North County Fire Protection District

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT WHICH ADOPTS THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2013 EDITION WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS

WHEREAS, *Health & Safety Code Section 17958* mandates that the North County Fire Protection District shall adopt ordinances or regulations imposing the same requirements as are contained in the regulations adopted by the State pursuant to *Health & Safety Code, Section 17922*; and

WHEREAS, the State of California is mandated by *Health & Safety Code Section 17922* to impose the same requirements as are contained in the *2013 California Fire Code*, hereinafter referred to collectively as the Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the State of California is mandated by *Health & Safety Code Section 17922* to impose the same requirements as are contained in the *2013 California Fire Code*, together with the North County Fire Protection District amendments shall be *North County Fire Protection District Fire Code* for the purpose of prescribing regulations in the unincorporated territory of the County of San Diego and the North County Fire Protection District; and

WHEREAS, Code amendments adopted by the State of California shall take precedence over the *2013 California Fire Code* language. The *2013 California Fire Code* language shall be used for those code sections not adopted by the State; and

WHEREAS, local amendments adopted by the North County Fire Protection District shall take precedence over both *2013 California Fire Code*; and

WHEREAS, *Health & Safety Code Section 17958.5* permits the North County Fire Protection District to make such changes or modifications to the Codes as are reasonably necessary because of local conditions; and,

WHEREAS, *Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7* requires that the North County Fire Protection District before making any changes or modifications pursuant to *Section 17958.5* make express findings that such changes or modifications are needed due to climatic, geographic or topographic conditions; and,

WHEREAS, the North County Fire Protection District of the North County Fire Protection District does herewith find that the North County Fire Protection District has certain climatic, geologic and topographical features that can have a deleterious effect on emergency services such as fire protection and emergency medical services; and,

WHEREAS, the North County Fire Protection District finds that the modifications and changes to the *2013 California Fire Code* are reasonably necessary because of the following local climatic, geological and topographical conditions as identified in Attachment A.

WHEREAS, certain amendments to the *2013 California Fire Code* serve to mitigate to the extent possible said deleterious effects:

WHEREAS, *Sections 50022.1 through 50022.10*, inclusive, of the *Government Code* and *Section 13869 of the Health and Safety Code*, provide authority for the adoption by reference of codes or portion of such codes:

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District does ordain as follows:

> "Ordinance Number 2011-01 (2010 California Fire Code) (Amended) of the North County Fire Protection District is hereby **repealed**."

The Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1:

That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the office of the Board of Directors of North County Fire Protection District, being marked and designated as the *2013 California Fire Code*, including *Appendix Chapters, Appendix Chapter 4, Appendix B, H, I & K* as published by the International Code Council, and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13,13R &13D 2013, together with the District amendments, be and is hereby adopted as the Fire Code of the North County Fire Protection District, in the State of California regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises, erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, equipment use and maintenance of buildings and structures and applies to all Fire & Life Safety recommendations regarding all ministerial and discretionary planning applications, including that providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Fire Code on file in the office of the North County Fire Protection District are hereby referred to, adopted and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this Ordinance, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in *Section 2 of this Ordinance*.

SECTION 2:

That the following Sections are hereby revised:

Division II — Administration — Chapter 1 is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 101.5 NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT VALIDITY:
The Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District hereby declare that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Ordinance or of the Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District that it would have passed all other portions of this Ordinance independently of the elimination here from of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

Division II Administration Chapter 1 — Section 102.13 — Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or motions is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 102.13 REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS OR MOTIONS: All former ordinances, resolutions or motions, or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance or of the Code or standards hereby adopted are hereby **repealed**.

(R) SECTION 104.1 GENERAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES: The Fire Code Official is hereby authorized to enforce the provisions of this Code and shall have the authority to render interpretations of this Code, and to adopt policies, procedures, rules and regulations in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, procedures, rules and regulations shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this Code and shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this Code. The Fire Code Official may consult with other fire professionals and experts in the interpretation and application of this Code.

(R) SECTION 104.8 MODIFICATIONS: Whenever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this Code, the Fire Code Official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, provided the Fire Code Official shall first find that special individual reasons make the strict letter of this Code impracticable and the modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this Code, and that such modification does not lessen health, life and fire safety requirements. The applicant's request for a modification shall state the specific sections(s) for which a modification is requested, material facts supporting the contention of the applicant, the details of the modification or mitigating measure proposed and, if applicable, a map showing the proposed location and siting of the modification or mitigation measure. The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered into the files of the department of fire prevention.

Division II Administration Chapter 1 Section 104.12 — Cost Recovery is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 104.12 COST RECOVERY: The purpose of this Section is to establish authority to obtain reimbursement from responsible individuals for the expenses of any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the North County Fire Protection District to protect the public from fire or hazardous substances and situations.

(A) SECTION 104.12.1 REIMBURSEMENT:

(a) In accordance with the *Health and Safety Code Section 13000 et seq.*, an individual who acts negligently or in violation of the law and thereby requires the jurisdiction to provide an emergency response to a danger posed by a fire or hazardous substance shall be liable for reimbursement to the agency for the costs incurred.

(b) In accordance with *Government Code Sections 53150 through 53158*, any individual who is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug or the combined influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, and whose negligent operation of a motor vehicle, boat or vessel, or civil aircraft caused by that influence, proximately causes any incident and thereby requires the agency to provide an emergency response shall reimburse the agency for the cost incurred.

Division II Administration Chapter 1 — Section 105.3.9 — Expense Recovery is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 105.3.9 EXPENSE RECOVERY: The Fire Code Official may impose a fee for recovery of expenses incurred to enforce the fire prevention provisions of this Code.

Division II Administration Chapter — Section 105.6.5.1 — Christmas Tree Lots is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to *the Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 105.6.5.1 CHRISTMAS TREE LOTS: An operational permit is required to operate a Christmas tree lot with or without flame proofing services.

Division II Administration Chapter 1 — Section 105.6.19.1 — Green Waste Recycling, Mulching, Composting Operations and Storage is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 105.6.19.1 GREENWASTE **RECYCLING, MULCHING, COMPOSTING OPERATIONS AND STORAGE:** An operational permit is required for greenwaste recycling, mulching, composting operations and storage.

(A) SECTION 105.8 NEW MATERIALS, PROCESSES OR OCCUPANCIES WHICH REQUIRE PERMITS: The Fire Code Official may determine, after allowing affected persons an opportunity to be heard, that a material, process or occupancy, not listed in this Code shall require a permit, in addition to those now enumerated in this Code. In that case, the Fire Code Official shall prepare a list of any additional material, process or occupancy that shall require a permit, and post the list in a conspicuous place in the offices of the fire authority having jurisdiction. Any interested person may obtain a copy of the list.

Division II Administration Chapter 1 — Section 108 — Appeals is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 108.1 REGIONAL FIRE APPEALS BOARD ESTABLISHED: In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the Fire Code Official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, including the granting or denial of modifications, there shall be and is hereby created the Regional Fire Appeals Board (Appeals Board). The Appeals Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business, and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the Fire Code Official. A copy shall also be sent to the Fire Code Official. A copy shall also be sent to the Building Official or other decision maker for the project, whichever is appropriate.

(R) SECTION 108.2 LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY: An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the intent of this Code or the rules legally adopted hereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this Code do not fully apply, or an equivalent method of protection or safety is proposed. The Appeals Board shall have no authority to wave requirements of this Code.

(R) SECTION 108.3 QUALIFICATIONS: The Appeals Board shall consist of members who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to hazards of fire, explosions, hazardous conditions or fire protection systems, and are not employees of the jurisdiction.

(R) SECTION 108.4 APPEALS PROCEDURES: This Section establishes appeal procedures of an order, decision or determination (collectively, "determination") made by the Fire Code Official, including the granting or denial of appeals.

(R) SECTION 108.4.1 APPEALS OF DECISIONS REGARDING BUILDING PERMITS: The County, fire agency or project applicant may appeal a determination made by the Fire Code Official related to a project for which a building permit is required by filing an appeal in writing with the Appeals Board within thirty (30) days of the Fire Code Official's final determination. The Appeals Board shall make factual findings and issue a written recommendation to the County Building Official on whether the Fire Code Official's determination should be upheld, overruled or modified. The Building Official may not waive the requirements of this Code, except as authorized by the Code and is subject to the same requirements and restrictions in the Code that applied to the Fire Code Official. A copy of the recommendation shall be provided to the applicant. The County Building Official shall act on the Appeals Board's recommendation, and issue a written decision to the parties within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Appeals Board's recommendation. The Building Official's decision shall be final.

(R) SECTION 108.4.3 APPEALS OF DETERMINATIONS FOR MATTERS OTHER THAN BUILDING PERMITS OR DISCRETIONARY PERMITS: Any affected party may appeal a determination made by the Fire Code Official regarding a matter for which a building permit or discretionary permit is not required by filing an appeal in writing with the fire protection district's Board of Directors within thirty (30) days of the Fire Code Official's final determination. The Board of Directors shall review the Fire Code Official's determination and make a recommendation to uphold, overrule or modify the Fire Code Official's determination. The Board of Directors' determination shall be final.

(R) SECTION 108.5 REGIONAL FIRE APPEALS BOARD:

(a) The Appeals Board members shall consist of the following:

- Two (2) representatives from the San Diego County Fire Districts Association.
- Two (2) chief officers from CAL Fire.
- One (1) fire marshal from the unincorporated area of the County.

(b) The Appeals Board shall not include a representative from the agency whose Fire Code Official made the determination that is being appealed. An alternate for the regular member(s) of the Appeals Board shall be designated to serve in this situation.

(c) Three (3) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and three affirmative votes shall be necessary to render a recommendation.

(d) If the Appeals Board recommends a modification to this Code for an individual case, a copy of the recommendation and findings, along with a map showing the proposed modification and mitigating measures, shall be forwarded to the Unit Chief of CAL Fire, San Diego/Imperial Unit.

(R) SECTION 109.4 VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE: Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the Code or standards hereby adopted or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made there under, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specification or plans submitted and approved there under, or any certificate or permit issued there under, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the attorney for the North County Fire Protection District or by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein, shall severally for each and every violation and noncompliance respectively, be guilty of an infraction or misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000.00 or by imprisonment in County Jail, not exceeding six (6) months or both. The imposition of one penalty of any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Division II Administration Chapter 1 — Section 111.4 — Failure to Comply is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to *the Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 111.4 FAILURE TO COMPLY: Any person who shall continue any work having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that the person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $250.00 dollars or more than $1,000 dollars.

Chapter 2 — Section 202 — Definitions is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) AERATED STATIC PILE: A composting process that uses an air distribution system to blow or draw air through the pile. Little or no pile agitation or turning is performed.

(A) BLASTER: A person who has been approved by the Sheriff to conduct blasting operations and who has been placed on the list of approved blasters. The listing shall be valid for one year unless revoked by the Sheriff.

(A) BLASTING AGENT: A material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer intended for blasting. The finished product as mixed and packaged for use or shipment shall not be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

(A) BLASTING OPERATION: The uses of an explosive device or explosive material to destroy, modify, obliterate or remove any obstruction of any kind.

(A) BLASTING PERMIT: A permit issued by the Issuing Officer pursuant to section 105.6.14. The permit shall apply to a specific site and shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year.

(A) BLAST SITE: The geographically defined area, as shown on a project map or plot plan, where a blaster is authorized by a blasting permit issued under this section to conduct a blasting operation.

(A) CHIPPING AND GRINDING: An activity that mechanically reduces the size of organic matter.

(A) COMPOSTING OPERATION: An operation that is conducted for the purpose of producing compost. The operation shall be by one or more of the following processes used to produce a compost product: static pile, windrow pile or aerated static pile.

(A) DEAD-END ROAD: A road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped roads.

(A) DISTANCE MEASUREMENT: All specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground, unless otherwise stated.

(A) EXPLOSIVES PERMIT: A permit to possess or use explosives, issued by the Issuing Officer, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 12000 et seq. and Chapter 56 of this Code. An explosives permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year, as provided in the permit conditions.

(A) FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD: A road that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term that includes, but is not limited to a fire lane, public street, private street, driveway, parking lot lane and access roadway.

(A) FIRE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (FAHJ): The designated entity providing enforcement of fire regulations as they relate to planning, construction and development. This entity may also provide fire suppression and other emergency services.

(A) FIRE CHIEF: The Fire Chief is one of the following:

(a) The person appointed by the Board of Supervisors to serve as Fire Chief in the unincorporated areas not within a fire protection district.
(b) The chief officer of a fire protection district.

(c) The Sheriff when enforcing section 5601 of the County Fire Code within the unincorporated areas of the County.

(A) FIRE CODE OFFICIAL: The Fire Chief/CEO of North County Fire Protection District or his/her designated representative.

(A) FIRE DEPARTMENT: Any regularly organized fire department, fire protection district, or legally formed volunteer fire department recorded with the County of San Diego, or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to the jurisdiction.

(A) FIRE HAZARD: Anything that increases or could create an increase of the hazard or menace of fire to a greater degree than customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire, or anything or act which could obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department, or egress of occupants in the event of fire.

