

INTRODUCED: March 4, 2016

AN ORDINANCE No. 2016-049

To repeal ch. 10, art. III of the City Code, consisting of sections 10-48 through 10-52, and concerning fire and burglar alarm systems; to amend and reordain ch. 10 of the City Code by adding therein a new art. III, consisting of sections 10-48 through 10-55, concerning burglar alarms, for the purpose of implementing a procedure to issue alarm permits and assess charges for excessive false alarms; and to amend Appendix A of the City Code by repealing the fees set forth therein for section 10-51 and adding new fees for sections 10-52, concerning permits, and 10-53, concerning false alarms.

Patron – Mayor Jones

Approved as to form and legality
by the City Attorney

PUBLIC HEARING: APR 11 2016 AT 6 P.M.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND HEREBY ORDAINS:

§ 1. That Chapter 10, Article III of the Code of the City of Richmond (2015), consisting of sections 10-48 through 10-52, be and is hereby **repealed** as follows:

~~[ARTICLE III.~~

~~FIRE AND BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEMS~~

~~Sec. 10-48. Definitions.~~

~~The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different~~

AYES: 9 NOES: 0 ABSTAIN: _____

ADOPTED: MAY 13 2016 REJECTED: _____ STRICKEN: _____

meaning:

~~*Alarm system* means an assembly of equipment or a device installed in or for commercial or residential premises which transmits a signal, visibly, audibly, electronically, mechanically or otherwise, to indicate the presence of a hazard requiring urgent attention and to which the Department of Police or the Department of Fire and Emergency Services are expected to respond.~~

~~*False alarm* means any alarm signal communicated to the Department of Emergency Communications which is not in response to an actual or threatened hazard. False alarms include negligently or accidentally activated signals; signals which are activated as the result of faulty, malfunctioning or improperly installed or maintained equipment; and signals which are purposefully activated to summon police or fire personnel in nonemergency situations. False alarms do not include signals which are activated by unusually severe weather conditions or other causes which are identified and determined by the Director of Emergency Communications, after consultation with the Chief of Fire and Emergency Services or the Chief of Police, as applicable, to be beyond the control of the owner or the user of an alarm system.~~

~~Sec. 10-49. Duties of alarm system owners and users.~~

~~(a) — Each owner or user of an alarm system which protects real property located within the City and is capable of causing notice of the alarm activation to be given to the Department of Police, the Department of Fire and Emergency Services or the Department of Emergency Communications shall furnish to the Chief of Police or the Chief of Fire and Emergency Services, as applicable, a list of persons who may be notified to respond to a request by the Department of Police or the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, as applicable, for the deactivation of such alarm system within a reasonable time after such alarm may have~~

~~been activated. The list to be furnished to the Chief of Police or the Chief of Fire and Emergency Services, as applicable, shall include the names of persons to be notified, their home addresses and telephone numbers. The Chief of Police or the Chief of Fire and Emergency Services, as applicable, shall be notified immediately of any changes in the names, addresses or telephone numbers of the persons to be notified for such deactivation. Any person contacted by the Department of Police or the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, as applicable, for the purpose of deactivating an alarm system shall report to the site of the alarm system within a reasonable time and shall immediately deactivate the alarm system.~~

~~(b) — Each owner or user of an alarm system in an occupied building which protects real property located within the city and is capable of causing notice of the alarm activation to be given to the Department of Police, the Department of Fire and Emergency Services or the Department of Emergency Communications shall be responsible for maintaining such alarm system in proper working order and shall, if such alarm system upon activation emits an audible signal that is sufficiently loud enough to be heard by and disturb any other person, be responsible for silencing such audible signal within 15 minutes of being notified of such signal's activation.~~

~~(c) — Any person responsible for the care and management of any unoccupied building, including a temporary period of vacancy, that is protected by an alarm system which emits an audible signal or which results in the Department of Police, Department of Fire and Emergency Services or Department of Emergency Communications being notified of the signal activation shall maintain such alarm system in proper working order and shall silence such audible signal within 20 minutes of being notified of such signal's activation.~~

Sec. 10-50. Deliberate false alarms.

~~(a) — Any person who intentionally or deliberately and without just cause activates an~~

~~alarm system in a nonemergency situation and by such action causes an emergency response to be made by the Department of Police or by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, either or both, shall be deemed guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.~~

~~(b) — Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section shall apply to the periodic testing of alarm systems after giving notice of such testing to the Department of Emergency Communications.~~

Sec. 10-51. Service fees for false alarms.

