TITLE 2
Buildings
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BUILDINGS

Chapters:

2.01 Minimum Building and Structures Code
2.02 Building Code
2.03 Repealed
2.04 Electrical Code
2.05 Sign Code
2.06 Plumbing Code
2.07 Mechanical Code
2.08 Repealed
2.09 Fee Code
2.10 Energy Code
2.11 Repealed
2.12 Flood Hazard and Coastal High Hazard Areas
2.13 Waterfront Structures and Marina Code
2.14 Repealed
2.15 Weights and Measures Code
2.16 Mobile Homes and House Trailers
2.17 Board of Building Appeals
2.18 Repealed
2.19 Site Development and Off-Site Improvements
Chapter 2.01
MINIMUM BUILDING AND STRUCTURES CODE

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28255 Ex. A, passed Nov. 4, 2014)

Sections:
2.01.010 Purpose.
2.01.020 Scope.
2.01.030 Additions, Alterations, and Change of Use.
2.01.040 Definitions.
2.01.050 Administration and Process.
2.01.060 Minimum Building Requirements and Repair Standards.
2.01.070 Unoccupied, Vacant, or Partially Secured Building Standards.

2.01.010 Purpose.
The purpose of this chapter is for the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the occupants and that of the general public by:

A. Establishing minimum standards for basic equipment and facilities for construction, light, ventilation, heating, sanitation, security, fire, and life safety in structures.

B. Ensuring the maintenance and improvement of the City’s existing buildings, structures, yards, neighborhoods, and other property.

C. Promoting maintenance of existing property.

D. Ensuring that buildings and structures do not rise to the level of a public nuisance through neglect.

E. Providing for administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)

2.01.020 Scope.
The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all buildings and the properties on which they are located, including, but not limited to, residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Buildings in existence at the time of the adoption of this chapter may have their existing use or occupancy continued if such use or occupancy was legal at the time of the adoption of this chapter, provided such use is not changed in intensity from its original purpose and such continued use is not unfit to the health, safety, or welfare of the occupants or the general public. Buildings in which the use is changed to a use of equal or less intensity as set forth in the IEBC may be permitted without full compliance with the Building Code, provided the building complies with this chapter and the IEBC for said use.

(Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)

2.01.030 Additions, Alterations, and Change of Use.

A. General. Additions or alterations shall not be made to an existing building or structure which will cause the existing building or structure to be in violation of any of the provisions of the Building Code or this chapter. Additions or alterations shall not be made to an existing building or structure when such existing building or structure is not in full compliance with the provisions of the Building Code.

B. Restoration of Buildings. Restoration of buildings shall be required to be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Building Code and this chapter, except as otherwise determined by the Building Official.

C. Buildings Designated as Landmarks or Located in Historic Special Review or Conservation Districts. Buildings or structures which are designated as City Landmarks or are located in designated Historic Special Review or Conservation Districts shall not be altered or changed in manner which will cause the building or structure to be in violation of any of the provisions of the Building Code or this chapter.

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1 Previous legislation: Ord. 28149 Ex. A; passed May 7, 2013; Ord. 28109 Ex. E; passed Dec. 4, 2012; Ord. 27908 Ex. A; passed Aug. 17, 2010; Ord. 27875 Ex. A; passed Feb. 23, 2010; Ord. 27154 § 1; passed Oct. 21, 2003; Ord. 27027 § 1; passed Dec. 10, 2002; Ord. 26715 §§ 1-5; passed Oct. 17, 2000; Ord. 26380 § 1; passed Mar. 16, 1999; Ord. 25560 § 1; passed Aug. 23, 1994; Ord. 24503 § 1; passed Dec. 12, 1989; Ord. 21454 §§ 1-2; passed Aug. 29, 1978; Ord. 20530 §§ 2-3; passed Aug. 26, 1975; Ord. 19217 § 1; passed Oct. 13, 1970; Ord. 18914 § 1; passed Sept. 2, 1969; Ord. 17842 §§ 1-2; passed May 18, 1965; Ord. 17517 § 1; passed Jan. 2, 1964; Ord. 16384 §§ 2-6; passed June 29, 1959; Ord. 15742 § 1-13; passed Nov. 13, 1956
Tacoma Municipal Code

Districts shall require the approval of the City of Tacoma Landmarks Preservation Commission before making additions, repairs, or alterations to the building or structure, or before demolishing the building or structure, pursuant to Tacoma Municipal Code 13.05.

(Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)

2.01.040 Definitions.

For purposes of this subsection, terms shall be construed as listed herein. Terms not specifically defined in this chapter shall be defined as in the Building Code, including future amendments. In the event of a conflict between this chapter and the Building Code, the definitions provided in the Building Code shall control.

A. “Accessory structure” is any structure which is incidental and subordinate to the main building(s) and is located on the same property as the main building. Accessory structures may be attached to or detached from the main structure. Examples of accessory structures include garages, carports, sheds, and other similar buildings; decks, awnings, heat pumps, fences, trellises, flag poles, tanks, towers, exterior stairs and walkways, and other exterior structures on the property.

B. “Apartment house” is any building, or portion thereof, which contains three or more dwelling units and, for the purpose of this chapter, includes condominiums.

C. “Bathroom” is a room used for personal hygiene and which contains a water closet, a lavatory, and either a bathtub or a shower.

D. “Building” is any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

E. “Building, existing” is a building erected prior to the adoption of this chapter, and one for which a legal building permit has been issued.


G. “Building Official” shall mean the individual authorized by the Director of the Planning and Development Services Department of the City of Tacoma, charged with the administration and enforcement of the Building Code, or a duly authorized representative.

H. “Carbon monoxide alarm” is a single- or multiple-station alarm intended for the purpose of detecting carbon monoxide gas and alerting occupants by a distinct audible signal.

I. “Ceiling height” shall be the clear vertical distance from the finished floor to the finished ceiling.

J. “Certificate of Complaint” is a document filed with the Pierce County Auditor, stating the property is in violation of Chapter 2.01 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

K. “City landmark” is a property that has been individually listed on the Tacoma Register of Historic Places, or that is a contributing property within a Historic Special Review or Conservation District as defined in Chapter 13.05 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

L. “Court” is a space, open and unobstructed to the sky, located at or above grade level on a lot and bounded on three or more sides by walls of a building.

M. “Derelict building or structure” means any building or structure not approved for human occupancy based on the violations outlined in Table B.

N. “Efficiency dwelling unit” is a dwelling unit containing only one habitable room.

O. “Exit” is a continuous and unobstructed means of egress to a public way and shall include, but is not limited to, intervening aisles, doors, doorways, gates, corridors, exterior exit balconies, ramps, stairways, pressurized enclosures, horizontal exits, exit passageways, exit courts, and yards.

P. “Exterior property area” is the open space on the premises and on public property abutting the premises under the control of the owner or on-site manager of such premises.

Q. “Fire Chief” is the head of the Tacoma Fire Department or a duly authorized representative.


S. “Floor area” is the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts. The floor area of a building or portion thereof not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.
T. “Grade” (adjacent ground level) is the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the ground, paving, or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line or, when the property line is more than five feet from the building, between the building and a line five feet from the building.

U. “Graffiti” is any unauthorized writing, painting, drawing, inscription, figure, etching or scratching, or mark of any type that has been placed upon any property through the use of paint, ink, chalk, dye markers, objects, or any other substance capable of marking property.

V. “Guest room” is any room or rooms used, or intended to be used, by a guest for sleeping purposes. Every 100 square feet of superficial floor area in a dormitory is a guest room.

W. “Habitable space” or “habitable room” is space in a structure for living, sleeping, eating, or cooking. Bathrooms, toilet compartments, closets, halls, storage or utility space, and similar areas, are not considered habitable space.

X. “Historic resource” is any property that has been determined to be eligible by the City Historic Preservation Officer or Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation staff for listing in the Tacoma Register of Historic Places, the Washington State Heritage Register, or the National Register of Historic Places, or any property that appears to be eligible by preliminary assessment for such listing by virtue of its age, exterior condition, or known historical associations, or inclusion in the City Historic Building Inventories.

Y. “Hotel” or “motel” shall mean any building containing six or more guest rooms intended or designed to be used, or which are used, rented, or hired out to be occupied, or which are occupied, for sleeping purposes by guests. It does not include any jail, hospital, asylum, sanitarium, orphanage, prison, detention home, or other institution in which human beings are housed and detained under legal restraint.

Z. “IEBC” is the International Existing Building Code, as adopted and amended by the City in Chapter 2.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

AA. “Infestation” is the presence of insects, rodents, vermin, or other pests to a degree that is harmful to the building, its occupants, or to neighboring properties and/or their occupants.

BB. “Kitchen” shall mean a room used, or designed to be used, for the preparation of food.

CC. “Maintenance” means keeping property in proper condition.

DD. “Nuisance” is a public nuisance as defined in Chapter 8.30 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

EE. “Occupancy” is the lawful purpose for which a building or part of a building is used or intended to be used.

FF. “Owner” is any person, including any natural person, joint venture, partnership, association, club, company, corporation, business trust, or organization, or the manager, lessee, agent or officer, having an interest in the real estate in question as indicated in the records of the office of the Pierce County Assessor, or whose ownership interest is otherwise established.

GG. “Partially Secured” means a portion of the building sealed to the weather or unauthorized third-party entry.

HH. “Person” is a natural person, his or her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and also includes a firm, partnership, or corporation, their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

II. “Plumbing” or “plumbing fixture” is any water heating facilities, water pipes, vent pipes, garbage or disposal units, lavatories, water closets, urinals, bathtubs, shower baths, installed clothes-washing machines or other similar equipment, catch basins, sanitary waste systems, storm sewer systems, vents, or other similarly supplied fixtures, together with all connections to water, gas, sewer, or vent lines.

JJ. “Premises” means a lot or parcel of land, easement, or public way, including any structures thereon.

KK. “Public right-of-way” includes the area of land, the right of possession of which is secured by the City for right-of-way purposes, and includes the traveled portion of the public streets and alleys as well as the border area, which includes, but is not limited to, sidewalks, driveway approaches, planting strips, traffic circles, parkways or medians, or the area between the sidewalk and curb line.

LL. “Recreational vehicle” is a vehicle constructed to be licensed for operation on streets, highways, and waterways and is designed to provide accommodations for sleeping, and may have cooking facilities, water closets, sinks, lavatories, showers, and similar plumbing facilities. The four classifications of recreational vehicles include, but are not limited to:


2. Residential or Travel Trailer. A recreational vehicle designed to be towed by a motorized vehicle, including fifth-wheel trailers, tent trailers, or similar types of vehicles.
3. Campers. A recreational unit designed to be installed in and used while in the bed of a truck.

4. Boats on Trailers.

MM. “Resident” is a person who lives or dwells in a residential structure or similar buildings, including, but not limited to, dwelling units, apartments, congregate care homes, state-licensed care facilities, hotels, motels, convalescent homes, and nursing homes.

NN. “Residential property” is any property zoned exclusively for residential use or any property containing a residential structure.

OO. “Restoration” means to return a building or structure to a state of utility through alterations and/or repairs. As applied to historic structures, it includes the preservation of those portions or features that are of historical, architectural, and cultural value.

PP. “Roof” is an exterior element of a building, sloped less than 60 degrees from the horizontal, which provides weather protection to the spaces below.

QQ. “Secured” refers to a building which is sealed to unauthorized third-party entry.

RR. “Sleeping room” is any room designed, built, or intended to be used for sleeping purposes.

SS. “Smoke alarm” is a single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke.

TT. “Solid-fuel-burning device” means any device for burning wood, coal, or any other non-gaseous and non-liquid fuel.

UU. “Substandard Property” means any building or structure with a minimum of 50 points based on violations outlined in Tables A.

VV. “Unfit building or structure” means any building or structure having conditions or defects which endanger the health, safety or welfare and its occupants or the public based on the violations listed in Table C.

WW. “Unoccupied” is the condition where a building is not being used at present, but there is the general appearance of an intent to reoccupy the building in the future. Furnishings may or may not have been removed.

XX. “Vacant” is the condition where a building is not being used at present, and there is a general appearance of abandonment.

YY. “Walls” shall be defined as follows:

1. “Bearing wall” is any wall meeting either of the following classifications:
   a. Any metal or wood stud wall which supports more than 100 pounds per lineal foot of superimposed load.
   b. Any masonry or concrete wall which supports more than 200 pounds per lineal foot superimposed load, or any such wall supporting its own weight for more than one story.

2. “Faced wall” is a wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert a common action under load.

3. “Nonbearing wall” is any wall that is not a bearing wall.

4. “Parapet wall” is that part of any wall entirely above the roof line.

5. “Retaining wall” is a wall designed to resist the lateral displacement of soil or other materials.

ZZ. “Window” shall mean a glazed opening, including glazed doors, which opens upon a yard, court, or a vent shaft open and unobstructed to the sky.

AAA. “Window well” is a soil-retaining structure at a window having a sill height lower than the adjacent ground elevation.

(Ord. 28272 Ex. B; passed Dec. 16, 2014: Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)

**2.01.050 Administration and Process.**

A. Initiation of Enforcement.

B. Inspection and Evaluation of Buildings and Property.

C. Classification of Buildings or Structures.

D. Substandard and Derelict Building Enforcement Procedures.

E. Derelict Building Registration.

F. Unfit Buildings or Structures Enforcement Procedures.

G. Recovery of Costs and Expenses.
H. Posting of Buildings.
I. Utility Restraints.
J. Emergency Cases.
K. Permits.
L. Repeat Offenders
M. Severability.

A. Initiation of Enforcement.

Initial enforcement may be undertaken against buildings or properties, whenever:

1. The Building Official, Director of any City of Tacoma Department, Director of the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, Police Chief, or Fire Chief, or their duly authorized representatives, have reason to believe that a violation of this Code exists.

2. A complaint is filed with the City of Tacoma by any person. Complaints may be received either verbally or in writing, and may be anonymous. Where complaints have been filed by tenants, the tenant first must exhaust all remedies provided through the Washington State Landlord Tenant Act.

B. Inspection and Evaluation of Buildings and Property.

During the initial inspection, the Building Official shall evaluate the property in accordance with Tables A, B, and C. Any violations noted will determine the classification of the building for purposes of enforcement. Groups of buildings on the same property may be processed under a single complaint process.

C. Classifications of Buildings or Structures.

1. Non-Standard Property.

A building or structure which receives 25 to 49 violation points, as indicated on Table A, may be considered a “non-standard” property. The owner may be sent a letter describing the conditions and the appropriate actions for mitigating these conditions. The owner may be advised, in writing, that the property is in a declining state, and that if conditions worsen, more formal mitigating actions may be undertaken.

2. Substandard Building or Structures.

“Substandard Building or Structures” means any building or structure, whether residential or commercial, with a minimum of 50 points based on violations as outlined in Table A. By definition, Substandard Buildings or Structures are fit for human occupancy. Substandard Buildings or Structures are hereby declared a nuisance under Chapter 8.30.

3. Derelict Buildings or Structures.

a. “Derelict Buildings or Structures” means any building or structure, whether residential or commercial, which is not approved for human occupancy based on one or more of the violations outlined in Table B.

b. Derelict Buildings or Structures shall be posted “MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED.” See Subsection H, Posting of Buildings. Utility restraints may be placed on such buildings or structures. See Subsection I, Utility Restraints. Derelict Buildings which are posted shall not be occupied for any purpose until repaired. The Derelict Building shall only be authorized to be entered for preparing a repair plan and schedule to be submitted to the Neighborhood and Community Services Department for approval. Upon approval of the repair plan and schedule, the owner, or his or her representative, will be authorized to enter the building to effect repairs. No other entry or occupancy of the building shall be permitted unless approved by the Building Official.

EXCEPTION: If the Derelict Building is occupied, the Building Official may grant an extension as to when the building will be vacated and whether a posting or utility restraint is required.

4. Unfit Buildings or Structures.

a. “Unfit Buildings or Structures” means any building or structure, whether residential or commercial, having conditions or defects which endanger the health, safety, or welfare and its occupants or the public based on the one or more of the violations listed in Table C.

b. Unfit Buildings or Structures shall be posted “MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED.” See Subsection H, Posting of Buildings. Utility restraints shall be placed on such buildings or structures. See Subsection I, Utility Restraints. Unfit Buildings which are posted shall not be occupied for any purpose until repaired. The building shall only be authorized to be entered for preparing a repair plan and schedule to be submitted to the Neighborhood and Community Services Department for approval. Upon approval of the repair plan and schedule, the owner, or his or her representative, will be authorized to enter the building to
perform the repairs. No other entry or occupancy of the building shall be permitted until the repairs are completed and approved by the Building Official.

D. Substandard and Derelict Building Enforcement Procedures.

1. Owner Notification.

a. When any property has been classified as being “Substandard” or “Derelict,” the owner shall be notified by first-class mail, describing the violations. The owner shall be given 21 calendar days from the date of the notice to respond to the Building Official to negotiate a repair plan and schedule as outlined in subsection D.2.

b. If the building is classified as “Derelict,” the owner may be given ten calendar days from the date of the notice to secure the building in accordance with Section 2.01.070, Unoccupied or Vacant or Partially Secured Building Standards. In addition, such notification will state that either an Eminent Domain Condemnation Proceeding, Unfit Building Proceeding or a Derelict Building Property Registration may be initiated as authorized by this chapter.

c. The owner shall also be given 21 calendar days from the date of the notice to respond to the Building Official to negotiate a repair plan and schedule as outlined in section D.2 below.

d. When a building or structure, or any aspect of a building or structure, is declared Substandard or Derelict, it shall be repaired to the minimum building requirements set forth in Section 2.01.060.

2. Response to Notification.

The response to the City shall be the development of a repair plan and schedule for the building repairs, agreed upon by the owner and the City. The schedule shall include:

a. Time for submitting acceptable construction plans, specifications, and calculations when required for the repair of the building or structure.

b. Time for repairing the building or structure once a building permit has been issued. Once the plans and specifications have been approved for permitting, the permit shall be obtained within seven calendar days of notification that the permit is ready.

c. If permits are not required, the repair plan and schedule shall outline when the violations identified in the Substandard or Derelict Property Report will be corrected.

EXCEPTION:

The Building Official may grant extensions to the repair plan and schedule or agree to an alternative repair plan and schedule for sufficient reasons, upon written request. Such requests must be filed with the Building Official prior to the deadlines set for the completion of the construction.


a. In the event a valid response to the first notice is not timely received, a civil penalty in the amount of $250 may be assessed. These penalties are intended to be only for remedial purposes. A new letter stating the assessment of penalties shall be sent by first-class mail. The owner shall be given ten calendar days from the date of the second letter to respond and to negotiate a repair plan and schedule with the Neighborhood and Community Services Department for correcting the violations.

b. The process described above may be repeated and a civil penalty may be assessed every day until such time as there is a valid response. In the event that no response is received and assessed penalties are equal or exceed $500, the City may file a Certificate of Complaint with the Pierce County Auditor to be attached to the title of the property. A copy of the Certificate of Complaint shall be sent to the property owner.

c. Penalties shall be billed to the owner. Penalties unpaid after 60 calendar days may be referred to a collection agency for collection.

d. Each day that a property or person is not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter may constitute a separate violation of this chapter.

e. Reinspection and Penalties. Once a valid response is received and a schedule is set, the property shall be reinspected upon request by the owner to assess that progress is being made in correcting the violations and adhering to the agreed-upon schedule. If progress, in accordance to the schedule, is not being made to the satisfaction of the Building Official, or the owner has not scheduled a required inspection, penalties may be issued up to $250 per day.

f. The Building Official may also issue penalties in the amount of $250 per day if, after the initial contact, any of the following occur:

i. the owner fails to submit a repair plan and schedule; or
ii. the owner and the City cannot agree upon a repair plan and schedule, or extension thereto, or
iii. the owner fails to adhere to the repair plan and schedule.

g. This penalty procedure shall be repeated in accordance with this section until satisfactory progress is made.

4. Violations Corrected.

Once the building, structure, and property violations have been corrected to the satisfaction of the Building Official, the case shall be closed and any Certificates of Complaint filed with the Pierce County Auditor against the title of the property shall be removed by the City upon payment of any assessed penalties and any costs incurred by the City for securing the property. The costs related to a Derelict Building case, where the building or structure is not approved for occupancy, shall be recovered pursuant to Revised Code of Washington (“RCW”) 35.80.030(1)(h) and subsection G.

5. Reviews by the Building Official.

a. General. Any person who receives a Notice of Violation for a Substandard or Derelict Building(s) or a civil penalty may request an administrative review of the notice or penalty.

An appeal of a civil penalty shall be limited to assessing any progress which the property owner has made in correcting the violations identified in the first notice, or the property owner’s compliance with the repair plan and schedule that led to the issuance of the civil penalty.

b. How to Request Administrative Review. A person may request an administrative review by the Building Official by filing a written request with the Neighborhood and Community Services Department within:

i. 21 calendar days of the first notification date of violations for a Notice of Violation for substandard building or property, or

ii. ten calendar days of a Notice of Violation for a derelict building or property.

iii. ten calendar days of a notice of a civil penalty.

In any appeal, the request must include all reasons and supporting documentation as to why the notice should be overturned and/or modified.

c. Decision of the Building Official. After considering all of the information provided, including information from the code compliance officer and the owner, the Building Official shall affirm or modify the Notice of Violation for the Substandard or Derelict Building(s), or the amount of any monetary penalty assessed. The Building Official’s decision shall be delivered in writing to the appellant by first-class mail.


Appeals of the decision resulting from the Building Official’s review shall be made to the Hearing Examiner within 21 calendar days from the date of the Building Official’s decision. Proceedings in regard to appeals filed with the Hearings Examiner shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Tacoma Municipal Code 1.23 and the Office of the Hearing Examiner Rules of Procedure for Hearings.

7. Alternate Procedures.

a. Where Substandard Building proceedings undertaken against a property have extended over a period of time to where it is necessary to file a Certificate of Complaint with the Pierce County Auditor and when the owner has not otherwise complied with this chapter, the Building Official may remove or correct the violations through a means of abatement.

i. Using any lawful means, the City may enter unsecured property and may remove or correct a violation which is subject to abatement as a public nuisance. If the person in control of the premises does not consent to entry, the City may seek judicial process in Pierce County Superior Court to effect the removal or correction of such violations.

ii. Abatement undertaken on properties regulated under Tacoma Municipal Code 13.07 shall be reviewed and approved by the Tacoma Landmarks Preservation Commission in accordance with the provisions of Tacoma Municipal Code 13.07 prior to abatement.

iii. The City may recover costs of abating Substandard Property. An invoice for abatement costs shall be mailed to the owner of the property over which a Substandard Notice of Violation has been directed and/or the party identified in the Notice of Violation, and shall become due and payable to the City of Tacoma within 30 calendar days of said invoice. An owner may appeal an invoice for abatement and shall follow the procedures outlined in Section 2.01.050.D.5. Any debt shall be collectible in the same manner as any other debt owed to the City, and the City may pursue collection of the costs of any abatement proceedings under this chapter by any other means, including, but not limited to, referral to a collection agency.
b. Where Derelict Building proceedings undertaken against a property have extended over a period of time to where it is necessary to file a Certificate of Complaint with the Pierce County Auditor, the Building Official may undertake one or more of the following procedures to mitigate the derelict status of the building:

i. The Building Official may obtain the property through eminent domain pursuant to the provisions of the RCW 35.80A.

ii. The Building Official may initiate Unfit Building Proceedings pursuant to Tacoma Municipal Code 2.01.050.F and Table C.

iii. The Building Official shall require the property to be registered with the City as outlined in the registration requirements in Section E.

E. Derelict Building Registration.

1. The owner of a Derelict Building with a Certificate of Complaint filed with the Pierce County Auditor must register the building within ten calendar days of the date of the Certificate of Complaint. The Derelict Building will be considered to be registered on the date the City receives a properly completed form signed by the owner. The form, provided by the Building Official, shall contain the following information:

a. The street address and tax parcel number of the Derelict Building.

b. The name, address, and daytime and evening telephone numbers of the owner or a responsible person for the property, including other parties of interest;

c. The period of time the property is expected to remain vacant;

d. Any other information requested by the Building Official for the administration of this chapter.

e. A statement which acknowledges the building is a Derelict Building subject to the provisions of this chapter, including the vacant building standards as outlined in Section 2.01.070, and that the property must remain nuisance-free at all times.

2. For every registered Derelict Building, the owner must record a notice with the Pierce County Auditor that the Derelict Building is registered with the City. The City shall provide the form of the notice. A copy of the recorded notice must be received by the City no later than 30 days from the date the Derelict Building is registered.

3. The owner must submit the annual renewal application to the City on forms provided by the Building Official.

4. Upon satisfactory proof to the Building Official that the Derelict Building is repaired, the building will be unregistered.

5. The owner shall pay a registration fee for each registered Derelict Building. The owner must pay the annual fee to the City at the time the Derelict Building is registered and on the annual anniversary date of the initial registration. The fee will be based on the duration of the vacancy as determined by the following scale:

a. $250 for the initial registration;

b. $500 on the annual anniversary date;

6. If the owner fails to timely pay the registration fee, the City is authorized to collect the registration fee, including turning the matter over to a collection agency, in which case costs incurred by the City as a result of the collection process will be assessed to the owner.

7. The owner of any registered Derelict Building shall advise the Building Official, in writing, of any changes to the contact information on the registration form within 30 calendar days of the occurrence of the change.

F. Unfit Buildings or Structures Enforcement Procedures.

1. Owner Notification. The owner shall be notified that the building, structure, or property has been found to be in violation of this chapter and is unfit. The owner may be given ten calendar days from the date of the notice to secure the building in accordance with Section 2.01.070, Unoccupied, Vacant, or Partially Secured Building Standards. The notice shall include the standards for securing a vacant building. Where there is an imminent danger to life or property, the building can be secured by the order of the Building Official, Police Chief, Fire Chief, or Director of the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, or their duly authorized representative. The costs related to the Unfit Building action will be assessed to the owner in accordance with the provisions of RCW 35.80.030(1)(h), and Subsection G.

2. Response to Notification. The owner shall be given 21 calendar days from the date of the notice to respond to the Building Official to negotiate a repair or demolition plan and schedule. The schedule shall include:

a. Time for submitting acceptable construction plans, specifications, and calculations when required for the repair or demolition of the building or structure.
b. Time for actually repairing or demolishing the building or structure once a building permit has been issued. Once acceptable construction plans, specifications, and calculations for the repair or demolition of the building or structure have been submitted to the City and have been approved for permit, the permit shall be obtained within seven calendar days of notification that the permit is ready.

The Building Official may agree for sufficient reason to accept an alternate time schedule for the repair or demolition of the building.

The Building Official may grant extensions to the time schedule for sufficient reasons, upon written request. Such requests must be filed with the Building Official prior to the deadlines set for the completion of the repairs or demolition.

3. Unfit Building Complaint. In the event of any of the following, the City may prepare an Unfit Building Complaint against the building and property:

a. The owner does not respond to the notification.

b. An agreement between the owner and the City for the schedule of repairs or demolition cannot be reached.

c. The owner does not comply with the time schedule for obtaining the necessary permits and beginning construction or demolition; or

d. The owner, once having started construction or demolition, does not adhere to the agreed-upon schedule.

4. Violations Corrected. Once the building, structure and property violations have been corrected, the case shall be closed and, if appropriate, any Unfit Building Complaints, Findings of Fact and Orders, or general tax liens filed with the Pierce County Auditor against the title of the property shall be removed by the City upon payment of any assessed penalties and any costs incurred by the City for securing the property or processing the Unfit Building Action.


a. The Unfit Building Complaint issued by the Building Official must be in writing and shall be posted on the property and sent by first-class mail and by certified mail, return receipt requested, to all persons having any interest in the property, as shown by the records of the Pierce County Auditor. If, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, the whereabouts of any of such persons is unknown and the same cannot be ascertained by the Building Official, and the Building Official makes an affidavit to that effect, the serving of such complaint upon such persons may be made by sending a copy of the notice by first-class mail and by certified mail, return receipt requested, to each person at the address of the taxpayer of the property as shown on the last equalized tax assessment roll of Pierce County. If the address of the building involved in the proceeding is different from the address of the taxpayer listed on the tax assessment roll and the whereabouts of any person in interest is unknown, then a copy of the complaint shall also be mailed by first-class mail and certified mail, return receipt requested, to such person or persons.

b. The complaint shall contain, among other things, the following information:

i. Name of the owner and other interested persons, as provided herein above.

ii. Street address and legal description of the property on which said building is located.

iii. General description of type of building, wall, or structure deemed unfit.

iv. A complete itemized statement or list of particulars which caused the building or structure, or portion thereof, to be classified as an unfit building or structure.

v. That said building should be vacated by its occupants.

vi. Whether or not the list of violations can be removed or repaired.

vii. Whether or not the building constitutes a fire hazard.

viii. Whether it is reasonable to repair the building or whether the building should be demolished.

ix. If the building is a City landmark or is within a Historic Special Review or Conservation District, the complaint shall provide the procedural requirements of the Landmark Preservation Commission for repair or demolition.

x. A notice that a hearing shall be held before the Hearing Examiner not less than ten calendar days nor more than 30 calendar days after the mailing of such complaint on all interested parties, as recorded by the Pierce County Auditor, and posted in a conspicuous place on the property. The notice shall also state that all parties in interest shall be given the right to file an answer to the complaint, to appear in person or otherwise, and to give testimony at the time of the hearing.

xi. That a copy of such complaint shall also be filed with the Pierce County Auditor, which filing shall have the same force and effect as other lis pendens notices provided by law.
6. Unfit Building Hearing.

a. The Hearing Examiner shall convene the hearing at the time specified in the Unfit Building Complaint or soon thereafter. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with 1.23 TMC and the Hearing Examiner’s rules.

b. The Hearing Examiner shall issue a Findings of Fact and Order. The Findings of Fact and Order shall contain the following:

i. Name of owner or other interested parties, as listed by the Pierce County Auditor.

ii. Street address and legal description of the property on which the building is located.

iii. General description of type of building, wall, or structure deemed unfit or substandard.

iv. A complete itemized statement of the violations in Table C which resulted in the classification of the building or structure as unfit.

v. Whether or not the violations as outlined in Table C structure can be removed or repaired.

vi. Whether or not the building constitutes a fire hazard.

vii. A statement that the City of Tacoma has incurred costs in processing the Unfit Building Abatement action and that pursuant to RCW 35.80.030(1)(h), all costs incurred by the City for this purpose, including demolition, if necessary, shall be assessed against the property and shall be collected thereafter by the County Treasurer as a part of the general taxes.

viii. Whether the building is a City landmark or is within a Historic Special Review or Conservation District and the procedures required by the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

ix. In the event the building is a City landmark or is within a Historic Special Review or Conservation District, the time schedule shall include Landmark Preservation Commission procedures defined in Tacoma Municipal Code 13.05.045, unless an emergency condition has been declared by the Building Official. In addition, a building, structure, or property that is declared unfit may be required to comply with the requirements set forth in Title 13 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. There may be reason to negotiate repairs due to the historic significance of the property. If a building is a City landmark or located within a Historic Special Review or Conservation District, or is determined to be a historic resource by the Landmarks Preservation Commission or Historic Preservation Office, the repair requirements may be waived by the Building Official.

x. A requirement that the property shall be nuisance-free at all times.

xi. The order shall provide specific instructions on whether the building or structure is to be demolished, repaired, or maintained, and a timeframe for doing so. When it is determined that a building or structure, or any aspect of a building or structure, is unfit, such building or structure shall be:

(a) Demolished, or

(b) Those aspects which were declared unfit shall be repaired to the minimum building requirements set forth in Section 2.01.060 of this chapter, and the following items shall be complied with, whether or not they are addressed in the Unfit Building Complaint:

(1) Exiting facilities, including doors, corridors, stairs, exit enclosures, and smoke-proof enclosures, shall be brought into full compliance with the Building Code. Stairways with risers not exceeding 7-1/2 inches in height and treads not less than 10 inches in depth, which are in good condition and otherwise meet the Building Code’s requirements, do not have to be rebuilt.

(2) The fire resistance of all building elements, in regard to the required type of construction, shall be brought into full compliance with the Building Code; provided that, in buildings which have full sprinkler systems, the outside fire-resistive membrane on exterior walls may not be required.

(3) If required by the Building Code or by the Fire Prevention Code, automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed.

(4) If required by the Building Code or by the Fire Prevention Code, as adopted and amended by the City, fire alarm systems shall be installed and shall meet all requirements of the Building Code and the Fire Prevention Code.

(5) The building shall be brought into structural compliance with the Building Code, except that the building shall be considered as complying with the seismic structural requirements if it can withstand the forces specified by the IEBC, as adopted and amended in the Building Code.

(6) The building shall be brought into compliance with provisions of the Building Code related to accessibility for new construction.

(7) The building shall be brought into compliance with the Washington State Energy Code, as adopted by the City in Title 2, except that existing ceiling, wall, or floor cavities exposed during construction must be filled with the required insulation.
Two-by-four (2x4) framed walls shall be insulated to a minimum of R-15 and 2x6 framed walls shall be insulated to a minimum of R-21 as required by Title 2.

a. The recommendation to repair or demolish shall be based on the estimated costs of repair in relation to the existing value of the building, as determined by the Pierce County Assessor. The Pierce County Assessor shall be requested to make an assessment of the value of the building specifically for the Unfit Building action. If the cost of repairs exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the building, the Hearing Examiner may recommend that the building be demolished.

b. The Findings of Fact and Order shall be sent to all interested parties, as listed by the Pierce County Auditor as having interest in the property, by both first-class mail, and by certified mail, return receipt requested, and posted in a conspicuous place on the property.

c. Appeals to the Board of Building Appeals. The Findings of Fact and Order shall also state that appeal of the Findings of Fact and Order issued by the Hearing Examiner shall be made to the Board of Building Appeals, as established and governed by Chapter 2.17 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. Appeals shall be filed within 30 calendar days from the date of the Findings of Fact and Order. Any appeal of the Findings and Order shall be governed by Chapter 2.17 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

G. Recovery of Costs and Expenses.

The costs incurred by the City relating to the enforcement of derelict and unfit structures in Sections 2.01.060.D and .F may be recovered against the owner of the property as authorized in RCW 35.80.030(1)(h), and shall become due no later than 30 calendar days from the date of the invoice. “Costs” include, but are not limited to, personnel costs, both direct and indirect, including attorney’s fees; costs to secure the building; costs incurred in documenting the violations; hauling, storage and disposal expenses; filing fees and actual expenses in costs of the City in preparing notices, specifications, and contracts in accomplishing and/or contracting and inspecting the work; the costs of any required printing or mailing; and any and all costs of collection.

H. Posting of Buildings.

If a building is determined to be in violation of this chapter to an extent that it fails to provide the amenities which are essential to decent living or the building is unsafe, unsanitary, or structurally unsound, the building shall be posted for non-occupancy.

The notice posted on the building shall state that the building “MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED” and shall be affixed to the main door facing the address street or any other accessible doors, if needed. The “MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED” portion of the notice shall be of letters of sufficient size to be read from the public way.

I. Utility Restraints.

Unfit Buildings or structures and Derelict Buildings or structures which are not occupiable and are posted “MUST NOT BE OCCUPIED” may have utility restraints placed on them, restraining utility providers from providing utilities to the building. The utility restraint shall be recorded with the Tacoma Public Utilities Department or other utility providers. The utility restraint shall not be released until the building is repaired or demolished. Once the building has been repaired or demolished, the Building Official shall record with the Tacoma Public Utilities Department, or other utility providers, a release granting utility service to the building or property. The utility restraint shall not interfere with any Code enforcement action taken by the Tacoma Public Utilities Department or other utility providers.

EXCEPTION: Limited utilities may be permitted to be supplied to the property for facilitating the repairs or for maintaining other vital systems, such as fire protection, at the discretion of the Building Official.

J. Emergency Cases.

1. Where, in the opinion of the Building Official, it appears there is an imminent danger to the life or safety of any person occupying or being admitted to a building or structure, or to the public, the Building Official shall immediately vacate the building, in whole or in part, as is necessary to mitigate the danger to life. The Building Official shall also order any of the following remedies as necessary to protect the public:

   a. barricade of public rights-of-way to secure the building from unauthorized entry, or

   b. cause the immediate bracing or repair of the building, or

   c. require maintenance or restoration of essential utilities, the absence of which constitute a significant threat to the adjacent properties and/or the public.

If the preceding remedies are not possible, the Building Official may have the building or structure demolished.

2. For buildings that are City landmarks located within a Historic Special Review or Conservation District, or are identified as “historic resources,” the Historic Preservation Officer, at the direction of the Building Official, shall actively pursue feasible
Tacoma Municipal Code

intermediate alternatives to total demolition within the timeframe determined by the Building Official that will remediate emergency condition and/or retain the building or its historic features. If an alternative to demolition is identified, then it may be pursued as the preferred action.

3. The costs of emergency vacation, bracing, repair, or demolition of such building or structure as described in this subsection shall be assessed to the owner in accordance with the provisions of RCW 35.80.030(1)(h).

K. Permits.

No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert, or demolish any building or structure, or cause or permit the same to be done, without first obtaining all permits required by the Tacoma Municipal Code and the laws of the state of Washington. The owner or their agent shall obtain all required permits prior to the work being performed. The timeframe of the permits may be conditioned in accordance with the timeframes agreed upon in the negotiated repair schedule.

L. Repeat Offenders.

A repeat offender is defined as a property owner who has a confirmed non-compliance history, including any identical or similar violations of this chapter at the same site or on a different tax parcel under the same ownership, two times within a 12-month period. If an owner is found to be a repeat offender, he or she may be subject to an inspection fee equivalent to a reinspection fee as defined in Chapter 2.09 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. Owners may appeal a reinspection fee pursuant to Section 2.01.050.D.5 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

M. Severability.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or portion of this chapter is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a distinct and independent provision, and such holdings shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

TABLES:

All existing buildings and structures shall be maintained in accordance with the Building Code requirements in effect at the time of original and unaltered construction. Alterations or repairs shall meet the minimum standards set forth in Section 2.01.060.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUBSTANDARD PROPERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTERIOR PROPERTY VIOLATIONS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Maximum Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unsightly or overgrown ground cover, trees, or shrubbery</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Garbage, junk, debris in yard</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Abandoned or inoperable vehicles in yard</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Graffiti on buildings, fences, or other structures</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Missing or unreadable address numbers or apartment numbers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Exterior stairways, handrails or guardrails in yard need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Exterior sidewalks, other paved areas, or retaining walls are broken, buckled, or deteriorated and need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Broken or Plugged Sewer</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXTERIOR BUILDING VIOLATIONS  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Maximum Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chimney(s) needs to be repaired or removed</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Roofing needs to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gutters need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Exterior walls or siding need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Foundations need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Porch, deck, or balcony needs to be repaired, replaced, or removed</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Porch, deck, or balcony needs handrail or guardrail, or needs to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Floor, wall, or roof framing including overhangs and cornices needs to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No.</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>Maximum Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Exterior doors and/or door framework needs repair, replacement, or weather striping</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Window frames or window glass needs repair, replacement, or weather striping</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Peeling or absence of paint or weather protection on exterior walls, decks, stairs, porches, and other exterior surfaces</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Accessory structure needs to be repaired or demolished</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Exterior unpermitted work, or work not done in conformity with the conditions of any permit that has been issued</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Improper use of recreational vehicles</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Improper placement or use of cargo containers or use of semi-trailers for storage</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>INTERIOR VIOLATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Inadequate number of electrical convenience outlets; electrical convenience outlets or switches do not have device plates</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Access to electrical panels is inadequate</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Improper water closets, lavatories, bathtubs, showers, or other plumbing fixtures</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Insufficient number of water closets, lavatories, bathtubs, showers or other plumbing fixtures as required by the size or occupant load of the occupancy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>All lavatories, sinks, bathtubs or similar fixtures where the spigot outlet is below the level of the basin rim, and any other fixtures where cross-connection or back-siphonage is possible</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Plumbing piping or fixtures using non-approved materials</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Leaking plumbing piping (supply and/or waste)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sagging, improperly supported or clogged plumbing pipes or fixtures</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Water heater is missing or needs repair</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Kitchen facilities do not meet required minimum standards</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Laundry facilities do not meet required minimum standards</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Appliances, including solid-fuel-burning appliances, which have been installed without proper clearances to combustible materials</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Unlisted appliances which have been illegally installed; improper gas piping or inadequate supply of combustion air for fuel fired equipment</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Inadequate, inoperable, or deteriorated heating, mechanical, or elevator equipment</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Door locks or window locks missing, inoperative or illegal</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Interior doors, trim or cabinetry need repair</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Deteriorated brick, concrete, or stone masonry, or detached veneer</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Deteriorated wood building materials and damaged wood due to inadequate wood to earth clearance</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Deteriorated or crumbling plaster or gypsum board or flaking or scaling or peeling of wallpaper, paint, or other interior wall coverings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Dampness, mold or mildew within the building</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>No windows or inadequate window area to provide natural light or natural ventilation</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Room and space dimensions less than required by this chapter; unit(s) do not meet the requirements for an efficiency dwelling unit</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Floor, wall or ceiling surfacing needs repair</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Exit signs or exit path lighting are not provided with two sources of power</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Exit stairs have incorrect rise and run</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Lack of or inadequate garbage and rubbish storage and disposal</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Infestations or Vermin</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tacoma Municipal Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Maximum Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Overcrowding: Any building or portion thereof, where the exiting is insufficient in number, width, or access for the occupant load served, or where the number of occupants in sleeping rooms exceeds the number permitted by the area of the sleeping room</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Interior unpermitted work or work not done in conformity with the conditions of any permit that has been issued.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNOCCUPIED OR VACANT BUILDING STANDARDS VIOLATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Maximum Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>Exterior openings are not properly secured in accordance with Section 2.01.070</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Weather protection is not adequate to prevent deterioration of the building</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>There is debris within the building or on the premises which creates a fire hazard or a nuisance</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Fire alarms or fire sprinkler systems are inoperable</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Adequate heat is not provided to protect the sprinkler system from freezing</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Sewer lines are not capped</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>The owner does not inspect the property and keep the property from looking uncared for</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>The owner does not repair door(s), window(s), exterior wall(s), or other areas of the building which have been damaged, thereby exposing the building to unauthorized third-party entry or inclement weather</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY HAZARDS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Maximum Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Exit doors have improper hardware</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Required corridors are not of one-hour construction or are not properly rated (or equivalent)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Corridor doors do not have closers or have improper hold open devices</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Corridor doors do not have gasketting</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Corridor door frames need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Transoms above corridor doors are not sealed or fire-rated</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Exit paths are not properly illuminated</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Required exit signs are missing or not illuminated</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Exit stairs need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Exit stairs need to be provided with handrails/guardrails, or handrails or guardrails need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Exit stairs are missing or have improper landings</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Stairs need to be enclosed in a fire rated shaft</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Stair enclosures are not of the proper fire rating</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Doors to stair enclosure are missing or are blocked open</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Doors to stair enclosures do not meet required fire assembly requirements, or fire assembly needs to be replaced or repaired</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Exit windows from sleeping rooms are not provided; are too small in area or dimension or have too high a sill height</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>Improper or hazardous wiring</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Missing or inoperative smoke detectors, carbon monoxide alarms or fire extinguishers</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>Improper storage, building clutter, or other fire hazards</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Required fire sprinkler system or fire alarm system are inoperative, inadequate or missing</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Fire resistive occupancy separation or area separation walls need to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Fire resistive construction needs to be repaired or replaced</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Fire escapes shall be repaired, replaced, or tested in accordance with the provisions of Title 3 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item No.</td>
<td>Violation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 1       | Interior environment violations, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following, if required specifically by the occupancy classification for the use of the building:  
   - Lack of, or inadequate, ventilation.  
   - Infestation by insects, vermin, or rodents. |
| 2       | Structural hazards, which constitute a danger to life and limb, but are of limited extent, and are repairable. These shall include, but not be limited to, the following:  
   - Cracked or crumbling concrete or masonry foundation walls, footings, or posts, or deteriorated or rotting wood foundations or wood posts.  
   - Flooring or floor supports which are defective, deteriorated, or of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety.  
   - Members of walls, partitions, or other vertical supports that split, lean, list, or buckle due to defective materials or deterioration, or are of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety.  
   - Members or supports of ceilings and roofs, or other horizontal members which sag, split, or buckle due to defective material or deterioration, or are of insufficient size to carry imposed loads with safety.  
   - Fireplaces or chimneys which list, bulge, or settle due to defective materials or deterioration, or are of insufficient size or strength to carry imposed loads with safety.  
   - Exterior cantilever walls or parapets, appendages attached to or supported on the exterior of a building located adjacent to a public way or other space used by pedestrians which are not constructed, anchored, and braced to be able to withstand earthquake forces.  
   - Exterior walls located adjacent to a public way or other space used by pedestrians, which are not constructed, anchored, and braced to be able to withstand earthquake forces. |
| 3       | Hazardous, inadequate, or insanitary interior building conditions which present a hazard to health or do not provide the minimum acceptable amenities for occupancy:  
   - Substandard kitchen or bathroom amenities.  
   - Deteriorated or crumbling plaster or gypsum board.  
   - Insanitary or inadequate floor, wall or ceiling surfacing.  
   - Damage or inadequate interior doors, trim and hardware. |
| 4       | Hazardous or inadequate wiring which presents an immediate danger to life or limb:  
   - Wiring which is inadequately sized for the presently imposed electrical loads.  
   - Wiring where, due to improper ground, lack of insulation, or other conditions, short circuits can occur.  
   - Damaged, missing, or insufficient electrical convenience outlets, electrical components, or equipment. |
| 5       | Hazardous or inadequate plumbing which present a hazard to health, or do not provide minimum acceptable amenities for occupancy:  
   - Lack of or inoperative water closets, lavatories, bathtubs, showers, or other plumbing fixtures as required for the occupancy.  
   - Lack of hot and/or cold running water to plumbing fixtures.  
   - Lack of or inadequate water heating facilities.  
   - Plumbing piping and fixtures improperly installed.  
   - Plumbing piping and connections which leak, are plugged, or otherwise are inoperative.  
   - Plumbing fixtures which are not properly connected to the waste and vent system, or which are cracked, inoperative, or leak.  
   - Lack of or inadequate sewage disposal/or connection of plumbing fixtures thereto. |
### Hazardous mechanical equipment

- Lack of or inadequate heating facilities.
- Mechanical equipment with undersized vents or chimneys.
- Fuel-fired equipment with insufficient combustion air.
- Mechanical equipment which, because of lack of maintenance or improper installation, constitutes a fire hazard.

### Faulty weather protection

- Holes, including broken windows or doors; breaks; cracked, loose, or rotted boards or timbers; and any other conditions in exterior walls and weather-exposed exterior surfaces or attachments which might admit rain or dampness to the interior portions of the walls or occupied spaces of the building.
- Deteriorated or missing roof covering material and flashing.
- Standing water in crawl spaces or basements.
- Deteriorated or rotted stairs, porches, balconies, or decks.

### Fire Hazard

Any conditions which, in the opinion of the Fire Chief, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

### Faulty materials or construction

“Faulty materials” are defined as all materials not specifically allowed or approved by the Building Code in effect at the time of construction, or this chapter. Faulty materials also include approved materials which are used improperly. “Faulty Construction” is defined as materials assembled using improper or substandard workmanship.

### Hazardous or unsanitary premises

Those premises on which an accumulation of weeds, vegetation, junk, dead organic matter, debris, garbage, offal, rat harborage, stagnant water, combustible materials, and similar materials or condition which constitute fire, health, or safety hazards or other violations of Chapter 8.30, “Public Nuisance” Code.

### Inadequate exits

All buildings or portions thereof not provided with exit facilities as required by the Building Code, except those buildings or portions thereof whose exit facilities are safe and conformed with all applicable laws at the time of their construction.

### Inadequate fire-protection or fire-fighting equipment

All buildings or portions thereof which are not provided with fire-resistant construction, fire extinguishing systems, carbon monoxide or smoke alarm equipment as required by the Tacoma Municipal Code.

### Improper occupancy

Buildings or portions thereof, where the use or character of its occupancy has changed from the original approved design or intended use, without a recorded action reviewed by the Building Official.

### TABLE C

#### UNFIT BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Violation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Whenever any door, aisle, passageway, stairway, or other means of exit is not of sufficient width or size, or is not arranged so as to provide safe and adequate means of exit in case of fire or panic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Whenever the walking surface of any aisle, passageway, stairway, or other means of exit is racked, warped, buckled, settled, worn, loose, torn, or otherwise is in such condition so as to not provide safe and adequate means of exit in case of fire or panic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Whenever any portion thereof has been damaged by fire, earthquake, wind, flood, or by any other cause to such an extent that the structural strength or stability thereof is materially less than it was before such catastrophe and is less than the minimum requirements of the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Whenever any portion, member, or appurtenance thereof is likely to fail, become detached, dislodged, or collapse and thereby injure persons or damage property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Whenever any portion of a building, any member, appurtenance, or ornamentation on the exterior thereof has deteriorated or been damaged so as to be no longer capable of withstanding wind pressures or seismic forces specified in the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Whenever any portion thereof has wracked, warped, buckled, or settled to such an extent that walls or other structural portions have materially less resistance to winds or earthquakes than is required in the case of similar new construction.

7 Whenever the building or structure, or any portion thereof, is likely to partially or completely collapse because of: (i) dilapidation, deterioration, or decay; (ii) faulty construction; (iii) removal, movement, or instability of any portion of the ground necessary for the purpose of supporting such building; (iv) deterioration, decay, or inadequacy of its foundation; or (v) any other cause.

8 Whenever, for any reason, the building or structure, or any portion thereof, is unsafe for the purpose for which it is being used.

9 Whenever the exterior walls or other vertical structural members list, lean, or buckle to such an extent that a plumb line passing through the center of gravity does not fall inside the middle one-third of the base.

10 Whenever the building or structure, exclusive of the foundation, shows 33 percent or more damage or deterioration of a supporting member or members, or 50 percent damage or deterioration of non-supporting members, including wall coverings.

11 Whenever the building or structure has been so damaged by fire, wind, earthquake, flood, or other causes, or has become so dilapidated or deteriorated as to become (i) an attractive nuisance to children; (ii) a harbor for transients or vandals; or (iii) a place for performing criminal or unlawful activities.

12 Whenever any building or structure has been constructed, exists, or is maintained in violation of any specific requirement or prohibition applicable to such building or structure provided by the building regulations of this jurisdiction, as specified in the Building Code or this chapter, or of any law or ordinance of this state or jurisdiction relating to the condition, location, or structure of buildings.

13 Whenever any building or structure which, whether or not erected in accordance with all applicable laws and ordinances, has in any non-supporting part, member, or portion less than 50 percent (or in any supporting part, member, or portion less than 66 percent) of the (i) strength; (ii) fire-resisting qualities or characteristics; or (iii) weather-resisting qualities or characteristics required by law in the case of a newly constructed building of like area, height, and occupancy in the same location.