(A) FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT: Any fire protection district created under State law, and any water district providing fire protection services.

(A) FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE: A strip of land where combustible vegetation has been thinned, modified or both, and partially or totally replaced with approved drought tolerant, fire resistant and/or irrigated plants to provide an acceptable level of risk from vegetation fires. Fuel modification reduces radiant and convective heat, thereby reducing the amount of heat exposure on the roadway or structure and providing fire suppression forces a safer area in which to take action.

(A) GREENWASTE: Organic material that includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, plant waste, manure, untreated wood wastes, paper products and natural fiber products.

(A) HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA: Any geographic area mapped by the State or local jurisdiction as a high or very high fire hazard area, or as set forth by the FAHJ that contains the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather and structure density to potentially increase the possibility of vegetation conflagration fires shall be considered a hazardous fire area.

(A) HOGGED MATERIALS: Mill waste consisting mainly of hogged bark, but may include a mixture of bark, chips, dust or other by-product from trees and vegetation.

(A) INSPECTOR: For the purposes of section 5601, an inspector is a person on the Sheriff's approved of inspectors authorized to conduct inspections, before and after a blast. To be on the Sheriff's approved list, an inspector shall have a blasting license issued by Cal/OSHA.

(A) MAJOR BLASTING: A blasting operation that does not meet the criteria for minor blasting.

(A) MID-RISE BUILDING: A building four (4) stories or more in height, 75 feet or less in height, and not defined as a high-rise building by *Section 202 of the California Building Code*. Measurements shall be made from the underside of the roof or floor above the topmost space that may be occupied to the lowest fire apparatus access road level.

(A) MINOR BLASTING: A blasting operation that meets all of the following criteria: quantity of rock to be blasted does not exceed 100 cubic yards per shot, bore hole diameter does not exceed two inches (2"), hole depth does not exceed twelve feet (12'), maximum charge weight does not exceed eight (8) pounds of explosives per delay, and the initiation of each charge will be separated by at least eight (8) milliseconds. The maximum charge weight shall not exceed the scaled distance as shown below:

Distance from Blast Site (In Feet)	Scale-Distance Factor
0 - 300	.....Mandatory Seismic Monitoring
301-5000	55
5000+	65

(A) MULCHING: The process by which mixed greenwaste is mechanically reduced in size for the purpose of making compost.

(A) RESPONSE TIME: The elapsed time from the fire department's receipt of the first alarm to when the first fire unit arrives at the scene.

(A) STATIC PILE: A composting process that is similar to the aerated static pile except that the air source may or may not be controlled.

(A) STRUCTURE: That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some manner.

(A) TRAVEL TIME: The estimated time it would take for a responding agency to travel from the fire station to the furthest structure in a proposed development project, determined by measuring the safest, most direct, appropriate and reliable route with consideration given to safe operating speeds for heavy fire apparatus.

(A) WINDROW COMPOSTING PROCESS: The process in which compostable material is placed in elongated piles. The piles or windrows are aerated and/or mechanically turned on a periodic basis.

(A) WOOD CHIPS: Chips of various species of wood produced or used in chipping and grinding operations.

(A) SECTION 304.1.4 OUTDOOR CARNIVALS AND FAIRS: Outdoor carnivals and fairs shall only be conducted on grounds free of combustible vegetation or trimmed to the satisfaction of the FAHJ.

(A) SECTION 305.5 ROCKETS, MODEL AIRCRAFT AND SIMILAR DEVICES: Rockets, model airplanes, gliders, balloons, sky lantern, floating luminary or similar devices powered with an engine, propellant, open flame or other feature liable to start or cause a fire shall not be projected into or across hazardous fire areas without prior approval of the Fire Code Official.

Chapter 3 — Section 307.5. — General Precautions Against Fire is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 307.5 ATTENDANCE: Open burning, bonfires or recreational fires and the use of portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended **by an adult** until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with *Section 906 of the California Fire Code* with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire-extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization.

Chapter 3 — Section 319 — Mid-Rise Buildings — General is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

SECTION 319
MID-RISE BUILDINGS

(A) SECTION 319.1 GENERAL: All newly constructed mid-rise buildings or any mid-rise building which undergoes a complete renovation that requires the complete vacancy of the building to complete the renovation shall comply with this Section.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Buildings used exclusively as an open parking garage.
2. Buildings where all floors above the fourth (4) floor level are used exclusively as an open parking garage.
3. Buildings such as a power plant, lookout tower, steeple, grain house and other similar structures with non-continuous human occupancy.

(A) SECTION 319.1.1 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS AND STANDPIPES: Mid-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an automatic fire sprinkler system designed and installed in conformance with the latest edition of *NFPA 13* and in accordance with the following:

1. A shut-off valve and a water flow alarm shall be provided for each floor. Each shut-off valve and water flow alarm shall be electronically supervised.

2. Mid-rise buildings shall be provided with a Class I standpipe system that is interconnected with the automatic fire sprinkler system. The system shall consist of two and one-half inch (2.5") hose valves located in each stair enclosure on every floor level. Two (2) hose outlets shall be located on the roof outside of each stair enclosure which penetrates the roof. The standpipe system shall be designed, installed and tested in accordance with the latest edition of *NFPA 14*.

3. Fire department standpipe connections and valves serving the floor shall be within the vestibule and located in a manner so as not to obstruct egress when hose lines are connected and charged.

(A) SECTION 319.1.2 SMOKE DETECTION: Smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with this Section. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an automatic fire alarm system installed in accordance with the latest edition of *NFPA 72*. The actuation of any device required by this Section shall operate the emergency voice alarm signaling system and shall place into operation all equipment necessary to prevent the circulation of smoke through air return and exhaust ductwork. Smoke detectors shall be located as follows:

1. In every mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment, unmanned computer equipment, elevator machinery or similar room and in all elevator lobbies. Elevator lobby detectors shall be connected to an alarm verification zone or be listed as a releasing device.

2. In the main return air and exhaust air plenum of each air conditioning system. Such device shall be located in a serviceable area downstream of the last duct inlet.

3. At each connection to a vertical duct or riser serving two (2) or more stories from a return air duct or plenum of an air conditioning system. In Group R, Division 1 and 2 occupancies, an approved smoke detector is allowed to be used in each return air riser carrying not more than five thousand cubic feet-per-minute (5,000 scfm) and not serving more than ten (10) air inlet openings.

4. For Group R, Division 1 and 2 occupancies, in all corridors serving as a means of egress for an occupant load of ten (10) or more.

(A) SECTION 319.1.3 FIRE ALARM SYSTEM: An approved and listed, automatic and manual, fully addressable and electronically-supervised fire alarm system shall be provided in conformance with the Code and *the California Building Code*.

(A) SECTION 319.1.3 EMERGENCY VOICE ALARM SIGNALING SYSTEM: The operation of any automatic fire detector or water flow device shall automatically sound an alert tone followed by a pre-recorded voice instruction giving appropriate information and direction on a general or selective basis to the following terminal areas:

1. Elevators
2. Elevator lobbies
3. Corridors
4. Exit stairways
5. Rooms and tenant spaces
6. Dwelling units
7. Hotel guest rooms
8. Areas designated a safe refuge within the building

(A) SECTION 319.1.4 FIRE COMMAND CENTER: A fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be approved by the fire department. The room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a one-hour fire barrier. The room shall be a minimum of two hundred (200) square feet with a minimum dimension of ten (10) feet. It shall contain the following facilities at a minimum:

1. Voice alarm and public address panels
2. Fire department communications panel
3. Fire alarm enunciator panel
4. Elevator enunciator panel (when building exceeds 55 feet in height)
5. Status indicators and controls for air-handling systems (stairwell pressurization)
6. Controls for unlocking stairwell doors
7. Fire pump status indicators (if required)
8. Complete building plans set
9. Elevator control switches for switching of emergency power
10. Work table

(A) SECTION 319.1.5 ANNUNCIATION IDENTIFICATION: Control panels in the central control station shall be permanently identified as to their function. Water flow, automatic fire detection and manually-activated fire alarms, supervisory and trouble signals shall be monitored by an approved UL-listed central monitoring station and annunciated in the central control station by means of an audible and visual indicator. For the purposes of annunciation, zoning shall be in accordance with the following:

1. When the system serves more than one (1) building, each building shall be considered a separate zone.
2. Each floor in a building shall be considered a separate zone.
3. When one (1) or more risers serve the same floor, each riser shall be considered a separate zone.

(A) SECTION 319.1.6 ELEVATORS: Elevators and elevator lobbies shall comply with *Chapter 30 of the California Building Code*. At least one (1) elevator cab shall be assigned for fire department use, which shall serve all floors of the building. This cab shall be provided with dimensions adequate to accommodate an ambulance-type stretcher in accordance with *Section 3002.4 of the California Building Code*.

(A) SECTION 319.1.7 FIRE DEPARTMENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM: An approved two-way Fire Department communication system designed and installed in accordance with the latest edition of *NFPA 72* shall be provided for Fire Department use per *Section 907.2.13.2.*

(A) SECTION 319.1.8 MEANS OF EGRESS: In addition to the requirements of *Chapter 10*, egress components of mid-rise buildings shall comply with *Sections 319.1.8.1 through 319.1.8.5.*

(A) SECTION 319.1.8.1 EXTENT OF ENCLOSURE: Stairway enclosures shall be continuous and shall fully enclose all portions of the stairway. Exit enclosure shall exit directly to the exterior of the building or include an exit passageway on the ground floor leading to the exterior of the building. Each exit enclosure shall extend completely through the roof and be provided with a door that leads onto the roof.

(A) SECTION 319.1.8.2 PRESSURIZED ENCLOSURES AND STAIRWAYS: All required stairways and enclosures in a mid-rise building shall be pressurized as specified in *Section 909*. Pressurized stairways shall be designed to exhaust smoke manually when needed.

(A) SECTION 319.1.8.3 VESTIBULES: Pressurized stairway enclosures serving a mid-rise building shall be provided with a pressurized entrance vestibule on each floor that complies with *Section 909*.

(A) SECTION 319.1.8.4 PRESSURE DIFFERENCES: The minimum pressure difference within a vestibule shall be in accordance with *Section 909*.

(A) SECTION 319.1.8.5 LOCKING OF STAIRWAY DOORS: All stairway doors that are locked to prohibit access from the interior of the stairway shall have the capability of being unlocked simultaneously, without unlatching, upon a signal from the fire control room. Upon failure of normal electrical service or activation of any fire alarm, the locking mechanism shall automatically retract to the unlocked position.

A telephone or other two-way communication system connected to an approved emergency service which operates continuously shall be provided at not less than every third floor in each required exit stairway vestibule.

Approved signage shall be provided in each stairwell vestibule stating doors are locked, on each floor in which entry may be made and on each floor in which a telephone is located. Hardware for locking a stairway vestibule doors shall be State Fire Marshal listed and approved by the Fire Code Official by permit before installation. Stairway doors located between the vestibules and the stairway shaft shall not be locked.

(A) SECTION 320.1 GENERAL STORAGE OF FIREWOOD: Firewood shall not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath buildings or structures, or on decks or under eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs. When required by the Code Official, storage of firewood material stored in the defensible space shall be located a minimum of thirty feet (30') from structures and separated from the crown of trees by a minimum of fifteen feet (15'), measured horizontally. Firewood and combustible materials not for consumption on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a hazard.

Chapter 5 — Section 501 — Fire Service Features is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 501.3.1 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS MODIFICATIONS: Fire apparatus access modifications. Plans for the modification of fire apparatus access road shall be submitted to the Fire Code Official for review and approval prior to construction or modification of any fire apparatus road.

Chapter 5 — Section 503 — Fire Apparatus Access Roads is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 503.1 GENERAL: Fire apparatus access roads, including private residential driveways, shall be required for every building hereafter constructed when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story is located more than one hundred and fifty feet (150') from the closest point of Fire Department vehicle access.

Fire apparatus access roads, except private residential driveways, shall be provided and maintained in compliance with this Section and the most recent edition and any amendments thereto, of public and private road standards as adopted by the *County of San Diego (San Diego County Standards for Private Roads and Public Roads, San Diego County Department of Public Works*). The Fire Code Official may modify the requirements of this Section if the modification provides equivalent access.

(R) SECTION 503.1.1 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES: Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this Section and shall extend within one hundred and fifty feet (150') of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility.

EXCEPTIONS: The Fire Code Official may increase the one hundred and fifty foot (150') minimum where:

1. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of topography, waterways, non-negotiable grades or other similar conditions and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.

2. There are no more than two (2) Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.

(R) SECTION 503.1.2 ADDITIONAL ACCESS: The Fire Code Official is authorized to require more than one (1) fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

(R) SECTION 503.1.3 DEAD-END ROADS: The maximum length of a dead-end road, including all dead-end roads accessed from that dead-end road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the number of parcels served:

ZONING FOR PARCEL SERVICED BY DEAD END ROAD(S)	CUMULATIVE LENGTH OF DEAD END ROAD(S)
Parcels zoned for less than 1 acre	800 feet
Parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres	1,320 feet
Parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres	2,640 feet
Parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger	5,280 feet

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the roadway surface at the intersection where the road begins to the end of the road surface at its farthest point. Where a dead-end road crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes, requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply. Where parcels are zoned five (5) acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1,320 foot intervals. Each dead-end road shall have an approved turnaround constructed at its terminus.