~~(a) — Notwithstanding the penalties provided for in section 10-50 and in addition thereto, any owner, occupant, or person responsible for the care and management of real property whose alarm system causes a false alarm to be given more than once during any 180-day period and such false alarm results in a response to the property of such owner, occupant or responsible person by the Department of Police or the Department of Fire and Emergency Services shall pay a service fee as set forth in Appendix A to this Code.~~

~~(b) — On the last day of each month, the Director of Emergency Communications, after consultation with the Chief of Fire and Emergency Services or the Chief of Police, as applicable, shall certify to the Director of Finance the name and address of the owner, user or responsible person of an alarm system from which a false alarm emanated and the amount of service fees due the city for responding to the false alarm. The Director of Finance shall cause a billing to be sent to each person liable for payment. Past due accounts shall be collected by the Director of Finance in a manner prescribed by law for the collection of debts.~~

~~(c) — This section shall not apply to the facilities of the United States of America, the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions, the City, the Greater Richmond Transit Company, or the City public schools.~~

Sec. 10-52. Administrative appeal process.

~~(a) — Any person who believes that a service fee for false alarms has been wrongfully assessed against such person may appeal such assessment by submitting a letter to the Director of Emergency Communications, within ten days of receiving the service fee bill. The letter should contain the person's name, complete address and telephone number; the reasons for disputing the fee; and any other written evidence which might justify a change in the assessment. The Director of Emergency Communications shall render a decision within ten days of receipt of the appeal request, unless an extension has been agreed upon by both parties.~~

~~(b) — If necessary, the Director of Emergency Communications may request a meeting with the person making the appeal to obtain additional information relating to the appeal. At such a meeting there shall be no formal rules of procedure, and the Director of Emergency Communications shall not have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of other evidence.~~

~~(c) — After obtaining all necessary information, the Director of Emergency Communications shall determine by a preponderance of the evidence whether there is probable cause to believe that the sections of this article have been applied fairly and impartially. The Director of Emergency Communications shall have the authority to waive or rescind, in whole or in part, a service fee if the Director of Emergency Communications believes that there is insufficient evidence to fully support the imposition of the service fee or that requiring the payment of the service fee would create a financial hardship on the person against whom it is assessed.~~

~~(d) — The Director of Emergency Communications may consider the following factors in reaching a determination on the appropriateness of an assessed service fee:~~

~~(1) — Evidence of attempts by the person against whom the service fee is assessed to eliminate the cause of false alarms such as:~~

- ~~a. — Installation of new equipment.~~
- ~~b. — Replacement of defective equipment.~~
- ~~c. — Inspection and repair of the system by an alarm system technician.~~
- ~~d. — Specific formal training of alarm users.~~

~~(2) — Evidence that the false alarm was caused by an electrical storm, hurricane, tornado, blizzard, or other acts of God.~~

~~(3) — Evidence that the false alarm was caused by the disruption of telephone and/or electrical circuits beyond the control of the alarm user or the user's monitoring company and the cause of such disruption has been corrected.~~

~~(4) — Evidence that the alarm system which caused the false alarm has been disconnected and removed from the protected premises.~~

~~(5) — Evidence that the payment of the assessed service fee will create a financial hardship on the person against whom it is assessed.~~

~~(e) — Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require the waiver or rescission of the service fee in appeals which meet any or all of the factors in subsection (d) of this section. Such factors are intended as guidelines only and shall not prevent the Director of Emergency Communications from granting appeals for additional reasons.]~~

§ 2. That Chapter 10 of the Code of the City of Richmond (2015) be and is hereby amended and reordained by **adding therein a new** Article III, consisting of sections numbered 10-48 through 10-55, as follows:

ARTICLE III.

BURGLAR ALARMS

Sec. 10-48. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Alarm administrator means the person or persons designated by the Chief of Police to administer, control and review false alarm reduction efforts and to administer the provisions of this ordinance.

Alarm company means and includes any business operated for profit, engaged in the installation, maintenance, alteration, monitoring or servicing of alarm systems or which coordinates a response to such alarm systems.

Alarm permit means a permit issued by the City allowing the operation of an alarm system within the city.

Alarm signal means a detectable signal, either audible or visual, generated by an alarm system, to which the Department of Police is requested to respond.