14 Whenever a building or structure used or intended to be used for dwelling purposes, because of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, decay, damage, faulty construction, or arrangement, inadequate light, air, or sanitation facilities, or otherwise, is determined to be unsanitary, unfit for human habitation, or in such a condition that is likely to cause sickness or disease.

15 Whenever any building or structure, because of dilapidated condition, deterioration, damage, inadequate exits, lack of sufficient fire-resistive construction, faulty electric wiring, gas connections or heating apparatus, or other cause, is determined to be a fire hazard.

16 Whenever any building, structure or premise is in such a condition as to constitute a public nuisance, known to the common law or in equity jurisprudence.

17 Derelict Buildings where Alternate Procedures have been undertaken pursuant to the provisions of Section 2.01.050.D.7.b.

(Ord. 28272 Ex. B; passed Dec. 16, 2014: Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)

**2.01.060 Minimum Building Requirements and Repair Standards.**

No owner shall maintain, or permit to be maintained, any property which does not comply with the requirements of this chapter. All property shall be maintained to the Building Code requirements in effect at the time of construction. Alterations or repairs shall meet the minimum standards and repair standards set forth in this section. It is recognized that, in order to maintain the properties as required by this chapter, repairs will need to be made. Repairs, renovations, alterations, and additions in general will be required to meet the applicable codes in effect at the time they are undertaken, with the minimum acceptable standard of repair being made to bring the building or element of a building up to at least the minimum standards as listed in this section. The following provisions provide guidelines for these repairs, but when renovations, alterations, and additions are undertaken, they may require meeting a higher standard of repair than just meeting the minimum requirements set forth in this section.

Requirements necessary for the strength, stability or proper operation of an existing fixture, structure or equipment, or for public health, safety or general welfare, not specifically covered by Chapter 2.01, shall be determined by the Building Official, as authorized in the Tacoma Municipal Code.

Where there is a change of use or where there is a substantial renovation as defined by the Building Code, all work shall be in accordance with the Building Code, including the IEBC as adopted and amended in Chapter 2.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.
Tacoma Municipal Code

A. Display of Address Number.
Address numbers posted shall be the same as the number assigned by the City. All buildings shall have address numbers posted permanently in a conspicuous place on contrasting background so they may be read from the street or public way in accordance with the Fire Code. Tenant spaces in buildings shall be clearly numbered or lettered, in a logical and consistent manner.

B. Foundations.
Building foundation systems shall adequately support the building. Those parts of the system constructed of wood shall be free from deterioration or dry rot. Concrete and masonry elements shall be integral without substantial fracturing or cracks.

Exterior walls shall be supported on a continuous concrete or masonry foundation, or an engineer-designed foundation system, which accounts for both vertical and lateral (earthquake and wind) loads, shall be provided. In absence of a continuous masonry or concrete foundation, an approved skirting system shall be provided to prevent the entrance of rodents and other animals to the crawl space or under-floor area of the building.

When an existing foundation system supporting the exterior walls of a building is a post and beam system, and is found by inspection to be substandard, it shall either be replaced with a continuous concrete or masonry foundation system in accordance with the Building Code or shall be analyzed by an engineer as to its structural adequacy to support vertical and lateral loads and shall may be modified according to the engineering report to correct deficiencies, including earth/wood clearances.

In crawl space construction using combustible materials, a minimum clearance in accordance with the Building Code shall be provided between the dirt and the floor joists or flooring, and between the dirt and floor beams. The dirt shall be covered by a 6-mil black polyethylene or approved equivalent moisture barrier. When the above under-floor clearances are required, access to the under-floor area shall be provided. Access to under-floor areas shall be provided with a minimum opening in accordance with the Building Code, unobstructed by pipes, ducts, and similar construction. All under-floor access openings shall be effectively screened or covered. Pipes, ducts, and other construction shall not interfere with the accessibility to or within under-floor areas.

The building shall be anchored to the foundation system in accordance with the Building Code.

EXCEPTIONS:
1. Skirting and other non-structural material, or occasional deteriorated or damaged structural members, may be replaced with the approval of the Building Official.
2. When proper under-floor clearance is not provided under an existing building, the Building Official may permit the required clearance to be provided only where plumbing or other equipment is located, provided there is at least adequate clearance to prevent deterioration of materials or where the wood is pressure-treated with approved wood preservatives.
3. Under-floor areas shall be ventilated by an approved mechanical means or by openings in the exterior foundation walls.
4. Mechanical Ventilation: Mechanical ventilation shall meet the Building Code requirements.
5. Natural Ventilation: If the under-floor space is to be provided ventilation by openings in the foundation walls, such openings shall in accordance with the Building Code.

C. Floors.
Floors shall be even, without breaks or holes, and constructed of materials of adequate strength to support the dead loads of the floor materials and the live loads required by the Building Code in effect at the time the building was built. Floors shall be reasonably level and free from deterioration and dry rot.

Floors which are required to be repaired or reconstructed shall, as nearly as possible, follow the requirements of the Building Code for materials, floor loads, support, bracing, sheathing, and nailing. Where it is not practical, in the opinion of the Building Official, to repair or replace a floor to new Building Code standards, he or she may approve an alternate level of compliance, which is no less than that required by the Building Code in effect at the time the building was built.

D. Exterior Walls.
Exterior walls and exposed exterior surfaces shall be structurally sound, and shall form a weather-tight barrier to the outside elements. Exterior walls shall be free from deterioration and dry rot.

Exterior walls shall comply with the Building Code in effect at the time the building was built requiring fire resistance, parapets, and opening protection.
Deteriorated or dry rotted elements of exterior walls shall be replaced or repaired. Siding and weather-resistant coatings or coverings shall be maintained in good condition.

Exterior walls which are opened for repair shall be insulated as required by the Energy Code, as codified in Chapter 2.10 of the Tacoma Municipal Code or as hereafter amended.

New or rebuilt exterior walls shall comply with the Building Code, including requirements for fire resistance, parapets, and opening protection.

E. Windows and Glazing.

Windows and glazing shall be in good condition and maintain a weather barrier against the elements. All glazing shall be uncracked and unbroken. Operable windows shall be able to operate in the manner in which they were designed, and shall not be painted closed or otherwise bind in a manner rendering them inoperable. Sash weights and cords shall be intact and in good condition if needed for the operation of the windows. Frames and sashes shall be free of deteriorated or rotted materials.

Broken glazing may be replaced with new glazing that matches the broken glass in thickness, thermal performance, fire resistance, and strength, provided that safety glazing shall be used to replace broken glass in all locations where safety glazing is required by the Building Code.

All new windows, including glazing and frames, shall meet the Building Code for fire protection due to location relative to the property lines, safety glazing where glass is subject to impact as defined in the Building Code, and the thermal requirements of the Energy Code for building envelope and type of heating.

EXCEPTION: In Group R, Division 3 Occupancies, as provided in Chapter 2.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code, where new windows are provided with no modifications to the existing wall framing, the fire protection rating of the new windows shall be at least equal to the windows being replaced.

F. Roofs.

Roof structures shall be structurally sound and free of deteriorated or rotted materials. Roofing shall be weather-tight and provide protection to the interior of the building from outside elements. Roof drainage shall be directed to approved locations. Roofs shall be maintained in good repair.

Roof systems shall be provided with adequate ventilation to prevent deterioration.

An attic where the ceiling or roof is constructed of combustible materials and which has a vertical height of 30 inches or more shall be provided with an access opening as required by the Building Code in effect at the time the building was built. If one does not exist, an attic access opening to be provided which complies with the Building Code.

Where ventilation is being added to roof systems, the aggregate net ventilation area shall be provided in accordance with the Building Code.

Where attic access openings need to be provided, the opening shall be located in accordance with the Building Code.

G. Exterior Stairs, Ramps, Porches, and Decks.

Every exterior stair, ramp, porch, deck, or other exterior appurtenances, including guardrails and handrails, shall be constructed of materials of sufficient strength to perform the function for which it is designed and to carry the live and dead loads prescribed by the Building Code in effect at the time the building was built. All material shall be kept in sound condition and good repair. Replacement of materials shall be made as necessary of flooring treads, risers, stringers, decking, and other materials that show excessive wear and/or are broken, warped, loose, or deteriorated. Weather-exposed surfaces shall be protected in an approved manner.

H. Exits.

All buildings shall be provided with exits in accordance with the Building Code.

Exits shall terminate at a public street or shall terminate to a place of refuge which is sufficiently large enough to receive all the occupants in the structure, and which is no less than 60 feet from the building or structure.

EXCEPTION: Exiting systems which met the Building Code at the time that the building or structure was constructed, which have been maintained in good condition and do not pose a danger to life, in the opinion of the Building Official, may be accepted as an alternative to the Building Code.

I. Doors, Latches, and Locks.
Tacoma Municipal Code

The width and height for all exit doors shall comply with the Building Code in effect at the time the building was originally constructed, and shall be openable from the interior without a key or special knowledge. All doors serving an occupant load of 50 or more shall swing in the direction of egress.

Doors serving an occupant load of less than ten, as calculated by the Building Code, may have dead bolts, provided a thumb operator, knob, or equivalent is installed on the interior side of the door. Dead bolts which require keys to be operated from the interior are not permitted.

Doors serving occupancies classified per the Building Code as Group A (Assembly), Group E (Educational or Day Care), Group H (Hazardous), and Group I (Institutional) shall be provided with panic hardware when serving occupant loads of 50 or more as calculated by the Building Code, or when otherwise required by the Building Code.

All new doors serving an occupant load of ten or more, as calculated by the Building Code, shall have a minimum width of not less than 36 inches and a minimum height of not less than 6 feet 8 inches, and shall be openable from the inside without a key or special knowledge.

J. Corridors.

Corridors shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed.

New, reconstructed, or remodeled corridors shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code.

The required fire resistive construction rating of walls, fire stops, shaft enclosures, partitions and floors shall be maintained in compliance with the Building Code in effect at the time of their construction. Alterations or minor modifications may require that the construction assembly be brought in compliance with the current Building Code.

EXCEPTION: Existing duct penetration provided with fire dampers in accordance with the Building Code in effect at the time the building or structure was constructed do not need to be updated to the smoke/fire dampers required by the Building Code.

K. Stairways and Stair Enclosures.

Stairs shall be constructed as required by the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed. Stairs shall be enclosed when required by the Building Code in effect at the time the stair enclosure was constructed.

New or rebuilt stairs shall be constructed as required by the Building Code. New stairs shall be enclosed, when required by the Building Code.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Stairways constructed prior to July 1, 1988, which serve occupant loads of ten or more, but which have risers in excess of 7 inches but not exceeding 7.5 inches, and/or have treads with a depth less than 11 inches but not less than 10 inches measured from tread nose to tread nose.

2. Buildings and structures which have fire escapes which have been maintained and tested in accordance with the Building Code and the Fire Code. See Subsection Q, Fire Escapes, of this chapter.

L. Ramps.

Ramps shall be constructed as required by the Building Code.

Exception: Existing ramps which do not exceed a slope of one vertical to eight horizontal (12.5 percent) and which conformed to the Building Code in effect at the time the building or structure was constructed may be used for exiting purposes, provided there are landings at the top and the bottom of the ramp which have lengths equal to the width of the ramp, or 36 inches, whichever is greater.

M. Guardrails.

Unenclosed floor and roof openings, open and glazed sides of stairways, landings and ramps, balconies or porches, which are more than 30 inches above grade or floor below, and roofs used for other than service of the building shall be protected by a guardrail.

Height. The top of guardrails shall meet the requirements of Building Code in effect at the time the guardrail was built, but need not exceed 42 inches in height.

New guardrails, and guardrails which need to be replaced, shall meet all the requirements set forth for guardrails in the Building Code.

Openings. Open guardrails shall have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern that complies with the Building Code in effect at the time the guardrail was built. If the guardrail is new or needs to be reconstructed, the intermediate rails or
ornamental pattern shall comply with the presently adopted Building Code. If the existing guardrail does not have intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern, intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern shall be provided which complies with the presently adopted Building Code.

EXCEPTION: Guardrails need not be provided at the following locations:

1. On the loading side of loading docks.
2. On the auditorium side of a stage, raised platforms, and other raised floor areas, such as runways, ramps, and side stages used for entertainment or presentation; along the side of an elevated walking surface, when used for the normal functioning of special lighting or for access and use of other special equipment; at vertical openings in the performance area of stages.
3. Along vehicle service pits not accessible to the public.

EXCEPTION:

1. The top of guardrails for Group R, Division 3 and Group U, Division 1 Occupancies, and interior guardrails within individual dwelling units, Group R, Division 3 congregate living facilities and guest rooms of Group R, Division I Occupancies, do not need to exceed 36 inches in height, or as otherwise required by the Building Code.
2. The top of guardrails on a balcony immediately in front of the first row of fixed seats and which are not at the end of an aisle may be 26 inches in height.
3. The top of guardrails for stairways, exclusive of their landings, may have a height as specified in the Stairway Handrails section of this chapter.

N. Stairway Handrails.

Stairways shall have handrails on each side, and every stairway required to be more than 88 inches in width shall be provided with not less than one intermediate handrail for each 88 inches of required width. Intermediate handrails shall be spaced approximately equally across with the entire width of the stairway.

The top of handrails and handrail extensions shall meet the requirements of the Building Code in effect at the time the stairway was built, but in no case shall be less than 30 inches nor more than 38 inches above the nosing of treads and landings. Handrails shall be continuous the full length of the stairs. Handrail ends shall be returned or shall terminate in newel posts or safety terminals.

The handgrip portion of handrails shall meet the requirements of the Building Code in effect at the time the stairway was built. The handgrip portion of handrails shall have a smooth surface with no sharp corners.

Handrails projecting from a wall shall have a space of not less than 1-1/2 inches between the wall and the handrail. Handrails used to protect the open side of stairways or landings shall be provided with intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern, when the drop from the stairs or landing is 30 inches or more to the ground or surface below. The intermediate rails or patterns shall be as required by the Building Code under which it was constructed. If such handrail is new or being replaced, it shall meet the requirements of the presently adopted Building Code. If such handrail is existing, but is not provided with intermediate rails or ornamental pattern, intermediate rails or an ornamental pattern shall be provided to comply with the presently adopted Building Code.

Where stairways are missing handrails, handrails shall be provided which meet all the requirements of the presently adopted Building Code.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Stairways less than 44 inches in width or stairways serving one individual dwelling unit in Group R, Division 1 or Division 3 Occupancies, or a Group R, Division 3 congregate living facilities, may have one handrail, or as otherwise permitted by the Building Code.
2. Private stairways 30 inches or less in height may have handrails on one side only.
3. Stairways having less than four risers and serving one individual dwelling unit in Group R, Division 1 or Division 3, or a Group R, Division 3 congregate living facilities, or serving Group U Occupancies, need not have handrails.

O. Exit Path Lighting.

General. Except within individual dwelling units, guest rooms, and sleeping rooms, exits shall be illuminated at any time the building is occupied, with light having intensity in accordance with the Building Code.
Tacoma Municipal Code

Sources of Power. The power supply for exit illumination shall normally be provided by the premises’ wiring system. Emergency backup power or power on separate circuits shall be in accordance with the Building Code in effect at the time the lighting was installed.

Exit path shall be illuminated at all times the building or structure is occupied. Exit path lighting shall provide a minimum illumination at floor level in accordance with the Building Code. Where exit path lighting in existing buildings is missing or is required to be upgraded, it shall meet the following requirements:

Separate Sources of Power. The power supply for exit illumination shall normally be provided by the premises’ wiring system. In the event of its failure, illumination shall be automatically provided from an emergency system for Group I, Divisions 1.1 and 1.2 Occupancies, and for all other occupancies where the exiting system serves an occupant load of 100 or more.

Emergency systems shall be supplied from storage batteries or an on-site generator set and the system shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Electrical Code, as codified in Chapter 2.04 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

EXCEPTION: In auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls, and similar assembly uses, the illumination at floor level may be reduced during performances to lower levels allowed in the Building Code.

P. Exit Signs.

Where Required. When two or more exits from a story are required, exit signs shall be installed at stair enclosure doors, horizontal exits, and other required exits from the story. When two or more exits are required from a room or area, exit signs shall be installed at the required exits from the room or area and where otherwise necessary to clearly indicate the direction and path of egress.

Graphics. The color and design of lettering, arrows, and other symbols on exit signs shall be in accordance with the currently adopted Building Code, or in accordance with the Building Code in effect at the time the original signs were installed.

Illumination. Signs shall be internally or externally illuminated in accordance with the Building Code in effect at the time the exit signs were installed. Signs shall be internally or externally illuminated by two electric lamps or shall be or an approved self-luminous type. When the luminance on the face of an exit sign is from an external source, it shall have an intensity of not less than 5.0 foot-candles from either lamp. Internally-illuminated signs shall provide equivalent luminance.

Power Supply. Current supply to one of the lamps for exit signs shall be provided by the premises’ wiring system. Power to the other lamp shall be from storage batteries or an on-site generator set, and the system shall be installed in accordance with the Electrical Code or in accordance with the Building Code in effect at the time the exit signs were installed.

Refer to Building Code for requirements for exit signs in high-rise buildings and for amusement structures.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Main exterior exit doors, which obviously and clearly are identifiable as exits, need not be signed when approved by the Building Official.
2. Group R, Division 3, and individual units of Group R, Division 1 Occupancies.
3. Exits from rooms or areas with an occupant load of less than 50 where allowed within Group I or Group E daycare occupancies.

Q. Fire Escapes.

New fire escapes shall not be permitted to be installed. Existing fire escapes complying with this section may be accepted by the Building Official as one of the required exits. The fire escape shall not be the primary or the only exit. Fire escapes shall not take the place of stairways required by the codes under which the building was constructed. Fire escapes shall be subject to reinspection as required by the Building Official. The Building Official shall require documentation to show compliance with the requirements of this section.

Fire escapes shall comply with the following:

1. All openings in an exterior wall below or within 10 feet, measured horizontally, of an existing fire escape serving a building over two stories in height, shall be protected by a self-closing fire assembly having a three-fourths-hour fire protection rating. When located within a recess or vestibule, adjacent enclosure walls shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive construction.
2. Egress from the building shall be by an opening having a minimum clear width and height of not less than 29 inches. Such openings shall be openable from the interior without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort. The sill of an opening
giving access to the fire escape shall not exceed 30 inches above the floor of the building or balcony. The top of the frame of the opening giving access to the fire escape shall be a minimum of 59 inches above the floor.

3. Fire escape stairways and their balconies shall support their dead load plus a live load of not less than 100 pounds per square foot or a concentrated load of 300 pounds placed anywhere on the balcony or stairway so as to produce the maximum stress conditions. The stairway shall have a slope not to exceed 60 degrees from the horizontal and shall have a minimum width of 18 inches. The stairway shall be provided with a top and intermediate railing on each side. Treads shall not be less than 4 inches in width, and the rise between treads shall not exceed 10 inches. All stairway and balcony railings shall support a horizontally applied force of not less than 50 pounds per lineal foot of railing or a concentrated load of 200 pounds placed anywhere on the railing so as to produce the maximum stress conditions.

4. Fire escape balconies shall not be less than 44 inches in width with no floor openings greater than 5/8 inch in width except the stairway opening. Stairway openings in such balconies shall not be less than 22 inches by 44 inches. The guardrail of each balcony shall not be less than 36 inches high with not more than nine inches between intermediate rails.

5. Fire escapes shall extend to the roof or provide an approved gooseneck ladder between the top floor landing and roof when serving buildings four or more stories in height having roofs with a slope not exceeding 4 in 12. Such ladders shall be designed and connected to the building to withstand a horizontal force of 100 pounds per lineal foot; each rung shall support a concentrated load of 500 pounds placed anywhere on the rung so as to produce the maximum stress conditions. All ladders shall be at least 15 inches in clear width, be located within 12 inches of the building, and shall be placed flat wise relative to the face of the building. Ladder rungs shall be 3/4 inch in diameter and shall be located 10 inches to 12 inches on center. Openings for roof access ladders through cornices and similar projections shall have minimum dimensions of 30 inches by 33 inches.

6. The lowest balcony shall not be more than 18 feet from the ground. Fire escapes shall extend to the ground or be provided with counter-balanced stairs reaching the ground.

7. Fire escapes shall be kept clear and unobstructed at all times and shall be maintained in good working order. Fire escape stairways, balconies, railings, and ladders shall be visually inspected annually and shall be subjected to a stress test every five years in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. Fire escapes failing the stress test shall be repaired or removed from the building, as directed by the Fire Chief. If the fire escape is removed from the building, it shall be replaced with stairways meeting all requirements for stairways in new construction.

8. The fire escapes shall be periodically tested and inspected in accordance with the Fire Prevention Code.

9. The fire escape shall have clearance from electrical service conductors as required by the Electrical Code.

R. Exits for Sleeping Rooms.

All sleeping rooms below the fourth story in buildings shall be provided with two exits. One of the exits may be a window opening onto a public way or into a court or yard which provides access to a public way. Such exit window shall provide a net openable area of 5.7 square feet with a minimum clear width of 20 inches and a minimum clear height of 24 inches, and a maximum sill height of 44 inches measured from the floor of the sleeping room.

Escape and rescue windows with a finished sill height below the adjacent ground elevation shall have a window well. Window wells at escape or rescue windows shall comply with the following:

1. The clear horizontal dimensions shall allow the window to be fully opened and provide a minimum accessible net clear opening of nine square feet, with a minimum dimension of 36 inches.

2. Window wells with a vertical depth of more than 44 inches shall be equipped with an approved permanently affixed ladder or stairs that are accessible with the window in the fully open position. The ladder or stairs shall not encroach into the required dimensions of the window well by more than 6 inches.

Bars, grilles, grates, or similar devices may be installed on emergency escape or rescue windows, doors, or window wells, provided:

1. The devices are equipped with approved release mechanisms which are openable from the interior without the use of a key or special knowledge or effort; and

2. The building is equipped with smoke detectors installed in accordance with the Building Code.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In buildings constructed prior to May 26, 1981, existing window with a net openable area of five square feet, a minimum clear width of 22 inches, a minimum clear height of 22 inches, and a maximum sill height of 48 inches measured from the floor of the sleeping room, shall be deemed to meet the exit window requirement. Where the window frame is to be replaced,
this exception shall not apply, except as necessary to fit within the rough framed opening, in which case the opening dimensions shall be maximized. (Note: If a new opening needs to be created or an existing opening needs to be enlarged to provide an exit window from a sleeping room, this exception shall not apply.)

2. Where the sill height exceeds the maximum specified, including when Exception 1 applies, a landing with a minimum depth of 24 inches and width equal to the width of the window and frame, but not less than 36 inches, may be provided directly below the exit window within the sleeping room, provided: stairs shall be provided to the landing if its height exceeds 12 inches above the sleeping room floor, and that the landing and stairs do not decrease the minimum required dimensions of the sleeping room below those required by this chapter and the Building Code.

3. The size of egress windows below the fourth floor opening onto a court yard may be modified by the Building Official or the Fire Chief.

S. Minimum Room Dimensions for Residential Buildings.

1. Ceiling heights. Habitable space shall have a ceiling height of not less than seven feet. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at less than 48 inches on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of these members. Where exposed beam ceiling members are spaced at 48 inches or more on center, ceiling height shall be measured to the bottom of the deck supported by these members, provided that the bottoms of the members are not less than seven feet above the floor. If any room in a building has a sloping ceiling, the prescribed ceiling height for the room is required in only one-half the area thereof. No portion of the room measuring less than five feet from the finished floor to the finished ceiling shall be included in any computation of the minimum area thereof.

2. Floor area. Dwelling units and congregate residences shall have at least one room which shall have not less than 120 square feet of floor area. Other habitable rooms, except kitchens, shall have an area of not less than 70 square feet. Sleeping rooms shall be increased in floor area by a minimum of 50 square-feet for each occupant in excess of two. Efficiency dwelling units shall comply with the requirements of Subsection T.

3. Width. Habitable rooms, other than a kitchen, shall not be less than seven feet in any dimension.

T. Efficiency Dwelling Units.

An efficiency dwelling unit shall conform to the requirements of the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed, except as herein provided:

1. The unit shall have a living room of not less than 220 square feet of superficial floor area. An additional 100 square feet of superficial floor area shall be provided for each occupant of such unit in excess of two.

2. The unit shall be provided with a separate closet.

3. The unit shall be provided with a kitchen sink, cooking appliance, and refrigeration facilities, each having a clear working space of not less than 30 inches in front. Light and ventilation conforming to this chapter shall be provided.

4. The unit shall be provided with a separate bathroom containing a water closet, lavatory, and bathtub or shower.

U. Residential Dwelling or Dwelling Unit Room Arrangement.

Rooms in dwellings or dwelling units shall be so arranged that access to all sleeping rooms can be made directly without traveling through other sleeping rooms, bathrooms, or water closet compartments.

Dwellings and dwelling units shall be self-contained, with access to all portions being possible without leaving the dwelling or dwelling unit.

Rooms in dwellings and dwelling units containing two or more sleeping rooms shall be arranged in such a manner that bathroom or water closet compartment access is provided without traveling through a sleeping room.

EXCEPTION: Where each bedroom has its own bathroom facilities.

V. Overcrowding, Residential Buildings.

For single-family dwellings, duplexes, and multi-family dwellings with three or more units, the maximum number of residents of each dwelling unit shall not exceed the gross area divided by 200, rounded to the nearest whole number. Bedrooms will accommodate two persons with a minimum size of 70 square feet, with no dimension being less than seven feet. An additional
50 square feet shall be provided for each person in excess of two. Children less than one year of age shall not be considered in applying the above provisions.


1. Smoke alarms.
   a. General. Group I-1 and Group R occupancies, as defined in the Building Code, shall be provided with single- and multiple-station smoke alarms in accordance with the Fire Code. Note: This requirement applies to all existing I-1 and Group R occupancies including those not undergoing additions, alterations, or repairs.
   b. Power source. Smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source, and shall be equipped with a battery backup. The detector shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for over-current protection. Smoke alarms may be solely battery operated when installed in existing buildings where no construction is taking place; in buildings that are not served from a commercial power source; and in existing areas of buildings undergoing alterations or repairs that do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an attic crawl space or basement available which could provide access for interconnection without the removal of interior finishes.
   c. Location within dwelling and sleeping units. A smoke alarm shall be installed within each sleeping room and directly outside of each sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bed rooms. A minimum of one smoke alarm shall be installed on each story, including those without sleeping rooms. Dwelling units equipped with smoke alarms compliant with the Building Code in effect at the time of construction or smoke detectors connected to a fire alarm system as a substitute for smoke alarms shall be deemed sufficient.
   d. Additional locations in hotels. In addition to those smoke alarms required by Subsection C above, single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be located in every room in the path of egress from the sleeping area to the door leading from the sleeping unit.

2. Carbon Monoxide Alarms shall be installed in existing apartments, condominiums, hotels, motels, and single-family residences in accordance with the Fire Code.

   a. Group R-2 occupancies three or more stories in height or containing 16 or more dwelling units shall be equipped with a fire alarm system.
   b. Group R1 occupancies containing 20 or more guest rooms, or as part of a high-rise building shall be equipped with a fire alarm.

EXCEPTIONS:
   a. A manual fire alarm system need not be provided in buildings not over two stories in height when all individual dwelling units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least one-hour fire-resistive occupancy separations and each individual dwelling unit or guest room has an exit directly to a public way, exit court, or yard.
   b. A separate fire alarm system need not be provided in buildings which are protected throughout by an approved, supervised fire sprinkler system having a local alarm to notify all occupants. The alarm signal shall be a distinctive sound which is not used for any other purpose other than the fire alarm. The minimum sound pressure levels shall be 75 decibels and shall not exceed a maximum of 110 decibels.
   c. Occupancies Other Than Group R. Fire alarm systems shall be provided in all other buildings other than Group R occupancies in accordance with any currently adopted requirement to do so or the provisions of the Building Code and Fire Code in effect at the time the building was constructed, or when last substantially renovated, remodeled, extended, or altered.

4. Fire Alarm Systems and Fire Sprinkler systems and equipment used to detect a fire, activate an alarm, or suppress or control a fire, or any combination thereof shall be maintained in an operable conditions at all times in accordance with the Fire Code. All inspections, testing, and maintenance of fire sprinkler systems shall be in accordance with the Fire Code.

X. Kitchen Facilities.

Each dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen. The kitchen area shall contain a sink with hot and cold running water and suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve foods in a sanitary manner. There shall be adequate facilities and services for the sanitary disposal of food wastes and refuse, including facilities for temporary storage such as stoves, ovens, refrigerators, microwaves, freezers, cabinets, countertops, and drawers in sufficient quantity and in a condition that the occupants can store their food safely and at appropriate temperatures to protect the food.
Tacoma Municipal Code

Kitchens shall be provided with light, electrical outlets, and ventilation meeting the minimum standards set forth in this chapter.

Kitchens shall have a minimum clear passageway of three feet between counter-fronts and appliances or counter-fronts and walls.

Communal kitchens shall be permitted only in rooming house or boarding homes. Such communal kitchens shall be located within a room accessible to the occupants of each guest room sharing the use of the kitchen without going outside the rooming house or boarding home, or going through a unit of another occupant.

Commercial kitchens shall comply with the Mechanical Code in effect at the time the kitchen was constructed, and the requirements of the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department. Commercial kitchens shall be provided with grease hoods and grease traps or interceptors when determined necessary by applicable code.

Y. Laundry Facilities.

Where laundry facilities are provided, they shall meet minimum requirements such as lighting, ventilation, and water heating in accordance with the provisions of the codes in force at the time the building was constructed. In an apartment house, where laundry facilities are not provided for each unit, laundry trays or washing machines shall be provided elsewhere on site and shall be available to tenants.

Clothes dryer exhaust systems shall be independent of all other systems and shall be exhausted outside the structure in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions unless the listing on the appliance is for a ductless system.

Z. Electrical System and Lighting.

All occupied buildings shall be connected to an approved source of electrical power. An approved source of electrical power shall be Electrical Utilities authorized to furnish electrical power within the limits of the City of Tacoma.

All electrical equipment, components, and wiring shall be installed and maintained in a safe manner in accordance with applicable codes. All electrical equipment shall be listed by an approved testing and/or listing agency. All damaged or missing electrical components or equipment shall be replaced, repaired, or removed as appropriate.

Flexible cords or extension cords shall not be used for permanent wiring, or for running through doors, windows, or cabinets or concealed within walls, floors, or ceilings.

The electrical system shall be safe and not be a shock or fire hazard to the occupants of the building. Services shall be adequately sized and provided with fuses, breakers, and other appropriate safety equipment. Wiring shall be maintained in a safe condition.

Exit facilities and other hallways and stairs shall be provided with supplied and operable lighting capable of providing a minimum of one foot-candle lighting intensity at floor level. Emergency power shall be provided if required by the code under which the building was constructed.

Every habitable room shall contain at least two supplied and operable electrical convenience outlets, or one supplied electric convenience outlet and one supplied and operable light fixture.

Every kitchen, furnace room, and laundry room shall contain at least one supplied electric convenience outlet and one supplied and operable light fixture.

Every bathroom, rest room, and toilet compartment shall contain at least one supplied and operable electric light fixture. In addition, every room containing lavatories shall be provided with at least one convenience outlet.

AA. Heating, Mechanical, and Elevator Equipment.

Heating equipment shall be provided to heat every dwelling and guest room, and shall have the capacity to heat all habitable rooms to 70 degrees Fahrenheit with an ambient outside temperature of 20 degrees Fahrenheit. Such equipment shall be in compliance with the Mechanical Code or the Building Code in effect at the time of installation. Solid-fuel-burning appliances or cooking appliances and portable heating devices shall not be used to provide the primary heat for the dwelling or guest rooms.

A supply of air for complete combustion of the fuel and for ventilation of the space containing the fuel-burning equipment shall be provided for the fuel burning equipment.

Elevators shall be maintained in compliance with the Building Code.

BB. Water Heating Equipment.
Every dwelling or dwelling unit shall have water heating equipment which is properly installed and maintained in safe and good working condition. Such equipment shall be provided with piping to distribute the hot water to all locations required by the Building, Plumbing, and Mechanical Codes and this chapter. Water heating equipment shall be capable of heating water to 120 degrees Fahrenheit in quantities to permit a reasonable amount of hot water to be drawn at every required kitchen sink, lavatory, bathtub, or shower on demand. Hot water heating equipment shall have its thermostat set no lower than 120 degrees Fahrenheit, and shall be provided with all safety equipment prescribed by the Plumbing and Mechanical Codes. Water-heating equipment required by this section shall be independent of the building heating system.

CC. Light and Ventilation.

1. Lighting. All occupied portions of buildings shall be provided with natural or artificial light.

All habitable rooms in residential dwelling buildings or dwelling units shall be provided with natural light.

Natural light shall be provided for each room by windows and/or skylights which combine to have a minimum area of one-tenth (1/10) of the floor area of the room or combination of rooms being considered.

Artificial light shall be provided with electrical fixtures wired to house power provided by a supply utility which provide a minimum light intensity of 1.0 foot-candle at floor level. Existing lighting which met the Building Code in effect at the time the building was constructed, has been maintained in safe condition, and which provides the minimum 1.0 foot-candle at floor level is deemed as meeting this section. New lighting shall be required to meet the Washington State Energy Code.

Adjacent rooms may be considered as one room, provided that the opening in the wall between the two rooms provide a minimum clear opening of one-tenth (1/10) of the floor area of the interior room, 25 square feet, or one-half of the area of the wall between the rooms, whichever is greater.

2. Ventilation. All occupied portions of buildings shall be provided with natural or mechanical ventilation.

Natural ventilation shall be by means of openable windows, doors, skylights, or other approved openings to the exterior of the building. Natural ventilation shall be provided according with the Building and Mechanical Code.

Existing mechanical ventilation meeting the requirements of the Building and Mechanical Codes in effect at the time the building was constructed shall be considered satisfactory. New or revised mechanical ventilation shall meet the requirements of the Building and Mechanical Code.

DD. Solid-Fuel-Burning Appliances.

Solid-fuel-burning appliances shall be listed by an approved testing agency and shall be installed in accordance with their listing and with the manufacturer’s installation instructions, and shall comply with the applicable Washington State Department of Ecology emissions standards and/or the United States Environmental Protection Agency emission standards for air quality.

The appliance shall be vented in accordance with Building and Mechanical Code and manufacturer’s listing. Masonry chimneys must be lined. Factory-built chimneys shall be listed by an approved testing agency and shall be installed in accordance with their listing.

The installation of a used appliance is prohibited, except for engineered installations with prior approval by the Building Official or other authorities having jurisdiction.

EXCEPTION: Solid-fuel-burning furnaces with an approved ducted heat distribution system and an automatic fuel delivery system. A building permit is required for the installation of a solid-fuel-burning device.

EE. Chimneys.

Every smoke pipe and every chimney shall remain adequately supported and free from obstructions and shall be maintained in a condition which ensures there will be no leakage or back-up of noxious gases. Every chimney shall be reasonably plumb. Loose bricks or blocks shall be rebonded. Loose or missing mortar shall be replaced. Unused openings into the interior of the structure must be permanently sealed using approved materials. Chimneys used for approved gas appliances shall be lined with approved materials.

Masonry chimneys supported on chimney brackets (“shelf chimneys”) shall be removed, or the chimney shall be modified to provide an approved support system.

FF. Plumbing.

Supply, waste, and vent plumbing piping shall be in good condition and free from leaks. Waste piping shall be adequately sized to safely convey waste water to the City sewer or to other approved plumbing waste disposal systems. Vent piping shall
be adequately sized and configured to prevent siphoning of plumbing fixture traps. All plumbing fixtures shall be in good condition, free from cracks and leaks, and shall be properly connected to the waste and vent system of the building.

GG. Number of Plumbing Fixtures.

Dwelling Units: Every dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen sink, a water closet, a lavatory (bathroom sink), and either a bathtub or a shower.

Lodging Houses: Lodging Houses shall be provided with a minimum of a kitchen sink, a water closet, a lavatory (bathroom sink), and a bathtub or a shower, provided that where the bathtub or shower is provided in the same room as a water closet and lavatory, there shall be an additional water closet and lavatory in the building in a different location.

Apartment Houses, Hotels, and Motels: Each apartment house dwelling unit, hotel unit, or motel unit shall be provided with a water closet, a lavatory (bathroom sink), and a bathtub or a shower.

EXCEPTIONS: Apartment houses, hotels, and motels existing prior to January 1, 1961, which contain communal toilet and bathing facilities, rather than facilities for each unit, may continue operation without requiring modification, provided:

1. There are separate toilet and bathing facilities for each sex.
2. Toilet and bathing facilities shall be separate from each other or of adequate size to permit simultaneous use.
3. The men’s toilet facilities shall contain:
   - Water Closets: One for every ten guest rooms, or fraction thereof, but not less than one.
   - Urinals: One for every 25 guest rooms, or fraction thereof, but not less than one.
   - Lavatories: One for every 12 guest rooms, or fraction thereof, but not less than one.
4. The women’s toilet facilities shall contain:
   - Water Closets: One for every eight guest rooms, or fraction thereof, but not less than one.
   - Lavatories: One for every 12 guest rooms or fraction thereof, but not less than one.
5. The bathing facilities for each sex shall contain:
   - One shower and bathtub combination and, in addition, shall provide one additional shower for every eight guest rooms over eight.

Dormitories: Dormitories shall provide toilet facilities in accordance with the exception listed for Hotels and Motels.

Commercial and Industrial Buildings: Commercial and Industrial Buildings shall be provided with toilet facilities for each sex.

Each toilet facility shall be provided with a minimum of one water closet and one lavatory. In addition, each men’s toilet facility shall also be provided with a urinal where there are more than four persons using the facility.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Commercial and Industrial buildings may provide a single toilet facility with a lockable door where the total occupant load is 15 or less.
2. Restaurants with a total occupant load including customers and employees of 15 or less, may provide a single toilet facility with a lockable door.
3. Toilet facilities which provided adequate fixtures in accordance with the Building Code in effect when the building was constructed.

HH. Sanitation.

1. Floors. In other than dwelling units, toilet room floors shall have a smooth, hard, nonabsorbent surface, such as Portland cement, concrete, ceramic tile, or other approved material, which extends upward onto the walls at least five inches.
2. Walls. Walls within two feet of the front and sides of urinals and water closets shall have a smooth, hard, nonabsorbent surface of Portland cement, concrete, ceramic tile, or other smooth, hard, nonabsorbent surface to a height of four feet, and except for structural elements, the materials used in such walls shall be of a type which is not adversely affected by moisture.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Dwelling units and guest rooms.
2. Toilet rooms which are not accessible to the public and which have not more than one water closet.
3. Hardware. In all occupancies, accessories such as grab bars, towel bars, paper dispensers, and soap dishes, provided on or within walls, shall be installed and sealed to protect structural elements from moisture.

4. Bathtub and Shower. Bathtub and shower enclosures in all occupancies shall be finished as specified in items 1 and 2 above, to a height of not less than 70 inches above the drain inlet. Materials other than structural elements used in such walls shall be of a type which is not adversely affected by moisture.

5. Water Closet Room Separation. A room in which a water closet is located shall be separated from food preparation or food storage rooms by tight-fitting doors.

II. Infestation.

Every building shall be kept free from infestations of vermin. Where infestations of vermin are found, they shall be promptly eliminated by extermination. After elimination of infestations, proper precautions shall be taken to prevent reinfestations.

JJ. Accessory Structures.

All accessory structures shall be maintained structurally safe and sound and in good repair. All exterior surfaces of accessory structures shall be of a material specifically for use in such a weather-exposed location. Accessory structures shall not be used for the storage of garbage or rubbish unless such garbage or rubbish is placed in an approved container or stored in a manner so as not to constitute a health or safety hazard.

An accessory structure shall contain no habitable space. No person shall occupy or allow another to occupy an accessory structure for living purposes. Plumbing shall not be permitted in an accessory structure, except as permitted by the Tacoma Land Use Regulatory Code, codified in Title 13 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

Accessory buildings are not permitted on building lots separate from the main building, except as permitted by the Tacoma Land Use Regulatory Code. Detached accessory buildings located on a site where the main building has been removed may remain on the lot for up to a year, without the main building being replaced.

EXCEPTION: With the permission of the Building Official, accessory buildings may remain on a building lot where the main building has been destroyed for longer than one year, for sufficient reasons, presented to the Building Official in writing.

KK. Accessibility for the Physically Disabled.

All buildings shall be in compliance with the provisions of the Building Code.

LL. Exterior Maintenance.

1. Buildings. The exterior of buildings shall be maintained in a manner which appears neat and orderly. Weatherproofing elements, such as roofing and siding, shall be firmly attached and in good condition. Glazing and exterior doors shall be intact and in good repair. Painted surfaces shall be fully covered and all peeling or blisters shall be scraped and repainted.

2. Sidewalks, Retaining Walls and Paving. The owner shall be responsible for maintaining sidewalks and other paving on the property. Sidewalks, retaining walls, and other paving on the property shall provide a reasonably even surface without potential hazards.

3. Exterior Property Areas, Yards, and Courts. The owner shall be responsible for maintaining all exterior property areas, yards, and courts in a reasonably neat, clean, and sanitary condition. Property areas shall be maintained free from any accumulation of garbage, litter, debris, overgrown, or noxious vegetation, or other conditions which constitute a nuisance as defined by Chapter 8.30 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. For the purposes of this section, owners shall be responsible for maintaining the property to the centerline of abutting public streets and alleys, pursuant to Chapter 9.17 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

MM. Interior Maintenance.

Interior wall, ceiling and floor coverings, interior doors, trim, cabinetry and their hardware shall be maintained in reasonable condition and if damaged repaired or replaced. Holes in drywall or other approved surfaces must be repaired to prevent the spread of fire and finished in an approved manner. Mold and mildew must be cleaned to prevent health issues and wall and ceiling coverings shall be painted if needed to ensure that the area is sanitary.

NN. Recreational Vehicles or Other Vehicles.

No recreational vehicles, as defined by this chapter, or other vehicles shall be used for the purpose of living, sleeping, cooking, or any similar use while parked on public or private property.

OO. Cargo Containers and Semi-Trailers.
Tacoma Municipal Code

1. Except as permitted by the Land Use Regulatory Code, cargo containers shall not be permitted to be used as storage buildings.

2. Semi-trailers shall not be used for storage buildings.

(Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)

2.01.070 Unoccupied, Vacant, or Partially Secured Building Standards.

A. Intent.

It is the intent of this section that buildings which are unoccupied, vacant, or partially secured but occupied shall present a neat and orderly appearance and, as much as possible, will appear occupied or ready for occupancy. If a building is to remain unoccupied or vacant for a period of time, it shall meet the following standards:

1. All exterior openings shall be properly secured as outlined in Subsection C below, Standards for Securing Buildings. Openings shall be secured by the normal building amenities, including, but not limited to, doors, shutters, grills, and window glazing, which can be considered appropriate for securing an occupied building. If it becomes necessary to temporarily secure openings by covering them with structural paneling, the use of the paneling shall be limited to a maximum of 30 calendar days. Where it becomes impractical to secure buildings using the normal security measures, the Building Official may permit the use of medium density overlay or other approved materials, installed in the window frames and painted with a glossy paint of such color to simulate glazing. In such case, the paneling or other approved materials shall blend with the exterior finish of the building, to provide the building with a neat and tended appearance.

2. The building shall be properly weather-protected to prevent deterioration of the exterior and interior of the building. This weather protection shall be approved by the City and shall include the roof and wall assemblies.

3. All miscellaneous debris which constitutes a fire hazard shall be removed from the building and property, and the property shall comply with the Nuisance Code, Chapter 8.30 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. The property shall remain nuisance free at all times.

4. All buildings which have automatic fire sprinklers systems and/or fire alarm systems shall have such systems maintained in operable condition at all times.

5. Adequate heat shall be maintained within an unoccupied or vacant building to prevent plumbing and automatic fire sprinkler systems from freezing, or alternatively the plumbing, automatic fire sprinkler systems, or any other element in the building sensitive to freezing may be winterized in an approved manner.

6. All sewer lines shall be capped. When approved by Planning and Development Services, this may be accomplished by providing an approved plug at the fixtures within the building.

7. The owner shall inspect the property periodically to assure that the property remains in compliance with this chapter. In the event that the unoccupied building does not conform to this standard, the Building Official may order the owner to inspect the property according to a specific schedule, and to provide written reports that the inspections have been performed and that the property is in compliance with these standards.


1. Vacant Buildings.

Once a building is determined to be vacant and is open to unauthorized third-party entry, the Building Official shall make reasonable effort to contact the owner to have the building secured. If the owner cannot be contacted with reasonable effort, the City shall secure the building. If such building is presenting an immediate danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the public, or is requested to be immediately secured by the Building Official, the City Police Department, the City Fire Department and/or the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, or their duly authorized representative, the Building Official shall immediately cause the building to be secured. In the event that the City secures the building, all costs incurred shall be assessed to the owner of the property.

2. Occupied Buildings.

If a building is occupied and determined by the City to be in violation of this chapter and presents an immediate danger to the health, safety, and welfare of the occupants or the public, the building shall be ordered vacated by the Building Official, and the Building Official shall cause the building to be immediately secured from unauthorized third-party entry. In the event that the City secures the building, all costs incurred shall be assessed to the owner of the property and the City may classify the building as derelict or unfit.

3. Occupied Buildings which have been secured due to vandalism or other hazards.
Occupied buildings that have been secured due to vandalism or other hazards may remain secured for a period of 21 calendar days while the owner obtains estimates for the repair of the damaged door(s), window(s), exterior wall(s), or other areas of the building which have been damaged due to hazards beyond the control of the owner. If, after a period of 30 days, the owner has failed to repairs any damage caused by vandalism or other hazards, the City may classify the building as substandard.


To secure a building, all doors, window openings, or other openings on floors accessible from grade shall be closed and locked, or shuttered to prevent third-party entry, to the satisfaction of the Building Official.

(Ord. 28255 Ex. A; passed Nov. 4, 2014)
Chapter 2.02
BUILDING CODE


Sections:
2.02.010 Adoption of International Building, Residential, and Existing Building Codes.
2.02.020 Title.
2.02.030 International Plumbing Code.
2.02.040 Amendment by deletion from the 2012 IBC and deletion of Washington State Building Code Council amendments from City of Tacoma Adoption of the 2012 International Building Code.
2.02.050 General amendments.
2.02.070 Amendment to IBC Section 102.4 – Referenced codes and standards.
2.02.080 Amendment to IBC Section 105.1 – Permits by addition of a new Section 105.1.3 – Business Licensing.
2.02.090 Amendment to IBC Section 105.2 – Work exempt from permit.
2.02.100 Amendment to IBC Section 202 – Definitions – D, L, and W.
2.02.110 Amendment to IBC Section 111 – Certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion.
2.02.120 Amendment to IBC Section 113 – Board of Appeals.
2.02.130 Amendment to IBC Section 114 – Violations.
2.02.135 Amendment to IBC Section 419 – Live/Work units.
2.02.140 Amendment to IBC Section 504.2 – Automatic sprinkler system increase.
2.02.150 Amendment to IBC Section 510.2 – Horizontal building separation allowance.
2.02.160 Amendment to IBC Section 1503.4.0 – Roof Drainage.
2.02.170 Amendment to IBC Section 1510.7 – Energy code requirements for re-roofing.
2.02.180 Amendment to IBC Section 1608 – Snow loads.
2.02.190 Amendment to IBC Section 1613 by addition of a new subsection 1613.8 – Tension-only bracing.
2.02.200 Amendment to IBC Section 2405 by addition of a new subsection 2405.6 – Location of sloped glazing and skylights.
2.02.210 Amendment to IBC Section 3202.3 – Encroachments eight feet or more above grade.
2.02.220 Amendment by deletion from the 2012 International Residential Code.
2.02.230 General amendments.
2.02.240 Chapters and sections of the Code deleted by the Washington State Building Code Council.
2.02.260 Amendment to IRC Section R105.2 – Work Exempt From Permit.
2.02.270 Amendment to IRC Section R105.3.1.1 – Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings in flood hazard areas.
2.02.280 Amendment to IRC Section 105.2 – Work exempt from permit.
2.02.290 Amendment to IRC Section 112 – Board of Appeals.
2.02.300 Amendment to IRC Section R301.2.3 – Snow loads.
2.02.310 Amendment to IRC Chapter 3 by addition of Section R324 – Fire sprinkler systems.
2.02.320 Manufactured homes.
2.02.330 General amendments.
2.02.350 Amendment to IEBC Section 105.2 – Work exempt from permit.
2.02.360 Amendment to IEBC Section 112 – Board of Appeals.
2.02.370 Amendment to IEBC Section 113 – Violations.
2.02.380 Amendment to IEBC Section 202 – General Definitions – L, S, and W.
2.02.390 Amendment to IEBC Section 407.1 – Change of Occupancy.
2.02.400 Amendment to IEBC Section 405.1 – Alteration – Level 2.
2.02.410 Amendment to IEBC Section 505.1 – Alteration – Level 3.
2.02.420 Amendment to IEBC Section 603 – Fire Protection – by addition of a new subsection EB 603.2.
Tacoma Municipal Code

2.02.010 Adoption of International Building, Residential, and Existing Building Codes.


(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.020 Title.

This chapter shall be known as the “Building Code,” may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as “this code.” Where reference is made to International Building Code or IBC; or reference is made to the International Residential Code or IRC; or reference is made to the International Existing Building Code or IEBC; the reference shall mean the 2012 edition of each of these documents as amended and adopted by the City of Tacoma, unless specifically stated otherwise.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.030 International Plumbing Code.

All references to the International Plumbing Code shall be interpreted as meaning the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code as adopted and amended by the City of Tacoma, or if the subject being addressed is not regulated by the Uniform Plumbing Code, then the code adopted and amended by the City of Tacoma which regulates the subject being addressed.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.040 Amendment by deletion from the 2012 IBC and deletion of Washington State Building Code Council amendments from City of Tacoma Adoption of the 2012 International Building Code.

IBC Chapter 34 is hereby deleted and omitted from the adoption of the 2012 IBC as the official Building Code of the City of Tacoma as adopted by this chapter, and replaced by the adoption of the 2012 International Existing Building Code. IBC Chapter 34 has been amended by the Washington State Building Code Council; however, the City of Tacoma deletes the Washington State Building Code Council amendments to this chapter.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.050 General amendments.
The following numbered sections of the IBC, as adopted herein, are amended to read as set forth and shall supersede that section so numbered in the IBC and shall be a part of the official Building Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections so amended are as follows:

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(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

The following sections have been amended by the Washington State Building Code Council in WAC 51-50, and are herein adopted by the City of Tacoma. The amendments to these sections are not included in this ordinance, but are adopted by reference:

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(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.070 Amendment to IBC Section 102.4 – Referenced codes and standards.
102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall control. The edition of each referenced code and standard shall either be the edition listed in IBC Chapter 35 or the most current published edition if approved by the Building Official.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.080 Amendment to IBC Section 105.1 – Permits – by addition of a new section 105.1.3 – Business Licensing.