The Fire Code Official may allow a dead-end road to exceed the maximum allowable length pursuant to Section 104.8, provided the Fire Code Official makes expressed findings in writing.

(R) SECTION 503.1.4 HIGH-PILED STORAGE: Fire Department vehicle access to buildings used for high-piled combustible storage shall comply with the applicable provisions of *Chapter 32 of the California Fire Code*.

(R) SECTION 503.2 SPECIFICATIONS: Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed and arranged in compliance with *Sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.7*.

(R) SECTION 503.2.1 DIMENSIONS: The dimensions of fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with the following:

(a) Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved width of not less than twenty-four feet (24'), except for single-family residential driveways serving no more than two (2) single-family dwellings, which shall have a minimum of sixteen feet (16') of unobstructed improved width. Any of the following, which have separated lanes of one-way traffic: gated entrances with card readers, guard stations or center medians, are allowed, provided that each lane is not less than fourteen feet (14') wide.

(b) Fire apparatus access roads that are public or private roads which are provided or improved as a result of a Tentative Map, Tentative Parcel Map or a Major/Minor Use Permit shall have the dimensions as set forth by the County of San Diego Standards for Public and Private Roads.

(c) All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than thirteen feet, six inches (13'6").

(d) Vertical clearances or road widths shall be increased when, in the opinion of the Fire Code Official, vertical clearances or road widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

(e) Vertical clearances or road width may be reduced when the Fire Code Official determines the reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus. In cases where the vertical clearance has been reduced approved signs shall be installed and maintained indicating the amount of vertical clearance.

(f) The standard cross-slop shall be two (2) percent; minimum cross-slope shall be one (1) percent; maximum cross-slope shall be five (5) percent.

(R) SECTION 503.2.1.1 ROAD PHASING POLICY FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS ON EXISTING LEGAL PARCELS:

(a) The fire access roadway requirement for widening existing improved fire apparatus roadway shall be per ***Table 503.2.1.1 – Phasing Policy*** - *Fire Apparatus Access* and will extend from the property out to the nearest public road.

TABLE 503.2.1.1 - PHASING POLICY
Fire Apparatus Access – Single Family Dwellings

NUMBER OF PARCELS	UNOBSTRUCTED ROAD WIDTH	ROADWAYS OVER 600 FOOT LONG	EXTEND TO NEAREST PUBLIC ROAD
1-2	16-foot, paved	Turnouts every 400-feet	Yes
3-8	20-foot, paved	Turn-outs every 400-feet	Yes
9 or more	24-foot, paved	Not required	Yes

(a) The fire access roadway requirement for widening an existing, improved and paved fire apparatus roadway shall be as provided I Table 503.2.1.1. The fire access roadway shall be constructed to extend from the property line to the nearest public road.

(b) The access roadway shall not be required to be improved for a non-habitable accessory structure or a residential addition or remodel less than 500 square feet if the access roadway has already been improved and paved to a minimum width of twenty (20) feet. If the roadway is less than 20 wide feet, the roadway shall be widened to twenty (20) feet. The preceding addition or remodel exception is limited to one permit addition or remodel per three-year period from the date of the last permit approval.

(A) EXEPTION: Vertical clearances or road width may be reduced when the Fire Code Official determines the reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus. In cases where the vertical clearance has been reduced, approved signs shall be installed and maintained indicating the amount of vertical clearance.

(A) SECTION 503.2.2 AUTHORITY TO INCREASE MINIMUMS: The Fire Code Official shall have the authority to require an increase in the minimum access road widths where the Fire Code Official determines the minimum are inadequate for fire or rescue operations.

(A) SECTION 503.2.3 SURFACE: Fire apparatus access road shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (not less than 75,000 lbs. unless authorized by the FAHJ) and shall be provided with an approved paved surface so as to provide all weather driving capabilities. The paving and sub-base shall be installed to the standards specified in the County of San Diego Parking Design Manual. A residential driveway constructed of three and one-half inches (3½") Portland cement concrete may be installed on any slope up to twenty percent (20%) provided that slopes over fifteen percent (15%) have a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel or other approved surface to enhance traction.

(R) SECTION 503.2.4 ROADWAY RADIUS: The horizontal inside radius of a fire apparatus access road shall comply with the County public and private road standards approved by the Board of Supervisors. The horizontal inside radius for a private residential driveway shall be a minimum of twenty-eight feet (28'), as measured on the inside edge of the improvement width or as approved by the Fire Code Official. The length of vertical curves of fire apparatus access roads shall not be less than one hundred (100') feet, or as approved by the Fire Code Official.

(R) SECTION 503.2.5 DEAD ENDS: All dead-end fire access roads in excess of one hundred and fifty feet (150') in length shall be provided with approved provisions for turning around emergency apparatus. A cul-de-sac shall be provided in residential areas where the access roadway serves more than two (2) structures. The minimum unobstructed paved radius width for a cul-de-sac in a residential area shall be thirty-six feet (36') paved, forty (40') graded, or as approved by the Fire Code Official. The Fire Code Official shall establish a policy identifying acceptable turnarounds for various project types.

(A) SECTION 503.2.6 BRIDGES AND ELEVATED SURFACES: Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with *AASHTO HB-17*. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits and vertical clearance limitations shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the Fire Code Official. Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, approved barriers, approved signs or both shall be installed and maintained when required by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 503.2.6.1 BRIDGES WITH ONE TRAFFIC LANE: When allowed by the Fire Code Official, private bridges providing access to not more than two (2) residential dwellings may be allowed with one (1), twelve foot (12') wide travel lane; however, it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other and turnouts shall be provided at both ends.

(R) SECTION 503.2.7 GRADE: The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%). The Fire Code Official may allow roadway grades up to twenty percent (20%) provided that the roadway surface conforms to section 503.2.3. The Fire Code Official may require additional mitigation measures where he deems appropriate. The angle of departure and angle of approach of a fire access roadway shall not exceed seven (7) degrees (twelve percent (12%)) or as approved by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 503.2.8 ROADWAY TURNOUTS: Shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') wide and thirty feet (30') long with a minimum twenty-five foot (25') taper on each end.

(R) SECTION 503.3 MARKING: When required by the Fire Code Official, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Signs or notices shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and is replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. All new public roads, all private roads within major subdivisions and all private road easements serving four (4) or more parcels shall be named. Road name signs shall comply with *County of San Diego Department of Public Works Design Standard #DS-13.*

(A) SECTION 503.3.1 FIRE LANE DESIGNATION: Where the Fire Code Official determines that it is necessary to ensure adequate fire access, the Fire Code Official may designate existing roadways as fire access roadways as provided by *Vehicle Code Section 22500.1 (public) or 22658(a) (private)*.

(A) SECTION 503.4 OBSTRUCTION OF FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS: Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum road widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 shall be maintained at all times.

(R) SECTION 503.4.1 ROADWAY DESIGN FEATURES: Roadway design features (speed bumps, speed humps, speed control dips, etc.) which may interfere with emergency apparatus responses shall not be installed on fire access roadways, unless they meet design criteria approved by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 503.5 REQUIRED GATES OR BARRICADES: The Fire Code Official is authorized to require the installation and maintenance of gates or other approved barricades across fire apparatus access roads, trails or other access ways, not including public streets, alleys or highways. Electric gate openers, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL-325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of *ASTM F2200.*

(A) SECTION 503.5.1 SECURED GATES AND BARRICADES: When required, gates and barricades shall be secured as approved by the Fire Code Official. Roads, trails and other access ways that have been closed and obstructed in the manner prescribed by *Section 503.5* shall not be trespassed on or used unless authorized by the owner and the Fire Code Official.

EXCEPTION: The restriction on use shall not apply to public officers acting within the scope of duty.

(A) SECTION 503.5.2 SCHOOL FENCES AND GATES: School grounds may be fenced and gates therein may be equipped with locks, provided that safe dispersal areas based on three square feet (3 *sq. ft.*) per occupant are located between the school and the fence. Such required safe dispersal areas shall not be located less than fifty feet (50') from school buildings.

Every public and private school shall conform to *Education Code Section 32020*, which states:

> "The governing board of every public school district and the governing authority of every private school, which maintains any building used for the instruction or housing of school pupils on land entirely enclosed (except for building walls) by fences or walls, shall, through the cooperation of local law enforcement and fire protection agencies having jurisdiction of the area, provide for the erection of gates in these fences or walls. The gates shall be of sufficient size to permit the entrance of ambulances, police equipment and fire-fighting apparatus used by law enforcement and fire protection agencies. There shall be no less than one (1) access gate and there shall be as many of these gates as needed to ensure access to all major buildings and ground areas. If these gates are equipped with locks, the locking devices shall be designed to permit ready entrance by the use of chain or bolt-cutting devices."

(A) SECTION 503.6 SECURITY GATES: No person shall install a security gate or security device across a fire access roadway without the Fire Code Official's approval.

1. An automatic gate across a fire access roadway or driveway shall be equipped with an approved emergency key-operated switch overriding all command functions and opening the gate.

2. A gate accessing more than four (4) residences or residential lots or a gate accessing hazardous institutional, educational or assembly occupancy group structure, shall also be equipped with an approved emergency traffic control-activating strobe light sensor or other device approved by the Fire Code Official, which will activate the gate on the approach of emergency apparatus.

3. An automatic gate shall be provided with a battery back-up or manual mechanical disconnect in case of power failure.

4. An automatic gate shall meet fire department policies deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official for rapid, reliable access.

5. When required by the Fire Code Official, an automatic gate in existence at the time of adoption of this chapter is required to install an approved emergency key-operated switch or other mechanism approved by the Fire Code Official, at an approved location, which overrides all command functions and opens the gate. A property owner shall comply with this requirement within ninety (90) days of receiving written notice to comply.

6. Where this Section requires an approved key-operated switch, it may be dual-keyed or equipped with dual switches provided to facilitate access by law enforcement personnel.

7. All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located a minimum of thirty feet (30') from the nearest edge of the roadway and shall be at least two feet (2') wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving the gate.

8. Electric gate openers, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

Chapter 5 — Section 505 — Fire Service Features is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 505.1 ADDRESS NUMBERS: Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property from either direction of approach. Said numbers shall contrast with their background and shall meet the following minimum standards as to size: four inch (4") high with a one-half inch (1/2") stroke for residential buildings, six inch (6") high with a one-half inch (1/2") stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings, twelve inch (12") high with a one inch (1") stroke for industrial buildings. Additional numbers shall be required where deemed necessary by the Fire Marshal, such as rear access doors, building corners and entrances to commercial centers. The Fire Code Official may establish different minimum sizes for numbers for various categories of projects.

(R) SECTION 505.2 STREET OR ROAD SIGNS: Streets and roads shall be identified with approved signs. Temporary signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles. Signs shall be of an approved size, weather resistant and be maintained until replaced by permanent signs.

(A) SECTION 505.3 EASEMENT ADDRESS SIGNS: All easements, which are not named differently from the roadway from which they originate, shall have an address sign installed and maintained, listing all street numbers occurring on that easement, located where the easement intersects the named roadway. Minimum size of numbers on that sign shall be four inches (4") in height with a minimum stroke of one-half inch (1/2") and shall contrast with the background.

(A) SECTION 505.4 MAP DIRECTORIES: A lighted directory map, meeting current Fire Department standards, shall be installed at each driveway entrance to multiple unit residential projects and mobile home parks with more than fifteen (15) units.

(A) SECTION 505.5 RESPONSE MAP UPDATES: Any new development, which necessitates updating of emergency response maps by virtue of new structures, hydrants, roadways or similar features, shall be required to provide map updates in a format compatible with current department mapping services and shall be charged a reasonable fee for updating all response maps. At a minimum, the map updates shall be provided in PDF or a CAD format approved by the FAHJ.

Chapter 5 — Section 506 — Fire Service Features is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 506.1.3 EMERGENCY KEY ACCESS: All central station-monitored fire detection systems and fire sprinkler systems shall have an approved emergency key access box on site in an approved location. The owner or occupant shall provide and maintain current keys for any structure for Fire Department placement in the box and shall notify the Fire Department in writing when the building is re-keyed.

Chapter 5 — Section 507— Fire Service Features is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 507.2 TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY:
Water supply may consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems, as approved by the Fire Code Official, capable of providing the required fire flow in a reliable manner. In setting the requirements for fire flow, the Fire Code Official shall follow section 507.3 or Appendix B of the County Fire Code, or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office, "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow".

(R) SECTION. 507.2.1 PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE MAINS: Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24.

(R) SECTION 507.2.2 WATER TANKS TABLE: Water storage tanks, when permitted by the Fire Code Official, shall comply with Table No. 507.2.2 and installed in accordance with NFPA 22.

