

Meeting Date: 10/14/09 (1)

ORDINANCE NO. 10013 (NEW SERIES)

AN ORDINANCE RATIFYING THE 2009 CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE FOR THE
16 FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY

The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego ordain as follows:

Section 1. California Health and Safety Code (H & S Code) section 13869.7 (a) provides that a fire protection district organized pursuant to Part 2.7 (commencing with section 13800) of Division 12 of the H & S Code, may adopt building standards relating to fire and panic safety that are more stringent than the building standard adopted by the State Fire Marshal and contained in the California Building Standards Code. H & S Code section 13869.7(c) requires a fire protection district to transmit its adopted ordinance to the county where the ordinance will apply and allows the legislative body of a county to ratify, modify or deny an adopted fire protection district ordinance. The 16 fire protection districts within the boundaries of San Diego County have collaborated to adopt by an ordinance of each district, the 2009 Consolidated Fire Code. The 2009 Consolidated Fire Code is based upon the County's 2008 Fire Code as adopted in Title 9, Division 6, Chapter 1 of the County Code, subject to the modifications of each fire protection district to the Building Standards Code based upon their respective determinations as to what modifications are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological and topographical conditions within the district.

Section 2: The County of San Diego ratifies the 2009 Consolidated Fire Code to read as follows:

**2009 CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE
FOR THE 16 FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS
IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

SEC. 1.001. APPLICATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE.

This code contains the ordinances of each of the 16 fire protection districts shown in the box below. There is an index at the end of the code which contains a section by section explanation of any differences between this code and the County Fire Code.

Fire Districts	
Alpine	Ramona
Bonita-Sunnyside	Rancho Santa Fe
Borrego Springs	Rincon Del Diablo
Deer Springs	San Diego Rural
Julian-Cuyamaca	San Marcos
Lakeside	San Miguel
North County	Valley Center
Pine Valley	Vista

SEC. 1.002. EXPLANATION OF THE 2009 CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE.

(a) This code is based upon the County Fire Code contained in Title 9, Division 6, Chapter 1, of the San Diego County Code. The fire protection districts adopt the County Fire Code subject to the modifications or changes that are reflected in the gray boxes in this code. The gray boxes identify modifications or changes to the County Fire Code adopted by one or more fire protection district which each adopting district has determined is necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions that exist in the district. Minor changes in the County Code administrative provisions are not identified in gray boxes, e.g. where a provision refers to a Fire District Board of Directors rather than the County Board of Supervisors, because the change does not reflect a change in policy or application of the County Fire Code. The index at the end of this code identifies these minor changes in administrative provisions with designation "Jurisdictional Difference" (JD).

(b) The digits "96.1" in the section numbers of this code refer to Title 9, Division 6, Chapter 1, of the County Code. The digits that follow "96.1," with the exception of the

introductory provisions, correspond as closely as possible to the California Fire Code contained in California Building Standards Code.

SEC. 96.1.001. ADOPTION OF COUNTY AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE.

Every three years the State of California adopts a new California Fire Code, as part of the California Building Standards Code (CBSC). Under Health and Safety Code section 17958 the CBSC becomes effective as to the County of San Diego 180 days after publication by the California Building Standards Commission. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 17958.5 and 17958.7 a county may adopt modifications or changes to the CBSC that are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological and topographical conditions. In this chapter the County adopts modifications and changes to the Fire Code portion of the CBSC that are reasonably necessary because of the County's climatic, geological and topographical conditions.

The County adopts as the County Fire Code, for the unincorporated area of the County, the following: the 2007 Fire Code portion of the CBSC, including appendices to Chapters 1 & 4 and appendices B, F & H, the 2006 International Fire Code (IFC) and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-R & 13-D, 2002 Editions, together with the County's amendments in this chapter. To determine which of these codes governs in any particular case, code amendments adopted by the State of California shall take precedence over the 2006 IFC and the 2006 IFC shall be used for those code sections not adopted by the State. Amendments the County adopts shall take precedence over both the 2006 IFC and 2007 CBSC provisions.

This County Fire Code is adopted for the protection of the public health and safety. It includes definitions, requirements for permits and inspection for installing or altering systems, regulations for the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, equipment use and maintenance of buildings and structures, including the installation, alteration or repair of new and existing fire protection systems and their inspection and provides penalties for violation of this code. It shall apply to all new construction and to any alterations, repairs, or reconstruction, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter.

Nothing in this chapter shall interfere with or impede the authority of the Department of Planning and Land Use as authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 96.1.001.

Each of the fire protection districts to which this consolidated fire code applies adopt the following code amendment:

Section 1. That a certain document, three copies of which are on file in the office of the Board of Directors of the (insert fire district's name), being marked and designated as the 2007 California Fire Code, including appendices to Chapters 1 & 4 and appendices B, F, & H, the 2006 International Fire Code (IFC) and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-R and 13-D, 2002 editions, together with the (insert fire district's name) amendments, is adopted as the Fire Code of the (insert fire district's name), 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, 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 the Fire Code on file in the office of the (insert fire district's name) are 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 this ordinance.

SEC. 96.1.002. CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE.

The "California Fire Code" means the 2007 Fire Code portion of the CBSC, including appendices to Chapters 1 & 4 and appendices B, F & H and the IFC (2006 edition).

SEC. 96.1.003. COUNTY FIRE CODE.

References to "this chapter" shall mean the County Fire Code. References to a section number not preceded by the prefix "96.1," which stands for the title, division and chapter respectively of a section in this chapter, shall refer to the California Fire Code.

SEC. 96.1.004. RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENFORCEMENT.

(a) The Sheriff shall be responsible for enforcing Chapter 33 of the California Fire Code, which deals with explosives and fireworks.

(b) All other portions of the County Fire Code shall be enforced as follows:

(1) By the Department of Planning and Land Use, under the supervision of the County Chief Fire Inspector, also referred to as the County Fire Marshal, in all unincorporated areas of the County which are outside a fire protection district.

(2) For areas in a fire protection district, by the district fire chief.

SEC. 96.1.005. GEOGRAPHIC LIMITS.

The geographic limits referred to in certain sections of the 2007 California Fire Code are established as follows:

(a) **Sec. 3204.3.1.1.** The geographic limits in which the storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited: the unincorporated area of the County of San Diego, except for areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.

(b) **Sec. 3404.2.9.5.1.** The geographic limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited: the unincorporated area of the County of San Diego.

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 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.

(c) **Sec. 3406.2.4.4.** The geographic limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited: the unincorporated area of the County of San Diego.

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 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.

(d) **Sec. 3804.2.** The geographic limits in which the bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is prohibited for the protection of heavily populated and congested areas: the unincorporated areas in the County of San Diego, except for areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.

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

SEC. 96.1.006. DELETIONS, REVISIONS, ADDITIONS AND NUMERICAL EXPLANATION.

When deletions, revisions and additions are made in this chapter to the California Fire Code, the digits following the first three digits of the section numbers in this chapter refer to conform to the numbering system of the California Fire Code: e.g., SEC. 96.1.307.5 refers to section 307.5 of the California Fire Code. When deletions, revisions and additions are made to an appendix of the California Fire Code, "APP" is added to the number: e.g., section SEC. 96.1.APP.109.3 refers to Appendix Chapter 1, section 109.3 of the California Fire Code.

SEC. 96.1.202. DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 of the California Fire Code is revised by adding or modifying the following definitions:

COUNTY SERVICE AREA (CSA). A service area formed pursuant to California Government Code sections 25210.1 et seq. to provide fire protection, emergency medical services and other government services.

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

FIRE CHIEF. The fire chief is one of the following:

(a) The person appointed by the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use 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 Chapter 33 within the unincorporated areas not within a fire protection district.

FIRE CODE OFFICIAL. In the unincorporated areas and not within a fire protection district, a person appointed by the Director of the Department of Planning and Land Use to administer and enforce this chapter. In a fire protection district, the fire chief or any person appointed by the chief to administer and enforce this chapter.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Any regularly organized fire department, fire protection district, fire company, or legally formed volunteer fire department registered with the County of San Diego regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to a jurisdiction.

FIRE HAZARD. Any condition or conduct which: (a) increases or may increase the threat 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 (b) may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT. Any fire protection district created under State law and any water district providing fire protection services.

FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE. A strip of land where combustible vegetation has been thinned or modified or both and partially or totally replaced with approved fire-resistant and/or irrigated plants to provide an acceptable level of risk from vegetation fires. Fuel modification reduces the radiant and convective heat on a structure and provides valuable defensible space for firefighters to make an effective stand against an approaching fire front.

HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA. Any geographic area mapped by the State or designated by a local jurisdiction as a moderate, high or very high fire hazard area or which the FAHJ has determined is a hazardous fire area, because the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather and structure density increase the probability that the area will be susceptible to a wildfire.

HIGH-HAZARD GROUP H. High-hazard Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of quantities allowed in control areas constructed and located as required in section 2703.8.3. Hazardous uses are classified in Groups H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4 and H-5 and shall comply with this chapter and the requirements of section 415 of the California Building Code.

Exceptions: The following shall not be classified in Group H, but shall be classified in the occupancy that they most nearly resemble:

1. Buildings and structures that contain not more than the maximum allowable quantities per control area of hazardous materials as shown in Tables 2703.1.1(1) and 2703.1.1(2), provided that the buildings are maintained as provided with this chapter.
2. Buildings utilizing control areas in compliance with section 2703.8.3 that contain not more than the maximum allowable quantities per control area of hazardous materials as shown in Tables 2703.1.1(1) and 2703.1.1(2).
3. Wholesale and retail sales and storage of flammable and combustible liquids in mercantile occupancies conforming to Chapter 34 of the California Fire Code.
4. Closed piping systems containing flammable or combustible liquids or gases utilized for the operation of machinery or equipment.
5. Cleaning establishments that utilize combustible liquid solvents having a flash point of 140°F (60°C) or higher in closed systems employing equipment listed by an approved testing agency, provided that this occupancy is separated from all other areas of the building by 1-hour fire barriers constructed in compliance with section 706 of the

California Building Code or 1-hour horizontal assemblies constructed in accordance with section 711 of the California Building Code, or both.