105.1.3 Business Licensing. Where licensing is required for a permit applicant by the City or State, such licensing shall be required at the time of building permit issuance.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.090 Amendment to IBC Section 105.2 – Work exempt from permit.

105.2 Work exempt from permit. Exemptions from permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction. Permits shall not be required for the following:

Building:
1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet (11 m²).
2. Fences not over 7 feet (1829 mm) high.
3. Oil derricks.
4. Retaining walls which are not over four feet (1219 mm) in height, measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge or impounding Class I, II or III-A liquids. A Fence supported by a retaining wall shall be considered a surcharge.
5. Water tanks supported directly on grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18,925 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed 2:1.
6. Sidewalks and driveways not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above adjacent grade and on grade concrete patios with an aggregate area not exceeding 2,000 Sq. Ft. (185.81 sq-M)
7. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, counter tops, and similar finish work.
8. Temporary motion picture, television, and theater stage sets and scenery.
9. Prefabricated swimming pools accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy, as applicable in Section 101.2, which are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep, do not exceed 5,000 gallons (18,925 L), and are installed entirely above ground.
10. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes and not including service systems.
11. Swings and other playground equipment accessory to detached one- and two-family dwellings.
12. Window awnings in Group R-3 and U occupancies supported by an exterior wall which do not project more than 54 inches (1372mm) from the exterior wall and do not require additional support.
13. Non-fixed and movable cases, counters and partitions not over 5 feet 9 inches (1753 mm) in height.

Electrical: See TMC Chapter 2.04.

Gas:
1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe.

Mechanical:
1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Portable ventilation equipment.
3. Portable cooling unit.
4. Steam, hot, or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code.
5. Replacement of any part which does not alter its approval or make it unsafe.
6. Portable evaporative cooler.
7. Self-contained refrigeration system containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant and actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less.

Plumbing:
1. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste, or vent pipe, provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drain pipe, water, soil, waste, or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code.

2. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstalling of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes, or fixtures.

105.2.1 Emergency repairs. Where equipment replacements and repairs must be performed in an emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the Building Official.

105.2.2 Repairs. Application or notice to the Building Official is not required for ordinary repairs to structures, replacement of lamps, or the connection of approved portable electrical equipment to approved permanently installed receptacles. Such repairs shall not include the cutting away of any wall, partition, or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load-bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; nor shall ordinary repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any standpipe, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping, electric wiring, or mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety.

105.2.3 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration, or repair of generation, transmission, distribution, or metering, or other related equipment that is under the ownership and control of public service agencies by established right.

105.2.4 City of Tacoma Projects and Department of Transportation Projects. A permit shall not be required for the construction of roads, highways, freeways, and other structures related to such construction, including, but not limited to, grading, excavation, filling, paving, construction of bridges and pedestrian overpasses, drainage, power, water, and channelization, constructed by or under contract to the City of Tacoma, or the Washington State Department of Transportation.

Exceptions:
1. Buildings and other structures not normally included in road or highway construction shall require building and other construction permits.

2. Road or in right-of-way construction caused by development on private property shall require permits as required for the type of work.

3. Work in the right-of-way undertaken as the responsibility of the owner of abutting property, including, but not limited to, off-site improvements as required within Section 2.19.


2.02.100 Amendment to IBC Section 202 – Definitions – D, L, and W.

Design Professional. A Washington State Licensed Architect governed by the Washington State Board of Registration for Architects, or a Washington State Licensed Engineer governed by the Washington State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

Live/Work Unit. A dwelling or sleeping unit in which up to 50 percent of the unit’s space includes a commercial business use. The business owner lives in the residential space.

Work/Live Unit. A commercial business use which includes a dwelling unit in up to 50 percent of the unit’s space. The business owner lives in the residential space.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.110 Amendment to IBC Section 111 – Certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion.

111.1 Use and occupancy. No building or structure shall be used or occupied, and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building or structure or portion thereof shall be made, until the Building Official has issued a certificate of occupancy or a certificate of completion, as appropriate for the building or structure.
Exception:
Certificates of occupancy are not required for work exempt from permits under Section 105.2.

111.2 Certificate issued. After the Building Official completes all inspections of the building or structure, the Building Official shall issue a certificate of occupancy or completion that contains the following as applicable to the project:

1. The building permit number.
2. The address of the structure.
3. The name and address of the owner.
4. A description of that portion of the structure for which the certificate is issued.
5. A statement that the described portion of the structure has been inspected for compliance with the requirements of this code for the occupancy and division of occupancy and the use for which the proposed occupancy is classified.
6. The name of the Building Official.
7. The edition of the code under which the permit was issued.
8. The use and occupancy, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.
9. The type of construction as defined in Chapter 6.
10. The design occupant load, for buildings with assembly or meeting rooms with an occupant load in excess of fifty.
11. If an automatic sprinkler system is provided, whether the sprinkler system is required, and what type of system is being provided.
12. Any special stipulations and conditions of the building permit.

Issuance of the certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction.

111.3 Temporary occupancy. The Building Official is authorized to issue a temporary certificate of occupancy or certificate of completion before the completion of the entire work covered by the permit, provided that such portion or portions shall be occupied or used safely. The Building Official shall set a time period during which the temporary certificate of occupancy is valid.

111.4 Revocation. The Building Official is authorized to, in writing, suspend or revoke a certificate of occupancy or completion issued under the provisions of this code wherever the certificate is issued in error, or on the basis of incorrect information supplied, or where it is determined that the building or structure or portion thereof is in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this code.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.120 Amendment to IBC Section 113 – Board of Appeals.

Section 113 in the 2012 International Building Code shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

113.1. The Board of Building Appeals. The Board of Building Appeals, as created by TMC 2.17, is the properly designated board of appeals for the IBC, as adopted by the City of Tacoma and the State of Washington. The Board of Building Appeals, within the authority granted it by TMC 2.17, shall:

Hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code.

113.2. Limitations of Authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The Board of Building Appeals shall have no authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions to the codes assigned to the Board’s authority, nor shall the Board be empowered to waive requirements of these codes or to grant variances, unless specifically granted in TMC 2.17.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.130 Amendment to IBC Section 114 – Violations.

114.1 Unlawful acts. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity to erect, construct, alter, extend, repair, move, remove, demolish, or occupy any building, structure, or equipment regulated by this chapter or by the codes adopted and amended by TMC Title 2, or cause same to be done, in conflict with or in violation of any of the provisions of these codes.

114.2 Notice of violation. The Building Official is authorized to serve a notice of violation or order on the person responsible for the erection, construction, alteration, extension, repair, moving, removal, demolition, or occupancy of a building or structure in violation of the provisions of this code or any other code which references section 2.01.150, or in violation of a permit or certificate issued under the provisions of this code. Such order shall direct the discontinuance of the illegal action or condition and the abatement of the violation. The Notice of Violation shall contain the following:

114.2.1 The address of the site and the specific details of the condition(s) which is (are) to be corrected;

114.2.2 A specified timeframe for correcting the violation or submitting an acceptable work schedule.

114.2.3 The citation penalties that may be imposed in the event that the condition is not corrected within the timeframe indicated on the Notice of Violation;

114.2.4 The procedure that may be implemented if civil penalties in excess of $1,000.00 are assessed in trying to correct the violation(s); and

114.2.5 The name, address and telephone number of the regulatory agency and the inspector issuing the Notice of Violation.

114.3. Penalties and Certificate of Complaint. If the notice of violation is not complied with within the specified period of time, the Building Official is authorized to issue a second Notice of Violation and issue a civil penalty of $250.00. The monetary penalties for violations shall be as follows:

114.3.1 First and subsequent civil penalties $250.00;

114.3.2 Civil penalties will continue to accumulate until the violation is corrected, or, if the total assessed penalty exceeds $1,000.00, a Certificate of Complaint may be filed with the Pierce County Auditor to be attached to the title of the property. A copy of the Certificate of Complaint shall be sent to the Property Owner and parties of interest, if different from the owner.

Each day that a property or person is not in compliance with the provisions of this code may constitute a separate violation. Penalties shall be billed to the property owner or, if appropriate, the permit holder. Penalties unpaid after 60 calendar days may be collected in any lawful means, including but not limited to, referral to a collection agency.

114.4 Administrative Reviews by the Building Official

114.4.1 General. A person, firm, corporation or other legal entity to whom a Notice of Violation or a civil penalty has been issued relative to the violation of this chapter and the codes adopted and amended by this chapter, may request an administrative review of the violation(s) cited in the Notice of Violation or for the civil penalties assessed pursuant to enforcement.

114.4.2 How to request administrative review. A person, firm, or corporation may request an administrative review of the violation(s) being cited in the Notice of Violation or of a civil penalty assessed by filing a written request with the Building Official, sent to the attention of the contact listed within the Notice of Violation within seven (7) calendar days of the notification date of violation(s) or the date a civil penalty is assessed. The request shall state, in writing, the reasons the Building Official should consider the violation(s) cited in the Notice of Violation as not being violations of TMC Title 2 or the codes and amendments adopted by TMC Title 2 by reference, or why the Building Official should negate or reduce the civil penalty. Upon receipt of the request for administrative review, the Building Official shall review the information provided.

114.4.3 Decision of Building Official. After considering all of the information provided, the Building Official shall determine whether a violation has occurred, and shall affirm, vacate, suspend, or modify the Notice of Violation or the amount of any monetary penalty assessed. The Building Official’s decision shall be delivered in writing to the appellant by first class mail. If the administrative review is for the violation, the Building Official’s decision shall include an official interpretation of the code sections for which the Notice of Violation was issued.

114.5 Appeals of the Administrative Review by the Building Official. The official interpretation of the code provisions, cited as being the basis for the Notice of Violation being issued, made in the administrative review decision by the Building Official may be appealed directly to the Board of Building Appeals, in accordance with the provisions of TMC Chapter 2.17. Said appeal shall be filed within seven (7) calendar days of receipt of the Building Official’s decision with the City Clerk. If such an appeal is successful, any civil penalties that may have been assessed will be withdrawn.
2-44

Tacoma Municipal Code

114.6 Alternate Criminal Penalty. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions referenced in TMC Title 2 and the codes adopted by reference and amended within TMC Title 2 or any other code which references TMC Section 2.02.150 may be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, may be subject to a fine in an amount not exceeding $1,000, or subject to imprisonment in jail of not more than 180 days, or both a fine and imprisonment. Each day a person or entity violates or fails to comply with a provision referenced in TMC Title 2 and the codes adopted and amended within Title 2.02 may be considered a separate violation.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.135 Amendment to IBC Section 419 – Live/Work Units.
Section 419 – Live/Work and Work/Live Units.

419.1 Live/Work Units.

419.1.1 General. A live/work unit shall comply with Sections 419.1.1 through 419.1.9.

Exception: Dwelling or sleeping units that include an office that is less than 10 percent of the area of the dwelling unit are permitted to be classified as dwelling units with accessory occupancies in accordance with Section 508.2.

419.1.1.1 Limitations. The following shall apply to all live/work areas:

1. The live/work unit is permitted to be not greater than 3,000 square feet (279 m²) in area; and

2. The nonresidential area of a live/work unit is permitted to be not more than 50 percent of the area of each live/work unit; and

3. The nonresidential area function shall be limited to the first or main floor only of the live/work.

419.1.2 Occupancies. Live/work units shall be classified as a Group R-2 occupancy. Separation requirements found in Sections 420 and 508 shall not apply within the live/work unit where the live/work unit is in compliance with Section 419.1.

Nonresidential uses which would otherwise be classified as either a Group H or S occupancy, or occupancies related to marijuana growing, processing or retail sales shall not be permitted in a live/work unit.

Exception: Storage shall be permitted in the live/work unit provided the aggregate area of storage in the nonresidential portion of the live/work unit shall be limited to 10 percent of the space dedicated to nonresidential activities.

419.1.3 Means of egress. Except as modified by this section, the means of egress components for a live/work unit shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 10 for the function served.

419.1.3.1 Egress capacity. The egress capacity for each element of the live/work unit shall be based on the occupant load for the function served in accordance with Table 1004.1.1.

419.1.3.2 Spiral stairways. Spiral stairways that conform to the requirements of Section 1009.12 shall be permitted.

419.1.4 Vertical openings. Floor openings between floor levels of a live/work unit are permitted without enclosure.

[F] 419.1.5 Fire protection. The live/work unit shall be provided with a monitored fire alarm system where required by Section 907.2.9 and an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.2.8.

419.1.6 Structural. Floor loading for the areas within a live/work unit shall be designed to conform to Table 1607.1 based on the function within the space.

419.1.7 Accessibility. Live/work units shall be accessible in accordance with Chapter 11 for the function served. For the residential portion of the live/work unit, accessibility requirements for R-2 occupancies in Chapter 1107.6 shall apply.

419.1.8 Ventilation. The applicable ventilation requirements of the International Mechanical Code shall apply to each area within the live/work unit for the function within that space.

419.1.9 Plumbing facilities. The nonresidential area of the live/work unit shall be provided with minimum plumbing facilities as specified by Chapter 29, based on the function of the nonresidential area. Where the nonresidential area of the live/work unit is required to be accessible by Section 1103.2.13, the plumbing fixtures specified by Chapter 29 shall be accessible.

419.2 Work/Live Units

General. A work/live unit shall comply with Sections 419.2.1 through 419.2.14.

419.2.1 Limitations. The following shall apply to all work/live areas:

1. A work/live unit shall be located within a building that complies with the provisions of Chapters 5, 9, and 10.
2. A work/live unit is permitted to be not greater than 3,000 square feet (279 m²) in area;
Exception: Work/live units shall not be limited in size for the following:
   a. Buildings classified as A, B, F-2, or M occupancy, and
   b. Buildings compliant with height and area requirements in Table 503, and
   c. Buildings with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 903.3.1.1 throughout, and
   d. Where the nonresidential uses are separated from the residential uses in accordance with Section 508.4.4.
3. The residential area of the work/live unit is permitted to be not greater than 50 percent of the total area of the work/live unit and shall not exceed 1,500 square feet (139 m²);
4. A work/live unit shall not be located on a floor that is greater than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
Exception: Work/live units located in high-rise buildings complying with Section 403.
5. The nonresidential area function shall be limited to the first or main floor only of the work/live unit.
6. For the purposes of this section, the residential area is considered a Group R occupancy.
419.2.2 Occupancies. Work/live units shall be classified in accordance with Chapter 3 for the type of nonresidential occupancy. Permitted occupancies for work/live units are A, B, F, and M. Nonresidential uses which would otherwise be classified as either a Group H or S occupancy, or occupancies related to marijuana growing, processing or retail sales shall not be permitted in a work/live unit. For the purposes of this section, requirements in the International Building, Mechanical Code, Fuel Gas, Uniform Plumbing Code, or Washington State Energy Code related to residential occupancies shall be applied to the residential portion of the unit where applicable.
Exception: Storage shall be permitted in the work/live unit provided the aggregate area of storage in the nonresidential portion of the work/live unit shall be limited to 10 percent of the space dedicated to nonresidential activities.
419.2.3 Fire and smoke protection features
419.2.3.1 Separations within work/live units. Separations between and within work/live units shall be accordance with Sections 419.2.3.1.1 or 419.2.3.1.2.
419.2.3.1.1 The residential use area within the work/live unit shall be separated from the nonresidential use by 1-hour fire barriers walls and/or horizontal assemblies.
Exception: For work/live units of A, B, F-2, and M occupancies, separation between the residential use and the nonresidential use is not required where the building is fully equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 903.3.1.1; however, the residential use must be clearly delineated from the nonresidential use.
419.2.3.2 Separations between work/live units and between work/live units and other occupancies. Work/live units shall be separated from other work/live units and other occupancies in accordance with Section 508 or with 1-hour fire partition walls and/or horizontal assemblies, whichever is more restrictive.
419.2.4 Hazardous Materials. The maximum allowable quantities per control area for the storage and use of hazardous materials shall be reduced to 25 percent of those values in IFC Tables 5003.1.1(1) and 5003.1.1(2). Additional requirements may be imposed by the Building or Fire Code Official depending on the specific hazardous materials associated with the nonresidential use.
419.2.5 Fire Protection Systems
419.2.5.1 Automatic Sprinkler Systems. Buildings containing work/live units shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
Exception: Buildings lawfully in existence prior to December 5, 1989 may alternatively comply with Sections 419.2.5.1.1 through 419.2.5.1.3.
419.2.5.1.1 Buildings may be partially equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the following:
1. All stories containing work/live units and all stories below work/live units, including basements, shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
2. The means of egress shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

419.2.5.1.2 Buildings may be partially equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2 and the following:

1. The residential use within the work/live unit shall be separated from the nonresidential use in accordance with Section 419.2.3.1.1.

2. The residential space within the work/live unit shall not be required to exit through the nonresidential space.

3. Work/live units shall be located on a level of exit discharge.

4. The means of egress for the residential use area shall be provided with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2.

5. A building shall contain no more than four work/live units.

Exception: Work/live units of F-1 occupancy shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

419.2.5.1.3 Buildings may be partially equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 and the following:

1. The residential use within the work/live unit shall be separated from the nonresidential use in accordance with Section 419.2.3.1.1.

2. The residential space within the work/live unit shall not be required to exit through the nonresidential space.

3. Buildings containing work/live units shall be single-story without basements.

4. The residential use area shall be provided with direct access to an exit and shall not be required to exit through the nonresidential area of the work/live unit.

5. A building shall contain no more than one work/live unit.

Exception: Work/live units of F-1 occupancy shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

419.2.5.1.4 Water Supply. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with Sections 419.2.5.1.2 or 419.2.5.1.3 are permitted to be connected to the domestic service. Such combination services shall comply with the following requirements:

1. Valves shall not be installed between the domestic water riser control valve and the sprinkler system.

Exception: An approved indicating control valve supervised in the open position in accordance with Section 903.4.

2. The domestic service shall be capable of supplying the simultaneous domestic demand and the sprinkler demand required to be hydraulically calculated by NFPA 13D or NFPA 13R.

419.2.5.2 Alarm and Detection Systems.

419.2.5.2.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed throughout work/live occupancies.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes shall not be required where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and the occupant notification system or emergency voice/alarm communication system will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

419.2.5.2.2 Automatic smoke detection system. In addition to those required by Chapter 9, area smoke detectors shall be provided throughout buildings with a work/live use. The activation of any detector required by this section shall activate the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5.

Exception: Area smoke detection shall not be required in rooms/areas where an approved automatic sprinkler system has been provided and the occupant notification system or emergency voice/alarm communication system will activate throughout the notification zones upon sprinkler water flow.

419.2.5.2.3 Single- and multiple-station smoke alarms. Listed single- and multiple-station smoke alarms complying with UL 217 shall be installed in accordance with Sections 419.2.5.2.3.1 through 419.2.5.2.3.3 and NFPA 72.

419.2.5.2.3.1 Location. Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed in the following locations:
1. In each room used for sleeping purposes.

2. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.

3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper Level.

419.2.5.2.3.2 Interconnection. Where more than one smoke alarm is required to be installed within an individual dwelling unit, the smoke alarms shall be interconnected in such a manner that the activation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit. Physical interconnection of smoke alarms shall not be required where listed wireless alarms are installed and all alarms sound upon the activation of one alarm. The alarm shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed.

419.2.5.2.3.3 Power Source. Smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Smoke alarms with integral strobes that are not equipped with battery back-up shall be connected to an emergency electrical system. Smoke alarms shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent without a disconnecting switch other than as required for overcurrent protection.

Exception: Smoke alarms are not required to be equipped with battery backup where they are connected to an emergency electrical system.

419.2.5.2.4 Carbon monoxide alarms. Work/live occupancies shall be provided with single station carbon monoxide alarms installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms in dwelling units and on each level of the dwelling. The carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed as complying with UL 2034 and installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 720-2012 and the manufacturer’s instructions.

419.2.5.2.4.1 Carbon monoxide detection systems. Carbon monoxide detection systems, that include carbon monoxide detectors and audible notification appliances, installed and maintained in accordance with this section for carbon monoxide alarms and NFPA 720-2012 shall be permitted. The carbon monoxide detectors shall be listed as complying with UL 2075.

419.2.6 Means of egress. Except as modified by this section, the means of egress components for a work/live unit shall be designed in accordance with Chapter 10 for the function served.

419.2.6.1 Egress capacity. The egress capacity for each element of the work/live unit shall be based on the occupant load for the function served in accordance with Table 1004.1.1.

419.2.6.2 Spiral stairways. Spiral stairways that conform to the requirements of Section 1009.12 shall be permitted only for the residential portion of the work/live unit.

419.2.7 Vertical openings. Floor openings between floor levels of a work/live unit are permitted without enclosure where the residential and nonresidential uses are permitted to be nonseparated.

419.2.8 Structural. Floor loading for the areas within a work live unit shall be designed to conform to Table 1607.1 based on the function within the space.

419.2.9 Accessibility. Work/live unit shall be accessible in accordance with Chapter 11 for the function served. For the residential portion of the work/live unit, accessibility requirements for R occupancies in Chapter 1107.6 shall apply. Where there are other R occupancy units within the building, work/live units shall be considered R-2 occupancy and shall be combined with other R-2 occupancy units in determining accessibility requirements for the residential units within the building.

419.2.10 Ventilation. The applicable ventilation requirements of the International Mechanical Code and Section 1203 shall apply to each area within the work/live unit for the function within that space. Mechanical ventilation systems shall be separate for the residential and commercial portions where separated by a fire barrier wall.

419.2.11 Plumbing facilities. The nonresidential area of the work/live unit shall be provided with minimum plumbing facilities as specified by Chapter 29, based on the function of the nonresidential area. Where the nonresidential or residential area of the work/live unit is required to be accessible by Section 1103.2.13, the plumbing fixtures specified by Chapter 29 shall be accessible. Toilets and bathrooms shall also meet requirements in Section 1210.

419.2.12 Sound insulation. Common interior walls and floor/ceiling assemblies between adjacent work/live units or between work/live units and other occupancies shall have sound transmission in accordance with Chapter 1207.
Tacoma Municipal Code

419.2.13 Interior Space Dimensions. Habitable and occupiable spaces within work/live units shall meet the minimum requirements for interior space dimensions in Section 1208.

419.2.14 Certificate of Occupancy. A new certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any work/live use.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015)

2.02.140 Amendment to IBC Section 504.2 – Automatic sprinkler system increase.

504.2 Automatic sprinkler system increase. Where a building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, the value specified in Table 503 for maximum height is increased by 20 feet (6096 mm) and the maximum number of stories is increased by one story. These increases are permitted in addition to the area increase in accordance with Sections 506.2 and 506.3. For Group R buildings protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2, the value specified in Table 503 for maximum height is increased by 20 feet (6096 mm) and the maximum number of stories is increased by one story, but shall not exceed four stories or 60 feet (18 288 mm), respectively.

Exceptions:
1. Buildings or portions of buildings, classified as a Group I-2 of Type IIB, III, IV, or V construction.
2. Buildings or portions of buildings, classified as a Group H-1, H-2, H-3, or H-5.
3. Fire-resistance rating substitution in accordance with Table 601, Note d.
4. For Group R, Group B, and/or Group M Occupancies in buildings constructed of Type VA construction, the number of stories may be increased by a maximum of two stories provided:
   4.1. The building is sprinklered in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 of this code, with quick response sprinkler heads installed.
   4.2 The height in feet for the type VA construction may be increased to 65 feet, which if constructed over type IA construction in accordance with the provisions of Section 509.2, may be measured from the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly, separating the type IA construction from the type VA construction, provided the elevation of the finished floor of the highest occupied floor (or occupied roof) does not exceed 75 feet above the elevation of the lowest Fire Department Access to the building.
   4.3 Vertical Exit enclosures shall be constructed as smokeproof enclosures or pressurized stair enclosures in accordance with Section 909.20.
   4.4 For the purposes of this exception, standby power shall be provided for all exit enclosure pressurization systems used to meet Subsection 4.3 above and shall be installed in accordance with Sections 403.4.7 and 909.20.6.2, and the National Electric Code as adopted and amended by the City of Tacoma. Connection ahead of the main service disconnect switch shall be permitted for the standby power when standby power is not otherwise required to be provided by a generator.
   4.5 Emergency power systems shall be provided in accordance with Section 403.4.8
   4.6 Walls separating dwelling units or sleeping units, and corridor walls in Group B and Group R, Divisions 1 and 2 Occupancies shall be constructed as one-hour fire-resistance rated construction as provided in IBC Section 708. Reduction of the fire resistance rating is not permitted.
   4.7 All Exterior walls, including those with a fire separation distance of more than five feet, shall be of not less than one-hour fire-resistive rated construction for fire exposure from both the interior and exterior sides of the walls.
   4.8 Structural observation is provided during construction in accordance with Sections 1702 and 1709.1 with special attention to wood shrinkage.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.150 Amendment to IBC Section 510.2 – Horizontal building separation allowance.

510.2 Horizontal building separation allowance. A building shall be considered as separate and distinct buildings for the purpose of determining area limitations, continuity of firewalls, limitation of number of stories and type of construction, when all of the following conditions are met:
1. The buildings are separated with a horizontal assembly having a minimum three-hour fire-resistance rating.
2. The building below the horizontal assembly is of Type IA construction.
3. The number of basements and stories below the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly shall not be limited, provided the overall height restrictions for the entire building structure above and below the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly comply with item 8 below, and entire building above and below the three-hour fire resistive horizontal exit are provided with an automatic fire sprinkler system complying with IBC Section 903.3.1.1 with quick response or other sprinkler heads, approved by the Building Official.

4. Shaft, stairway, ramp or escalator enclosures through the horizontal assembly shall have not less than a two-hour fire-resistance rating with opening protective in accordance with Section 716.5.

5. Vertical Exit enclosures shall be smokeproof enclosures if the stair enclosures above the three hour occupancy separation are in type-VA construction exceed four stories above the three hour occupancy separation or by the high-rise provisions in IBC section 403.

Exception:

Where the enclosure walls below the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly have not less than a three-hour fire-resistance rating with opening protective in accordance with Table 716.5, the enclosure walls extending above the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly shall be permitted to have a one-hour fire-resistance rating provided:

a. The building above is not required to be of Type I construction; and
b. The enclosure connects less than four stories; and

c. The enclosure opening protective above the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly have a fire protection rating of not less than one hour.

6. The building or buildings above the three-hour fire resistive rated horizontal assembly shall be permitted to have multiple Groups A occupancy uses, each with an occupant load of less than 300, and/or Group B, M, R, and/or Group S occupancies.

7. The building below the three-hour fire resistive horizontal assembly shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and shall be permitted any of the following occupancies:

7.1 Group S-2 parking garage used for the parking and storage of private motor vehicles;
7.2 Multiple Group A, each with an occupant load of less than 300;
7.3 Group B;
7.4 Group M;
7.5 Group R; and
7.6 Uses incidental to the operation of the building (including entry lobbies, mechanical rooms, storage areas, and similar uses).

8. The maximum building height in feet shall not exceed 65 feet in height measured from the top of the three-hour fire-resistive separation, and the finish floor level of the highest occupied floor shall not exceed 75 feet above the lowest fire department access to the building, whichever provides the lesser height.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.160 Amendment to IBC Section 1503.4 0 – Roof Drainage.

1503.4.1 General. Roofs shall be sloped a minimum of 1 unit vertical in 48 units horizontal (2% slope) for drainage unless designed for water accumulation in accordance with Chapter 16, and approved by the Building Official. Vegetated roofs may be approved as an alternate design.

1503.4.2 Roof Drains. Unless roofs are sloped to drain over roof edges, roof drains shall be installed at each low point of the roof. Vegetated roofs may be designed with alternate drainage systems as approved by the Building Official.

Roof drains shall be sized and discharged in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code. Roof drainage shall be directed away from the building and discharged to the storm sewer or to other approved disposal systems. Roof drainage shall not be connected to, or allowed to infiltrate into, the footing drain system.

1503.4.3 Overflow Drains and Scuppers. Where roof drains are required, overflow drains having the same size as the roof drains shall be installed with the inlet flow line located two inches above the low point of the roof, or overflow scuppers having three times the size of the roof drains and having a minimum opening height of four inches may be installed in adjacent parapet walls with the inlet flow line located not more than two inches above the low point of the adjacent roof.
Overflow drains shall discharge to an approved location and shall discharge at a point above the ground, which can be readily observed. Overflow drains shall not be connected to roof drain lines.

1503.4.4 Concealed Piping. Roof drains and overflow drains, where concealed within the construction of the building, shall be installed in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code.

1503.4.5 Over Public Property. Roof drainage water from a building shall not be permitted to flow over public property unless part of a City approved dispersion system and where an easement has been obtained.

1503.4.6 Gutters. Gutters and leaders placed on the outside of buildings other than Group R-3, private garages, and buildings of type V construction shall be of noncombustible material or a minimum of Schedule 40 plastic pipe.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.170 Amendment to IBC Section 1510.7 – Energy code requirements for re-roofing.

1510.7 Energy Code Requirements for Re-Roofing. Replacement of roof coverings shall conform to the provisions of Section C101.4.3 of the Energy Code. Replacement of low-slope roof coverings shall conform to the provisions of Section C402.2.1.1 of the Energy Code.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.180 Amendment to IBC Section 1608 – Snow loads.

1608 Snow loads. Roofs shall be designed for a snow load of 25 pounds per square-foot applied at roof level, except that if the live load determined by Section 1607 is greater than the snow load, then the live load shall be the roof design load. Potential unbalanced accumulation of snow at valleys, parapets, roof structures, and offsets in roofs of uneven configuration shall be considered.

The extra load caused by snow sliding off a sloped roof onto a lower roof shall be determined in accordance with Section 7.9 of ASCE 7-05.

The 25-pound-per-square-foot snow load may be reduced by 0.125 pounds-per-square-foot for each degree of roof pitch over 20 degrees.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.190 Amendment to IBC Section 1613 by addition of a new subsection 1613.8 – Tension-only bracing.

1613.8 Tension-Only Bracing. The body of the tension element, in a tension-only bracing assembly, shall be designed for the seismic load effect, including the Overstrength Factor, in accordance with ASCE 7, Section 12.4.3.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.200 Amendment to IBC Section 2405 by addition of a new subsection 2405.6 – Location of sloped glazing and skylights.

2405.6 Sloped glazing and skylights shall not be located closer to property lines or the centerline of adjoining public ways where, due to proximity to the property line or the centerline of an adjoining public way, openings in walls are prohibited, or are required to be protected by the provisions of Section 705.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.210 Amendment to IBC Section 3202.3 – Encroachments eight feet or more above grade.

3202.3 Encroachments eight feet or more above grade. Encroachments eight feet (2438 mm) or more above grade shall comply with Sections 3202.3.1 through 3202.3.4.

3202.3.1 Awnings, canopies, marquees, and signs. Awnings, canopies, marquees, and signs shall be constructed so as to support applicable loads as specified in Chapter 16. Awnings, canopies, marquees, and signs with less than 16.5 feet (5029 mm) clearance above the sidewalk shall not extend into or occupy more than two-thirds the distance from the property line to the face of the curb, but in no case shall extend closer than two feet to the curb. All portions of awnings, canopies, marquees, and signs shall be not less than eight feet above any public walkway.
3202.3.2 Windows, balconies, architectural features, and mechanical equipment. Where the vertical clearance above grade to projecting windows, balconies, architectural features, or mechanical equipment is more than eight feet (2438 mm), one inch (25 mm) of encroachment is permitted for each additional one inch (25 mm) of clearance above eight feet (2438 mm), but the maximum encroachment shall be four feet (1219 mm). No usable floor space shall be added to the building by such projections unless the air rights for the street where the projection occurs are vacated by City of Tacoma ordinance.

3202.3.3 Encroachments 16.5 feet or more above grade. Upon issuance of a Street Occupancy Permit or upon vacation of the air rights over the street by ordinance and subject to the conditions of the street occupancy permit or vacation, encroachments 16.5 feet (5029 mm) or more above grade shall not be limited. No usable floor space shall be added to the building by such projections unless the air rights for the street where the projection occurs are vacated by City of Tacoma ordinance.

Exception:

Encroachments into street right-of-ways which are also the right-of-way for railroads or light-rail shall be a minimum of 24 feet clear above the elevation of the top of railroad or light-rail rails.

3202.3.4 Pedestrian walkways. The installation of a pedestrian walkway over a public right-of-way shall require that the air rights above the right-of-way be vacated by City of Tacoma ordinance. The vertical clearance from the public right-of-way to the lowest part of the pedestrian walkway shall be subject to the approval of the City of Tacoma, but in no case shall be less than 16.5 feet (5029 mm) minimum.

Exception:

Pedestrian walkways over street right-of-ways which are also the right-of-way for railroads or light-rail shall be a minimum of 24 feet clear above the elevation of the top of railroad or light-rail rails.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.220 Amendment to IBC Section 708.13.1 – Refuse and laundry chute enclosures. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.230 Amendment to IBC Section 708.14.2 – Enclosed elevator lobby pressurization alternative. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.240 Amendment to IBC Section 1002 definitions by addition of a definition for lobby. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.250 Amendment to IBC Chapter 10 by addition of Section 1010.11 – Enclosures under ramps. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.260 Amendment to IBC Section 1015.2.2 – Three or more exits or exit access doorways. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.270 Amendment to IBC Section 1022 – by addition of a New Subsection 1022.10 – Re-entry requirements. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.280 Amendment to IBC Section 1027.1 – Exit Discharge – General. Repealed by Ord. 28155.


2.02.290 Amendment to IBC Section 1503.4 – Roof drainage. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.300 Amendment to IBC Section 1608 – Snow loads. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.310 Amendment to IBC Section 1609.1 – Wind Loads – Applications. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.320 Amendment to IBC Section 1613.1 – Earthquake Loads – Scope by addition of exception 5.
Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.330 Amendment to IBC Section 1613 by addition of a new Subsection 1613.8 – Tension-only bracing.
Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.340 Amendment to IBC Section 2405 by addition of a new Subsection 2405.6 – Location of sloped glazing and skylights. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.350 Amendment to IBC Section 3202.3 – Encroachments 8 feet or more above grade. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.360 Amendment to Chapter 32 by addition of a new IBC Section 3202.5 – Entryway canopies. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.370 Amendment by addition of a new Chapter 36 to the IBC – City of Tacoma – Clearing and grading code. Repealed by Ordinance 28089.
(Repealed by Ord. 28089 § 1; passed Sept. 25, 2012: Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.380 Amendment by addition of a new IBC Chapter 37 – Off-site improvements. Repealed by Ordinance 28089.
(Repealed by Ord. 28089 § 1; passed Sept. 25, 2012: Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.500 Amendment by deletion from the 2012 International Residential Code.
The following sections are hereby deleted and omitted from the adoption of the 2012 IRC as adopted by this chapter:
R110 Certificate of Occupancy
R322 Flood Resistant Construction
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.510 General amendments.
The following numbered sections and tables of the IRC, as adopted herein, are amended to read as set forth, and shall supersede that section or table so numbered in the IRC and shall be a part of the official Building Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections and tables so amended are as follows:
IRC Section R105.2 IRC Section R113
IRC Section R105.3.1.1 IRC Table R301.2 (1)
IRC Section R105.3.1.2 IRC Section R301.2.3
IRC Section R112 IRC Section R324
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.520  Chapters and sections of the Code deleted by the Washington State Building Code Council.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)


The following sections of the IRC have been amended by the Washington State Building Code Council in WAC 51-51, and are herein adopted by the City of Tacoma. The amendments to these sections are not included in this ordinance, but are adopted by reference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRC Section R102</th>
<th>IRC Section R408</th>
<th>IRC Section R1006</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRC Section R202</td>
<td>IRC Section R501 (New Sect.)</td>
<td>IRC Section M1201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC Section R301</td>
<td>IRC Section R502</td>
<td>IRC Section M1301 (New Sect.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC Section R302</td>
<td>IRC Section R507 (New Sect.)</td>
<td>IRC Section M1302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC Section R303</td>
<td>IRC Section R602</td>
<td>IRC Section M1415</td>
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<td>IRC Section R314</td>
<td>IRC Section R612</td>
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<td>IRC Chapter M16</td>
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<td>IRC Section R903</td>
<td>IRC Chapter M17</td>
</tr>
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<td>IRC Section R328 (New Sect.)</td>
<td>IRC Section R1001</td>
<td>IRC Chapter M20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC Section R403</td>
<td>IRC Section R1002 (New Sect.)</td>
<td>IRC Chapter 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC Section R404</td>
<td>IRC Section R1004</td>
<td>IRC Appendix R</td>
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(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.540  Amendment to IRC Section R105.2 – Work Exempt From Permit.

R105.2 Work exempt from permit. Permits shall not be required for the following. Exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

Building:

1. One-story detached accessory structures used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 200 square feet (18.58 m²).

2. Reroofing of single family or duplex residential buildings, provided the existing roof coverings are removed prior to reroofing and the following conditions are met:
   a. The new roofing material does not exceed five (5) pounds per square foot, or
   b. For a vegetated roof, where it is the same weight as the previous roof and a vegetated roof was previously approved through a building permit.

3. Fences not over seven feet (1829 mm) high.

4. Retaining walls that are not over four feet (1219 mm) in height measured from the bottom of the footing to the top of the wall, unless supporting a surcharge.

5. Water tanks supported directly upon grade if the capacity does not exceed 5,000 gallons (18927 L) and the ratio of height to diameter or width does not exceed 2 to 1.

6. Sidewalks, driveways, and on grade concrete patios with an aggregate area not exceeding 2,000 Sq. Ft. (185.81 sq-M).

7. Painting, papering, tiling, carpeting, cabinets, countertops, and similar finish work.

8. Prefabricated swimming pools that are less than 24 inches (610 mm) deep.

9. Swings and other playground equipment.

10. Window awnings supported by an exterior wall which do not project more than 54 inches (1372 mm) from the exterior wall and do not require additional support.
11. Decks not exceeding 200 square-feet (18.58 m²) in area that are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) above grade at any point, are not attached to a dwelling, and do not serve the exit door required by Section R311.4.

Gas:
1. Portable heating, cooking, or clothes drying appliances.
2. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe.
3. Portable fuel cell appliances that are not connected to a fixed piping system and are not interconnected to a power grid.

Mechanical:
1. Portable heating appliance.
2. Portable ventilation appliances.
3. Portable cooling unit.
4. Steam, hot, or chilled water piping within any heating or cooling equipment regulated by this code.
5. Replacement of any minor part that does not alter approval of equipment or make such equipment unsafe.
6. Portable evaporative cooler.
7. Self-contained refrigeration systems containing 10 pounds (4.54 kg) or less of refrigerant or that are actuated by motors of 1 horsepower (746 W) or less.
8. Portable fuel cell appliances that are not connected to a fixed piping system and are not interconnected to a power grid.
9. The stopping of leaks in drains, water, soil, waste or vent pipe; provided, however, that if any concealed trap, drainpipe, water, soil, waste, or vent pipe becomes defective and it becomes necessary to remove and replace the same with new material, such work shall be considered as new work and a permit shall be obtained and inspection made as provided in this code.
10. The clearing of stoppages or the repairing of leaks in pipes, valves or fixtures, and the removal and reinstallation of water closets, provided such repairs do not involve or require the replacement or rearrangement of valves, pipes or fixtures.

R105.2.1 Emergency repairs. Where equipment replacements and repairs must be performed in an emergency situation, the permit application shall be submitted within the next working business day to the Building Official.

R105.2.2 Repairs. Application or notice to the Building Official is not required for ordinary repairs to structures. Such repairs shall not include the cutting away of any wall, partition or portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any structural beam or load bearing support, or the removal or change of any required means of egress, or rearrangement of parts of a structure affecting the egress requirements; nor shall ordinary repairs include addition to, alteration of, replacement or relocation of any, water supply, sewer, drainage, drain leader, gas, soil, waste, vent or similar piping or mechanical or other work affecting public health or general safety.

R105.2.3 Public service agencies. A permit shall not be required for the installation, alteration, or repair of generation, transmission, distribution, metering, or other related equipment that is under the ownership and control of public service agencies by established right.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.550 Amendment to IRC Section R105.3.1.1 – Determination of substantially improved or substantially damaged existing buildings in flood hazard areas.

Section R105.3.1.1 in the 2012 International Residential Code shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

R105.3.1.1. Determination of Substantially Improved or Substantially Damaged Existing Buildings in Flood Hazard Areas. For applications for reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of existing buildings or structures located in a flood hazard area as established by Table R301.2(1), the Building Official shall examine or cause to be examined the construction documents and shall prepare a finding with regard to the value of the proposed work. For buildings that have sustained damage of any origin, the value of the proposed work shall be that work that is performed within a two-year period, as measured from the issuance date of the initial building permit for the project. The value of work shall include the cost to repair the building or structure to its predamaged condition. If the Building Official finds that the value of the proposed work (within a two-year period) equals or exceeds 50 percent of the building or structure value (calculated using the latest Building Valuation Data published by the International Code Council) before damage has occurred or the improvement is started, all
existing portions of the entire building or structure shall meet the requirements of Section R322. If the building or structure has sustained substantial damage, all repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not include:

1. Improvements of a building or structure required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code violations identified by the Building Official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a historic building or structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the continued designation as a historic building or structure. For the purpose of this exclusion, a historic building is:
   2.1. Listed or preliminarily determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; or
   2.2. Determined by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined to qualify as a historic district; or
   2.3 Designated as historic under a state or local historic preservation program that is approved by the Department of Interior.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.560 Amendment to IRC Section 105.3.1 by addition of a new Section R105.3.1.2 - Criteria for issuance of a variance for flood hazard areas.

R105.3.1.2 Criteria for Issuance of a Variance for Flood Hazard Areas. A variance shall be issued by the Building Official only upon the following criteria:

1. A showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site render the elevation standards in Section 322 inappropriate.
2. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship by rendering the lot undevelopable.
3. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with the existing local laws or ordinances.
4. A determination that the variance is the minimum necessary to afford relief, considering the flood hazard.
5. Submission to the applicant of written notice specifying the difference between the design flood elevation and the elevation to which the building is to be built, stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation, and stating that the construction below the design flood elevation increases risk to life and property.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.570 Amendment to IRC Section R112 – Board of Appeals.

Section R112 in the 2012 International Residential Code shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

R112.1. The Board of Building Appeals. The Board of Building Appeals, as created by TMC 2.17, is the properly designated board of appeals for the IRC, as adopted by the City of Tacoma and the State of Washington. The Board of Building Appeals, within the authority granted it by TMC 2.17, shall:

Hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code.

R112.2. Limitations of Authority. An application for an appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The Board of Building Appeals shall have no authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions of this code, nor shall the Board be empowered to waive requirements of this code or grant variances, unless specifically granted in TMC Chapter 2.17.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.580 Amendment to IRC Section R113 – Violations.

Section R113 – Violations in the 2012 International Residential Code is hereby deleted, and replaced by reference by TMC 2.02.130.
2.02.590 Amendment to IRC Table R301.2 (1) – Climatic and geographic design criteria.

**TABLE R301.2 (1)**

CLIMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DESIGN CRITERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOF SNOW LOAD</th>
<th>WIND DESIGN SPEED (mph)</th>
<th>Topographic effects</th>
<th>SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY</th>
<th>SUBJECT TO DAMAGE FROM</th>
<th>WINTER DESIGN TEMP</th>
<th>ICE BARRIER UNDER LAYMENT REQUIRED</th>
<th>FLOOD HAZARDS</th>
<th>AIR FREEZING INDEX</th>
<th>MEAN ANNUAL TEMP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 PSF</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>K_{st} = 2</td>
<td>D_{1}</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>12 Inch.</td>
<td>20°F F</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3/25/1986</td>
<td>See TMC Chapter 2.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For SI: 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m², 1 mile per hour = 1.609 km/h.

a. Weathering may require a higher strength concrete or grade of masonry than necessary to satisfy the structural requirements of this code. The weathering column shall be filled in with the weathering index (i.e., negligible, moderate, or severe) for concrete as determined from the Weathering Probability Map [Figure R301.2 (3)]. The grade of masonry units shall be determined from ASTM C 34, C 55, C 62, C 73, C 90, C 129, C 145, C 216 or C 652.

b. The frost line depth may require deeper footings than indicated in Figure R403.1 (1). The jurisdiction shall fill in the frost line depth column with the minimum depth of footing below finish grade.

c. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table to indicate the need for protection depending on whether there has been a history of local subterranean termite damage.

d. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the wind speed from the basic wind speed map [Figure R301.2 (4)]. Wind exposure category shall be determined on a site-specific basis in accordance with Section R301.2.1.4.

e. The outdoor design dry-bulb temperature shall be in accordance with the Washington State Energy Code, as adopted and amended by the City of Tacoma in TMC Chapter 2.10.

f. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the seismic design category determined from Section R301.2.2.1.

g. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with (a) the date of the jurisdiction’s entry into the National Flood Insurance Program (date of adoption of the first code or ordinance for management of flood hazard areas), (b) the date(s) of the Flood Insurance Study, and (c) the panel numbers and date(s) of all currently effective FIRMs and FBMs, or other flood hazard map adopted by the community, as amended.

h. In accordance with Sections R905.2.7.1, R905.4.3.1, R905.5.3.1, R905.6.3.1, R905.7.3.1 and R905.8.3.1, where there has been a history of local damage from the effects of ice damming, the jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with “YES.” Otherwise, the jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with “NO.”

i. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the 100-year return period air freezing index (BF-days) from Figure R403.3(2) or from the 100-year (99%) value on the National Climatic Data Center data table “Air Freezing Index- USA Method (Base 32°Fahrenheit)” at www.ncdc.noaa.gov/fpsf.html.

j. The jurisdiction shall fill in this part of the table with the mean annual temperature from the National Climatic Data Center data table “Air Freezing Index-USA Method (Base 32°Fahrenheit)” at www.ncdc.noaa.gov/fpsf.html.

k. Topographical effects shall be considered by performing a topographical analysis or using the topographical effects as published on the City of Tacoma Web Site. The appropriate KZT factor shall be applied and the analysis shall be in accordance with the provisions of the International Building Code and/or ASCE 7-05.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.600 Amendment to IRC Section R301.2.3 – Snow loads.

Section R301.2.3 in the 2012 International Residential Code is hereby deleted, and replaced by reference to TMC 2.02.180.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.610 Amendment to IRC Chapter 3 by addition of Section R324 – Fire sprinkler systems.

An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout every building which is a group of townhouses, as defined in the 2012 International Residential Code, which contains five or more townhouse units. Such fire sprinkler system shall be designed and installed in accordance with IBC Section 903.3.1.1, IBC Section 903.3.1.2, or 903.3.1.3.

For the purposes of this IRC section, fire walls shall not be considered as dividing townhouses into separate buildings.

(Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013)

2.02.620 Manufactured Homes.

Manufactured homes, as defined by Title 46 of the Revised Code of Washington (“RCW”) (“Motor Vehicles”), shall be permitted to be installed in the City, subject to the following conditions:

A. Manufactured homes to be installed in the City shall be new, which means any manufactured home required to be titled under Title 46 RCW which has not been previously titled to a retail purchaser and which is not a “used mobile home” as defined in RCW 82.45.032(2), which states:

(2) “Used mobile home” means a mobile home which has been previously sold at retail and has been subjected to tax under Washington State RCW chapter 82.08, or which has been previously used and has been subjected to tax under Washington State RCW chapter 82.12, and which has substantially lost its identity as a mobile unit at the time of sale by virtue of its being fixed in location upon land owned or leased by the owner of the mobile home and placed on a foundation (posts or blocks) with fixed pipe connections with sewer, water, and other utilities.

B. The Building Official shall be responsible for issuing all permits for alterations, remodeling, or expansion of manufactured housing which has been converted to real property and is located within City limits.

C. All manufactured homes shall be comprised of at least two fully-enclosed parallel sections, each of not less than 12 feet wide by 36 feet long.

D. Manufactured homes shall be set upon a permanent foundation, as defined by the Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) handbook “Permanent Foundation Guide for Manufactured Housing,” which is sufficient to resist wind and seismic lateral forces, as well as the gravity loads as specified in the IRC, as adopted and amended in TMC 2.02. The Building Official shall be responsible for issuing all permits for foundations for manufactured homes.

“Permanent Foundation” for manufactured homes is defined in the HUD handbook, “Permanent Foundation Guide for Manufactured Housing,” as:

Definition of Permanent Foundation. Permanent foundations must be constructed of durable materials; i.e., concrete, mortared masonry, or treated wood – and be site-built. It shall have attachment points to anchor and stabilize the manufactured home to transfer all loads, herein defined, to the underlying soil or rock. The permanent foundations shall be structurally designed for the following:

1. Vertical stability.
   a. Rated anchorage capacity to prevent uplift and overturning due to wind or seismic forces, whichever controls. Screw-in anchors are not considered a permanent anchorage.
   b. Footing size to prevent overloading the soil-bearing capacity and avoid soil settlement. Footing shall be reinforced concrete to be considered permanent.
   c. Base of footing below maximum frost-penetration depth.

   d. Encloses a basement or crawl space with a continuous wall (whether bearing or non-bearing) that separates the basement or crawl space from the backfill, and keeps out vermin and water.

2. Lateral Stability. An anchorage system with a tested and rated or engineered load capacity to prevent sliding due to wind or seismic forces, whichever controls, in the transverse and longitudinal directions.

E. The space from the bottom of the manufactured home to the ground shall be enclosed by concrete or an approved concrete product. Such concrete product may be designed to support the manufactured home for gravity and lateral loads, or may be decorative.

F. All manufactured homes shall be originally constructed with a composition or wood shake or shingle, coated metal, excluding zinc galvanized metal, or similar roof of not less than 3:12 pitch.

G. All manufactured homes shall have exterior siding similar in appearance to siding materials commonly used on conventional site-built, IRC-compliant, single-family residences.
H. The roof shall be designed to support 25 pounds per-square-foot snow load, in conformance with TMC 2.02.180.
I. Manufactured homes installed within the City shall meet the Washington State Energy Code, as adopted and amended by TMC 2.10.
J. Light and ventilation in manufactured homes shall meet the requirements of Section R303 of the IRC.

(Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013)

2.02.700 General amendments.
The following numbered sections and tables of the International Existing Building Code (“IEBC”), as adopted herein, are amended to read as set forth, and, shall supersede that section or table so numbered in the IEBC and shall be a part of the official Building Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections and tables so amended are as follows:

IEBC Section 105.2 IEBC Section 407.1 IEBC Table 1007.1
IEBC Section 112 IEBC Section 603 IEBC Section 1301
IEBC Section 113 IEBC Section 703 IEBC Section A113.9
IEBC Section 202 IEBC Section 1007.1

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.710 Washington State Building Code Council amendments deleted from the City of Tacoma Adoption of the 2012 International Existing Building Code.
The following IEBC sections have been amended by the Washington State Building Code Council; however, the City of Tacoma deletes the Washington State Building Code Council Amendment, and adopts the IEBC section as stated in the 2012 International Existing Building Code or as the section is amended by the City of Tacoma by this chapter.

IEBC Section 407.1 IEBC Section 1301.1

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

The following sections have been amended by the Washington State Building Code Council in WAC 51-50, Appendix M and are herein adopted by the City of Tacoma. The amendments to these sections are not included in this ordinance, but are adopted by reference:

IEBC Section 101.4 IEBC Section 804.1 IEBC Section 1201.1
IEBC Section 101.6 IEBC Section 811.1 IEBC Section 1203.9
IEBC Section 102.4.1.1 IEBC Section 907.4.1 IEBC Section 1204.1
IEBC Section 505.1 IEBC Section 908.1 IEBC Section 1205.10
IEBC Section 707.1 IEBC Section 1012.1.1 IEBC Section 1205.14

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.730 Amendment to IEBC Section 105.2 – Work exempt from permit.
Section 105.2 in the 2012 International Existing Building Code is hereby deleted, and replaced by reference by TMC Section 2.02.090.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.740 Amendment to IEBC Section 112 – Board of Appeals.
IEBC Section 112 in the 2012 International Existing Building Code shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

EB112.1. The Board of Building Appeals. The Board of Building Appeals, as created by TMC 2.17, is the properly designated board of appeals for the International Existing Building Code, as adopted by the City of Tacoma. The Board of Building Appeals, within the authority granted it by TMC 2.17, shall:
Hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code.

EB112.2. Limitations of Authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The Board of Building Appeals shall have no authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions of this code, nor shall the Board be empowered to waive requirements of this code or grant variances, unless specifically granted in TMC Chapter 2.17.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.750 Amendment to IEBC Section 113 – Violations.
Section 113 in the 2012 International Existing Building Code is hereby deleted, and replaced by reference by TMC Section 2.02.130.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.760 Amendment to IEBC Section 202 – General Definitions – L, S, and W.
Live/Work Unit. A dwelling or sleeping unit in which up to 50 percent of the unit’s space includes a commercial business use. The business owner lives in the residential space.

Substantial Renovation or Construction. Remodeling, alteration, or reconstruction of, and/or addition to, an existing building within a two-year period, the cost of which exceeds 50 percent of the value of the building as calculated using the latest Building Valuation Data published by the International Code Council. The two-year period shall be measured from the issuance date of the initial building permit for the project.

Work/Live Unit. A commercial business use which includes a dwelling unit in up to 50 percent of the unit’s space. The business owner lives in the residential space.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.770 Amendment to IEBC Section 407.1 – Change of Occupancy.
EB407.1 Conformance. No change shall be made in the use or occupancy of any building that would place the building in a different division of the same group of occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such building is made to comply with the requirements of the International Building Code for such division or group of occupancy. Subject to the approval of the Building Official, the use or occupancy of existing buildings shall be permitted to be changed and the building is allowed to be occupied for purposes in other groups without conforming to all the requirements of the International Building Code for those groups, provided the new or proposed use is less hazardous, based on life, fire risk, and seismic risk, than the existing use. Minimum standards for fire, life, and seismic under TMC 2.01, Minimum Building and Structures Code, shall be provided regardless of whether the new occupancy or new use is considered less hazardous than the old occupancy. The relative hazard of occupancies shall be determined using IEBC Chapter 10, as amended in this chapter.

407.1.1 Work/Live Use. A change to a work/live use is not a change of occupancy for the building or space provided the following conditions are met:

1. The buildings containing work/live units shall comply with IBC Section 419.2; and
2. The occupancy classification of the work/live unit conforms to the existing permitted use; and
3. All buildings with work/live uses shall comply with the standards for fire, life, and seismic safety in TMC 2.01, Minimum Building and Structures Code; and
4. A certificate of occupancy is issued for any new or altered work/live use.

Additional conditions may be imposed by the Building Official or Fire Code Official where deemed necessary for the general safety and welfare of the occupants and the public depending on the specific hazards and hazardous materials associated with the work/live use.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.775 Amendment to IEBC Section 504.1 – Alteration – Level 2.

EB504.1 Scope. Level 2 alterations include the reconfiguration of space, the addition or elimination of any door or window, the reconfiguration or extension of any system, or the installation of any additional equipment below the threshold of a Level 3 alteration.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015)

2.02.776 Amendment to IEBC Section 505.1 – Alteration – Level 3.

EB505.1 Scope. Level 3 alterations apply where the work is Substantial Renovation or Construction as defined in 2.02.760.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015)

2.02.780 Amendment to IEBC Section 603 – Fire Protection – by addition of a new subsection EB603.2.

EB603.2 Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies. Where Repairs, as defined by the International Existing Buildings Code, are undertaken to buildings of Group R-1 or Group R-2 occupancies, automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be provided when required by the International Fire Code (“IFC”) as adopted and amended in TMC Chapter 3.02.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.790 Amendment to IEBC Section 703 – Fire Protection – by addition of a new subsection EB703.2.

EB703.2 Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies. Where Repairs, as defined by the International Existing Buildings Code, are undertaken to buildings of Group R-1 or Group R-2 occupancies, automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be provided when required by the International Fire Code (“IFC”) as adopted and amended in TMC Chapter 3.02.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.800 Amendment to IEBC Section 1007.1 – Change of occupancy – Structural.

EB1007.3.1 Compliance with the International Building Code. Where a building or portion thereof is subject to a change of occupancy that results in the building being assigned to a higher risk category based on Table 1604.5 of the International Building Code; or where such change of occupancy results in a reclassification of a building to a higher hazard category as shown in Table 1007.1; or where a change of a Group M occupancy to a Group A, E, I-1, R-1, R-2, or R-4 occupancy with two-thirds or more of the floors involved in Level 3 alteration work, the building shall comply with the requirements for International Building Code seismic forces as specified in Section 301.1.4.1 for the new risk category.

Exceptions:

1. Group M occupancies being changed to Group A, E, I-1, R-1, R-2, or R-4 occupancies for buildings less than six stories in height and in Seismic Design Category A, B, or C.

2. Where approved by the Building Official, specific detailing provisions required for a new structure are not required to be met where it can be shown that an equivalent level of performance and seismic safety is obtained for the applicable risk category based on the provision for reduced International Building Code seismic forces as specified in Section 301.1.4.2.

The rehabilitation procedures shall consider the regularity, overstrength, redundancy, and ductility of the lateral-load-resisting system within the context of the existing detailing of the system.

3. Where the area of the new occupancy with a higher hazard category is less than or equal to 10 percent of the total building floor area and the new occupancy is not classified as Risk Category IV. For the purposes of this exception, buildings occupied by two or more occupancies not included in the same Risk Category shall be assigned the classification of the highest seismic use group corresponding to the various occupancies. Where structures have two or more portions that are structurally separated, each portion shall be subject to the provisions of Section 1604.5.1 of the International Building Code. Where a structurally separated portion of a structure provides required access to, required egress from, or shares life safety components with another portion having a higher seismic use group, both portions shall be assigned the higher Risk Category. The cumulative effect of the area of occupancy changes shall be considered for the purposes of this exception.

4. Unreinforced masonry being wall buildings in Risk Category III when assigned to Seismic Design Category A or B shall be allow to be strengthened to meet the requirements of Appendix Chapter A1 of this code (Guidelines for the Seismic Retrofit of Existing Buildings (“GSREG”)).

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.805 Amendment to IEBC Section 1001.1 – Change of Occupancy – Scope – by addition of an exception to EB1001.1.
EB1001.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall apply where a change of occupancy occurs, as defined in Section 202, including:
1. Where the occupancy classification is not changed; or
2. Where there is a change in occupancy classification or the occupancy group designation changes.
Exception: The addition of work/live units complying with IBC Section 419.2 where the occupancy classification of the work/live unit conforms to the existing permitted use and the building complies with TMC 2.01, Minimum Building and Structures Code.
(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015)

2.02.810 Amendment to IEBC Section 1007 – Change of occupancy – Structural – by addition of a new Table 1007.1.

EB TABLE 1007.1 – HAZARD CATEGORIES AND CLASSIFICATIONS EARTHQUAKE SAFETY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELATIVE HAZARD</th>
<th>OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>H-1, H-4 with highly toxic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I-2 (Hospitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B (Fire, Rescue, and Police Stations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B (Emergency Preparedness Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B (Primary Communication Centers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S (Post-Earthquake Recovery Vehicle Garages)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F (Power Generating Stations and Other Utility Facilities required for emergency backups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A, E, I-1, I-2 (All Others), I-3, H-2, H-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F (Power Generating Stations and Other Public Utilities not Listed in Relative Hazard 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B (Used for Adult Education and with an Occupant Load &gt; 500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any Building with an Occupant Load &gt; 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>R-1, R-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F-1, S-1, H-4 (All Others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>B (All Others), F-2, M, S-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>R-3, U</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.820 Amendment to IEBC Chapter 13 – Relocated or moved buildings.
Chapter 13 in the 2012 International Existing Building Code is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:
Section 1301.1. Buildings or structures moved into or within the City of Tacoma shall comply with the provisions of the construction codes, including, but not limited to, the building code, mechanical code, fire code, plumbing code, electrical code, energy code, and barrier-free code for new buildings or structures.
Exception:
Group R, Division 3, buildings or structures are not required to comply if:
1. The original occupancy classification is not changed, and
2. The original building is not substantially remodeled or rehabilitated. For the purposes of this section only, a Group R, Division 3 building shall be considered to be substantially remodeled when the costs of remodeling within a two year period beginning on the date the alteration permit is issued, exceed 60 percent of the value of the building as calculated using the Building Valuation Table published by the International Code Council, exclusive of the costs relating to preparation, construction, demolition, or renovation of foundations.
Off-site improvements shall be provided in accordance with Section 2.19, as if the building is a new building, when the building is moved onto the site from some other location, and shall be provided as if the building was added to or remodeled when the building is moved within the site.

Both a building permit and a moving permit shall be required to move a building onto a site within the City of Tacoma. No moving permit shall be issued until a building permit is issued for the building.

Prior to issuing a building permit for a building to be moved onto a site within the City of Tacoma, the permittee shall post a performance bond, or other financial security acceptable to the Building Official, to be used to demolish the building if the conditions set forth in Sections 1301.1 and 1301.2, and all other applicable codes and regulations of the City of Tacoma, have not been complied with within the times specified in said sections. The amount of the bond shall be established by the Building Official and shall be sufficient to cover costs of demolishing the building, disposing of all demolition debris, cleaning the property of any and all litter and debris, and grading the property so that no unsafe conditions remain.

The following shall be conditions of any permits issued to move a building onto a site within the City of Tacoma:

Sec. 1301.1.1. The foundation required for the building shall be completed and the building placed on the foundation, in accordance with the provisions of this code, within 30 days of the date the building permit is issued.

Sec. 1301.1.2. All construction required to bring the building into conformance with the provisions of the construction codes for new buildings, and all other applicable codes and regulations of the City of Tacoma shall be completed, and a final inspection of the work passed, within 180 days of the date the building permit is issued.

Any permittee may apply for an extension of the time to meet one or both of the requirements specified in 1301.1.1 and 1301.1.2, above, for a good and satisfactory reason. The maximum extensions of time which may be granted by the Building Official to complete said work shall be: 30 additional days to complete the work specified in 1301.1.1; and 180 additional days to complete the work specified in 1301.1.2, above.

If the permittee fails to comply with all of the conditions of the permit within the time limits described above, the Building Official shall demolish the moved building, dispose of all demolition debris, clean the property of any and all litter and debris, and grade the property so that no unsafe conditions remain. All of the City’s costs therefore shall be charged against the permittee’s bond or other financial security.

1301.2 Conformance. Buildings or structures moved into or within the jurisdiction shall comply with the provisions of this code, the International Residential Code (WAC 51-51), the International Mechanical Code (WAC 51-52), the International Fire Code (WAC 51-54), the Uniform Plumbing Code and Standards (WAC 51-56 and 51-57), and the Washington State Energy Code (WAC 51-11) for new buildings or structures.

Exception:

Group R-3 buildings or structures are not required to comply if:

1. The original occupancy classification is not changed, and
2. The original building is not substantially remodeled or rehabilitated. For the purposes of this section only, a Group R, Division 3 building shall be considered to be substantially remodeled when the costs of remodeling within a two-year period beginning on the date the alteration permit is issued, exceed 60 percent of the value of the building as calculated using the Building Valuation Table published by the International Code Council, exclusive of the costs relating to preparation, construction, demolition, or renovation of foundations.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.02.830 Amendment to IEBC Appendix Section A113.9 – Secondary load paths – by addition of a new Section A113.9.1

113.9.1 Hollow Clay Tile. Primary or secondary framing supported by hollow clay tile shall be provided with an independent secondary vertical load path constructed to support all dead and live loads. A full snow load on the roof need not be included, but a minimum ten pounds per-square-foot live load shall be assumed for the roof.

Hollow clay tile walls used as shear walls shall be provided with an independent secondary lateral load path capable of carrying the design lateral loads for the shear walls.

A 50 percent increase in the allowable stresses will be allowed in the materials used to construct the secondary load paths.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.02.840 Amendment of IEBC Chapter 12 – Relocated or moved buildings. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.850 Amendment of IEBC appendix Section A107 – Quality Control. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.860 Amendment of IEBC Appendix Section A113.9 – Secondary Load Paths. Repealed by Ord. 28155.

2.02.1000 Earthquake Recording Instrumentation.

There is hereby established in the City of Tacoma a strong-motion instrumentation program for the purpose of administering the program and of acquiring strong-motion instruments and installing and maintaining such instruments, as needed, in representative geologic environments and structures throughout the City, and for dangerous building abatement.

The Building Official shall organize and monitor the strong-motion instrumentation program with the advice of the Board of Building Appeals.

The Building Official shall purchase and install instruments in representative structures and geologic environments throughout the City as deemed necessary and desirable by the Building Code Board of Appeals.

The Building Official shall negotiate with a competent agency an agreement by which such agency shall maintain and service the strong-motion instruments installed. The Building Official shall negotiate with appropriate agencies to interpret all records from the instruments and make the records and interpretations available to all interested parties.

The City of Tacoma shall collect a fee from all applicants for building permits, which shall be equal to ten percent of the building permit fee.

All fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Earthquake Recording Instrumentation Program Fund. Said fund may also be used to support earthquake preparedness activities, as well as to support the Earthquake Recording Instrumentation Program.

The Building Official shall notify the building owner at the time of reviewing the plans for the proposed construction if the earthquake recording instruments are required for his/her building. The owner of the building shall provide, at no cost to the City, suitable space, acceptable to the Building Official, for the equipment to be installed and maintained.

Chapter 2.03
ALLEY OCCUPANCIES

Repealed by Ord. 27890

(Repealed by Ord. 27890 Ex. B; passed Jun. 15, 2010: Ord. 15732 § 2; passed Nov. 5, 1956)
Chapter 2.04

ELECTRICAL CODE

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27907; passed Jul. 20, 2010 and Ord. 28300; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

Sections:

2.04.010 Title.
2.04.020 Purpose.
2.04.030 Scope of chapter.
2.04.035 Adoption.
2.04.040 Standards for installations.
2.04.050 Severability.
2.04.060 Enforcement of chapter.
2.04.070 Definitions.
2.04.080 Duties of Chief Electrical Inspector.
2.04.090 Effective date of chapter.
2.04.100 Inspection of new electrical installations.
2.04.110 Inspection of existing electrical installations.
2.04.120 Final inspection and service approval.
2.04.130 Temporary wiring.
2.04.135 Metering installations and labeling.
2.04.140 New electrical installations.
2.04.145 Overhead service drops.
2.04.150 Unlawful to alter existing wiring.
2.04.155 Variance from Code requirements.
2.04.160 Move-on housing.
2.04.170 Fusing and equipment protection.
2.04.180 Explanation of chapter requirements.
2.04.190 Right of entry.
2.04.200 Nonliability of City for damages.
2.04.210 Permits required.
2.04.220 Permits and inspections.
2.04.230 Permit to owner – conditions and affidavit.
2.04.240 Filing of drawings and specifications.
2.04.250 Permit fees.
2.04.260 Penalty fees and fee adjustments.
2.04.270 Penalty and adjustment fee appeals.
2.04.300 Protection of electrical workers.
2.04.350 License requirements.
2.04.360 Appeal process.
2.04.370 Additional rules may be made by Director.
2.04.380 Classification of occupancies and wiring methods.
2.04.400 Violations – Notification – Penalties.

2.04.010 Title.
This Chapter shall be known as the Electrical Code of the City of Tacoma or alternatively the Tacoma Electrical Code.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.020 Purpose.
The purpose of this Code is the practical safeguarding of persons and property from electrical hazards arising from the use of electricity. This Code contains provisions that are considered necessary for safety. Compliance with this chapter and proper maintenance will result in an installation that is reasonably free from hazard, but not necessarily the most efficient, convenient, or adequate for good service or future expansion of electrical use. Additional guidance for efficient and convenient future expansion of electrical use and systems is found in the NEC.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
Tacoma Municipal Code

2.04.030 Scope of chapter.
The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all electrical conductors and equipment installed, used, rented, offered for sale, or distributed for use in areas served by the City, by and through its Department of Public Utilities, Light Division, and its franchised entities, except as shown in Article 90.2(B) of the 2014 National Electrical Code.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.035 Adoption.
A. RCW and WAC adoption and incorporation by reference. Except as otherwise specified in this chapter, the City hereby adopts and incorporates into this chapter, the Tacoma Electrical Code, those provisions of the Revised Code of Washington (“RCW”) contained in Chapter 19.28, and the Washington Administrative Code (“WAC”), Chapter 296-46B, that relate to electrical installations including, but not limited to, methods of construction, repair, maintenance, use of materials, and approval of such installations intended to insure the safety of life and property.

B. NEC adoption. The City hereby adopts and incorporates into this chapter, the Tacoma Electrical Code, the provisions of the 2014 National Electrical Code (“NEC”) in its entirety.

C. In the event any NEC, RCW or WAC provision adopted pursuant to this section is hereafter amended, said amended provision shall be deemed adopted and incorporated into this chapter as of the effective date of such amendment unless the amended provision establishes standards of electrical installations that are not equal to, higher, or better than that required by any other NEC, RCW or WAC provision then in effect. It is the intent of this section that, except as otherwise expressly required or provided under this chapter, the highest standard of electrical installations specified in the NEC, RCW and/or WAC is adopted and shall be enforced per the Tacoma Electrical Code.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.040 Standards for installations.
A. All electrical installations shall be in conformity with the provisions of this Code and with approved electrical standards for safety to life and property. Where no specific standards are prescribed by this Code, conformity with the requirements or rules set forth in the current edition of the NEC, as amended by the WAC, shall be prima facie evidence of conformity with approved standards for safety to life and property. If any requirements or rules in this chapter are found to be not at an equal, higher, or better standard of materials, devices, appliances, and equipment than of those of the WAC, the requirements of the WAC will prevail. The current edition of the NEC shall mean the current edition of the NEC, as adopted by the City in Section 2.04.035.

B. Additional City requirements applicable to the provisions of this Code are stated in the:

1. Tacoma Power Customer Service Policies, as promulgated or revised from time to time, on file with the Clerk of the Public Utility Board,

2. Tacoma Power Electric Service Handbook, as the same may be amended from time to time by the Light Division Superintendent or his/her designee, on file with Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office, and

3. Tacoma Power Transmission and Distribution Construction Standards, as the same may be amended from time to time by the Light Division Superintendent or his/her designee, on file with Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.050 Severability.
If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this chapter is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this chapter and each section, sentence, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase be declared unconstitutional.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.060 Enforcement of chapter.
The Chief Electrical Inspector of the Light Division of the Department of Public Utilities, hereinafter called the Chief Electrical Inspector, shall be responsible for the enforcement of this chapter.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
2.04.070 Definitions.

“Building” means the structure, of any type or designation, at which work under the Electrical Permit will be performed and which is located at the Premises identified by site address on the application for the Permit.

“City” means the City of Tacoma, Department of Public Utilities, Light Division, doing business as Tacoma Power.


“Contractor” means the person, firm, or corporation performing the installation of electrical work pursuant to an Electrical Permit and licensed by the State of Washington. Also referred to herein as electrical contractor.

“Electrical Inspection Office” means the office within Tacoma Power charged with administration and enforcement of this Code under the immediate supervision of the Chief Electrical Inspector.

“Electrical Permit” or “Permit” means a fully paid, and neither expired nor terminated permit issued by Tacoma Power.

“Occupying” means moving furnishings, material, merchandise, or persons into a Building or Premises.

“Owner” means the legal owner of the Premises on which electrical work is installed or is to be installed.

“Permit Holder” means the person or entity that applies for and is issued an Electrical Permit. The Permit Holder shall be responsible for full compliance with the requirements of this chapter. When the Permit Holder is not the Owner of the Premises identified in the Permit application, but performs electrical work at the Premises for such Owner, the Permit Holder shall be deemed to be the authorized agent of the Owner for purposes of enforcement of this chapter and, therefore, such Owner shall be responsible for the acts or omissions of the Permit Holder including, but not limited to, correction of Code violations and the payment of fees or penalties arising under the Permit.

“Premises” means real property and all Buildings and other improvements located thereon.

“Service Point” means the point where the customer’s service conductors are connected to Tacoma Power’s service utility conductors.

“Stop Work Order” means a written notice posted by the electrical inspector ordering the electrical work to be suspended until the electrical inspector removes the notice.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.080 Duties of Chief Electrical Inspector.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Electrical Inspector to see that the provisions of this chapter are enforced. The Chief Electrical Inspector shall, upon application, issue Permits for the installation or alteration of electrical wiring, devices, appliances, and equipment, and shall make inspections of electrical installations as provided in this chapter. The Chief Electrical Inspector may delegate appropriate inspection and enforcement duties prescribed by this chapter to electrical inspectors, assistants, and other persons duly qualified and regularly employed by the City.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.090 Effective date of chapter.

Any electrical work for which a Permit was obtained before the date on which this chapter becomes effective may be installed and completed in accordance with the laws and regulations which were in effect at the time of issuance of any such Permit.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.100 Inspection of new electrical installations.

A. Rough-in wiring or installation of electrical equipment not listed for use in wet locations shall only be installed in a structure or area of a structure that is completely free of exposure to the elements.

B. Requests for inspection must be made by the Permit Holder that installed electrical equipment no later than three business days after completion of the electrical/telecommunication installation or one business day after any part of the installation has been energized, whichever occurs first.

C. Electrical wiring shall not be covered or concealed until such wiring has been approved by Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office. Where an electrical installation is covered or concealed before approval, it shall be exposed for inspection. The City shall bear no liability for damages or costs resulting from exposing the electrical installation.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
2.04.110 Inspection of existing electrical installations.
A. The Chief Electrical Inspector is hereby empowered to inspect all existing wiring, appliances, devices, and equipment coming within the scope of this chapter. When the installation of any such wiring, appliance, device, or equipment is determined to be in a dangerous or unsafe condition, the person, firm, or corporation owning, using, or operating the same shall be notified and shall make the necessary repairs or changes required to place such wiring, appliances, devices, or equipment in a safe condition, and have such work completed within 48 hours after notification thereof, or within such further reasonable time as may be allowed by Tacoma Power upon request.

B. The Chief Electrical Inspector is hereby empowered to disconnect or order the discontinuance of electrical service to such conductors or apparatus found to be in a dangerous or unsafe condition, or to have been installed without a Permit. He or she shall thereupon attach a notice, which states that such conductors or apparatus have been disconnected due to violation of the provisions of this chapter. It shall be unlawful to remove a notice of disconnect or to reconnect electrical equipment to an electrical power source without authorization from the Chief Electrical Inspector. Any person removing the notice, or reconnecting the equipment or wiring before approval to do so has been given, will be subject to the penalties outlined in this chapter.

C. Abandoned conductors, conduits, and electrical equipment shall be removed from structures unless it is de-energized, supported, capped, and enclosed or terminated by an acceptable method and tagged “For Future Use” at every accessible location.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.120 Final inspection and service approval.
A. Final inspections are required on all Buildings before occupancy. Each unit of a multiple occupancy Building or complex must have a separate final electrical inspection approval before it is occupied. The Permit Holder is required to request a final inspection at the time the electrical installation is completed. A Permit Holder not complying with the requirements of this section shall be subject to the penalties outlined in this chapter.

B. Final approval will not be given until all fees owed on the project or Permit(s) are paid. When all fees are paid, and the electrical installation is complete and in compliance with this chapter the electrical inspector will sign and/or post a final inspection approval notice. Building permits requiring an electrical inspector’s signed approval shall be posted in a conspicuous location.

C. The Chief Electrical Inspector is hereby authorized to disconnect any electrical installation or equipment which has been connected before the approval for service has been given. He or she shall thereupon attach a notice which shall state that the wiring or apparatus has been disconnected due to violation of the provisions of this chapter. Any person removing the notice, or reconnecting the equipment or wiring before approval to do so has been given, will be subject to the penalties outlined in this chapter.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.130 Temporary wiring.
Limited use of electricity for emergency or construction purposes may be granted. An Electrical Permit must be purchased and inspection approval must be given before energizing the electrical installation, except as provided in this chapter. Emergency installations shall be limited to a 30-day period. Temporary wiring for construction use is limited to the duration of construction. All use of electricity shall be metered.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.135 Metering installations and labeling.
A. Meter height. No meter shall be installed at a height greater than six feet from the front working surface or grade to the mid-point of the meter glass and no lower than five feet from the front working surface or grade to the mid-point of meter glass, except as stated in subsections 1-4 below and as provided in the Tacoma Power Electric Service Handbook and in the Tacoma Power Transmission and Distribution Construction Standards shall apply to all electric meter installations.

1. Commercial multi-metering installed in a vertical configuration shall not be installed below 36 inches from the front working surface or grade to the mid-point of the meter.

2. Residential multi-metering installed in a vertical configuration shall not be installed below 28 inches from the front working surface or grade to the mid-point of the meter.

3. Listed service pedestals and packages containing integral meter sockets, installed according to the manufacturer’s instructions, are allowed to be at the height for which they are designed.
4. Special permission is granted by the Chief Electrical Inspector.

B. All meters in a multiple occupancy Building shall be accurately marked to identify the units they serve. Labels must be of sufficient durability to withstand removal from rubbing, fading, or environmental exposure. Label characters must be a minimum 1/2-inch tall and of a contrasting color or shade from the surface to which they are affixed so that they are easily readable.

C. No customer meter sockets will be placed on a pole owned and maintained by Tacoma Power. Meters shall be located on the first customer owned structure which will be the Service Point from Tacoma Power as further specified in the customer requirements found in the Tacoma Power Electric Service Handbook and Tacoma Power Transmission & Distribution Construction Standards.

D. The meter location shall not be concealed by materials, structures or vegetation of any kind and must be readily accessible. A level workspace, measuring no less than 3 feet by 3 feet, must be maintained in front of the meter location at all times. Failure to meet these requirements may result in termination of service.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.140 New electrical installations.
All new or altered services, feeders, circuits, circuit extensions, and installations must meet requirements of this chapter.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.145 Overhead service drops.
Overhead service drop clearances are the Owner’s responsibility. These clearances must be free of any vegetation obstructions as further specified in the Tacoma Power Electric Service Handbook.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.150 Unlawful to alter existing wiring.
It shall be unlawful for any person to alter in any way any electrical wiring, or to permit such electrical wiring to be altered, unless done in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.155 Variance from Code requirements.
A variance from the electrical installation requirements of this chapter may be granted by the Chief Electrical Inspector when it is assured that equivalent objectives can be achieved by establishing and maintaining effective safety. The variance request must be made in writing by the Permit Holder or designer, using a form provided by Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office. A variance which has been granted shall be for a specific site and time and will not be considered as a precedent for other installations. All variances must be granted in writing.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.160 Move-on housing.
In addition to the requirements of WAC 296-46B-010, any structure which has been moved shall have its service upgraded to meet the requirements of this chapter and the NEC. Kitchen, bath, and laundry circuits shall comply with the NEC. AFCI protection, in compliance with the NEC, will be required, on all bedroom circuits.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.170 Fusing and equipment protection.
Fusing and equipment protection shall be in compliance with NEC Article 240.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.180 Explanation of chapter requirements.
A Tacoma Power electrical inspector may answer relevant questions concerning interpretation or application of adopted regulations and rules outlined in this Code. No electrical inspector shall lay out work or act in the capacity of an electrical installation consultant.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
2.04.190 Right of entry.
A Tacoma Power electrical inspector shall have the right to enter any and all Buildings and Premises which contain electrical wiring or apparatus, at any reasonable hour, for the purpose of inspecting or testing the installation of electrical wiring, electrical devices, and/or electric materials to determine Code compliance. Consent to such entry and inspection is a condition of continued electrical service.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.200 Nonliability of City for damages.
This chapter shall not be construed to alter the responsibility or liability of any person owning, designing, operating, controlling, or installing any electrical wires, appliances, apparatus, construction, or equipment for damages to persons or property caused by a defect therein, nor shall the City, or any employee or agent thereof, be held as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspection or other examination authorized herein or the notice of approval issued by the electrical inspector.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.210 Permits required.
An Electrical Permit shall be applied for and purchased before electrical equipment may be installed, altered, or repaired. An Electrical Permit is required for the installation, alteration, or maintenance of all electrical systems or equipment, including, but not limited to, when removal of a Tacoma Power owned electric meter is necessary to perform any electrical work.
Exceptions:
A. Like-in-kind replacement of a contactor, relay, timer, starter, electronic circuit board, or similar control component, household appliance, circuit breaker, fuse, residential luminaire, lamp, snap switch, dimmer, receptacle outlet, thermostat, heating element, luminaire ballast with an exact same ballast, component(s) of electric signs, outline lighting, skeleton lighting or skeleton neon tubing where the electrical system is not modified, 10 horsepower or smaller motor;
B. Induction detection loops described in WAC 296-46B-300(2) and used to control gate access devices;
C. Heat cable repair; and
D. Embedding pre-manufactured heat mats in tile grout where the mat is listed by an approved testing laboratory and comes from the manufacturer with pre-connected lead-in conductors. All listing marks and lead-in conductor labels must be left intact and visible for evaluation and inspection by the installing electrician and the electrical inspector.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.220 Permits and inspections.
A. An Electrical Permit application shall be filled in completely and accurately before it will be accepted by Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office. An application for an Electrical Permit signed by an electrical contractor or its representative shall serve as a certification by the electrical contractor, made under penalty of perjury, that said Contractor is the duly authorized agent of the Premises Owner where the electrical work is to be performed.
B. Electrical Permits shall expire one year after the date of issue or one year after the most recent inspection, whichever is later. The re-issuance of a Permit, if granted, may require additional fees.
C. The scheduling and timing of inspections shall be according to provisions set forth in the Tacoma Power Electric Service Handbook.
D. The Permit Holder is responsible for providing or arranging access to the work to be inspected.
E. The inspection site address shall be clearly visible from the street.
F. Electrical Code violations identified by the electrical inspector shall be posted at the work location. Violations shall be corrected within 15 days of notification unless a written request for extension is granted by the Chief Electrical Inspector.
G. Electrical Permits shall be required for each Building at which electrical work will be performed.
H. Electrical Permits are transferable, provided the original scope of work for the Permit has not changed and there has been no electrical work or inspection activity. The Permit transferee must present a statement and authorizing signature of approval from the Permit transferor. The transfer must take place at Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office within one year of the original Permit issuance.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
I. Electrical Permits may be canceled by the Permit Holder. Upon such cancellation, Permit Holder shall be refunded the Electrical Permit fee prorated based on prior inspection activity, and less an administrative process fee. Tacoma Power may cancel an Electrical Permit if it determines the Permit Holder is not qualified to perform the Permitted work.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.230 Permit to owner – conditions and affidavit.

A. Electrical permits to perform electrical work on a new or existing Building owned by the Permit applicant and not intended for rent, sale, or lease may be issued to the applicant, provided that:

1. The applicant provides documentation that he or she is the Owner of the Building where electrical work is to be performed, such as a copy of a deed, along with evidence of identity;

2. The applicant signs an affidavit under penalty of perjury affirming the Building where the electrical work is to be performed is not for rent, sale or lease at the time of Permit application and that he or she does not intend to rent, sell or lease all or any part of the Building for at least twenty-four months after the final electrical inspection;

3. If the Building where the electrical work is to be performed is used as a residence by any person other than the applicant at the time of Permit application, or will be so used at any time during the twenty-four months following final electrical inspection, the applicant’s affidavit must further affirm the applicant’s residence at such Building and his or her intent to reside therein for at least two years after final inspection; and

4. The electrical work shall be done by the applicant and he or she, as well as any person(s) who gave assistance with the electrical installation, must be present during all inspections.

B. If it is apparent from the character of electrical work performed by or with the knowledge of the Owner, whether performed prior to or after Permit issuance, that the Owner and/or person assisting the Owner are not qualified to do the work under the Permit applied for or issued, an electrical inspector may require the work that is in violation of this chapter be changed, altered, or repaired by a licensed electrical contractor.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.240 Filing of drawings and specifications.

A. A completed plan review application shall be submitted with information required to complete the review process including, but not limited to, documentation specified in the Plan Review Application Instructions. Submitted plans shall be in accordance with WAC 296-46B-900 and must be stamped by a Professional Electrical Engineer registered with the State of Washington.

B. Electrical Permit applicants are required to submit electrical plans, load calculations, and specifications for work to be performed on:

1. Commercial and industrial services greater than 400 amps and downtown network services and feeders over 200 amps;

2. Residential services and feeders over 400 amps;

3. Commercial projects with a scope that covers more than 2,500 square feet;

4. All systems that have emergency generators (NEC Articles 517, 700, 701);

5. Systems operating over 600 volts; or

6. Schools, hospitals, institutions, and other projects as specified in the WAC.

C. Electrical plans must be submitted to Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office for review, giving sufficient time to complete the review prior to beginning electrical construction. A Tacoma Power approved set of drawings must be on the job site for the electrical inspector’s use. No inspection will be performed unless the approved plans are on the job site or special written permission is granted by the Chief Electrical Inspector or his designee. Where inspections are performed by Tacoma Power prior to plan approval, electrical materials or equipment may be required to be re-installed to meet the requirements of this chapter once plan review is complete. Electrical service will not be provided unless approved plans are on site and the electrical service equipment installation is approved.

D. Plan review fees are included in the commercial Permit fees. When no Permit has been purchased and the project has been canceled, or excessive time is required to review plans submitted with incomplete information or extensive errors, a fee of $80 per hour will be charged. Shipping and handling fees of $25 will be charged on all plans requested to be mailed back to the submitter.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
2.04.250 Permit fees.

Current standard fees for connecting electrical services to the Tacoma Power system, as well as the Permit fees and any penalties previously assessed, must be paid before an Electrical Permit application will be processed. The Permit applicant is responsible to arrange for payment. Permit applications for which insufficient or no payment has been received will not be processed. Unpaid Permit applications will be discarded by Tacoma Power if payment has not been received within 10 business days of receipt of application. Unless otherwise noted, when multiple inspections are required, the Permit fee shall not be less than $40 per 1/2 hour of inspection time. No inspection will be performed until the Permit application process is completed.

Current standard fees for Electrical Permits and inspections by Tacoma Power are as follows:

**A. Residential.**

1. Table A. Single-family, mobile home, and multifamily dwelling services, service changes, service upgrades, solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, and feeder fees are set forth in Table A below, and include branch circuit wiring from the service(s) or feeder(s). All wiring by the same Permit Holder on residential occupancies of 400 amps/4000 sq. ft. or less is included under the fees from Table A unless otherwise noted below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service/PV System/Feeder Ampacity and Square Footage</th>
<th>Permit Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Column 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Overhead Service up to 2 trips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-200A and up to 2500 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 400A or up to 4000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 400A or over 4000 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Branch circuit alterations and repairs. The fee for 1 to 4 new circuits, circuit extensions, or alterations where the service or feeder is not modified, increased, relocated, or replaced ..................... $50

Use Table A if a service feed is included.

Each additional circuit .................................................................................................................................. $5

Fee includes two inspections.

3. Service and PV system alterations and repairs. Minor alterations and repairs to an electrical service or PV system, including, but not limited to, the repair or replacement of the service mast, service entrance conductors, weather head, service attachment bracket, meter socket, main breaker, PV array, or production meter socket ................................................................. $40

See Table A if service panel, PV AC disconnect, or utility disconnect is repaired or replaced in combination with any of the above listed items.

Fee includes one inspection.

4. Low voltage.

Single-family Dwellings—Fees for low voltage control panels and devices, such as fire alarm systems, data systems, intrusion alarms, HVAC systems, thermostats, and similar systems ........ $40

Fee includes one inspection.

5. Temporary services 1-200 amps single phase .................................................................................... $40

Fee includes one inspection.

Temporary services over 200 amps or three phase and systems with feeders ..................................Table B

6. Residential swimming pool (In addition to any other fees listed). .................................................. $120

Fee includes three inspections.

7. Generator transfer panel and equipment. ......................................................................................... $60

Fee includes one inspection.
B. Commercial and industrial.

1. Table B. The Permit fee for all commercial and industrial work and any residential installation exceeding 400 amps shall be derived from Table B. Proof of electrical work value must be submitted at the time of application. Proof may be established by presenting a signed contract or a priced itemization of the work to be performed. The electrical work value shall be the reasonably documented value of all labor, material, fittings, apparatus, and the like, whether actually paid for or not, supplied by the Permit Holder and/or installed by the Permit Holder as a part of, or in connection with, a complete electrical system, but which does not include the cost of utilizing equipment connected to the electrical system. If a signed contract or other substantial proof of value is not submitted at the time of Permit application, the value may be established by Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office using modern construction cost-estimating techniques. If the reported work value is determined by Tacoma Power’s electrical inspection office to be significantly less than what was reported at the time the Permit was purchased, the Permit fee amount will be increased to reflect the corrected actual value and a charge for the time to determine such value will be assessed to the Permit fee. A fee adjustment shall be made for all change orders and field changes that increase the value. All fees must be paid before final electrical inspection approval of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value of Electrical Construction</th>
<th>Permit Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0-$1,000</td>
<td>$100 for the first $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,001-$5,000</td>
<td>$100 for the first $1,000 plus $4 for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,001-$50,000</td>
<td>$260 for the first $5,000 plus $2 for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,001-$100,000</td>
<td>$1,160 for the first $50,000 plus $1.50 for each additional $100 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,001-$250,000</td>
<td>$1,910 for the first $100,000 plus $9 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,001-$500,000</td>
<td>$3,260 for the first $250,000 plus $8 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,001-$750,000</td>
<td>$5,260 for the first $500,000 plus $7 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$750,001-$1,000,000</td>
<td>$7,010 for the first $750,000 plus $6 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,001-$2,000,000</td>
<td>$8,510 for the first $1,000,000 plus $5.50 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000,001-$3,000,000</td>
<td>$14,010 for the first $2,000,000 plus $5 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000,001-$4,000,000</td>
<td>$19,010 for the first $3,000,000 plus $4.50 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000,001-$5,000,000</td>
<td>$23,510 for the first $4,000,000 plus $4 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000,001-$50,000,000</td>
<td>$27,510 for the first $5,000,000 plus $3.50 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000,001-$100,000,000</td>
<td>$185,010 for the first $50,000,000 plus $3 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000,001 and up</td>
<td>$335,010 for the first $100,000,000 plus $2.50 for each additional $1,000 or fraction thereof.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Lighting retrofit projects limited to the exchange of fixtures and/or ballasts.
   Minimum fee per 5,000 sq. ft. of Building .................................................. $80
   Each additional 1,000 sq. ft. or fraction of .............................................. $8

3. Traffic signals.
   Traffic signal and street lighting service only
   (If street lighting is inspected by authorized cities or WSDOT) .................. $80
   All others ........................................................................................................... Table B

4. Signs.
   Each sign or first field installed neon transformer ........................................... $40
   Each additional sign or field installed neon transformer .............................. $15
   Fee includes one inspection.

5. Carnival, circus, fair, trade shows, or similar events.
   First ten of rides, generators, concessions, gaming shows, displays, or booths ........................................................................ $100
   Each additional .................................................................................. $5

C. Low voltage—Commercial/Industrial. Fees for low voltage control panels and devices, such as fire alarm systems, data systems, intrusion alarms, HVAC systems, thermostats, communication systems, emergency control systems, and similar systems are as follows:
   Minimum fee per 10,000 sq. ft. of Building ................................................ $80
Each additional 1,000 sq. ft. or fraction of ................................................................. $8

D. Overtime: Overtime inspections including, but not limited to, call outs, weekend inspections, and after hours work must be scheduled with Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office a minimum of three business days in advance. In addition to the regular Permit fee, a fee for an overtime inspection is required as follows:

1. Unscheduled: Outside of an electrical inspector’s regular working hours, the minimum fee for an inspection shall be $480 for the first two hours, portal to portal, plus $160 for each hour thereafter. The fee must be paid the next business day.

2. Scheduled: Outside of an electrical inspector’s regular working hours, the minimum fee for an inspection shall be $320 for the first two hours, portal to portal, plus $160 for each hour thereafter. The fee of $320 must be paid 48 hours in advance of the scheduled inspection, and any remaining fee must be paid the next business day.

3. Requested inspections that extend beyond the electrical inspector’s regular working hours shall be at the minimum rate of $160 per hour, portal to portal.

E. Annual Permit. Pursuant to section 2.04.350, annual Permits are available to commercial and industrial customers employing their own electrical maintenance staff. An annual Permit may be purchased in lieu of individual Permits for maintenance on each job performed. Annual Permits may be purchased by an electrical contractor to perform maintenance work at a commercial and industrial location if, at the time of application, a valid copy of the electrical contractor’s yearly maintenance contract with the customer is submitted to Tacoma Power and the term and nature of work under such contract is consistent, as determined in the sole discretion of Tacoma Power, with the term and purpose of the annual Permit.

Applications for annual Permits submitted without proof of required employment status or a valid maintenance contract will not be accepted. Work performed under an annual Permit is limited to the installation of new feeders, and circuits rated 100 amps or less, and the maintenance, repair, retrofit, or replacement of conductors and equipment. Annual Permits do not include the installation of new, exchanged, or upgraded service equipment, new or added square footage, facility expansion or where, except as noted above, load is increased. The annual Permit fee is calculated per Table C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of one-hour Inspection units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Miscellaneous fees.

1. Wrong meter address or location.

A Permit is required to correct or inspect incorrect meter addressing by the Owner or Owner’s agent.................................................................................................................. $40 per 1/2 hour

Overtime rates may apply.

2. Miscellaneous inspection (other)................................................................. $40 per 1/2 hour


A processing fee for granting an electrical installation as outlined in Section 2.04.155 of this chapter ........................................................................................................ $140

4. Required inspection on services off for one year or more ....................................................... $40

Fee includes 1 inspection.

An additional Permit, fees, and inspections may be required if electrical deficiencies exist on the Premises.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.260 Penalty fees and fee adjustments.

The following-described penalties may be assessed, or the described fee adjustments may be determined appropriate, by order of the Chief Electrical Inspector:

A. Trip fee (per trip) when permit holder notifies Electrical Inspections Office that work is ready for inspection when it is not,.............................................................................................. $40

B. The Permit Holder gives an incorrect inspection site address................................................ $40

(Revised 11/2015) 2-74 City Clerk’s Office
Tacoma Municipal Code

C. Inspections required as a result of carelessness, neglect, faulty workmanship, or materials .................. $40
D. Failing to complete corrections within 15 days as required by this chapter ........................................... $40
E. Removal of Stop Work Order ................................................................................................................. $40
F. Tampering with Stop Work Order penalty fee ........................................................................................ $40
G. Occupying a Building, living unit, or business space without final electrical approval ....................... $275
H. Work performed without a Permit ........................................................................................................... 4X regular Permit fee
This provision does not pertain to emergency work where a permit is purchased the next business day.
I. Late charge for nonpayment of penalty fees ............................................................................................ $40
J. Late charge for nonpayment of penalty fees ............................................................................................ $25
K. Permit cancellation administrative process fee....................................................................................... $40
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.270 Penalty and adjustment fee appeals.
Penalty and Permit adjustment fees are due at the time of assessment unless the assessed party makes an appeal to the Chief Electrical Inspector within 15 business days pursuant to Section 2.04.360. If payment or appeal is not made within the 15 days, an additional $25 late fee will be assessed and inspection activity will be stopped until the fee and late charges are paid.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.300 Protection of electrical workers.
All clearances per the State of Washington rules contained in WAC 296-155-428 must be maintained while working around overhead electrical lines.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.350 License requirements.
A. Subject to subsections B and C, and except as otherwise provided in RCW 19.28.091 or in section 2.04.230, no person or entity shall in any manner undertake to perform any electrical work involving the installation, maintenance, alteration, or repair of any electrical wiring, devices, appliances, or equipment for which a Permit is required by this chapter unless such person or entity has an unrevoked, unsuspended, and unexpired electrical contractors license issued by the State of Washington.
B. Employers with employee(s) that perform electrical work are exempt from the license requirements of this section, provided that:
   1. The work performed is on the employer’s Premises or other property; and
   2. The work is not on the construction or remodel of a Building or other property intended for rent, sale, or lease.
C. Employees performing electrical work on the Premises or other property of their employer are exempt from the license requirements of this section, provided that:
   1. The work is not on the construction or remodel of a Building or property intended for rent, sale, or lease; and
   2. The employee performing the work is a regular, full time employee of the Owner of such Building or property.
D. A licensed electrical contractor will be required to perform any electrical work for, or on behalf of, any person or entity that does not satisfy the licensing requirements of this section. If it is apparent from the character of the work performed that the person or entity performing work under any exemption in this section is not qualified to do the work under the Permit issued, or that the work is otherwise in violation of this chapter, an electrical inspector may require the work to be changed, altered, or repaired by a licensed electrical contractor.
(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
2.04.360 Appeal process.
A. Any decision of an electrical inspector regarding the requirements of, or fees and penalties imposed under this chapter, may be appealed in writing to the Chief Electrical Inspector. The appeal must be made within 15 business days of the initial decision. The Chief Electrical Inspector shall respond in writing within ten business days.

B. Any decision of the Chief Electrical Inspector may be appealed to the Light Division Superintendent or his/her designee. The appeal must be made in writing and within ten business days of the Chief Electrical Inspector’s decision. The Light Division Superintendent or his/her designee shall make a decision on the appeal request within a reasonable time, which decision shall be in writing. Except for criminal and civil penalties imposed pursuant to section 2.04.400 of this chapter, the written decision of the Light Division Superintendent or his/her designee is final and conclusive unless appropriate legal action is filed with the Pierce County Superior Court within 30 days of the issuance of said decision.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.370 Additional rules may be made by Director.
The Director of Utilities may make such rules and regulations governing the operation of this chapter as are not inconsistent with its provisions. The Director may grant reasonable minor adjustments in cases where the terms of this chapter place an injustice upon a customer if after written evidence has been presented to the Director it is shown that irregular circumstances of the customer’s load, service and/or other conditions warrant such adjustment.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.380 Classification of occupancies and wiring methods.
A. 200 ampere service capacity shall be required for all new single-family and duplex residential units of 500 square feet or more. An entire service upgrade shall not be required when only replacing a meter base, or mast, or panel, unless the load requirement is greater than the rating of the existing service and/or specific electrical safety concerns associated with said equipment are detected.

B. Service entrance conductors for commercial occupancies shall have an ampacity not less than the rating of the service equipment they supply. For multiple-dwelling occupancies, the minimum service conductor ampacity shall not be less than the calculated service load.

C. Commissioning of all new Emergency Legally Required Standby, and/or Health Care systems fed by a 150 kw or larger generator shall be in compliance with NEC Sections 700, 701 and 517, respectively. A copy of the commissioning report shall be presented to the electrical inspector prior to the final electrical inspection.

D. Customer-owned systems that are metered at 12.5 kV or higher, known as primary metered systems, shall be installed as outlined in NEC 215.2(B)(3) and Tacoma Power’s Transmission & Distribution Construction Standards. Such systems must be designed and certified by a Washington State Registered Electrical Engineer and reviewed by Tacoma Power’s Electrical Inspection Office. These systems must be tested per manufacturers’ published instructions and certified as free of short circuits and ground faults prior to approval for energizing.

E. Each newly constructed or remodeled dwelling unit, as defined in NEC 100, shall be independently metered by Tacoma Power.

F. Use of Type SE cable is limited to feeders and branch circuits.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)

2.04.400 Violations – Notification – Penalties.
A. Any person, firm, or corporation that violates, disobeys, neglects, or refuses to comply with or resists or opposes the enforcement of any of the provisions of this chapter, or who persists in Occupying any building or structure, and/or maintaining operation of any equipment or appliances, in which the electrical wiring has been declared to be in violation of this chapter, after having been notified of such violation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000, together with the cost of prosecution, or by imprisonment of not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day such violation, disobedience, neglect, or refusal continues after notification of violation shall be deemed a separate offense and shall be subject to the penalty of this section. Such person, firm, or corporation shall be deemed to have been duly notified by posting of notification on the premises, equipment, or appliances by the electrical inspector or by the sealing out of the service, of circuits, of equipment, and/or of appliances by the electrical inspector, or by notification in writing by the electrical inspector, mailed to the Owner and/or occupant at the Premises involved.

(Revised 11/2015)
B. At the option of the City, in lieu of proceeding with criminal sanctions, violations of this chapter may result in a civil penalty of up to $1,000 for each violation. A civil penalty may be imposed by written notice issued by the Chief Electrical Inspector or his or her designated assistant. The civil penalty shall be paid prior to final approval of the premises involved. Appeals of the civil penalty may be made by a party or firm adversely affected by filing a notice of appeal with the City Hearing Examiner within ten days of receipt of the notice of civil penalty. The decision of the Hearing Examiner is final and conclusive, and is only subject to review by the Pierce County Superior Court by filing appropriate legal action within 30 days of the issuance of the Hearing Examiner's final decision. If such fine or civil penalty remains unpaid more than 60 days after said amount has been imposed and all appeals thereof have been exhausted, or the time has expired for an appeal, then said amount may be transferred to the electric utility bill account for said person or firm, and the remedies for collection for electric utility shall apply.

(Ord. 28300 Ex. A; passed Jun. 30, 2015)
Chapter 2.05
SIGN CODE

(Repealed and Reenacted by Ord. 27629, passed Jun. 26, 2007)

Sections:
2.05.010 Signs, General.
2.05.275 Political Signs.