WATER STORAGE TANKS
TABLE NO. 507.2.2

BUILDING SQUARE FEET	GALLONS-PER-MINUTE WATER FLOW	CAPACITY GALLONS	DURATION MINUTES
Up to 1,500	250	5,000	20
Over 1,500	250	10,000	40
When exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from adjacent property, or where additional hazards or higher fire flow exists, the required water storage may be modified by the Fire Code Official.			

(A) 1. Tank bottom elevation shall be equal to or higher than the Fire Department connection on the premises. Regardless of domestic use, all tanks shall be equipped with a device that will ensure that the tank contains the designated amount of water for fire flow duration as determined by the Fire Department. Tank size may be increased to serve multiple structures on a single parcel.

(A) 2. Supply outlet shall be at least four inches (4") in diameter from the base of the tank to the point of outlet at the Fire Department connection. The Fire Department connection shall be provided with an approved means of controlling water flow. The Fire Department connection shall be at least one four inch (4") National Standard Thread (Male), reduce to one two and one-half inch (2.5") National Standard Thread (Male). Additional outlets may be required.

(A) 3. Location of Fire Department outlet to be determined on the plot plan when submitted to the Fire Department. Consideration will be given to topography, elevations and distance from structures, driveway access, prevailing winds, etc.

(A) 4. The outlet shall be located along an access roadway and shall not be closer than fifty feet (50') or further than one hundred and fifty feet (150') from the structure.

(A) 5. All exposed tank supply pipes shall be of an alloy or other material listed for above ground use. Adequate support shall be provided.

(A) 6. Water storage tanks shall be constructed from materials approved by the Fire Code Official and installed per manufacturer recommendations.

(A) 7. The Fire Code Official may require any necessary information to be submitted on a plot plan for approval.

(A) 8. Vessels previously used for products other than water shall not be permitted.

(A) 9. The bottom of the water storage tank shall be level with or above the building pad.

(R) SECTION 507.3 FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS: Fire flows shall be based on Appendix B or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office, "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow." Consideration should be given to increasing the gallons-per-minute to protect structures of extremely large square footage and for such reasons as:

- Poor access roads
- Grade and canyon rims
- Hazardous brush
- Response times greater than five (5) minutes by a recognized Fire Department or fire suppression company

In hazardous fire areas the main capacity for new subdivisions shall not be less than two thousand, five hundred (2,500) gallons-per-minute, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

If fire flow increases are not feasible, the Fire Code Official may require alternative design standards such as: alternative types of construction providing a higher level of fire resistance; fuel break requirements which could include required irrigation; modified access road requirements; specified setback distances for building sites addressing canyon rim developments and hazardous brush areas; and other requirements authorized by the Code and as specified by the Fire Code Official.

(R) SECTION 507.5.1 REQUIRED INSTALLATIONS: The location, type and number of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public or private street, or on the site of the premises to be protected, or both, as required and approved by the Fire Code Official. Fire hydrants shall be accessible to the Fire Department apparatus by roads meeting the requirements of Section 503.

(R) SECTION 507.5.1.1 LOCATION OF FIRE HYDRANTS: Fire hydrants shall be located as required by the Fire Code Official using the following criteria and taking into consideration departmental operational needs. Hydrants shall be located at intersections, at the beginning radius of cul-de-sacs and at intervals identified in the following tables and criteria. Hydrants located across heavily traveled roadways shall be not considered as serving the subject property.

Exception — Remodels And Additions: Existing structures which are remodeled or added to where the amount of new area does not exceed one thousand, five hundred square feet (1,500 *sq ft*) and the additional or remodeled area is protected with an approved automatic fire extinguishing system.

(R) SECTION 507.5.1.1.1 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS: In projects zoned for single-family dwellings, fire hydrants shall be installed as provided in *Table No. 507.5.1.1.1*.

Table No. 507.5.1.1.1

TABLE No. 507.5.1.1.1	
Parcels ½ acre and larger:	Every 500 feet to the structure
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 350 feet to the structure

Exception:

Remodels and additions: An existing structure which is remodeled or added to where the amount of the new area does not exceed one thousand, five hundred square feet (1,500 *sq. ft.*) and the remodeled or additional area is protected with an approved automatic fire extinguishing system.

(A) SECTION 507.5.1.1.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR MULTI-FAMILY, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ZONES: In multi-family zones and in commercial and industrial zones, fire hydrants shall be installed at intersections, at the beginning radius of cul-de-sacs and every three hundred feet (300') of fire access roadways, regardless of parcel size.

(A) SECTION 507.5.1.1.3 TYPE OF FIRE HYDRANTS: All fire hydrants shall be of bronze construction, including all internal parts except seats. Alternate materials may be used if approved by the Fire Code Official and the local water district having jurisdiction. The stems shall be designed and installed in a manner that will ensure that they will not be projected outward from the main body by internal water pressure due to disassembly. The number and size of fire hydrant outlets shall be as follows:

1. One 4 inch and one 2.5 inch NST outlet (4", 2.5").

2. One 4 inch and two 2.5 inch NST outlets (4", 2.5", 2.5").

In some instances, the Fire Code Official may require the fire hydrant(s) to have any other combination of four inch (4") and two and one-half inch (2.5") outlets.

(A) SECTION 507.5.1.2 WATERLINE EXTENSIONS: The Fire Code Official may require a waterline extension for the purpose of installing a fire hydrant if the water main is 1,500 feet or less from the property line.

(R) SECTION 507.5.1.3 HYDRANT FOR STANDPIPE SYSTEMS: Buildings equipped with a standpipe system installed in accordance with section 905 shall have a fire hydrant within 100 feet of the fire department connections.

Exception: The distance shall be permitted to exceed 100 feet where approved by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 507.5.7 FIRE HYDRANT AND FIRE VALVE LOCATION: The fire hydrant or fire valve shall be between fourteen and twenty-four inches (14-24") above grade, no closer than four feet (4') or further than twelve feet (12') from the roadway, and eight feet (8') from combustible vegetation.

(A) SECTION 507.5.7.1 SIGNING OF WATER SOURCES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS: The Fire Code Official may require fire hydrants and fire department connections to be identified. Fire hydrants may be identified by a reflectorized blue marker and fire department connections may be identified by a reflectorized green marker, with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches, in the center of the travel lane adjacent the water source, or by other methods approved by the Fire Code Official.

Chapter 6 — Section 603.6.6 — Building Services and Systems is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 603.6.6 SPARK ARRESTERS: All structures having a chimney, flue or stovepipe attached to a fireplace, stove, barbecue or other solid or liquid fuel burning equipment or device shall have the chimney, flue or stovepipe equipped with an approved spark arrester. An approved spark arrester is a device intended to prevent sparks from escaping into the atmosphere, constructed of welded or woven wire mesh, 12-gauge thickness or larger, with openings no greater than one-half inch (0.5"), or other alternative material the FAHJ determines provides equal or better protection.

Chapter 6 — Section 603.8.1 — Building Services and Systems is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 603.8.1 RESIDENTIAL INCINERATORS: Shall be prohibited.

(R) SECTION 605.11.3.3.3 SMOKE VENTILATION: The solar photovoltaic installation shall be designed to meet the following requirements:

1. Arrays shall be no greater than one hundred and fifty feet (150') in length in either axis in order to create opportunities for smoke ventilation operations.

2. Smoke ventilation options between array sections shall be one of the following:

   a. A pathway eight feet (8') or greater in width.

   b. A pathway four feet (4') or greater in width and bordering roof skylights or smoke and heat vents.

   c. A pathway four feet (4') or greater in width and bordering four foot (4') by eight foot (8') venting cutouts every twenty feet (20') on alternating sides of the pathway.

The Fire Code Official may require additional means of ventilating a building including the installation of a manually-operated ventilation system.

(R) SECTION 605.11.4 GROUND-MOUNTED PHOTOVOLTIAC ARRAYS: Ground-mounted photovoltaic array installations shall meet the requirements of sections 605.11.4.1 through 605.11.4.4.

(R) SECTION 605.11.4.1 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS: Fire apparatus access roads to ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays, associated equipment structures and operations/maintenance buildings shall comply with section 503.

Exception: Private residential and agricultural systems less than ten (10) acres in size and where the energy generated is primarily for on-site use are exempt from this requirement.

(R) SECTION 605.11.4.1.1 PERIMETER FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADWAY: Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays ten (10) acres or larger in size shall provide a fire apparatus access roadway around the perimeter of the project. The perimeter fire apparatus access roadway shall comply with section 503.

(R) SECTION 605.11.4.2 FUEL MODIFICATION: Combustible vegetation within the array and to a distance of thirty feet (30') from the array and associated equipment shall be reduced to a height of no more than six inches (6"). The fuel modification zone may be increased when required by the Fire Code Official or as recommend by a fire protection plan.

Exception: For private residential and agricultural systems less than ten (10) acres in size and where the energy generated is used primarily on-site, the required fuel modification zone may be reduced to ten feet (10') from the array and associated equipment.
Operation/maintenance buildings shall be provided with fuel modification zones that comply with section 4907.2.

(R) SECTION 605.11.4.3 WATER SUPPLY: Water supply for fire protection and suppression shall be provided for equipment structures and operations/maintenance buildings as required by Section 507.

Exception: Equipment shelters used solely for the equipment associated with the array when the exterior walls and roof assemblies are constructed with non-combustible materials.

(R) SECTION 605.11.4.4 IDENTIFICATION: Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays with multiple equipment structures shall include a means of readily identifying each equipment structure. The fire code official may require a lighted directory map of the project to be installed on-site near the entrance to the facility for projects of ten (10) or more acres in size.

(A) SECTION 901.4.7 FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS: Fire hose threads used in connection with fire-extinguishing systems shall be National Standard Thread or as approved by the FAHJ. The location of fire department hose connections and control valves shall be approved by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 901.8.2 FIRE HYDRANTS AND FIRE APPLIANCES: Commercial fire sprinkler system control valves shall not be shut off after activation of the sprinkler system, no matter what the reason for the activation until the shut off is authorized by fire personnel. Fire detection systems activated by fire, smoke, heat or any other cause shall not be reset until authorized by fire personnel.

Chapter 9 — Section 902 and 903 — Fire Sprinklers Systems is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 902.1 LIFE SAFETY SPRINKLER SYSTEM: Shall meet *National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-D and 13-R* latest addition and North County Fire Protection District installation policies, as appropriate.

(R) SECTION 903.2 WHERE REQUIRED: Approved automatic fire sprinkler systems are required in all new structures. For the purpose of fire-sprinkler systems, buildings separated by less than ten feet (10') from adjacent buildings shall be considered as one (1) building. Fire barriers, partitions and walls, regardless of rating, shall not be considered as creating separate buildings for purposes of determining fire sprinkler requirements. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation.

Exceptions:

(1) GROUP U OCCUPANCIES: Not greater than five hundred square feet (500 sq. ft.), when building lies more than twenty feet (20') from an adjacent structure or property line.

(2) ACCESSORY BUILDINGS/BARNS: Not greater than one thousand square feet (1000 sq. ft.) and not otherwise considered enclosed buildings/structures, which are of ignition resistant construction or as determined by the Fire Code Official to not present a significant fire hazard.

(3) AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS: Constructed of wood or metal frames, over which fabric or similar material is stretched, which are specifically used as green houses are exempt from the automatic sprinkler requirements unless physically connected to other structures.

(R) SECTION 903.2.1 ADDITIONS: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance Section 903.2 may be required to be installed throughout structures when the addition is more than fifty percent (50%) of the existing building or when the altered building will exceed a fire flow as calculated per *Section 507.3.* The Fire Code Official may require an automatic sprinkler system be installed in buildings where no water main exists to provide the required fire flow or where a special hazard exists such as: poor access roads, grade and canyon rims, hazardous brush and response times greater than five (5) minutes by a Fire Department. When Fire Sprinklers are required under additions this shall mean the entire structure or structures shall be equipped with fire sprinklers. The Fire Code Official may require that other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions and/or potential hazards.

(A) SECTION 903.2.2 REMODELS OR RECONSTRUCTIONS: An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance *Section 903.2.1* may be required if the scope of work includes significant modification to the interior or roof of the building and the cost of installation of an automatic sprinkler system does not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the construction costs of the remodel or reconstruction, or require vacancy of the building The Fire Code Official may require that other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions and/or potential hazards.

(R) SECTION 903.4 SPRINKLER SUPERVISION AND ALARM: All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electronically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems with less than one hundred (100) fire sprinklers protecting one-family and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than twenty (20) sprinklers.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, pre-action and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

Chapter 28 — Section 2808 — Storage And Processing Of Wood Chips, Hogged Materials Fines, Compost And Raw Product In Association With Yard Waste And Recycling Facilities is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 2808.1.1 GENERAL: The storage and processing (mulching, composting) of wood chips, hogged materials, fines, compost and raw product produced from yard waste, debris and recycling facilities shall be in accordance with Section 2808.

(R) SECTION 2808.2 DEFINITIONS: The following terms are defined in Section 202.