6. Cleaning establishments that utilize a liquid solvent having a flash point at or above 200°F (93°C).
7. Liquor stores and distributors without bulk storage.
8. Refrigeration systems.
9. The storage or utilization of materials for agricultural purposes on the premises.
10. Stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power, uninterrupted power supply or telecommunication facilities, provided that the batteries are provided with safety venting caps and ventilation is provided in accordance with the California Mechanical Code.
11. Corrosives contained in household or personal products or commonly used building materials, in their original retail packaging.
12. Display and storage of nonflammable solid and nonflammable or noncombustible liquid hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantity per control area in Group M or S occupancies complying with section 2703.8.3.5.
13. The storage of black powder, smokeless propellant and small arms primers in Groups M and R-3 and special industrial explosive devices in Groups B, F, M and S, provided the storage conforms to the quantity limits and requirements of this chapter.

HIGH-RISE BUILDING. As used in this code:

1. "Existing high-rise structure" means a high-rise structure, the construction of which is commenced or completed prior to July 1, 1974.
2. "High-rise structure" means every building of any type of construction or occupancy having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet above the lowest floor level having "building access," as defined in California Building Code, section 403.1.2, except buildings used as hospitals as defined in Health and Safety Code section 1250.
3. "New high-rise structure" means a high-rise structure, the construction of which commenced on or after July 1, 1974.

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.

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.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 202

The Rincon Del Diablo and San Marcos Fire Protection District adopt the following code amendment:

MID-RISE BUILDING. A building four 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.

SEC. 96.1.304.1.4. OUTDOOR CARNIVALS AND FAIRS.

Section 304.1.4 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 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.

SEC. 96.1.307.5. ATTENDANCE OF OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL FIRES.

Section 307.5 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 307.5 Attendance. Open burning, bonfires or recreational fires shall be constantly attended by an adult until the fire is extinguished. A minimum of one portable fire extinguisher complying with section 906 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.

SEC. 96.1.316. STORAGE OF FIREWOOD.

Section 316 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

SECTION 316 STORAGE OF FIREWOOD

Sec. 316.1 General. Firewood shall not be stored in unenclosed space beneath a building or structure, on a deck or under eaves, a canopy or other projection or overhang. When required by the fire code official, firewood or other combustible material stored in the defensible space surrounding a structure shall be located at least 30 feet from any structure and separated from the crown of any trees by a minimum of 15 feet, measured horizontally. Firewood and combustible materials not for use on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a fire hazard.

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 317

The Rincon Del Diablo Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 317.1 Mid-rise building requirements. A mid-rise building shall meet the requirements of a high-rise building except a stand-by power system (sec. 604.2.15) and a secondary water supply (sec 903.5.2).

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 317

The San Marcos Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

17.64.210 Mid-rise building requirements. A newly constructed mid-rise building 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: The following mid-rise buildings, however, shall not be subject to this section:

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

Automatic fire sprinklers and standpipes. Every mid-rise building 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. Every mid-rise building shall be provided with a class I standpipe system that is interconnected with the fire sprinkler system. The system shall consist of 2½-inch hose valves located in each stair enclosure, on every floor level. Two 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 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.

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 317 (Continued)

Mid-rise building requirements (continued)

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 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 5,000 cubic feet per minute and not serving more than 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 10 or more.

Fire alarm system. An approved and listed, automatic and manual, fully addressable and electronically-supervised fire alarm system shall be provided in conformance with this code and the California Building Code.

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:

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 317 (Continued)

Mid-rise building requirements (continued)

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 as safe refuge within the building

Central control station. A central control station room for fire and life safety department operations shall be provided. The location and accessibility of the central control station room 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-resistive occupancy separation. The room shall be a minimum of 96 square feet with a minimum dimension of 8 feet. It shall contain the following as 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

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:

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 317 (Continued)

Mid-rise building requirements (continued)

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

Elevators. Elevators and elevator lobbies shall comply with Chapter 30 of the California Building Code. At least one 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 Chapter 30 of the California Building Code.

Fire department communication system. An approved two-way fire department communication system designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 72 shall be provided for fire department use per California Building Code, section 907.2.12.3.

Means of Egress

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.

Pressurized enclosures and stairways. All required stairways and enclosures in a mid-rise building shall be pressurized as specified in California Building Code section 909. Pressurized stairways shall be designed to exhaust smoke manually when needed.

Vestibules. Pressurized stairway enclosures serving a mid-rise building shall be provided with a pressurized entrance vestibule on each floor that complies with the California Building Code section 909.

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 317 (Continued)

Mid-rise building requirements (continued)

Pressure differences. The minimum pressure difference within a vestibule shall be in accordance with the California Building Code section 909.

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 chief by permit before installation. Stairway doors located between the vestibules and stairway shaft shall not be locked.

SEC. 96.1.405.2. EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILL FREQUENCY.

Section 405.2 Table 405.2, footnote "a" of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 405.2 Table 405.2, footnote "a." The frequency in all schools may be modified based upon weather and other applicable conditions, with the consent of the fire code official. Secondary schools shall only be required to conduct evacuation drills twice each school year.

AMENDMENT ADDING SECTION 408.2.3.

The San Miguel Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 408.2.3 Automatic External Defibrillators (AED) – A public assembly occupancy with an occupant load of 300 or greater shall be equipped with an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED). The goal of this section is to achieve a three-minute response time by a trained lay rescuer after a person suffers cardiac arrest. When an AED is required by this section:

1. The property owner shall install an AED prior to final inspection approval. The property owner shall be responsible to maintain the AED in proper working order.
2. The property owner shall establish a program to train building occupants (tenants or employees) in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation and the use of an AED in accordance with American Heart Association or American Red Cross guidelines. The property owner shall obtain the services of a licensed physician to approve and oversee the program.
3. Training and equipment maintenance records shall be maintained in the building and be available to the fire district upon request.
4. An AED shall be mounted in a wall mounted storage cabinet, on hangers, on the brackets supplied by the manufacturer or on a shelf, in a centrally accessible area, free from blockage by storage or equipment and protected from harmful elements such as moisture and temperature extremes. The AED shall be mounted so that the top is not more than five feet above the floor.

SEC. 96.1.501.3.1. FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS MODIFICATIONS.

Section 501.3.1 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 501.3.1 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.

SEC. 96.1.502.1. DEFINITIONS.

Section 502.1 of the California Fire Code is revised by adding or modifying the following definitions:

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

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.

SEC. 96.1.503. FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

Section 503 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 503 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

Sec. 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 150 feet from the closest point of fire department vehicle access. Fire apparatus access roads, including private residential driveways more than 150 feet in length, 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.

Sec. 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 150 feet 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 150 foot minimum where:

1. The building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with sections 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
2. Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an approved alternative means of fire protection is provided.
3. There are no more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.

Sec. 503.1.2 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:

<u>ZONING FOR PARCEL SERVICED BY DEAD END ROAD(s)</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE LENGTH OF DEAD END ROAD(s)</u>
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 5 acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1320 foot intervals. Each dead-end road shall have a turnaround constructed within 150 feet of its terminus.

Sec. 503.1.3 High-piled storage. Fire department vehicle access to buildings used for high-piled combustible storage shall comply with the applicable provisions of Chapter 23.

Sec. 503.2 Specifications. Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed and arranged in compliance with sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.7.

Sec. 503.2.1 Dimensions. (a) Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved width of not less than 24 feet, except for single-family residential driveways serving no more than two single-family dwellings, which shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved width. Any of the following, which have separated lanes of one-way traffic: fire access roadways, gated entrances with card readers, guard stations or center medians, are allowed, provided that each lane is not less than 12 feet wide. (b) All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches. 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.

Exception: Upon approval of the fire code official, vertical clearances or road width may be reduced as long as 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.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 503.2.1.1.

The Alpine, Deer Springs, Lakeside, North County, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, San Miguel and Valley Center Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 503.2.1.1 Road phasing requirement for single family dwellings.

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

**TABLE 503.2.1.1 - PHASING REQUIREMENT
Fire Apparatus Access Roadway – Single Family Dwellings**

Number of Parcels Served	Unobstructed Road Width	Roadways Over 600 foot Long
1-2	16-foot, paved	Turnouts every 400 feet
3-8	20-foot, paved	Turnouts every 400 feet
9 or more	24-foot, paved	Not required

(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 20 feet. If the roadway is less than 20 wide feet, the roadway shall be widened to 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (not less than 50,000 lbs.) and shall be provided with an approved surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

Sec. 503.2.3.1 Surfacing materials. The minimum surfacing materials required for fire apparatus access roads shall vary with the slope of the roadway as follows:

0-10% Slope	4" Decomposed Granite
11-15% Slope	2" Asphaltic Concrete
16-20% Slope	3" Asphaltic Concrete

The paving and sub-base shall be installed to the standards specified in Section I-M of the County of San Diego Off-street Parking Design Manual. A residential driveway constructed of 3½" Portland cement concrete may be installed on any slope up to 20% provided that slopes over 15% have a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel to enhance traction.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 503.2.3.

The Alpine, Bonita-Sunnyside, Deer Springs, Lakeside, North County, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, Rincon Del Diablo, San Marcos, San Miguel, Valley Center and Vista Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 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.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 503.2.3.

The Julian-Cuyamaca, Pine Valley and San Diego Rural Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (not less than 50,000 lbs. unless authorized by the FAHJ) and shall be provided with an approved paved surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

Sec. 503.2.4 Turning radius. The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall comply with the County public and private road standards approved by the Board of Supervisors. The turning radius for a private residential driveway shall be a minimum of

28 feet, as measured on the inside edge of the improvement width or as approved by the fire code official.

Sec. 503.2.5 Dead ends. All dead-end fire access roads in excess of 150 feet 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 2 structures. The minimum unobstructed paved radius width for a cul-de-sac in a residential area shall be 36 feet. The fire code official shall establish a policy identifying acceptable turnarounds for various project types.

Sec. 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 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.