2.05.010 Signs, General.
Regulation of the location, size, appearance and number of signs shall be regulated by title 13, except as modified in TMC Chapters 1.42 and 13.07 which provide regulations for Landmarks Special Review Districts. The illumination and electrical aspects shall be regulated by the Electrical Code as adopted by TMC Chapter 2.04. The energy regulations and illumination controls shall be in accordance with the Washington State Energy Code as adopted and amended by the City of Tacoma in TMC Chapter 2.10. The structural design and support of signs shall be in accordance with the Building Code as adopted and amended by the City of Tacoma in TMC Chapter 2.02.

(Ord. 27629 Ex. A; passed Jun. 26, 2007)

2.05.275 Political signs.
A. Regulations. All signs which are displayed out-of-doors on real property relating to the nomination or election of any individual for a public political office or advocating any measure to be voted on at any special or general election are political signs which shall be subject to the following regulations:

1. Such political signs shall not be displayed more than seven days after the date of the election for which intended. In cases where a general election follows a primary election, those signs for candidates whose names will appear on the ballot in the general election may be displayed during the interim period and up to seven days after the general election. In all instances herein in which political signs are required to be removed within seven days after the election for which the political sign was displayed, if said signs are not removed, they will be subject to removal by the City of Tacoma Public Works Department; provided, however, that this provision shall not prohibit political signs in areas where other provisions of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma allows the same as legally licensed outdoor advertising displays.

2. Political signs placed in residential zones as the same are defined by the Zoning Code of the City of Tacoma shall not exceed eight square feet each in area.

3. No political signs shall be erected upon any private property without the permission of the resident or owner thereof, and in cases where there is no occupied structure on the property; no political signs shall be placed thereon without the written consent of the owner of the property.

4. Signs on public property. No person, firm, or corporation, except a public officer or employee in the performance of his public duty, shall post, paint, nail, fasten, place, or locate any card, banner, handbill, sign, poster, or advertising or notice of any kind, or cause the same to be done, on any public street or highway or upon any curbstone, lamppost, street sign, pole, hydrant, bridge, tree, or other thing situated upon any public street or highway or any publicly owned property within the City of Tacoma, except as may be authorized by ordinances of the City of Tacoma, laws of the state of Washington or of the United States; provided, however, the prohibition contained herein shall not apply to political signs placed preceding a primary or general election upon public rights-of-way, and installed in such a manner as not to constitute a traffic hazard or impair or impede pedestrian thoroughfares. Provided further that signs placed in planting strips must have the permission for such placement of the abutting property owner.

B. Penalty for Violation. Any person who installs, places, displays and/or fails to remove or who directs, requests, or aids and abets the installation, placement or display of a political sign in violation of this section, and any owner of property or occupant having control thereof, who permits a political sign to be displayed on such property in violation of the this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of $25.00 for each sign which is displayed in violation of this section, and each day that such a violation exists shall constitute a separate offense.

(Ord. 27629 Ex. A; passed Jun. 26, 2007)

2 Sign regulations in zoning – See Sections 13.06.520 through 13.06.522. (Ord. No. 26934 § 3; passed Mar. 5, 2002)
Chapter 2.06  
PLUMBING CODE  


Sections:
2.06.010 Adoption of the Uniform Plumbing Code.
2.06.020 Conflicts with the City of Tacoma Stormwater Management Manual or Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual.
2.06.030 Adoption of Washington State Building Code Council amendments to the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code.
2.06.040 Amendments by deletion.
2.06.050 General amendments.
2.06.060 Addition of a new UPC Section 101.11.6 – Substantial renovation.
2.06.070 Amendment to UPC Section 102.3 – Board of Appeals.
2.06.080 Amendment to UPC Section 102.4 – Violations – and UPC Section 102.5 – Penalties.
2.06.090 Amendment to UPC Section 218.0 – P – Definitions by redefining “Private sewer.”
2.06.100 Amendment to UPC Section 305.0 by addition of a new Section 305.2 – Public sewer availability.
2.06.110 Amendment to UPC Section 403.4 – Metered Faucets.
2.06.120 Addition of a new UPC Section 403.7 – Automatic In-Ground Irrigation System Design and Installation.

2.06.010 Adoption of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

The 2012 Edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code and the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (“IAPMO”) Installation Standards, together with appendices A, B, and I (hereinafter referred to as the Uniform Plumbing Code), adopted and published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials is hereby adopted by this reference, pursuant to the provisions of Section 35.21.180, Revised Code of Washington, as the official Plumbing Code of the City of Tacoma, provided that Chapters 12 and 15, requirements relating to venting and combustion air of fuel fired appliances, as found in Chapter 5, and portions of the Code addressing building sewers are not adopted. Such adoption by reference shall be subject to the amendments to the Uniform Plumbing Code hereinafter set forth.

(Note: Where reference is made to International Building Code or IBC; or reference is made to the International Residential Code or IRC; or reference is made to the International Existing Building Code or IEBC; the reference shall mean the 2012 edition of each of these documents as amended and adopted by the City of Tacoma, unless specifically stated otherwise.)

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.06.020 Conflicts with the City of Tacoma Stormwater Management Manual or Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual.

If there is a conflict between the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code as adopted and amended in this chapter and the City of Tacoma Stormwater Management Manual, the City of Tacoma Stormwater Management Manual, as authorized by TMC 12.08.090, shall govern.

If there is a conflict between the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code as adopted and amended in this chapter and the City of Tacoma Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual, the City of Tacoma Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual, as authorized by TMC 12.08.740, shall govern.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.06.030 Adoption of Washington State Building Code Council amendments to the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code.

The amendments to the 2012 Edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code, as developed by the Washington State Building Code Council under the authority of RCW 19.27 and as set forth in WAC Sections 51-56, is hereby adopted by this reference.

Chapters 12 and 15, requirements relating to venting and combustion air of fuel fired appliances, as found in Chapter 5, portions of the Code addressing building sewers, and Part II of UPC Chapter 7 have been deleted by the Washington State Building Code Council Amendments, including UPC Sections 713 through 723, and Tables 717.1 and 721.1.

City sewer availability, building sewers (from a point two feet after passing through or under the building foundation), and private sewage disposal systems shall be in accordance with the City of Tacoma Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual as authorized by TMC 12.08.740.
2.06.040 Amendments by deletion.
Section 103.4, Table No. 103.4, and Section 1101.11.2.2.2 are hereby deleted from the City of Tacoma adoption of the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code.

2.06.050 General amendments.
The following numbered sections of the Uniform Plumbing Code ("UPC"), as adopted herein, are amended to read as set forth, and, shall supersede that section so numbered in the UPC and shall be a part of the official Plumbing Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections so amended are as follows:

The following numbered sections and numbered tables of the UPC, in this chapter by reference adopted, are amended to read as hereinafter set forth; and, as so amended, shall supersede that section or table so numbered in the UPC and shall be a part of the official Plumbing Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections and tables are as follows:

- UPC Section 101.11.6102.3
- UPC Section 102.4
- UPC Section 102.5
- UPC Section 218

2.06.060 Addition of a new UPC Section 101.11.6 – Substantial renovation.
101.11.6 Substantial Renovation. Buildings which are substantially renovated shall be provided with an educational flyer regarding inflow and infiltration per the requirements of TMC 12.08.720. Substantial renovation for the purposes of this section shall be defined as meaning remodeling, alteration of, and/or addition to, an existing building within a two-year period, the cost of which exceeds 60 percent of the value of the building as calculated using the latest Building Valuation Table ("BVT") as published by the International Code Council. The Building Official shall determine the value of work to be included in the renovation.

2.06.070 Amendment to UPC Section 102.3 – Board of Appeals.
Section 102.3 in the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code ("UPC") shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

102.3.1 The Board of Building Appeals. The Board of Building Appeals, as created by TMC 2.17, is the properly designated board of appeals for the UPC, as adopted by the City of Tacoma and the state of Washington. The Board of Building Appeals, within the authority granted it by TMC 2.17, shall:

Hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code.

102.3.2. Limitations of Authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The Board of Building Appeals shall have no authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions to the codes assigned to the Board’s authority, nor shall the Board be empowered to waive requirements of these codes or to grant variances, unless specifically granted in TMC Chapter 2.17.

2.06.080 Amendment to UPC Section 102.4 – Violations – and UPC Section 102.5 – Penalties.
Sections 102.3 and 102.4 in the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code are hereby deleted, and replaced by reference by TMC 2.02.130.
2.06.090  Amendment to UPC Section 218.0 – P – Definitions by redefining “Private sewer.”
Private Sewer – A building sewer that receives the discharge from more than one (1) building drain and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewage disposal system, or other point of disposal. Private sewers shall only be permitted in accordance with the “City of Tacoma Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual” as authorized by TMC 12.08.740.
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.06.100  Amendment to UPC Section 305.0 by addition of a new section 305.2 – Public sewer availability.
When a public sewer is not available, alternative methods of waste disposal shall be determined in accordance with the “City of Tacoma Side Sewer and Sanitary Sewer Availability Manual” as authorized by TMC 12.08.740.
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.06.110  Amendment to UPC Section 403.4 – Metered Faucets.
403.4 Metering Valves. Lavatory faucets located in restrooms intended for use by the general public shall be equipped with a metering valve designed to close by spring or water pressure when left unattended (self-closing). The faucet shall remain open for a minimum of 10 seconds and shall not exceed 0.26 gallons (0.98 L) of water per use.
Exceptions:
1. Existing buildings undergoing alterations, additions or repairs.
2. Where designed and installed for use by persons with a disability.
3. Where installed in day care centers, for use primarily by children under six years of age.
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.06.120  Addition of a new UPC Section 403.7 – Automatic In-Ground Irrigation System Design and Installation.
403.7 Automatic In-Ground Irrigation System Design and Installation. A new installation of an automatic in-ground irrigation system shall comply with the following:
1. An automatic clock.
2. Flow sensor and mastervalve capabilities able to detect leaks in zones.
3. Electronic valves with backflow protection devices for underground valves or with air vacuum breaker for above ground anti-siphon valves as approved by the local water utility.
4. Ability to sense rainfall. The component used to sense rainfall shall be exposed to weather and comply with either Item a or b:
   a. Interrupt the circuit to the valve to stop the irrigation clock from watering after a rainfall event, or
   b. Reduce irrigation timing based on the amount of rainfall or soil moisture sensors.
Exception:
The following landscaped areas are exempt:
1. Landscaped areas in locations where they do not receive natural precipitation.
2. Landscaped areas requiring irrigation for only one year of plant establishment before the irrigation system is decommissioned or removed. Areas where irrigation remains in place after 1 year shall meet the requirements of Section 403.7.
3. Plant nurseries.
4. Landscape areas less than 10,000 square feet.
5. Modification or expansions to existing irrigation systems.
(Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013)
Chapter 2.07
MECHANICAL CODE


Sections:
2.07.010 Adoption of the International Mechanical Code.
2.07.030 Administration.
2.07.040 General amendments.
2.07.050 Amendment to IMC Section 108 – Violations.
2.07.060 Amendment to IMC Section 109 – Board of Building Appeals.
2.07.070 Repealed.

2.07.010 Adoption of the International Mechanical Code.

Such adoption by reference shall be subject to the amendments to the International Mechanical Code hereinafter set forth.
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.07.030 Administration.
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.07.040 General amendments.
The following numbered sections of the International Mechanical Code (“IMC”), as adopted herein, are amended to read as set forth and shall supersede that section so numbered in the IMC and shall be a part of the official Mechanical Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections so amended are as follows:
IMC Section 108
IMC Section 109
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
2.07.050 Amendment to IMC Section 108 – Violations.
Section 108 in the 2012 International Mechanical Code is hereby deleted, and replaced by reference by TMC 2.02.130.
(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.07.060 Amendment to IMC Section 109 – Board of Building Appeals.
Section 109 in the 2012 International Mechanical Code shall be replaced in its entirety with the following:

109.1 The Board of Building Appeals. The Board of Building Appeals, as created by TMC 2.17, is the properly designated board of appeals for the IMC, as adopted by the City of Tacoma and the state of Washington. The Board of Building Appeals, within the authority granted it by TMC 2.17, shall:

Hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the Building Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code.

109.2 Limitations of Authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or an equally good or better form of construction is proposed. The Board of Building Appeals shall have no authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions to the codes assigned to the Board’s authority, nor shall the Board be empowered to waive requirements of these codes or to grant variances, unless specifically granted in TMC Chapter 2.17.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.07.070 Amendment of IMC Section 109 – Board of Building Appeals. Repealed by Ord. 28155.
(Repealed by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
Chapter 2.08
BUILDING AND FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED\(^3\)

Repealed by Ord. 25283

(Ord. 25283 § 1; passed Mar. 23, 1993: Ord. 19152 § 1 and 2; passed Jul. 14, 1970)

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\(^3\) For building regulations, see Ch. 2.02, Building Code.
Chapter 2.09

FEE CODE

Sections:
2.09.010 Title.
2.09.020 Adjustments.
2.09.030 Exemptions.
2.09.040 Dedicated funds.
2.09.050 Building permit fees.
2.09.060 Repealed.
2.09.070 Mechanical permit fees.
2.09.080 Plumbing permit fees.
2.09.090 Permit fees for signs.
2.09.100 Repealed.
2.09.110 Permit fees for billboards.
2.09.120 Fee schedule – special and miscellaneous services.
2.09.130 Overtime parking permits.
2.09.140 Grading fees.
2.09.150 Appearance as witnesses or to provide testimony for depositions and court appearances.
2.09.160 Concurrency fees.
2.09.170 Required filing fees for land use applications.
2.09.180 Severability.

2.09.010 Title.
This chapter shall be known as the “Fee Code,” may be cited as such, and shall be referred to herein as said Code.

(Ord. 27009 § 1; passed Nov. 19, 2002: Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.020 Adjustments.
Beginning January 1, 2001, the fees and charges specified in this chapter shall be adjusted as soon after the first of each year as the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) information becomes available in accordance with the “Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton, WA Consumer Price Index (CPI) for All Urban Consumers.” At the beginning of each year, the CPI for the year end of 2004 shall be compared with the year end CPI for the year just past, and the fees and charges shall be adjusted accordingly.

(Ord. 27305 § 1; passed Dec. 14, 2004: Ord. 27009 § 2; passed Nov. 19, 2002: Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.030 Exemptions.
The following exemptions shall not apply to monies collected for merchandise sold at the Public Works Permit Counter, for fees collected for the state of Washington, and for fees charged for witness services as set forth in Section 2.09.150 herein.

A. Permit fees and plan review fees for alterations and repairs to single-family dwellings will be waived when:
1. The dwelling is owned and occupied by a person or persons who qualify as senior citizen(s) and who are eligible for tax exemption because of their financial status.

Definition – Senior Citizen: Any person having attained the age of 62 years or older and who qualifies for property tax reduction under the limited income guidelines as established by the state of Washington.

2. The dwelling is owned and occupied by a person or persons who are permanently disabled and are eligible for tax exemption because of their financial status.

Definition – Disabled Person: Any person who has a permanent physical or mental impairment which substantially limits that person’s ability to perform one or more of the following activities: walking, seeing, hearing, speaking, breathing, learning, and/or manual tasks. “Substantially” shall mean a degree of impairment which places that person at an obvious disadvantage when compared to a person without said impairment. The applicant has the burden of establishing the fact of the disability to the satisfaction of the Building Official. The applicant must qualify for property tax reduction under the limited income guidelines as established by the state of Washington.

Persons wishing to claim status under either of the above must file an exemption request with their application for a permit.

4 Prior legislation: Ords. 20263, 21902, 22885, 23087, 23585, 23747, 24221, 24264, 24286, 24819, 24984, 25105, 25150, 25211, 25438, 25651, 25673, 25829, 26411, 26557.
B. Permit fees for alterations and repairs in conjunction with community service programs subsidized by the City shall be waived.

C. Permit fees for improvements by departments and divisions of the City and other public agencies receiving funding for those improvements from the City’s General Fund shall be waived.

D. Permit fees for residential projects sponsored and developed by a public authority created under RCW 35.82.030 shall be waived.

E. Permit fees for the construction, alteration, and repairs of single-family or duplex dwellings shall be waived when all of the following conditions apply:
   1. The residential structure is intended for low-income families.
   2. The construction of the structure involves some volunteer labor.
   3. The structure is being constructed by an organization classified as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization by the Internal Revenue Service.

F. Building permit fees for the alteration and repair of structures to provide multi-family residential housing shall be waived when all of the following conditions apply:
   1. The multi-family residential structure is intended for low-income individuals.
   2. The alteration and repair involves some volunteer labor.
   3. The alteration and repairs are being constructed by an organization classified as a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization by the Internal Revenue Service.
   4. The multi-family residential structure is primarily owned and operated by a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

G. The Building Official may modify permit fees for development projects which support the goals of the City’s Strategic Plan.

(Ord. 27305 § 2; passed Dec. 14, 2004: Ord. 27009 § 3; passed Nov. 19, 2002: Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.040 Dedicated funds.

A. Integrated Permit Management System (IPMS) Funds. Five percent (5%) of the dollar amount of all Permit Counter transactions shall be placed in the 1145 Building and Land Use Services Division Scheme Fund to provide for technical labor support and capital purchases related to permitting and office automation, and plan archiving and management.

Exceptions:
   1. The IPMS funds shall not be charged against the collection of Strong Motion Instrumentation Fees (SMIF).
   2. The IPMS funds shall not be collected from charges for merchandise sold at the Public Works Permit Counter.
   3. The IPMS funds shall not be charged against moneys collected for the state of Washington.
   4. The IPMS funds shall not be charged against moneys collected for the Endangered Species Fund (ESF).

B. Strong Motion Instrumentation Fund (SMIF): In accordance with the provisions of Section 2.02.1000 a SMIF fee equal to 10 percent of the building permit fee shall be assessed for all building permits and shall be collected in addition to all other permit fees. (Note: The strong motion instrumentation fund and present level of assessment was established in 1974 by Ordinances 20208 and 20273.)

C. Endangered Species Fund (ESF). The Director of Planning and Development Services is authorized to collect a fee from all applicants for building permits, sanitary and storm sewer permits, public work special permits, work order permits, grading and excavation permits, and any other permit which may have direct or indirect effects on the water quality of the waters in and surrounding the City which shall not exceed 7 percent of the cost of the permit plus the plan review fees. The ESF funds are to be deposited to the 1145 Building and Land Use Services Division Scheme Fund. Such funds are to be used for administration and management of the Endangered Species Act mandated by the United States Federal Government.

New plats for the construction of residential single-family or duplex construction shall be charged and Endangered Species Fee of $91.42 per lot, which shall be deposited in the ESF. When a single-family or duplex is constructed on a lot for which an Endangered Species Fee has been paid, an Endangered Species Fee shall not be charged at the time the building permit is issued.

(Revised 11/2015)
2.09.050 Building permit fees.

A. Building Permit Fees. A fee for each building permit shall be paid to the Building Official based upon the evaluation of the work to be performed in accordance with the following schedules and procedures as set forth herein.

The determination of value or valuation under any of the provisions of this Code shall be made by the Building Official. The valuation to be used in computing the permit and plan review fees shall be the total value of all construction work for which the permit is issued, as well as all finish work, painting, roofing, electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, elevators, fire extinguishing systems, site work, and any other permanent work or permanent equipment.

Where work for which a permit is required by the regulations for which this Code sets fees is started or proceeded with prior to obtaining said permit, the fees specified in this Code, including plan review fees, shall be doubled, but the payment of such double fee shall not relieve any persons from fully complying with applicable Codes in the execution of the work, nor from any other penalties prescribed. In no case shall such double fee be less than $200.

Construction permits may be transferred from one permit holder to a new permit holder on approval of the Building Official. A minimum fee of $80 shall be charged for such transfer, plus $60 per person hour of time or portion thereof assessed to the transfer in excess of one person hour.

The permit fees shall be calculated at the rates shown below.

Where fees are based on building floor area, such floor area shall include all floor area within the exterior surfaces of the exterior walls, basement areas, areas of exterior exit stairways and balconies, and those parts of other exterior balconies and walkways under roof overhangs.

The method used for determining building permit fees shall be based upon the rates provided in Table I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL VALUATION</th>
<th>FEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $500</td>
<td>$30.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$501 to $2,000</td>
<td>$30.48 for the first $500 plus $3.81 for each additional $100, or fraction thereof, to and including $2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,001 to $25,000</td>
<td>$87.63 for the first $2,000 plus $17.57 for each additional $1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including $25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,001 to $50,000</td>
<td>$491.74 for the first $25,000 plus $12.80 for each additional $1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including $50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,001 to 100,000</td>
<td>$811.74 for the first $50,000, plus $8.79 for each additional $1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including $100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,001 to $500,000</td>
<td>$1,251.24 for the first $100,000, plus $7.06 for each additional $1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including $500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,001 to $1,000,000</td>
<td>$4,075.24 for the first $500,000, plus $5.94 for each additional $1,000, or fraction thereof, to and including $1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000,001 and up</td>
<td>$7,045.24 for the first $1,000,000, plus $4.57 for each additional $1,000, or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Inspections and Fees:
1. Inspection outside of normal business hours on regular workdays (minimum charge—two hours) $111 per hour
2. Inspections on non-work days (includes inspector’s travel time, minimum charge—four hours) $111 per hour
| 3. Inspections on Sundays or holidays (Includes inspector’s travel time, minimum charge—one hour) | $127 per hour¹ |
| 4. Reinspection fees assessed (minimum charge—one hour) | $95 per hour¹,² |
| 5. Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated (minimum charge—one hour) | $95 per hour¹ |
| 6. Additional plan review required by changes, additions, or revisions to plans (minimum charge—one hour) | $95 per hour¹ |
| 7. For use of outside consultants for plan checking and inspections, or both | Actual costs³ |

¹ Or the total hourly cost to the jurisdiction, whichever is the greatest. This cost shall include supervision, overhead, equipment, hourly wages, and fringe benefits of the employees involved.

² Reinspections. A reinspection fee may be assessed for each inspection or reinspection when such portion of work for which inspection is called is not complete or when corrections called for are not made.

This provision is not to be interpreted as requiring reinspection fees the first time a job is rejected for failure to comply with the requirement of the code for which the inspection is being made, but as controlling the practice of calling for inspections before the job is ready for such inspection or reinspection.

Reinspection fees may be assessed when the inspection record card is not posted or otherwise available on the work site, the approved plans are not readily available to the inspector, for failure to provide access on the date for which inspection is requested, or for deviating from plans requiring the approval of the Building Official.

To obtain a reinspection, the applicant shall file an application therefor, in writing, on a form furnished for that purpose and shall pay the reinspection fee in accordance with Table I above.

In instances where reinspection fees have been assessed, no additional inspection of the work will be performed until the required fees have been paid.

³ Actual costs include administrative and overhead costs.

Special Provisions.

1. Fees for the “shell” of a building, where tenant spaces are not included as being authorized by the building permit, shall be charged at a rate based on 80 percent of the square footage evaluation listed in the Building Valuation Data.

2. Fees for non-structural initial tenant alterations, which were not included in the building permit for the new building, will be charged at a rate based on 50 percent of the square-footage evaluation listed in the Building Valuation Data. Work authorized at this rate will be limited to improvements to previously unoccupied space.
Fees for all tenant alterations beyond the first permit will be computed on the basis of evaluation.

3. Type V-N Residential Combination Permit. A residential combination permit shall be a combined building, plumbing, heating, and electrical permit (single-family dwellings only). The permit fee shall be the combined costs of the building, plumbing, heating, and electrical permits as calculated separately.

The evaluation of construction for new structures and additions shall be based upon floor area whenever possible and shall be calculated from the most recent available “Building Valuation Data” (“BVD”) published in the Building Safety Journal. The BVD shall be updated at the first of the month following publication of new data.

In calculating the building value for dwellings over 2,000 square feet of gross floor area (including basements and garages), or any dwelling regardless of area having a wood shake roof, tile roof, or any amount of masonry veneer; the square-foot value shall be 125 percent of the value listed in the BVD table for Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and Type VB construction. In all other cases, the value listed in the BVD Table for Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and Type VB construction shall be used without modification.

Permits for State Certified, Pre-inspected Manufactured Housing or Factory Built Housing shall be based on the square footage and on one-half the tabulated value listed in the BVD Table for Group R, Division 3 Occupancies and Type VB construction.

For carport structures classified as Group U Occupancies and VB construction, the square-foot value of the carport structure shall be 75 percent of the value listed in the BVD Table for that occupancy group and construction type.

For uncovered wood deck structures attached to single family dwellings, the square-foot value of the wood deck structure shall be 67 percent of the value listed in the BVD Table for Group U Occupancies and VB construction.

Where it is not possible to base the permit fee on floor area, the permit shall be based on evaluation directly, and the amount of evaluation shall be approved by the Building Official. The building permit fee for alterations, repairs, towers, retaining walls, tanks (other than domestic fuel oil tanks), and similar construction shall be based on evaluation, and the permit fee shall be calculated from Table I.

B. Plan Review Fees. A plan review fee shall be charged for all construction permits and shall be in addition to other construction permit fees. Plan review fees shall be assessed as follows, but in no case shall be less than $31.49:

For each new single-family dwelling, the plan review fee shall be $223.49, and for each new duplex (two-family dwelling) building, the plan review fee shall be $284.44.

The plan review fee for new detached accessory buildings related to buildings containing one- or two-dwelling units shall be 22 percent of the cost of the building permit.

The plan review fee for additions, alterations, or remodels of buildings containing one- or two-dwelling units, additions, alterations, or remodels to accessory buildings related to buildings containing one- or two-dwelling units, and all other miscellaneous construction related to buildings containing one- or two-dwelling units, shall be 22 percent of the cost of the building permit(s).

The plan review fee for residential construction containing three-dwelling units or more and accessory buildings related to such residential buildings shall be 65 percent of the building permit cost, as specified in this section.

The plan review fee for all other construction not specifically addressed shall be 65 percent of the building permit cost, as specified in this section.

The plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submittal for all work evaluated at $50,000 or more, and for all residential additions and remodels, regardless of the improvement evaluation. Any discrepancies between the plan review fee calculated at the time of submittal and the actual plan review fee shall be corrected at the time the permit is issued. The plan review fee for all work evaluated at less than $50,000 shall be paid at the time the construction permit is issued. Plan review fees shall be charged only for improvement permits.

When, in the course of plan review, it is determined that the plans must be substantially revised and resubmitted, or if the plans are substantially revised by the proponent during or after the plan review, an additional plan review fee shall be assessed and charged. A new plan review fee shall be charged for each resubmittal.

Exception: Where the aspects of the plans required to be resubmitted are minor in nature, or revisions instituted by the proponent are limited in scope, the Building Official may waive the additional plan review fee or may assess the additional plan review fee based on an hourly rate established in Table I. Such additional plan review fee shall not exceed the original plan review fee for each resubmittal or additional review.
Tacoma Municipal Code

C. Foundation Permits. Foundation permits, while being necessary in a few instances, are normally to be discouraged. In such cases where it is judged to be necessary by the Building Official, a foundation permit fee shall be charged to cover additional City administrative costs, and said fee shall not be credited as part of the building permit fee. The foundation permit fee shall be 10 percent of the building permit fee where the building permit fee is $7,618.86 or less. Where the building permit fee is over $7,618.86, the foundation permit fee shall be $761.89 plus 5 percent of the building permit fee over and above $7,618.86, but in no instance shall it be less than $187.93.

D. Demolition Permits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Permit Fees - Demolition</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BUILDING SIZE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-family dwelling, two-family dwellings, and accessory buildings less than 2,500 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings 20,000 sq. ft. or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings over 20,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHER THAN BUILDINGS: Fees shall be calculated in accordance with Table I.

EXEMPTION: A “no fee” permit will be issued for demolition of accessory buildings associated with single-family dwellings where no sewer connection is involved.

E. Permits for Miscellaneous Structures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Permit Fees - Miscellaneous Structures</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIT (Separate Construction)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonry fireplace or zero clearance pre-fab fireplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freestanding pre-fab solid fuel burning appliance (excluding solid fuel burning furnaces)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Fireplaces constructed in conjunction with new construction are included in the building permit fee. Such fireplaces must be noted on the original permit.

F. Special Fees.

1. For inspection of existing buildings made at the request of the owner, tenant, mortgage company, or realty firm, to determine compliance with applicable City ordinances, fees shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Single-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Multiple-family dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Commercial building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Single-family dwelling located within the City to be moved to new location in City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Single-family dwellings located outside the City, but within 25 miles of the City limits, to be moved into the City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.</strong> Single-family dwelling located over 25 miles outside the City limits to be moved into the City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Special Inspection Fees. When, in the opinion of the Building Official, special inspections are necessary to effect the correction of noted violations, or when inspections are requested of a structure for which a permit is only contemplated, the Building Official shall establish the fee based on the particular circumstances, but in no case shall the fee be less than $40.63 or more than $66.03 per inspection.

3. Temporary Certificate of Occupancy Fee. A temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued at the discretion of the Building Official for a time certain set by the Building Official, not to exceed 180 days when, in his or her opinion, work has progressed sufficiently to allow occupancy of a structure, but where a final certificate of occupancy cannot be issued. When a temporary certificate of occupancy is issued, a fee of $253.96 shall be charged.
Temporary certificates of occupancy may be extended by the Building Official for a time certain, not to exceed 180 days. Application for such extension must be made in writing to the Building Official prior to expiration of the previous temporary certificate of occupancy. A fee of $126.98 shall be charged for each extension of temporary certificate of occupancy.

In the event that a temporary certificate of occupancy is allowed to expire prior to issuance of a final certificate of occupancy, a penalty of $253.96 shall be charged prior to the issuance of either a final certificate of occupancy or the issuance of a new temporary certificate of occupancy.


2.09.060 Boiler and pressure vessel permits and fees. Repealed by Ord. 27009.

(Ord. 27009 § 6; passed Nov. 19, 2002: Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.070. Mechanical permit fees.

A. Mechanical permit fees shall be based on the total evaluation of the mechanical system or systems, and shall be calculated from Table I based on evaluations determined by the percentages listed in Table V applied to the dollar-per-square-foot value listed in accordance to the occupancy and type of construction in the “Building Valuation Data,” as defined in Section 2.09.050.

Exceptions:

1. For Group R Division 3 (one- and two-dwelling unit buildings) occupancies, the permit fee for new or replacement heating, regardless of the type, and ventilating systems, including bathroom and kitchen fans and kitchen hoods, shall be $92.80 for the first dwelling unit and $50.79 for the second dwelling unit.

2. For Group R Division 1 occupancies, the permit for new or replacement heating and ventilating systems shall be $116.82 for the first unit and $50.79 per unit for each additional unit for complex heating systems (combustion and/or ducted systems), and $116.82 for the first unit and $25.40 per unit for each additional unit for simple systems (baseboard or wall heater systems whether combustion units or electric resistance units, involving no ducting.

3. The permit fee for those unit items specifically set forth in Table V.

Boilers and pressure vessel installations require separate permits, which shall be in addition to the permits for HVAC systems and other mechanical systems. The fees for boiler or pressure vessel installations shall be calculated in accordance with Table V.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment Item or Aspect</th>
<th>Fee Basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial refrigeration assembled on site</td>
<td>Table No. I, use 5 percent of the square foot value listed in the data valuation data applied to total gross floor area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems</td>
<td>Table No. I, use 10 percent of the square foot value listed in the data valuation data applied to total gross floor area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of individual mechanical units in single-family or two-family buildings</td>
<td>$92.80 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement of individual mechanical units</td>
<td>$116.82 per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential duct work and/or exhaust fan installation</td>
<td>$81.27 per dwelling unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential gas piping (piping only)</td>
<td>$81.27 per dwelling unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial duct work and 5-unit or larger residential buildings</td>
<td>$116.82 per tenant space or dwelling unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial gas piping (piping only)</td>
<td>$116.82 per tenant space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-manufactured commercial refrigeration units</td>
<td>$81.27 per refrigeration unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping, ventilating, and accessory equipment to boilers over 10 boiler horsepower (Over 334,800 BTU/Hr)</td>
<td>$182.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping and accessory equipment for boilers rated at 10 boiler horsepower or less (334,800 BTU/Hr or less) and for other fired or unfired pressure vessels other than boilers</td>
<td>$116.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Mechanical Plan Review Fees. For applications for mechanical permits not associated with building permit applications, a plan review fee equal to 65 percent of the mechanical permit fee shall be charged.
Exception: Such plan review fee shall not be charged for residential building where the mechanical permit fees are assessed on a per unit basis.

(Ord. 27305 § 5; passed Dec. 14, 2004; Ord. 27009 § 7; passed Nov. 19, 2002; Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.080 Plumbing permit fees.

Every applicant for a permit to install, add to, alter, relocate, or replace any plumbing, drainage, or part thereof, shall state in writing, on the application form provided for that purpose, the character of the work proposed to be done and the amount and kind in connection therewith, together with such information pertinent thereto as may be required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table VI-A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Plumbing Permit Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. For issuing each permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In addition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. For the first unit of any one of the elements listed below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For each additional unit of any element listed below:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. For each plumbing fixture or trap (including water and drainage piping)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. For each sewage backwater valve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. For installation, alteration, or repair of water piping and/or water treating equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. For repair or alteration of drainage or vent piping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. For vacuum breakers or back-flow protective devices (each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Interior roof drain (each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Final test (factory-built structures, each fixture or trap)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Water heaters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Under slab or ground work plumbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. For inspection request after two (2) inspections or attempts, rough or final</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table VI-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schedule of Sewer Permit Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. For issuing each permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In addition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. For each house sewer to City main (add $60 if contractor is to repair street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Repair house sewer to City main or to septic tank (add $60 if contractor is to repair street)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reinspection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ord. 27305 § 6; passed Dec. 14, 2004; Ord. 27009 § 8; passed Nov. 19, 2002; Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999; Ord. 26411 § 1; passed Apr. 27, 1999)
2.09.090  Permit fees for signs.
A. Permit fees and plan review fees shall be based on the value of the sign and the cost of its installation and shall be assessed according to the provisions of Section 2.09.050 and Table I of this Code. Such fees are subject to the special dedicated fees assessed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.09.040 of this Code, along with any Washington State fees.
B. Reissuance of expired permits shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code as adopted and amended by TMC Chapter 2.02.
C. Permit Fees for Street Banners, Streamers, Holiday Decorations, and Awnings.
Street Banners and Streamers. Street banners and streamers which are installed over public right-of-way or property may be installed either by the Public Works Department or by a private contractor bonded to work in street rights-of-way.
Application for a banner or streamer permit shall require a fee of $365.71 for each banner or streamer when the banners or streamers are to be installed by the Public Works Department. A deposit of $223.49 for each banner or streamer shall be paid when installed by a private contractor. Any labor costs incurred by the Public Works Department for maintenance will be deducted from the deposit, and the remainder of the deposit will be refunded to the applicant.

| TABLE VII-B                     |
| Permit Fees             |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Street banners and streamers - Public Works Department installed | $25.40 each location (or per City block) for 2 weeks maximum |
| Street banners and streamers - private contractor installed     | $60.95 each location (or per City block) for 2 weeks maximum |
| Holiday decorations     | $40.63 per City block |
| Awnings                 | See Section 2.09.050, Table I |

D. Inspection of Existing Projection and Rotating Signs. A fee of $81.27 shall be charged for the inspection of existing rotating signs and existing signs that project more than 18 inches beyond the property line.

(Ord. 27305 § 7; passed Dec. 14, 2004; Ord. 27009 § 9; passed Nov. 19, 2002; Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.100  City scale fees. Repealed by Ord. 27009.
(Ord. 27009 § 10; passed Nov. 19, 2002; Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.110  Permit fees for billboards.
Permit fees for the issuance of relocation permits, inactive relocation permits, billboard demolition permits, and for the transfer of inactive relocation permits shall be charged as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table VIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For issuance of a relocation permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For issuance of an inactive relocation permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For transfer of an inactive relocation permit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a billboard demolition permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ord. 27305 § 8; passed Dec. 14, 2004; Ord. 27009 § 11; passed Nov. 19, 2002; Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.120  Fee schedule - special and miscellaneous services.

| Table IX                       |
| Special and Miscellaneous Service Fees |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A. Permits For:          | Fee |
| 1. Asphalt paving of planting strips or private access way | $210 |
| 2. Asphalt parking lots  | $180 for first 3,000 sq. ft., plus $30 for each 1,000 sq. ft. or fraction thereof over 3,000 sq. ft. |
| 3. Asphalt driveways, temporary | $180 |
| 4. Permanent Portland cement concrete driveway, up to 30 ft. maximum width | $280 |
Table IX
Special and Miscellaneous Service Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Permits For:</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Storm sewer connection (add $30 if contractor is to repair street)</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Standard sidewalk drain (includes sidewalk replacement inspection)</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Trench for water line, etc. (miscellaneous trench) (add $60 if contractor is to repair street)</td>
<td>$190 for the first 100 linear ft., plus $0.70 per linear ft. over 100 linear ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>New sidewalk (existing curb and gutter is present)</td>
<td>$240 + $2 per sq. yd. over 30 sq. yds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>New curb and gutter (existing sidewalk is present)</td>
<td>$180 + $2 per linear ft. over 50 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staking is required but no design necessary</td>
<td>Add $900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>New sidewalk, or curb and gutter, or combination of both (no existing improvements, staking required)</td>
<td>$250 + $2 per linear ft. of curb and gutter over 50 linear ft., plus $2 per sq. yd. of sidewalk over 30 sq. yds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Staking required and design time</td>
<td>Add $1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Remove and replace sidewalk and/or curb and gutter</td>
<td>$300 + $2 per linear ft. of curb and gutter over 50 linear ft., plus $2 per sq. yd. of sidewalk over 30 sq. yds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Water service installation (repair)</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Water service installation (new)</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Building moving (over-width motor vehicle permit)</td>
<td>$319.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Over legal moving permit, each</td>
<td>$30.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Annual over legal moving permit</td>
<td>$30.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Tree planting permit in business, commercial, and industrial areas</td>
<td>$25.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>City verification and documentation of property released from sanitary sewer connection costs (no fee is to be charged if property is subject to in-lieu of assessment fees, or if the property is owned by any governmental entity)</td>
<td>$36.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Communications antenna and related equipment installed in right-of-way</td>
<td>$203.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Work order permit (issuance of a permit related to a billable work order)</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Modified work order permit (issuance of a permit related to a modified work order)</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Reinspections</td>
<td>See Table I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charges For:</td>
<td>Fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>GIS hardcopies - standard color maps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 11” x 17”</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24” x 36”</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36” x 36”</td>
<td>$42.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per additional linear foot</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GIS hardcopies - custom/ortho photomaps:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 11” x 17”</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24” x 36”</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36” x 36”</td>
<td>$85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Per additional linear foot</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GIS or zoning information on CD’s - standard files</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One quarter section file</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 to 3 entire section files</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 to 8 entire section files</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 to 16 entire section files</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 to 24 entire section files</td>
<td>$700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entire City</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$100 credit for previous purchase(s) of 1 entire section or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First upgrade</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsequent annual updates</td>
<td>$165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Custom files:</td>
<td>Standard file prices, plus $45 per hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Digital Ortho Photo CD – Limit 4 tiles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 1 tile</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 2 tiles</td>
<td>$350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 3 tiles</td>
<td>$450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 4 tiles</td>
<td>$550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>GIS drafting of plats, short plats, and BLA’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New plats</td>
<td>$35 per lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New short plat, boundary line adjustment, street vacation, or annexation</td>
<td>$165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted in acceptable electronic format – Reduce submittal fee by 50 percent</td>
<td>$17.50 per lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted in electronic format to City standards – Reduce submittal fee by 90 percent</td>
<td>$3.50 per lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scanning hardcopies and indexing into E-Vault</td>
<td>$25 per page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Digital hardcopies - bond prints - color or B/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Up to 18” x 32”</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24” x 36”</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36” x 36”</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oversized bond copies</td>
<td>$2 per linear ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tacoma Municipal Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B.</th>
<th>Charges For:</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Digital hardcopies - mylar prints - B/W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18” x 32”</td>
<td>$5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24” x 36”</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36” x 36”</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oversized mylar copies</td>
<td>$3.50 per linear ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Digital information on compact disk (CD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and one file</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 2 to 9 files</td>
<td>$15, plus $4 per file over 1 file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 10 to 99 files</td>
<td>$45, plus $3.50 per file over 9 files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disk and 100 and more files</td>
<td>$360, plus $3 per file over 99 files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Record Drawings Submitted as hardcopy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted in electronic format</td>
<td>$85 per page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submitted in electronic format to City standards</td>
<td>Reduce cost by 50 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scanning hardcopies and indexing into E-Vault</td>
<td>Reduce cost by 90 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 per page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Service Fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fee per transaction on all services obtained from the Information Center</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fee per transaction on various services obtained from the govME website</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. Charges For:</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Determination of off-site improvement requirement with formal report</td>
<td>$680.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street barricade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day/per block</td>
<td>$40.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per month/per block</td>
<td>$203.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ord. 27445 § 1; passed Dec. 6, 2005: Ord. 27305 § 9; passed Dec. 14, 2004: Ord. 27009 § 12; passed Nov. 19, 2002: Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.130 Overtime parking permits.
Overtime parking permit fees shall be according to Table X and shall be charged per vehicle per location. Application for an extension to a permit will be considered a new application.

| Table X
| Overtime Parking Permit Fees |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Permit for: | Fee |
| Minimum Fee | $10.16 |
| 1 day only | $25.40 |
| 2 days to 1 week | $50.79 |
| 1 week to 2 weeks | $76.19 |
| 2 weeks to 3 weeks | $101.58 |
| 3 weeks to 1 month | $152.38 |
| Beyond 1 month | $152.38 for the first month, plus $10.16 for each day over 1 month |


(Revised 11/2015) 2-100 City Clerk’s Office
2.09.140 Grading fees.

A. General. Fees shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

B. Plan Review Fees. When a plan or other data is required to be submitted, a plan review fee shall be paid at the time of submitting plans and specifications for review. Said plan review fee shall be as set forth in Table XI-A. Separate plan review fees shall apply to retaining walls or major drainage structures as required elsewhere in this Code. For excavation and fill on the same site, the fee shall be based on the volume of excavation or fill, whichever is greater.

C. Grading Permit Fees. A fee for each grading permit shall be paid to the Building Official as set forth in Table XI-B. Separate permits and fees shall apply to retaining walls or major drainage structures as required elsewhere in this Code. There shall be no separate charge for standard terrace drains and similar facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table XI-A</th>
<th>Grading Plan Review Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 100 cubic yards</td>
<td>$65.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 1,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$81.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 to 10,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$101.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,001 to 100,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$101.58 for the first 10,000 cubic yards, plus $49.78 for each additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,001 to 200,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$549.80 for the first 100,000 cubic yards, plus $26.92 for each additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200,001 cubic yards or more</td>
<td>$818.80 for the first 200,000 cubic yards, plus $14.72 for each additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table XI-B</th>
<th>Grading Permit Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 100 cubic yards</td>
<td>$152.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 1,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$152.38 for the first 100 cubic yards, plus $27.42 for each additional 100 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001 to 10,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$399.16 for the first 1,000 cubic yards, plus $29.46 for each additional 1,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,001 to 100,000 cubic yards</td>
<td>$664.30 for the first 10,000 cubic yards, plus $134.10 for each additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,001 cubic yards or more</td>
<td>$1,871.20 for the first 100,000 cubic yards, plus $74.16 for each additional 10,000 cubic yards or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grading permits associated with wetland/stream and critical areas development shall be assessed on an hourly rate of staff time expended and shall be charged to the work order set for the wetland/stream and critical areas development permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table XI-C</th>
<th>Clearing Only Plan Review and Permit Fees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan Review Fee</td>
<td>65 percent of the permit fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once acre or less</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 acre to 2 acres</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 acres to 5 acres</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 acres to 10 acres</td>
<td>$200 for the first five acres, plus $25 for each additional acre or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 acres or more</td>
<td>$325 for the first 10 acres, plus $20 for each additional acre or fraction thereof</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Ord. 27305 § 11; passed Dec. 14, 2004; Ord. 27009 § 14; passed Nov. 19, 2002: Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.150 Appearance as witnesses or to provide testimony for depositions and court appearances.

When City personnel are subpoenaed for court appearances or to give depositions, or otherwise are requested to provide informational services relative to their work at the City, for legal cases not directly involving the City, the legal firm or lawyer responsible for serving the subpoena or requesting the services shall be billed for these services according to the following schedule, which time will be billed from the time the subpoenaed person leaves his or her place of work until he or she returns, and shall be rounded up to the nearest one-half hour:
Informal interview at Public Works employee's office or work location:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First one-half hour</td>
<td>No Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over one-half hour</td>
<td>Hourly pay rate times 2.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depositions and court appearances, with or without subpoena, or interviews requested by subpoena:

| Minimum charge one hour | Hourly pay rate times 4.12 |


2.09.160 Concurrency fees.
A fee of $200 shall be paid for any appeal of a concurrency test as allowed in Section 13.16.030.C.2.d. Such fee shall be paid at the Public Works permit counter.


2.09.170 Required filing fees for land use applications.
The following schedule indicates the fee requirements for land use permits within the City. Said fee must be submitted concurrently with the application for a land use permit. The fee for any activity begun prior to receiving the appropriate approval shall be double the base fee herein set forth; provided, that such fee shall not exceed $2,500 above the required filing fee.

A. Required Filing Fees for Land Use Applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table XIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Plats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Boundary line adjustment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Short plat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Subdivision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9 lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Final plat</td>
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<td>e. Plat by binding site approval</td>
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<td>2. Reclassification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. One-family dwelling district (R-1, R-2 SRD, R-2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Two-family dwelling district (R-3)</td>
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<td>c. All other districts</td>
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<td>3. Site approval</td>
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<td>4. Conditional use permit</td>
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<td>a. Day care centers less than 50 children</td>
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<td>6.2</td>
<td>Assessment</td>
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<td>Delineation verification</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>Mitigation Monitoring Review</td>
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<td>6.5</td>
<td>Wetland/Stream Exemptions</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Other than single family</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,879.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>Height – main building</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,269.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>Height – accessory building</td>
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<td>Single-family residential</td>
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<td>10.2</td>
<td>All others</td>
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<th>Extension of permit</th>
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<td>11.1</td>
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<th>Determination/interpretation by Land Use Administrator</th>
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<td>$690.78</td>
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<th>Additional notice (request of applicant)</th>
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<td>13.1</td>
<td>$441.89</td>
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<th>Open space use classification</th>
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<td>14.1</td>
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<th>Zoning verification letter</th>
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<td>15.1</td>
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<tr>
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<th>Accessory dwelling unit (“ADU”)</th>
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<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Legalization of existing ADU before 1/1/96</td>
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<td>ADU Reauthorization</td>
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<th>Appeal (including environmental appeals)</th>
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<td>17.1</td>
<td>$253.96</td>
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<th>Environmental fees</th>
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<tr>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>SEPA checklist/threshold determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$375.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>Parking lots, signs, and buildings 6,000 sq. ft. or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$507.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c.  Grading permits and buildings 6,001–10,000 sq. ft.  $888.87  
d.  Buildings 10,001–20,000 sq. ft.  $1,269.81  
e.  Buildings over 20,000 sq. ft.  $1,879.32  
f.  Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS")  $1,879.32 base fee + $76.19 each hour or fraction thereof over 12 hours  
g.  Supplemental EIS  $1,269.81 base fee + $76.19 each hour or fraction thereof over 8 hours  
h.  Addendum EIS  $629.83 base fee + $76.19 each hour or fraction thereof over 4 hours  
19.  Temporary Homeless Camp Permit  $1,500.00

B. Refund of appeal fee. The appeal fee shall be refunded if the appellant substantially prevails in the appeal, in the judgment of the Hearing Examiner, City Council, or superior court which finally rules on the appeal.

(Ord. 28216 Ex. A; passed Apr. 22, 2014; Ord. 27445 § 2; passed Dec. 6, 2005; Ord. 27305 § 14; passed Dec. 14, 2004; Ord. 27009 § 17; passed Nov. 19, 2002; Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)

2.09.180 Severability.
The provisions of this chapter are declared to be separate and severable. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, subsection or portion of this chapter, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, it shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this chapter, or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.

(Ord. 26557 § 3; passed Dec. 14, 1999)
Chapter 2.10

ENERGY CODE


Sections:
2.10.010 Adoption of Washington State Energy Code.
2.10.020 Administration.
2.10.030 General amendments.
2.10.040 Amendment to WSEC Section C402.2.1.1 – Roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance.
2.10.050 Amendment to WSEC Table C402.2.1.1 – Reflectance and Emittance Options.

2.10.010 Adoption of the Washington State Energy Code.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.10.020 Administration.
The Tacoma Energy Code shall be administered in accordance with the administrative provisions of the Building Code as adopted and amended by Chapter 2.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code. Penalties for violations shall be prescribed in accordance with the provisions set forth in Chapter 2.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.

(Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013: Repealed and reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.10.030 General amendments.
The following numbered sections and tables of the Washington State Energy Code, as adopted herein, are amended to read as set forth, and, shall supersede that section or table so numbered in the Washington State Energy Code and shall be a part of the official Energy Code of the City of Tacoma. The sections and tables so amended are as follows:

WSEC Section C402.2.1.1
WSEC Table C402.2.1.1

(Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013)

2.10.040 Amendment to WSEC Section C402.2.1.1 – Roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance.
C402.2.1.1 Roof solar reflectance and thermal emittance. Low-sloped roofs, including roof covering replacements, with a slope less than 2 units vertical in 12 horizontal, directly above conditioned spaces in Climate Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall comply with one or more of the options in Table C402.2.1.1.

Exceptions:
The following roofs and portions of roofs are exempt from the requirements in Table C402.2.1.1:

1. Portions of roofs that include or are covered by:
   1.1 Photovoltaic systems or components.
   1.2 Solar air or water heating systems or components.
   1.3 Roof gardens or landscaped roofs.
   1.4 Above-roof decks or walkways.
   1.5 Skylights.
   1.6 HVAC systems, components, and other opaque objects mounted above the roof.

2. Portions of roofs shaded during the peak sun angle on the summer solstice by permanent features of the building, or by permanent features of adjacent buildings.
3. Portions of roofs that are ballasted with a minimum stone ballast of 17 pounds per square foot (psf) (74 kg/m²) or 23 psf (117 kg/m²) pavers.

4. Roofs where a minimum of 75 percent of the roof area meets a minimum of one of the exceptions above.

5. Repair or patching of an existing roof covering where each contiguous area of new roofing is smaller than 400 square feet and the combined areas of new roofing comprise less than half of any bounded roof area.

6. Built-up roof membranes may be overlaid with a reflective coating or covered with a white granulated cap sheet, without having to meet the specific reflectivity criteria listed in Table C402.2.1.1.

