

ORDINANCE NO. 9868 (NEW SERIES)

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND REENACTING THE COUNTY FIRE CODE

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

Section 1. Chapter 3 of Division 5 of Title 3 of the San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances is hereby repealed and reenacted to read as follows:

TITLE 3

PUBLIC SAFETY, MORALS, AND WELFARE

DIVISION 5

FIRE PROTECTION AND EXPLOSIVES

CHAPTER 3

COUNTY FIRE CODE

ADOPTION OF COUNTY AMENDMENTS TO THE FIRE CODE PORTION OF
THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEFINITIONS

SEC. 35.300.001. ADOPTION OF FIRE CODE

SEC. 35.300.001. ADOPTION OF COUNTY AMENDMENTS TO THE FIRE CODE PORTION OF THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS CODE. Pursuant to Section 17958 of the California Health and Safety Code, the provisions of the California Building Standards Code become effective as to the County 180 days after publication by the California Building Standards Commission. The following amendments to the California Building Standards Code are hereby adopted by the County of San Diego pursuant to the Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.5 and 17958.7 and are made by specific reference to corresponding section numbers of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code in the provisions of this Division.

The Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code, including Appendices I-A through VI-K inclusive, except Appendix IIF and III-B; the Uniform Fire Code (2000 edition) and the Uniform Fire Code Standards (2000 Edition) published by the Western Fire Chiefs Association, and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13 & 13-D, 2002 Edition, and 13-R, 2002 Edition, together with the County of San Diego Amendments shall be the County Fire Code, for the purpose of prescribing regulations in the unincorporated territory of the County of San Diego for the protection of the public health and safety, requiring a permit and inspection for the installation or alteration of systems, defining certain terms, and establishing minimum 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 the inspection thereof, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

The provisions of this Code shall apply to all new construction, and to any alterations, repairs, or reconstruction, except as provided for otherwise in this Code.

Nothing in this Code shall interfere or impede the land use authority of the Department of Planning and Land Use as authorized by the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors.

Code amendments adopted by the State of California shall take precedence over the 2000 Uniform Fire Code language. The 2000 Uniform Fire Code language shall be used for those code sections not adopted by the State. Local amendments adopted by the County of San Diego shall take precedence over both 2000 Uniform Fire Code and 2001 California Building Standards Code provisions.

SEC. 35.300.002. ENFORCEMENT. The Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code, except for Articles 77 and 78, shall be enforced as follows:

- a. In the unincorporated areas outside of a fire protection district this Code shall be enforced by the Department of Planning and Land Use.
- b. In a fire protection district, the district's ordinances as ratified by the County of San Diego and shown in the Consolidated Fire Code shall be enforced by any person designated by the Chief.

The Sheriff of San Diego County shall enforce articles 77 and 78 and references in said Articles 77 and 78 to Chief shall mean the Sheriff of San Diego County.

SEC. 35.300.003. DEFINITIONS. Whenever the word "jurisdiction" is used in the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code, it shall mean all unincorporated territory, which is not within any independent special district that provides fire protection services.

1. Whenever the term "Response Time" is used in the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code, it shall mean the time the original incident alarm was received by dispatch to when the first fire unit arrives on scene.
2. Whenever the terms "This Code" and "Uniform Fire Code" are used they shall mean the 2001 California Fire Code as modified by the deletions, revisions and additions set forth in the amendments.
3. Whenever the term "Fire District" is used it shall also mean Water District providing fire protection.

SEC. 35.300.004. DELETIONS, REVISIONS, ADDITIONS AND NUMERICAL

EXPLANATION. The following deletions, revisions and additions are hereby made to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code. To provide ready reference to such changes, the digits following the first three digits of the section numbers in this Chapter refer to the affected section of the Fire Code portion of the California Building

Standards Code: e.g., Section 35.30103.1.4 refers to revisions of Section 103.1.4 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code.

SEC. 35.30103.1.4. Section 103.1.4. APPEALS of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code, is hereby revised to read as follows:

SEC. 103.1.4.1. APPEALS PROCEDURE FOR THE COUNTY FIRE CODE

When a request for an alternate means of fire protection has been denied by the Chief, or to provide for reasonable interpretation of this Code, the applicant may file a written appeal within 30 days of a Chief's decision to the Regional Fire Board of Appeals.