Sec. 503.2.7 Grade. The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 20.0%. Grades exceeding 15.0% shall not be allowed without mitigation measures. Minimal mitigation shall be the installation of a fire sprinkler system and a road surface that conforms to section 503.2.3.1. 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 degrees (12 percent) or as approved by the fire code official.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 503.2.7.

The Alpine, Deer Springs, Lakeside, North County, Rincon Del Diablo, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, San Marcos, San Miguel, Valley Center and Vista Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 503.2.7 Grade. The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 20.0%. Grades exceeding 15.0% shall not be allowed without mitigation measures. Minimal mitigation shall be the installation of a fire sprinkler system and a surface of Portland cement concrete with a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel or equivalent, to enhance traction. 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 degrees (12 percent) or as approved by the fire code official.

Sec. 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 shall be 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 or more parcels shall be named. Road name signs shall comply with County of San Diego Department of Public Works Design Standard #DS-13.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 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 accessways, not including public streets, alleys or highways.

Sec. 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 accessways 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.

Sec. 503.5.2 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 per occupant are located between the school and the fence. Such required safe dispersal areas shall not be located less than 50 feet 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 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.

Sec. 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. 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. A gate accessing more than four 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 with a battery back-up or manual mechanical disconnect in case of power failure. An automatic gate shall meet fire department policies deemed necessary by the fire code official for rapid, reliable access. An automatic gate serving more than one dwelling or residential lot 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 90 days of receiving written notice to comply. 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.

SEC. 96.1.505. PREMISES IDENTIFICATION.

Section 505 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 505 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION

Sec. 505.1 Address numbers. Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations, plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property when approaching from either direction. The numbers shall contrast with their background and shall meet the following minimum size standards: 4" high with a $\frac{3}{8}$ " stroke for residential buildings, 6" high with a

½" stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings and 12" high with a 1" stroke for industrial buildings. Additional numbers shall be required where deemed necessary by the fire code official, 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.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 505.1.

The Deer Springs and Valley Center Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 505.1 Address numbers. Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations, plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property when approaching from either direction. Address numbers on new buildings shall be automatically illuminated after dark by low voltage lighting. The numbers shall contrast with their background and shall meet the following minimum size standards: 4" high with a ⅜" stroke for residential buildings, 6" high with a ½" stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings and 12" high with a 1" stroke for industrial buildings. Additional numbers shall be required where deemed necessary by the fire code official, 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.

Sec. 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.

Sec. 505.3 Easement address signs. A road easement which is not named differently from the roadway from which it originates shall have an address sign installed and maintained listing all street numbers occurring on that easement. The sign shall be located where the easement intersects the named roadway. The numbers on the sign shall contrast with the background and have a minimum height of 4" and a minimum stroke of ⅜".

Sec. 505.4 Directory map. A lighted directory map, meeting current fire department standards, shall be installed at the driveway entrance to a residential project or a mobile home park, with more than 15 units.

Sec. 505.5 Response map updates. Any new development which necessitates updating emergency response maps due to 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.

SEC. 96.1.506.1.2. EMERGENCY KEY ACCESS.

Section 506.1.2 is added to the California Fire Code portion to read:

Sec. 506.1.2 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.

SEC. 96.1.507.3. PITFALLS.

Section 507.3 of the California Fire Code is deleted.

SEC. 96.1.508.2. TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Section 508.2 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 508.2 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 508.3, Appendix B of the County Fire Code or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office, "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow".

Sec. 508.2.1 Private fire service mains. Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24.

Sec. 508.2.2 Water tanks. Water tanks for private fire protection, when authorized by the fire code official, shall comply with Table 508.2.2.

TABLE 508.2.2 WATER TANK REQUIREMENTS			
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 the exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from an adjacent property, or where additional hazards or calculated fire flow exists, the required water storage may be modified by the fire code official.			

1. Tank 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 FAHJ. Tank size may be increased to serve multiple structures on a single parcel.
2. Supply outlet shall be at least 4 inches in diameter from the base of the tank to the point of outlet at the fire department connection. The fire department connection shall be at least one 4-inch National Standard Thread (male), reduced to one 2½ inch National Standard Thread (male). Additional outlets may be required.
3. Location of fire department outlet shall be shown on the plot plan when submitted to the FAHJ. Consideration will be given to topography, elevations, and distance from structures, driveway access, prevailing winds, etc.
4. The outlet shall be located along an access roadway and shall not be closer than 50 feet or further than 150 feet from the structure.
5. All exposed tank supply pipes shall be of an alloy or other material listed for above ground use. Adequate support shall be provided.
6. Water storage tanks shall be constructed from materials approved by the fire code official and installed per manufacturer recommendations.
7. The fire code official may require any necessary information to be submitted on a plot plan for approval.
8. Vessels previously used for products other than water shall not be allowed.

SEC. 96.1.508.3. FIRE FLOW.

Section 508.3 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 508.3 Fire flow. Fire flow requirements shall be based on Appendix B of the County Fire Code 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 and response times greater than five 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 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 that provide a higher level of fire resistance, fuelbreak requirements, which may include required irrigation, modified access road requirements, specified setback distances for building sites addressing canyon rim developments and hazardous brush areas, and other requirements as authorized by this chapter and as required by the fire code official.

SEC. 96.1.508.5.1. FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES-REQUIRED INSTALLATIONS.

Section 508.5.1 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 508.5.1 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. Fire hydrants shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by roads meeting the requirements of section 503.

Sec. 508.5.1.1 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.

Sec. 508.5.1.1.1 Requirements for single-family dwellings. In projects zoned for single-family dwellings, fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with Table 508.5.1.1.1-A.

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-A	
DISTANCE BETWEEN HYDRANTS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS WITHOUT AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS	
Parcels 2½ acres and larger:	Every 1,000 feet
Parcels ½ to 2½ acres:	Every 500 feet
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 350 feet

In projects zoned for single-family dwellings, and where all structures on the fire apparatus access roadway are equipped with fire sprinkler systems meeting the appropriate standards of this chapter, the fire code official may allow hydrants to be installed in accordance with Table 508.5.1.1.1-B.

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-B	
DISTANCE BETWEEN HYDRANTS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS WITH AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS	
Parcels 2½ acres and larger:	Every 1,300 feet
Parcels ½ to 2½ acres:	Every 850 feet
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 650 feet

Sec. 508.5.1.1.2 Requirements for multi-family, commercial and industrial zones. In multi-family, commercial and industrial zones, fire hydrants shall be installed at intersections, at the beginning radius of cul-de-sacs and every 300 feet of fire apparatus access roadways, regardless of parcel size.

Exception: When the fire code official determines that fire protection methods greater than this code requires are provided on a parcel the fire code official may modify the requirements of this section.

Sec. 508.5.1.1.3 Fire hydrant construction and configuration. All fire hydrants shall be of bronze construction, including all internal parts except seats. Alternative 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 2½ inch NST outlet.

- 2. One 4 inch and two 2½ inch NST outlets.

In some instances the fire code official may require a fire hydrant to have any other combination of 4 inch and 2½ inch outlets.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 508.5.1.1.

The Alpine, Lakeside, North County, Rancho Santa Fe and San Miguel Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 508.5.1.1 Location of fire hydrants. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies an approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to each property upon which a facility or structure is constructed after the effective date of this code. When any portion of a facility or structure subject to this section is more than 500 feet from a water supply located on a public street, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or structure, the fire code official may require on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required flow.

Exception: Remodels and additions: An existing structure which is remodeled or added to where the amount of the new area does not exceed 1,500 square feet and the remodeled or additional area is protected with an approved automatic fire extinguishing system.

Sec. 508.5.1.1.1 Requirements for single-family dwellings. In projects zoned for single-family dwellings, fire hydrants shall be installed as provided in Table 508.5.1.1.1-A.

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-A DISTANCE BETWEEN HYDRANTS FOR SINGLE FAMILY DWELLINGS	
Parcels ½ acre and larger:	Every 500 feet from the structure
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 350 feet from the structure

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 508.5.1.1.

The San Marcos Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

17.64.140 Fire hydrant spacing. Section 508.5 of the California Fire Code is amended by the addition of Table 508.5 to read as follows:

TABLE 508.5 FIRE HYDRANT SPACING	
Industrial, commercial & multi-family residential	300 ft
Single family residential (2½ acres and larger)	1000 ft
Single family residential (up to 2½ acres)	600 ft

The number and size of hydrant outlets shall be as follows:

Single family residential – One 4” and one 2½” port

Sec. 508.5.1.2 Waterline extensions. The fire code official may require a waterline extension for the purpose of installing a fire hydrant if a water main is 1,500 feet or less from the property line.

SEC. 96.1.603.6.6. SPARK ARRESTERS.

Section 603.6.6 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 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 ½ inch, or other alternative material the FAHJ determines provides equal or better protection.

SEC. 96.1.603.8.1. RESIDENTIAL INCINERATORS.

Section 603.8.1 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 603.8.1 Residential incinerators. Residential incinerators are prohibited in the unincorporated area of the County.

SEC. 96.1.901.4.5. FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTIONS.

Section 901.4.5 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 901.4.5 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.

SEC. 96.1.901.8.2. FIRE HYDRANTS AND FIRE APPLIANCES.

Section 901.8.2 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 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.

SEC. 96.1.903.2 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS-WHERE REQUIRED.

Section 903.2 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section. Table 903.2 summarizes these requirements. An automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all dwellings and attached garages, carports, workshops, storage rooms and auxiliary use rooms located within a County Service Area (CSA). In addition, the fire code official may require an automatic sprinkler system in all buildings constructed after this code becomes effective, including single-family residential buildings, manufactured homes and mobile homes, as defined in the Building Code portion of the California Building Standards Code, when the required fire flow exceeds 1,500 gallons per minute as determined by the provisions in Appendix B of the County Fire Code or when calculated according to the standard published by the Insurance Services Office document entitled "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow."

For the purpose of fire-extinguishing systems, buildings separated by less than 10 feet from adjacent buildings shall be considered as one building. Fire barriers, partitions and walls, regardless of rating, shall not be considered as creating separate buildings for purposes of determining fire sprinkler requirements.

