the Planning Commission need not grant permission for the applicant to build at grade, for example, or even to whatever elevation the applicant proposes, but only that level that the Planning Commission believes will both provide relief and preserve the integrity of this chapter.
- EEE. "New Construction," for floodplain management purposes, means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain

management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

- FFF. "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 this chapter.
- GGG. "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.
- HHH. "One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" means a flood which has a one percent annual probability of being equaled or exceeded. It is identical to the "base flood," which will be the term used throughout this chapter.
- III. "Public Safety and Nuisances" as related to Section 9.80.300 et seq., "Variances," of this chapter means the granting of a variance must not result in additional threats to public safety or create nuisances. This chapter is intended to help protect the health, safety, well-being, and property of the local citizens. This is a long-range community effort made up of a combination of approaches such as adequate drainage systems, warning and evacuation plans, and keeping new property above the flood levels. These long-term goals can only be met if exceptions to the requirements of this chapter are kept to a bare minimum.
- JJJ. "Recreational Vehicle" means a vehicle which is: a) built on a single chassis; b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but at temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.
- KKK. "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 flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.
- LLL. "Remedy a violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state or local floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not practicable, to reduce the impacts of noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of this chapter or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing state or federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.
- MMM. "Riverine" means relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.
- NNN. "Sheet Flow Area" - see "area of shallow flooding."
- OOO. "Special Flood Hazard Area" or "SFHA" means an area having special flood or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-A30,

AE, A99, or AH. SFHA may also be designated by the City of Roseville Engineering Division for riverines not shown on the FIRM, when a hydraulic study has defined the base flood elevations and the area of inundation. This would cover most riverines with a watershed over 300 acres.

- PPP. "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 180 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 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 affect the external dimensions of the building.
- QQQ. "Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.
- RRR. "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 (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.
- SSS. "Substantial Improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, repair of damage, or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) 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." The value used to determine substantial improvements or substantial damage will be based on all improvements made to a structure over the prior ten (10) year period, but will not include any improvements that were commenced under a valid permit prior to January 1, 1997.
- TTT. "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.
- UUU. "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 by this chapter is presumed not to be in compliance until such time as that documentation is provided.

- VVV. "Water Surface Elevation" or "WSE" 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.
- WWW. "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.

9.80.120 Establishment of development permit

A development permit shall be obtained before any construction or other development begins within any area of special flood hazard or areas of flood-related erosion hazard. 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 structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

- A. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures. This includes all of the structure's support equipment such as but not limited to electrical, heating, ventilation ductwork, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that could be damaged if submerged under water.
- B. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be floodproofed if required in Section 9.80.160 C.3;
- C. All appropriate certifications listed in Section 9.80.150D of this chapter; and
- D. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

9.80.150 Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator.

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

- A. Permit review.
 1. Review all development permits to determine that the 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.
 5. The proposed development is in compliance with the most current version of the City of Roseville's development Improvement Standards.
- B. Use of other base flood data. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 9.80.060, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency, or other source, in order to administer provisions for flood hazard reduction discussed in Section 9.80.160.

- C. Whenever a watercourse is to be altered or relocated:
1. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to such alternation or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency;
 2. Require that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse is maintained.
- D. Obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed:
1. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.1 (lowest floor elevations);
 2. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.2 (elevations in areas of shallow flooding);
 3. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C3c (elevation or floodproofing of nonresidential structures);
 4. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.4a or 9.80.160.C4b (wet floodproofing standard);
 5. the certification of elevation required by Section 9.80.180 (subdivision standards);
 6. the certification required by Section 9.80.200A (floodway encroachments);
- E. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards or areas of flood-related erosion hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 9.80.300 et seq.
- F. Take action to remedy violations of this chapter as specified in Section 9.80.070 herein.

9.80.160 Standard of construction.

In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards shall be met:

- A. Anchoring.
1. All new construction, substantial improvements, and other proposed new development 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 9.80.190.
- B. Construction Materials and Methods.
1. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
 2. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.
 3. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed 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.

4. Require within Zones AH or AO that adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

C. Elevation and Floodproofing.

1. Residential construction, either new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated at least two (2) feet above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE). This includes all non flood resistant building material and all of the structure's support equipment such as but not limited to electrical, heating, ventilation ductworks, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that could be damaged if submerged under water, the BFE will be provided by the City of Roseville's Floodplain Administrator.

Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement and the structure's support equipment shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor, and verified by the Floodplain Administrator to be properly elevated.

A deed restriction shall be recorded with the property that limits the use of the part of the structure that is below the base flood elevation to parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, as appropriate under the circumstances as determined by the Public Works Director.

2. Nonresidential new construction or substantial improvement shall be elevated to conform with Section 9.80.160C.1.
3. Require, for all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement 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 must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - a. Either 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 shall be provided, 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 to comply with a local floodproofing standard approved by the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.
4. Manufactured homes shall also meet the standards in Section 9.80.190.

9.80.180 Standards for subdivision.

- A. All preliminary subdivision proposals shall identify the flood hazard area and the base flood elevation that would affect the property.

- 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 final pad elevation 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.
- F. When developing property that extends into the City's Regulatory Floodplain, the floodplain shall be dedicated to the City in fee, as a Flood Water Conservation Easement, or as open space, as appropriate under the circumstances as determined by the Public Works Director. This area shall be shown on the Subdivision Map.

9.80.190 Standards for manufactured homes.

- A. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within a Special Flood Hazard Area on sites located (1) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; (2) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision; or (3) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision shall meet the requirements of Section 9.80.160.
- B. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within a Special Flood Hazard Area.
 - 1. Shall have the lowest floor elevated a minimum of two (2) feet above the base flood elevation; or
 - 2. Shall have a chassis supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely attached to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

9.80.200 Standards for recreational vehicles.

- All recreational vehicles placed on sites within a Special Flood Hazard Area will either:
- A. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
 - B. 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
 - C. Meet the permit requirements of this chapter and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in Section 9.80.190.

9.80.210 Floodways.

Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 9.80.060 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 that the

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encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

- B. If Section 9.80.210A is satisfied, all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 9.80.160 et seq.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 19th day of October, 2005, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES	COUNCILMEMBERS:	Gray, Allard, Roccucci, Röckholm, Garbolino
NOES	COUNCILMEMBERS:	None
ABSENT	COUNCILMEMBERS:	None


MAYOR

ATTEST:


City Clerk

Ord 45

ORDINANCE NO. 3066

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE
AMENDING CHAPTER 9.80 TO TITLE 9 OF THE
ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 9.80 of Title 9 of the Roseville Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 9.80

9.80.010 Findings of Fact.

A. The flood hazard areas of the City of Roseville 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 the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

9.80.020 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:

- A. To protect human life and health;
- B. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;
- F. To 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 flood blight areas;
- G. To insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and
- H. To insure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

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9.80.030 Methods of Reducing Flood Losses. In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

- A. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or flood heights or velocities;
- B. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- C. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- D. Controlling fill, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,
- E. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

9.80.040 Definitions.

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. It is specifically acknowledged that several terms in this chapter are defined differently in other ordinances of the City of Roseville.

- A. "Accessory Use" means a use which is incidental and subordinate to the primary use of the parcel of land on which it is located.
- B. "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.
- C. "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.
- D. "Appeal" means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.
- E. "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.
- F. "Area of Special Flood-Related Erosion Hazard" is the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).
- G. "Area of Special Flood Hazard" - See "Special Flood Hazard Area."
- H. "Backfill" means the placement of fill material within a specified depression, hole or excavation pit below the surrounding adjacent ground level as a means of improving flood water conveyance or to restore the land to the natural contours existing prior to excavation.

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I. **"Base Flood"** means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "100-year flood").

J. **"Basement"** means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

K. **"Breakaway Walls"** are any type of walls, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic or any other suitable building material which is not part of the structural support of the building and which is designed to break away under abnormally high tides or wave action without causing any damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are used or any buildings to which they might be carried by flood waters. A breakaway wall shall have a safe design loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than twenty pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls must be certified by a registered engineer or architect and shall meet the following conditions: (1) breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and (2) the elevated portion of the building shall not incur any structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously in the event of the base flood.

L. **"Building"** - See "Structure".

M. **"Critical Feature"** means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

N. **"Curvilinear Line"** means the border on either a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that delineates the special flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazard areas and consists of a curved or contour line that follows the topography.

O. **"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.

P. **"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.

Q. **"Erosion"** means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses. This peril is not per se covered under the National Flood Insurance Program.

R. **"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.

S. **"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).

T. **"Fill"** is the placement of fill material at a specified location to bring the ground surface up to a desired elevation.

U. "Fill Material" can be natural sand, dirt, soil or rock. For the purposes of floodplain management, fill material may include concrete, cement, soil cement, brick or similar material as approved on a case-by-case basis.

V. "Flood, Flooding, or Flood Water" means (a) a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, and/or (3) mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this definitions and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current; and (b) the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this definition.

W. "Flood Elevation Determination" means a determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

X. "Flood Elevation Study" means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Y. "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.

Z. "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.

AA. "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.

BB. "Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area" means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

CC. "Floodplain Administrator" or "Administrator" is the Community Development Director or other individual appointed by the City Manager to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

DD. "Floodplain Management" means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

EE. "Floodplain Management Regulations" means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as floodplain management regulations).

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FF. **"Flood Protection System"** means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in confirm with sound engineering standards.

GG. **"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.