- Aerated static pile.
- Chipping and Grinding.
- Composting Operation.
- Greenwaste.
- Hogged Materials.
- Mulching.
- Static Pile.
- Windrow Composting Process.
- Wood Chips.

(R) SECTION 2808.3 PERMIT REQUIRED: A permit shall be obtained from the Fire Code Official prior to engaging in the operation and storing processed of wood chips, hogged material, fines, compost and raw product in association with yard waste and similar material recycling facilities. The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis, or shall be limited to such period of time as designated by the Fire Code Official. Permits shall not be transferable and any change in use, location, occupancy, operation, or ownership shall require a new permit.

(R) SECTION 2808.4 FINANCIAL ASSURANCE FOR COST RECOVERY: A security bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other approved form of financial assurance shall be required to be posted in an amount determined by the Fire Code Official. The financial assurance shall be a minimum of not less than $25,000.00, nor more than $100,000.00, depending on the size of operation. The financial assurance shall reimburse the Fire Department for expenses incurred in any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the Fire Department to protect the public from fire or hazardous substances related to the operation. The financial assurance shall be returned to the operator in a timely fashion once the operation is closed, to the satisfaction of the Fire Code Official.

(R) SECTION 2808.5 OPERATIONAL AND EMERGENCY PLANS: The following operational and emergency action plans shall be submitted to and be approved by the Fire Code Official prior to initiating operation.

1. Operational Plan. The operational plan shall include: Site layout, pile dimensions, fire access, water supply, site security, site operations, temperature monitoring, rotation and diversion plan.

2. Emergency Plan. The emergency plan shall include: Operator fire response actions, fire dispersal area, emergency equipment operator callback and initiation of incoming diversion plan. All plans shall define the equipment necessary to process and handle the materials.

(R) SECTION 2808.6 NOTIFICATION OF FIRE: All fires shall be reported to the Fire Department immediately upon discovery.

(R) SECTION 2808.7 EQUIPMENT OPERATOR EMERGENCY CALLBACK: The operator shall implement and maintain a plan for rapid equipment operator response to the site. The maximum response time to the site shall be within one (1) hour of a Fire Department notification. The following equipment shall be on site and staffed with skilled operators: bulldozer, loaders and heavy-duty equipment necessary to mitigate a fire. Notification procedure shall be maintained operational twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week. Notification may be by pager activation or telephone answering service or other approved means.

(R) SECTION 2808.8 INCOMING WASTE DIVERSION PLAN: The operator shall develop a diversion plan for incoming greenwaste for implementation in the event of equipment failure or other inability to process and distribute greenwaste. The plan shall prevent stockpiling of waste on the site and unauthorized depositing of waste on or near the site. The operator shall initiate the diversion based on criteria in the Operational and Emergency Plan without further direction from the Fire Department.

(R) SECTION 2808.9.9 UNPROCESSABLE OR NON-GREENWASTE MATERIAL: All greenwaste that cannot be processed on-site, such as stumps and fibrous plants, shall be immediately removed from the feedstock, stored in roll-off containers or bins and be removed from the facility on a weekly basis. All plastic bags shall be removed prior to shredding material.

(R) SECTION 2810.10 FIRE ACCESS ROADWAY: A fire access roadway shall be provided to the site and on the site. Each roadway shall be at least twenty feet (20') wide, but the Fire Official may require a greater width, depending on site conditions. The operator shall also be required to obtain the Fire Code Official's approval for the type of driving surface for the onsite access roadway.

(A) SECTION 2808.11 STORAGE SITES: Storage sites shall be reasonably level and be solid ground or other approved all-weather surface.

(A) SECTION 2808.12 COMBUSTABLE VEGETATION CONTROL: The operator shall clear any combustible material, weeds, brush, trees or other vegetation (including mulch) that is, or could become, dry and could be capable of transmitting fire, from within fifty feet (50') of raw greenwaste and mulch piles. Clearance shall be to bare earth or approved pavement. Individual growing trees within that distance may remain with approval of the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 2808.13 PILE SEPARATION: Piles shall be separated from adjacent piles and property lines by Fire Department access roadways.

(A) SECTION 2808.14 SIZES OF PILES: Pile height, width and length shall be limited to criteria approved by the Fire Code Official, based in part on the site material handling equipment. In no case shall the piles exceed twelve feet (12') in height, one hundred feet (100') in width and two hundred feet (200') in length.

(A) SECTION 2808.15 STATIC PILE PROTECTION: Interior pile temperatures shall be monitored and recorded on a regular basis per the Operational Plan. Internal pile temperatures must be taken at two-thirds (2/3) the pile height, twelve to twenty-four inches (12-24") from the surface with a probe-type thermometer. Readings shall be made at not greater than fifty foot (50') intervals along the length of the pile.
Temperatures above 158 Degrees Fahrenheit (158°F) are known to adversely affect microbial decomposition and are considered excessive. Infrared thermometers may be used to monitor for hot spots at the surface, but are not a substitute for internal probe measurement and documentation.

Once windrows exceed 170°F, the windrows must be reduced in size, be rotated and be monitored daily until temperatures drop below 158°F. All greenwaste stockpiles shall be re-mixed as necessary to alleviate any fire due to spontaneous combustion or temperatures above 170°F.

Windrows shall be visually inspected on a regular basis. Once fires have been detected in any windrows at a site, this visual inspection shall be a minimum daily requirement. Daily inspections shall continue until the threads of fire no longer exist and the Fire Code Official agrees inspections may be discontinued. All temperature and pile-handling records shall be kept on file at the site and be made available for inspection by Fire Department personnel. Data shall include date, time, temperature, specific location and person conducting measurement.

(A) SECTION 2808.16 FIREFIGHTING WATER SUPPLIES AND STORAGE: Firefighting water supplies shall conform to Sections 2808.16.1 or 2808.16.2.

(A) SECTION 2808.16.1 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY: The operator shall provide and maintain approved fire hydrants and waterline mains as required by the Fire Code Official. Water lines may be approved above ground lines supplied from a reliable water supply with adequate protection against impact and fire flow reaction. Hydrant spacing shall be at four hundred foot (400') intervals along primary fire access roadways. Fire flow at the hydrant(s) shall be least one thousand (1000) gallons-per-minute at twenty pounds per-square-inch (20 psi). Duration of the required fire flow shall be as determined by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 2808.16.2 PRIVATE WATER SUPPLY: Above-groundwater storage tanks may be installed when authorized by the Fire Code Official where public water supply is not adequate to meet fire flow requirements. Volume and duration of the required fire flow shall be as determined by the Fire Code Official.

(A) SECTION 2808.17 MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT: Equipment used on all piles should be of a type that minimizes compaction. All vehicles operating on or around the piles shall have a Class A fire extinguisher of a minimum 2-A rating, in addition to the Class B rating appropriate for the vehicles. Approved material-handling equipment shall be available during firefighting operations for moving wood chips, hogged material, compost and raw product produced from yard waste and wood fines.

(A) SECTION 2808.18 SITE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE — GENERAL SAFETY RULES: Welding or cutting torch operations shall be conducted a minimum of thirty feet (30') from combustible materials. A fire watch shall be provided to detect fire and to operate fire-extinguishing equipment throughout the welding or cutting operation and thirty minutes (30") thereafter. Refueling and on-site maintenance shall meet *California Fire Code Chapter 23 & 57 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids* and all other applicable fire code requirements.

(A) SECTION 2808.19 SITE SECURITY: Pile storage areas shall be surrounded with approved fencing. Fences shall be a minimum of six feet (6') in height.

(A) SECTION 2808.20 SMOKING AND OPEN BURNING PROHIBITED: The operator shall prohibit smoking and open flame on the operational site, including smoking within vehicles. Approved signs shall be clearly and prominently posted and shall be enforced by the site operators. No open burning will be allowed on site.

Chapter 32 — Section 3206.2 — High-Piled Combustible Storage is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(D) TABLE 3206.2 EXEPTION J: Exception J of Table 3206.2 is deleted.

(A) SECTION 3318.1 FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE DURING CONSTRUCTION: Any person doing construction of any kind which requires a permit under this code or the County Building Code shall install a fuel modification zone prior to allowing any combustible material to arrive on the site and shall maintain the zone during the duration of the project.

Chapter 49 — Section 4902 — General is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 4902.1 GENERAL: For the purposes of this Chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

(R) BUILDING OFFICIAL: Means the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use or any person appointed or hired by the Director to administer or enforce the County's planning and construction standards. The Building Official duties shall include plan checking, inspections and code enforcement.

(R) COMBUSTIBLE VEGETATION: Means material that in its natural state will readily ignite, burn and transmit fire from native or landscape plants to any structure or other vegetation. Combustible vegetation includes dry grass, brush, weeds, litter or other flammable vegetation that creates a fire hazard.

(R) DEFENSIBLE SPACE: Is an area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

(R) FIRE PROTECTION PLAN (FPP): Is a document prepared for a specific project or development proposed for the wildland-urban interface fire area that describes ways to minimize and mitigate potential loss from wildfire exposure, with the purpose of reducing impact on the community's fire protection delivery system.

(R) FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES: Are geographical areas designated pursuant to *California Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204* and classified as Very High, High and Moderate in State Responsibility Areas or as Local Agency Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones designated pursuant to *California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189.*

The *California Code of Regulations, Title 14 Section 1280* entitles maps of these geographical areas as "Maps of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area of California."

(R) FUEL BREAK: Is an area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.

(R) LOCAL AGENCY VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE: Means an area designated by a local agency upon the recommendation of the CDF Director pursuant to *Government Code Sections 51177(c), 51178 and 51189* that is not a State Responsibility Area and where a local agency, city, county, city and county, or district is responsible for fire protection.

(R) OPEN SPACE EASEMENT: Means any right or interest in perpetuity or for a term for years in open-space land, as that term is defined in *Government Code Sections 51065(a)*, acquired by the County, a city or a nonprofit organization where the instrument granting the right or interest imposes restriction on use of the land, to preserve the land for public use or enjoyment of the natural or scenic character of the land.

(R) OPEN SPACE PRESERVE: Means open-space land, as that term is defined in *Government Code Section 65560(b)*, for the preservation of natural resources, managed production of resources, outdoor recreation, public health and safety, buffer for a military installation or the protection of cultural resources.

(R) SLOPE: Is the variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet, rise or fall per one hundred feet (100'), measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

(R) STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA (SRA): Means lands that are classified by the Board of Forestry pursuant to *Public Resources Code Section 4125* where the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing forest fires is primarily the responsibility of the State.

(R) TREE CROWN: Means the primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

(R) WILDFIRE: Is any uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels that threaten to destroy life, property, or resources as defined in *Public Resources Code Sections 4103 and 4104.*

(R) WILDFIRE EXPOSURE: Is one or a combination of radiant heat, convective heat, direct flame contact and burning embers being projected by vegetation fire to a structure and its immediate environment.

(R) WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA: Is a geographical area identified by the State as a "Fire Hazard Severity Zone" in accordance with the *Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204 and Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189*, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires.

(R) SECTION 4902.2 DECLARATION: The legislative body shall declare the Wildland Interface Areas within the jurisdiction. The Wildland Urban Interface Areas shall be based on the findings of fact. The Wildland Urban Interface Area boundary shall be any geographic area mapped or otherwise identified by the State or local jurisdiction as a High Hazard, or Very High Fire Severity Zone, or as set forth by the North County Fire Protection District. **(See Attachment B for map.)** When the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather and structure density, which potentially increases the probability of vegetation conflagration, exists, such area shall be considered a Very High Fire Severity Zone.

Chapter 49 — Section 4903.1 — Fire Protection Plan is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 4903.1 WHEN REQUIRED: The Department of Planning and Land Use or the Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction may require an applicant for a parcel map, subdivision map, specific plan or major use permit for any property located in a wildland-urban interface fire area to submit a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) as part of the approval process.

(R) SECTION 4903.2 CONTENT: The FPP shall consider location, topography, geology, aspect, combustible vegetation (fuel types), climatic conditions and fire history. The plan shall address the following in terms of compliance with applicable codes and regulations including but not limited to: water supply, vehicular and emergency apparatus access, travel time to nearest serving fire station, structural ignitability, structure set back, ignition-resistive building features, fire protection systems and equipment, impacts to existing emergency services, defensible space and vegetation management.

The FPP shall be prepared as prescribed in the County of San Diego Land Use and Environment Group "Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection" document.

Chapter 49 — Section 4907 — Defensible Space is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

(R) SECTION 4907.1 STRUCTURE SETBACKS FROM PROPERTY LINES: The Building Code Official shall establish the minimum setbacks for locating a structure on a lot in a wildland-urban interface fire area. The setbacks may be greater than the minimum setbacks provided in the County Zoning Ordinance, when necessary to protect a structure from an unreasonable hazard from a wildfire.

(R) SECTION 4907.1.1 GENERAL FIRE SETBACKS: Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of thirty feet (30') from property lines and open space easements unless the County Zoning Ordinance requires a greater minimum. When the property line abuts a roadway the setback shall be measured from the centerline of the roadway.