Alarm system means an assembly of equipment or a device installed in or for commercial or residential premises which transmits a signal, visibly, audibly, electronically, mechanically or otherwise, to indicate the presence of a hazard requiring urgent attention and to which the Department of Police is requested to respond. It does not include motor vehicle or boat alarms, domestic violence alarms, or alarms designed to elicit a medical response.

Alarm user means any person, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, or any other entity owning or leasing an alarm system, or on whose premises an alarm system is maintained for the protection of such premises.

Alarm user awareness class means a class conducted for the purpose of educating alarm users about the responsible use, operation, and maintenance of alarm systems and the problems created by false alarms.

Business day means any weekday except Saturday, Sunday or a holiday recognized by the City.

Cancellation means the process where a response is terminated when the alarm company (designated by the alarm user) notifies the Department of Emergency Communications that there is not an existing situation at the alarm site requiring police response after an alarm dispatch request.

False alarm means any alarm signal communicated to the Department of Emergency Communications which is not in response to an actual or threatened hazard. False alarms include negligently or accidentally activated signals; signals which are activated as the result of faulty, malfunctioning or improperly installed or maintained equipment; and signals which are purposefully activated to summon police or fire personnel in nonemergency situations. False alarms do not include alarms for which cancellation has occurred prior to the arrival of police at the scene or signals which are activated by unusually severe weather conditions or other causes and are identified and determined by the Chief of Police to be beyond the control of the owner or the user of an alarm system.

Runaway alarm means an alarm system that produces repeated alarm signals that are not caused by separate human action.

SIA Control Panel Standard CP-01 means the American National Standard Institute (ANSI) approved Security Industry Association (SIA) CP-01 Control Panel Standard, as may be

updated from time to time, that details recommended design features for security system control panels and their associated arming and disarming devices to reduce false alarms.

Twelve-month calculation period means the 12-month period of time, commencing with the date of permit issuance, or for non-registered alarm systems, the date of the first false alarm response, that shall be used for calculating violations.

Verify means an attempt by the alarm company monitoring the alarm system, or its representative, to contact the alarm user by telephone, whether or not actual contact with a person is made, in order to determine whether an alarm signal is valid before requesting law enforcement dispatch and avoid an unnecessary alarm dispatch request.

Sec 10-49. Duties and authority of the alarm administrator.

(a) The alarm administrator shall:

(1) Designate the manner, form and telephone numbers for the communication of alarm dispatch requests; and

(2) Establish a procedure to accept cancellation of alarm dispatch requests.

(b) The alarm administrator shall establish a procedure to record such information on alarm dispatch requests necessary to permit the alarm administrator to maintain records, including, but not limited to, the information listed below:

(1) Identification of the registration number for the alarm site;

(2) Identification of the alarm site;

(3) Date and time the alarm dispatch request was received, including the name and telephone number of the alarm company and the name of any alarm company representative who has made a dispatch request; and

(4) Date and time of the law enforcement officer's arrival at the alarm site.

(c) The alarm administrator shall establish a procedure for the notification to the alarm user of a false alarm. The notice shall include the following information:

(1) The date and time of law enforcement response to the false alarm, whereby officers shall provide immediate notification by posting a written notice on the door of the location;

(2) The identification number of the responding law enforcement officer; and

(3) A statement urging the alarm user to ensure that the alarm system is properly operated, inspected and serviced in order to avoid false alarms and resulting charges and that all users are trained in the operation of the alarm system.

(d) The alarm administrator may require a conference with an alarm user and the alarm company responsible for the repair or monitoring of the alarm system to review the circumstances of each false alarm.

(e) The alarm administrator may create and implement an alarm user awareness class. The alarm administrator may request the assistance of associations, alarm companies and law enforcement agencies in developing and implementing the class. The class shall inform alarm users of the problems created by false alarms and teach alarm users how to avoid generating false alarms. The alarm administrator may grant the option of attending the alarm user awareness class or another approved class in lieu of paying one assessed fine.

(f) The alarm administrator may require an alarm user to remove a holdup alarm that is a single action, non-recessed button if a false holdup alarm has occurred.

Sec. 10-50. Duties of alarm companies.

All alarm companies operating within the city shall:

(a) Comply with all licensing, registration, certification, and training requirements established by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services pursuant to Code of Virginia, §§ 9.1-139 and 9.1-141.