HH. **"Flood-Related Erosion"** means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

II. **"Flood-Related Erosion Area"** or "flood-related erosion prone area" means a land area adjoining the shore of a lake or other body of water, which due to the composition of the shoreline or bank and high water levels or wind-driven currents, is likely to suffer flood-related erosion damage.

JJ. **"Flood-related erosion area management"** means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works, and floodplain management regulations.

KK. **"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".

LL. **"Floodway Fringe"** is the areas of a floodplain on either side of the designated floodway where encroachment may be permitted.

MM. **"Fraud and Victimization"** related to Section 9.80.310 et seq., "Variances", of this chapter means that the variance granted must not cause fraud on or victimization of the public. In examining this requirement, the Variance Board will consider the fact that every newly constructed building adds to government responsibilities and remains a part of the community for fifty to 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.

NN. **"Freeboard"** means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a

selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

OO. **"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, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

PP. **"Hardship"** as related to Section 9.80.300, "Variances", of this chapter means the hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The hardship must involve circumstances that are 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 exceptional hardships. All of these problems can be resolved through other means, without granting a variance. This is so even if the alternative means are more expensive or complicated than building with a variance, or if they require the property owner to put the parcel to a different use than originally intended, or to build elsewhere.

QQ. **"Highest adjacent grade"** means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

RR. **"Historic Structure"** means any structure that is: (a) 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; (b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district registered historic district; (c) 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 (d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (1) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states with approved programs.

SS. **"Landfill"** means a permitted location for the disposal, placement or dumping of garbage, trash, debris, junk or waste material.

TT. **"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.

UU. **"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.

VV. **"Lowest floor"** means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement.

1. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure below the lowest floor, that is usable solely for the parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor,

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provided it conforms to applicable non-elevation design requirements, including but not limited to:

- a. the wet floodproofing standard contained in Section 9.80.160 C.3.
 - b. the anchoring standards contained in Section 9.80.160 A.
 - c. the construction materials and methods standards contained in Section 9.80.160 B.
 - d. the standards for utilities in Section 9.80.170.
2. For residential structures, all subgrade enclosed areas are prohibited as they are considered to be basements. This prohibition includes below-grade garages and storage areas.

WW. "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".

XX. "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.

YY. "Map" means the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community issued by the Flood Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

ZZ. "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.

AAA. "Minimum Necessary" related to Section 9.80.300 et seq., "Variances", of this chapter means the minimum necessary to afford relief to the applicant of a variance with a minimum deviation from the requirements of this chapter. In the case of variances to an elevation requirement, this means the Planning Commission need not grant permission for the applicant to build at grade, for example, or even to whatever elevation the applicant proposes, but only that level that the Planning Commission believes will both provide relief and preserve the integrity of this chapter.

BBB. "New Construction", for floodplain management purposes, means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

CCC. "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 this chapter.

DDD. "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.

EEE. "One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" means a flood which has a one percent annual probability of being equaled or exceeded. It is identical to the "base flood", which will be the term used throughout this chapter.

FFF. "Public Safety and Nuisances" as related to Chapter 9.80.300 et seq., "Variances", of this chapter means the granting of a variance must not result in additional threats to public safety or create nuisances. This chapter is intended to help protect the health, safety, well-being, and property of the local citizens. This is a long-range community effort made up of a combination of approaches such as adequate drainage systems, warning and evacuation plans, and keeping new property above the flood levels. These long-term goals can only be met if exceptions to the requirements of this chapter are kept to a bare minimum.

GGG. "Recreational Vehicle" means a vehicle which is: a) built on a single chassis; b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but at temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

HHH. "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 flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

III. "Remedy a violation" means to bring the structure or other development into compliance with state or local floodplain management regulations, or, if this is not practicable, to reduce the impacts of noncompliance. Ways that impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of this chapter or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing state or federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

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

KKK. "Sheet Flow Area" - see "area of shallow flooding".

LLL. "Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)" means an area having special flood or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, or AH.

MMM. "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 180 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 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

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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 affect the external dimensions of the building.

NNN. "Structure" means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

OOO. "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 (50%) of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

PPP. "Substantial Improvement" means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) 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". The value used to determine substantial improvement will be based on all improvements made to a structure over the prior ten (10) year period, but will not include any improvements that were commenced under a valid permit prior to January 1, 1997.

QQQ. "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.

RRR. "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 by this chapter is presumed not to be in compliance until such time as that documentation is provided.

SSS. "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.

TTT. "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.

9.80.050 Lands to Which This Chapter Applies. This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards and areas of flood-related erosion hazards within the jurisdiction of the City of Roseville.

9.80.060 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 September 28, 1989 and the Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM), dated September 28, 1989 and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions finally adopted by FEMA, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. This Flood Insurance Study and attendant mapping is the

minimum area of applicability of this ordinance may be supplemented by studies for other areas which allow implementation of this ordinance and which are recommended to the City Council by the Floodplain Administrator. This Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is on file at the Office of the City Engineer, 316 Vernon Street, Roseville, California.

9.80.070 Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms 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 public nuisance and shall also be punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor in the discretion of the City Attorney. Nothing herein shall prevent the City from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

9.80.080 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.

Where the provisions of this Chapter conflict with the provisions of Section 19.18.040 of Chapter 19.18 of Title 19 of the Roseville Municipal Code (the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Roseville) relating to Flood Prone Areas, the more restrictive language shall govern.

9.80.090 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 City Council; and,
- C. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state

statutes.

9.80.100 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, areas of flood-related erosion hazards and areas of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) 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 City of Roseville, any officer or employee thereof, 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 thereunder.

9.80.110 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.

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9.80.120 Establishment of Development Permit. A development permit shall be obtained before any construction or other development begins within any area of special flood hazard or areas of flood-related erosion hazard. 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 structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

- A. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures. In Zone AO elevation of highest adjacent grade and proposed elevation of lowest floor of all structures.
- B. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential structure will be floodproofed if required in Section 9.80.160 C.3;
- C. All appropriate certifications listed in Section 9.80.150D of this chapter; and
- D. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

9.80.130 Designation of the Floodplain Administrator. The Community Development Director is hereby appointed to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accord with its provisions.

9.80.150 Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator. The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- A. Permit review.
 - 1. Review all development permits to determine that the 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. Use of other base flood data. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 9.80.060, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency, or other source, in order to administer provisions for flood hazard reduction discussed in Section 9.80.160. Any such information shall be submitted to the City Council for adoption.
- C. Whenever a watercourse is to be altered or relocated:
 - 1. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to such alternation or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency;

2. Require that the flood carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse is maintained.

D. Obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed:

1. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.1 (lowest floor elevations);
2. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.2 (elevations in areas of shallow flooding);
3. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C3c (elevation or floodproofing of nonresidential structures);
4. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.4a or 9.80.160.C4b (wet floodproofing standard);
5. the certification of elevation required by Section 9.80.180 (subdivision standards);
6. the certification required by Section 9.80.200A (floodway encroachments);

E. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards or areas of flood-related erosion hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 9.80.300 et seq.

F. Take action to remedy violations of this chapter as specified in Section 9.80.070 herein.

9.80.160 Standards of Construction. In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards are shall be met:

A. Anchoring.

1. All new construction, substantial improvements, and other proposed new development 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 9.80.190.

B. Construction Materials and Methods.

1. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

2. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

3. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed 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.

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4. Require within Zones AH or AO that adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

C. Elevation and Floodproofing.

1. Residential construction, new or substantial improvement, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, in any Zone, elevated above the highest adjacent grade to a height exceeding the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM by at least two (2) feet or elevated at least three (3) feet above the highest adjacent grade (the average of the highest and lowest points where the exterior walls or supports touch the natural ground) if no depth number is specified.

Upon the completion of the structure, the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or a licensed land surveyor, and verified by the Chief Building Inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification or verification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

2. Nonresidential construction shall either be elevated to conform with Section 9.80.160 C.1 or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:

a. Be floodproofed below the elevation recommended under Section 9.80.160 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 9.80.160 C.2 are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the Chief Building Inspector.

3. Nonresidential new construction or substantial improvement shall either be elevated to conform with Section 9.80.160C.1. or 2. or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:

a. Be floodproofed so that below the base flood level 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 subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

4. Require, for all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement 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 must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

a. Either 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 shall be provided, 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 to comply with a local floodproofing standard approved by the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

5. Manufactured homes shall also meet the standards in Section 9.80.190.

9.80.170 Standards for Utilities.

A. All new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from systems into flood waters.

B. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

C. Other utilities are addressed at 9.80.160B and 9.80.180D.

9.80.180 Standards for Subdivisions.

A. All preliminary subdivision proposals shall identify the 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 final pad elevation 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.

9.80.190 Standards for Manufactured Homes.

A. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH and AE on the Flood Rate Insurance Map shall be elevated a minimum of two (2) feet above the base flood elevation and be securely attached to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation collapse and lateral movement 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 flood.

B. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites located within Zones V1-30, V and VE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map shall meet the requirements of Section 9.80.190A.

C. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision within Zones A1-30, AH, AE, V1-30, V and

VE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map that are not subject to the provisions of paragraph 9.80.190:

1. Shall have the lowest floor elevated a minimum of two (2) feet above the base flood elevation, or
2. Shall have a chassis supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely attached to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

9.80.200 Standards for Recreational Vehicles. All recreational vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-30, AH and AE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map will either:

- A. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
- B. 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
- C. Meet the permit requirements of this chapter and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in section 9.80.190.