The fire code official may require an automatic fire sprinkler system to be installed in dwellings and other structures (Group R-3 and U, including accessory 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 5 minutes by a fire department or fire suppression company recognized as a signatory of the County of San Diego Fire Mutual Aid System. 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 fire sprinkler requirements unless physically connected to other structures.

Automatic fire-extinguishing systems are required in the occupancies and locations as set forth in this Code. Table 903.2 summarizes these requirements.

Table 903.2
SUMMARY OF FIRE SPRINKLER REQUIREMENTS

Fire District	Commercial	Residential		Additions	Remodels
		R1	R3		
Alpine	All	All	All	1,4	6
Bonita	1	All	1,2,3	1,2,3,4	N/A
Borrego Springs	1	All	All	1,2,3,4	N/A
County Fire Code	1	All	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,4	N/A
Deer Springs	All	All	All	1,4	6
Julian-Cuyamaca	1	All	All	1,2,3,4	6
Lakeside	All	All	All	1,4	6
North County	1	All	All	1,2,3,4	6
Pine Valley	1	All	1,2,3	1,2,3,4	N/A
Ramona	All	All	All	1,4	6
Rancho Santa Fe	All	All	All	1,4	6
Rincon del Diablo	1	All	1,7,8	1,3,4,7,8	N/A
San Diego Rural	1	All	All	1,2,3,4	6
San Marcos	2,3,9,10,12,13	All	2,3,12,13,14	4	N/A
San Miguel	1,7	All	All	1,4	6
Valley Center	All	All	All	1,4	6
Vista	7,9,10	All	All	9,11,15	N/A

Notes:

1. Buildings where the required fire flow exceeds 1500 gpm as described in section 903.2.
2. Response time exceeds 5 minutes by a recognized fire department.
3. Poor access or dead-end roads, grade and canyon rims, hazardous brush (wildland-urban interface).
4. Additions of more than 50% of the existing building.
5. Residential and attached structures located within a County Service Area (CSA).
6. If the scope of work does not include additional square footage or significant modification to the interior or roof of the existing portions of the structure, or

when the cost of the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system in the existing portion of the structure is greater than 15% of the construction costs of the remodel, a fire sprinkler system retrofit will not be required.

7. Buildings not located at a distance from the property line equal to or exceeding 1/5th the height, plus overhang, plus 5 feet.
8. Response times greater than 5 minutes or more than 3 miles travel distance from a City of Escondido fire station, or other hazards as described in section 903.2.
9. Buildings where the required fire flow exceeds 2500 gpm.
10. Buildings with a floor area of 5000 sq. ft. or greater.
11. Additions of more than 10% resulting in a structure of 5000 sq. ft. or greater.
12. Buildings exceeding area and height allowances per sections 17.64.190 & 17.64.200 (San Marcos).
13. When dead-end access road or cul-de-sac exceeds 600 feet in length.
14. When the required fire flow is insufficient.
15. Buildings that are considered reconstruction per appendix section 102.4.1 (Vista).

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 903.2.

The San Marcos Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

17.64.190 Commercial fire extinguishing systems. Section 903.2 of the California Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new commercial buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section. Table 903.2 summarizes these requirements. The fire code official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system meeting the California Building and Fire Code when any one of the following conditions exists:

1. A new Group A, B, F, M & S commercial building exceeding 5,000 square feet or 34 feet in height is constructed.
2. Fire department travel time exceeds five minutes from the closest fire station to any building. Time tests shall be conducted by the fire department using established testing procedures.
3. A structure is located in the wildland-urban interface based on the wildland-urban interface map located at the fire department.
4. A dead-end road access road or cul-de-sac exceeds 600 feet in length.
5. A building's calculated fire flow requirement exceeds 2,500 gpm.

Exception: Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frames, over which fabric or similar material is stretched, which are used as green houses are exempt from fire sprinkler requirements unless connected to other structures.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 903.2.

The Vista Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 903.2.1 Occupancies other than Group R Residential. In occupancies other than Group R Residential, an approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in all new buildings 5000 square feet or more in total floor area, except as otherwise provided in this section.

Exception: Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frames, over which fabric or similar material is stretched, which are used as green houses are exempt from fire sprinkler requirements unless connected to other structures.

Sec. 903.2.1.1 Separation from property lines and between buildings.

(a) A building, regardless of size, built on a property line other than a public way, shall be protected by a fire sprinkler system. (b) A building located closer than one-fifth the building's height, plus five feet, when measured from the closest point on the building to the property line, shall be protected by a fire sprinkler system. (c) When a building is separated by less than 10 feet from an adjacent building the combined square footage of the buildings shall be considered when determining whether a fire sprinkler system is required.

Sec. 903.2.2 Additions. Additions that total more than 10% of the square footage of an existing building, which result in a structure 5000 or more square feet or additions of 5000 or more square feet total floor area, shall require the entire structure to be protected with a sprinkler system.

Sec. 903.2.3 Buildings exceeding fire flow capabilities. An approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in any new building which does not fall into the above categories, where the required fire flow exceeds 2,500 gallons per minute.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 903.2 (Continued)

Sec. 903.2.4 Specific portions of buildings. An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed:

1. In every story or basement of a structure when the floor area exceeds 1,500 square feet and there is not provided on at least one side of the building a minimum of 20 square feet of opening in each 50 lineal feet or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story or basement. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches and be entirely above the adjoining ground level. Openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that hinders firefighting or rescue operations. When openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of the story is more than 75 feet from such openings, the story shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of an exterior wall of the story. If any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet from a required opening, the basement shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

2. At the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal rooms. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within the chutes at alternate floors. Sprinkler heads shall be accessible for servicing.

3. In rooms where nitrate film is stored or handled.

4. In protected combustible fiber storage vaults.

Sec. 903.2.5 Group R Residential and accessory structures. All new residential occupancies and attached garages, carports, workshops and storage rooms shall have approved fire sprinkler systems installed and maintained. Additions or alterations shall comply with Appendix Chapter 1 section 102.4.1.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 903.2.7.

The Alpine, Deer Springs, Julian-Cuyamaca, Lakeside, North County, Pine Valley, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, San Diego Rural, San Miguel and Valley Center Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 903.2.7 Automatic fire sprinkler requirements—Groups R and U. An automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all new: dwellings, attached garages, carports, workshops, storage rooms, auxiliary use rooms and other similar structures.

Exceptions:

1. A Group U occupancy not greater than 500 sq. ft. (1000 sq. ft. for the Alpine Fire District), when the building is more than 20 feet from an adjacent structure or property line.
2. An accessory building or barn not greater than 1000 sq. ft. which is not considered an enclosed building or structure and is of ignition-resistant construction or which is determined by the fire code official not to present a significant fire hazard.
3. An agricultural building constructed of wood or metal frames over which fabric or similar material is stretched which is used as a green house unless it is connected to another structure.
4. A remodel when the scope of work does not include additional square footage or significant modification to the interior or roof of the existing portions of the structure or when the cost of installing an automatic fire sprinkler system in the existing portion of the structure is greater than 15% of the construction costs of the remodel. The fire code official may require other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions or potential hazards.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 903.2.7.

The San Marcos fire district adopts the following code amendment:

17.64.200 Automatic fire extinguishing systems—residential. Section 903.2.7 of the California Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Automatic fire sprinkler requirements—Groups R and U. An automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3 shall be provided in new Group R and attached U occupancies when any of the following conditions exist:

1. A residential building contain two or more dwelling units, and is greater than 10,000 square feet in area or 34 feet in height. In this case, the building shall be protected with a fire sprinkler system designed per NFPA 13.
2. A residential building contains two or more dwelling units, and is greater than 5,000 square feet in area, but is less than 10,000 square feet in area or is greater than 34 feet in height. In this case, the building shall be protected with a fire sprinkler system designed per NFPA 13-R.
3. A residential building containing one family dwelling unit exceeding 5,000 square feet, or a residential building containing two or more dwelling units with less than 5,000 square feet total area, shall be protected with a fire sprinkler system designed per NFPA 13-D.
4. Fire department travel time exceeds five minutes from the closest fire station to any building. Time tests will be conducted by the fire department using established testing procedures.
5. A structure is located in the wildland-urban interface area based on the wildland-urban interface map located at the fire department.
6. A dead-end road access road or cul-de-sac exceeds 600 feet in length. All buildings beyond the 600 feet will be equipped with automatic fire sprinklers.
7. The required fire flow for the building is insufficient.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 903.2.7.

The Borrego Springs Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 903.2.7 Automatic fire sprinkler requirements—Group R and U. An automatic fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with section 903.3 shall be provided throughout all new: dwellings, including manufactured homes and mobile homes as defined in the California Building Standards Code, attached garages, carports, workshops, storage rooms, auxiliary use rooms and other structures.

Exception: Group U (miscellaneous) structures less than 300 square feet.

Sprinkler coverage shall also be provided for attics intended for storage, attached carports, and exterior patios when the distance from the outer surface of the exterior wall of the dwelling to the end of the eave overhang is greater than 10 feet. A separate riser and bell system shall be provided for detached garages and accessory structures.

SEC. 96.1.903.2.7.1. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS-GROUP R-1 REQUIREMENTS.

Section 903.2.7.1 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 903.2.7.1 Group R-1 requirements. All Group R-1 occupancies and attached garages, carports, workshop, storage rooms and auxiliary use rooms constructed or relocated after the effective date of this chapter shall have fire sprinkler systems installed. Residential or quick-response standard sprinklers shall be used in the dwelling units and guest room portions of the building.

SEC. 96.1.903.4. SPRINKLER SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARMS.

Section 903.4 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. 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.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems with less than 100 fire sprinklers protecting one-family and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 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, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

SEC. 96.1.907.2.10.2. FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS-POWER SOURCE.

Section 907.2.10.2 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 907.2.10.2 Power source. In new construction and in newly classified Group R-3.1 occupancies, required smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when the wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. Smoke alarms shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke alarms may be solely battery operated when installed in existing buildings, in buildings without commercial power or in buildings, which undergo alterations, repairs or additions regulated by section 907.2.10.6.