Exception: When both the Building Official and the FAHJ determine that the hazard from a wildland fire is not significant or when the terrain, parcel size or other constraints on the parcel make the required setback infeasible, the Building Official may allow the setback to be less than thirty feet (30') from the property line when allowed by the Zoning Ordinance.

(R) SECTION 4907.1.2 FIRE SETBACKS ADJACENT PROTECTED AREAS: Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of one hundred feet (100') from any property line adjacent a national forest, state park, open space preserve or other protected biological resources. This setback may be reduced when additional mitigation measures are employed that are satisfactory to both the FAHJ and the building official.

(R) SECTION 4907.1.3 STRUCTURE SET BACK FROM TOP OF SLOPE: A single story structure shall be setback a minimum fifteen feet (15') horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. A single story structure shall be less than twelve feet (12') above grade. A two-story structure shall be setback a minimum of thirty feet (30') measured horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. Structures greater than two stories may require greater setback, which is based upon a 2-to-1 slope.

(R) SECTION 4907.2 FUEL MODIFICATION: A fuel modification zone shall be required around every building that is designed primarily for human habitation or use or a building designed specifically to house farm animals. Decks, sheds, gazebos, freestanding open-sided shade covers and similar accessory structures less than two hundred and fifty square feet (250 *sq. ft.*) and thirty feet (30') or more from a dwelling, and fences more than five feet (5') from a dwelling, are not considered structures for the establishment of a fuel modification zone. A fuel modification zone shall comply with the following:

(a) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is located one hundred feet (100') or more from the property line the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall maintain a fuel modification zone within one hundred feet (100') of the building or structure. The area within fifty (50') of a building or structure shall be cleared of vegetation that is not fire resistant and re-planted with fire-resistant plants. In the area between fifty to one hundred feet (50' to 100') from a building all dead and dying vegetation shall be removed. Native vegetation may remain in this area provided that the vegetation is modified so that combustible vegetation does not occupy more than fifty percent (50%) of the square footage of this area. Weeds and annual grasses shall be maintained at a height not to exceed to six inches (6"). The chips from chipping of vegetation that is done on-site may remain if the chips are dispersed so they do not to exceed six inches (6") in depth. Trees may remain in both areas provided that the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures is not less than ten feet (10'). [See *Figure 4907.2.*]

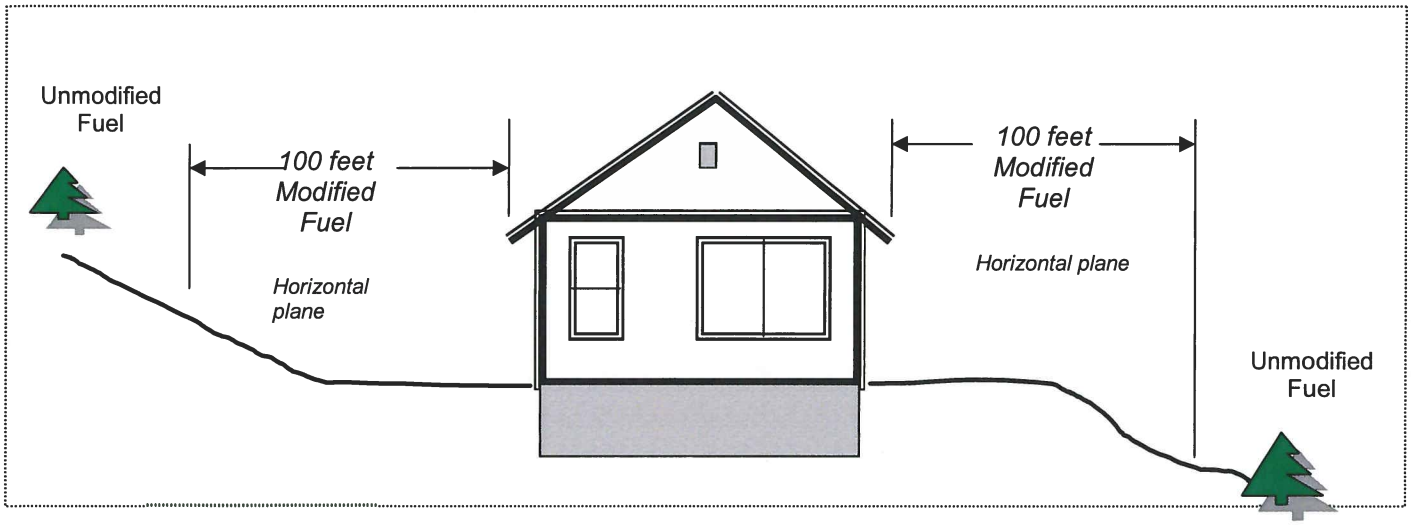
(b) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is setback less than one hundred feet (100') from the property line, the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall meet the requirements in Subsection (a) above, to the extent possible, in the area between the building or structure and the property line.

(c) The Building Official and the FAHJ may provide lists of prohibited and recommended plants.

(d) The fuel modification zone shall be located entirely on the subject property unless approved by the FAHJ. This required fuel modification zone may be reduced as allowed in Subsection (b) above or increased as required by a fire protection plan.

(e) When the subject property contains an area designated to protect biological or other sensitive habitat or resource, no building or other structure requiring a fuel modification zone shall be located so as to extend the fuel modification zone into a protected area.

FIGURE 4907.2 MEASUREMENTS OF FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE



(R) SECTION 4907.2.1 FUEL MODIFICATION OF COMBUSTIBLE VEGETATION FROM SIDES OF ROADWAYS: The FAHJ may require a property owner to modify combustible vegetation in the area within twenty feet (20') from each side of the driveway or a public or private road adjacent to their property to establish a fuel modification zone. The FAHJ has the right to enter private property to insure the fuel modification zone requirements are met.

Exception: The FAJH may reduce the width of the fuel modification zone if it will not impair access.

(A) SECTION 4907.2.2 COMMUNITY FUEL MODIFICATION: The FAHJ may require a developer, as a condition of issuing a certificate of occupancy, to establish one or more fuel modification zones to protect a new community by reducing the fuel loads adjacent to a community and structures within it. The developer shall assign the land on which any fuel modification zone is established under this Section to the association or other common owner group that succeeds the developer as the person responsible for common areas within the community.

(A) SECTION 4907.2.2.1 LAND OWNERSHIP: Once a fuel modification zone has been established under *Section 4907.2.2* the land on which the zone is located shall be under the control of an association or other common ownership established in perpetuity, for the benefit of the community to be protected.

(A) SECTION 4907.3 MAINTENANCE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE: Any person owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining a building or structure required to establish a fuel modification zone pursuant to *Section 4907.2* shall maintain the defensible space. The FAHJ may enter the property to determine if the person responsible is complying with this Section. The FAHJ may issue an order to the person responsible for maintaining the defensible space directing the person to modify or remove non-fire resistant vegetation from defensible space areas, remove leaves, needles and other dead vegetative material from the roof of a building or structure, maintain trees as required by *Section 4907.3.1* or to take other action the FAHJ determines is necessary to comply with the intent of *Sections 4903 et seq*.

(A) SECTION 4907.3.1. TREES: Crowns of trees located within defensible space shall maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of ten feet (10') for fire resistant trees and thirty feet (30') feet for non-fire resistive trees. Mature trees shall be pruned to remove limbs one-third (1/3) the height or six feet (6'), whichever is less, above the ground surface adjacent to the trees. Dead wood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees. Ornamental trees shall be limited to groupings of two-three (2-3) trees with canopies for each grouping separated horizontally as described in *Table 4907.3.1.*

TABLE 4907.3.1
DISTANCE BETWEEN TREE CANOPIES:

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREE CANOPIES BY PERCENT SLOPE	
PERCENT OF SLOPE	REQUIRED DISTANCES BETWEEN EDGE OF MATURE TREE CANOPIES (1)
0 to 20	10 feet
21 to 40	20 feet
41 plus	30 feet

(1) Determined from canopy dimensions as described in Sunset Western Garden Book (Current Edition)

(A) SECTION 5601.2 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS-APPLICABILITY:

This section shall apply to the manufacture, possession, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives and blasting agents and to any blasting operation in the unincorporated area of the County. The Sheriff shall be the Issuing Officer for any permit under this section, but may delegate the responsibility to any fire chief in the unincorporated area to issue a permit in the geographical area of the chief's jurisdiction. The issuing officer shall determine whether a blast is a major blast or a minor blast under this section. A minor blast is subject to all conditions of this section except the inspection requirements.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.1 DEFINITIONS: The following terms are defined in section 202:

- BLASTER.
- BLASTING AGENT.
- BLASTING OPERATION.
- BLASTING PERMIT.
- BLAST SITE.
- EXPLOSIVES PERMIT.
- INSPECTOR.
- MAJOR BLASTING.
- MINOR BLASTING.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.2 APPLICATION: Application for a permit required by this Section shall be in the form required by the Issuing Officer.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.3 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: No person shall conduct blasting in the unincorporated area of the County without an explosives permit issued under this chapter. A person applying for an explosives permit shall, in addition to demonstrating compliance with fire safety requirements, shall also comply with all County requirements for any building permits, grading permits, use permits, encroachment permits and all other entitlements to use property, including zoning requirements and any determination under the Zoning Ordinance of nonconforming status. The applicant shall be responsible for providing proof of all necessary approvals when requested by the Issuing Officer.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.3.1 BLASTING PERMIT REQUIRED: In addition to obtaining an explosives permit, no person shall conduct blasting without first obtaining a blasting permit. The applicant shall be responsible for providing proof of all necessary approvals when requested by the Issuing Officer.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.4 PERMIT CONDITIONS: The Issuing Officer may impose conditions and procedures as are deemed reasonably necessary to protect the public health and safety based upon the facts and circumstances of a particular blasting operation. The permit conditions shall be in writing. Failure to comply with any permit condition is grounds for revocation of the permit. A blaster may request the Issuing Officer release the blaster from any permit condition if circumstances have changed that make the condition no longer applicable. In addition to complying with the County blasting regulations, a blaster shall also comply with blasting regulations of neighboring jurisdictions, for any blasting operations outside of the unincorporated area of the County conducted in conjunction with a project within the unincorporated areas of the County.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.5 INSURANCE AND INDEMNIFICATION REQUIRED: Insurance and indemnification required. As an additional condition for obtain an explosives permit the applicant shall submit: (1) a certificate of insurance evidencing that the blaster has obtained a general liability insurance policy which includes coverage for explosion, collapse and underground property damage from an insurer satisfactory to the Issuing Officer, that is in effect for the period covered by the permit, written on an "occurrence" basis, in an amount of not less than $500,000 per each occurrence, naming the County as an additional insured and providing that the policy will not be canceled or terminated without thirty (30) days prior written notice to the County and (2) an agreement signed by the blaster agreeing to defend, indemnify and hold the County and its agents, officers and employees harmless from any claims or actions arising from the issuance of the permit or any blasting activity conducted under the permit.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.6 BLASTING HOURS: Blasting shall only be allowed Monday through Saturday, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or one-half (½) hour before sunset, whichever occurs first, unless special circumstances warrant another time or day and the Issuing Officer grants approval of the change in time or day.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.7 ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS: The owner of any property in the unincorporated area of the County on which any blasting is intended to occur, shall give, or cause to be given, a one-time notice in writing, for any proposed blasting to the local fire agency and dispatch center and to all residences, including mobile homes, and businesses within six hundred feet (600') of any potential major blast location or three hundred feet (300') from any potential minor blast location. The notice shall be given not less than twenty-four (24) hours, but not more than one (1) week, before a blasting operation and shall be in a form approved by the Issuing Officer. The minimum 24-hour notice requirement may be reduced to a lesser period but not less than one (1) hour if the Issuing Officer determines that special circumstances warrant the reduction in time. Adequate precautions shall be taken to reasonably safeguard persons and property before, during and after blasting operations. These precautions shall include:

1. The Blaster shall retain an inspector to inspect all structures, including mobile homes, within three hundred feet (300') of the blast site before blasting operations, unless inspection is waived by the owner and/or occupant. The inspector shall obtain permission of the owner and/or occupant before conducting the inspection. The inspection shall be only for the purpose of determining the existence of any visible or reasonably recognizable preexisting defects or damages in any structure. Waiver of inspection shall be in writing signed by the owner and/or occupant. Refusal to allow inspection shall also constitute a waiver. The inspector shall notify the owner and/or occupant of the consequences of refusing an inspection shall include a refusal in the summary report filed with the Issuing Officer. The Blaster shall request an inspector conduct post-blast inspections upon receipt of a written complaint of property damage if the complaint is made within 60 days of completion of blasting operations. If the Blaster has knowledge of alleged property damage independent of the written complaint, the Blaster shall also retain an inspector to conduct a post-blast inspection.

2. An inspector shall complete and sign pre-blast inspection reports identifying all findings and inspection waivers. The Blaster shall retain the inspection reports for three (3) years from the date of the blasting and upon a complaint of alleged damage the blaster shall immediately file a copy of the report with the Issuing Officer and provide a copy to the complainant. If there is a change in the blasting contractor after blasting has commenced on a project, a re-inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the preceding paragraph before the new blasting contractor undertakes any additional blasting.