9.80.210 Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 9.80.060 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 or architect is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- B. If Section 9.80.210A is satisfied, all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 9.80.160 et seq.

9.80.220 Flood-related Erosion-prone Areas.

- A. The Floodplain Administrator shall require permits for proposed construction and other development within all flood-related erosion-prone areas as known to the community.
- B. Such permits shall be reviewed to determine whether the proposed site alterations and improvements will be reasonably safe from flood-related erosion and will not cause flood-related erosion hazards or otherwise aggravate the existing hazard.
- C. If a proposed improvement is found to be in the path of flood-related erosion or would increase the erosion hazard, such improvement shall be relocated or adequate protective measures shall be taken to avoid aggravating the existing erosion hazard.
- D. Within Zone E on the flood Insurance Rate Map, a setback is required for all new development from the ocean, lake, bay, riverfront or other body of water to create a safety buffer consisting of a natural vegetative or contour strip. This buffer shall be designated according to the flood-related erosion hazard and erosion rate, in relation to the anticipated "useful life" of structures, and depending upon the geologic, hydrologic,

topographic and climatic characteristics of the land. The buffer may be used for suitable open space purposes, such as for agricultural, forestry, outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat areas, and for other activities using temporary and portable structures only.

9.80.300 Nature of Variances.

The variance criteria set forth in this section are based on the general principle of zoning law that variances pertain to a piece of property and are not personal in nature. A properly issued variance is 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 to help protect its citizens from flooding. This need is so compelling, and the implications of the cost of insuring a structure built below flood level are so serious that variances from the flood elevation or from other requirements in the flood chapter are quite rare. Therefore, the variance guidelines provided in this chapter are more detailed and contain multiple provisions that must be met before a variance can be properly granted. The criteria are designed to screen out those situations in which alternatives other than a variance are more appropriate.

9.80.310 Variance Procedure.

A. The City Council of the City of Roseville shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter. Applications for a variance shall be made in the usual manner provided for zoning ordinance variances and shall include the standard variance application fee.

B. 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.

C. In passing upon such applications, the City Council shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:

1. the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
2. the danger of life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
3. the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the existing individual owner and future owners of the property;
4. the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
5. the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
6. the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
7. the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
8. the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;

9. the safety of access to the property in time of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

10. the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters expected at the site; and,

11. the 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 systems, and streets and bridges.

D. 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 \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage and 2) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. A copy of the notice shall be recorded by the Floodplain Board in the Office of the Placer County Recorder and shall be recorded in a manner so that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land.

E. 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.

9.80.320 Conditions for Variances.

A. Generally, variances may be issued by the City Council 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, providing that the procedures of Sections 9.80.130 through 9.80.150, inclusive, 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" upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a 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 designated 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.

E. Variances shall only be issued upon 1) a showing of good and sufficient cause; 2) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional "Hardship" to the applicant; and 3) a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create "Nuisances" cause "Fraud or Victimization" 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 Sections 9.80.320A-E are satisfied and that the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

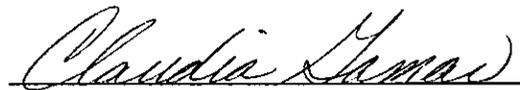
G. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 9.80.310C and the purposes of this chapter, the City Council may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter. The decision of the City Council shall be final.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 5th day of February, 19 97, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES COUNCILMEMBERS: Mel Hamel, Harry Crabb, Pauline Roccucci, Randy Graham, Claudia Garar
NOES COUNCILMEMBERS: None
ABSENT COUNCILMEMBERS: None


MAYOR

ATTEST:


City Clerk

1558 2000 2001 2079

ORDINANCE NO. 2374

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE
ADDING CHAPTER 9.80 TO TITLE 9 OF THE
ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO
FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 9.80 of Title 9 of the Roseville
Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

CHAPTER 9.80

9.80.010 Findings of Fact

A. The flood hazard areas of the City of Roseville 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 the cumulative effect of obstructions in areas of special flood hazards which increase flood heights and velocities, and when inadequately anchored, damage uses in other areas. Uses that are inadequately floodproofed, elevated or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

9.80.020 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:

- A. To protect human life and health;
- B. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
- C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
- D. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
- E. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric,

telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

F. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;

G. To insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard; and

H. To insure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

9.80.030 Methods of Reducing Flood Losses. In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

A. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or flood heights or velocities;

B. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

C. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;

D. Controlling fill, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,

E. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

9.80.040 Definitions

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. It is specifically acknowledged that several terms in this chapter are defined differently in other ordinances of the City of Roseville.

A. "Accessory Use" means a use which is incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the parcel of land on

which it is located.

B. "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.

C. "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.

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

E. "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.

F. "Area of Special Flood-Related Erosion Hazard" is the land within a community which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

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

H. "Backfill" means the placement of fill material within a specified depression, hole or excavation pit below the surrounding adjacent ground level as a means of improving flood water conveyance or to restore the land to the natural contours existing prior to excavation.

I. "Base Flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "100-year flood").

J. "Basement" means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

K. "Breakaway Walls" are any type of walls, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic or any other suitable building material which is not part of the structural support of the building

and which is designed to break away under abnormally high tides or wave action without causing any damage to the structural integrity of the building on which they are used or any buildings to which they might be carried by flood waters. A breakaway wall shall have a safe design loading resistance of not less than ten and no more than twenty pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls must be certified by a registered engineer or architect and shall meet the following conditions: (1) breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and (2) the elevated portion of the building shall not incur any structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously in the event of the base flood.

L. **"Building"** - See **"Structure"**.

M. **"Critical Feature"** means an integral and readily identifiable part of a flood protection system, without which the flood protection provided by the entire system would be compromised.

N. **"Curvilinear Line"** means the border on either a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map that delineates the special flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazard areas and consists of a curved or contour line that follows the topography.

O. **"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.

P. **"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.

Q. **"Erosion"** means the process of the gradual wearing away of land masses. This peril is not per se covered under the National Flood Insurance Program.

R. **"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.

S. **"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).

T. **"Fill"** is the placement of fill material at a specified location to bring the ground surface up to a desired elevation.

U. **"Fill Material"** can be natural sand, dirt, soil or rock. For the purposes of floodplain management, fill material may include concrete, cement, soil cement, brick or similar material as approved on a case-by-case basis.

V. **"Flood, Flooding, or Flood Water"** means (a) a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from (1) the overflow of inland or tidal waters, (2) the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, and/or (3) mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this definitions and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current; and (b) the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this definition.

W. **"Flood Elevation Determination"** means a determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

X. **"Flood Elevation Study"** means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

Y. **"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.

Z. **"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.

AA. **"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.

BB. **"Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area"** means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

CC. **"Floodplain Administrator"** or **"Administrator"** is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

DD. **"Floodplain Management"** means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

EE. **"Floodplain Management Regulations"** means zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as floodplain management regulations).

FF. **"Flood Protection System"** means those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in confirm with sound engineering standards.

GG. **"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.

HH. **"Flood-Related Erosion"** means the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body

of water as a result of undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

II. **"Flood-Related Erosion Area"** or "flood-related erosion prone area" means a land area adjoining the shore of a lake or other body of water, which due to the composition of the shoreline or bank and high water levels or wind-driven currents, is likely to suffer flood-related erosion damage.

JJ. **"Flood-related erosion area management"** means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works, and floodplain management regulations.

KK. **"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".

LL. **"Floodway Encroachment Lines"** means the lines marking the limits of floodways on Federal, State and local floodplain maps.

MM. **"Floodway Fringe"** is the areas of a floodplain on either side of the designated floodway where encroachment may be permitted.

NN. **"Fraud and Victimization"** related to Section 9.80.310 et seq., "Variances", of this chapter means that the variance granted must not cause fraud on or victimization of the public. In examining this requirement, the Variance Board will consider the fact that every newly constructed building adds to government responsibilities and remains a part of the community for fifty to 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.

OO. **"Freeboard"** means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

PP. **"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, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

QQ. **"Hardship"** as related to Section 9.80.300, "Variances", of this chapter means the hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The hardship must involve circumstances that are 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 exceptional hardships. All of these problems can be resolved through other means, without granting a variance. This is so even if the alternative means are more expensive or complicated than building with a variance, or if they require the property owner to put the parcel to a different use than originally intended, or to build elsewhere.

RR. **"Highest adjacent grade"** means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

SS. **"Historic Structure"** means any structure that is: (a) 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; (b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district registered historic district; (c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of Interior; or (d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (1) by an approved

state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or (2) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states with approved programs.

TT. "Landfill" means a permitted location for the disposal, placement or dumping of garbage, trash, debris, junk or waste material.

UU. "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.

VV. "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.

WW. "Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of an lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, 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, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this chapter.

XX. "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".

YY. "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.

ZZ. "Map" means the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community issued by the Flood Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

AAA. "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.

BBB. "Minimum Necessary" related to Section 9.80.300 et

seq., "Variances", of this chapter means the minimum necessary to afford relief to the applicant of a variance with a minimum deviation from the requirements of this chapter. In the case of variances to an elevation requirement, this means the Planning Commission need not grant permission for the applicant to build at grade, for example, or even to whatever elevation the applicant proposes, but only that level that the Planning Commission believes will both provide relief and preserve the integrity of this chapter.

CCC. "New Construction", for floodplain management purposes, means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

DDD. "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 this chapter.

EEE. "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.

FFF. "One hundred year flood" or "100-year flood" means a flood which has a one percent annual probability of being equalled or exceeded. It is identical to the "base flood", which will be the term used throughout this chapter.