Regional Fire Board of Appeals (County Fire Code)

There shall be and is hereby created a Regional Fire Board of Appeals (Board) consisting of five members. The Building Industry Association of San Diego County shall appoint two members and one alternate, the San Diego County Fire District's Association shall appoint two members and one alternate, and the Director of the San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use shall appoint one member with one alternate. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and three affirmative votes shall be necessary to render a decision. The San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use appointee shall act as the secretary of the Board. The Board shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its review and shall render decisions and findings in writing to the Chief, with a copy to the appellant. The Board's decision shall be final and binding unless the Chief or applicant files a written appeal within 30 days to the Director of Planning and Land Use which shall review the appeal. The Director of Planning and Land Use shall render a final decision and findings in writing to the Chief, with a copy to the applicant.

SEC. 35.30103.2.2.2. Section 103.2.2.2. FIRE PREVENTION ENGINEER OR FIRE MARSHAL of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

FIRE PREVENTION ENGINEER OR FIRE MARSHAL

Section 103.2.2.2. The Fire Marshal shall be one of the following:

a. In a fire protection district, any person designated by the Chief to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the fire prevention engineer as set forth in this Code.

b. In the unincorporated areas outside of a fire protection district, a person designated by the Chief Administrative Officer of San Diego County or his authorized representative to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the fire prevention engineer (Fire Marshal) as set forth in this Code.

SEC. 35.30103.5. Section 103.5. NEW MATERIALS, PROCESSES OR OCCUPANCIES WHICH MAY REQUIRE PERMITS is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 103.5. NEW MATERIALS, PROCESSES OR OCCUPANCIES, WHICH MAY REQUIRE PERMITS. The County Fire Marshal or his designee or designees shall determine and specify, after giving affected persons an opportunity to be heard, any new materials, processes or occupancies for which permits are required in addition to those now enumerated in the code. Such lists shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the Department of Planning and Land Use, Building Division and copies may be distributed to interested parties.

SEC. 35.30103.6. Section 103.6. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 103.6. VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE COUNTY FIRE CODE. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation 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 ordinance. Any violation of this ordinance shall be a misdemeanor unless, in the discretion of the prosecutor, it is charged as an infraction.

(1) Each day or portion of a day that any person violates or continues to violate this ordinance constitutes a separate offense and may be charged and punished separately without awaiting conviction on any prior offense.

(2) Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under this ordinance shall be punished by imprisonment in the County jail not exceeding six (6) months, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both.

(3) Any person convicted of an infraction under this ordinance is in violation of local building and safety codes and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for a first violation, a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for a second violation of the same ordinance within one year, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation.

(4) Paying a fine or serving a jail sentence shall not relieve any person from responsibility for correcting any condition, which violates any provisions of this ordinance.

(5) The application of the above penalties shall not prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

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. Said responsibility shall include property leased to other parties. 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.

SEC. 35.30103.7. Section 103.7 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 103.7. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS OR MOTIONS. All former ordinances, resolutions or motions, or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance or of the Code or standards hereby adopted are hereby repealed.

SEC. 35.30103.8. Section 103.8 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 103.8. VALIDITY. The Board of Supervisors of the County of San Diego hereby declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this Ordinance or of the Code or standards hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of this Board that it would have passed all other portions of this Ordinance and would have adopted all other portions of the Code or standards independent of the elimination's there from of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

SEC. 35.30105.2. Section 105.2. CONDITIONS OF PERMITS of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding:

Section 105.2.4. EXPENSE RECOVERY. When deemed necessary, the chief may impose a fee for recovery of expenses incurred as a result of activities undertaken pursuant to enforcing the fire prevention provisions of this Code.

SEC. 35.30105.8. Section 105.8 PERMIT REQUIRED of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding the following subsections to read as follows:

Section 105.8 (c.10.). CHRISTMAS TREE LOTS. To operate a Christmas tree lot with or without flameproofing services.

Section 105.8 (g.1.) GREENWASTE RECYCLING, MULCHING, COMPOSTING OPERATIONS AND STORAGE. Permit is required per section 3008.1 of Article 30.