SEC. 96.1.907.2.10.6. ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS TO GROUP R OCCUPANCIES.

Section 907.2.10.6 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 907.2.10.6 Additions, alterations or repairs to Group R occupancies. When the valuation of an addition, alteration or repair to a Group R occupancy exceeds \$1,000 and a permit is required or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing Group R occupancies, smoke alarms shall be installed in accordance with section 907.2.10.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 1410.1.

The Rincon Del Diablo Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 1410.1 Required emergency access roads. During construction and demolition, an emergency access road is required that will provide fire apparatus access to within 150 feet of all portions of buildings or combustible storage.

Sec. 1410.1.1 Construction standards. An emergency access road shall be constructed as closely as practicable to fire apparatus access road standards. These requirements may be modified, when in the opinion of the fire code official, fire-fighting or rescue operations would not be unduly impaired.

SEC. 96.1.1418. FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Section 1418 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

1418 FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Sec.1418.1 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.

SEC. 96.1.1908. STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF WOOD CHIPS, HOGGED MATERIAL, FINES, COMPOST AND RAW PRODUCT ASSOCIATED WITH YARD WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES.

Section 1908 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 1908 STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF WOOD CHIPS, HOGGED MATERIALS, FINES, COMPOST AND RAW PRODUCT ASSOCIATED WITH YARD WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

Sec. 1908.1 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 1908.

Sec. 1908.2 Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to section 1908:

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.

CHIPPING AND GRINDING. An activity that mechanically reduces the size of organic matter.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

Sec. 1908.3 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official prior to engaging in the operation and storing processed 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.

Sec. 1908.4 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 \$25,000.00 and a maximum of \$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.

Sec. 1908.5 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 an operation under section 1908:

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.

Sec. 1908.6 Notification of fire department. The operator shall report all fires to the fire department immediately upon discovery.

Sec. 1908.7 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 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 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Notification may be by pager activation, telephone answering service, or other approved means.

Sec. 1908.8 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 plan based on criteria in the Operational and Emergency Plan without further direction from the fire department.

Sec. 1908.9 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.

Sec. 1908.10 Fire access roadway. A fire access roadway shall be provided to the site and on the site. Each roadway shall be at least 20 feet 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 on site access roadway.

Sec. 1908.11 Storage sites. Storage sites shall be level and on solid ground or other approved all-weather surface.

Sec. 1908.12 Combustible vegetation control. The operator shall clear any combustible material, weeds, brush, trees or other vegetation (including mulch) that is or may become, dry and capable of transmitting fire, from within 50 feet of raw greenwaste and mulch piles. Clearance shall be to bare earth or approved pavement. Individual growing trees within that distance may remain, subject to the fire code official's approval.

Sec. 1908.13 Pile separation. Piles shall be separated from adjacent piles and property lines by fire department access roadways.

Sec. 1908.14 Size 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 a pile exceed 12 feet in height, 100 feet in width and 200 feet in length.

Sec. 1908.15 Static pile protection. Interior pile temperatures shall be monitored and recorded on a regular basis per the Operational Plan. Internal pile temperatures shall be taken at $\frac{2}{3}$ the pile height, 12 to 24 inches from the surface with a probe-type thermometer. Readings shall be made at not greater than 50-foot intervals along the length of the pile. Temperatures above 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 shall 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 threat of fire no longer exists 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.

Sec. 1908.16 Firefighting water supplies and storage. Firefighting water supplies shall conform to sections 1908.16.1 or 1908.16.2.

Sec. 1908.16.1 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 aboveground lines supplied from a reliable water supply with adequate protection against impact and fire flow reaction. Hydrant spacing shall be at 400-foot intervals along primary fire access roadways. Fire flow at each hydrant shall be least 1000 gallons per minute at 20 psi. Duration of the required fire flow shall be as determined by the fire code official.

Sec. 1908.16.2 Private water supply. Above-ground water 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.

Sec. 1908.17 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 fire fighting operations for moving wood chips, hogged material, compost and raw product produced from yard waste and wood fines.

Sec. 1908.18 General safety rules for site equipment maintenance. Welding or cutting torch operations shall be conducted a minimum of 30 feet 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 30 minutes thereafter. Refueling and on-site maintenance shall meet California Fire Code requirements in Chapters 22 & 34 and all other applicable fire code requirements.

Sec. 1908.19 Site security. Pile storage areas shall be surrounded with approved fencing. Fences shall be a minimum of 6 feet in height.

Sec. 1908.20 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 shall be allowed on site.

SEC. 96.1.2201.1. MOTOR FUEL-DISPENSING FACILITIES AND REPAIR GARAGES-SCOPE

Section 2201.1 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 2201.1 Scope. Automotive motor-fuel dispensing facilities, marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities, fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities and repair garages shall be in accordance with this chapter and the California Building Code, California Plumbing

Code and the California Mechanical Code. These operations shall include both operations that are accessible to the public and private operations. Whenever this chapter imposes a requirement that applies to Class IIIA liquids that same requirement shall also apply to Class III liquids.

SEC. 96.1.2306.2. GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY FEATURES.

Section 2306.2 Exception J of Table 2306.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted.

SEC. 96.1.3301.2. EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS-APPLICABILITY.

Section 3301.2 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 3301.2 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.

Sec. 3301.2.1 Definitions. The following definitions shall apply to this section:

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.

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.

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

BLASTING PERMIT. A permit issued by the Issuing Officer, pursuant to section 105.6.14 of Appendix Chapter 1 of the California Fire Code. The permit shall apply to a specific site and shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year.

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.

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 California Fire Code Chapter 33. An explosives permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year, as provided in the permit conditions. An explosives permit does not authorize a person to conduct blasting unless the person also obtains a blasting permit under this section.

INSPECTOR. A person on the Sheriff’s approved list of inspectors authorized to conduct inspections, before and after a blast. To be on the Sheriff’s approved list, an inspector shall be certified by or registered with the International Conference of Building Officials, the International Code Counsel/Counsel of American Building Officials, the Building Officials & Code Administrator or the Southern Building Code Congress International.

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

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 2", hole depth does not exceed 12', maximum charge weight does not exceed 8 pounds of explosives per delay and the initiation of each charge will be separated by at least 10 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 - 5,000.....	55
5,000+.....	65

Sec. 3301.2.2. Application. Application for a permit required by this section shall be in the form required by the Issuing Officer.

Sec. 3301.2.3 Permit requirements. No person shall conduct blasting in the unincorporated area of the County without a blasting permit issued under this chapter. A person applying for a blasting permit shall, in addition to demonstrating compliance with fire safety requirements, shall also establish compliance 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 to the Issuing Officer.

Sec. 3301.2.4 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.

Sec. 3301.2.5 Insurance and indemnification required. As an additional condition for obtain a blasting 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 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.

Sec. 3301.2.6 Blasting hours. Blasting shall only be allowed, Monday through Saturday, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or 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.

Sec. 3301.2.7 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 all residences, including mobilehomes, and businesses within 600' of any potential major blast location or 300' from any potential minor blast location. The notice shall be given promptly upon issuance of any building permit, grading permit, use permit, encroachment permit or other entitlement to use the property, including a determination under the Zoning Ordinance of nonconforming status. In addition, the blaster shall give notice to residences, including mobilehomes, within 600' of a major blast site and 300' from a minor blast site, not less than 24 hours, but more than one 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 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 mobilehomes, within 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 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 12 hours before the blast. The blaster shall confirm the request for a witness with the Issuing Officer at least one 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 hour before blasting.

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

Sec. 3301.2.8 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.

Sec. 3301.2.9 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.

Sec. 3301.2.10 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 a blasting 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.

SEC. 96.1.3308.1. FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Section 3308.1 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 3308.1 General. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects material used in 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 Sheriff shall be the Issuing Officer for a permit for a fireworks display.

Sec. 3308.1.1 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.

SEC. 96.1.3405.2.4. TRANSFERRING CLASS I, II OR III LIQUIDS.

Section 3405.2.4 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 3405.2.4 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:

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

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.

SEC. 96.1.3406.2.5.2.1. TANKS FOR GRAVITY DISCHARGE.

Section 3406.2.5.2.1 of the California Fire Code is added to read:

Sec. 3406.2.5.2.1 Limitations on tanks for gravity discharge. 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.

SEC. 96.1.3406.2.8.2 PROHIBITION ON USE OF TANK VEHICLE.

Section 3406.2.8.2 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 3406.2.8.2. 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.

SEC. 96.1.3807.5. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND DEVICES-SECURING LPG TANKS.

Section 3807.5 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 3807.5 Securing LPG tanks. When required by the FAHJ, LPG tanks shall be secured to prevent the tank from rolling or moving.

SEC. 96.1.4702. DEFINITIONS.

Section 4702 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

**SECTION 4702
DEFINITIONS**

Sec. 4702.1 General. For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

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.

CDF DIRECTOR means the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

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.

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.

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 the fire problems created by the project or development, with the purpose of reducing impact on the community's fire protection delivery system.

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."

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 fire fighting.

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.

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.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVE is 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.

SLOPE is the variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet, rise or fall per 100 feet, measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA 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.

TREE CROWN means the primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

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.

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.

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.

SEC. 96.1.4703. FIRE PROTECTION PLAN.

Section 4703 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

**SECTION 4703
FIRE PROTECTION PLAN**

Sec. 4703.1 When required. The Department of Planning and Land Use or the fire protection district 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.

Sec. 4703.2 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.

SEC. 96.1.4707. DEFENSIBLE SPACE.

Section 4707 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

**SECTION 4707
DEFENSIBLE SPACE**

Sec. 4707.1 Structure setbacks from property lines. The building 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.

Sec. 4707.1.1 General fire setbacks. Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet 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 30 feet from the property line when allowed by the Zoning Ordinance.

Sec. 4707.1.2 Fire setbacks adjacent protected areas. Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of 100 feet from any property line adjacent a national forest, state park or open space preserve. This setback may be reduced when additional mitigation measures are employed that are satisfactory to both the FAHJ and the building official.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4707.1.3.