(b) Within 90 days after enactment of this ordinance, on all new installations and upgrades:

(1) Use only alarm control panels which meet SIA Control Panel Standard CP-01 (for burglar alarm systems). Such control panels must be inscribed with the following statement: “Design evaluated in accordance with SIA CP-01 Control Panel Standard Features for False Alarm Reduction;” and

(2) Ensure that all audible alarms, siren, bells or horns have an automatic cutoff system so that such alarm shall not operate for more than 15 continuous minutes.

(c) Prior to activation of the alarm system, provide instructions explaining the proper operation of the alarm system to the alarm user and false alarm prevention. All training must be documented and available upon request.

(d) Attempt to verify, by calling the alarm user by telephone, to determine whether an alarm signal is valid before requesting dispatch. Telephone verification shall require, at a minimum, that a second call be made to a different number if the first attempt fails to reach an alarm user who can properly identify themselves. Telephone verification shall not be required in cases of panic, fire, or robbery-in-progress alarms or cases in which a crime in progress has been verified by video or audible means.

(e) Provide the following information when contacting the Department of Emergency Communications to report an activated alarm signal and request a response:

- (1) The name and Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services license number of the alarm company reporting the activated alarm, name or employee number of the alarm company employee making the report and a call back number;
 - (2) The alarm user permit number;
 - (3) Location of the activated alarm, including complete business or homeowner's name, street address and telephone number;
 - (4) Type of alarm (such as audible, silent, robbery, hold-up, duress, panic, burglary), and if the alarm system is zoned, the specific location of the alarm activation (such as interior, perimeter, vault, motion detection);
 - (5) The results of the verification procedure set out in subsection (d) of this section;
 - (6) For activations at nonresidential premises, any available information regarding whether the business is open or closed, if security guards or guard dogs are on site and if dangerous or special conditions exist within the location;
 - (7) For activations at residential premises, any available information regarding the presence of pets, handicapped individuals or unusual conditions; and
 - (8) If the alarm user or such alarm user's representative is responding, the estimated time of arrival to the alarm site.
- (f) Not request a police response to an alarm signal if the alarm company has been notified by the Department of Emergency Communications that police response to alarm signals that occur at the premises described on the alarm permit has been discontinued and has not been reinstated:
- (1) Due to five (5) or more false alarms within a 12 month calculation period;

- (2) Due to an account being more than 30 days past due;
 - (3) Because the alarm user did not conform their alarm system to the installation standards, if such is required; or
 - (4) Because the alarm user did not comply with the inspection or class requirements.
- (g) Cancel any request for police response immediately when the alarm company determines that the alarm signal is a false alarm.
- (h) If such alarm company installs, causes to be installed, permits to be installed, alters, maintains, repairs, replaces, services or monitors any alarm system, meet the following requirements:
- (1) Ensure that an alarm user has obtained an alarm permit for the alarm system from the Department of Emergency Communications before the alarm system is activated or placed into service. The alarm company must provide an alarm permit form to all of its current and future residential and non-residential alarm users, collect the alarm permit form and permit fee from the alarm user and deliver the completed alarm permit form and permit fee to the Department of Emergency Communications in the required format before the system is activated or placed into service.
 - (2) Provide to the Department of Emergency Communications, when requested to do so, a list which contains the name, address, telephone number and permit number of all of its current alarm users in the city; and, when applicable, the names and contact information of individuals listed for notification purposes when on-site alarm deactivation is required.

Sec. 10-51. Duties of alarm users.

Alarm users shall:

(a) Maintain the premises and the alarm system in a manner that will reduce or eliminate false alarms.

(b) Obtain a new permit upon transfer of ownership or possession of the premises served by an alarm system.

(c) For each alarm system which protects real property located within the city and is capable of causing notice of the alarm activation to be given to the Department of Emergency Communications, furnish to the alarm user's alarm company a list of at least two persons, along with their telephone numbers and home addresses, who may be notified for the purpose of deactivating such alarm system within a reasonable time after such alarm may have been activated. The alarm user shall immediately notify the alarm company of any changes in the names, addresses or telephone numbers of the persons to be notified for such deactivation.

(d) If contacted by the Department of Emergency Communications for the purpose of deactivating an alarm system, report to the site of the alarm system within a reasonable time not to exceed one hour and immediately deactivate the alarm system.

(e) Maintain the alarm system in proper working order.

Sec. 10-52. Alarm permit required.

(a) *Permit required.* Every alarm user shall complete a form provided by the Department of Emergency Communications and obtain an alarm permit for the alarm system from the Department of Emergency Communications before the user begins using the system, and shall pay the alarm permit fee established by this ordinance. Each permit form shall be assigned a unique permit number by the Department of Emergency Communications through the

alarm administrator. The permit form shall contain the name of two persons who are able to respond to the alarm site within one hour, grant access to the alarm site, and deactivate the alarm system if such becomes necessary.