7. Roof levels that are below the highest occupied floor level of the building, where such roofs comprise less than half of the total roof area of the building.

(Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013)

2.10.050 Amendment to WSEC Table C402.2.1.1 – Reflectance and Emittance Options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table C402.2.1.1 – Reflectance and Emittance Options</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three-year aged solar reflectance of 0.55 and three-year aged thermal emittance of 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial solar reflectance of 0.70 and initial thermal emittance of 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-year-aged solar reflectance index of 64 initial solar reflectance index of 82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. The use of area-weighted averages to meet these requirements shall be permitted. Materials lacking initial tested values for either solar reflectance or thermal emittance, shall be assigned both an initial solar reflectance of 0.10 and an initial thermal emittance of 0.90. Materials lacking three-year aged tested values for either solar reflectance or thermal emittance shall be assigned both a three-year aged solar reflectance of 0.10 and a three-year aged thermal emittance of 0.90.

b. Solar reflectance tested in accordance with ASTM C 1549, ASTM E 903 or ASTM E 1918, or CRRC-1 Standard published by the Cool Roof Rating Council.

c. Thermal emittance tested in accordance with ASTM C 1371 or ASTM E 408, or CRRC-1 Standard published by the Cool Roof Rating Council.

d. Solar reflectance index (“SRI”) shall be determined in accordance with ASTM E 1980 using a convection coefficient of 2.1 Btu/h x ft² x F (12W/m² x K). Calculation of aged SRI shall be based on aged tested values of solar reflectance and thermal emittance. Calculation of initial SRI shall be based on initial tested values of solar reflectance and thermal emittance.

(Ord. 28155 Ex. A; passed Jun. 11, 2013)
Chapter 2.11
BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL CODE

Repealed by Ord. 26683

(Ord. 26683 § 1; passed Aug. 29, 2000: Ord. 24918 § 1; passed Jun. 4, 1991: Ord. 23087 § 1; passed Dec. 27, 1983)
Chapter 2.12

FLOOD HAZARD AND COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREAS

(Repealed and Reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A, passed Jun. 15, 2010)

Sections:
2.12.010 Findings of fact and purpose.
2.12.020 Definitions.
2.12.030 General provisions.
2.12.040 General standards for flood hazard protection.
2.12.050 Specific standards for Flood Hazard Protection.
2.12.060 Permits – Approval required.
2.12.070 Procedural requirements.
2.12.080 Variance Procedure – Board of Building Appeals.
2.12.090 Appeals.

2.12.010 Findings of fact and purpose.
A. The Flood Hazard Areas and Coastal High Hazard Areas of the City of Tacoma are subject to periodic inundation by flood waters which endangers life and property, presents health and safety hazards, disrupts commerce and governmental services, and necessitates extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety, and general welfare.

B. These flood losses are caused by the natural accumulation and ponding of flood waters and the cumulative effect of obstructions in flood hazard areas which increase flood heights and velocities. Developments which are inadequately flood proofed, elevated, or otherwise protected from flood damage also contribute to the flood loss.

C. 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:
1. To protect human life and health by preventing the hazardous use of flood-prone lands;
2. To minimize expenditure of public money for remedial flood control measures;
3. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding which are generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
4. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains; electric, telephone, and sewer lines; streets; and bridges located in flood hazard areas;
5. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions; and
6. To qualify the City for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, thereby giving the citizens of Tacoma the opportunity to purchase flood insurance with particular emphasis on those in Flood Hazard Areas or Coastal High Hazard Areas.

D. To accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:
1. Restricting or prohibiting developments which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
2. Requiring that developments vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such developments, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
3. Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage within the A1-30 and V1-V30 zones on the City’s FIRM maps; and
4. Preventing and regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.12.020 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.
“Appeal” means a request for a review of the Building Official’s interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

“Base flood” means the flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also referred to as the “100-year flood.”

“Base flood elevation” (BFE) means the actual elevation (in mean sea level) of the water surface of the base flood determined by the Federal Flood Insurance Administration or any qualified person or agency described in Section 2.12.030.B hereof.

“Basement” means any area of the building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

“BFE” is an abbreviation for “Base Flood Elevation”.

“Breakaway walls” means any type of walls, whether solid or lattice, and whether constructed of concrete, masonry, wood, metal, plastic, or any other suitable building material, which are not part of the structural support of the building and which are so designed as to break away, under abnormally high tides or wave action, without 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.

“Building official” means the Planning Manager of the City of Tacoma Community and Economic Development Department, Building and Land Use Services, or that person designated by the Planning Manager of the City of Tacoma Community and Economic Development Department, Building and Land Use Services, to administer the requirements set forth in this chapter.

“City” means the City of Tacoma or the City Council of Tacoma.

“Coastal high hazard area” means the area subject to high velocity waters, including, but not limited to, storm surge or tsunamis, designated on the City’s FIRM maps as Zone V1.

“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 located within the area of special flood hazard.

“Expansion to a preexisting manufactured home park or manufactured home 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, either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads, or the construction of streets).

“FEMA” is an abbreviation for the “Federal Emergency Management Agency”.

“FIRM” is an abbreviation for “Flood Insurance Rate Map”.

“FIS” is an abbreviation for “Flood Insurance Study”.

“Flood” or “flooding” means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters; and/or
2. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff or surface waters from any source.

“Flood hazard area” means the area within the flood plain which consists of the floodway, floodway fringe, or adjacent land or any other land that has been identified within the respective boundaries (Zones A, A1-30, and V1-30) indicated on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (“FIRM”).

“Flood Insurance Rate Map” (“FIRM”) means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the City.

“Flood insurance study” (FIS) means the official report provided by the Federal Insurance Administration which includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary-Floodway Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas which must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

“Lowest Floor” means the lowest floor of the 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 ordinance found at Section 5.2-1(2), (i.e. provided there are adequate flood ventilation openings).

“Manufactured (mobile) home” means a structure which is transportable in one or more sections, built on a permanent chassis, and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.
“Mean high tide” ("mean high water") means the mean height of tidal high waters at a particular point or station over a period of time. For purposes herein, the cycle of change covers a 19-year period, and mean high water is the average of the high waters over that 19-year period as defined by the United States Geodetic Survey.

“Mean sea level” means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide, and in the City shall mean 0.58 feet National Geodetical Vertical Datum (N.G.V.D. 1929), which is also National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Datum (N.O.A.A.). See diagram at end of this chapter entitled “City of Tacoma Coastal Flood Elevation Data.”

“New construction” means new structures, where no structure is present prior to construction, for which the “start of construction” commenced on or after the adoption date of this chapter, or September 1, 2001, whichever is later.

“New manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale, for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed on or after the effective date of this chapter.

“Preexisting manufactured home park or manufactured home subdivision” means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale, for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the manufactured home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed before the effective date of this chapter.

“Start of construction”, includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. 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 state of excavation, or the placement of a manufactured 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 of the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

“Structure” means a walled and roofed building or manufactured home which is principally above ground.

“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.

“Substantial improvement” means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either:
1. Before the improvement or repair is started, or
2. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

For the purposes of definition, “substantial improvement” is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

The term does not, however, include either:
1. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been previously identified by the local code enforcement official which are solely necessary to assure safe conditions; or
2. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a recognized state Inventory of Historic Places.

“Variance” means a grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter which permits construction in a manner which would otherwise be prohibited by this chapter.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.12.030 General provisions.
A. Lands to which this chapter applies. This chapter shall apply to all Flood Hazard Areas and Coastal High Hazard Areas within the jurisdiction of the City (Zones A, A1-30, and V1-30 on the FIRM).

B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration in a scientific and engineering report entitled “The Flood Insurance Study for the City of Tacoma,” dated December 1, 1983, and any revisions thereto, with an accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), and any
revisions thereto, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. The best available information for flood hazard area identification as outlined in section 2.12.030 C shall be the basis for regulation until a new FIRM is issued that incorporates data utilized under section 2.12.030 C.

C. The Flood Insurance Study and maps shall provide the base information by which the provisions of this chapter shall be administered. When base flood elevation data has not been provided (in A or V Zones) in accordance with section 2.12.030 B, Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the Building Official shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer this chapter.

D. The Flood Insurance Study and maps are on file at the City of Tacoma, Community and Economic Development Department, Building and Land Use Services, Tacoma Municipal Building, 747 Market Street, Suite 345, Tacoma, WA 98402-3769.

E. Information to be obtained and maintained. Where the base flood elevation data is provided through the Flood Insurance Study, FIRM, or in accordance with Section 2.12.030 C, the City shall obtain from the building permit applicant, and shall maintain a record of the actual (as-built) elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basements), of all new or substantially improved structures within a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area, and whether the structure contains a basement. This information shall be maintained by the Building and Land Use Services Division of the Public Works Department and be available for public inspection. Section B of the Elevation Certificate shall be completed by the Building Official, or his authorized designee.

F. Compliance. No structure or land shall be hereafter constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations.

G. Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this chapter, all provisions shall be:

H. Considered as minimum requirements;

I. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and

J. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

K. Warning and disclaimer of liability. The degree of flood protection required by this chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the City, any officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Insurance Administration for any flood damages which result from reliance on this chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.12.040 General standards for flood hazard protection.

In all Flood Hazard Areas and Coastal High Hazard Areas, the following general standards for flood hazard protection shall apply:

A. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure. Manufactured homes located in flood hazard protection areas shall be provided with permanent foundations, as necessary to meet this subsection and the provisions for foundations listed in the City’s amendments to the International Residential Code, as adopted and amended by TMC Chapter 2.02.

B. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be:

1. Constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to damage by flood waters;

2. Constructed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage; and

3. Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be elevated or otherwise designed or located so as to prevent water from entering and accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

C. Utilities shall be designed and installed under the following provisions:

1. All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

2. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters; and
3. New on-site waste disposal systems for new construction shall be prohibited.

4. Water wells shall be located on high ground that is not in a floodway, or subject to flooding and shall also meet WAC 173-160-171.

D. All subdivision proposals shall:

1. Be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
2. Have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
3. Have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage;
4. Where base flood elevation data has not been provided or is not available from another authorized source, it shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments which contain at least 50 lots or 5 acres (whichever is less).

E. AE and A1-30 Zones with Base Flood Elevations but No Floodways. In areas with base flood elevations (but a regulatory floodway has not been designated), no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development (including fill) shall be permitted within Zones A1-30 and AE on the community’s FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

F. Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 2.12.030 B are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters that can carry debris, and increase erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

1. Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating through hydrologic and hydraulic analysis performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. Construction or reconstruction of residential structures is prohibited within designated floodways, except for:
   a. Repairs, reconstruction, or improvements to a structure which do not increase the ground floor area; and
   b. Repairs, reconstruction or improvements to a structure, the cost of which does not exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure either
      (i) Before the repair or construction is started, or
      (ii) If the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of 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 to structures identified as historic places, may be excluded in the 50 percent.

3. If Section 2.12.040 F is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of TMC Chapter 2.12.

G. Critical Facilities. Construction of new critical facilities shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA) (100-year floodplain). Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the SFHA if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor elevated three feet above BFE or to the height of the 500-year flood whichever is higher. Access to and from the critical facilities should be protected to the height utilized above. Flood proofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

Exception: In areas where the flood hazard is tidal flooding, critical facilities need only be elevated to the height of the 500 year flood.

H. A registered professional engineer shall certify that the standards of this chapter are satisfied.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.12.050 Specific standards for flood hazard protection.
A. In all Flood Hazard Areas (Zones A and A1-30), the following specific standards for flood hazard protection shall apply:
1. New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above base flood elevation.

Exception: Residential structures in Coastal A zones shall have lowest floor, including a basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus one foot.

(Note: It is recommended that the lowest floor, including basements, be elevated a minimum of one foot above base flood elevation to increase safety and reduce insurance premiums.) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are prohibited, or shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for meeting this requirement must be certified by a registered professional engineer or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

a. 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;

b. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade; and

c. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices, provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

d. Below grade crawl space areas may be constructed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Technical Bulletin 11-01, which states:

(i) The interior grade of a crawlspace below the BFE must not be more than 2 feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade (LAG), shown as D in Figure 3.

(ii) The height of the below-grade crawlspace, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation wall must not exceed 4 feet (shown as L in Figure 3) at any point. The height limitation is the maximum allowable unsupported wall height according to the engineering analyses and building code requirements for flood hazard areas. This limitation will also prevent these crawlspaces from being converted into habitable spaces.

(iii) There must be an adequate drainage system that removes floodwaters from the interior area of the crawlspace. The enclosed area should be drained within a reasonable time after a flood event. The type of drainage system will vary because of the site gradient and other drainage characteristics, such as soil types. Possible options include natural drainage through porous, well-drained soils and drainage systems such as perforated pipes, drainage tiles, or gravel or crushed stone drainage by gravity or mechanical means.

(iv) The velocity of floodwaters at the site should not exceed 5 feet per second for any crawlspace. For velocities in excess of 5 feet per second, other foundation types should be used. Below-grade crawlspace construction in accordance with the requirements listed above will not be considered basements.

2. New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the level of the base flood elevation. (It is recommended that the lowest floor, including basements, be elevated a minimum of one foot above base flood elevation to increase safety and reduce insurance premiums.) Or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:

a. Be flood proofed 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. The design of such components shall be certified by a registered professional engineer, that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting provisions of this subsection based on their development and/or review of the structural design, specifications, and plans. Such certifications shall be submitted to the Building Official; and

c. Non-residential structures that are elevated and not flood proofed shall meet the same standards set for space below the lowest floor, as described in Section 2.12.050.A.1.

d. For all new or substantially improved flood proofed nonresidential structures where the flood elevation data is provided through the FIS, FIRM, or in accordance with Section 2.12.030 B 1,

(i) Obtain and record the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the structure was flood proofed.

(ii) Flood proofing certifications required in section 2.12.030 C.

3. Manufactured homes.

a. All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved within flood hazard zones shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and be
securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement. (It is recommended that the lowest floor, be elevated a minimum of one foot above base flood elevation to increase safety and reduce insurance premiums.)

This applies to manufactured homes:

(i) Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision,
(ii) In a new manufactured home park or subdivision,
(iii) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or
(iv) In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on a site which a manufactured home has incurred “substantial damage” as the result of a flood; and

b. Manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that are not subject to the above manufactured provisions be elevated so that either:

(i) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation, or
(ii) 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 flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(4) Recreational vehicles placed on sites with special flood hazard areas (A1-A30, AH, AE, VI-V30, and VE) on the community’s FIRM must either:

a. Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;

b. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and have no permanently attached additions; or

c. Meet the elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured homes.

B. In all Coastal High Hazard Areas (Zones V1-30, VE, and V), the following specific standards for flood hazard protection for all structures (including residential, commercial, and manufactured homes) shall apply:

1. All new construction in Zones V, V1-V30, and VE shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.

2. All new construction and substantial improvement shall be elevated so that the bottom of the lowest supporting (horizontal) member is elevated to or above the base flood elevation, with all space below the lowest supporting member open so as not to impede the flow of water, except for breakaway walls, as provided for in Section 2.12.020.

3. New construction or substantial improvements shall be elevated on pilings or columns and shall be securely anchored thereto. The pile or column foundation attached thereto is anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. Wind and water loading values shall each have a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

4. Pilings or columns used as structural support shall be designed and anchored so as to withstand all applied loads of the base flood flow. A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specification, and plans for the construction, and shall certify that the design methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provision of Sections 2.12.050.B.2 and 3 above.

5. Obtain the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor of all new and substantially improved structures in Zones V1-V30 and VE. The Building Official shall maintain a record of all such information.

6. Provide that all new construction and substantial improvements within Zones V1-30, VE, and V on the community’s FIRM have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with non-supporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice work, or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. For the purposes of this section, a breakaway wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than ten pounds per square foot and no more than 20 pounds per square foot. Use of breakaway walls which exceed a design safe loading resistance of 20 pounds per square foot (either by design or when so required by local or state codes) may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet the following conditions:

a. Breakaway wall collapse shall result from water loads less than that which would occur during the base flood; and
Tacoma Municipal Code

b. The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. Maximum wind and water loading values to be used in this determination shall each have a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (100-year mean recurrence interval).

7. If breakaway walls are utilized, such enclosed space shall be useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage. Such space shall not be used for human habitation.

8. The use of fill for structural support of buildings shall be prohibited.

9. Man-made alteration of sand dunes, which would increase potential flood damages, shall be prohibited.

10. Prior to construction, plans for any structure which will have breakaway walls must be submitted to the Building Official for approval.

11. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction, or improvement to a structure, started after the enactment of this chapter, shall not enclose the space below the lowest floor unless breakaway walls are used, as provided for in Section 2.12.020.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.12.060 Permits – Approval required.

No building permit for structures or the development or use of land shall be issued by the City within a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area, unless approved by the Building Official. Such approval shall be based on a review of the provisions set forth in this section and the technical findings and recommendations of City departments including, but not limited to, the Fire Department and the Public Works Department. Permits shall not be issued until the Building Official has reviewed all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those Federal, State, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required. Where elevation data is not available either through the Flood Insurance Study, FIRMs, or from another authoritative source (Section 2.12.030 B 1), applications for building permits shall be reviewed to assure that proposed construction will be reasonably safe fromflooding. The test of reasonableness is a local judgment and includes use of historical data, high water marks, photographs of past flooding, etc., where available. Compliance with the provisions of this section does not obviate the need to obtain other permits which may be required pursuant to state or federal law, including approvals required from the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services and/or Department of Ecology relating to water and/or sewer systems which ensure that water and sewer systems will be designed to avoid infiltration, inflow, or impairment. Failure to elevate at least two feet above grade in these zones may result in higher flood insurance rates.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.12.070 Procedural requirements.

A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 2.12.030 B. The permit shall be for all structures including manufactured homes, as set forth in the “Definitions,” and for all development including fill and other activities, also as set forth in the “Definitions.”

City building permits which relate to the development and use of land within a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area shall be applied for with Planning and Development Services. If it appears that the property may lie in a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area, Planning and Development Services shall require the property owner to submit additional information as necessary to determine if, in fact, the property lies within a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area, and, if the development is located in an unnumbered A-zone, base flood elevation data shall be provided by the applicant. If it is determined that the property lies within a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area, the applicant shall be required by Planning and Development Services to submit such surveys, plans, and supporting documents as are necessary to determine the applicability of City regulations to the proposed structure, development, or use. Planning and Development Services shall consider not only the individual structure, development, or use, but shall also consider it in combination with existing and future similar structures, developments, and uses. Whenever technical information is furnished to the City by an applicant for a building permit, the City shall consider such report in acting upon the requested permit.

The Building Official shall, within a reasonable time, indicate in a letter to the applicant for a building permit and other known parties of interest, approval or disapproval of the requested building permit, and, if approved, the conditions of approval.

The cumulative effect of any proposed development, where combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.

Whenever any alteration or relocation of any watercourse is proposed, the Building Official shall:
A. Notify adjacent communities and the Washington State Department of Ecology prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit such notifications to the Federal Insurance Administration;

B. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood carrying capacity is not diminished.


2.12.080 Variance Procedure – Board of Building Appeals.

A. The Board of Building Appeals, as established by the City, shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter. It shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Building Official in the enforcement or administration of this chapter.

B. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation, or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the state Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this chapter.

C. Variances shall be issued only upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

D. Variances shall be issued only 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, or create nuisances or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

E. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Building Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all 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 to 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 individual owner;

4. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

5. The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;

6. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

7. The relationship of the proposed use to the policies of the Generalized Land Use Plan for that area;

8. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

9. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and

10. 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, water systems, streets, and bridges.

F. Upon consideration of the factors of Section 2.12.080.D and the purposes of this chapter, the Board of Building Appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of the chapter.

G. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest floor elevation below the base flood elevation, and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the granting of the variance.

H. The Buildings Official shall maintain the records of all opposed actions and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
Tacoma Municipal Code

2.12.090 Appeals.

A. The decision of the Building Official to approve or disapprove a building permit in a Flood Hazard Area or Coastal High Hazard Area may be appealed to the Board of Building Appeals. The requested building permit shall not be issued during the appeal period.

B. The Board of Building Appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant standards, and the criteria specified in Section 2.12.080.E hereof.

1. The Board of Building Appeals shall prepare a written report and decision containing findings and conclusions which show how its decision implements the purposes of this chapter and is consistent with the criteria, standards, and limitations of this chapter.

2. The decision of the Board of Building Appeals shall be final and conclusive unless, within 20 calendar days from the day of the decision, an aggrieved party obtains a writ of certiorari from the Superior Court of Washington for Pierce County for the purpose of review of the action taken.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
CITY OF TACOMA
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DATUMS
AND COASTAL FLOOD ELEVATION DATA

COASTAL BASE FLOODPLAIN ELEVATION (+15.33) TO (+15.35) FT TIDE

(9.00 FEET CITY OF TACOMA DATUM ALL LOCATIONS IN TACOMA, EXCEPT TILLOW BEACH WHICH IS 9.20 FEET)

HIGHEST OBSERVED TIDE LEVEL
(-14.83 FEET TIDE)

APPROXIMATI

N.G.V.D. 1929 DATUM 0.00 FT ELEV.
(NEW TACOMA PUBLIC WORKS DATUM
(JULY 1, 1990 AND LATER))

O.H.W. RANGE

LOWER LIMIT O.H.W. (-11.09 FT TIDE)

MEAN HIGH WATER
(5.00 FT CITY OF TACOMA DATUM)

N.A.V.D. 1988 DATUM 0.00 FT ELEV.

N.A.V.D. (N.O.A.A. DATUM)

LOWER LIMIT MEASUREMENT
(-6.94 FT TIDE)

OLD TACOMA PUBLIC WORKS DATUM
(PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1990)

M.E.A.N. LOWER LOW WATER
(1.84 FT TIDE)

HIGHEST OBSERVED TIDE LEVEL
(3.84 FT TIDE)

* ORDINARY HIGH WATER (O.H.W.) IS ESTABLISHED BY ASSESSMENT OF BIOLOGICAL INDICATORS FOR THE SPECIFIC SITE. THE ELEVATION WILL VARY FROM SITE TO SITE. O.H.W. IS NOT LIMITED TO THIS RANGE, BUT USUALLY FALLS WITHIN IT.

September 9, 2009
Chapter 2.13
WATERFRONT STRUCTURES AND MARINA CODE

(Repealed and Reenacted by Ord. 27890 Ex. A, passed Jun. 15, 2010)

Sections:
2.13.010 Title.
2.13.020 Scope.
2.13.040 Existing installations.
2.13.050 Definitions.
2.13.060 Waterfront structures.
2.13.070 Dry boat storage.
2.13.080 Marinas.

2.13.010 Title.
Chapter 2.13 of the TMC shall be known as the Waterfront Structures and Marina Code (“WFS&MC”).
(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.13.020 Scope.
This chapter shall pertain to and regulate the fire protection and construction of waterfront structures and marinas, as defined herein, which shall be subject to all requirements of the codes and ordinances of the City of Tacoma relating to other structures, including but not limited to the Building Code, Residential Code, Mechanical Code, Fire Code, Plumbing Code, Electrical Code, Energy Code, Land Use Regulatory Code, Flood Plain Code, and the Shoreline Management Act as officially adopted by the City of Tacoma, except as may be specifically limited, modified, or amended herein.
Exception: This Chapter shall not apply to existing waterfront structures where the International Residential Code is applicable, or classified as Group R, Division 3 occupancies, as defined in the International Building Code.
(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

The International Fire Code (IFC) Chapter 45—Marinas and the Washington State Building Code Council amendments to IFC Chapter 45 are adopted as part of the City of Tacoma’s Fire Code and are specifically included in the City of Tacoma’s Water Front Structures and Marina Code by reference.
(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.13.040 Existing installations.
Except as specifically provided within this chapter, facilities regulated by this chapter, and in existence at the time of the adoption of this chapter may have their existing use or occupancy continued, subject to the provisions of the building and fire codes, if such occupancy was an approved use at the time of the adoption of this chapter on March 31, 1992.
(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.13.050 Definitions.
The following terms used in the succeeding sections of this chapter relating to waterfront structures and marinas shall have the meanings herein indicated. Where specific terms are not defined within this section, their meaning shall be as defined using chapter 4 of the International Building Code as adopted and amended by Chapter 2.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code, or the International Fire Code as adopted and amended by Chapter 3.02 of the Tacoma Municipal Code.
A. Definitions:
Approach Way: A structure used to gain access to a pier or wharf, but not used to moor vessels.
B. Definitions:
Beam: Maximum overall width of a vessel.
Berth: A place where a vessel may be secured to a fixed or floating structure and left unattended.
Boat House: A boat house shall be a specific type of vessel designed to be moored to a main float system to enclose and protect another vessel or vessels from the elements. The construction of boat houses shall be regulated by this ordinance and the building and fire codes.

Building Code: The International Building, the International Residential, and the International Existing Building Codes, published by the International Code Council as adopted and amended by Chapter 2.02 of the TMC.

Building Official: The individual authorized by the Director of the Planning and Development Services Department of the City of Tacoma, charged with the administration and enforcement of the Building Code, or his or her duly authorized representatives.

C. Definitions:

Corrosion Resistant Steel: For the purposes of this ordinance, unless specifically stated otherwise, corrosion resistant steel shall mean steel which is galvanized, painted or otherwise coated to retard corrosion, or any uncoated steel alloy which is defined by The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specifications as corrosion resistant.

D. Definitions:

Datum: is the zero point established by the City of Tacoma Public Works Department for measuring elevations. NOAA datum and the City of Tacoma Public Works Datum as of July 1, 1990 are approximately interchangeable. (Tacoma Public Works Datum and NOAA Datum have a zero point which would correspond approximately with +14.03 feet according to the old City of Tacoma Public Works Datum. (Datum published prior to July 1, 1990.))

Deck: That element of a waterfront structure which provides the lowest floor level or platform for use, under which occur only the structural support system for the structure, and no usable space.

Dry Boat Storage: A building, which is either open or subdivided into stalls and is used primarily for the dry storage of vessels, or a building for the dry storage of vessels in racks.

E. Definitions:

F. Definitions:

Fire Chief: Chief of the City of Tacoma Fire Department.

Fire Code: The International Fire Code published by the International Code Council, as adopted and amended by Chapter 3.02 of the TMC.

Float: A floating structure normally used as a point of transfer for passengers and/or goods, and/or for mooring purposes.

1. Finger Float: A narrow float connected to a main float, which defines the length of a berth and separates that berth from adjacent berths.

2. Float System: A combinations of a main float and finger floats, either open or covered, designed to be used to moor vessels.

3. Main Float: A float connected by a gangway to the shore or to a waterfront structure, being restrained laterally by an anchorage system, normally of piles, but free to move vertically, and which provides access to berths. Finger floats may be attached to one or both sides of main floats.

G. Definitions:

Gangway: A bridge affording access from shore, or a waterfront structure to a main float.

H. Definitions:

I. Definitions:


I.B.C. Standards: International Building Code Standards shall mean the referenced standards listed in the International Building Code, the International Residential Code, and the International Existing Building Code, as applicable to the subject and existing conditions.


L. Definitions:
Length, Vessels: For the purposes of this code, vessel length shall be the overall length of the vessel including, but not limited
to, bowsprits, overhangs, swimming platforms and dinghies.

Limit Line for Obstructions: Is the imaginary vertical plane along a water access aisle, which is the limit beyond which
obstructions are not permitted to encroach into the water access aisle.

M. Definitions:
Marina: Any portion of the ocean or inland water, either naturally or artificially protected, for the mooring, servicing or safety
of vessels and shall include artificially protected works, the public or private lands ashore, and structures or facilities provided
within the enclosed body of water and ashore for the mooring or servicing of vessels or the servicing of their crews or
passengers.

Mean High Water: 5.00 feet City of Tacoma or NOAA Datum. (See the definition of Datum).
Mean Lower Low Water: Minus 6.33 feet City of Tacoma or NOAA Datum. (See the definition of Datum).
Mean Sea Level: Mean sea level is the zero point for tide measurement, and is 0.58 feet City of Tacoma or NOAA Datum
established by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (See the definition of Datum).
Moor: The act of securing a vessel into a berth at a pier, wharf, or float system.

N. Definitions:
NOAA: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Nominal Size (Lumber): The commercial size designation of width and depth, in standard sawn lumber and glue-laminated
lumber grades; somewhat larger than the standard net size of dressed lumber, in accordance with DOC PS 20 for sawn lumber
and with the AF&PA NDS for structural glued laminated lumber.

O. Definitions:
P. Definitions:
Pier: A fixed waterfront structure, usually of greater length projecting from the shore than the width, constructed of timber,
stone, concrete, steel, or other material, having a deck and projecting from the shore over waters subject to the Shoreline
Management Act so that vessels may be moored alongside for loading and unloading or for storage or repairs. For the purpose
of this code, where the word "pier" is used it shall be construed as including "wharf". (Note: This definition supersedes the
definition set forth in IFC Chapter 45).

PSF: Pounds per square-foot

Q. Definitions:
R. Definitions:
S. Definitions:
Substructure: That portion of a waterfront structure below and including the deck.
1. Combustible Substructures. A substructure which does not qualify as either a fire resistive substructure or a noncombustible
substructure.
2. Fire Resistive Substructures. A noncombustible substructure with all elements, including the deck, having a four hour fire-
resistive rating, except that wood piles or wood cribwork or steel piles, which are not fire rated, may be used if they do not
extend above Mean Lower Low Water.
3. Noncombustible Substructures. A noncombustible substructure with only the deck having a four hour fire-resistive rating,
except that wood piles or wood crib work may be used if they do not extend above Mean Lower Low Water.

Superstructure: That portion of a waterfront structure constructed above the deck.

T. Definitions:
U. Definitions:
V. Definitions:
Vessel: A motorized and/or wind powered watercraft, other than seaplanes on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation. Non-transportation vessels, such as houseboats and boathouses, are included in this definition. (Note: This definition supersedes the definition set forth in IFC Chapter 45).

See the definition of Boat House.

W. Definitions:

Waterfront Structure: A structure or improvement which at any time is over water subject to the Shoreline Management Act, and is constructed with a deck supported on piles or other types of open structural framing, where the under-deck area facing the water remains unenclosed except for fender systems.

Wharf: A fixed waterfront structure, usually of greater width along the shoreline than the length projecting from the shore, constructed of timber, stone, concrete, steel, or other material, having a deck built over, along and parallel to waters subject to the Shoreline Management Act so that vessels may be moored alongside for loading and unloading, or for storage or repairs. For the purpose of this code, where the word "wharf" is used it shall be construed as including "pier". (Note: This definition supersedes the definition set forth in IFC Chapter 45).

X. Definitions:

Y. Definitions:

Z. Definitions:

(Ord. 28109 Ex. I; passed Dec. 4, 2012; Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.13.060 Waterfront structures.

a. General.

All piers, wharves and waterfront structures as herein defined shall comply and conform to all of the requirements set forth herein.

b. Protection Against Mechanical Damage.

Waterfront structures shall be designed for impact loads from vessels and floating debris.

Regardless of the type of construction of the substructure, fender systems may be built of wood members with a minimum nominal dimension of four inches and a minimum nominal area of forty-eight square inches, provided the outside face of said fender system is located no more than three feet inside the outermost edge of the deck.

c. Combustible Substructures.

1. Piles and Stiffening Members.

The piling and cross bracing of those portions of the substructure which are over water at any time shall be so designed to allow the passage of a six-foot wide boat for access to all points for the purpose of inspection, maintenance or repair.

2. Pier Decks and Supports

A. Pile caps shall consist of sawed or glue-laminated timber not less than eight-inch nominal minimum dimension and ninety-six square inches nominal cross-sectional area.

B. Deck framing members shall be not less than six-inch nominal minimum dimension and seventy-two square inches nominal cross-sectional area.

C. Deck planking on the deck framing shall be not less than four inches in nominal thickness and on this shall be laid a wearing surface of two-inch nominal wood sheathing, or a layer of concrete or asphalt, or other material of equivalent durability. The sheathing and deck planks shall be laid at right angles, except that in the driveways the sheathing may be laid diagonally.

Exception Pier decks without superstructures may have decks of wood decking or planking of not less than three inches nominal thickness.

D. Pier decks of composite laminated wood and concrete construction shall be acceptable, provided that the wood decking or planking used shall be not less than two inches in nominal thickness and shall be pressure preservative treated in accordance with the Building Code.

E. Piers and walkways which are ten feet or less in width may be constructed with caps and girders which have a minimum nominal width and depth of six-inches. Beams and other members shall have a minimum nominal width of three inches. Wood
decking or planking may have a nominal thickness of two inches; and bracing may have a minimum nominal dimension of two inches.

3. Automatic Fire Sprinkling of Combustible Substructures.

A. General. All combustible substructures shall be provided with a complete automatic fire sprinkler system, in accordance with IBC Section 903.3.1.1 (N.F.P.A. 13), in the under-deck areas.

B. Standards. Installation of sprinkler equipment shall be in accordance with the Building Code, Fire Code, and the Fire Code Standards. In those parts of waterfront structures where automatic fire sprinkler systems are subject to damage by floating debris, such as beneath depressed sections of pier decks, deviations from the strict application of the standards will be permitted and alternative methods of protection may be required. Where damage to sprinkler equipment by floating objects may occur, adequate provision shall be made to prevent such damage.

C. Additional Provisions. In addition to the standards referred to in subsection B hereof, the following provisions shall apply:

i. Sprinkler systems, including fittings and hangers, used in under-deck areas shall be protected from corrosion in accordance with NFPA Standards for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers and Wharves, current edition...

ii. Water supply mains on substructures without superstructures shall be installed in under-deck space. If it is inadvisable to install mains in the under-deck space, they may be installed in the superstructure or on the deck of the substructure, with approval from the Building and Fire Officials.

iii. Automatic fire sprinkler systems and supply piping subject to freezing shall be installed as dry pipe systems.

iv. Automatic fire sprinkler systems installed in waterfront structures shall be maintained in accordance with the Fire Code.

4. Subdivision of Combustible Substructures.

All substructures of combustible construction shall have the under-deck area subdivided as follows:

A. Fire Walls. Fire walls shall be required in combustible substructures at intervals not to exceed 450 feet in each direction. Fire walls shall also be provided at each location a fire wall occurs in a superstructure located on the substructure and shall constitute a continuation of the fire walls in the superstructure. Substructure fire walls shall be of reinforced concrete having a fire resistance of at least four hours, except that fire walls made of other approved noncombustible materials may be used, provided they are equivalent in stability and have an equivalent fire resistance. Walls shall be free of holes and shall extend from the deck down to Mean Lower Low Water. Where aprons or platforms are built along the sides of the waterfront structure, fire walls shall extend to the outside edges of such aprons or platforms.

B. Fire Stops. Spacing between fire walls and fire stops or between fire stops shall not exceed 150 feet. Fire stops shall fit tightly up against the deck and around any structural members or pipes that pass through the fire stop so that an effective barrier to fire and draft will be maintained. Fire stops shall be constructed of wood planking built up to a thickness of six inches and securely fastened to the supporting structure, or they may be of other construction approved by the Building Official. Fire stops shall extend from the deck down to Mean Lower Low Water. Where aprons or platforms are built along the sides of the waterfront structure, fire stops shall extend to the outside edges of such aprons or platforms.

d. Fire Flow Required.

A water supply for fire flow shall be provided in accordance with the Fire Code.

e. Water Supply and Design of System.

Water may be supplied from the municipal water system or any other water supply meeting the approval of the Fire Code Official. The minimum residual water pressure shall be 20 psi at all fire hydrants. Private water systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of referenced standards NFPA 24, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and their Appurtenances.

f. Superstructures.

1. General.

Superstructures shall comply with all the provisions of the Building and Fire Codes. Superstructures which are required by the provisions of the Building Code to be either type IA or type IB construction shall be constructed on fire-resistive substructures. Superstructures which are required by provisions of Building Code to be either IIA or IIB construction shall be constructed on noncombustible substructures.

Tacoma Municipal Code

All superstructures shall be provided with an automatic fire sprinkler system complying with the provisions of the Building Code, and the Fire Code. Area and height limits for superstructures may be increased as permitted by the Building Code for automatic fire sprinkler systems.

Exception: Automatic fire sprinkler systems need not be installed in superstructures constructed on noncombustible substructures as defined herein, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

i. The aggregate area of all superstructures on the substructure does not exceed 1500 square feet, and

ii. The aggregate occupant load of the superstructures, as calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code, does not exceed fifteen, and

iii. The occupancy classification of the superstructures on the substructure is Group B, Group F, Division 2 or Group S, Division 2 occupancies as defined in the Building Code.

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.13.070 Dry boat storage.

a. General.

Dry boat storage shall meet all requirements of the Building and Fire Codes for a Group S, Division 1 Occupancy, and the requirements set forth within this section.


When required by the building code or fire code dry boat storage shall have an automatic fire sprinkler system installed throughout which meets the requirements of an IBC Section 903.3.1.1 system (N.F.P.A. 13 system) and N.F.P.A. 303 Fire Protection Standards for Marinas.

c. Area.

Dry boat storage shall be limited in area as set forth in the Building Code for Group S, Division 1 Occupancies, including allowing increases for yards, and automatic fire sprinkler systems, except as modified within this section:

d. Construction Type:

Dry boat storage may be constructed of any type of construction permitted by the Building Code for a group S, division 1 occupancy, except an automatic fire sprinkler system shall not be substituted for one-hour fire resistive construction.

In non-rated types of construction, floors in multistory dry boat storage buildings shall be of one-hour fire-resistant construction, or heavy timber construction as defined in the Building Code.

e. Height:

Dry boat storage shall be limited in height in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code.

f. Rack Storage of Boats:

Rack storage shall meet the following conditions:

1. Rack boat storage buildings or structures shall be a maximum of one story in height and constructed entirely of noncombustible construction conforming to the requirements for type IA, IB, IIA or IIB construction for a group S, division 1 occupancy. Buildings or structures housing rack boat storage shall be fully protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system meeting the requirements of IBC section 903.3.1.1. The allowable area for the building may be increased by open areas around the building in accordance with the building code, and for the automatic fire sprinkler system, The automatic fire sprinkler system shall not be used to increase the building height beyond the one story maximum height limitation, but may be used to increase the height of the building in feet in accordance with the building code.

2. Interior longitudinal walls shall not be permitted. Interior noncombustible transverse walls which are a minimum of two-hour fire-resistant fire walls shall be permitted for the purposes of dividing the rack boat storage buildings into two or more structures for purposes of area limitation. No other transverse walls shall be permitted. Except for the first level of the rack storage, there shall be no floors and no permanent catwalks.

3. Rack structures shall be limited to a maximum of three levels of boat storage. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed within all boat storage racks in accordance with the building and fire codes and reference standards N.F.P.A 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems and N.F.P.A. 303 Fire Protection Standard for Marinas, so as to provide coverage of all stored boats.
Exception: Additional levels of boat storage within a rack may be permitted, provided technical assistance in the form of a technical opinion and report will be required in accordance with the Fire Code to evaluate the level of safety of the proposed design. However, when this provision is used, the maximum number of in rack storage racks shall not exceed five.

4. A Class I standpipe system designed and installed with reference standard N.F.P.A 14, Standard for Installation of Standpipe and Hose systems shall be provided for all rack boat storage structures.

5. Rack structures shall be designed to support the weight of all the boats plus the weight of water any two boats in a vertical storage column may collect in the event that the automatic fire sprinkler systems are triggered.

6. Boats shall be prepared for storage in racked storage by:
A. Disconnecting the battery while the boat is in storage. An adequately sized power disconnect switch shall be provided for this purpose.
B. The bilge drain plug shall be removed.
C. A water impermeable boat cover shall be installed to cover all open parts of the boat while being stored in the rack. The cover when installed shall be taut and shall not have sags or other concavities which will collect water. (Note: the cover is to prevent filling the boats with water in the event that the automatic fire sprinkler systems are triggered.)

(Ord. 27890 Ex. A; passed Jun. 15, 2010)

2.13.080 Marinas.

a. General:

Marinas, because of their character, present unique problems in providing access for fire-fighting purposes, for providing water supply, and for providing exiting. In order to mitigate these problems all Marinas shall conform to the provisions of this section and the Fire Code.

b. Float System Layout.

1. Water Access Aisles:

A. Where vessels are moored to a main float system on either side of the maneuvering aisle such that the berths are not parallel to the maneuvering aisle, the clear distance between the limit lines for obstructions, measured perpendicular to the maneuvering aisle, shall be a minimum of 1.25 times the length of the longest vessel served but not less than forty (40) feet.

Vessels in berths between finger floats may extend a maximum of five (5) feet beyond the ends of the finger floats into the access aisle, thereby establishing the limit line for obstructions. The extension into the access aisle shall be measured to the furthest extension of the vessel which shall include but not be limited to bowsprits, overhangs, swimming platforms and dinghies.

Where vessels are housed in boat houses, the boat houses may extend to the limit line for obstructions. The maneuvering aisle shall be established by assuming a center line between or along the rows of boat houses. The limit lines for obstructions shall be established at points on both sides of the assumed center line of not less than five-eighths (5/8) of the longest boat house along the aisle, but not less than twenty feet. The centerline shall be relatively straight down the aisle length, with no changes of direction by less than a 40 foot radius, except at the ends of aisles where additional maneuvering room is provided. Where vessels are housed in boat houses, and the water access aisles exceed 300 feet in length the limit lines for obstructions shall be not less than 40 feet on each side of the assumed center line for the entire length of the aisle.

Exception: Where water access aisles exceed 300 feet, the Fire Chief may allow narrower water access aisles where site conditions require or permit narrower water access aisles, and alternate fireboat access is possible.

B. Where vessels are moored parallel to and on one side of a water access aisle, the water access aisle widths shall be not less than forty (40) feet, plus 1.25 times the beam of the largest vessel expected to be moored at the facility. If vessels are moored parallel to and on both sides of an access aisle, the access aisle shall be not less than forty (40) feet, plus 2.5 times the beam of the largest vessel expected to be moored at the facility.

C. Water access routes and entries for vessels to a marina facility, shall be not less than forty (40) feet in width.

2. Fire Department Access Passages:

Access passages along uncovered finger floats, through covered boat storage sheds or between boat houses shall be provided between the water access aisles and the main floats, at intervals not to exceed two-hundred (200) feet. When vessels are moored on both sides of main floats the access passages shall be staggered by one-hundred (100) feet from one side to the other. Access Passages shall extend to the limit line for obstructions.
Tacoma Municipal Code

Fire Department access passages shall have a minimum unobstructed width of forty-eight (48) inches. Toe rails or curbs a minimum of five (5) inches in height shall be provided along both sides of access passages. The clear distance between the toe rails shall be not less than forty-one (41) inches.

3. Main Float Length:

No portion of a main float shall exceed one-thousand (1000) feet in distance from the bottom of a gangway providing access to the shore or to a waterfront structure. The position of the bottom of the gangway shall be measured at Mean High Water (+5.00 Feet NOAA Datum).

For fuel dispensers on a float system see the Fire Code provisions for marine service stations.

4. Main Float Widths: Main floats shall provide an unobstructed pathway with minimum dimensions of forty-four (44) inches in width by seven (7) feet in height, which shall be maintained the length of the main float at all times.

5. Finger Float Widths:

Finger floats shall be not less than thirty-six (36) inches in width.

6. Gangway Width:

Gangways shall have a minimum clear width of forty-four (44) inches. Handrails may extend a maximum of 3.5 inches into the required width on each side.

7. Gangway Slope:

Gangways which are ramps shall not slope more than one (1) vertical to two and one-half (2.5) horizontal when tide is at Mean Lower Low Water (-6.33 Feet NOAA Datum). Cleats and a nonslip surface shall be provided on ramp gangways. Gangways constructed with self-leveling stairs shall provide treads runs of not less than eleven (11) inches nor more than eighteen (18) inches, and risers of not less than four (4) inches nor more than seven (7) inches. An approved nonslip surface shall be applied to all stair treads.

8. Gangway Handrails and Guardrails:

Guardrails shall be provided on both sides of gangways. Guardrails shall be a minimum of forty-two (42) inches in height measured perpendicular to the slope of the gangway surface. Guardrails shall be provided with intermediate bars or a pattern spaced to prevent a sphere four (4) inches in diameter from passing through. Handrails shall be provided on both sides of the gangway and shall be placed thirty-four (34) inches measured perpendicular to the slope of the gangway surface. The grip portion of the handrail shall be of a graspable shape not less than one and one-half (1.5) inches nor more than two (2) inches in diameter, and there shall be a space of one and one-half (1.5) inches between the backside of the handrail and the guardrail.

c. Covered Moorage Size and Spacing Limitations

Covered moorage shall be considered to be of two types, enclosed and open. Enclosed covered moorage are boat houses which are enclosed on three or more sides. Open covered moorage are roof structures which are generally supported on posts or frames, and which are open on two or more sides. The area of covered moorages shall be subject to the limitations set forth in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Code Type of Construction</th>
<th>Allowable Single Boat House Area</th>
<th>Allowable Area for Boat Covers and Area of Combined Boat Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VB</td>
<td>3000 sq-ft</td>
<td>9000 sq-ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIB</td>
<td>3000 sq-ft</td>
<td>17,500 sq-ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:

1 Sidewalls for all new boat houses, for all new enclosed boat covers and all boat houses relocated from other locations outside the marina in question, shall be sheathed with corrosion resistant steel. Aluminum, wood and plastic siding materials shall be prohibited.

2 Provide smoke venting for all new structures and for all structures relocated from other locations outside of the marina in question in accordance with IFC Chapter 45 as amended by the Washington State Building Code Council.

3 Clearances for calculated area increases shall be in accordance with the building code.

4 Unroofed areas to separate adjacent covered moorage areas on the same float system shall be a minimum of sixteen (16) feet or 33 percent of the longest finger float whichever is greater. Unroofed areas may be used for moorage.
5 The areas listed in the table, including those for single boat houses may be tripled if the boat house or the covered boat moorages are provided throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system. The area of individual boat houses may be tripled if the boat house alone is fire sprinklered, but no area increase is permitted for the combined boat house areas unless all the boat houses and open boat covers are fire sprinklered.

6 Draft curtains shall be provided in accordance with IFC Chapter 45 as amended by the Washington State Building Code Council; however, if draft stops are constructed of sheet metal, the sheet metal shall be steel, with rust protection.

7 The areas of open boat covers and the combined area of boat houses may be increased for yards or open spaces in accordance with the provisions of the Building Code. The area of individual boat houses shall not be increased for yards or open spaces.

d. Structural Design Criteria


A. Float systems including the finger floats shall be designed to support all dead loads plus a superimposed live load of twenty (20) pounds per square-foot over their entire walking surface.

B. Covers or boat houses supported by a float system shall be designed to support all dead loads plus a snow load of twenty (20) pounds per square-foot. Float systems supporting covers or boat houses shall be designed to support the dead loads and snow loads contributed by the covers or boat houses plus the live and dead loads prescribed in item A above. Snow sliding off upper roofs onto floats or lower roofs shall be taken into consideration in the design.

C. Float systems, including the finger floats shall be designed to withstand a minimum concentrated load at any location on the walking surfaces of five-hundred (500) pounds, without causing any of the elements of the float system to tilt more than six (6) degrees from level (10.5% Slope). The concentrated load is to be located at any thirty (30) by thirty (30) inch square on the walking surface and shall be applied simultaneously with the uniform load. Snow loading on covers or boat houses may be reduced to ten (10) pounds per square-foot while applying the concentrated loads.

D. Gangways shall be designed to support a minimum of fifty (50) pounds per square-foot live load over their horizontal projected area at Mean High Water, along with all dead loads. Gangways shall also be designed to support a concentrated load of one-thousand pounds (1000) pounds on any thirty (30) by thirty (30) inch square on the gangway; however the concentrated load need not be applied simultaneously with the required uniform live load. The reaction of the gangway under full load shall not cause the main float to tilt out of level by more than six (6) degrees (10.5% slope).

2. Wind Design Loads

The float systems and their anchorages shall be designed to withstand wind as prescribed in the building code; however the design wind load need not exceed twenty (20) pounds per square-foot. The wind load shall be applied to the projected areas of the covers, boat houses and moored vessels. It shall be assumed that all berths are occupied. Covers and boat house structures shall be designed to withstand wind uplift loads as prescribed in the Building Code.

3. Stresses Induced by Waves

A. Vertical Loads: Float systems shall be designed to carry all dead loads, plus 20 PSF live load on all walking surfaces, plus 20 PSF snow load on all covers supported by the float system, over a span of not less than ten (10) feet. The float system shall be able to carry these loads over the design spans in both the transverse and longitudinal directions. The design spans shall be located along the floats system for analysis to produce the greatest stresses along the float system.

B. Lateral Loads: In addition to the wind loads, float systems and their anchorage systems shall be designed to resist lateral loads induced by wave action. Unless supported by a dynamic analysis, those float systems and their anchorage systems protected by breakwaters or otherwise sheltered from wind and waves or are subject to waves with heights of two (2) feet or less, shall be designed to withstand lateral loads of not less than one-half (1/2) gravity. Those float systems exposed to open water, or subject to waves in excess of two (2) feet in height shall be designed to withstand lateral loads of not less than full gravity. The calculation of lateral forces shall be based on the total dead load of the float system and all structures supported by the float system.

4. Special Loads

Guardrail and Handrail Assemblies: Guardrail and Handrail assemblies shall be designed to withstand a load of not less than twenty (20) pounds per lineal foot applied horizontally at the top most rail of the guardrail and handrail assembly.

5. Special Considerations

Provision shall be made to prevent individual boat houses from "hammering" into each other.

e. Construction Materials:
Tacoma Municipal Code

1. Flotation Materials:
   A. Timber logs and other wood flotation shall not be used within float systems in Marinas.
   Exception: Wood flotation may be approved by the Building Official when unusual circumstances warrant its use.
   B. Foam flotation shall meet the following minimum specifications:
      i. Physical Properties:
         Density: Not less than 0.9 pounds per cubic foot. (ASTM D-1622)
         Compressive Strength: Not less than 10 psi. (ASTM D-1621)
         Flexural Strength: Not less than 25 psi ultimate strength. (ASTM C-203)
         Moisture Absorption: The maximum water absorption shall be not greater than four (4) percent when tested by the immersion method. (ASTM C-272)
      ii. Chemical Properties:
         Hydrocarbon Resistance: Foam flotation to be used within flotation systems shall be resistant to the chemical reaction with hydrocarbon fuels and lubricants or protected by an approved encapsulation system.
      iii. Protection from Mechanical Damage:
         Foam flotation systems shall be protected from direct contact by vessels, floating debris and foot traffic by wood or concrete decking and wood or concrete fender or skirt systems.
   C. Steel or metal flotation systems are not permitted in salt water applications but may be used in fresh water marinas.
   Exception: The Building Official may permit steel or metal flotation systems in applications which are temporary. Approvals shall be limited to a maximum of one-year. An additional year may be approved if, on inspection after the first year, it is determined that the flotation system is in good condition.
   D. Concrete pontoon floats shall be constructed using an approved concrete design mix of not less than six (6) sacks of cement per cubic yard, and a 28 day ultimate strength of not less than 4000 pounds per square inch. The concrete mix shall meet ACI specifications for use within a salt water environment and to provide corrosion resistance for the structural, temperature and shrinkage reinforcement within the concrete pontoons. Concrete pontoon reinforcing shall be epoxy coated. The interior cavity of the concrete pontoons shall be filled with foam flotation meeting the requirements of this code.
   E. Fueling Floats: All floats used for fuel docks shall have a Portland cement concrete or other approved nonabsorbent surface impervious to fuel spillage.