GGG. "Principal Structure" means a structure used for the principal use of the property as distinguished from an accessory use.

HHH. "Public Safety and Nuisances" as related to Chapter 9.80.300 et seq., "Variances", of this chapter means the granting of a variance must not result in additional threats to public safety or create nuisances. This chapter is intended to help protect the health, safety, well-being, and property of the local citizens. This is a long-range community effort made up of a combination of approaches such

as adequate drainage systems, warning and evacuation plans, and keeping new property above the flood levels. These long-term goals can only be met if exceptions to the requirements of this chapter are kept to a bare minimum.

III. "Recreational Vehicle" means a vehicle which is: a) built on a single chassis; b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but at temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

JJJ. "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 flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

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

LLL. "Sheet Flow Area" - see "area of shallow flooding".

MMM. "Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)" means an area having special flood or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, or AH.

NNN. "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 180 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 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 affect

the external dimensions of the building.

OOO. **"Structure"** means a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

PPP. **"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 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

QQQ. **"Substantial Improvement"** means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other proposed new development of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 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".

RRR. **"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.

SSS. **"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.

TTT. **"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.

9.80.050 Lands to Which This Chapter Applies. This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards and areas of flood-related erosion hazards within the jurisdiction of the City of Roseville.

9.80.060 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 September 28, 1989 and the Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM), dated September 28, 1989 and all subsequent amendments and/or revisions finally adopted by FEMA, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. This Flood Insurance Study and attendant mapping is the minimum area of applicability of this ordinance may be supplemented by studies for other areas which allow implementation of this ordinance and which are recommended to the City Council by the Floodplain Administrator. This Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is on file at Office of the City Engineer, 316 Vernon Street, Roseville, California.

9.80.070 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 public nuisance and shall also be punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor in the discretion of the City Attorney. Nothing herein shall prevent the City from taking such lawful action as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

9.80.080 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.

Where the provisions of this Chapter conflict with the provisions of Article 23 of the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Roseville relating to Flood Prone Areas, the more restrictive language shall govern.

9.80.090 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 City Council; and,
- C. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

9.80.100 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, areas of flood-related erosion hazards and areas of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) 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 City of Roseville, any officer or employee thereof, 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 thereunder.

9.80.110 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.

9.80.120 Establishment of Development Permit. A development permit shall be obtained before any construction or other development begins within any area of special flood hazard or areas of flood-related erosion hazard. 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 structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

- A. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures. In Zone AO elevation of highest adjacent grade and proposed elevation of lowest floor of all structures.
- B. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure will be floodproofed;
- C. All appropriate certifications listed in Section 9.80.150D of this chapter; and
- D. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

9.80.130 Designation of the Floodplain Administrator. The Community Development Director is hereby appointed to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permits in accord with its provisions.

9.80.150 Duties and Responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator. The duties and responsibilities of the Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

A. Permit review.

1. Review all development permits to determine that the 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. Use of other base flood data. When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with Section 9.80.060, the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency, or other source, in order to administer provisions for flood hazard reduction discussed in Section 9.80.160. Any such information shall be submitted to the City Council for adoption.

C. Whenever a watercourse is to be altered or relocated:

1. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to such alternation or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency;

2. Require that the flood carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse is maintained.

D. Obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed:

1. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.1 (floor elevations);
2. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.2 (elevations in areas of shallow flooding);
3. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C3c (elevation or floodproofing of nonresidential structures);
4. the certification required by Section 9.80.160.C.4a or 9.80.160.C4b (wet floodproofing standard);
5. the certification of elevation required by Section 9.80.180 (subdivision standards);
6. the certification required by Section 9.80.200A (floodway encroachments);

E. Make interpretations where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazards or areas of flood-related erosion hazards (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions). The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in Section 9.80.300 et seq.

F. Take action to remedy violations of this chapter as specified in Section 9.80.070 herein.

9.80.160 Standards of Construction. In all areas of special flood hazards the following standards are shall be met:

A. Anchoring

1. All new construction, substantial improvements, and other proposed new development 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 9.80.190.

B. Construction Materials and Methods.

1. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

2. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

3. All new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall be constructed 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.

4. Require within Zones AH or AO that adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes guide flood waters around and away from proposed structures.

C. Elevation and Floodproofing

1. New construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation. Nonresidential structures may meet the standards in Section 9.80.160.C.3. Upon the completion of the structure the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor, or verified by the community building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification or verification shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

2. New construction, substantial improvement, and other proposed new development in Zone AO shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM, or at least two feet if no depth number

is specified. Nonresidential structures may meet the standards in Section 9.80.160.C.3. Upon the completion of the structure the elevation of the lowest floor including basement shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor, or verified by the community building inspector to be properly elevated. Such certification or verification shall be provided to the Floodplain Coordinator.

3. Nonresidential construction shall either be elevated to conform with Section 9.80.160C.1. or 2. or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities:

a. be floodproofed so that below the base flood level 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 subsection are satisfied. Such certifications shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

4. Require, for all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement 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 must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

a. Either 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 shall be provided, 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 to comply with a local floodproofing standard approved by the Federal Insurance Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency.

5. Manufactured homes shall also meet the standards in Section 9.80.190.

9.80.170 Standards for Utilities

A. All new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system and discharge from systems into flood waters.

B. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

C. Other utilities are addressed at 9.80.160B and 9.80.180D.

9.80.180 Standards for Subdivisions.

A. All preliminary subdivision proposals shall identify the flood hazard area and the elevation of the base flood.

B. All final subdivision plans will provide the elevation of proposed structure(s) and pad(s). If the site is filled above the base flood elevation, the final pad elevation 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.

9.80.190 Standards for Manufactured Homes.

A. All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved within a special flood hazard area on the Flood Insurance Rate Map 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, 4) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood:

1. 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 anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist floatation collapse and lateral movement.

B. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on the Flood Insurance Rate Map that are not subject to the provisions of section 9.80.190A will be elevated so that either:

1. The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation, or

2. The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist floatation, collapse, and lateral movement.

9.80.200 Standards for Recreational Vehicles. All recreational vehicles placed on sites within a floodplain shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map will either:

- A. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive

days,

- B. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- C. Meet the permit requirements of this chapter and the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes in section 9.80.190.

9.80.210 Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 9.80.060 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 or architect is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- B. If Section 9.80.210A is satisfied, all new construction, substantial improvement and other proposed new development shall comply with all other applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Section 9.80.160 et seq.

9.80.220 Flood-related Erosion-prone Areas.

- A. The Floodplain Administrator shall require permits for proposed construction and other development within all flood-related erosion-prone areas as known to the community.
- B. Such permits shall be reviewed to determine whether the proposed site alterations and improvements will be reasonably safe from flood-related erosion and will not cause flood-related erosion hazards or otherwise aggravate the existing hazard.
- C. If a proposed improvement is found to be in the path of flood-related erosion or would increase the erosion hazard, such improvement shall be relocated or adequate protective measures shall be taken to avoid aggravating the existing erosion hazard.
- D. Within Zone E on the flood Insurance Rate Map, a setback is required for all new development from the ocean, lake, bay, riverfront or other body of water to create a safety buffer consisting of a natural

vegetative or contour strip. This buffer shall be designated according to the flood-related erosion hazard and erosion rate, in relation to the anticipated "useful life" of structures, and depending upon the geologic, hydrologic, topographic and climatic characteristics of the land. The buffer may be used for suitable open space purposes, such as for agricultural, forestry, outdoor recreation and wildlife habitat areas, and for other activities using temporary and portable structures only.

9.80.300 Nature of Variances.

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. Though these standards vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, in general, a properly issued variance is 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 to help protect its citizens from flooding. This need is so compelling, and the implications of the cost of insuring a structure built below flood level are so serious that variances from the flood elevation or from other requirements in the flood chapter are quite rare. Therefore, the variance guidelines provided in this chapter are more detailed and contain multiple provisions that must be met before a variance can be properly granted. The criteria are designed to screen out those situations in which alternatives other than a variance are more appropriate.

9.80.310 Variance Procedure.

A. The Planning Commission of the City of Roseville shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

B. The Planning Commission 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.

C. In passing upon such applications, the Planning Commission shall consider all technical evaluations,

all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this chapter, and:

1. the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;
 2. the danger of life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
 3. the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the existing individual owner and future owners of the property;
 4. the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 5. the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;
 6. the availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;
 7. the compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;
 8. the relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
 9. the safety of access to the property in time of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
 10. the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters expected at the site; and,
 11. the 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.
- D. 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 \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage and 2) such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. A copy of the notice shall be recorded by the Floodplain Board in the Office of the Placer County Recorder and shall be recorded in a manner so that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land.

E. 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.

9.80.320 Conditions for Variances.

A. Generally, variances may be issued by the Planning Commission 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, providing that the procedures of Sections 9.80.130 through 9.80.150, inclusive, 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" upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a 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 designated 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.

E. Variances shall only be issued upon 1) a showing of good and sufficient cause; 2) a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional "Hardship" to the applicant; and 3) a

determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create "Nuisances" cause "Fraud or Victimization" 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 Sections 9.80.320A-E are satisfied and that the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.

G. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 9.80.310C and the purposes of this chapter, the Planning Commission may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this chapter.

9.80.330 Appeal.

Any person aggrieved by a decision or finding of the Planning Commission made pursuant to this Chapter, may appeal to the City Council from the decision or finding by filing a written notice of appeal with the City Clerk within twenty (20) calendar days from the date of the Planning Commission's action.