SEC. 35.30204. The definition of CHIEF OR CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION as found in Section 204 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 204. CHIEF OR CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION is one of the following:

- (a) The Chief Officer of a Fire Protection District; or
- (b) The Sheriff of San Diego County for Articles 77 and 78 within the unincorporated areas outside of Fire Protection Districts; or
- (c) A person designated by the Chief Administrative Officer of San Diego County or his authorized representative for all Articles other than Articles 77 and 78, for the unincorporated areas outside of a Fire Protection District.

SEC. 35.30207. The definition of FIRE DEPARTMENT as found in Section 207 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 207. FIRE DEPARTMENT is any regularly organized fire department, fire protection district, a legally formed volunteer fire department recorded with the County of San Diego, or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to the jurisdiction.

SEC. 35.30213. Section 213 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding:

Section 213. LIFE SAFETY SPRINKLER SYSTEM shall meet National Fire Protection Association Standards 13-D or 13-R, as appropriate.

SEC. 35.30217. Section 217 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding:

Section 217. PROPERTY PROTECTION SPRINKLER SYSTEM shall meet Uniform Building Code Standard 9-1.

SEC. 35.30901.2.2.1. Section 901.2.2.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 901.2.2.1. Fire Apparatus Access. Plans for fire apparatus access roads or for their modification shall be submitted to the fire department for review and approval prior to construction or modification.

SEC. 35.30901.4.2. Section 901.4.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

MARKING, FIRE APPARATUS ROADS

Section 901.4.2. When required, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof or both.

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. The Chief may require the posting of a fire access roadway where parking has obstructed or could obstruct the required width.

SEC. 35.30901.4.2.1. **Section 901.4.2.1** is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

FIRE LANE DESIGNATION

Section 901.4.2.1. The Chief may designate existing roadways as fire access roadways consistent with California Vehicle Code Section 22500.1, where he determines that such designation is necessary to ensure adequate fire access.

SEC. 35.30901.4.4. Section 901.4.4 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

PREMISES IDENTIFICATION

Section 901.4.4.1. STREET NUMBERS. Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property from either direction of approach. Said numbers shall contrast with their background, and shall meet the following minimum standards as to size: 4" high with a 3/8" stroke for residential buildings, 6" high with a 1/2" stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings, 12" high with a 1" stroke for industrial buildings. Additional numbers shall be required where deemed necessary by the Fire Marshal, such as rear access doors, building corners, and entrances to commercial centers. The Fire Chief may establish different minimum sizes for numbers for various categories of projects.

Section 901.4.4.2. EASEMENT ADDRESS SIGNS. All easements which are not named differently from the roadway from which they originate, shall have an address sign installed and maintained, listing all street numbers occurring on that easement, located where the easement intersects the named roadway. Minimum size of numbers on that sign shall be four inches in height with a minimum stroke of 3/8", and shall contrast with the background.

Section 901.4.4.3. MAP/DIRECTORY. A lighted directory map, meeting current fire department standards, shall be installed at each driveway entrance to multiple unit residential projects and mobile home parks, where the number of units in such projects exceed 15.

SEC. 35.30902.1. Section 902.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

GENERAL

Section 902.1.1. Fire apparatus access roads, including private residential driveways more than 150 feet in length, shall be provided and maintained in accordance with the provisions of 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 Road Standards, San Diego County Department of Public Works). When determined by the Chief, more or less stringent requirements may be required than those provisions set forth in this section or those stipulated in County standards in order to provide equivalent access.

Section 902.1.2. 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.

SEC. 35.30902.2 Section 902.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

902.2 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS.

Section 902.2.1 REQUIRED ACCESS . Fire access roads shall be provided in accordance with Section 901 and 902.2 for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet (45,720 mm) from the apparatus access as measured by the approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. See also Section 902.3 for personnel access to buildings

EXCEPTIONS: 1. When buildings are completely protected with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, the provisions of 902.2.1 and 902.2.2 may be modified by the chief.

2. When access roads cannot be installed due to location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, the chief is authorized to require additional fire protection as specified in Section 1001.9.

3. When there are more than two Group R, Division 3, or Group U Occupancies, the requirements of Section 902.2.1 and 902.2.2 may be modified by the chief.

More than one fire apparatus road shall be provided when it is determined by the chief that access by a single road might be impaired by vehicle congestion, conditions of terrain, climatic condition or other factors that could limit access.

For high-piled combustible storage, see Section 8102.6.1.

For required access during construction, alteration or demolition of a building, see Section 8704.2.