2. Decking, Fender, and Float Encasement Materials:
   Decking, fender and float encasement materials shall be sized to withstand the design loads, both vertical and horizontal as prescribed by this code. Materials shall be compatible with the marine environment.
   Wood materials shall be pressure treated meeting AWPA Standard U1 and M4 for the species, product, preservative, and end use.
   Concrete materials shall have a minimum compressive stress of 4000 psi at 28 days. Concrete mixes shall have a minimum of six (6) sacks of cement per cubic yard.
   Metal materials shall be galvanized, painted or otherwise coated to retard corrosion, and if necessary cathodically protected.

3. Boat House and Boat Cover Framing:
   Boat house and boat cover framing shall be sized to meet the design criteria prescribed in this code, for vertical, horizontal and uplift loads.
   Materials shall meet the requirements for decking, fenders and float encasement as prescribed in item No. 2 above for a minimum distance of three (3) feet above the float system. From three (3) feet above the float system, framing materials shall comply with the Building Code.

4. Boat House and Boat Shed Roof and Wall Coverings:
   Boat house and boat shed roof and wall coverings shall be galvanized or painted steel. Approved wood-based structural panels manufactured with exterior glue may be used in boat houses, under the steel roof or wall covering, to provide vertical and/or
lateral strength. Such structural panels shall not be directly exposed to the weather, and shall not be used in locations which become submerged or are subject to water splash.

Exception: Approved wood-based structural panels manufactured with exterior glue may be used in open boat covers for the construction of gusset plates.

f. Draft Curtains:
Draft curtains shall be provided in accordance with IFC Chapter 45 as amended by the Washington State Building Code Council; however, if draft stops are constructed of sheet metal, the sheet metal shall be steel, with rust protection.

(Ord. 27890; passed Jun. 15, 2010)
Chapter 2.14

ELEVATOR SAFETY CODE

Repealed by Ord. 22476

(Ord. 22476; passed Jul. 21, 1981)
Chapter 2.15
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES CODE

Sections:
2.15.010 Title and creation of the code.
2.15.012 Additional sections.
2.15.020 System of weights and measures.
2.15.030 Definitions of terms.
2.15.040 Definitions of special units of measures.
2.15.050 Definitions of specific commodities.
2.15.060 State standards of weight and measure.
2.15.070 Office and working standards and equipment.
2.15.080 City Sealer and Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
2.15.090 Bonds.
2.15.100 General powers and duties of City Sealer.
2.15.110 Official guide of City Sealer – Correct or incorrect apparatus.
2.15.120 Same – Testing at City-supported institutions.
2.15.130 Same – General testing.
2.15.140 Same – Investigations.
2.15.150 Same – Inspection of packages.
2.15.160 Same – Stop-use, stop-removal, and removal orders.
2.15.170 Same – Disposition of correct and incorrect apparatus.
2.15.180 Same – Police powers – Right of entry and stoppage.
2.15.190 Powers and duties of inspectors.
2.15.200 Duty of owners of incorrect apparatus.
2.15.210 Method of sale of commodities – General.
2.15.220 Same – Declarations of quantity and origin on packages – Tolerances – Exemptions.
2.15.230 Same – Declarations of unit price on random packages.
2.15.240 Same – Misleading packages.
2.15.250 Commodity in package form defined.
2.15.260 Sale by net weight.
2.15.270 Misrepresentation of price.
2.15.280 Meat, fish, and poultry.
2.15.290 Bread.
2.15.300 Butter, oleomargarine, and margarine.
2.15.310 Fluid dairy products.
2.15.320 Flour, corn meal, and hominy grits.
2.15.330 Fuels.
2.15.340 Textile products.
2.15.350 Berries and small fruits.
2.15.360 Construction of contracts.
2.15.370 Hindering or obstructing officers – Penalties.
2.15.380 Impersonation of officer – Penalties.
2.15.390 Offenses and penalties.
2.15.400 Separability provision.
2.15.410 Renewal of conflicting chapters.

2.15.010 Title and creation of the code.
This chapter shall be known and designated as the Weights and Measures Code, may be cited as such, and will be referred to herein as the Code.
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

The National Bureau of Standards Handbook No. 44, Second Edition, 1955, duly adopted by the National Conference on Weights and Measures, together with all amendments and supplements thereto, and the National Bureau of Standards Handbook No. 67, issued and published on March 20, 1959, be and the same are each hereby adopted by this reference,
pursuant to the provisions of RCW 35.21.180, as the Weights and Measures Code of the City of Tacoma; such adoption by reference, however, to be subject to any amendments and additions to the adopted Code as hereinafter set forth.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.012 Additional sections.
Additional sections, numbered and reading as hereinafter set forth, are hereby adopted as part of the Weights and Measures Code of the City of Tacoma and shall be a part thereof.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.020 System of weights and measures.
The system of weights and measures in customary use in the United States and the metric system of weights and measures are jointly recognized, and one or the other of these systems shall be used for all commercial purposes in the City. The definitions of basic units of weight and measure, the tables of weight and measure, and weights and measures equivalents, as published by the National Bureau of Standards, and recognized by the State of Washington, are recognized and shall govern weighing and measuring equipment and transactions in the City of Tacoma, Washington.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.030 Definitions of terms.
For the purpose of this chapter:


“Approved” shall mean approved by the Planning and Development Services Department, City of Tacoma, Washington.

“Person” shall mean both the plural and singular, as the case demands, and shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations, companies, societies and associations.

“Weight(s) and/or measure(s)” shall mean all weights and measures of every kind, all instruments and devices for weighing and measuring, and any appliances and accessories associated with any or all such instruments and devices.

“Sealer” shall mean the City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

“Inspector” shall mean a City Inspector of Weights and Measures.


2.15.040 Definitions of special units of measures.
For the purpose of this chapter:

“Barrel” when used in connection with fermented liquor shall mean a unit of 31 gallons.

“Ton” shall mean a unit of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois weight.

“Cord” when used in connection with wood intended for fuel purposes shall mean the amount of wood that is contained in a space of 128 cubic feet, when the wood is ranked and well stowed and one-half the kerf of the wood is included.

“Load” when used in connection with planer ends intended for fuel purposes shall mean the amount of wood that is contained in a space of 192 cubic feet, random fill.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.050 Definitions of specific commodities.
For the purpose of this chapter:

“Meat” shall mean and include all animal flesh, carcasses, or parts of animals, and shall include fish, shell fish, game, poultry and meat food products of every kind and character, whether fresh, frozen, cooked, cured or processed.

“Poultry” shall mean all feathered fowl, domestic or wild, which is prepared, processed, sold or intended or offered for sale for human consumption.

“Fish” shall mean any water-breathing animal, including shell fish, which is prepared, processed, sold, or intended or offered for sale, for human consumption.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)
2.15.060  State standards of weight and measure.
Such weights and measures in conformity with the standards of the United States as have been supplied to the City by the State of Washington, or otherwise obtained by the City for use as City standards, shall, when the same shall have been certified as such by the State of Washington, be the City standards of weight and measure. The City standards shall be kept in a safe and suitable place in the office or laboratory of the City Sealer of Weights and Measures, they shall not be removed from the said office or laboratory except for repairs or for certification, and they shall be submitted at least once in five years to the State of Washington for certification. The City standards shall be used only in verifying the office or field standards and for scientific purposes.
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.070  Office and working standards and equipment.
In addition to the City standards provided for in Section 2.15.060, there shall be supplied by the City such “field standards” and such equipment as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The field standards shall be verified upon their initial receipt and at least once each year thereafter by direct comparison with City standards.
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.080  City Sealer and Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
There shall be a City Sealer of Weights and Measures, referred to in this chapter as the City Sealer. There shall be City Inspectors of Weights and Measures, referred to in this chapter as Inspectors, and necessary technical and clerical personnel, who shall be appointed from eligible lists prepared by the Civil Service Board and under the rules of said board, and who shall collectively comprise the City Division of Weights and Measures, of which the City Sealer shall be the head. The City Sealer shall be allowed for salaries for himself, the inspectors, and the necessary technical and clerical employees, for necessary equipment and supplies, and for traveling and contingent expenses, such sums as shall be appropriated by the City Council.
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.090  Bonds.
A bond, with sureties, to be approved by the City Clerk, and conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties and the safekeeping of any standards or equipment entrusted to his care, shall forthwith, upon his appointment, be given by the City Sealer and each inspector; the premiums on such bonds shall be paid by the City.
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.100  General powers and duties of City Sealer.
The City Sealer shall have the custody of the City standards of weight and measure and of the other standards and equipment provided for by this chapter, and shall keep accurate records of the same. The City Sealer shall enforce the provisions of this chapter. He shall have and keep a general supervision over the weights and measures offered for sale, sold, or in use in the City.
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.110  Official guide of City Sealer – Correct or incorrect apparatus.
In order that there may be eliminated from use, without prejudice to apparatus that conforms as closely as practicable to the official standards, those weights, measures, weighing devices, or measuring devices (1) that are not accurate, (2) that are of such construction that they are faulty – that is, that are not reasonably permanent in their adjustment or will not repeat their indications correctly – or (3) that facilitate the perpetration of fraud, the City Sealer shall use as his official guide in the enforcement of this chapter the specifications, tolerances, and regulations for commercial weighing and measuring devices, together with amendments thereto, as recommended by the National Bureau of Standards and published in National Bureau of Standards Handbook 44 and supplements thereto, or in any publication of the National Bureau of Standards revising or superseding Handbook 44, except insofar as these are specifically modified, amended, or rejected by action of the City Council, and these specifications, tolerances and regulations shall have the full force and effect of law. For the purposes of this chapter, apparatus shall be deemed to be “correct” when it conforms to all such applicable specifications, tolerances, and regulations; other apparatus shall be deemed to be “incorrect.”
(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)
2.15.120 Same – Testing at City-supported institutions.
The City Sealer shall at least once annually test all weights and measures used in checking the receipt or disbursement of supplies in every institution for the maintenance of which monies are appropriated by the City Council, and he shall report his findings, in writing, to the supervisory board and to the executive officer of the institution concerned.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.130 Same – General testing.
When not otherwise provided by law, the City Sealer shall have the power to inspect and test, to ascertain if they are correct, all weights and measures kept, offered, or exposed for sale. It shall be the duty of the City Sealer, at least annually and as much oftener as he may deem necessary, to inspect and test, to ascertain if they are correct, all weights and measures commercially used (1) in determining the weight, measurement, or count of commodities or things sold, or offered or exposed for sale, on the basis of weight or of measure, (2) in computing the basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or of measure, or (3) in determining weight or measurement when a charge is made for such determination; provided, that with respect to single-service devices, that is, devices designed to be used commercially only once and to be then discarded, and with respect to devices uniformly mass-produced, as by means of a mold or die, and not susceptible of individual adjustment, the inspection and testing of each individual device shall not be required and the inspecting and testing requirements of this section will be satisfied when inspections and tests are made on representative sample lots of such devices; and the larger lots of which such sample lots are representative shall be held to be correct or incorrect upon the basis of the results of the inspections and tests on such sample lots.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.140 Same – Investigations.
The City Sealer shall investigate complaints made to him concerning violations of the provisions of this chapter, and shall, upon his own initiative, conduct such investigations as he deems appropriate and advisable to develop information on prevailing procedures in commercial quantity determination and on possible violations of the provisions of this chapter and to promote the general objective of accuracy in the determination and representation of quantity in commercial transactions.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.150 Same – Inspection of packages.
The City Sealer shall, from time to time, weigh or measure and inspect packages or amounts of commodities kept, offered, or exposed for sale, sold, or in the process of delivery, to determine whether the same contain the amounts represented and whether they be kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, in accordance with law; and when such packages or amounts of commodities are found not to contain the amounts represented or are found to be kept, offered, or exposed for sale in violation of law, the City Sealer may order them off sale and may mark or stamp them as “illegal.” No person shall (1) sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale any package or amount of commodity that has been ordered off sale as provided in this section unless and until such package or amount of commodity has been brought into full compliance with legal requirements, or (2) dispose of any package or amount of commodity that has been ordered off sale and that has not been brought into compliance with legal requirements, in any manner except with the specific approval of the City Sealer.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.160 Same – Stop-use, stop-removal, and removal orders.
The City Sealer shall have the power to issue stop-use orders, stop-removal orders, and removal orders with respect to weights and measures being, or susceptible of being, commercially used, and to issue stop-removal orders and removal orders with respect to packages or amounts of commodities kept, offered, or exposed for sale, sold, or in process of delivery, whenever in the course of his enforcement of the provisions of this chapter he deems it necessary or expedient to issue such orders. No person shall use, remove from the premises specified, or fail to remove from the premises specified, any weight, measure, or package or amount of commodity contrary to the terms of a stop-use order, stop-removal order, or removal order issued under the authority of this section.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.170 Same – Disposition of correct and incorrect apparatus.
The City Sealer shall approve for use and seal or mark with appropriate devices such weights and measures as he finds upon inspection and test to be “correct” as defined in Section 2.15.110 of this chapter, and shall reject and mark or tag as “rejected” such weights and measures as he finds, upon inspection or test, to be “incorrect” as defined in Section 2.15.110 of this chapter, but which in his best judgment are susceptible of satisfactory repair; provided, that the City Sealer, by written rule or order,
may issue exemptions from the sealing or marking requirements of this section with respect to weights and measures of such character or size that such sealing or marking would be inappropriate, impracticable, or damaging to the apparatus in question, and such sealing or marking shall not then be required with respect to such weights and measures as may thus be exempted therefrom. The City Sealer shall condemn, and may seize and may destroy, weights and measures found to be incorrect that in his best judgment are not susceptible of satisfactory repair. Weights and measures that have been rejected may be confiscated and may be destroyed by the City Sealer if not corrected as required by Section 2.15.200 of this chapter or if used or disposed of contrary to the requirements of Section 2.15.200 of this chapter.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.180 Same – Police powers – Right of entry and stoppage.
With respect to the enforcement of this chapter and any other chapter dealing with weights and measures that he is, or may be empowered to enforce, the City Sealer is hereby vested with special police powers, and is authorized to arrest, without formal warrant, any violator of the said chapter and to seize for use as evidence, without formal warrant, incorrect or unsealed weights and measures or amounts or packages of commodity, found to be used, retained, offered or exposed for sale, or sold in violation of law. In the performance of his official duties, the City Sealer is authorized to enter and go into or upon, without formal warrant, any structure or premises, and to stop any person whatsoever and to require him to proceed, with or without any vehicle of which he may be in charge, to some place which the City Sealer may specify.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.190 Powers and duties of inspectors.
The powers and duties given to and imposed upon the City Sealer by Sections 2.15.110 to 2.15.180, both inclusive, of this chapter are hereby given to and imposed upon the inspectors also, when acting under the instructions and at the direction of the City Sealer.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.200 Duty of owners of incorrect apparatus.
Weights and measures that have been rejected under the authority of the City Sealer shall remain subject to the control of the rejecting authority until such time as suitable repair or disposition thereof has been made as required by this section. The owners of such rejected weights and measures shall cause the same to be made correct within 30 days or such longer period as may be authorized by the rejecting authority; or, in lieu of this, may dispose of the same, but only in such a manner as specifically authorized by the rejecting authority. Weights and measures that have been rejected shall not again be used commercially until they have been officially re-examined and found to be correct or until specific written permission for such use is issued by the rejecting authority.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.210 Method of sale of commodities – General.
Commodities in liquid form shall be sold only by liquid measure or by weight, and commodities not in liquid form shall be sold only by weight, by measure of length or area, or by count; provided, that liquid commodities may be sold by weight and dry commodities may be sold by count only if such methods give accurate information as to the quantity of commodity sold; and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply (1) to commodities when sold for immediate consumption on the premises where sold, (2) to vegetables when sold by the head or bunch, (3) to commodities when in package form or in containers standardized by Washington State or by Federal law, (4) to concrete aggregates, concrete mixtures, and loose solid materials such as earth, soil, gravel, crushed stone, and the like, when sold by cubic measure, or (5) to unprocessed vegetables and animal fertilizer when sold by cubic measure.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.220 Same – Declarations of quantity and origin on packages – Tolerances – Exemptions.
Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, any commodity in package form shall bear on the outside of the package a definite, plain, and conspicuous declaration of (1) the net quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or count, and (2) in the case of any package not sold on the premises where packed, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; provided, that the qualifying term “when packed,” or words of similar import, shall not be used in connection with the declaration required under clause (1).

A. Manufacturer, Packer, or Distributor – Name. If a commodity is not manufactured by the person whose name appears on the label, the name shall be qualified by a phrase that reveals the connection such person has with such commodity, such as “Manufactured for and Packed by ______.” “Distributed by ______.” or other similar phrase that expresses the facts.
Tacoma Municipal Code

B. Same – Address. The statement of the place of business shall include the street address, if any, of such place, unless such street address is shown in a current City directory or telephone directory.

C. Same – Principal Place of Business. When a person manufactures, packs, or distributes a commodity at a place other than his principal place of business, the label may state the principal place of business in lieu of the actual place where each package of such commodity was manufactured or packed or is to be distributed, if such statement is not misleading in any particular.

D. Quantity Statement.

1. The statement of the quantity of the contents shall reveal the quantity of the commodity in the package, exclusive of wrappers and other material packed with such commodity, and the qualifying term “when packed,” and words of similar import, shall not be used in connection with such statement of quantity.

2. The statement shall be expressed in the terms of weight, measure, numerical count, or a combination of numerical count and weight or measure, that are generally used by consumers and users to express quantity of such commodity and that give accurate information as to the quantity thereof. But if no general consumer usage in expressing accurate information as to the quantity of such commodity exists, the statement shall be in terms of liquid measure if the commodity is liquid, or in terms of weight if the commodity is solid, semisolid, viscous, or a mixture of solid and liquid; except that such statement may be in terms of dry measure if the commodity is a fresh fruit, fresh vegetable, or other dry commodity. The quantity of textile materials shall be stated in terms of linear measure, except that, in the case of a commodity in respect to which there exists a definite trade custom otherwise, the statement may be in terms of weight and in accordance with such custom.

3. When any term common to two or more systems of weight or measure is employed in the quantity statement, said statement shall include the proper qualification of the term, as, for examples, “avoirdupois ounces” and “fluid ounces”; “liquid pints” and “dry pints”; “liquid quarts” and “dry quarts.”

E. Terms of Statements – Supplementary Statements.

1. A statement of weight shall be in terms of the avoirdupois pound and ounce. A statement of linear measure shall be in terms of the standard yard and foot and inch subdivisions thereof. A statement of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches and quart, pint, and fluid ounce subdivisions thereof, and, except in the case of a frozen commodity which is so consumed, shall express the volume at 68 degrees Fahrenheit (20× Centigrade). A statement of dry measure shall be in terms of the United States bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches and peck, dry quart, and dry pint subdivisions thereof; or in terms of the United States standard barrel for fruits and vegetables (except cranberries) and its subdivisions of third, half, and three-quarters barrel; or in terms of the United States standard barrel for cranberries, and subdivisions thereof. However, in the case of an export shipment, the statement may be in terms of a system of weight or measure in common use in the country to which such shipment is exported. In the case of drugs, the statement may, as an alternative, be in terms of the kilogram, gram, milligram, liter, and milliliter or cubic centimeter.

2. A statement of weight or measure in the terms specified in subdivision 1 of this paragraph may be supplemented by a statement in terms of the metric system of weight or measure.

3. Unless an unqualified statement of numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of commodity in the package, it shall be supplemented by such statement of weight, measure, or size of the individual units of the commodity as will give such information.

4. Unless an unqualified statement of weight or measure gives accurate information as to the quantity of the contents in the package, it shall be supplemented by such statement of count or size of the individual units of the commodity as will give such information.

F. Fractions. Statements shall contain only such fractions as are generally used in expressing the quantity of the commodity. A common fraction shall be reduced to its lowest terms; a decimal fraction shall not be carried out to more than two places, except in the case of drugs.

G. Required Units.

1. If the quantity of commodity in the package equals or exceeds the smallest unit of weight or measure that is specified in paragraph E of this section, and that is applicable to such commodity under the provisions of paragraph D.2 of this section, the statement shall express the number of the largest of such units contained in the package (for example, the statement on the label of a package that contains one quart liquid of commodity shall be “1 quart liquid,” and not “2 pints liquid” or “32 fluid ounces”), unless the statement is made in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2 of this paragraph. Where such number is a whole number and a fraction, there may be substituted for the fraction its equivalent in smaller units, if any smaller unit is specified in such paragraph E (for examples, 1-3/4 quarts liquid may be expressed as “1 quart 1-1/2 pints liquid” or “1 quart 1 pint 8 fluid ounces”; 1-1/4 pounds may be expressed as “1 pound 4 ounces”). The stated number of any

(Revised 11/2015) 2-138 City Clerk’s Office
unit that is smaller than the largest unit (specified in such paragraph E) contained in the package shall not equal or exceed the number of such smaller units in the next larger unit so specified (for examples, instead of “1 quart 16 fluid ounces” the statement shall be “1-1/2 quarts liquid” or “1 quart 1 pint liquid”; instead of “24 ounces avoirdupois” the statement shall be “1-1/2 pounds” or “1 pound 8 ounces”).

2. In the case of a commodity with respect to which there exists an established custom of stating the quantity of the contents as a fraction of a unit, which unit is larger than the quantity contained in the package or as units smaller than the largest unit contained therein, the statement may be made in accordance with such custom if it is informative to the consumers.

H. Minimum or Actual Quantity. The statement shall express the minimum quantity, or the actual quantity of the contents of the package. If the statement is not so qualified as to show definitely that the quantity expressed is the minimum quantity, the statement shall be construed as expressing the actual quantity of the contents of the package.

I. Variations from Declared Minimum Quantity. Where the statement expresses the minimum quantity, no variations below the stated minimum shall be permitted except variations below the stated weight or measure caused by ordinary and customary exposure, after the commodity is sold and delivered by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, to conditions that normally occur in good distribution practice and that unavoidably result in decreased weight or measure. Variations above the stated minimum shall not be unreasonably large.

J. Variations from Declared Quantity. Where the statement does not express the minimum quantity:

1. Variations from the stated weight or measure shall be permitted when caused by ordinary and customary exposure, after the commodity is sold and delivered by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, to conditions that normally occur in good distribution practice and that unavoidably result in decreased weight or measure; but such variations shall not be permitted to such an extent that the average of the quantities in the packages of a particular commodity comprising either a shipment or other delivery of the commodity or a lot of the commodity that is kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, is below the quantity stated.

2. Variations from the stated weight, measure, or numerical count shall be permitted when caused by unavoidable deviations in weighing, measuring, or counting the contents of individual packages that occur in good packing practice; but such variations shall not be permitted to such extent that the average of the quantities in the packages of a particular commodity comprising either a shipment or other delivery of the commodity or a lot of the commodity that is kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, is below the quantity stated, and no unreasonable shortage in any package shall be permitted, even though overages in other packages in the same shipment, delivery, or lot, compensate for such shortage.

K. Tolerances. The extent of variations from the stated quantity of the contents permissible under paragraphs I and J of this section in the case of each shipment, delivery, or lot shall be determined by the facts in such case.

L. Exemptions from Quantity Declarations. A package shall be exempt from the requirement that it be marked with a statement of the quantity of its contents if:

1. The quantity of the contents, as expressed in terms applicable to such commodity, except in the case of a drug or cosmetic, under the provisions of paragraph D.2 of this section is less than one-half ounce avoirdupois, or less than one-half fluid ounce, or (in case the units of the commodity can be easily counted without opening the package) less than six units; a drug shall be exempt from compliance with these requirements if the quantity of the contents of the package, as expressed in terms of numerical count in compliance with paragraph D.2 of this section, is less than six units, and such units can be easily counted without opening the package; a cosmetic shall be exempt from compliance with these requirements if the quantity of the contents of the package, as expressed in terms applicable to such cosmetic under the provisions of paragraph D.2 of this section, is less than one-fourth ounce avoirdupois, or less than one-eighth fluid ounce, or (in case the units of the cosmetic can be easily counted without opening the package) less than six units; or

2. The statement of the quantity of the contents of the package, together with all other information required by law to appear on the label, cannot, because of insufficient label space, be so placed on the label as to comply with such requirements.

M. Exemptions from Name and Address Declarations. A package shall be exempt from the requirement that it be marked with a statement of the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor if the package is sold on the premises where packed, direct to the consumer or user, not to be resold.

N. Prominence of Declarations. Information required to appear on the label of a package may be considered to lack the requisite definiteness, plainness, and conspicuousness by reason, among other reasons, of:

1. The failure of such information to appear on the part or panel of the label that is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase;
2. The failure of such information to appear on two or more parts or panels of the label, each of which has sufficient space therefor, and each of which is so designed as to render it likely to be, under customary conditions of purchase, the part or panel displayed;

3. The failure of the label to extend over the area of the container or package available for such extension, so as to provide sufficient label space for the prominent placing of such information;

4. Insufficiency of label space (for the prominent placing of such information) resulting from the use of label space for any word, statement, design, or device that is not required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label;

5. Insufficiency of label space (for the prominent placing of such information) resulting from the use of label space to give materially greater conspicuousness to any other word, statement, or information, or to any design or device;

6. Smallness or style of type in which such information appears, insufficient background contrast, obscuring designs or vignettes, or crowding with other written, printed, or graphic matter; or

7. The use of label space for any representation in a foreign language.

O. Language of Declarations. All information required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling shall appear thereon in the English language.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.230 Same – Declarations of unit price on random packages.

In addition to the declarations required by Section 2.15.220 of this chapter, any commodity in package form, the package being one of a lot containing random weights, measures, or counts of the same commodity, shall bear on the outside of the package a plain and conspicuous declaration of the total selling price, and a plain and conspicuous declaration of the price per single unit of weight, measure or count.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.240 Same – Misleading packages.

No commodity in package form shall be so wrapped, nor shall it be in a container so made, formed, or filled, as to mislead the purchaser as to the quantity of the contents of the package, and the contents of a container shall not fall below such reasonable standard of fill as may have been prescribed for the commodity in question by State law or regulation.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.250 Commodity in package form defined.

The term “in package form” as used in this chapter shall mean commodity put up or packaged in any manner in advance of sale in units suitable for either wholesale or retail sale, exclusive, however, of an auxiliary shipping container enclosing packages that individually conform to the requirements of this chapter. An individual item or lot of any commodity not in package form as defined in this section, but on which there is marked a selling price based on an established price per unit of weight or measure, shall be construed to be commodity in package form.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.260 Sale by net weight.

The word “weight” as used in this chapter in connection with any commodity shall mean net weight. Whenever any commodity is sold on the basis of weight, the net weight of the commodity shall be employed, and all contracts concerning commodities shall be so construed.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.270 Misrepresentation of price.

Whenever any commodity or service is sold, or is offered, or exposed, or advertised for sale, by weight, measure, or count, the price shall not be misrepresented, nor shall the price be represented in any manner calculated or tending to mislead or deceive an actual or prospective purchaser.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)
2.15.280 Meat, fish, and poultry.
Except for immediate consumption on the premises where sold, or as one of several elements comprising a meal sold, as a unit, for consumption elsewhere than on the premises where sold, all meat, meat products, fish, and poultry, offered or exposed for sale or sold as food, shall be offered or exposed for sale and sold by weight.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.290 Bread.
No person shall manufacture for sale, sell or offer or expose for sale, any bread except in the following weights, which shall be the net weights at least 12 hours after baking: “standard small loaf”, which shall weigh not less than 15 ounces and not more than 17 ounces; “standard large loaf”, which shall weigh not less than 22.5 ounces and not more than 25.5 ounces; or multiples of the foregoing weights for the “standard small loaf” and “standard large loaf”; provided, that variations at the rate of one ounce over and one ounce under the foregoing, per “standard small loaf”, or one and one-half ounce over or under per “standard large loaf”, or any multiple of the foregoing variations per each multiple type loaf, in the above specified unit weights are permitted in individual loaves, but the average weight of not less than 12 loaves of any kind of loaf shall not be less than the weight hereinabove prescribed. It shall be unlawful to sell or expose for sale bread in a loaf of such form that it has the appearance and size of a loaf of greater weight.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.300 Butter, oleomargarine, and margarine.
Butter, oleomargarine, and margarine shall be offered and exposed for sale and sold by weight, and when in package form these commodities shall be packaged only in units of 1/4 pound, 1/2 pound, one pound, or multiples of one pound, avoirdupois weight.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.310 Fluid dairy products.
All fluid dairy products, including but not limited to whole milk, skimmed milk, cultured milk, sweet cream, sour cream, and buttermilk, shall be packaged for retail sale only in units of 1/2 liquid pint, one liquid pint, one liquid quart, 1/2 gallon, one gallon, or multiples of one gallon.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.320 Flour, corn meal, and hominy grits.
When in package form, and when packed, kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or sold, wheat flour, whole wheat flour, graham flour, self-rising wheat flour, phosphated wheat flour, bromated flour, enriched flour, enriched self-rising flour, enriched bromated flour, corn flour, corn meal, and hominy grits, shall be packaged only in units of 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 pounds or multiples of 100 pounds, avoirdupois weight; provided, that packages in units of less than three pounds or more than 100 pounds shall be permitted.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.330 Fuels.
A. All coal, coke and charcoal shall be sold by weight; all wood and oil by measure. Unless the fuel is delivered to the purchaser in package form, each delivery to an individual purchaser shall be accompanied by a duplicate delivery ticket on which, in ink or other indelible substance, there shall be clearly stated:
   1. The name and address of the vendor.
   2. The name and address of the purchaser.
   3. Kind of fuel and net weight or measure of the delivery.
   a. In the case of coal, coke and charcoal, the gross and tare weights from which the net weight is computed, each expressed in pounds.

B. Liquid Fuel Tickets. One shall be retained by the vendor and the other shall be delivered to the purchaser at the time of delivery of the fuel, or mailed to the purchaser not later than the next following business day.

C. Solid Fuel Tickets. One shall be retained by the vendor and the other shall be delivered to the purchaser at the time of delivery of the fuel.
D. Surrender of Tickets. Both liquid and solid fuel tickets shall be, on demand, surrendered to the Director or his deputy or inspector, or the City Sealer or Deputy Sealer, who, if he desires to retain it as evidence, shall issue a weight slip in lieu thereof for delivery to the purchaser; provided, that if the purchaser carries away his purchase, the vendor shall be required only to give to the purchaser at the time of sale a delivery ticket stating the net weight or liquid measure of the fuel delivered to him.

E. Nothing herein contained shall pertain to liquid fuels dispensed at the vendor’s place of business through permanently installed metered computing pumps.

(Ord. 16665; passed Nov. 15, 1960: Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.340 Textile products.

It shall be unlawful to keep for the purpose of sale, offer or expose for sale, or sell any textile yard goods put up or packaged in advance of sale in a bolt or roll, or any other textile product put up or packaged in advance of sale in any other unit, for either wholesale or retail sale, unless such bolt or roll, or such other unit, be, definitely, plainly, and conspicuously marked to show its net measure in terms of yards or its net weight in terms of avoirdupois pounds or ounces, subject, however, to the following limitations and requirements:

A. Any unit of twine or cordage may be marked to show its net measure in terms of feet. Ready-wound bobbins that are not sold separately shall not be required to be individually marked, but the package containing such bobbins shall be marked to show the number of bobbins contained therein and the net weight or measure of thread on each bobbin. Any unit of sewing, basting, mending, darning, crocheting, tatting, hand-knitting, or embroidery thread or yarn except nylon hand-knitting yarn that it not composed in whole or in part of wool, the net weight of which is less than two ounces avoirdupois, shall be marked to show its net measure in terms of yards as unwound from the ball or from the spool or other holder. Any retail unit of a textile product, sold only for household use, consisting of a package containing two or more similar individual units that are not sold separately, shall be marked to show the number of individual units in the package and the net weight or net measure of the product in each individual unit, but this proviso shall not apply where the individual units are separately marked. Any unit of yarn, composed in whole or in part of wool, sold to consumers for handiwork shall be marked to show the net weight of such yarn except that any such unit of tapestry, mending, or embroidery yarn, the net measure of which does not exceed 50 yards, may be marked to show its linear measure only.

B. The marking required by this section shall in all cases be in combination with the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the product, or a trademark, symbol, brand, or other mark that positively identifies such manufacturer, packer, or distributor.

C. A tolerance of three percent, based on a test of an average of not less than 10 units of the same type and put-up, to be selected at random, shall be permitted.

D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following textile products when sold at wholesale in bulk by net weight: Cordage, agricultural bag sewing threads, twines, yarns that are to be processed, and yarns that are to be industrially converted into end-use products.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.350 Berries and small fruits.

Berries and small fruits shall be offered and exposed for sale and sold only by weight or by measure in open containers having capacities of one-half dry pint, one dry pint, or one dry quart; provided, that the marking provisions of Section 2.15.220 of this chapter shall not apply to such containers.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.360 Construction of contracts.

Fractional parts of any unit of weight or measure shall mean like fractional parts of the value of such unit as prescribed or defined in Sections 2.15.020 and 2.15.040 of this chapter, and all contracts concerning the sale of commodities and services shall be construed in accordance with this requirement.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.370 Hindering or obstructing officers – Penalties.

Any person who shall hinder or obstruct in any way the City Sealer or any of his inspectors in the performance of his official duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $20.00 or more than $200.00, or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Revised 11/2015)
2.15.380 Impersonation of officer – Penalties.
Any person who shall impersonate in any way the City Sealer or any of his inspectors, by the use of his seal or a counterfeit of his seal, or in any other manner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100.00 or more than $300.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.390 Offenses and penalties.
Any person who by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, performs any of the acts enumerated in subparagraphs A through I of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon a first conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $20.00 or more than $200.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and upon a second or subsequent conviction thereof, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50.00 or more than $300.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A. Use, or have in possession for the purpose of using for any commercial purpose specified in Section 2.15.130, sell, offer, or expose for sale or hire, or have in possession for the purpose of selling or hiring, an incorrect weight or measure or any device or instrument used to or calculated to falsify any weight or measure.

B. Use, or have in possession for current use, in the buying or selling of any commodity or thing, or for hire or award, or in the computation of any basic charge or payment for services rendered on the basis of weight or measurement, or in the determination of weight or measurement when a charge is made for such determination, any weight or measure that has not been sealed by the City Sealer, his deputy, or one of his inspectors within one year, unless written notice has been given to the City Sealer, to the effect that such weight or measure is available for examination, or is due for re-examination, as the case may be, or unless specific written permission to use such weight or measure has been received from the office of the City Sealer.

C. Dispose of any rejected or condemned weight or measure in a manner contrary to law.

D. Remove from any weight or measure, contrary to law, any tag, seal, or mark placed thereon by the City Sealer or one of his inspectors, or substitute a different weight or measure for the one so tagged, sealed or marked.

E. Sell, or offer or expose for sale, less than the quantity he represents of any commodity, thing, or service.

F. Take more than the quantity he represents of any commodity, thing, or service when, as buyer, he furnishes the weight or measure by means of which the amount of the commodity, thing, or service is determined.

G. Keep for the purpose of sale, advertise, or offer or expose for sale, or sell, any commodity, thing, or service in a condition or manner contrary to law.

H. Use in retail trade, except in the preparation of packages put up in advance of sale and of medical prescriptions, a weight or measure that is not so positioned that its indications may be accurately read and the weighing or measuring operation observed from some position which may reasonably be assumed by a customer.

I. Violate any provision of this chapter for which a specific penalty has not been prescribed.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.400 Separability provision.
If any provision of this chapter is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of the chapter and the applicability thereof to any person and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)

2.15.410 Renewal of conflicting chapters.
All chapters and parts of chapters contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are repealed insofar as they might operate in the future; but as to offenses committed, liabilities incurred, and claims now existing thereunder, the existing law shall remain in full force and effect.

(Ord. 16388; passed Jun. 29, 1959)
Chapter 2.16
MOBILE HOMES AND HOUSE TRAILERS

Sections:
2.16.010 Definitions.
2.16.020 Parking automobile house trailers or mobile homes.
2.16.030 Nonconforming parking.
2.16.040 Enforcement.
2.16.050 Application for building permit.
2.16.060 Location, setbacks, screening and densities.
2.16.070 Trailer court site planning.
2.16.080 Mobile home park site planning.
2.16.090 Water.
2.16.100 Electrical and telephone service.
2.16.110 Garbage and waste.
2.16.120 Insect and rodent control.
2.16.130 Sewage and waste water.
2.16.140 Service buildings – Trailer courts.
2.16.145 Service buildings – Mobile home parks.
2.16.150 Fuel service.
2.16.160 Fire protection.
2.16.170 Alterations and additions to trailers.
2.16.180 Violations and penalties.
2.16.190 Repeal of conflicting ordinances and codes.
2.16.200 Severability.

2.16.010 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms and words are defined as follows:

A. “Automobile house trailer” means any structure used for human habitation, constructed on wheels and capable of being moved from place to place either under its own power or under tow. For purposes of this chapter, house trailer or trailer shall convey the one and same meaning.

B. “Automobile house trailer lot” shall mean a parcel of land within a trailer court reserved for the exclusive use of the occupants of an automobile house trailer and including one parking space for such trailer.

C. “Board of inspectors” shall mean a board of investigators consisting of the Health Officer, Building Inspector and Fire Inspector.

D. “Building Inspector” shall mean the authorized representative of the Building Official, whose primary function is the inspection of buildings and/or the enforcement of the City ordinances.

E. “Cabana” shall mean any building located upon a mobile home lot and used for living or sleeping purposes, and/or to house toilet and/or laundry facilities in conjunction with an automobile house trailer or mobile home.

F. “Dwelling” shall mean any building, or any portion thereof, which is used for living or sleeping by human occupants. For the purposes of this chapter an automobile house trailer shall be construed to constitute a dwelling unit.

G. “Dwelling unit” shall mean a group of two or more habitable rooms located within a dwelling and forming a single habitable unit with facilities which are used for living, sleeping, cooking and eating. For the purposes of this chapter a mobile home shall be construed to constitute a dwelling unit.

H. “Fire Inspector” shall mean the legally designated Chief of the Fire Department, City of Tacoma, or his authorized representative.

I. “Habitable room” shall mean a room or enclosed floor space used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, or eating purposes; excluding bathrooms, water closet compartments, laundries, pantries, foyers, utility rooms, cellars, unfinished attics, or communicating corridors and closets.

J. “Health Officer” shall mean the legally designated Director of the Health Department, City of Tacoma, or his authorized representative.
K. “Mobile home” shall mean a movable dwelling unit designed for year-around occupancy and including a flush toilet, lavatory and bath or shower, except that an automobile house trailer located on the one and same mobile home lot with a building providing a private flush toilet, lavatory and bath or shower shall constitute a mobile home for purposes of this chapter. This shall refer to and include all portable contrivances capable of being moved by their own power, towed or transported by another vehicle.

L. “Mobile home lot” shall mean a parcel of land within a mobile home park reserved for the exclusive use of the occupants of a mobile home and including one parking space for such mobile home, or automobile house trailer when combined with a cabana, as provided herein. (See definition of Mobile Home and Cabana.)

M. “Mobile home park” shall mean a parcel of land which has been planned and improved for the parking and location of two or more occupied mobile homes for periods of over 90 days.

N. “Occupancy” is the purpose for which a room or building is used. Change of occupancy is not intended to include change of tenants.

O. “Occupant” shall mean any person over one year of age, living, sleeping, cooking, or eating in, or having actual possession of, a dwelling or dwelling unit.

P. “Occupied” for the purposes of this chapter, will refer to a dwelling or dwelling unit with one or more occupants.

Q. “Trailer court” shall mean a trailer court which is designed and operated exclusively for the transient automobile house trailer whose length of stay does not exceed 30 days.

R. “Unit” shall mean a given dwelling or dwelling unit comprising a component part of a trailer court or mobile home park.


2.16.020 Parking automobile house trailers or mobile homes.

No person shall park or locate and use any house trailer or mobile home for human occupancy on any lot, tract or parcel of land in the City of Tacoma for a period longer than three hours except as authorized by the Zoning Regulations of the City of Tacoma contained in Chapter 13.06 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma.

Provisions for the parking of individual house trailers and mobile homes shall not apply to the following: Emergency parking of less than 24 hours subject to limitations that may be imposed by codes, ordinances and regulations of the City of Tacoma relative to parking; and, unoccupied trailers or mobile homes for demonstration and sales purposes located within any district permitted by the zoning ordinances for such use.

(Ord. 16993 § 1; passed Feb. 20, 1962: Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.030 Nonconforming parking.

All existing occupied automobile house trailers and mobile homes located outside a licensed trailer court or mobile home park and which are not authorized by the Zoning Regulations of the City of Tacoma contained in Chapter 13.06 of the Official Code of the City of Tacoma shall be removed to a licensed court or park within 12 months after the effective date of this chapter. No light, water or sewer connection shall be made to such trailers or mobile homes after such date, nor to any other trailer or mobile home thereafter, except those trailers and mobile homes authorized by said Zoning Regulations of the City of Tacoma.

(Ord. 19286 § 1; passed Jan. 26, 1971: Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.040 Enforcement.

The Board of Inspectors as above defined is hereby created and it shall be the duty of said Board to enforce all provisions of this chapter as prescribed herein, or such provisions as may hereafter be enacted, and for the purpose of securing such enforcement any of the above members or their duly authorized representatives and agents shall have the right and are hereby empowered to enter upon any premises on which any trailer court or mobile home park is located, or is about to be located, and inspect the same and all accommodations connected therewith at all reasonable times. Administrative organization and procedures shall be established by the Board itself subject to the approval of the City Manager. The Health Officer shall be designated as the Chairman of the Board.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.050 Application for building permit.

Application for a trailer court or mobile home park building permit shall be filed at the office of the Building Inspector and after filing shall be referred to the Chairman, Board of Inspectors.
The initial application for a trailer court or mobile home park building permit shall be in writing, signed by the legal property owner and shall include the following:

A. The name and address of the applicant and legal property owner;
B. The location and legal description of the lot, tract, or parcel of land upon which the trailer court or mobile home park will be located;
C. A complete plot plan of the trailer court or mobile home park in conformity with all requirements for such a court or park as contained in this chapter;
D. Plans and specifications of all buildings, improvements, other facilities and utilities such as electrical wiring, telephone service lines, water service pipes, gas service pipes, sewer service pipes, and plumbing constructed or to be constructed within said trailer court or mobile home park;
E. Such further information as may be requested by the Board of Inspectors to enable them to determine if the proposed trailer court or mobile home park will comply with all the requirements of this chapter;
F. Before any application as required by this chapter may be approved, a concurring recommendation of approval must be received from the Public Utilities Department in regards to the minimum standards governing utilities and facilities to be provided in the supplying of water or electrical service. Before any application for a mobile home park may be approved, a concurring recommendation of approval must be received from the Planning and Development Services Department in regard to its compliance with site location, design, and layout regulations and requirements of this chapter and other applicable codes, ordinances, and regulations of the City of Tacoma;
G. If such plans and specifications for the trailer court or mobile home park are in compliance with all provisions of this chapter and all other applicable codes, ordinances, and regulations, the Board shall approve the application and the issuance of a building permit; and upon completion of said trailer court or mobile home park according to the approved plans and specifications as certified by the Board of Inspectors, the office of the Director of Finance shall be duly authorized to issue a license for such upon payment of the fee or fees as provided for in Chapter 6.54 of this code. No changes shall be made in the approved plans and specifications during, before, or after construction without the approval of the Board of Inspectors. Copies of the approved plans and specifications shall be kept in the office of the Building Inspector and any approved changes shall be noted thereon;
H. All existing trailer courts or mobile home parks not meeting the requirements of this chapter shall be declared nonconforming and shall not be permitted to add spaces or make any improvements that are not in full compliance with the regulations and requirements of this chapter. Any nonconforming trailer court or mobile home park which is not operated for a period of one year shall not reopen until the regulations and requirements of this chapter shall have been met. Further, all operating trailer courts or mobile home parks that are nonconforming, shall, within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 12 months, make necessary alterations and improvements to be fully in compliance with the regulations and requirements of this chapter, except that trailer courts or mobile home parks operating at the time of the passage of this chapter shall not be required to conform to the minimum lot area and setback requirements for facilities in existence at the time of the passage of this chapter.

(Ord. 28109 Ex. K; passed Dec. 4, 2012; Ord. 26386 § 20; passed Mar. 23, 1999; Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.060 Location, setbacks, screening and densities.
A. A trailer court or mobile home park shall be located only in those districts as provided for in the zoning ordinance;
B. Such trailer courts or mobile home parks shall provide setbacks from abutting property, streets and highways; screening; off-street parking spaces; and development densities as provided for in the Official City Code.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.070 Trailer court site planning.
A. A trailer court shall be located on a well-drained site properly graded to insure rapid drainage and freedom from stagnant pools of water, and free from rocks, weeds and litter. The materials and construction of buildings, accessory buildings and structures related thereto shall be substantial, of a good quality and shall conform to the Building Code of the City of Tacoma, Washington and all other regulations, codes and ordinances applicable to insure the health, safety, morals and the general welfare of occupants.
B. House Trailer Lots. The number of house trailer lots in a trailer court shall be computed by dividing the total land area (including streets and service area) by 1,800.
Tacoma Municipal Code

C. House trailer parking spaces shall be well marked on each house trailer lot. Any dwelling, building or structure located on an individual house trailer lot shall be so placed to provide at least 10 feet of clearance between it and all other buildings, structures or dwellings located on abutting individual house trailer lots; provided that a minimum of 15 feet of clearance be provided between a dwelling, building or structure on an individual house trailer lot and a dwelling, building or structure not located on an individual house trailer lot. No dwelling, building or structure located on an individual house trailer lot shall be closer than 10 feet from a public parking area, or a roadway within the court; and further, no such dwelling shall be closer than 15 feet from any City street right-of-way, or State or Federal highway right-of-way. Dwellings, dwelling units, buildings and structures located within a trailer court, but not on an individual house trailer lot, shall comply with such area requirements as are provided in Chapter 13.06 of the Official City Code for the zoning district within which they are located.

D. All house trailer lots within a trailer court shall be afforded adequate access and such access shall be by a private roadway within the trailer court. Such roadways shall be no less than 20 feet in width and shall have unobstructed access to a public street or highway. The sole vehicular access to a trailer court shall not be by an alley. All dead end roadways shall include adequate vehicular turning space or cul-de-sacs. Direct access from a public right-of-way to an individual trailer lot shall only be allowed upon a determination by the Traffic Engineer that such access will not cause a traffic hazard; provided that such access driveways shall be installed in full compliance with Chapter 10.14 of the Official City Code.

E. One off-street parking space for an automobile shall be provided on each individual house trailer lot or in common parking bays at the rate of at least one space per lot. No lot shall be located more than 100 feet from its designated parking bay. A combination of the above two methods also may be used.

F. All roadways and walkways within the trailer court shall be all weather surfaced to at least minimum City standards, maintained, and lighted at night with electric lamps of not less than 100 watts each spaced at intervals of not more than 100 feet or equivalent illumination as may be supplied by other types of lamps approved by the Board of Inspectors.

G. A service building or buildings housing toilet, lavatory, and bathing facilities shall be provided as hereinafter specified and no house trailer lot shall be farther than 300 feet from such a service building.

H. Recreational facilities may be provided so long as they are properly protected from adjacent streets, highways, roadways and parking areas.

I. Electrical service to each individual house trailer shall be provided through a weatherproof polarized grounding type 3 wire 115/230 volt electrical plug outlet, of at least 20 ampere capacity and installed in accordance with the regulations and requirements of the Tacoma Electrical Code.

(Ord. 19397 § 2; passed Aug. 3, 1971: Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.080 Mobile home park site planning.

A. A mobile home park shall be located on a well-drained site properly graded to insure rapid drainage and freedom from stagnant pools of water, and free from rocks, weeds and litter. The materials and construction of buildings, accessory buildings and structures related thereto shall be substantial and of a good quality and shall conform with the Building Code of the City of Tacoma, Washington and all other regulations, codes and ordinances applicable to insure the health, safety, morals and the general welfare of occupants.

B. Mobile home lots shall be a minimum of 1,800 square feet in area with a minimum average width of 30 feet and shall be clearly defined and marked.

C. Mobile home parking spaces shall be well marked on each mobile home lot. Any dwelling unit, building or structure located on an individual mobile home lot shall be so placed to provide at least 15 feet of clearance between it and all other buildings, structures or dwelling units other than those located on the one and the same mobile home lot. Where placed end-to-end, dwelling units on abutting lots may have a minimum clearance of 10 feet. No dwelling unit, building or structure located on an individual mobile home lot shall be closer than 15 feet from a public parking area or a roadway within the park; and further, no such dwelling unit shall be closer than 20 feet from any City street right-of-way, or State or Federal highway right-of-way. Dwelling units, buildings and structures located within a mobile home park but not on an individual mobile home lot shall comply with such area requirements as are provided in Chapter 13.06 of the Official City Code for the zoning district within which they are located.

D. A cabana may be placed on a mobile home lot if its use is related to the mobile home or house trailer parked on the one and same lot and so long as its use is restricted to that of a residential nature.

E. All mobile home lots within a mobile home park shall be afforded adequate access and such access shall be by a private roadway within the mobile home park. Such roadways shall be no less than 20 feet in width and shall have unobstructed access to a public street or highway. The sole vehicular access to a mobile home park shall not be by an alley. All dead end roadways shall include adequate vehicular turning space or cul-de-sacs. Direct access from a public right-of-way to an...
individual mobile home lot shall only be allowed upon a determination by the Traffic Engineer that such access will not cause
a traffic hazard; provided that such access driveways shall be installed in full compliance with Chapter 10.14 of the Official
City Code.

F. One off-street parking space for an automobile shall be provided on each individual mobile home lot or in common parking
bays at the rate of at least one space per lot. No lot shall be located more than 100 feet from its designated parking bay. A
combination of the above two methods also may be used.

G. All roadways and walkways within the mobile home park shall be all weather surfaced to at least minimum City standards,
maintained, and lighted at night as per residential street lighting standards of the City of Tacoma, Washington.