9.80.340 Fees. [reserved]

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 7th day of November, 1990, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES COUNCILMEMBERS:	Bill Santucci, Harry Crabb, Jr., John Byouk Mel Hamel, Pauline Roccutti
NOES COUNCILMEMBERS:	None
ABSENT COUNCILMEMBERS:	None

Pauline Rocca
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Helen Florence
City Clerk

BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959



March 21, 2011

Dennis M. Mathisen, Division Chief/Fire Marshal
City of Roseville Fire Department
401 Oak Street #402
Roseville, CA 95678-2618

Dear Mr. Mathisen:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt on January 28, 2011 of the City of Roseville submittal pertaining to Ordinance No. 4889 with findings and is acceptable for filing. Your filing attests to your understanding that according to Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 no modification or change to the California Building Standards Code shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the finding and the modification or change have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

This letter attests only to the filing of these local modifications with the Commission, which is not authorized by law to determine the merit of the filing.

As a reminder, local modifications are specific to a particular edition of the Code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the Code is published. In addition, should you receive Fire Protection District ordinances for ratification, it is required to submit the ratified ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development [H&SC Section 13869.7(c)], attention State Housing Law Program Manager, rather than the Commission.

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Enrique M. Rodriguez".

Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings



Fire Department
401 Oak Street #402
Roseville, California 95678-2618

January 25, 2011

Mr. Dave Walls, Executive Director
State Building Standards Commission
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95833

Subject: City of Roseville Adoption of the International Fire Code

Dear Mr. Walls:

In accordance with Health & Safety Code Sections 13869.7 and 17958.7, enclosed is our adoptive ordinance, which makes revisions to the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code. Express findings are included as part of the adoptive ordinance.

If you have any questions, please call me at (916) 774-5802.

Sincerely,

Dennis M. Mathisen
Division Chief/Fire Marshal

Enclosure

2011 JAN 28 AM 10:43
STATE BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

Our Mission... Protect and enhance the safety and well being of residents, businesses, customers and partners.
We will accomplish this by... Delivering exceptional service and compassionate solutions as a cohesive team with dedication, pride and vigilance.

ORDINANCE NO. 4889

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE
AMENDING CHAPTER 16.16 OF TITLE 16 OF THE ROSEVILLE MUNICIPAL
CODE RELATING TO FIRE PREVENTION AND ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF A
CERTAIN CODE KNOWN AS THE "CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS TITLE 24,
PART 9," INCORPORATING THE 2009 EDITION OF THE "INTERNATIONAL FIRE
CODE," AS PUBLISHED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL.

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 16.16 of Title 16 of the Roseville Municipal Code is hereby added
to read as follows:

Chapter 16.16

FIRE CODE*

Sections:

- 16.16.010 Short title.**
- 16.16.020 International Fire Code - Adopted by reference.**
- 16.16.030 Findings.**
- 16.16.040 Modifications.**
- 16.16.050 Plans.**
- 16.16.060 Additional definitions.**
- 16.16.070 Appeals.**
- 16.16.075 Violations**
- 16.16.080 Permits and fees required.**
- 16.16.090 Premises identification.**
- 16.16.100 Fire Department access.**
- 16.16.110 Key box or emergency information box.**
- 16.16.120 Fire protection systems.**
- 16.16.130 Fire protection system monitoring and alarms.**
- 16.16.140 Open burning and recreational burning.**
- 16.16.150 Weed abatement.**
- 16.16.160 Regulations for fireworks.**
- 16.16.170 Hazardous materials storage and toxic gas provisions.**
- 16.16.180 Liquefied petroleum gases.**
- 16.16.190 Fire flow requirements.**
- 16.16.200 Public safety 800MHz radio building amplification system.**
- 16.16.210 Validity.**

16.16.010 SHORT TITLE.

This chapter may be referred to as the "Roseville Fire Code."

16.16.020 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE – ADOPTED BY REFERENCE.

The California Building Standards Code Title 24, Part 9, incorporating the 2009 Edition of the International Fire Code, as published by the International Code Council, together with appendices B, BB, C, CC, E, F, G, H, I save and except such portions as are hereunder deleted, modified, or amended, is hereby adopted by reference.

16.16.030 FINDINGS.

The City Council hereby finds and determines as follows:

A. The International Code Council has assumed responsibility for the International Fire Code and International Fire Code Standards. The International Code Council provided a means for participation by all code enforcement officials from throughout the country as well as industry representatives, consultants, and other private parties with an interest in the International Fire Code.

B. That the International Fire Code, being the 2009 edition thereof, published by International Code Council is a nationally recognized compilation of proposed rules, regulations and standards of said organization.

C. That said International Fire Code has been printed and published as a Code in book form within the meaning of Section 50022.1 of the Government Code of the State of California.

D. The amendment of the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code to provide modified standards for fire protection is necessary to serve the public interest by reducing the risk to life and property of the citizens of the City of Roseville because of the following reasons:

1. Climatic.

Average yearly rainfall for the City is approximately 18 inches. This rainfall normally occurs from October to April. During the summer months, there is generally no measurable precipitation. Temperatures for this dry period range from 70 to 122 degrees Fahrenheit and are frequently accompanied by light to gusty westerly and northerly winds. The relative humidity during summer months two (2) to thirty (30) millimeters HG, which is considered arid. The City is surrounded by thousands of acres of grasslands which, in conjunction with the dry and windy climatic conditions, create a hazardous situation which has led to extensive grass and brush fires in recent years. More development is extending from the urban core areas into the grass covered areas and brush/tree covered canyons, ridges and areas with up slopes where every twenty percent (20%) increase in slope doubles the rate of fire spread. Wind driven fires could and have lead to serious consequences, as has been the case on several occasions in similar areas of the state. Several years of drought conditions have diminished available water supplies. Ground water as well as surface supplies have been affected. This condition has created a situation where reduced fire flow testing, lower water tables, water conservation measures and increased demand on water systems due to population growth have negatively impacted water use and availability for the fire service. These impacts degrade the quality of fixed fire protection as well as fire suppression activities.

2. Topographical.

The City is segmented by several topographical and physical features, including minor rivers, natural parkways, open space, freeways, railroad tracks, drainage canals and sprawling industrial facilities. Traffic has to be channeled around several of these topographical and physical features. These limitations create traffic congestion and delay

emergency response.

Heavy traffic congestion on the City's major streets already acts as a barrier to timely response for fire equipment and emergency services. In the event of an accident or other emergency at one of the key intersections between a road and a river, freeway or railway, sections of the City could be isolated or have response time sufficiently slowed so as to increase the risk of injury or damage.

Preservation of wetland areas, natural parkways, riparian corridors along rivers, vernal pools, open space, and endangered species' habitat have all contributed to access problems as well as exemption from vegetation reduction programs. These situations, though environmentally important, increase the demands on the Fire Department due to extreme fire hazards created by increased fuel loading and access limitations.

Large areas of rural grasslands and rolling hills interspersed with development significantly increase response times. Available infrastructure such as water facilities do not provide sufficient fire flow in these areas. Rural areas not yet provided with adequate fire protection are subject to a higher degree of risk without mitigating measures.

3. Geological.

The City of Roseville and the surrounding Placer County area is subject to ground tremors from seismic events. This area is in seismic zone 3. Flooding has occurred in the portions of the City that lay adjacent to Roseville's numerous rivers and streams. Many areas of development have the potential for flooding.

16.16.040 MODIFICATIONS.

The Fire Chief is authorized to render interpretations of this code and make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations in order to carry out its application. The Fire Chief may be guided by future supplements to the International Fire Code. Such interpretations, rules and regulations and supplements shall conform with the intent and purpose of this Code and shall be available to the public during normal business hours.

The Fire Chief or his/her designated representative may modify any of the provisions of the International Fire Code upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his/her duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the Code, provided that the spirit of the Code shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the Fire Chief or his/her designated representative thereof shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

16.16.050 PLANS.

Section Chapter 1, 105.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

105.4.7 Plans. Complete plans, specifications, and information for new construction, remodeling, tenant improvements, or additions to buildings shall be submitted for review and approval prior to construction to the Chief or his/her designated representative having jurisdiction. Plan approval shall be required prior to the issuance of a Fire Department Inspection Record Card for those instances where such card may be required. In addition to the submittal of hard copy plan sets, a digitized copy of the approved drawings for new buildings shall be submitted to the Fire Department for pre-fire documentation purposes. Said copy shall

be submitted in an approved format.

Plans shall be submitted for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids when storage will be at or above 500 gallons (1892.5 L) of liquids in drums or tanks. The plans shall indicate the method of storage, quantities to be stored, fire-protection facilities, provisions for spill control and secondary containment and if outside, the distances from buildings, property lines, and access ways.

16.16.060 ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to include the following definitions:

"Air Reactive" means any liquid, solid, or gas which, when combined with air reacts with the air to form a hazardous condition. (See also, "pyrophoric.")

"Continuous Gas-Detection System" is a gas-detection system where the analytical instrument is maintained in continuous operation and sampling is performed without interruption. Analysis is allowed to be performed on a cyclical basis at intervals not to exceed five (5) minutes.

EXCEPTION: Alternate systems may be approved by the Fire Chief based upon equivalent protection.

"Hazardous Material Business Plan" is a written plan containing General Information, Emergency Response Plan, Training Plan, Inventory Statement and Site Plan. Each section shall be in such form and detail as required by the Fire Chief and shall contain at a minimum the information required pursuant to Section 25500 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code.