(b) *Fee.* A fee as set forth in Appendix A to this Code shall be required for each initial alarm permit application.

(c) *Commencement of 12-month calculation period.* The 12-month calculation period used to calculate violations of section 10-53 and to calculate the permit renewal date shall commence with the date of permit issuance. An alarm user has the duty to obtain an alarm permit form from the alarm company that is installing or monitoring such user's alarm system or from the Division of Emergency Communications in instances where the alarm system is not monitored by an alarm or monitoring company.

(d) *Annual renewal fee.* An annual renewal fee as set forth in Appendix A to this Code shall be required from each permit holder at the commencement of each new 12-month calculation period to be calculated in the manner described in subsection (c) above.

(e) *Transfer of ownership or possession.* When ownership or possession of the premises at which an alarm system is maintained is transferred, the person obtaining ownership or possession of the property shall complete and submit to the alarm company a form for an alarm permit within 30 days of obtaining such ownership or possession of the property and connecting or continuing alarm services. Alarm permits are not transferable.

(f) *Reporting updated information.* If at any time there is a change in information provided on the permit form, the alarm user shall, in addition to the requirements of section 10-51, provide the correct information to the Department of Emergency Communications within 30 days of the change.

(g) *Multiple alarms systems.* If an alarm user has one or more alarm systems protecting two or more separate structures having different addresses, a separate alarm permit shall be required for each structure.

(h) *Applicability.* This section shall not apply to the facilities owned by the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Virginia or its political subdivisions, the City, the Greater Richmond Transit Company, or the School Board of the City of Richmond.

Sec. 10-53. Charges for false alarms; other enforcement provisions.

(a) *Excessive false alarms.* It is hereby found and determined that three or more false alarms within a calendar year is excessive and constitutes a public nuisance. The Director of Finance shall assess charges for false alarms within a calendar year against an alarm user and the service fees charged shall be as set forth in Appendix A to this Code.

(b) *Failure to apply for an alarm permit.* Violation of section 10-52(a) shall be enforced through the assessment of a charge as set forth in Appendix A to this Code.

(c) *Other charges.* Other violations of sections 10-50, 10-51, and 10-52 shall be enforced through the assessment of charges as set forth in Appendix A to this Code for the initial and each subsequent violation.

(d) *Payment of false alarm charges.* False alarm charges shall be paid within 30 days from the date of the invoice.

(e) *Past due accounts.* The Director of Finance shall cause a billing to be sent to each person liable for payment. False alarm charges unpaid within 30 days from the date of the invoice shall be past due and shall be collected by the Director of Finance in a manner prescribed by law for the collection of debts.

(f) *Discontinuance of police response.* Five false alarms within a 12-month calculation period shall result in discontinuance of police response to alarm signals that occur at the premises described in the alarm user's alarm permit. The Director of Finance shall notify the alarm user and the alarm company that the Department of Police will not respond to alarm signals from the premises until police response is reinstated as prescribed by subsection (g) of this section.

(g) *Reinstatement fee.* Whenever police response to alarm signals has been discontinued, the alarm user shall, in addition to payment of all outstanding charges assessed in accordance with this article, obtain a new alarm permit in accordance with subsection (h) of this section and pay a \$100.00 fee for reinstatement of police response. The alarm administrator shall notify the alarm user's alarm company of any reinstatement of police response.

(h) *Equitable remedy.* The City may enforce the provisions of this article by applying to a court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction, abatement order or any other appropriate equitable remedy.

(i) *Noncriminal violation.* A violation of any of the provisions of this article shall not constitute a felony or misdemeanor punishable pursuant to Code of Virginia, §§ 18.2-10 and 18.2-11.

(j) *Applicability.* This section shall not apply to the facilities owned by the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Virginia or its political subdivisions, the City, the Greater Richmond Transit Company, or the School Board of the City of Richmond.

Sec. 10-54. Administrative appeal process.