902.2.2 SPECIFICATIONS

Section 902.2.2.1. DIMENSIONS. 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, shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved width. All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches. Vertical clearances or width shall be increased when, in the opinion of the Chief, vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

EXCEPTION:

1. Upon approval by the Chief, vertical clearances or width may be reduced, provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and approved signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance. .
2. Fire access roadways, gated entrances with card readers, guard stations or center medians, which have separated lanes of one-way traffic, shall be 12 feet wide per lane.

Section 902.2.2.2. SURFACE.

902.2.2.2.1 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.

Section 902.2.2.2.2 For driveways serving individual single-family dwellings the minimum surfacing materials required shall vary with the slope of the fire apparatus access road 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 slopes over 15% have a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel to enhance traction.

Section 902.2.2.3. TURNING RADIUS.

The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be a minimum of 28 feet as measured to the inside edge of the improvement width or as approved by the Chief.

Section 902.2.2.4. DEAD ENDS.

All dead-end fire access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the turning around of emergency apparatus. A cul-de-sac shall be provided in residential areas where the access roadway serves more than 2 structures. Minimum unobstructed paved radius width for a cul-de-sac shall be 36 feet in residential areas. The Fire Chief shall establish a policy identifying acceptable turnarounds for various project types.

EXCEPTION: The Chief may allow a dead-end driveway of up to 200 feet in length without a turn around, if all structures for which the driveway provides access are protected by automatic fire sprinkler systems.

Section 902.2.2.5. BRIDGES.

When a bridge is required to be used as part of a fire apparatus access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards. See Article 90, Standard a.1.1. The bridge shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Bridges shall comply with American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) HS15-44.

Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the chief.

Section 902.2.2.6. GRADE.

The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 20.0%. Grades exceeding 15.0% (incline or decline) shall not be permitted without mitigation. Minimal mitigation shall be the installation of fire sprinkler systems or a surface of Portland cement concrete (PCC), with a deep broom finish, perpendicular to the direction of travel to enhance traction. The Chief 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 Chief.

Section 902.2.2.7. 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 Chief.

Section 902.2.2.8. SECONDARY ACCESS

The Chief may require one or more secondary means of access to a project: development or area where he deems that such access is necessary for emergency operations and/or evacuation. 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:

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

These requirements may be modified when in the opinion of the Chief condition warrant.

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the roadway surface at the intersection that begins the road 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.

Secondary access must be remote from the primary access, and must meet all provisions of this Section.

Section 902.2.3 MARKING. See Section 901.4

Section 902.2.4 OBSTRUCTION AND CONTROL OF FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS

Section 902.2.4.1 GENERAL

The required width of a fire apparatus access road shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Minimum required widths and clearances established under Section 902.2.2.1 shall be maintained at all times.

Entrances to roads, trails, or other access ways which have not been closed with gates and barriers in accordance with Section 902.2.4.2 shall not be obstructed by parked vehicles.

Section 902.2.4.2. CLOSURE OF ACCESSWAYS

Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner, which obstructs the full width of the entrance to roads, trails, or other access ways, which have been closed and obstructed in the manner prescribed by this Section. No other obstructions may be placed or allowed to remain in such locations.

SEC. 35.30902.2.4.3. Section 902.2.4.3 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 902.2.4.3. GATES

All gates or other structures or devices which could obstruct fire access roadways or otherwise hinder emergency operations are prohibited unless they meet standards approved by the Chief, and receive specific plan approval.

All automatic gates across fire access roadways and driveways shall be equipped with approved emergency key-operated switches overriding all command functions and opening the gate(s). Gates accessing more than four residences or residential lots, or gates accessing hazardous institutional, educational or assembly occupancy group structures, shall also be equipped with approved emergency traffic control-activating strobe light sensor(s), or other devices approved by the Chief, 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.

All automatic gates must meet fire department policies deemed necessary by the Chief for rapid, reliable access.

Automatic gates serving more than one dwelling or residential lot in existence at the time of adoption of this Ordinance are required to install an approved emergency key-operated switch, or other mechanism approved by the Chief, at an approved location, which overrides all command functions and opens the gate(s). Property owners must comply with this requirement within 90 days of written notice to comply.

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

SEC. 35.30902.4. Section 902.4 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by labeling the existing paragraph as Section 902.4.1, and adding Section 902.4.2:

Section 902.4.1. KEY BOXES

When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life saving or firefighting purposes, the Chief is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an accessible location. The key box shall be a type approved by the chief and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the chief.