The Alpine, Deer Springs, Lakeside, North County, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, Rincon Del Diablo, San Marcos, San Miguel, Valley Center and Vista Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 4707.1.3 Structure setback from slope. Single-story structures shall be setback a minimum 15 feet horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. A single-story structure shall be less than 12 feet above grade. A two-story structure shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. Structures greater than two stories may require a greater setback when the slope is greater than 2 to 1.

Sec. 4707.2 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 250 square feet and 30 feet

or more from a dwelling, and fences more than 5 feet 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 100 feet or more from the property line the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall maintain a fuel modification zone within 100 feet of the building or structure. The area within 50 feet 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 50 to 100 feet 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 50% of the square footage of this area. 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 10 feet. See Figure 4707.2.

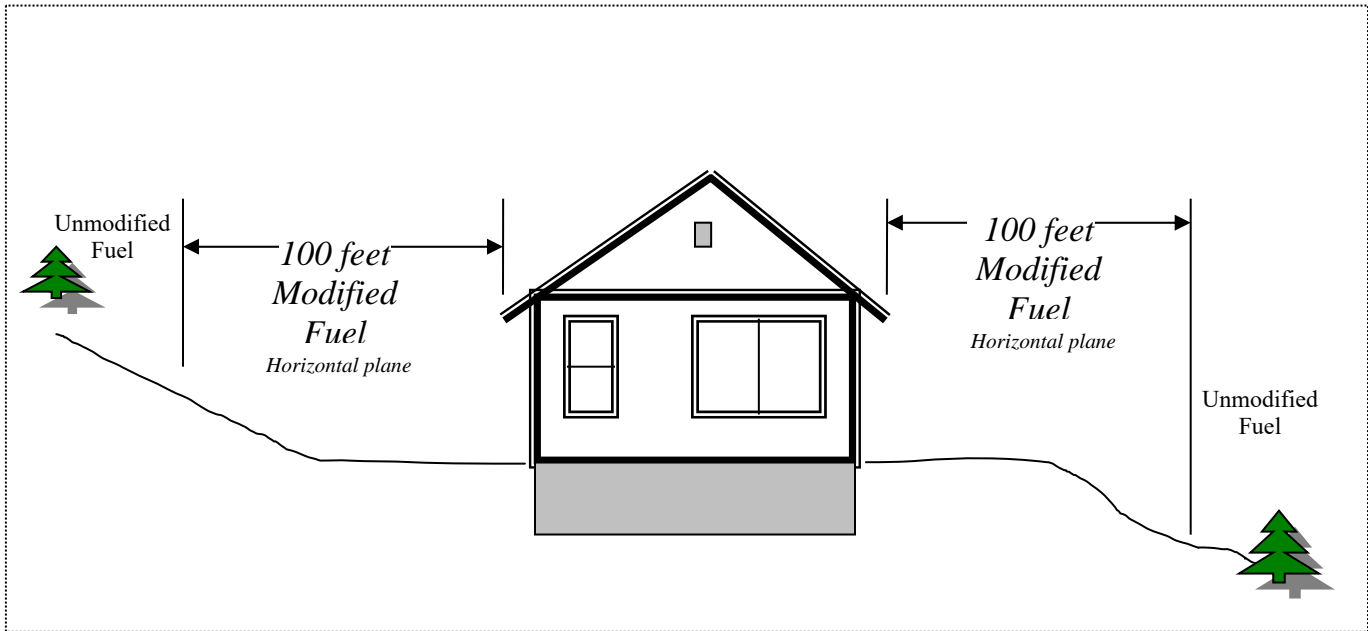
(b) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is setback less than 100 feet from the property line, the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall meet the requirements in subsection (a) above, to the extent possible, in the area between the building or structure and the property 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 4707.2 MEASUREMENTS OF FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE



AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4707.2.

The San Marcos Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec 4707.2 Fuel modification. A person owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining a building or structure in or adjoining a hazardous fire area, and a person owning, leasing or controlling land adjoining a building or structure in or adjoining a hazardous fire area shall maintain an effective fuel modification zone by removing, clearing or modifying combustible vegetation and other flammable materials from areas within 150 feet from each building or structure. The fuel modification zone may be replanted with either approved irrigated, fire-resistant planting material or approved non-irrigated, drought-tolerant, fire-resistant plant material. Replanting of the fuel modification zone may be required for erosion control.

Exceptions:

1. Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or similar plants used as ground cover, provided that they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.
2. Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet from a building or structure and less than 18 inches in height need not be removed where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.
3. With the approval of the FAHJ, the width of the fuel modification zone may be reduced where ignition-resistant structures or other features are constructed. However, in no case shall the fuel modification zone be reduced to less than 100 feet. This exception shall not be construed to allow the FAHJ to require ignition-resistant construction on an existing structure with a fuel modification zone of less than 100 feet.

Sec. 4707.2.1 Fuel modification of combustible vegetation from sides of roadways.

(a) The FAHJ may require a property owner adjacent to a public or private road to modify combustible vegetation in the area within 20 feet from each side of the road to establish a fuel modification zone. The FAHJ has the right to enter private property to insure the fuel modification zone requirements are met.

(b) A property owner adjacent to a public or private road or driveway constructed after the effective date of this chapter shall modify combustible vegetation in the area within 30 feet from each side of the road or driveway to establish a fuel modification zone.

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

Sec. 4707.2.2 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.

Sec. 4707.2.2.1 Land ownership. Once a fuel modification zone has been established under section 4707.2.2 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.

Sec. 4707.3 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 4707.2 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 4707.3.1 or to take other action the FAHJ determines is necessary to comply with the intent of sections 4703 et seq.

Sec. 4707.3.1 Trees. Crowns of trees located within defensible space shall maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet for fire resistant trees and 30 feet for non-fire resistive trees and shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet 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 2-3 trees with canopies for each grouping separated horizontally as described in Table 4707.3.1.

**TABLE 4707.3.1
DISTANCE BETWEEN TREE CANOPIES**

Distance between Tree Canopies by Percent Slope (1)	
Percent of Slope	Required Distances Between Edge of Mature Tree Canopies (2)
0 to 20	10 feet
21 to 40	20 feet
41 plus	30 feet

- 1. Adapted from Wildland Home Fire Risk Meter, Simmerman and Fischer, 1990.*
- 2. Determined from canopy dimensions as described in Sunset Western Garden Book (Current Edition)*

Sec. 4707.3.2 Orchards, groves or vineyards. All orchards, groves and vineyards shall be kept in a healthy state and free of combustible debris and vegetation, including dead or downed trees. A 10-foot firebreak shall be cleared around the perimeter of any orchard, grove or vineyard. Dead grasses between rows of trees or vines shall be mowed.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 4707.4.

The Deer Springs, Lakeside, North County, Rancho Santa Fe, Rincon Del Diablo, Valley Center and Vista Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 4707.4 Landscape plans. New residential custom homes, production tract homes, multi-family residential and commercial buildings shall submit landscape plans to the (insert fire district name) and obtain approval for the plan prior to the framing inspection. Landscape plan submittals shall include a readable scale, the delineation of a 100-foot fuel modification zone, depiction of existing vegetation, all irrigated areas, a plant legend with both botanical and common names and identification of all plant material symbols.

Sec. 4707.4.1 Landscaping requirements. All plant materials used shall be from the Wildland/Urban Interface Development Standards plant palette. The addition of plant material to the approved list will be at the discretion of the (insert fire district name). Landscape plans shall be in accordance with the following:

1. All non-fire resistive trees, including conifers, pepper trees, eucalyptus and acacia species, shall be planted and maintained so that the tree's drip line at maturity is a minimum of 30 feet from any combustible structure. All fire resistive tree species shall be planted and maintained at a minimum of 10 feet from the tree's drip line to any combustible structure.

2. For streetscape plantings, all non-fire resistive trees shall be planted so that the center of the tree trunk is 20 feet from edge of curb. Fire resistive trees may be planted 10 feet from edge of curb to center of tree trunk. Care should be given to the type of tree selected so that it will not encroach into the right-of-way or produce a closed canopy effect.

3. Trees and large shrubs shall be limited to groups of two to three trees with mature foliage of any group separated horizontally by at least 10 feet if planted on less than a 20 percent slope and 20 feet if planted on greater than a 20 percent slope.

4. If shrubs are located underneath a tree's drip line, the lowest branch should be at least three times as high as the understory shrubs or 10 feet, whichever is greater.

5. Existing trees may be pruned 10 feet away from roof, eave or exterior siding, depending on the tree's physical or flammable characteristics and a building's construction features.

6. All tree branches and palm fronds shall be removed within 10 feet of a fireplace chimney or outdoor barbecue.

SEC. 96.1.4710. CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE.

Section 4710 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

**SECTION 4710
CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR EXTERIOR WILDFIRE EXPOSURE**

Sec. 4710.1 Construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure. The construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure in a wildland-urban interface fire area shall be as provided in Chapter 7A of the County Building Code.

SEC. 96.1.APP.101.5. VALIDITY.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 101.5 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 101.5 Validity. The Board of Supervisors declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this chapter be declared invalid for any reason it is the intent of this Board that it would have passed all other portions of this chapter independently of any portion that may be declared invalid.

AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 SECTION 102.4.1.

The Vista Fire Protection District adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 102.4.1 Reconstruction. If the value of reconstructing or renovating a building is equal to or exceeds 75% of the value of the building, the entire building shall comply with the latest adopted code provisions for new construction. The value of the reconstruction or renovation for a property shall include the value of all construction stemming from construction-related permits issued within the last two years. Values shall be based on the current City of Vista building permit fee valuation multipliers.

SEC. 96.1.APP.102.10. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS OR MOTIONS.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 102.10 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 102.10 Repeal of conflicting ordinances, resolutions or motions. All former ordinances, resolutions or motions or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are repealed.

SEC. 96.1.APP.104.8. MODIFICATIONS.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 104.8 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 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 details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered into the files of the department of fire prevention.

SEC.96.1.APP.104.12. COST RECOVERY.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 104.12 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 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 fire department to protect the public from criminal or negligible activities, and from fire or hazardous substances.