(a) An alarm user who believes that a false alarm charge or other enforcement decision set out in section 10-53 has been wrongfully assessed against such person may appeal

such assessment by submitting a letter to the alarm administrator within ten days of receiving the invoice for the false alarm charge. The letter shall contain the alarm user's name filing the appeal, alarm permit number, complete address and telephone number; the reasons for disputing the false alarm charge or other enforcement decision; and any other written evidence which might justify a change in the assessment. The submission of the letter will toll the 30-day time period for payment of a false alarm charge until a decision has been rendered by the alarm administrator. The alarm administrator shall render a decision or schedule a hearing with the appealing party within ten business days of receipt of the appeal request, unless an extension has been agreed upon by both parties.

(b) If necessary, the alarm administrator may schedule a hearing with the person making the appeal to obtain additional information related to the appeal. At such hearing, there shall be no formal rules of procedure, and the alarm administrator shall not have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of other evidence.

(c) After obtaining all necessary information, the alarm administrator shall determine, by a preponderance of the evidence, whether the sections of this article have been applied fairly and impartially. In accordance with subsection (d) of this section, the alarm administrator may reduce or waive all or any portion of a false alarm charge and reverse any other enforcement decision under section 10-53.

(d) The alarm administrator may consider the following factors in reaching a determination on the appropriateness of an assessed false alarm charge or other enforcement decision:

(1) Evidence of attempts by the person against whom the false alarm charge is assessed to eliminate the cause of false alarms such as:

- a. Installation of new equipment.
- b. Replacement of defective equipment.
- c. Inspection and repair of the system by an alarm system technician.
- d. Specific formal training of alarm users.

(2) Evidence that the false alarm was caused by unusually severe weather conditions or other causes which are identified and determined by the alarm administrator, after consultation with the chief of police, as applicable, to be beyond the control of the owner or the user of the alarm system.

(3) Evidence that the false alarm was caused by the disruption of telephone or electrical circuits beyond the control of the alarm user or the user's monitoring company and the cause of such disruption has been corrected.

(4) Evidence that the alarm system which caused the false alarm has been disconnected and removed from the protected premises.

(5) Evidence that the payment of the assessed false alarm charge will create a financial hardship on the person against whom it is assessed.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require the waiver or rescission of a false alarm charge or the reversal of any other enforcement decision in appeals which meet any or all of the factors in subsection (d) of this section.

Sec. 10-55. Governmental immunity.

An alarm permit is neither intended to nor will create a contract, duty or obligation, either expressed or implied, of response by the City. Any and all liability and consequential damage resulting from the failure to respond to a notification is hereby disclaimed and governmental immunity as provided by law is retained. By applying for an alarm permit, the alarm user

acknowledges that the a response by the Department of Police may be influenced by factors such as the availability of police units, priority of calls, weather conditions, traffic conditions, emergency conditions, staffing levels and prior response history.

§ 3. That the fees set forth in Appendix A of the Code of the City of Richmond (2015) be and are hereby amended and reordained by **repealing** the fees for section 10-51(a) of the Code of the City of Richmond (2015) as repealed by this ordinance and by **adding therein new** fees for sections 10-52 and 10-53 of the Code of the City of Richmond (2015) as follows:

<i>Code Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Fee</i>
[10-51(a)]	[Service fees for false alarms]	
	[(1) First two false alarms, no charge (warnings only)]	
	[(2) Third false alarm]	[\$50.00]
	[(3) Fourth and each additional false alarm within a 180-day period]	[\$100.00]
<u>10-52(b)</u>	<u>Fee for initial alarm permit application</u>	<u>\$10.00</u>
<u>10-52(d)</u>	<u>Fee for annual renewal of alarm permit</u>	<u>\$5.00</u>
<u>10-53(a)</u>	<u>Charges for false alarms:</u>	
	<u>(1) First two false alarms, no charge (warnings only)</u>	
	<u>(2) Third false alarm</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>
	<u>(3) Fourth false alarm</u>	<u>\$75.00</u>
	<u>(4) Fifth false alarm</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>
	<u>(5) Sixth false alarm</u>	<u>\$125.00</u>
	<u>(6) Seventh false alarm</u>	<u>\$175.00</u>
	<u>(7) Eighth false alarm</u>	<u>\$250.00</u>
	<u>(8) Ninth false alarm</u>	<u>\$350.00</u>
	<u>(9) Tenth false alarm (and in each in excess of ten)</u>	<u>\$500.00</u>
<u>10-53(b)</u>	<u>Charge for violation of section 10-52(a)</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>
<u>10-53(c)</u>	<u>Charge for violation of section 10-50, section 10-51, or provision of section 10-52 other than section 10-52(a)</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>

§ 4. This ordinance shall be in force and effect as of July 1, 2016.