"Hazardous Waste" is any waste material that meets the criteria in Section 66261.3, Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

"Liquefied Gas" is a material which exists at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 1 atmosphere pressure as a gas and as a liquid when stored in a pressure vessel.

"Moderately Toxic Gas" is a gas that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 2,000 parts per million but not more than 5000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor when administered by continuous inhalation for one (1) hour or, less if death occurs within one (1) hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

"Person" The term "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, government body or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

"Target Organ Effects" are a categorization of effects which may occur, including

example of signs and symptoms. Chemicals which have been found to cause such effects are included in 29 CFR 1910.1200.

"Target Organ Toxin" is a chemical that produced damage (target organ effects) to specific body organs or systems.

"Waste Oil" is a Class III-B waste liquid resulting from the use of Class III-B combustible liquids such as waste motor oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, brake fluids and transmission fluids. It does not include the products classified as class I, II or III-A liquids or corrosives, toxic or highly toxic materials as defined in this Code.

16.16.070 APPEALS.

Chapter 1, Section 108 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

108 Appeals. Any person aggrieved by any decision or action of the Chief or his/her designated representative may appeal the decision or action subject to the provisions of Section 16.04.110 of the Municipal Code referring to the Board of Appeals. The Board of Appeals designated therein shall also serve as the Board of Appeals under the International Fire Code. The Fire Chief or his or her designee shall serve as ex-officio member of the Board of Appeals in all appeals under the International Fire Code.

16.16.075 VIOLATIONS

Chapter 1, Section 109.03 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

109.3 Violation penalties. It is unlawful to violate any of the provisions of this chapter. Violation of this chapter may be charged as either an infraction or a misdemeanor at the discretion of the city attorney.

16.16.080 PERMITS AND FEES REQUIRED.

Chapter 1, Section 105.6.16. of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

12. A permit will be required to store, handle or use Class III-B liquids of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit flash point in excess of one hundred ten (110) gallons. Permits to operate above ground storage of the above referenced liquids shall be issued on an annual basis along with a non-refundable annual renewal fee.

Section 105.1.4 Fees. Each person who applies for, requests, or receives a permit or service furnished by the Fire Department shall, at such time, pay the applicable fee or fees provided for by resolution of the City Council.

Section 105.1.4.1 Minimum Fee Remittance. Prior to providing service, except for emergency services, a minimum fee remittance is required based on the approved fee established

for said service(s). The minimum amount for an estimated fee calculation is required at the time of request for service. Adjustments to the estimated fee may be made depending upon work required.

Section 105.1.4.2 The Fire Chief shall have the authority to waive or modify any fee established by resolution of the City Council for good cause providing such waiver or modification request is submitted in writing, stating the reason such waiver or modification is necessary, prior to the payment of the fee.

16.16.090 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION.

Section 505.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

505.1.1. Buildings under construction. Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided at each fire access road entry into projects under construction as well as on each building under construction.

505.1.2 Multiple tenant buildings. Multiple tenant spaces serviced by vehicular access to the rear through any driveway, alleyway, or parking lot shall have numbers or addresses placed prior to occupancy on all new and existing buildings as to be plainly visible and legible from the rear access way when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Multiple tenant spaces serviced by rear access through a corridor, exit passageway, exit court, or exit yard shall have approved numbers or addresses displayed on the rear of the tenant space, when deemed necessary by the Fire Chief. Multiple tenant spaces that front on interior walkways or pedestrian malls shall have approved numbers or addresses placed near the entrance door in all new and exiting buildings. Illuminated directory boards shall be provided at vehicular access entrances to multiple building complexes as deemed necessary by the chief.

505.1.3 Illumination. Addressing shall be illuminated at night in all new buildings. Address signs shall be internally or externally illuminated. When the luminance is provided for the face of an address sign is from an external source, it shall have an intensity sufficient so as to be visible at night from the adjoining access roadway. Internally illuminated address signs shall be provided with equivalent luminance.

16.16.100 FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS

Section 503 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with an AC pavement surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. Said fire access road shall be constructed prior to the presence of on-site combustible products and shall be maintained throughout the construction process.

16.16.110 KEY BOX OR EMERGENCY INFORMATION BOX.

Section 506.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

When an occupancy contains storage of hazardous materials that exceed the exempt amounts listed in Chapter 1 of the International Fire Code, or the occupancy is required by the Fire Chief to have available on site pre-fire plans, the Fire Chief may require an approved emergency information box to be installed on the premises for the storage of such information. The emergency information box shall be installed in an approved location and the enclosed information shall be periodically updated by the occupant.

Section 506.1.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

506.1.1 Locks: Gated vehicle openings shall be provided with an approved key override switch and an approved emergency vehicle strobe-switch system. Barriers other than gates which restrict access to fire access lanes shall be equipped with an approved lock.

16.16.120 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS.

Section 901.7 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

At the discretion of the fire chief or his/her designee, a Fire Watch, complying with the City of Roseville Fire Department Standards, shall be instituted for systems out of service.

Section 903.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the following instances:

903.2.18. In buildings or structures more than two (2) stories in height, including one and two family dwellings.

903.2.19 In every new building, except one and two family dwellings, where the total fire area is 3,600 square feet or greater.

903.2.20 In every existing building, except one and two family dwellings, when an addition to the floor area is made increasing the size of the building to 3,600 square feet or more. The addition and the existing building shall be provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

903.2.21 In all buildings constructed to densities greater than or equal to thirteen (13) dwelling units per acre, (High Density Residential as defined by the General Plan).

903.2.22 In all attached buildings constructed to densities of 7 to 12.9 dwelling units per acre, (Medium Density Residential as defined by the General Plan).

903.2.23 In all buildings where an exterior wall is closer than six (6) feet from an

exterior wall of an adjacent building or less than three (3) feet from any property line or roof projections closer than four (4) feet from a roof projection of an adjacent building or less than two (2) feet from any property line.

903.2.24 Fire walls, fire barriers, or any fire-resistance-rated ~~horizontal~~ assemblies shall not apply to eliminate the installation of a sprinkler system.

Section 903.3.1.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the entire section.

Section 903.3.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

903.3.1.4 Sprinkler systems within speculative warehousing shall be designed in accordance with the Roseville Fire Department Fire Prevention Standard for Automatic Extinguishing Systems.

Section 903.3.7 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

When required by the Fire Chief, approved signs shall indicate buildings or portions of buildings served by a Fire Department connection.

Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water flow-switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored for integrity by a "Central Station Fire Alarm System" meeting all the requirements for Central Station Service. Definitions for Central Station Service may be found in the National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), in the glossary and the Chapter covering the requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems. All alarm transmitting devices and systems shall be maintained in accordance with all State laws and nationally recognized standards.

- EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one-and two-family dwellings.
 2. Valves controlling ten or less sprinkler heads need not be monitored.
 3. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 4. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 5. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
 6. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler system that are sealed or locked in the open position.

7. Underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility need not be monitored.

Section 903.4.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems and water flow-switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically monitored for integrity by a "Central Station Fire Alarm System" meeting all the requirements for Central Station Service. Definitions for Central Station Service may be found in the National Fire Alarm Code (NFPA 72), in the glossary and the Chapter covering the requirements for Central Station Fire Alarm Systems. All alarm transmitting devices and systems shall be maintained in accordance with all State laws and nationally recognized standards.

EXCEPTION: 1. Underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility need not be monitored.
3. Valves controlling ten or less sprinkler heads need not be monitored.

Section 903.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Section 903.4.4 Modifications. All changes or additions to any existing automatic sprinkler system will require compliance to all regulations within this section.

Section 903.3.8 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Fire control room. An approved fire control room shall be provided for all buildings protected by an automatic fire extinguishing system. Said room shall contain all system control valves, fire alarm control panels and other fire equipment required by the Chief. Fire control rooms shall be located within the building at a location approved by the Chief, and shall be provided with a means to access the room directly from the exterior. Durable signage shall be provided on the exterior side of the access door to identify the fire control room.

Section 905.3.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

905.3.1 Building Height. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout all buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 (9144m) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, in buildings containing three (3) or more stories, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.

Section 905.9 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

Valve supervision shall be provided as in Section 903.4.1.

Section 1413.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Where required. Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout all buildings which are under construction for use during construction where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 (9144m) above the lowest level of the fire department vehicle access, in buildings containing three (3) or more stories, or where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department vehicle access. Such standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction is not more than 25 feet (7620 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department access. Such standpipe shall be provided with fire department hose connections at accessible locations adjacent to usable stairs and the standpipe outlets shall be located adjacent to such usable stairs. Such standpipe systems shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secure decking or flooring.

On each floor there shall be provided a 2 ½-inch (63.5mm) valve outlet for fire department use. Where construction height requires installation of a Class III standpipe, fire pumps and water main connections shall be provided to serve the standpipe.

Section 2306.8 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

2306.8.1 Hose stations. For high-piled storage areas of greater than 2500 square feet of Class I-IV commodities, or for high-pile combustible storage areas of greater than 500 square feet of high hazard commodities, approved 2 ½-inch (63.5 mm) hose valves shall be provided at approved locations. Hose valves shall be located directly adjacent to all fire access doors required by Section 2306.6.1.

Section 4701 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by deleting the following standard:

13R--10 NFPA - Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including 4 stories in height.

16.16.130 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARMS.

Section 903.4.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Alarms. An approved audible (bell) and visual (strobe) sprinkler flow alarm device shall be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location. A single approved audible and visual sprinkler flow alarm shall be provided in the interior of the building in a normally occupied location within each space/dwelling unit and floor level.