Sec. 104.12.1 Reimbursement required. 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. 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.

SEC. 96.1.APP.105.3.8. EXPENSE RECOVERY.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 105.3.8 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.3.8 Expense recovery. The fire code official may impose a fee for recovery of expenses incurred to enforce the fire prevention provisions of this code.

SEC. 96.1.APP.105.6.5.1. CHRISTMAS TREE LOTS.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 105.6.5.1 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.6.5.1 Christmas tree lots. An operational permit is required to operate a Christmas tree lot, with or without flameproofing services.

SEC. 96.1.APP.105.6.19.1. GREENWASTE RECYCLING, MULCHING, COMPOSTING OPERATIONS AND STORAGE.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 105.6.19.1 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.6.19.1 Greenwaste recycling, mulching, composting operations and storage. An operational permit is required for greenwaste recycling, mulching, composting operations and storage.

SEC. 96.1.APP.105.8. NEW MATERIALS, PROCESSES OR OCCUPANCIES WHICH REQUIRE PERMITS.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 105.8 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 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 Department of Planning and Land Use, Building Division. Any interested person may obtain a copy of the list.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION SEC. 96.1.APP.108

Appendix Chapter 1, section 108 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 108.1 Appeals procedure for the County Fire Code. This section establishes appeal procedures from a County fire code official's order, decision or determination.

Sec. 108.1.1 Appeals of decisions regarding building permits. A project applicant may appeal a County fire code official's determination granting, denying or imposing conditions on an application for a building permit by filing an appeal in writing with the Regional Fire Appeals Board (Appeals Board). Within 30 days of the filing of the appeal the Appeals Board shall make factual findings and issue a written recommendation to the County Building Official on whether the County fire code official's determination should be upheld, modified or overturned. 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 15 days of receipt of the Appeals Board's recommendation. The Building Official's decision shall be final.

Sec. 108.1.2 Appeals of decisions regarding discretionary permits. A project applicant may appeal a County fire code official's determination relating to the application of this code to an application for a discretionary permit by filing an appeal in writing with the Appeals Board. Within 30 days of receipt of the appeal the Appeals Board shall review the County fire code official's determination, make factual findings and issue a recommendation to uphold, overrule or modify the determination. The Appeals Board shall provide its recommendation to the party that filed the appeal, the County fire code official and the Department of Planning and Land Use. The Appeals Board's recommendation shall be presented to the County decision-making body when it considers the application for the discretionary permit.

Sec. 108.1.3 Regional Fire Appeals Board. This section establishes a Regional Fire Appeals Board consisting of five members. The Appeals Board shall consist of the following:

- One representative from the San Diego County Fire Districts Association.
- One fire marshal from the unincorporated area of the County.
- One operational chief officer from CAL FIRE.
- One representative from the Department of Planning and Land Use, who has not been involved in previous decisions on the project.
- One representative from a fire district.

Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and three affirmative votes shall be necessary to render a decision. A representative from the San Diego County Fire Authority shall act as secretary of the Appeals Board. The Appeals Board shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its review.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION SEC. 96.1.APP.108

Each of the fire protection districts to which this consolidated fire code applies adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 108.1 Appeals procedure for the Consolidated Fire Code. This section establishes appeal procedures from a fire code official's order, decision or determination.

Sec. 108.1.1 Appeals of decisions regarding building permits. A project applicant or the County may appeal a fire code official's determination granting, denying or imposing conditions on an application for a building permit by filing an appeal in writing with the Regional Fire Appeals Board (Appeals Board). Within 30 days of the filing of the appeal 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, modified or overturned. 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 15 days of receipt of the Appeals Board's recommendation. The Building Official's decision shall be final.

Sec. 108.1.2 Appeals of decisions regarding discretionary permits. A project applicant or the County may appeal a fire code official's determination relating to the application of this code to an application for a discretionary permit by filing an appeal in writing with the Appeals Board. Within 30 days of receipt of the appeal the Appeals Board shall review the fire code official's determination, make factual findings and issue a recommendation to uphold, overrule or modify the determination. The Appeals Board shall provide its recommendation to the party that filed the appeal, the fire code official and the County. The Appeals Board's recommendation shall be presented to the County decision-making body when it considers the application for the discretionary permit.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION SEC. 96.1.APP.108

Each of the fire protection districts to which this consolidated fire code applies adopts the following code amendment:

Sec. 108.1.3 Regional Fire Appeals Board. This section establishes a Regional Fire Appeals Board consisting of five members. The Appeals Board shall consist of the following:

- One representative from the San Diego County Fire Districts Association.
- One fire marshal from the unincorporated area of the County.
- One operational chief officer from CAL FIRE.
- One representative from the fire district in which the project is located, who has not been involved in previous decisions on the project.
- One representative from a fire district other than the fire district in which the project is located.

Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and three affirmative votes shall be necessary to render a decision. A representative from the San Diego County Fire Authority shall act as secretary of the Appeals Board. The Appeals Board shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its review.

Sec. 108.1.4 Appeals of decisions for a matter other than a building permit or discretionary permit. A person may appeal a fire code official's determination relating to the application of this code to a matter other than an application for a ministerial permit or discretionary permit by following the appeal provisions in Appendix Chapter 1, Section 108 of the California Fire Code.

SEC. 96.1.APP.109.3 VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE.

Appendix Chapter 1, section 109.3 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 109.3 Violations, penalties and responsibility for compliance with the County Fire Code. It shall be unlawful for any person, as defined in section 12.115 of the County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, to use any property or erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, remove, improve, convert, demolish, equip, use, occupy or maintain any building or structure, or vacant land or cause the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. A property owner shall be considered to have allowed any use or improvement of property occupied by or under the dominion and control of the owner and shall be responsible for the discontinuance and removal of any violation of the County Fire Code. This responsibility shall include property leased

to another person. A property owner shall also be responsible for the discontinuance and removal of any violation of the County Fire Code that existed on the property prior to the current owner's purchase of the property.

AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 SECTION 109.3.

The Deer Springs, North County, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, Rincon Del Diablo, San Miguel, Valley Center and Vista Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 109.3 Violation penalties. Any person who: (a) violates or fails to comply with any provision of this code, (b) violates or fails to comply with any order from a fire code official made pursuant to this code, (c) builds a structure in violation of any final detailed statement, approved specifications, plans, certificate or permit issued under this code or (d) fails to comply with a final order affirmed or modified by the attorney for the (Fire District Name) or by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for each violation. Each day the violation continues is a separate offense. Conviction under this section and the imposition of a fine or imprisonment for the violation shall not excuse a person from compliance and shall not limit the District from pursuing any other remedy.

AMENDMENT TO APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 SECTION 111.4.

The Alpine, Deer Springs, Lakeside, North County, Ramona, Rancho Santa Fe, Rincon Del Diablo, San Miguel, Valley Center and Vista Fire Protection Districts adopt the following code amendment:

Sec. 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 or more than \$1,000.

SEC. 96.1.APP.B103.3. AREAS WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

Appendix B, section B103.3 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

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 provisions in Appendix B of this code or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office document entitled "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow."

SEC. 96.1.APP.H1.2 REPORTING FORMS

Appendix H, sec. H1.2 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

H1.2 Reporting forms. Hazardous Materials reporting forms currently adopted by San Diego County Health Department 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.

Sec. 96.1.007 Effective date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty days after the date of its passage and before the expiration of fifteen days after its passage, a summary hereof shall be published once with the names of the members of this Board voting for and against it in the San Diego Commerce, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of San Diego.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego this 14th day of October, 2009.

**INDEX BY CODE SECTION
CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE**

County Section	District Section	Subject	Difference
96.1.001	Section 1	Adoption of the Calif. Fire Code	Same
96.1.004		Responsibility for Enforcement	JD
96.1.005	Section 3	Geographic Limits	JD
96.1.202	202	Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (FAHJ)	Same
96.1.202		County Service Area	JD
96.1.202		Fire Chief	JD
96.1.202		Fire Code Official	JD
96.1.202	202	Fire Department	Same
96.1.202	202	Fire Hazard	Same
96.1.202	202	Fire Protection District	Same
96.1.202		Fuel Modification Zone	JD
96.1.202	202	Hazardous Fire Area	Same
96.1.202	202	High-Hazard Group H	Same
96.1.202	202	High-Rise Building	Same
96.1.202	202	Response Time	Same
96.1.202		Structure	JD
96.1.304.1.4	304.1.4	Outdoor Carnivals and Fairs	Same
96.1.307.5	307.5.1	Attendance of Open Burning and Rec. Fires	Same
96.1.316	316	Storage of Firewood	Same
96.1.405.2	405.2	Emergency Evacuation Drill Frequency	Same
96.1.501.3.1	503.1.1	Fire Apparatus Access Modifications	JD
96.1.502.1	502	Fire Apparatus Access Road--Definition	Same
96.1.503.1	503.1	Fire Apparatus Access Road--General	JD
96.1.503.1.1	503.1.1	Apparatus Access to Buildings and Facilities	Same
96.1.503.1.2	503.1.2	Secondary Access	Same
96.1.503.1.3	503.1.3	Apparatus Access to High-piled Storage	Same
96.1.503.2.1	503.2.1	Dimensions	D8
96.1.503.2.2	503.2.2	Authority to Increase Minimum Dimensions	Same
96.1.503.2.3	503.2.3	Surface--Paving	D15
96.1.503.2.3.1	503.2.3.1	Surfacing Materials	D15
96.1.503.2.4	503.2.4	Turning Radius	Same
96.1.503.2.5	503.2.5	Dead Ends	Same
96.1.503.2.6	503.2.6	Bridges and Elevated Surfaces	Same
96.1.503.2.7	503.2.7	Grade	D10
96.1.503.3	503.3	Marking	Same
96.1.503.3.1	503.3.1	Fire Lane Designation	Same
96.1.503.4	503.4	Obstruction of Fire Apparatus Access Roads	Same
96.1.503.4.1	503.4.1	Roadway Design Features	Same
96.1.503.5	503.5	Gates or Barricades	Same
96.1.505.1	505.1	Address Numbers	D2
96.1.505.2	505.2	Street or Road Signs	Same
96.1.505.3	505.3	Easement Address Signs	Same
96.1.505.4	505.4	Directory Map	Same
96.1.505.5	505.5	Response Map Updates	Same