Section 902.4.2. 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 the structure(s) for fire department placement in the box, and shall notify the fire department in writing when the building is re-keyed.

SEC. 35.30902.5. Section 902.5. Is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 902.5. RESPONSE MAP UPDATES

Any new development which necessitates updating of emergency response maps by virtue of new structures, hydrants, roadways or similar features, shall be required to provide map updates in a format compatible with current department

mapping services, and shall be charged a reasonable fee for updating all response maps.

SEC 35.30903.3. Section 903.3 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 903.3.1. 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 Chief, capable of providing the required fire flow in a reliable manner. In setting the requirements for fire flow, the Chief may be guided by Section 903.4.2.2. and by Appendix III-A of this Code, or by the standard published by the Insurance Services Office, "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow".

Section 903.3.2. WATER STORAGE TANKS

Water storage tanks, when permitted by the Chief, shall comply with Table No. 903.3.2.

TABLE NO. 903.3.2.			
Building Square Feet	Gallons Per Minute Water Flow	Capacity Gallons	Duration Minutes
Up to 1,500	250	5,000	20
Over 1,500	250	10,000	40
When exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from adjacent property an increase in water storage may be required by the Chief.			

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 fire department. 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), reduce to one 2 ½ inch National Standard Thread (Male). Additional outlets may be required.

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

4. The outlet shall be located along an access roadway and shall not be closer than 50 feet nor 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 Marshal and installed per manufacturer recommendations.

7. The Chief 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 permitted.

SEC. 35.30903.4.2. Section 903.4.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

FIRE HYDRANTS

Section 903.4.2. REQUIRED INSTALLATIONS

Section 903.4.2.1 The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be provided on the public street or on the site of the premises or both to be protected as required and approved by the chief. Fire hydrants shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by roads meeting the requirements of Section 902.2.

For fire safety during construction, alteration or demolition of a building, see Section 8704.3.

Section 903.4.2.2. FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS

Fire hydrants shall be installed as required by the Chief, 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 table and criteria. Hydrants located across heavily traveled roadways shall be not considered as serving the subject property.

Section 903.4.2.2.1 In zones other than industrial, commercial and multi-family fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with Table No. 903.4.2-A.

TABLE 903.4.2-A

Single Family Dwellings Without Automatic Fire Sprinklers

Parcels 2-½ acres and larger:	Every 1,000 feet
Parcels ½ to 2-½ acres:	Every 500 feet
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 350 feet

In projects zoned for single-family residential, and where all structures on the access roadway are equipped with fire sprinkler systems meeting appropriate standards of this Ordinance, the Chief may require hydrants to be installed in accordance with Table No. 903.4.2-B.

TABLE 903.4.2-B

Single Family Dwellings With Automatic Fire Sprinklers

Parcels 2-½ acres and larger:	Every 1,300 feet
Parcels ½ to 2-½ acres:	Every 850 feet
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 650 feet

Section 903.4.2.2.2.

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

EXCEPTION: When improved methods of fire protection are provided, beyond those required by the Code, and accepted by the Chief, adjusted spacing of fire hydrants from those set forth above may be considered.

Section 903.4.2.2.3.

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

1. One 4 inch and one 2-½ inch NST outlet. (4", 2-½")
2. One 4 inch and two 2-½ inch NST outlets. (4", 2-½", 2-½")

In some instances the Chief may require the fire hydrant(s) to have any other combination of 4 inch and 2-½ inch outlets.

SEC. 35.30903.4.2.1. Section 903.4.2.1 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

WATERLINE EXTENSIONS

Section 903.4.2.1. WATERLINE EXTENSIONS

The Chief may require a waterline extension for the purpose of installing a fire hydrant if the water main is 1,500 feet or less from the property line.

SEC. 35.30903.4.2.2. Section 903.4.2.2 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 903.4.2.2. FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS

Fire flows shall be based on Appendix III-A. Consideration should be given to increasing the gallons per minute set forth in Appendix III-A 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 as defined in Appendix II-A, the main capacity for new subdivisions shall not be less than 2,500 gallons per minute, unless otherwise approved by the chief.

