AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTION 15.02.120 and 15.04.070 of the CITY OF CASPER MUNICIPAL CODE

WHEREAS, it is the desire of the governing body of the City of Casper to provide, within the City's existing Ordinance structure, a means to protect against and/or remediate STRUCTURES UNSAFE FOR HUMAN OCCUPANCY; and,

WHEREAS, the current Casper Code in Sections 15.02.010 et. seq. addresses one and two family dwellings; and,

WHEREAS, the current Casper Code in Sections 15.04.010 et. seq. addresses structures other than one and two family dwellings;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE CITY OF CASPER, WYOMING:

SECTION 1:

Section 15.02.120 of the Casper Municipal Code is created to define and control unsafe structures:

- [1] **Unsafe Structures**. An unsafe structure is one that is found to be dangerous to the life, health, property or safety of the public or the occupants of the structure by not providing minimum safeguards to protect or warn occupants in the event of fire, or because the structure contains unsafe equipment or is so damaged, decayed, dilapidated, structurally unsafe or of such faulty construction or unstable foundation, that partial or complete collapse is possible.
- [2] **Conditions.** Structures or existing equipment that are or hereafter become unsafe, unsanitary or deficient because of inadequate means of egress, inadequate light, ventilation, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or that involve illegal or improper occupancy or hazardous maintenance as defined herein, shall be deemed unsafe. Unsafe structures shall be taken down and removed or made safe, as the building official deems necessary and as provided for in this section.
 - A. Inadequate means of egress. Means a safe, continuous and unobstructed path of travel shall be provided from any point in a building or structure to the public way. Means of egress shall comply with the International Fire Code. Locked doors shall be able to be readily opened from the side from which egress is to be made without the use of keys, special knowledge or effort, except where permitted by the International Building Code. Emergency escape openings shall be maintained in accordance with the code in effect at the time of construction.
 - B. Multi-Family Egress Lighting. Every common hall and stairway in residential multi-family occupancies shall be lighted at all times. Interior and exterior means of egress, stairways shall be illuminated at all times with not less than 1-foot candle at floors, landings and treads.

- C. Ventilation. Every habitable space shall be ventilated by natural or mechanical means. Natural ventilation means each habitable space shall have not less than one operable window. Mechanical ventilation requires supply and return or exhaust air be provided by approved equipment and produce equal amounts of supply and return or exhaust air. Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces, and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.
- D. Fire Hazard multi-family dwellings and rental units. The required fire resistant-rated construction, including walls, fire stops, shaft enclosures, partitions, smoke barriers, floors, ceilings and sprayed fire resistant materials shall be maintained to limit the spread of fire and smoke. Existing Fire protection systems shall be inspected and maintained. Smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in institutional and residential dwellings where required. Carbon Monoxide alarms shall be installed and maintained when applicable.
- E. Heating Facilities. Dwellings shall be provided with an approved heating appliance such as a furnace or boiler capable of maintaining a room temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit in all habitable rooms, bathrooms, and toilet rooms. Cooking appliances shall not be used, nor shall portable unvented fuel burning space heaters be used, as a means to provide required heating. Electrical space heaters are allowed for supplemental heat only.
 - Exception: Fuel burning space heaters shall be allowed for emergency use only, until repairs are complete on the required approved heating appliance.
- F. Electrical System Hazards. Where it is found that the electrical system in a structure constitutes a hazard to the occupants or the structure by reason of inadequate service, improper fusing, insufficient receptacles and lighting outlets, improper wiring or installation, deterioration or damage, or for similar reasons, the code official shall require the defects to be corrected to eliminate the hazard.
- G. Water system. Every sink, lavatory, bathtub or shower, drinking fountain, water closet or other plumbing fixture shall be properly connected to either a public water system or to an approved private water system. Kitchen sinks, lavatories, laundry facilities, bathtubs and showers shall be supplied with hot or tempered and cold running water in accordance with the International Plumbing Code.
- H. Sanitary Drainage. Plumbing fixtures shall be properly connected to either a public sewer system or to an approved private sewage septic system. Every plumbing stack, vent, waste and sewer line shall function properly and be kept free from obstructions, leaks and defects. Prohibited: Sanitary waste shall not be collected, stored or disposed of on any property other than as referenced herein.
- I. A vacant structure that is not secured against entry shall be deemed unsafe.

- [3] Structures unfit for human occupancy. A structure is unfit for human occupancy whenever the code official finds that such structure is unsafe, unlawful or, because of the degree to which the structure is in disrepair or lacks maintenance, is unsanitary, vermin or rat infested, contains filth and contamination, or lacks ventilation, illumination, sanitary or heating facilities or other essential equipment required by ordinance or code, or because the location of the structure or the facility or equipment within the structure constitutes a hazard to the occupants of the structure or to the public.
- [4] Unlawful Structure. An unlawful structure is one found whole or in part to be occupied by more persons than permitted by code, or was erected, altered or occupied contrary to law.

SECTION 2:

<u>Section 15.04.</u>070 – Section 105.1 is amended to read: Section 105.1 – Structures Unsafe for Human Occupancy

- [1] Unsafe Structures. An unsafe structure is one that is found to be dangerous to the life, health, property or safety of the public or the occupants of the structure by not providing minimum safeguards to protect or warn occupants in the event of fire, or because the structure contains unsafe equipment or is so damaged, decayed, dilapidated, structurally unsafe or of such faulty construction or unstable foundation, that partial or complete collapse is possible.
- [2] **Conditions.** Structures or existing equipment that are or hereafter become unsafe, unsanitary or deficient because of inadequate means of egress, inadequate light, ventilation, or which constitute a fire hazard, or are otherwise dangerous to human life or the public welfare, or that involve illegal or improper occupancy or hazardous maintenance as defined herein, shall be deemed unsafe. Unsafe structures shall be taken down and removed or made safe, as the building official deems necessary and as provided for in this section.
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 - B. Multi-Family Egress Lighting. Every common hall and stairway in residential multi-family occupancies shall be lighted at all times. Interior and exterior means of egress, stairways shall be illuminated at all times with not less than 1-foot candle at floors, landings and treads.
 - C. Ventilation. Every habitable space shall be ventilated by natural or mechanical means. Natural ventilation means each habitable space shall have not less than one operable window. Mechanical ventilation requires supply and return or exhaust air be provided by approved equipment and produce equal amounts of supply and return or exhaust air.

- Bathrooms, toilet rooms, closets, halls, storage or utility spaces, and similar areas are not considered habitable spaces.
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facility or equipment within the structure constitutes a hazard to the occupants of the structure or to the public.

- [4] Unlawful Structure. An unlawful structure is one found whole or in part to be occupied by more persons than permitted by code, or was erected, altered or occupied contrary to law.
- [5] Unlawful Activity. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, remove, convert, demolish, equip, use, occupy, or maintain any building or structure in the city, or cause or permit the same to be done, in violation of this code.

SECTION 3:

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after passage on three readings and publication.

PASSED ON 1st reading the _	day of	, 2020.
PASSED ON 2 nd reading the _	day of	, 2020.
PASSED, APPROVED, and, 2020.	ADOPTED on the	3 rd and final reading theday of
APPROVED AS TO FORM:		
		CITY OF CASPER, WYOMING
ATTEST:		A Municipal Corporation
Fleur D. Tremel		Steven K. Freel
City Clerk		Mayor

Mayor