Section 907.. 7.5 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Monitoring When required by the chief, fire alarm, automatic sprinkler systems, and hazardous materials emergency alarms, shall be monitored by a central station service that is listed in the current edition of the Underwriter's Laboratories Fire Protection Equipment Directory under the category Central Station (UUFX). The listing shall indicate that the Fire Alarm Service – Local Company provides service to the Roseville area.

Exceptions:

1. Single and multiple station smoke alarms required by Section 907.2.11.
2. Group I-3 occupancies, occupancies shall be monitored in accordance with Section 907.2.6.3.4.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems in one and two family dwellings.

907.7.6 Alarm Transmission. The activation of a fire sprinkler system or a fire alarm/detection system shall cause the system to initiate a signal to the Central Station within ninety (90) seconds. Retransmission from the Central Station to the Fire Dispatch Center shall not exceed sixty (60) seconds.

907.7.7 Certification. The permittee shall provide [For SFM] the Certification of Completion in accordance with NFPA 72 to the authority having jurisdiction that the system has been installed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

The permittee shall also provide the Underwriter's Laboratories Central Station Certificate for the Protected Premise.

Section 907 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

907.21 Signage. Any company providing monitoring for any electronic monitoring system, fire suppression, or detection system shall post an approved visible sign at all control valves, control panels, and monitoring panels that states the name of the monitoring company, the 24-hour phone number of the Central Station, and instructions to call the Central Station before doing any work or testing on any system being monitored.

16.16.140 OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL BURNING.

307.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

307.1 General. Open burning is not permitted within the City of Roseville.

- EXCEPTIONS:**
1. Bonfires in accordance with Section 307.4.1.
 2. Recreational fires in accordance with Section 307.4.2.

16.16.150 WEED ABATEMENT.

Section 304.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

304.1.2. Vegetation. See the Roseville Municipal Code Title 9, Chapter 9.20 and the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* for further requirements.

16.16.160 REGULATIONS FOR FIREWORKS.

Section 3308.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

3308.1 General. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in theatrical, and group entertainment productions, shall comply with this chapter and Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6—Fireworks.

3308.1.1 Scope. Fireworks and temporary storage, use and handling of pyrotechnic special effects material used in motion pictures, television, and theatrical and group entertainment productions shall be in accordance with Title 19, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6—Fireworks, Chapter 33, and state regulations. When the provisions of Chapter 33 and state regulations conflict, the provisions of state regulations shall apply.

Section 3302 of the International Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Fireworks Displays. Displays of fireworks operated as required by Sections 12500 - 12726 of the Health and Safety Code may be given with permission of the Fire Chief, or his/her designated representative, under the supervision of a licensed pyrotechnic operator.

Fireworks Special Occasions. Permission may be given by the Fire Chief, or his/her designated representative for the use of fireworks on special occasions, such as the Chinese New Year or County Fair.

Public Notice. Applicants for a fireworks public display permit shall be responsible for providing notice to the surrounding community prior to the event and in accordance with standards approved by the Fire Chief.

Section 3303 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

A. "Safe and Sane" Fireworks Permitted.

1. Such fireworks as are defined and classified as "safe and sane fireworks" in Division VI, Part 2 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California, may be sold and displayed as permitted by this section.
2. No person shall sell or offer to sell or expose for sale any of such "safe and sane fireworks" to any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

B. Selling "Safe and Sane" Fireworks Permit Required.

1. It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell "safe and sane" fireworks within the City without having first applied for and received a City permit therefore, in addition to the required state license.

2. No permit to sell "safe and sane" fireworks shall be issued to any person or business entity except nonprofit organizations or corporations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment or charitable purposes. Any such nonprofit organization or corporation shall have a bona fide membership of at least twenty (20) members and shall have been in existence within the City for a period of one (1) year prior to the date of application.

C. Application Requirements. The following are requirements for an application for a permit to sell "Safe and Sane" fireworks in the City:

1. All applications for permits shall be in writing to the Fire Department on forms supplied by the City.

2. Applications must be filed thirty (30) days prior to the actual sale or display.

3. Applications shall set forth the proposed location of the fireworks stand.

4. Applications shall be accompanied by a certificate of insurance in a form approved by the City Attorney showing public liability insurance coverage in a minimum amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00).

5. All applications for permits shall be accompanied by a license issued by the State Fire Marshal in accordance with Division XI, Chapter 3 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

6. Applicants shall furnish such other data or information as may be required relating to the issuance of such fireworks permits.

7. Applications shall identify the name, organizational form, address of the principal meeting place, number of members, the purpose of the organization or corporation and the date it came into existence within the City. Only those organizations that are located within the City limits will be allowed to sell fireworks. Each organization, and its affiliated groups, will be limited to no more than one (1) booth.

8. Every application shall designate one (1) or more individuals as the Fireworks Stand Safety Officer. That individual shall be required to attend a fireworks stand operators safety seminar and orientation session conducted or approved by the Roseville Fire Department prior to issuance of the permit. The Fireworks Stand Safety Officer(s) must attend the seminar each year regardless of whether or not they have previously attended such a seminar in the past.

The Fire Chief shall grant a permit to a nonprofit organization or corporation that has complied with the requirements of this section. For the purposes of this section, an organization or corporation granted such a permit is a "licensed" organization.

9. Each application shall be accompanied by the applicable permit fee. Such fee shall be nonrefundable. The fee shall be used to defray the expense of

administering the provisions of this section and to provide safety and informational material and programming relative to fireworks.

D. The Fire Chief may suspend or revoke any permit upon proof that the licensed organization or corporation, or any of its members, has violated any of the provisions of this section relating to fireworks. If the Fire Chief determines that the suspension occurred too late in the limited sales period to have the necessary deterrent effect, he/she may disqualify the licensed person or organization from obtaining a permit for a period of up to two (2) additional years. Such additional disqualifications may be appealed to the City Council in writing within fifteen (15) calendar days of the action.

E. Except as otherwise provided, not more than fifteen (15) permits shall be issued during any one (1) calendar year. In the event more than fifteen (15) applications are received, priorities for issuing of permits shall be determined by the Fire Chief as follows:

1. First priority shall be to those applicants who received a permit in the prior calendar year and actually operated a fireworks stand. Provided, however, that such priority shall expire after five (5) consecutive years, and that nothing herein shall be construed so as to permit more than one (1) fireworks stand per organization.

2. Second priority shall be to those otherwise qualified organizations.

3. In the event that the number of applicants within a given class of priority exceeds the number of permits remaining to be granted, then the selection of permittees shall be by lot. Such lottery shall be conducted in public by the Fire Chief who shall notify all applicants at least five (5) days in advance of the date and time of the lottery.

F. **Rights Reserved to Licensed Organization.**

1. No person other than the licensed organization shall operate the fireworks stand for which the license is issued or share or otherwise participate in the profits of the operation of such stand.

2. No person other than the individuals who are members of the licensed organization, or the spouses and adult children of such members shall sell or otherwise participate in the sale of "safe and sane" fireworks at a fireworks stand.

3. Each fireworks stand shall have a responsible adult in attendance and in charge of the stand while it is being used for the display or storage of "safe and sane" fireworks. Each fireworks stand shall have a Fireworks Stand Safety Officer in attendance and in charge while it is being used for the sale or the offering for sale of "safe and sane" fireworks.

4. All "Safe and Sane" fireworks shall at all times be retained or stored at the approved location of the fireworks stand, and in no event shall fireworks, other than those which have been sold, be removed from the approved fireworks stand location to any other place within the City.

5. There shall be no drinking or possession of alcoholic beverages in or about the fireworks stand or storage site at any time.

G. Temporary Stands – Required Provisions. Retail sales of "Safe and Sane" fireworks are permitted only from within a temporary fireworks stand, and the sale from any other building or structure is prohibited. Temporary stands are subject to the following provisions:

1. Fireworks stands shall be located on property zoned C-C, G-C, M-1, or M-2.
2. No fireworks stand shall be located within twenty-five (25) feet of any other building or within fifty (50) feet of any gasoline station, fuel pump, storage tank or bulk plant.
3. Fireworks stands shall be located at least one hundred (100) feet apart from any other fireworks stand.
4. Fireworks stands shall comply with the provisions of the Building Code as determined by and at the discretion of the Building official. All stands shall be erected under the supervision of the Building official. The Building Official shall require that stands be constructed in a manner which will reasonably insure safety of attendants and patrons.
5. Temporary electrical wiring within the fireworks stand shall be prohibited.
6. Each stand must have at least two (2) approved exits located at opposite ends of the stand.
7. Any relocation of a fireworks stand shall be subject to prior approval of the Fire Chief.
8. Each fireworks stand shall be provided with two (2) two-and-one-half (2 1/2) gallon "water-type" fire extinguishers approved by the Fire Chief, in good working order and easily accessible for use in case of fire.
9. All weeds and combustible materials shall be cleared from the location of the fireworks stand, to a distance of at least thirty (30) feet.

H. Igniting Fireworks near Stand. It is unlawful to discharge or ignite fireworks of any type, including "Safe and Sane" fireworks, within twenty-five (25) feet of a fireworks stand.

I. Time for Sale of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks. The sale of "safe and sane" fireworks shall be lawful only between 12:00 noon and 10:00 p.m. on June 28 of each year, and 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on June 29 through July 4 of each year.

J. Time for Discharge of "Safe and Sane" Fireworks. Discharge of "Safe and Sane" fireworks shall be legal only from 12:00 noon on June 28 through 11:59 p.m. on July 4, each year.