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

SEC. 35.301001.1.2. Section 1001.1.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding:

GENERAL

Section 1001.1.2 TYPE REQUIRED

The Chief shall designate the type and number of fire appliances to be installed and maintained in and upon all buildings and premises in the jurisdiction. This shall be done according to the relative severity of probable fire, including the rapidity with which it may spread. Such appliances shall be of a type suitable for the probable class of fire associated with such building or premises and shall have approval of the Chief.

SEC. 35.31001.6.2. Section 1001.6.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 1001.6.2 FIRE HYDRANTS AND FIRE APPLIANCES

Commercial fire sprinkler system control valves shall not be shut off after activation of the sprinkler system, whether in response to a fire or for unknown reasons, until such shut off is authorized by responding fire personnel.

Fire detection systems activated by fire, smoke, heat or by unknown causes shall not be reset until authorized by responding fire personnel.

SEC. 35.31003.1. Section 1003.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Section 1003.1.1 GENERAL

Fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed in accordance with the County Building Code and this Code.

Fire hose threads used in connection with fire-extinguishing systems shall be national standard hose thread or as approved by the fire department.

The location of fire department hose connections and control valves shall be approved by the Chief.

In buildings used for high-piled combustible stock, fire protection shall be in accordance with Article 81.

Section 1003.1.2 STANDARDS

Fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the County Building Code or National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-D and 13-R, 2002 Editions, as approved by the Chief.

For the purpose of fire-extinguishing systems, buildings separated by less than ten (10) feet from adjacent buildings shall be considered as one building.

“Fire walls” (area or occupancy separation walls), regardless of rating, shall not be considered as creating separate buildings for purposes of determining fire sprinkler requirements.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Automatic fire-extinguishing systems not covered by the County Building Code shall be approved and installed in accordance with approved standards.

2. Automatic sprinkler systems may be connected to the domestic water supply main when approved by the Chief, provided the domestic water supply is of adequate pressure, capacity and sizing for the combined domestic and sprinkler requirements. In such case, the sprinkler system connection shall be

made between the public water main or meter and the building shutoff valve, and there shall not be intervening valves or connections. The fire department connection may be omitted when approved by the fire department.

3. Where automatic fire sprinkler systems are installed to Uniform Building Code Standard 9-3, or National Fire Protection Association Standards 13-D or 13-R, exceptions or reductions to the County Building Code based on the installation of an automatic fire extinguishing system are not allowed, unless specifically authorized by the County Building Code.

4. 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.

5. Mezzanines. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation for fire sprinklers.

SEC. 35.31003.2. Section 1003.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

REQUIRED INSTALLATIONS OF AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

Automatic fire-extinguishing systems are required in the occupancies and locations as set forth in this Code. Table 10-A summarizes these requirements.

Table 10-A
Summary of Fire Sprinkler Requirements

Commercial	Residential (R1)(R3)	Additions
If req'd by Building Code Note: 1	R1 Yes R-3 May be required Note: 1, 2	Note: 1, 2, 3

Notes:

1. Buildings where the required fire flow exceeds 1500 gpm as described in section 1003.2.10
2. Response time exceeds 10 minutes or other hazards as described in section 1003.2.11.
3. Additions of more than 50% of the existing building

SEC. 35.31003.2.9 - Section 1003.2.9.1 of the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec. 1003.2.9. Group R, Division 1 Occupancies

All Group R, Division 1 occupancies and attached garages, carports, workshop, storage rooms and auxiliary use rooms hereafter constructed or relocated 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.

Section 1003.2.11 BUILDINGS EXCEEDING FIRE FLOW CAPABILITY.

In addition to the above requirements, the Chief may require an automatic sprinkler system in all buildings hereinafter constructed, including single-family residential occupancy buildings or 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 III-A of this code, or when calculated according to the standard published by the Insurance Services Office document entitled "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow."

The automatic fire sprinkler system must be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Standards contained in Pamphlet 13, 13R, or 13D as determined by the Chief.

Section 1003.2.12 RESIDENTIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM FOR DWELLINGS.

The Chief 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 10 minutes by a fire department or fire suppression company recognized as a signatory of the County of San Diego Fire Mutual Aid System.

The automatic fire sprinkler system must be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Standards contained in pamphlet 13D and local standards as approved by the Fire Chief.