3. The Blaster shall retain an inspector to conduct a post blast inspection of any structure for which a written complaint alleging blast damage has been received. A written report of the inspection shall be immediately filed with the Issuing Officer and provided to any person who made a complaint for damages.

4. The Blaster shall allow any representative of the Issuing Officer to inspect the blast site and blast materials or explosives at any reasonable time.

5. If the Blaster wants a representative of the Issuing Officer to witness a blasting operation the blaster shall make a request with the Issuing Officer at least twelve (12) hours before the blast. The Blaster shall confirm the request for a witness with the Issuing Officer at least one (1) hour before the blast. The Blaster shall be responsible for any cost incurred by the Issuing Officer in having a representative witness the blast.

6. The Blaster shall notify the Issuing Officer on the day of a scheduled blasting operation not less than one (1) hour before blasting.

7. All major blasting operations shall be monitored by an approved seismograph located at the nearest structure within six hundred feet (600') of the blasting operation. All daily seismograph reports shall be maintained by the blaster for three (3) years from the blasting.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.8 SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL ITEMS: The Sheriff may seize at the owner's expense, all explosives, ammunition or blasting agents, which are illegally manufactured, sold, offered or exposed for sale, delivered, stored, possessed or transported in violation of this chapter.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.9 VIOLATIONS FOR FALSE OR MISLEADING INFORMATION: It shall be unlawful and a violation of this chapter for any person to provide false or misleading information or documentation to the County or any of its officers or employees or to any fire department, fire protection district, fire company or legally formed volunteer fire department, or its officers or employees in the unincorporated area of the County, having jurisdiction over any aspect of the explosives or blasting permit process or blasting operations.

(A) SECTION 5601.2.10 FEES: A person applying to the Sheriff to be approved as a blaster or inspector, as defined in this Section, shall pay an application fee to the Sheriff. A person applying for an explosives permit under this Section shall pay the fee established by the Sheriff with the application. The amount of any fee required by this chapter shall be determined by the Sheriff on the basis of the full costs involved in processing an application.

(R) SECTION 5608.1 FIREWORKS DISPLAY: Outdoor fireworks displays, use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical and group entertainment productions shall comply with California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapter 6 and County Code sections 32.101 et seq. The FAHJ shall be the Issuing Officer for a permit for a fireworks display.

(R) SECTION 5608.1.1 SCOPE: The possession, manufacture, sale, storage, use and display of fireworks are prohibited in the unincorporated area of the County except as provided in County Code sections 32.101 et seq.

(R) SECTION 5705.2.4 TRANSFERRING CLASS I, II, OR III LIQUIDS: Class I or II liquids or Class III liquids that are heated up to or above their flash points shall be transferred by one of the following methods:

1. From safety cans complying with UL 30.
2. Through an approved closed piping system.
3. From containers or tanks by an approved pump taking suction through an opening in the top of the container or tank.
4. Approved engineered liquid transfer system.

Exception: Liquids in containers not exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity.

Chapter 57 — Section 5706.2.5.2 — Flammable and Combustible Liquids is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 5706.2.5.2.1 LIMITATIONS ON TANKS FOR GRAVITY DECHARGE: Gravity dispensing of Class I or II liquids or Class III liquids that are heated up to or above their flash points is prohibited. Dispensing devices for flammable and combustible liquids shall be of an approved type. Approved pumps taking suction from the top of the tank shall be used. Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dispensed by a device that operates through pressure within a storage tank. Air or oxygen shall not be used to pressurize an aboveground tank.

(A) SECTION 5706.2.8.2. TANK VEHICLE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PERMANENT TANK PROHIBITED: The use of a tank vehicle in a stationary manner as a substitute for an approved above-ground or below-ground fuel tank is prohibited.

Chapter 61 — Section 6107.5 — Liquefied Petroleum Gases is hereby added (A), revised (R) or deleted (D) to the *Building/Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code* to read as follows:

(A) SECTION 6107.5 SECURING TANKS TO GROUND(LPG): Tanks shall be secured to prevent the tank from rolling or moving when required by the FAHJ.

CHAPTER 80. REFERENCED STANDARDS: referenced standard of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

NFPA 13D, Amended Sections as follows:

(R) 5.1.1.1 SPARE SPRINKLER HEAD: Spare fire sprinkler heads (one of each type or as approved by the FAHJ) wrench, operation and maintenance instructions shall be provided in the vicinity of the riser.

Add a new 7.1.5 to read as follows:

(A) 7.1.5 PRESSURE-REGULATING VALVE: When available system water pressure exceeds one hundred and fifty (150) psi, a listed/approved pressure-regulating valve shall be installed at the system riser. Such valves shall be adjusted to restrict the outlet pressure to a maximum of one hundred and fifty (150) psig at any flow or no flow.

Exception: At the discretion of the FAHJ the contractor may install a listed/approved pressure relief valve, piped to the system main drain, set to relieve the pressure at one hundred and fifty (150) psig, provided the available supply pressure does not exceed one hundred and fifty (150) psig.

When such valves are installed submittal documents must include manufacturer information sheets along with charts showing the dimensions (size) and flow characteristics inlet and outlet pressures at various flows for the type of valve being installed, and the valve shall be included in the design calculations.

(R) 7.2.5 INSPECTOR TEST: Each sprinkler system shall have a one-half inch (½") or larger test connection with a threaded keyless valve. The valve shall be remote to the riser, located on the building exterior about five feet (5') above final grade and shall be remote from the riser. It shall be labeled with a permanent plate with minimum one-quarter inch (¼") lettering, contrasting with background, and stating: "INSPECTOR TEST". (Pre-assembled riser assemblies with a built-in Drain/Test valve shall not be accepted for inspector test valve unless approved by the FAHJ.)

Exception: Automatic fire sprinkler systems for manufactured homes installed at the factory may have the inspectors test valve located at the location as designed at the factory.

(A) 7.3.3 PRESSURE GAUGE: A listed three hundred (300) psi pressure gauge shall be permanently installed at the riser.

(R) 7.6 ALARMS: A water flow switch shall be provided and located on the sprinkler riser above the check valve and main drain and shall actuate an audible fire alarm signal bell. The water flow switch shall be a retarding type with a delay between 30-45 seconds before activation of the signal bell. Alarm bell shall have a minimum diameter of eight inches (8") and be mounted on the exterior in the vicinity of the master bedroom. The alarm bell shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms with intervening doors closed.

(A) 8.2.5.4.5 HEADS CORED IN BEAMS: Heads cored in beams are allowed in beams not greater than eight inches (8") in depth. Beams greater than eight inches (8") in depth shall result in heads being placed in the pockets or bays formed by the beams.

(R) 8.3.2. BATHROOMS: Sprinklers are not required in bathrooms where the area does not exceed fifty-five sq. ft. (55 *sq. ft.*) unless there is door exiting directly to the outside and the walls and ceilings including behind fixtures, are of noncombustible or limited combustible materials providing a fifteen-minute (15") thermal barrier.

(R) 8.3.4. GARAGES: Sprinklers may be omitted from carports and open attached porches. However, attached garages shall be protected with intermediate temperature rated sprinklers with not more than one hundred and fifty sq. ft. (150 *sq. ft.*) head spacing. Sprinkler heads in garages shall be protected against mechanical damage by approved guards, unless recessed heads are provided. Garage doors may be disregarded in the layout of the fire sprinkler system.

(R) 8.5.1.1. FIRE FUELD EQUIPMENT: Where the fuel-fired equipment is above all of the occupied areas of the dwelling unit, at least one (1) quick-response intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.

(A) 10.2.4.1 3-HEAD CALCULATION: When the slope of the ceiling is greater than the listing of an available sprinkler head, the system shall be designed to provide the hydraulic demand of three (3) sprinkler heads.

(A) 10.2.5 PRESSURE CUSHION: The system shall be designed ten percent (10%) below available water source pressure during peak usage.

(R) 11.2.1.1 HYDROSTATIC TEST: Where a fire department connection is not provided, the system shall be hydrostatically tested at two hundred (200) psi. Manufactured or mobile homes shall be tested at one hundred (100) psi or as specified on the manufacture's nameplate.

(A) 12.3.3 SYSTEMS OUT OF SERVICE: When sprinkler systems are shut-off or otherwise inoperative for periods greater than forty-eight (48) hours for repair of service, the FAHJ must be notified immediately.

(R) B103.3 AREAS WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: For information regarding water supplies for fire-fighting purposes in rural areas and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supplies do not exist, the Fire Code Official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142 or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office document entitled "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow."

(A) REPORTING FORMS:

(A) H100.1 REPORTING FORMS: Hazardous Materials reporting forms currently adopted by San Diego County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Management Unit which cover the same areas as forms contained in this Appendix are adopted by reference and take precedence over this Appendix.

SECTION 4:

(A) GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS: The geographic limits referred to in certain sections of the 2013 California Fire Code are established as follows:

(a) Sec. 5704.2.9.6.1. The geographic limit in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited is hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the North County Fire Protection District.

Exceptions:

1. In areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.

2. Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above-ground storage tanks, approved by the Fire Code Official, with a maximum capacity of five hundred and fifty (550) gallons. These tanks may be located within a building when the Fire Code Official deems appropriate and the container meets U.L. Standard 2085. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. In no case shall storage be allowed on residential or institutional property.

3. With the Fire Code Official's approval, Class I and II liquids may be stored above ground outside of buildings in specially designed, approved and listed containers which have features incorporated into their design which mitigate concerns for exposure to heat, ignition sources and mechanical damage. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. The Fire Code Official may disapprove the installation of these containers when in his or her opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.

(b) Sec. 5706.2.4.4. The geographic limit in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited is hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the North County Fire Protection District.

Exceptions:

1. In areas zoned for other than residential uses, when approved by the FAHJ.

2. Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above-ground storage tanks, approved by the Fire Code Official, with a maximum capacity of five hundred and fifty (550) gallons. These tanks may be located within a building when the Fire Code Official deems appropriate and the container meets U.L. Standard 2085. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. In no case shall storage be allowed in residential or institutional property.

3. With the Fire Code Official's approval, Class I and II liquids may be stored above ground in specially designed, approved and listed containers which meet U.L. Standard 2085. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. The Fire Code Official may disapprove the installation of such containers when in his opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.

(c) Sec. 5806.2. The geographic limits in which the storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited is hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the North County Fire Protection District, except for areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.

(d) Sec. 6104.2. The geographic limits in which the bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is prohibited for the protection of heavily populated and congested areas is hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the Lakeside Fire Protection District, except for areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.

Exception: Bulk tanks with a maximum aggregate capacity of thirty thousand (30,000) gallons water capacity for above-ground storage of underground distribution to residential areas, where the storage and distribution meets Fire Code requirements as determined by the FAHJ.

SECTION 5:

That *Ordinance 2011-01*, an Ordinance Of The North County Fire Protection District, which adopts The California Fire Code, 2010 Edition, with Certain Amendments, the 2009 International *Fire Code National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 2010 Edition, 13-D Edition and 13-R, 2010 Edition* and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby **repealed.**

SECTION 6:

That if any Section, Subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each Section, Subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more Sections, Subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 7:

That nothing in this Ordinance or in the Fire Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in *Section 4 of this Ordinance*; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this Ordinance.

SECTION 8:

That the **Secretary of the Board of Directors** is hereby ordered and directed to cause this Ordinance to be published. First read at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District of the County of San Diego, California, held on the 28th day of January 2014. A second reading occurred at a regular meeting on 25th day of March 2014. A public hearing was held January 28, 2014, and finally adopted and ordered published in the manner required by law at the hearing and meeting on the 25th day of March 2014 by the following roll call vote.

Upon passage, the **Secretary of the Board** shall transmit a copy of this Ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission pursuant to *Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7.*

That this Ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby, shall take effect and be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND SIGNED by the Board of Directors, North County Fire Protection District, County of San Diego, State of California, on this 25th day of March, 2014, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Harris, Hooper, Munson and Schaden

NOES: None

ABSENT: Director Thuner

ABSTAIN: None

RECUSED: None

Ruth Harris, Board President

ATTEST:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Ordinance 2014-01, duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District thereof, held on the 25th day of March, 2014, and that the same now appears on record in my office.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affixed by official seal 25th day of March, 2014.

Loren Stephen-Porter, Board Secretary

North County Fire Protection District

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT WHICH ADOPTS THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2013 EDITION, CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS & DELETIONS — ATTACHMENT "A"

FOR REVISION OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT AMENDMENTS TO THE 2010 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 9

As required by *Health and Safety Code Section 17958*, the North County Fire Protection District does herewith make express findings that amendments to the *2013 California Fire Code* are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare, due certain climatic, topographic or geological features existing in the County of San Diego.

The following matrix lists the North County Fire Protection District amendments and the corresponding express findings. Minor editorial changes or typographical corrections to the Fire Code are not shown in these findings. The full texts of the proposed North County Fire Protection District amendments are shown in North County Fire Protection District Fire Code.