K. Removal of Stands. Fireworks stands shall be removed from the temporary locations by 12:00 noon on the sixth day of July, and all accompanying litter shall be cleared from the locations by that time.

Section 3304 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Fireworks Prohibited Generally. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall possess, sell, offer for sale, or explode any rocket, firecracker, Roman candle, torpedo, torpedo cane or other combustible device or explosive substance, or any kind of fireworks, by whatsoever name known, within the City.

16.16.170 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE AND TOXIC GAS PROVISIONS.
 Chapter 1, Table 105.6.20 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

TABLE 105.6.20 PERMIT AMOUNTS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

TYPE OF MATERIAL	AMOUNT x 0.4536 for lbs. to kg x 3.785 for gal. to L
Irritant liquids Irritant solids	55 gallons 500 pounds

Chapter 1, Section 105.6.27 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

105.6.27 LP-Gas. A permit is required for:

1. Storage and use of LP-gas.

EXCEPTION: A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.

2. Operation of cargo tankers that transport LP-gas.

Whenever a permit is required the installer shall submit plans for such permits.

Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.

Section 606.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Refrigeration unit and system installations having a refrigerant circuit containing more than two hundred twenty (220) pounds (100kg) of Group A1 or thirty (30) pounds (13.6 kg) of any other group refrigerant shall be in accordance with Article 63 and the Mechanical Code.

See the Mechanical Code for refrigerant group descriptions. See also Sections 2701.2, 2703.1, 2704.1, and 2701.2.2

Section 608.6.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

3. Failure of the ventilation system shall initiate a local alarm and transmit a signal to a constantly attended station or automatically disengage the charging system.

Section 3401.4 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. **Permits.** Annual permits shall be required for the storage of Class I, II, and IIIA liquids when quantities are greater than 25 gallons inside, or 60 gallons outside and/or when Class IIIB liquids with a flash point of less than 500 degrees Fahrenheit are in quantities greater than 110 gallons.

2. **Plans.** Plans shall be submitted with each application for a permit to store more than 500 gallons (1892.5 L) of liquids outside of buildings in drums or tanks. The plans shall indicate the method of storage, quantities to be stored, distances from buildings and property lines, access ways, fire-protection facilities, and provisions for spill control and secondary containment.

Section 2701.5.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended by adding the following thereto:

In addition to the exceptions listed in Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95, Sections 25503.5 (b) and (c) for HMMP submittal, the following are also exempted:

1. Helium gas used for inflation of balloons and stored in quantities of not more than one thousand (1000) cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.

2. Carbon dioxide gas used for carbonation of beverages and stored in quantities of not more than six thousand (6,000) cubic feet at standard temperature and pressure.

3. Metals when not stored in a friable, powdered, or finely divided state to include: aluminum, beryllium, cadmium, copper, lead, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, rhodium, silver, and tellurium.

Hazardous substances included in the business plan exemptions are not to be excluded from disclosure for purposes of an initial review for installation or storage at a new business. Within five (5) working days from the effective date of any exemption granted by City Council approval, the Roseville Fire department shall send a notice to the Emergency Management Agency.

Section 2703.2.2.1 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. Secondary containment or equivalent protection from spills shall be provided for piping for liquid hazardous materials and for highly toxic and toxic corrosive gases above permitted amounts. Secondary containment includes, but is not limited to double walled piping.

8. Piping and tubing used for the transmission of toxic gases shall have welded connections throughout unless an exhausted enclosure is provided.

-9. Expansion chambers shall be provided between valves whenever the regulated gas may be subjected to thermal expansion. Chambers shall be sized to provide protection for piping and instrumentation and to accommodate the expansion of regulated materials.

Section 2703.5 is hereby added to the International Fire Code to read as follows:

2703.5.2 Ventilation Ducting. Product conveying ducts for venting hazardous materials operations shall be labeled with the hazard class of the material being vented and the direction of flow.

2703.5.3 "H" Occupancies. In "H" occupancies, all piping and tubing may be required to be identified when there is any possibility of confusion with hazardous materials transport tubing or piping. Flow direction indicators are required.

Section 3704.2.2.10.2 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Shut off of gas supply. An automatic valve of a fail safe to close design shall be provided to shut off the supply of highly toxic gases for any of the following:

1. Activation of a fire alarm system.
2. Failure of emergency power.
3. Failure of primary power.
4. Seismic activity.
5. Failure of required ventilation.

16.16.180 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES.

Section 3801.3 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Construction documents. For a permit to store, use, handle or dispense LP-gas, or to install or maintain an LP-gas container see Chapter 1, Section 105.6.27. Whenever a permit is required the installer shall submit plans for such permits.

EXCEPTION: A permit is not required to install or maintain portable containers of less than 125-gallon (473.2 L) aggregate water capacity.

Distributors shall not fill an LP-gas container for which a permit is required unless a permit for installation has been issued for that location by the chief.

16.16.190 FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS.

Appendix B, Section B105 of the International Fire Code is hereby amended to add:

B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire flow and flow duration requirements for one and two family dwellings shall be 1,500 gallons per minute. Fire Flow and duration for dwellings having a fire area in excess of 3,600 square feet shall not be less than that specified in Table B105.1.

EXCEPTION: A reduction in required fire flow of fifty percent as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two family dwellings. The minimum fire flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 50 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.
3. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system and constructed of Type I or II fire resistive construction. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.
4. A reduction in required fire flow of up to 75 percent, as approved by the Fire Chief, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved early suppression fast response (ESFR) automatic fire sprinkler system and constructed

of Type III-non fire resistive or better construction. The reduction of fire flow does not apply to the number of fire hydrants required or duration of fire flow required. The resulting fire flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

16.16.200 PUBLIC SAFETY 800MHZ RADIO BUILDING AMPLIFICATION SYSTEM.

A. Requirement for approved emergency responder radio coverage in buildings. All buildings shall have approved indoor radio coverage for emergency responders. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall erect, construct, change the use of or provide an addition of more than 20 percent to, any building or structure or any part thereof, or cause the same to be done which fails to support adequate radio coverage for the City of Roseville radio communications system. Determining the existence of approved radio coverage and the correction of any deficiencies shall be the responsibility of the building owner. Existing buildings, buildings of one or two single family dwellings, or those below minimum areas as determined by the fire code official may be exempted from this requirement by the fire code official.

B. Approved Radio Coverage. Approved radio coverage shall conform to the current standards of the Roseville Fire Department. These standards shall define the acceptable indoor signal levels to provide 90% reliability of the Roseville Public Safety Radio System inside structures. The fire code official may determine exceptions and additions to these standards as required to protect the integrity of the public safety radio system and provide acceptable signal levels in structures critical to public health and safety.

C. Indoor Public Safety Radio Enhancement Systems. If required by this code, any indoor public safety radio enhancement system must comply with current standards set by the Roseville Fire Department, and the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. Systems shall be inspected, maintained, and modified as necessary to provide approved emergency responder radio coverage. If changes in FCC regulations or modifications to the Roseville Public Safety Radio System require modifications to a public safety radio enhancement system, the building owner shall make necessary changes to conform to the existing standard.

16.16.210 VALIDITY.

The City Council hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence, or word of this ordinance or of this Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Council that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independent of the elimination therefrom of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the time and place of said publication by posting.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 17th day of

November, 2010, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES COUNCILMEMBERS: Allard, Gray, Garcia, Roccucci, Garbolino

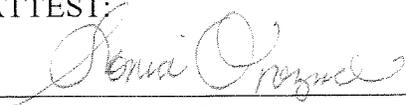
NOES COUNCILMEMBERS: None

ABSENT COUNCILMEMBERS: None



MAYOR

ATTEST:



City Clerk

ORDINANCE NO. 4978

ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ADDING SECTION
16.04.105 AND 16.04.106 TO CHAPTER 16.04 OF TITLE 16 OF THE ROSEVILLE
MUNICIPAL CODE REGARDING PLUMBING CODE AND HOUSING LAW REGULATIONS

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Sections 16.04.105 and 16.04.106 of Chapter 16.04 of Title 16 of the
Roseville Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

16.04.105 Housing Law Regulations - Adopted

The city hereby adopts and enforces the California State Housing Law, California Code of
Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Subchapter 1, current provisions. There is one copy of said
regulations on file in the office of the building official for use and examination by the public.

16.04.106 California Plumbing Code - Adopted

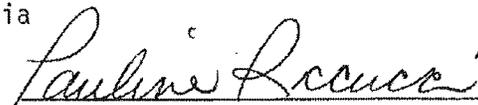
The city hereby adopts and enforces the 2010 Triennial Edition of the California Code of
Regulations, Title 24, part 5 California Plumbing Code, current provisions. There is one copy of
said regulations on file in the office of the building official for use and examination by the public.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days from the
date of adoption.

SECTION 3. The City Clerk is hereby directed to cause this ordinance to be published in
full at least once within fourteen (14) days after it is adopted in a newspaper of general circulation in
the City, or shall within fourteen (14) days after its adoption cause this ordinance to be posted in full
in at least three (3) public places in the City and enter in the Ordinance Book a certificate stating the
time and place of said publication by posting.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Roseville this 20th day of
July, 2011, by the following vote on roll call:

AYES	COUNCILMEMBERS:	Allard, Herman, Rohan, Roccucci
NOES	COUNCILMEMBERS:	None
ABSENT	COUNCILMEMBERS:	Garcia


MAYOR

ATTEST:


City Clerk