SEC. 35.31003.3.1. Section 1003.3.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 1003.3.1. SPRINKLER SYSTEM SUPERVISION ALARMS

All commercial fire sprinkler systems meeting Uniform Building Code Standard 9-1 or National Fire Protection Association 13 shall have central station monitoring for water flow meeting fire department standards. All control valves shall be locked by approved high security padlocks keyed to fire department specifications, or be monitored by approved central stations to meet specific policy requirements established by the Chief, and locked with the owner's high security padlock. Keys for the padlocks shall be provided in the site emergency access key box.

All monitored sprinkler systems shall have approved emergency access key boxes on site at locations approved by the fire department. Keys shall be maintained per Section 902.4.

SEC. 35.31004.2. Section 1004.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 1004.2. WHERE REQUIRED.

Standpipe systems shall be provided as set forth in Table No. 1004-A. The Chief may require standpipes or other fixed systems for buildings three (3) or more stories in height.

SEC. 35.31006.2.12.2. Section 1006.2.12.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby amended by adding the following:

Section 1006.2.12.2 High-rise Buildings.

Scope. In addition to other applicable requirements of these regulations, the provisions of this section shall apply to every new building of any type of construction or occupancy located more than 55 feet (16,764mm) above the lowest level of fire department access.

SEC. 35.31006.2.12.2.1. Section 1006.2.12.2.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 1006.2.12.2.1 General Group B office buildings and Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having a floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16,764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and communications system in accordance with Section 1006.2.12.2.

SEC. 35.31007. Section 1007 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 1007. SMOKE DETECTORS

Section 1007.1 GENERAL

Dwelling units, congregate residences and hotel or lodging guest rooms that are used for sleeping purposes shall be provided with smoke detectors. Detectors shall be installed in accordance with the approved manufacturer's instructions.

Section 1007.2 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 detectors shall be installed in accordance with Subsections 3, 4 and 5 of this Section.

Section 1007.3 POWER SOURCE.

In new construction, required smoke detectors shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source and shall be equipped with a battery backup. The detector shall emit a signal when the batteries are low. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for over-current protection. Smoke detectors may be solely battery operated when installed in existing buildings; or in buildings without

commercial power; or in buildings, which undergo alterations, repairs or additions regulated by Subsection 2 of this Section.

Section 1007.4 LOCATIONS WITHIN DWELLING UNITS

In dwelling units, a detector shall be installed in each sleeping room and at a point centrally located in the corridor or area giving access to each separate sleeping area. When the dwelling unit has more than one story and in dwellings with basements, a detector shall be installed on each story and in the basement. In dwelling units where a story or basement is split into two or more levels, the smoke detector shall be installed on the upper level, except that when the lower level contains a sleeping area, a detector shall be installed on each level. When sleeping rooms are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to the stairway. In dwelling units where the ceiling height of a room open to the hallway serving the bedrooms exceeds that of the hallway by 24 inches or more, smoke detectors shall be installed in the hallway and in the adjacent room. Detectors shall sound an alarm audible in all sleeping areas of the dwelling unit in which they are located.

Section 1007.5 LOCATION IN EFFICIENCY DWELLING UNITS, CONGREGATE RESIDENCES AND HOTELS.

In efficiency dwelling units, hotel suites and in hotel and congregate residence sleeping rooms, detectors shall be located on the ceiling or wall of the main room or each sleeping room. When sleeping rooms within an efficiency dwelling unit or hotel suite are on an upper level, the detector shall be placed at the ceiling of the upper level in close proximity to the stairway. When actuated, the detector shall sound an alarm audible within the sleeping area of the dwelling unit, hotel suite or sleeping room in which it is located.

SEC. 35.31110. Section 1110 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 1110. MAINTENANCE OF VACANT BUILDINGS AND PROPERTIES

Section 1110.1. MAINTENANCE

Vacant buildings and properties shall be maintained free of accumulations of combustible or hazardous material. Vacant buildings shall be maintained, securely locked or barricaded to prevent entry by unauthorized persons.

Section 1110.2. ENFORCEMENT

Vacant buildings which are not secured and maintained secured after two Notices of Violation directed to the owner of record, may be secured by the fire department, and the cost thereof recovered by the process cited in the California Health and Safety Code, Part 5, Chapter 4.

SEC. 35.32503.2. Section 2503.2. of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 2503.2. GROUND SEATS

Where more than 299 loose chairs are used in connection with athletic events, or outdoor events, chairs shall be fastened together in-groups of not less than three and shall be tied or staked to the ground.