ADDITIONAL FINDING FOR CHAPTER 49:

REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS:

As required by *Health and Safety Code Section 17958,* the North County Board of Directors does herewith make express findings that amendments to the *California Building Standards Code* are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare due certain climatic, topographic or geological features existing in the County of San Diego.

DEFINITIONS:

CLIMATE: The average course or condition of the weather at a particular place over a period of many years, as exhibited in absolute extremes, means and frequencies of given departures from these means (i.e., of temperature, wind velocity, precipitation and other weather elements).

TOPOGRAPHY: The configuration of landmass surface, including its relief (elevation) and the position of its natural and man-made features that affect the ability to cross or transit a terrain.

GEOGRAPHY: A science that deals with the earth and its life, especially the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life including man and his industries with reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements. (Webster's Third New California Dictionary.)

CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS:

There are two (2) types of climates: macro and micro. A macro climate affects an entire region and gives the area a general environmental context. A micro climate is a specific variation that could be related to the other two factors, topography and geography. A micro climate may cover a relatively small area or be able to encompass an entire community, as opposed to another community in the same county.

Climatic consideration should be given to the extremes, means and anomalies of the following weather elements:

1. Temperatures.
2. Relative humidifies.
3. Precipitation and flooding conditions.
4. Wind speed and duration of periods of high velocity.
5. Wind direction.
6. Fog and other atmospheric conditions.

TOPOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

Topographic considerations should be given to the presence of the following topographical elements:

1. Elevation and ranges of elevation.
2. Location of ridges, drainages and escarpments.
3. Percent of grade (slope).
4. Location of roads, bridges and railroads.
5. Other topographical features, such as aspect exposure.

This information becomes an important part of creating an analysis of urban-wildland areas because topography and slope are key elements (along with fuel type) that create the need for specific ignition-resistance requirements in the Code.

GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

Geography should be evaluated to determine the relationship between man-made improvements (creating an exposure) and factors such as the following:

1. Fuel types, concentration in a mosaic and distribution of fuel types.
2. Earthquake fault zones.
3. Hazardous material routes.
4. Artificial boundaries created by jurisdictional boundaries.
5. Vulnerability of infrastructure to damage by climate and topographical concerns.

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FINDINGS FOR THE FIRE CODE

FINDING 1:

The North County Fire Protection District is situated on the slopes of and at the base of the Coastal Mountains, with drainage from the eastern portion of the district, including the Santa Margarita and San Luis Rey Rivers, which when flooded, could result in conditions rendering Fire Departments vehicular traffic access unduly burdensome or impossible.

Further, the flood conditions described above carries the potential for overcoming the ability of the Fire Department to aid or assist in fire control, evacuations, rescues and the emergency tasks demands inherent in such situations. The potential for the aforementioned flooding conditions to result in limiting Fire Department emergency vehicular traffic, with resulting overtaxing Fire Department personnel, may further cause a substantial or total lack of protection against fire for the buildings and structures located within the jurisdiction.

FINDING 2:

The North County Fire Protection District is situated near several known major faults, each capable of generating earthquakes of significant magnitude. These include the Rose Canyon Fault, the Newport-Inglewood, the Coronado Banks and the Silver Strand Faults, located generally west of the District and the Elsinore Fault, the Agua Caliente Fault, located east of the District. These faults are subject to becoming active at any time; the North County Fire Protection District is particularly vulnerable to devastation should such an earthquake occur.

The potential effects of earthquake activity include isolating the North County Fire Protection District from the surrounding area and restricting or eliminating internal circulation due to the potential for collapsing of highway overpasses and underpasses, along with other bridges in the district, or an earth slide and the potential for vertical movement rendering surface travel unduly burdensome or impossible.

FINDING 3:

San Diego County Highway 76 and Interstate 15 travel through the North County Fire Protection District. Transportation vehicles carrying known toxic, flammable, explosive and hazardous materials heavily travel this highway.

The potential for release or threatened release of a hazardous material along this route and others within the district is likely given the volume transported daily. Incidents of this nature will normally require all available emergency response personnel to prevent injury and loss of life and to prevent, as far as practicable, property loss. Emergency personnel responding to such aforementioned incidents may be unduly impeded and delayed in accomplishing an emergency response as a result of this situation. With the potential result of undue and unnecessary risk to the protection of life and public safety and, in particular, endangering residents and occupants in buildings or structures without the protection of automatic fire sprinklers.

FINDING 4:

The North County Fire Protection District and Southern California are semi-arid regions and experience water shortages from time to time. Those shortages can have a severely adverse effect on water availability for fire fighting. Fires starting in sprinkled buildings are typically controlled by one or two sprinkler heads, flowing as little as thirteen (13) gallons-per-minute.

Hose streams used by engine companies on well-established structure fires operate at about two hundred and fifty (250) gallons-per-minute each, and the estimated water need for a typical residential fire is 1,250 to 1,500 gallons-per-minute, according to the Insurance Service Office and the California Fire Code.

Under circumstances such as, lack of water infrastructure, earthquakes, multiple fires and wildland fires within a community, the limited water demands needs of residential fire sprinklers would control and extinguish many fires before they spread from building to wildland. In such a disaster, water demands needed for conflagration firefighting probably would not be available.

FINDING 5:

The topography of the North County Fire Protection District presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrowed, winding roads with little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly non fire-resistive natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water pump systems subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations. This would only allow domestic gravity feed water from tanks and not enough water for fire fighting.

FINDING 6:

Due to the topography in much of the North County Fire Protection District, it is very important that roadways be named and identified in order to facilitate emergency response.

FINDING 7:

Due to the topography in much of the North County Fire Protection District, steep, narrow and winding roads and areas of heavy brush are common. These features make it difficult for emergency response personnel to easily and quickly find the location of the site that requires assistance. It is therefore essential that street numbers and signs be easily readable to ensure the quickest response times for a given location.

FINDING 8:

Due to the topography in much of the North County Fire Protection District, roadway condition, gates, angle of approach or departure, steeply sloping roadways and grades are common. In addition, combining potentially severe rainstorms and ground water retention of many areas of the District where there is expansive soil. This produces a condition wherein the moisture content of the soil is sufficient that roadways become damaged due to soil expansion and shrinkage. All weather, paved surfaces capable of supporting the imposed loads of fire apparatus are necessary to ensure access of emergency response personnel. These roadways, gates, approach angles, steep slopes and grades can also make it difficult for fire apparatus and other emergency vehicles to access a site. It is therefore essential that these roadway accesses be provided with proper all weather, paved surfaces, angle of approach, grades and gate access.

FINDING 9:

Areas in the North County Fire Protection District can have special fire prevention needs not fully covered by the provisions of the Fire Code itself. This is due to the unique topographic features found in mountain areas, forest-covered lands of brush or grass covered lands and/or accumulation of combustible or hazardous materials

FINDING 10:

Due to the steeply sloping topography in the North County Fire Protection District, the potential exists that new and future development will result in taller buildings on smaller parcels. Defining mid-rise buildings as four (4) stories or more in height and less than from seventy-five feet (75') in height modifies the application of special provisions for these buildings to all occupancies. Because of the need to mitigate the potential danger of mid-rise buildings this change is necessary. In addition, the limitations of available fire-fighting equipment, limited availability of human resources in local Fire Departments and the necessity to climb vertically up flights of stairs greatly impacting the response time to reach an incident scene, it is necessary to define the height of mid-rise buildings. The reduced height and built in protection will mitigate extended Fire Department response time and keep incidents manageable.

FINDING 11:

The topography of the North County Fire Protection District presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrow, winding roads with little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly non-fire resistive natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water tank and pump systems are subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations.

The aforementioned problems are set forth in the *2013 California Building Code and Amendments.*

FINDING 12:

The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create numerous serious difficulties regarding the control of and protection against fires in the North County Fire Protection District. The hot, dry weather typical of this area in summer and fall, coupled with Santa Ana winds and low humidity frequently results in wildfires that threaten or could threaten the North County Fire Protection District.

Although some code requirements, such as fire-resistive roof classification, have a direct bearing on building survival in a wildland fire situation, others, such as residential fire sprinklers, may also have a positive effect. In dry climate on low humidity days, many materials are much more easily ignited. More fires are likely to occur and any fire, once started, can expand extremely rapidly. Residential fire sprinklers can arrest a fire starting within a structure before the fire is able to spread to adjacent brush and structures.

A seasonal wind also have the potential for interfering with emergency vehicle access, delaying or making impossible fire responses, because of toppling of extensive plantings of dense chaparral, eucalyptus and conifer trees. The trees are subject to uprooting in strong winds due to relatively small root bases compared to the tree itself. The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire-protection requirements greater than those set forth in the Building Code or Fire Code.

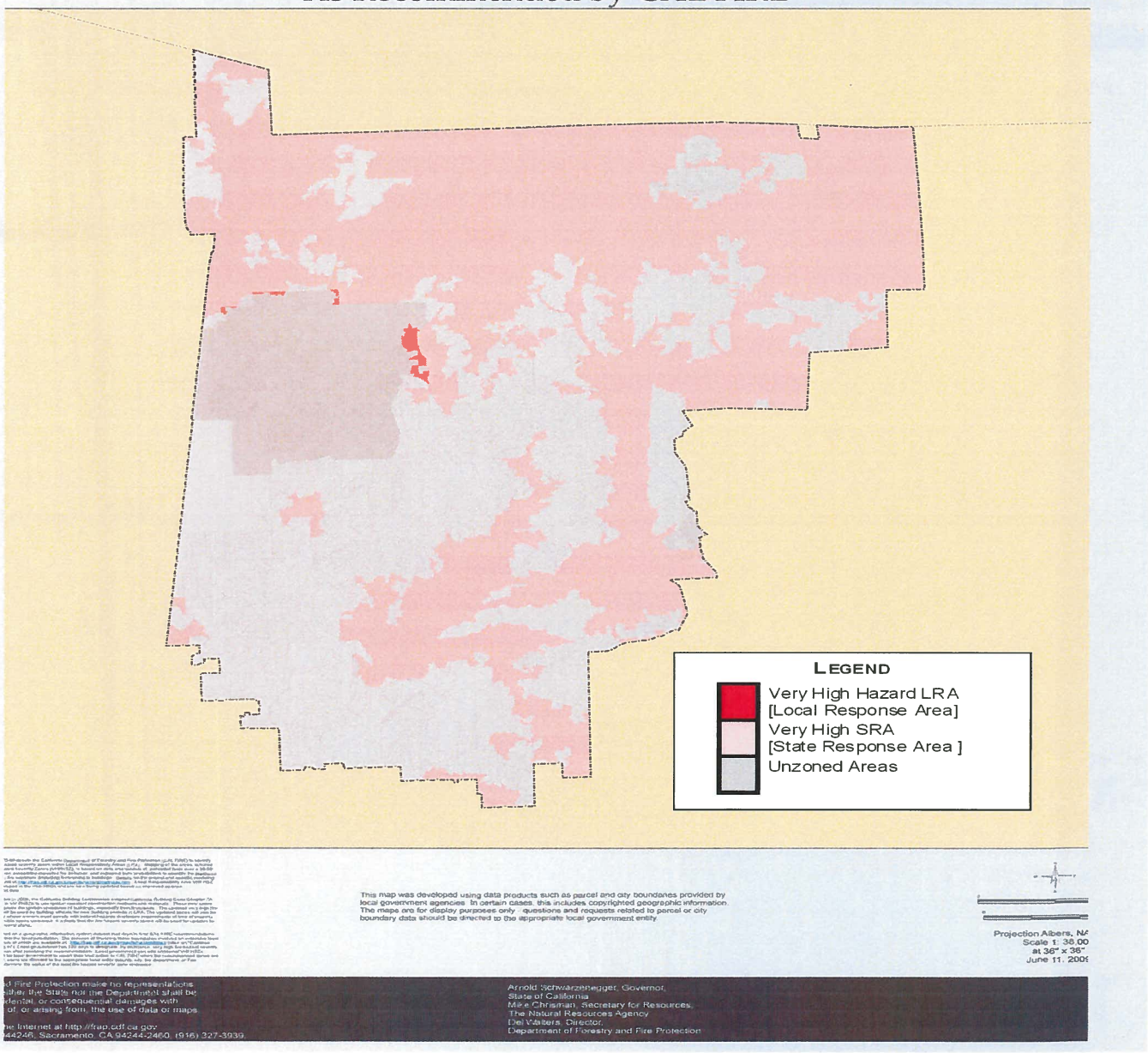
This area is intentionally blank.

North County Fire Protection District

ORDINANCE NO. 2014-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT WHICH ADOPTS THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2013 EDITION, CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS & DELETIONS ATTACHMENT "B"

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ORDINANCE NO. 2011-01
AN ORDINANCE OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT WHICH ADOPTS THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2010 EDITION, AND 2009 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS, AND DELETIONS ATTACHMENT "B" – MAP

Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA
As Recommended by CAL FIRE