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County Section	District Section	Subject	Difference
96.1.506.1.2	506.1.2	Emergency Key Access	Same
96.1.507.3	507.3	Pitfalls	Same
96.1.508.2	508.2	Type of Water Supply	Same
96.1.508.2.1	508.2.1	Private Fire Service Mains	Same
96.1.508.2.2	508.2.2	Water Tanks	Same
96.1.508.3	508.3	Fire Flow	Same
96.1.508.5.1	508.5.1	Water Supplies--Required Installations	Same
96.1.508.5.1.1	508.5.1.1	Fire Hydrant Locations	D6
96.1.508.5.1.1.3	508.5.1.1.3	Fire Hydrant Construction & Configuration	D1
96.1.508.5.1.2	508.5.1.2	Waterline Extensions	Same
96.1.603.6.6	603.6.6	Spark Arresters	Same
96.1.603.8.1	603.8.1	Residential Incinerators	Same
96.1.901.4.5	901.4.5	Fire Department Connections	Same
96.1.901.8.2	901.8.2	Fire Hydrants & Fire Appliances--Deactivation	Same
96.1.903.2	903.2	Automatic Sprinkler Systems--Where required	D15
96.1.903.2.7.1	903.2.7.1	Automatic Sprinkler Systems--Group R-1	Same
96.1.903.4	903.4	Sprinkler System Monitoring & Alarms	Same
96.1.907.2.10.2	907.2.10.2	Smoke Alarms--Power Supply	Same
96.1.907.2.10.6	907.2.10.6	Smoke Alarms--Additions	Same
96.1.1418.1	1418.1	Fuel Modification Zone During Construction	Same
96.1.1908	1908	Greenwaste Operations	Same
96.1.2201.1	2201.1	Fuel-dispensing Facilities & Garages--Scope	Same
96.1.2306.2	2306.2	High-Piled Storage Fire Protection	Same
96.1.3301.2	3301.2	Explosives & Fireworks	Same
96.1.3308.1	3308.1	Fireworks Display	Same
96.1.3405.2.4	3405.2.4	Transferring Flammable Liquids	Same
96.1.3406.2.5.2.1	3406.2.5.2.1	Tanks for Gravity Discharge	Same
96.1.3406.2.8.2	3406.2.8.2	Tank Vehicle Substitute	Same
96.1.3807.5	3807.5	LPG Tanks Secured	Same
96.1.4702	4702	Wildland-Urban Interface--Definitions	Same
96.1.4703	4703	Fire Protection Plan	Same
96.1.4707	4707	Defensible Space	D11
96.1.4710	4710	Wildland-urban Interface--Construction Methods	Same
96.1.APP.101.5	APP.101.5	Validity	Same
96.1.APP.102.10	APP.102.10	Conflicting Ordinances Repealed	Same
96.1.APP.104.12	APP.104.12	Cost Recovery	Same
96.1.APP.105.3.8	APP.105.3.8	Expense Recovery	Same
96.1.APP.105.6.5.1	APP.105.6.5.1	Christmas Tree Lots--Permit Required	Same
96.1.APP.105.6.19.1	APP.105.6.19.1	Greenwaste Operations--Permit Required	Same
96.1.APP.105.8	APP.105.8	New Materials, Processes or Occupancies	Same
96.1.APP.108	APP.108	Appeals	JD
96.1.APP.109.3	APP.109.3	Violations	D8
96.1.APP.B103.3	APP.B103.3	Areas Without Water Supply Systems	Same
96.1.APP.H1.2	APP.H1.2	Hazardous Materials Forms	Same

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Subject	County Section	District Section	Difference
Adoption of the Calif. Fire Code	96.1.001	Section 1	Same
Address Numbers	96.1.505.1	505.1	D2
Apparatus Access to Buildings and Facilities	96.1.503.1.1	503.1.1	Same
Apparatus Access to High-piled Storage	96.1.503.1.3	503.1.3	Same
Appeals	96.1.APP.108	APP.108	JD
Areas Without Water Supply Systems	96.1.APP.B103.3	APP.B103.3	Same
Attendance of Open Burning and Rec. Fires	96.1.307.5	307.5.1	Same
Authority to Increase Minimum Dimensions	96.1.503.2.2	503.2.2	Same
Automatic Sprinkler Systems--Group R-1	96.1.903.2.7.1	903.2.7.1	Same
Automatic Sprinkler Systems--Where required	96.1.903.2	903.2	D15
Bridges and Elevated Surfaces	96.1.503.2.6	503.2.6	Same
Christmas Tree Lots--Permit Required	96.1.APP.105.6.5.1	APP.105.6.5.1	Same
Conflicting Ordinances Repealed	96.1.APP.102.10	APP.102.10	Same
Cost Recovery	96.1.APP.104.12	APP.104.12	Same
County Service Area	96.1.202		JD
Dead Ends	96.1.503.2.5	503.2.5	Same
Defensible Space	96.1.4707	4707	D11
Dimensions	96.1.503.2.1	503.2.1	D8
Directory Map	96.1.505.4	505.4	Same
Easement Address Signs	96.1.505.3	505.3	Same
Emergency Evacuation Drill Frequency	96.1.405.2	405.2	Same
Emergency Key Access	96.1.506.1.2	506.1.2	Same
Expense Recovery	96.1.APP.105.3.8	APP.105.3.8	Same
Explosives & Fireworks	96.1.3301.2	3301.2	Same
Fire Apparatus Access Modifications	96.1.501.3.1	503.1.1	JD
Fire Apparatus Access Road--Definition	96.1.502.1	502	Same
Fire Apparatus Access Road--General	96.1.503.1	503.1	JD
Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (FAHJ)	96.1.202	202	Same
Fire Chief	96.1.202		JD
Fire Code Official	96.1.202		JD
Fire Department	96.1.202	202	Same
Fire Department Connections	96.1.901.4.5	901.4.5	Same
Fire Flow	96.1.508.3	508.3	Same
Fire Hazard	96.1.202	202	Same
Fire Hydrant Construction & Configuration	96.1.508.5.1.1.3	508.5.1.1.3	D1
Fire Hydrant Locations	96.1.508.5.1.1	508.5.1.1	D6
Fire Hydrants & Fire Appliances--Deactivation	96.1.901.8.2	901.8.2	Same
Fire Lane Designation	96.1.503.3.1	503.3.1	Same
Fire Protection District	96.1.202	202	Same
Fire Protection Plan	96.1.4703	4703	Same
Fireworks Display	96.1.3308.1	3308.1	Same
Fuel Modification Zone	96.1.202		JD
Fuel Modification Zone During Construction	96.1.1418.1	1418.1	Same
Fuel-dispensing Facilities & Garages--Scope	96.1.2201.1	2201.1	Same

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Subject	County Section	District Section	Difference
Gates or Barricades	96.1.503.5	503.5	Same
Geographic Limits	96.1.005	Section 3	JD
Grade	96.1.503.2.7	503.2.7	D10
Greenwaste Operations	96.1.1908	1908	Same
Greenwaste Operations--Permit Required	96.1.APP.105.6.19.1	APP.105.6.19.1	Same
Hazardous Fire Area	96.1.202	202	Same
Hazardous Materials Forms	96.1.APP.H1.2	APP.H1.2	Same
High-Hazard Group H	96.1.202	202	Same
High-Piled Storage Fire Protection	96.1.2306.2	2306.2	Same
High-Rise Building	96.1.202	202	Same
LPG Tanks Secured	96.1.3807.5	3807.5	Same
Marking	96.1.503.3	503.3	Same
New Materials, Processes or Occupancies	96.1.APP.105.8	APP.105.8	Same
Obstruction of Fire Apparatus Access Roads	96.1.503.4	503.4	Same
Outdoor Carnivals and Fairs	96.1.304.1.4	304.1.4	Same
Pitfalls	96.1.507.3	507.3	Same
Private Fire Service Mains	96.1.508.2.1	508.2.1	Same
Residential Incinerators	96.1.603.8.1	603.8.1	Same
Response Map Updates	96.1.505.5	505.5	Same
Response Time	96.1.202	202	Same
Responsibility for Enforcement	96.1.004		JD
Roadway Design Features	96.1.503.4.1	503.4.1	Same
Secondary Access	96.1.503.1.2	503.1.2	Same
Smoke Alarms--Additions	96.1.907.2.10.6	907.2.10.6	Same
Smoke Alarms--Power Supply	96.1.907.2.10.2	907.2.10.2	Same
Spark Arresters	96.1.603.6.6	603.6.6	Same
Sprinkler System Monitoring & Alarms	96.1.903.4	903.4	Same
Storage of Firewood	96.1.316	316	Same
Street or Road Signs	96.1.505.2	505.2	Same
Structure	96.1.202		JD
Surface--Paving	96.1.503.2.3	503.2.3	D15
Surfacing Materials	96.1.503.2.3.1	503.2.3.1	D15
Tanks for Gravity Discharge	96.1.3406.2.5.2.1	3406.2.5.2.1	Same
Tank Vehicle Substitute	96.1.3406.2.8.2	3406.2.8.2	Same
Transferring Flammable Liquids	96.1.3405.2.4	3405.2.4	Same
Turning Radius	96.1.503.2.4	503.2.4	Same
Type of Water Supply	96.1.508.2	508.2	Same
Validity	96.1.APP.101.5	APP.101.5	Same
Violations	96.1.APP.109.3	APP.109.3	D8
Water Supplies--Required Installations	96.1.508.5.1	508.5.1	Same
Water Tanks	96.1.508.2.2	508.2.2	Same
Waterline Extensions	96.1.508.5.1.2	508.5.1.2	Same
Wildland-urban Interface--Construction Methods	96.1.4710	4710	Same
Wildland-Urban Interface--Definitions	96.1.4702	4702	Same

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