H. Only mobile homes shall be allowed to park and be located in a mobile home park as hereinbefore provided in the
definition of the mobile home.

I. A service building shall be provided housing laundry facilities as hereinafter specified and no mobile home lot shall be
farther than 200 feet from such a building. All weather surfaced walkways shall be provided giving access from all mobile
home lots to their respectively designated service building. A clothes drying area shall be provided at the rate of 50 square feet
per mobile home lot and may be placed in one or more locations so long as they are adjacent to a service building housing
laundry facilities. Equivalent drying facilities may be provided in lieu of the above as approved by the Board of Inspectors.

J. A playground area shall be provided with at least 150 square feet of ground area per mobile home lot and shall be restricted
to such use. Such an area shall further be placed within the mobile home park so as to be properly protected from streets,
highways, roadways, and parking areas. Such playground space may be provided in one or more locations within the mobile
home park site.

K. Additional recreational facilities may be provided so long as they are properly protected from streets, highways, roadways
and parking spaces.

L. Electrical distribution systems and telephone service systems to each mobile home lot shall be underground except for
outlets and risers at each individual lot.

M. Electrical service to each individual mobile home lot shall be provided through a weatherproof polarized grounding type 3
wire 115/230 volt electrical plug outlet of at least 50 ampere capacity installed in accordance with the regulations and
requirements of the Tacoma Electrical Code.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.090 Water.

Each site used as a trailer court or mobile home park shall be provided with an accessible, adequate, safe and potable supply
of water capable of furnishing a minimum supply of water approved by the Board of Inspectors as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gallons per day per unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trailer Courts</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Home Park</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where the Water Division of the Public Utilities Department, City of Tacoma, has service available, connection shall be made
thereto and its supply shall be used exclusively. The development of an independent water supply to serve a trailer court or
mobile home park shall be made only after expressed approval has been granted by the Board. All water service lines shall be
underground and shall comply fully with all Plumbing Code and Water Division regulations.

At least one water outlet connection on a riser terminating above the ground surface shall be provided at each house trailer
and/or mobile home parking space and shall be properly connected with the potable water supply system as provided
hereinbefore in compliance with the regulations and requirements of the Plumbing Code.

(Ord. 19397 § 3; passed Aug. 3, 1971: Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.100 Electrical and telephone service.

All electrical installations shall comply with the Tacoma Electrical Code and other related codes, ordinances and regulations.
Telephone installations shall be in full accord with standard practices of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and
applicable sections of the National Electrical Safety Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)
2.16.110 Garbage and waste.
Each trailer court or mobile home park shall be provided with safe and adequate means for the collection and removal of waste and garbage, as approved by the Board and complying with all Utility Service Division regulations and related ordinances of the City.

Racks or holders shall be provided for all refuse containers and such racks shall be so designed as to prevent containers from being tipped and to minimize spoilage and container deterioration and to facilitate the cleaning around said container units as specified by Utility Service Division Regulations and related ordinances of the City.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.120 Insect and rodent control.
Insect and rodent control measures to safeguard public health, as reasonably required by the Board of Inspectors in compliance with existing codes and ordinances, shall be applied where necessary in trailer courts and mobile home parks.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.130 Sewage and waste water.
It shall be unlawful to permit waste water or material from sinks, showers or other fixtures to be deposited on any street, trailer court or mobile home park or upon any lot within the City. Proper drainage shall be provided for all outside water connections, faucets and hydrants. Sinks, showers, toilets, lavatories and other similar fixtures in units and service buildings of trailer courts and mobile home parks shall be connected to a proper and acceptable sewer system. Such a connection shall be to the City sewer system where such is available, or to a private sewage disposal system where a City sewer system is not available, all of which shall comply fully with the City’s plumbing and sanitary codes, and other ordinances, codes and regulations of the City relating thereto.

Each house trailer and/or mobile home parking space shall be equipped with a sewer connection so located on a riser and so fitted to provide a water tight junction between the house trailer or mobile home sewer extension and the sewer connection in full compliance with regulations and requirements of the Plumbing Code. Such an individual trailer or mobile home sewer connection shall be further constructed so as to be closed when not linked to a house trailer or mobile home and shall be trapped in such a manner as to maintain it in an odor free condition as required by the Plumbing Code.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.140 Service buildings – Trailer courts.
An automobile house trailer court shall be provided with one or more service buildings adequately equipped with flush type toilets, lavatories, and shower baths. Service buildings shall be located within the trailer court so that no one house trailer lot is more than 300 feet from a service building. The floors and splash zones of such service buildings shall be of concrete or similar impervious material, the floors being elevated not less than four inches above grade and each room provided with floor drains properly connected to the sewer system as hereinbefore provided.

Service buildings shall be provided with a heating facility capable of maintaining a temperature within the building of 70 degrees Fahrenheit at a point three feet above the floor under ordinary minimum winter conditions.

Cold water shall be provided at a minimum rate of 50 gallons per day per house trailer lot. Water heating facilities shall be properly installed, maintained in safe and good working condition and properly connected to hot water lines as specified in the Plumbing Code and shall be capable further of heating water to such a temperature as to permit its being drawn at every required lavatory, shower bath, and service sink fixture at a temperature of not less than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Such water heating equipment must be able to meet the above requirements independent of any space heating equipment.

Service buildings shall be well ventilated and all exterior openings from toilet rooms shall be covered with 16 pound mesh screen during fly seasons. Toilet rooms shall be provided with self-closing doors. Toilet rooms shall be well lighted at all times and provided with window areas equivalent to at least 12 percent of the floor area.

Service buildings shall be provided with bathroom facilities as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lots</th>
<th>Toilets</th>
<th>Showers</th>
<th>Lavatories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-70</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One additional toilet shall be provided for each sex for each 100 additional lots or fractional part thereof in excess of 70 lots. Toilets shall be enclosed in separate compartments with a minimum of 12 square feet and with a minimum width of three feet;
b. Each toilet room provided for men shall have in addition one water-flushed urinal stall per each 100 trailer lots or fractions thereof;

c. Shower baths shall be provided for each sex within a minimum three-foot by three-foot area. Showers for women shall be provided with an enclosed dressing compartment with a stool or bench in a minimum three-foot by three-foot area as a contiguous part of the shower stall improvement.


2.16.145 Service buildings – Mobile home parks.

A mobile home park shall be provided with one or more service buildings adequately equipped with laundry facilities as provided below. The floors and splash zones of such service buildings shall be of concrete or similar impervious material, the floors being elevated not less than four inches above grade and each room provided with floor drains properly connected to the sewer system as hereinbefore provided.

Service buildings shall be provided with a heating facility capable of maintaining a temperature within the buildings of 70 degrees Fahrenheit at a point three feet above the floor under ordinary minimum winter conditions.

Cold water shall be provided at a minimum rate of 125 gallons per day per mobile home lot being served by said service buildings. Hot water shall be provided at a minimum rate of three gallons per hour per mobile home lot being served by said service buildings. Water heating facilities shall be properly installed and maintained in a safe and good working condition and properly connected to hot water lines as specified in the Plumbing Code and shall be capable further of heating water to such a temperature as to permit its being drawn at every required laundry tray at a temperature of not less than 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Such water heating equipment must be able to meet the above requirements independent of any space heating equipment.

Service buildings shall be well ventilated and all exterior openings from toilet rooms shall be covered with 16 pound mesh screen during fly seasons. Toilet rooms shall be provided with self-closing doors. Toilet and laundry rooms shall be well-lighted at all times and provided with window areas equivalent to at least 12 percent of the floor area. A service building, or all provided service buildings, shall be provided with a minimum of the following laundry facilities in total to wit: One double laundry tray for each 20 mobile home lots, or fractions thereof, shall be provided in total among all service buildings to be provided. In lieu of the above requirement, one fully automatic washing machine may be provided for each 20 mobile home lots or fractions thereof, when properly connected to a sewer drainpipe as per Plumbing Code requirements. Further, an exception may be permitted by the Board to the above laundry facility requirements, where cabanas are equipped with like laundry facilities on individual mobile home lots. Where cabanas are not provided on every lot with such laundry facilities, the Board shall waive a proportionate share of the service building laundry facility requirements, but only in direct relationship to the number of lots actually equipped with such cabanas. In this respect, drying yard space or equivalent facilities must be provided for all lots having cabanas equipped with laundry facilities as approved by the Board.

Laundry facilities provided in service buildings shall be separated by a permanent wall from any area within such buildings where toilets, lavatories and bathing facilities may be located.

(Ord. 16993 § 3; passed Feb. 20, 1962)

2.16.150 Fuel service.

Liquefied petroleum gas or piped gas for cooking or heating purposes, or fuel oils, shall not be used at individual dwellings or dwelling units unless such containers, lines and appliances comply with provisions set forth in the Heating Code and Fire Ordinance. Liquefied petroleum gas cylinders shall be securely fastened in place and shall be adequately protected. No cylinder containing liquefied petroleum gas shall be located within a dwelling or dwelling unit or within five feet of any door thereof. Piped gas service to individual dwellings or dwelling units shall be fully in compliance with the Plumbing Code and fully protected from danger of breakage due to vehicular or trailer passage over such lines.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.160 Fire protection.

Trailer courts and mobile home parks shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the Fire Department, and all playground, setback and screening areas shall at all times be kept free from litter, rubbish and other flammable materials. First aid extinguishing equipment of a type or types approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters shall be kept in the service buildings and all other locations named by the Fire Department and the same shall be maintained in good operating condition. Standard fire hydrants shall be located when possible within 300 feet of each trailer court or mobile home park.

(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)
2.16.170 Alterations and additions to trailers.
No permanent additions of any kind shall be built onto, nor become a structural part of any house trailer or mobile home except that a cabana may be fastened in a temporary manner as approved by the Board of Inspectors. Skirting is permissible, but such skirting shall not attach the house trailer or mobile home permanently to the ground, provide a harborage for rodents or create a fire hazard. The wheels of the house trailer or mobile home shall not be removed, except temporarily when necessary for repairs. Jacks or stabilizers may be placed under the frame of a house trailer or mobile home to prevent movement on the springs while it is parked and occupied.
(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.180 Violations and penalties.
Any person, firm, corporation or association violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not exceeding $300.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 90 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.
(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.190 Repeal of conflicting ordinances and codes.
In any case where a section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this chapter is found to be in conflict with a section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of any other ordinance or code of the City of Tacoma, Washington, existing on the effective date of this chapter, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling and such other ordinances or codes are hereby declared to be repealed to the extent that they apply to trailer courts and mobile home parks and may be found in conflict with this chapter.
(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)

2.16.200 Severability.
It any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this chapter is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a distinct and independent provision, and such holdings shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.
(Ord. 16297; passed Mar. 2, 1959)
Tacoma Municipal Code

Chapter 2.17
BOARD OF BUILDING APPEALS

(Repealed and Reenacted by Ord. 27629, passed Jun. 26, 2007)

Sections:
2.17.010 Board of Building Appeals.
2.17.020 Duties and authority of Board of Building Appeals.
2.17.030 Hearings – Procedures – Appeals.
2.17.040 Board member liability.

2.17.010 Board of Building Appeals.
There is hereby created and established the Board of Building Appeals of the City of Tacoma, hereinafter called “the Board,” which shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the City Council, pursuant to Section 2.4 of the Charter of the City of Tacoma. Such members shall be selected from persons qualified by training and experience to pass upon matters pertaining to the Building Code, the Residential Code, the Existing Building Code, the Tacoma Mechanical Code, the Fire Code, the Plumbing Code, TMC Chapter 2.12 entitled Flood Hazard and Coastal High Hazard Areas, the Minimum Building and Structures Code, and the Energy Code, none of whom may be a public employee or paid public official. Each member shall hold office for a term of five years or until his successor is appointed. In the event of the death, resignation or removal of any member of the Board, his successor, to serve his unexpired term, shall be appointed in the same manner heretofore provided. The members of the Board shall serve without compensation. The City of Tacoma shall provide such clerical help to the Board as may be required. The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and a vice chairman who shall serve for one year or until their successors are selected. The Board shall adopt its own rules or procedures to fulfill its function under this Code.

The Director of Planning and Development Services or his or her appointed representative shall serve as secretary to the Board of Building Appeals.


2.17.020 Duties and authority of Board of Building Appeals.
The Board of Building Appeals shall:
B. Review an interpretation of the Building Code, Residential Code, Existing Building Code, Mechanical Code, Fire Code, Plumbing Code, TMC Chapter 2.12 entitled Flood Hazard and Coastal High Hazard Areas, Minimum Building and Structures Code, or Energy Code by the Director of Public Works or his duly authorized representative, or the Chief of the Fire Department or his/her duly authorized representative when such interpretation is appealed. The Board shall either concur with the contested interpretation or provide a new interpretation.

Exception: Limitations of Authority. The Board of Building Appeals shall have no authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions of these codes, nor shall the Board be empowered to waive requirements of these codes or to grant variances.

C. Hear appeals of orders or decisions based on the Minimum Building and Structures Code or the Energy Code. The Board shall have the authority to concur with or modify such orders provided both of the following conditions are considered:
1. That life safety and/or building structural integrity are not compromised by modification of the Building Official’s Order.
2. Where life safety and building structural integrity is not a factor, whether the improvement provided by the Building Official’s Order is relevant to the financial impact imposed.

D. Review new editions, suggested amendments, and proposed changes to the Building Code, Tacoma Mechanical Code, Fire Code, Plumbing Code, TMC Chapter 2.12 entitled Flood Hazard and Coastal High Hazard Areas, Minimum Building and Structures Code, and Energy Code, and may propose amendments to and changes of the aforementioned codes. The Board shall rule on the appropriateness of new editions along with amendments and changes to the aforementioned codes and make recommendations to the City Council concerning the adoption of said editions, amendments or changes.

E. The Board of Building Appeals is authorized to grant modifications or variances to the provisions of TMC Chapter 2.12 entitled “Flood Hazard and Coastal High Hazard Areas.”

(Ord. 27629; passed Jun. 26, 2007)
Tacoma Municipal Code

2.17.030 Hearings – Procedures – Appeals.
A. An aggrieved party in interest may appeal to the Board, an interpretation, or a decision and order of the Director of Planning and Development Services, or his duly authorized representative, or of the Chief of the Fire Department, or his duly authorized representative, or of the Building Official, or his duly authorized representative, by filing a notice of appeal with the City Clerk and with the secretary of the Board within 30 calendar days from the date of the written interpretation, decision, or order.

B. The appeal shall be in writing and shall clearly and concisely state the basis for such appeal.

C. The Board is authorized to promulgate procedural rules for appeal hearings conducted pursuant to this Chapter.

D. The secretary to the Board shall review the requested appeal and make an initial determination whether said appeal is within the authority of the Board. In the event it is determined that an appeal is not within its authority, the aggrieved party shall be notified, in writing, by the secretary of the Board within ten days following such determination.

E. The Board shall conduct hearings of all timely appeals, determined to be within the Board’s authority, at a date and time certain after having given the aggrieved party in interest not less than ten days’ notice thereof. At said hearing the Board shall receive evidence as may be presented by any department of the City of Tacoma and by the aggrieved party in interest. Failure of aggrieved party or his representative to appear at the hearing properly noticed may be cause for dismissal of the appeal.

F. The Board shall render its interpretation of the code, or its decision, as it pertains to the question before it, and make its recommendation within 60 days from the date of the completion of the hearing. Such recommendation or decision shall be made to the Director of Public Works, or his duly authorized representative, or to the Chief of the Fire Department, or his duly authorized representative. Such recommendation or decision shall include findings of facts based on the evidence presented at the hearing.

G. For those appeals of dangerous building orders issued by the Hearing Officer pursuant to TMC 2.01.060, the appeal hearing shall be de novo. The Board shall have the authority to affirm, modify, or reverse the Hearing Officer’s decision.

H. The Director of Public Works, or his duly authorized representative, or the Chief of the Fire Department, or his duly authorized representative, may seek the advice of the Board as to their interpretation of any section of a code by filing a request therefore, as described in subsection A, above.

I. Appeals of the Board of Building Appeals’ interpretations, decisions, penalties, and/or orders pertaining to appeals filed relative to the codes and laws assigned to the authority of the Board shall be made to the superior court within 21 calendar days, from the date of receipt of the interpretation, decision, penalty, and/or order in conformance with RCW 35.80.030(2).


2.17.040 Board member liability.
Members of the Board of Building Appeals, when executing the duties of the Board as authorized by TMC 2.17.020, are officers of the City of Tacoma and are provided all the protection against personal legal liability provided by TMC 1.12.920.

(Ord. 27629; passed Jun. 26, 2007)
Chapter 2.18
SOUTH TACOMA COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION DISTRICT FACADE MAINTENANCE AND DESIGN CODE

Repealed by Ord. 26386

(Ord. 26386 § 21; passed Mar. 23, 1999: Ord. 23270 § 1; passed Oct. 9, 1984)
Chapter 2.19
SITE DEVELOPMENT AND OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS

Sections:
2.19.010 General.
2.19.020 Definitions.
2.19.030 Site development.
2.19.040 Off-site improvements.

2.19.010 General.
A. Scope and Intent: This chapter provides requirements for the development and maintenance of building and building sites to minimize negative impacts to the environment and improvements to protect, restore and enhance features and environmental quality of the site, including off-site improvements.

B. Referenced codes and standards: The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. To the extent any differences exist between the provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

(Ord. 28089 Ex. A; passed Sept. 25, 2012)

2.19.020 Definitions.
For the purposes of this Chapter the following definitions shall apply:

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

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

BUILDING SITE shall be a platted or unplatted parcel of land unified as a single property for the purpose of constructing a single building or a group of buildings being constructed as a unified project.

2.19.020.C
CIVIL ENGINEER is a professional engineer licensed in the State of Washington and specialized in the design, analysis and supervision of the construction of public and private works, especially roads, excavations, grading, filling, drainage, and erosion control.

CLEARING means the removal of vegetative material and includes, but is not limited to the removal of logs, cutting of scrub-shrubs, trees or any vegetative material in a manner that does not disturb or expose the surface of the native soil. Clearing does not include normal property maintenance, such as pruning of trees and shrubbery, lawn mowing, and removal of noxious or nuisance vegetation.

COMPACTION is the densification of a fill by mechanical means.

COTSWMM is the most current version of the City of Tacoma Surface Water Management Manual.

CRITICAL AREAS, as defined in TMC 13.11, include the following ecosystems: areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for drinking water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, wetlands, and streams.

2.19.020.D
DRAINAGE SYSTEM is a system, which includes natural or artificial means of conveyance or control of surface waters prior to delivery to a legal point of disposal and may include one or more of the following components:

1. Drainage Course - a natural open depression, which carries away surface water.

2. Drainage Facility – a structure used for the purpose of conveyance or control of surface water.

3. Drainage Channel - an artificial open depression, which carries away surface water.

2.19.020.E
EARTHWORK is the set of operations connected with the construction of embankments of earth or excavation of earth (cut) or placement of earth (fill).

EMBANKMENT is a raised structure of earth or gravel designed to retain water or to carry a roadway.

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

EROSION CONTROL is any approved method of preventing the migration of soil by water, wind, ice, tracking by mechanical equipment, or any other means.

EXCAVATION is the mechanical removal of soil.

FILL is dumping or placing, by artificial means, any material on any soil or sediment surface, including temporary stockpiling of material and is also the material placed in such a manner.

GEOLOGICALLY HAZARDOUS AREA means an area that is susceptible to erosion, landslides, severe risk of earthquake damage, or other geological events. Geologically hazardous areas are regulated and defined in TMC Chapter 13.11. They include, but are not limited to, erosion hazard areas, landslide hazard areas, moderate and steep slopes, and seismic hazard areas.

GEOLOGIST is a scientist experienced and knowledgeable in the practice of subsurface soil and bedrock investigations, and analysis of mineralogy, landforms and geological processes.

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER is a civil engineer experienced and knowledgeable in the practice of subsurface soil investigation and analysis, settlement analysis, hydro-geological investigation, and earthwork, retaining wall, and foundation design.

GRADE is the vertical elevation of the ground surface.

1. Existing grade is the grade prior to grading.
2. Rough grade is the stage at which the grade approximately conforms to the approved plan.
3. Finish grade is the final grade of the site, which conforms to the approved plan.

GRADING is any excavating or filling or combination thereof.

1. Regular Grading is the grading involving the relocation of soil on any lot, parcel or group of lot or parcels being simultaneously developed.
2. Engineered Grading is the grading, as designed by a civil engineer, involving the relocation of soil on any lot, parcel or group of lots or parcels being simultaneously developed.

GRUBBING is removal of roots or stumps in a manner that clears or breaks and exposes the surface of the native soil.

KEY is a designed excavation in the soil beneath a fill slope to hold the fill in place.

LIVE/WORK. See Section 419 IBC

LOT FRONTAGE is the length of a building site abutting one or more dedicated city streets, whether improved or unimproved.

OFF-SITE IMPROVEMENTS include, but are not necessarily limited to, street paving, concrete curbs and gutters, surface and subsurface storm water drainage, utility relocation, sidewalks, and driveways.

RECOGNIZED ENGINEERING PRACTICES are the most current effective practices, science, and methods which are used to manage surface water, erosion, and soil/slope stability and which may include, but not be limited to, the most current version of the COTSWMM.

RIGHT-OF-WAY is any public street or easement as defined in TMC Chapter 10.22.
2.19.020.S
SLOPE is an inclined ground surface, the inclination of which is expressed as a percent ratio of the vertical distance to the horizontal distance and is categorized as follows:

1. Level to Shallow Slope – a slope less than 25 percent.
2. Moderate Slope - a slope greater than or equal to 25 percent and less than 40 percent.
3. Steep Slope - a slope greater than or equal to 40 percent

SOIL is any unconsolidated material composed of naturally occurring discrete solid particles with void spaces between.

SPECIAL INSPECTION is the inspection required by this chapter to be performed by, or under the supervision of a civil engineer, and shall include, but not be limited to compaction testing, inspection of retaining wall construction, excavations, fills and other grading activities, and inspection for soil/slope stability. Inspections shall be either continuous or periodic as defined as follows:

1. Continuous – the full-time observation of work requiring special inspection by an approved special inspector who is present in the area where the work is being performed.
2. Periodic – the part-time or intermittent observation of work requiring special inspection by an approved special inspector who is present in the area where the work has been or is being performed and at the completion of the work.

STREET FRONTAGE is the abutment of privately owned property along one side of a dedicated street between the intersections of dedicated streets, alleys or other public ways.

2.19.020.T
TERRACE is a relatively level step constructed in the face of a graded slope surface for drainage control, maintenance, or aesthetic purposes.

2.19.020.W
WORK/LIVE. See Section TMC 13.06A.050.

(Ord. 28089 Ex. A; passed Sept. 25, 2012)

2.19.030 Site development.

A. Standards
The standards for testing listed below are adopted standards in addition to the standards in IBC Chapter 35, which was adopted by reference at TMC 2.02.010.

1. ASTM D 1556, In-Place Density of Soils by the Sand-Cone Method
2. ASTM D 2167, In-Place Density of Soils by the Rubber-Balloon Method
3. ASTM D 2922, In-Place Moisture Content of Soils by Nuclear Methods
4. ASTM D 2937, In-Place Density of Soils by the Drive-Cylinder Method
5. ASTM D 3017, In-Place Density of Soils by Nuclear Methods

B. Permits Required
1. Permits Required. Except as specified in subsection 2.19.030.B.3, no person shall do any grading and/or clearing in the City of Tacoma without first having obtained a Clearing and Grading permit from the Building Official.

2. Application. Application for a clearing and grading permit shall be accompanied by plans and, as applicable, specifications, and shall conform to the provisions of IBC Section 106. In addition, the application shall state the estimated quantities of excavations, fills, grubbing, and relocation of soil in cubic yards and the area to be graded or cleared in square feet. Prior to plan submittal the applicant shall determine whether the proposed project is located in a Critical Area as governed by TMC 13.11 and so state on the permit application.

3. Clearing and Grading Prohibited. No permits to perform grading and/or clearing during the period from October 1st through April 30th shall be issued.

EXCEPTION: The Building Official may approve a grading, and clearing plan, prepared by a civil engineer which is designed in accordance with the Recognized Engineering Practices that address surface water runoff during the winter season (October 1 to April 30), and issue a permit based on such plan.
Tacoma Municipal Code

4. Exempted Work. A grading and clearing permit is not required for the following unless such work is in a Critical Area governed by TMC Chapter 13.11; however, all such work is subject to application of the Recognized Engineering Practices to mitigate the anticipated conditions:

a. Grading, to include grubbing, less than 50 cubic yards or an area not to exceed 7,000 square feet, whichever is less, performed in a 2 year period.

b. All clearing less than one acre in area meeting at least one of the following:
   i. Activities in preparation for site surveying, or other associated work. This does not permit grubbing or activities that cause soil disturbance.
   ii. Clearing within ten feet of the perimeter of buildings.
   iii. General property and utility maintenance, landscaping, or gardening in pre-existing developed land.

c. An excavation below finished grade for basements and footings of a building, retaining wall, or other structure authorized by a valid building permit. This shall not exempt any fill made with the material from such excavation, or exempt any excavation having an unsupported height greater than five feet after the completion of such structure.

d. Refuse disposal sites controlled by other regulations.

e. Hazardous waste remediation under the jurisdiction of other agencies.

f. Excavation on private property for wells, tunnels, or utilities. Backfill is also exempt, provided it is not transported off site, or the backfill is not imported from off-site. Other filling with the material from such excavation requires a permit. This does not exempt the Contractor from being required to follow Recognized Engineering Practices.

g. Mining, quarrying, excavating, processing or stockpiling rock, sand, gravel, aggregate or clay where local regulation is preempted by state or federal law. Such operations shall follow Recognized Engineering Practices and be in compliance with the COTSWMM.

h. Exploratory excavations under the direction of a civil engineer or geologist. This shall not exempt any fill made with the material from such excavation. Clearing or grading to construct an access road to an exploratory site shall require a permit if construction requires more than 50 cubic yards of grading or disturbs an area more than 7,000 square feet, whichever is less.

i. Clearing associated with routine maintenance by utility agencies or companies. This does not exempt the utility agencies or companies from being required to follow Recognized Engineering Practices.

j. Clearing or grading in the right-of-way associated with street, alley, or sewer work approved by the Public Works Department or road maintenance conducted in accordance with the Regional Road Maintenance Program.

k. Removal of trees or other vegetation, which cause sight distance obstructions at intersections so determined by the City of Tacoma Traffic Engineer.

l. Removal of hazardous trees on private property provided no more than 50 cubic yards of grading is required and no more than 7,000 square feet of area is disturbed, whichever is less.

m. Forest practices under the jurisdiction of other agencies.

n. Graves in legally established cemeteries.

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

C. Emergency Grading

Emergency Clearing and Grading activities, which if not performed immediately would substantially endanger life or property, are exempt from permits prior to beginning work only to the extent necessary to meet the emergency. Permits authorizing the emergency work will be required as soon as practical after starting work.

D. Slope Stability Hazards

The owner of the property upon which a landslide or other slope stability hazard has occurred shall be required to repair the slope for the following conditions:

1. The landslide or slope stability hazard has occurred within 50 feet of a building structure.

2. Where determined by the Building Official to be a hazard to life, limb, property or the public welfare.
3. Where determined by the Building Official to adversely affect the safety, use, or stability of a public way or drainage channel.

The owner of the property, upon which the landslide or slope stability hazard is located, or other person or agent in control of said property, upon receipt of notice in writing from the Building Official, shall, within the period specified therein, repair or eliminate the hazard and be in conformance with the requirements of this code. Repair measures must be in conformance with a plan designed by a civil engineer.

E. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter, the definitions listed herein shall be construed as specified in TMC 2.19.020.

F. Clearing and Grading Requirements

1. Clearing Requirements

a. General. All clearing not exempt under subsection 2.19.030.B.4 shall require a plan in sufficient clarity to indicate the nature and extent of the work. The plans shall contain the location of the work, limiting dimensions of the proposed clearing, including any setbacks, and the location of any existing improvements or structures where work is to be performed, and the location of any existing improvements or structures within 50 feet of the proposed clearing area. The plans for clearing shall also contain provisions for the preservation of natural land and water features, vegetation, drainage, and other indigenous features of the site. Clearing associated with Engineered Grading work or within geohazard areas shall require a plan prepared by a civil engineer or approved hydrologist or forest management expert, unless otherwise approved by the Building Official.

b. Erosion and Drainage. Erosion control measures will be required in conformance with the COTSWMM, and will be reviewed and subject to approval of the Building Official.

Clearing shall be accomplished in a manner that will not create, or contribute to, flooding, erosion or increased turbidity, siltation or other forms of pollution. Clearing shall be conducted so as to expose the smallest practical area of soil to erosion for the least possible time, consistent with the construction schedule. Provisions shall be made for interim erosion control measures.

Clearing shall be accomplished in a manner that will not create, or contribute to, landslides, accelerated soil creep, settlement and subsidence on the subject property and/or adjoining properties.

c. Site Cleanup. Vegetative material from the cleared site shall be removed or chipped in an approved manner, within 60 days from the completion of the operation. Chipped material deposited on an interim basis shall be protected from becoming a fire hazard.

2. Grading Requirements

a. General Grading in excess of 500 cubic yards shall be performed in accordance with an approved grading plan prepared by a civil engineer, and shall be designated as Engineered Grading. The requirement for a civil engineer may be waived by the Building Official on a case-by-case basis.

Grading involving more than 50 cubic yards but less than 500 cubic yards shall be designated Regular Grading unless the permittee chooses to have the grading performed as Engineered Grading, or the Building Official determines that special conditions or unusual hazards exist, or that work is located in a Critical Area, in which case grading shall conform to the requirements for Engineered Grading.

The grading plan shall show the existing grade and finished grade in contour intervals of sufficient clarity to indicate the nature and extent of the work and show in detail that it complies with the requirements of this code. The plans shall show the existing grade on adjoining properties, including public rights-of-way, for a minimum of 50 feet from the proposed grading area, but not less than is necessary to provide sufficient detail to identify how grade changes will conform to the requirements of this code. The plan shall also identify all drainage courses and surface water flow to and from the site, both existing and proposed.

b. Excavations. Unless otherwise recommended in an approved soils engineering report, excavations shall conform to the provisions of this section. The slope of excavated surfaces shall be no steeper than is safe for the intended use, and shall be no steeper than two horizontal to one vertical (50 percent). Steeper slopes, if specifically addressed in the soils engineering report may be authorized by the Building Official.

EXCEPTIONS: An excavated surface may be at a slope of 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical (67 percent) provided that all of the following are met:

i. It does not support structures or surcharges.

ii. It is protected against erosion.
iii. It is no more than 8 feet in height.
iv. It is approved by the Building Official.

3. Fills

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

EXCEPTION: These provisions may be waived by the Building Official for minor fills not intended to support structures, sanitary or storm sewers, sidewalks, and private or public roads.

b. Surface Preparation. The ground surface shall be prepared to receive fill by removing vegetation, topsoil and other unsuitable materials, and scarifying the ground to provide a bond with the fill material.

c. Benches and Keys. Where existing grade is at a slope steeper than 5 horizontal to 1 vertical (20 percent) and the depth of the fill exceeds 5 feet, benching and keying shall be provided. Benches shall be essentially level and a minimum of 5 feet in width. Keys shall be at the toe of the fill slope in undisturbed native soil and be placed beneath the fill. They shall be at least 10 feet in width and 2 feet in depth. (See Figure 2.19.1)

d. Fill Material. Fill material shall not include organic, frozen or other deleterious materials. Except as approved by the Building Official, no rock, broken concrete or similar irreducible material greater than 12 inches in any dimension shall be included in fills.

e. Compaction. All fills supporting buildings and other structures shall be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent Modified Proctor in accordance with ASTM D1557, or as specified by the civil engineer of record. Lifts shall not exceed 12 inches in depth. Special inspection to verify compaction is required for fills supporting buildings or other structures. The number and frequency of field tests shall be specified by the civil engineer of record. Compaction in existing or future City rights of way shall be in accordance with the requirements of the City of Tacoma Public Works Department, Construction Division.

f. Maximum Slope. The slope of fills shall be no steeper than is safe for the intended use. Fill slopes shall not be steeper than two horizontal to one vertical, unless justified by a soils engineering report.

4. Setbacks

a. General. Cut and fill slopes shall be set back from site boundaries in accordance with this section. Setback dimensions shall be horizontal distances measured perpendicular to the site boundary. Setback dimensions shall be as shown in Figure 2.19.2, unless alternate setbacks are approved by the Building Official and/or a soils engineering report. The Building Official may require greater setbacks to protect public property.

b. Slope Setbacks. The top of slopes shall not be graded closer to the face of the footing than one-third of the vertical height of the slope with a maximum of 40 feet (Figure 2.19.2). The setback may need to be increased for any required interceptor drains. The toe of slopes shall be graded not closer to the face of the structure than one-half the height of the slope, with a maximum of 15 feet.

c. Special Provisions. Where a graded slope is to be located near the site boundary and the adjacent off-site property is developed, special precautions shall be incorporated into the work as the Building Official and/or soil engineering report deem necessary to protect the adjoining property from damage as a result of such grading. These precautions may include, but are not limited to:

i. Additional setbacks.
ii. Provisions for retaining walls or similar structures.

iii. Terracing.

iv. Erosion protection of slopes, and other provisions for the control of surface water.

5. Terracing and Associated Drainage

a. General. Unless otherwise recommended by a civil engineer, terracing and associated drainage facilities shall conform to the provisions of this section:

 EXCEPTION: Terracing and associated drainage facilities are not required where the ground slope is not steeper than three horizontal to one vertical (33 percent), and provided surface water runoff and erosion are controlled.

b. Terraces. Terraces at least 6 feet in width shall be established at not more than 30-foot vertical intervals on all cut or fill slopes to control surface drainage and debris, except that where only one terrace is required, it shall be at mid-height. For cut or fill slopes greater than 60 feet and up to 120 feet in vertical height, one terrace at approximately mid-height shall be 12 feet in width. Terrace widths and spacing for cut and fill slopes greater than 120 feet in height shall be designed by a civil engineer and approved by the Building Official. Terraces shall be backsloped and cross sloped to capture surface water and to direct it to swales, ditches, and/or interceptor drains. Suitable access shall be provided to permit proper cleaning and maintenance.

G. Surface Water Drainage

1. General. All drainage facilities shall be designed per the requirements of the COTSWMM. Site drainage shall not be directed onto/across adjacent properties without first obtaining necessary easements from the property owner and approval of the Public Works Department. All existing and proposed drainage courses shall be identified on the plans. Existing drainage shall be maintained unless an alternative drainage system is provided that is approved by the Building Official. When approved by the Building Official, site drainage may be discharged into public streets, but may not drain directly over the public sidewalks and driveways. Recorded easements are required prior to issuance of the grading permit. Connections to the City storm drainage system require a separate permit.

2. Swales and Ditches. Swales or ditches, where provided, shall have a minimum gradient of 50 horizontal to 1 vertical (two percent) where paved and a minimum gradient of 20 horizontal to 1 vertical (five percent) otherwise. Paving for swales and ditches shall be with reinforced concrete not less than three inches in thickness, or other material approved by the Building Official. Unpaved swales and ditches shall be grass or rock lined. They shall have a minimum depth at the deepest point of 12 inches where paved and 24 inches where unpaved, and a minimum width of 5 feet. A single run of swale or ditch shall not collect runoff from a tributary area exceeding 13,500 square feet of horizontal projected area without discharging to a private or public storm sewer pipeline.

3. Interceptor Drains. Interceptor drains shall be installed along the top of all slopes receiving drainage from a tributary width greater than 40 feet, measured horizontally. Interceptor drains shall be paved with a minimum of three inches of concrete or gunite, or other material approved by the Building Official. They shall have a minimum depth of 12 inches and a minimum paved width of three feet, measured horizontally across the drain. The slope of the drain shall be approved by the Building Official, but shall not be less than 50 horizontal to 1 vertical (2 percent). Discharge from the drain shall be accomplished in a manner to prevent erosion and shall be approved by the Building Official.

4. Subsurface Drains: Cut and fill slopes shall be provided with subsurface drainage as necessary for stability. Subsurface drains shall be designed by a civil engineer.
Tacoma Municipal Code

5. Disposal. All drainage facilities shall be designed to carry waters to the nearest practicable drainage-way that is approved by the Building Official or other approving agency as a safe place to deposit such waters. Erosion of ground in the area of discharge shall be prevented by installation of non-erosive down drains or other devices.

H. Erosion Control and Temporary Surface Water Control

1. Erosion and Sediment Control. The faces of cleared or graded slopes shall be prepared and maintained to control erosion. Such control shall consist of approved erosion and sediment control best engineering practices. Permanent protection for slopes shall be installed as soon as practicable and prior to calling for final approval.

2. Thresholds. A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required for all projects proposing to:
   a. Add or replace 2,000 square feet or more of impervious surface; and/or
   b. Disturb 7,000 square feet or more of land.

3. Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Lead. For all sites or projects requiring engineered grading in excess of 500 cubic yards, either a civil engineer or other person possessing an approved certificate for erosion and sediment control training shall be identified in the Construction SWPPP and shall be on-site or on-call at all times. Certification may be through the Washington State Department of Transportation/Associated General Contractors (WSDOT/AGC) Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Certification Program or any equivalent local or national certification and training program as approved by the Building Official.

4. Special Approved Discharge Permit (Construction Dewatering).
   All discharges during construction to the City sewer system (storm or sanitary) require prior City approval. Discharge to the City sewer system during construction may require a separate Special Approved Discharge permit.

I. Soils Engineering Report

1. Soils Engineering Report Conditions. A soils engineering report will be required for the following conditions:
   a. Clearing or grading in an area with moderate to steep slopes (greater than 25 percent slopes).
   b. Grading that will require a cut or fill greater than 10 feet in height vertically.
   c. Grading in excess of 5,000 cubic yards, except where grading consists of fills less than 2 feet in depth on level to shallow slopes.
   d. Grading that may impact support or stability of public right-of-way, existing building foundations or adjacent property.
   e. Grading work that will include installing retaining walls greater than 8 feet in height, or walls supported by soil nailing or tiebacks.
   f. Grading in areas where previous grading or uncontrolled filling has been conducted without a grading permit.
   g. Where groundwater seepage has been identified on the site.
   h. As required by the Building Official.

2. Soils Engineering Report Contents. The soils engineering report shall include, but not be limited to:
   a. Data regarding a description of geology of the site, the nature, distribution, and strength of existing soils.
   b. Design criteria for retaining walls or similar structures.
   c. Conclusions and recommendations for filling and grading procedures.
   d. Design criteria for corrective measures, including buttress fills, when necessary.
   e. Stability analysis of moderate and steep slopes.
   f. Opinion on adequacy for the intended use of sites to be developed by the proposed grading as affected by geotechnical engineering and geologic factors.
   g. Design parameters for and evaluation of the geologic impact of proposed retaining wall structures and soil nails and tiebacks on adjacent properties and City rights-of-way. Soil nails or tiebacks extending into public right-of-way are required to obtain a street occupancy permit from the City of Tacoma, and where extending into private property, a recorded easement is required prior to issuing said permits. Soil nailing and tiebacks shall be required to comply with the City of Tacoma Soil Nail Policy.
3. Liquefaction Study. For sites with mapped maximum considered spectral response accelerations at short periods (Ss) greater than 0.5g as determined by IBC Section 1613, a study of the liquefaction potential of the site shall be provided, and the recommendations incorporated in the plans.

EXCEPTION: A liquefaction study is not required where the Building Official determines from established local data that liquefaction potential is low.

J. Clearing, Grading and Erosion Control Inspections.

1. General. Grading operations for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the Building Official. Special inspection of grading operations shall be provided by a civil engineer retained to provide such services in accordance with this section and IBC Chapter 17 for engineered grading and as required by the Building Official for regular grading.

2. Civil Engineer. The civil engineer shall provide inspection within such engineer's area of technical specialty, which shall consist of the following:
   
   a. Observation and review as to the establishment of line, grade, and surface drainage of the development area.
   
   b. Observation during grading and testing for required compaction to verify required compaction called for in the specifications has been met.
   
   c. Observation during the preparation of the natural ground, placement of fill, and construction of retaining walls to verify that such work is being performed in accordance with the conditions of the approved plan and the appropriate requirements of this chapter.

   Revised plans or recommendations relating to conditions differing from the approved plans or soil engineering report shall be submitted to the Building Official.

3. Erosion Control Inspector. For Engineered Grading, or where required by the Building Official, either a civil engineer or other person possessing an approved certificate for erosion and sediment control training shall provide inspection of erosion and sediment control at the site. The erosion control inspector shall report to the Building Official and be responsible for assuring that all erosion control systems are installed and maintained until the site has been permanently stabilized. It shall also be the responsibility of this inspector to supervise the proper removal of temporary erosion control systems at the end of the project.

4. Permittee. The permittee shall be responsible for the work to be performed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and in conformance with the provisions of this code. The permittee shall engage consultants, if required, to provide special inspections on a timely basis. The permittee shall act as a coordinator between the consultants, the contractor, and the Building Official. In the event of changed conditions, the permittee shall be responsible for informing the Building Official of such changes and shall provide revised plans for approval. The permittee is ultimately responsible for providing and maintaining erosion control at all times until the site has been permanently stabilized. During periods of construction inactivity, the permittee must ensure the erosion control is functioning properly.

5. Building Official. The Building Official shall inspect the project at the critical stages of work requiring approval to determine that adequate control is being exercised by the professional consultants. The Building Official may require special inspection and testing by a civil engineer. When the Building Official has cause to believe that geologic factors may be involved, the grading will be required to conform to engineered grading requirements.

6. Notification of Noncompliance. If, in the course of fulfilling their respective duties under this chapter, the civil engineer finds that the work is not being done in conformance with this chapter or the approved grading plans, the discrepancies shall be reported immediately to the Building Official.

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

K. Completion of Work

1. Final Reports. Upon completion of the rough grading work and at the final completion of the work, the Building Official may require a Completion Report, which may include, but not be limited to, the following:

   a. A record drawing prepared by the civil engineer showing original ground surface elevations, as-graded ground surface elevations, lot drainage patterns, and the locations and elevations of surface drainage facilities and the outlets of subsurface drains. The civil engineer shall also provide a signed and stamped letter certifying the private storm drainage system was constructed as designed.
Tacoma Municipal Code

b. A report prepared by the civil engineer including locations and elevations of field density tests, summaries of field and laboratory tests, observations and testing during retaining wall construction, as-constructed locations, elevations, and details of subsurface drains, and comments on any changes made during grading and their effect on the recommendations made in the approved soil engineering report.

c. Reports of erosion control inspections performed by either the civil engineer or other person possessing an approved certificate for erosion and sediment control training, details of replacement or maintenance of erosion and sediment control systems and cleanup of any spills during grading activities.

2. Notification of Completion. The permittee shall notify the Building Official when the clearing and grading operation is ready for final inspection. Final approval shall not be given until all work, including installation of all drainage facilities and their protective devices, and all erosion control measures have been completed in accordance with the final approved clearing and grading plan, and the required reports have been submitted.

L. Bonds

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

In lieu of a surety bond, the applicant may file a cash bond or assignment of funds with the Building Official in an amount equal to that which would be required in the surety bond.

(Ord. 28089 Ex. A; passed Sept. 25, 2012)

2.19.040 Off-site improvements.

A. Authority. The authority for this section is held by the Planning and Development Services Director or designee.

B. Scope and Intent.

1. The intent of this code is to consider the health, safety and general welfare of the public. Development shall not impact adjacent and/or downstream property owners in a detrimental manner compared to the pre-developed condition.

2. This code is intended to assist, but not to substitute, competent work by professional engineers. It is expected that the professional engineers will bring to each project the best of their skills and abilities to see that the project is thoroughly analyzed and designed correctly, accurately, and in compliance with generally accepted engineering practices. This code is not intended to address all situations or to unreasonably limit any innovative or creative effort in design and construction which may result in better quality, cost savings, or improved performance.

C. Off-site Improvements and Development Standards.

1. Off-site improvements and corresponding development standards (2.19.040.C.2) shall be required for all New Construction, Additions, Site Uses, Change of Occupancies as defined in Chapter 3 of the International Existing Building Code, Moved Buildings, and Remodels/Alterations to existing buildings. Off-site improvements, as defined in TMC 2.19.020, shall conform to the City of Tacoma Standards and be constructed in accordance with the Design Manual, Right of Way Restoration Policy, and the City of Tacoma Stormwater Management Manual.

The maximum level of off-site improvements that may be imposed by project type is shown in Table 2.19.1, however, this limit shall not apply to projects that have requirements imposed by a SEPA, CUP, or other conditioning documents. The City shall determine the order of preference when determining off-site improvement requirements, considering general health, safety, and welfare as the primary objectives.

Projects involving more than one project type (New Construction, Additions, Change of Occupancy, and Remodel/Alteration), shall apply the most restrictive criteria in Table 2.19.1. The Planning and Development Services Director, or designee, is authorized to establish, and modify or eliminate the off-site improvement requirements shown in Table 2.19.1 for individual cases where there are practicable difficulties involved in implementation of the requirements of this code.
## Table 2.19.1 Off-site Improvement Determinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
<th>Off-site Improvement Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>All new and moved buildings</td>
<td>No limit defined. Off-site improvements pursuant to Section 2.19.040.C.2 and as determined by the Planning and Development Services Director, plus all utility construction or relocation and installation of safety mitigation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single family and two family dwellings</td>
<td>All new and moved buildings</td>
<td>No limit defined. Off-site improvements as determined by the Planning and Development Services Director. Fee In-lieu available pursuant to Section 2.19.040.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single family and two family accessory structures and garages</td>
<td></td>
<td>None required; Access to property shall be in accordance with Section 2.19.C.2(c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial - Large&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>50% or greater than building area</td>
<td>No limit defined. Off-site improvements pursuant to Section 2.19.040.C.2, and as determined by the Planning and Development Services Director, plus all utility construction or relocation and installation of safety mitigation measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial - Small&lt;sup&gt;(3)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Less than 50% of building area</td>
<td>Off-site Improvement Requirements up to approximately 10% of Addition Valuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single family and two family dwelling</td>
<td>Additions</td>
<td>None required; Access to property shall be in accordance with Section 2.19.040.C.2(c), and compliance with Section 2.19.040.C.2(d).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Occupancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Large<sup>(3)</sup> | Change of Occupancy to 50% or greater of the building area | Off-site Improvement Requirements up to the greatest of either:  
• 10% of Remodel Valuation<sup>(4)</sup>  
• 10% of the change to the building valuation based on the most current ICC Building Valuation table. Fee In-lieu available pursuant to Section 2.19.040.D. |
| Small<sup>(3)</sup> | Change of Occupancy to greater than 10% but less than 50% of the building area | Off-site Improvement Requirements up to the greatest of either:  
• 5% of Remodel Valuation<sup>(4)</sup>  
• 5% of the change to the building valuation based on the ICC Building Valuation. Fee In-lieu available pursuant to Section 2.19.040.D. |
| Exceptions | Change of use to:  
• Live/work occupancy for up to 10 dwelling units;  
• Work/live use for buildings less than 30,000 square feet (2787 m2) | None required |
| Remodel/Alterations | | |
| Large<sup>(3)</sup> | Remodel Valuation 50% or greater than ICC Building Valuation | Off-site Improvement Requirements up to approximately 10% of Remodel Valuation<sup>(4)</sup> Fee In-lieu available pursuant to Section 2.19.040.D. |
| Small<sup>(3)</sup> | Remodel Valuation greater than 10% but less than 50% of ICC Building Valuation | Off-site Improvement Requirements up to approximately 5% of Remodel Valuation<sup>(4)</sup> Fee In-lieu available pursuant to Section 2.19.040.D. |
Exception | Remodel Valuation less than 10% of ICC Building Valuation | Off-site improvements may be required at the discretion of the Planning and Development Services Director.
---|---|---
Exception | Water or Fire Damages repairs that are valued at less than 50% of the ICC Building Valuation | None required

(1) Limits listed are approximate, and the Planning and Development Services Director, or designee, may impose additional requirements as needed to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public.

(2) Costs for utility construction or relocation and safety mitigation measures shall not be included in the owner’s/developer’s percentage of off-site improvement requirements. Off-site improvement requirements contributing to the percentage shall include, but not be limited to: street paving, concrete curbs and gutters, asphalt wedge curb, sidewalks, driveways, and curb ramps.

(3) For Campus sites, the City Engineer, or designee, shall determine the required frontage improvements.

(4) The Remodel Valuation limit shall be defined as the estimated construction cost of the project submitted by the contractor or owner at time of permit submittal as a percentage of the most recent version of the International Code Council Building Valuation Data. The estimate shall detail all major cost elements of the project. The remodel valuation limit shall not apply to projects that have requirements imposed by a SEPA, CUP, or other conditioning document.

2. The following development standards and related off-site improvements shall apply to all applicable project types listed in Table 2.19.1.

(a) Alleys: When a lot adjoins an alley or street intersection, improvements shall also be installed at the alley or street intersection. Alleys shall be improved to City of Tacoma Standards when any access to the site is provided from the alley.

(b) Off-site improvements are dependent on the project type and threshold listed in Table 2.19.1, and shall require the development of cement concrete curb and gutter, sidewalks, curb ramps, paving, safety measures, other right-of-way elements and drainage of all dedicated streets along the lot frontages, except, in cases where the topography or other conditions make it impractical.

(c) Access to Property. Driveway approaches shall be in accordance with TMC 10.14 (Driveway Ordinance). Public roads fronting the property shall be comprised of an all-weather surface, or will need to be paved to provide an all-weather surface.

(d) Where a site has existing improvements such as sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and paving, these improvements shall be replaced if they are broken, damaged or hazardous. Pavement shall also be required to be replaced when it does not meet the current standard pavement section for residential or arterial streets contained in the City of Tacoma Standards. Live/Work and Work/Live developments which are exempt from off-site improvements per Table 2.19.1 are only required to replace broken, damaged, or hazardous sidewalks along the street frontage.

D. Fee In Lieu of. Upon approval of the Planning and Development Services Director, or designee, a fee may be paid in lieu of construction of the required off-site improvements. In addition, the Director, or designee, shall determine the eligible off-site improvements and fee in lieu amount. The fees shall be paid at the time of permit issuance and deposited in the Fee In Lieu of Off-site Improvements Fund.

E. Covenant and Easement Agreement. Where development has been exempted from off-site improvement requirements for Live/Work or Work/Live uses, a covenant/use restriction shall be recorded on title of the exempt property as a covenant running with the land that the use giving rise to the exemption must be maintained for a minimum of 10 years. If Live/Work or Work/Live use changes within the 10 year covenant/restriction period, off-site improvement requirements may be imposed at the time of change of use.

(Ord. 28327 Ex. A; passed Nov. 3, 2015; Ord. 28089 Ex. A; passed Sept. 25, 2012)