SEC. 35.32504.21. Section 2504.21 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 2504.2.1 Outdoor Carnivals and Fairs

Grounds consisting of a vacant field shall be scraped free of combustible vegetation to bare earth or mowed to the satisfaction of the authority having jurisdiction.

SEC. 35.303008 - Section 3008 of the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

SECTION 3008 - STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF WOOD CHIPS, HOGGED MATERIALS FINES, COMPOST AND RAW PRODUCT IN ASSOCIATION WITH YARD WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

3008.1 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 3008.

Sec. 3008.2 Definitions For the purpose of section 3008, certain words and phrases are defined and certain provisions shall be construed as set forth herein, unless it is apparent from the context that a different meaning is intended.

Aerated Static Pile means a composting process that uses an air distribution system to either blow or draw air through the pile. Little or no pile agitation or turning is performed.

Chipping and Grinding means an activity that mechanically reduces the size of organic matter.

Composting Operations means an operation that is conducted for the purpose of producing compost. Shall be by means of one or a combination of the following processes used to produce a compost product: static pile, windrow pile, or aerated static pile.

Greenwaste includes but is not limited to such organic material as yard trimmings, plant waste, manure, untreated wood wastes, paper products, and natural fiber products.

Hogged materials means 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 is the process by which mixed greenwaste is mechanically reduced in size for the purpose of making compost.

Static pile means 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 means 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 means chips of various species produced or used in chipping and grinding operations.

Sec. 3008.3 Permit Required - A permit shall be obtained from the fire department 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. (See 105.8.) The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis, or shall be limited to such period of time as designated by the Chief. Permits shall not be transferable and any change in use, location, occupancy, operation or ownership shall require a new permit.

Sec. 3008.4 Security Bond/Financial Commitment for Cost Recovery A security bond or other approved form of financial commitment may be required by the Chief to be posted, in an amount determined by the Chief, not less than \$25,000.00, nor more than \$100,000.00, depending on the size of operation. The security bond or financial commitment 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 security bond/financial commitment shall be returned to the operator in a timely fashion upon satisfactory closure of the operation as determined by the Chief.

Sec. 3008.5 Operational and Emergency Plans. The following operational and emergency action plans shall be submitted to and be approved by the Chief prior to initiating operation:

1. Operational Plan at a minimum the Operational Plan must include:
Site layout, pile dimensions, fire access, water supply, site security.
Site operations: temperature monitoring, rotation, diversion plan.

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

Sec. 3008.6 Notification of Fire All fires shall be reported to the fire department immediately upon discovery.

Sec. 3008.7 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 or telephone answering service or other approved means.

Sec. 3008.8 Incoming Waste Diversion Plan. The operator shall develop a diversion plan for incoming greenwaste for implementation in the event of equipment failure or other inability to process and distribute greenwaste. The plan shall prevent stockpiling of waste on the site and unauthorized depositing of waste on or near the site. The operator shall initiate the diversion based on criteria in the Operational and Emergency Plan without further direction from the fire department.

Sec. 3008.9 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. 3008.10 Fire Access Roadway. A fire access roadway shall be provided to the site and on-site as approved by the Chief. It shall have a minimum width based upon site material handling equipment and an approved driving surface as approved by the Chief. In no case shall the fire access roadway be less than 20 feet wide.

Sec. 3008.11 Storage Site Storage sites shall be reasonably level and be solid ground or other approved all-weather surface.

Sec. 3008.12 Combustible Vegetation Control The operator shall clear any combustible material, weeds, brush, trees or other vegetation (including mulch) that is, or could become, dry and could be capable of transmitting fire, from within fifty (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 with approval of the Chief.

Sec. 3008.13 Pile Separation Piles shall be separated from adjacent piles and property lines by fire department access roadways.

Sec. 3008.14 Size of Piles Pile height, width, and length shall be limited to criteria approved by the Chief, based in part on the site material handling equipment. In no case shall the piles exceed 12 feet in height, 100 feet in width and 200 feet in length.

Sec. 3008.15 Static Pile Protection Interior pile temperatures shall be monitored and recorded on a regular basis per the Operational Plan. Internal pile temperatures must be taken at 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 degrees 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 degrees F, the windrows must be reduced in size, be rotated and be monitored daily until temperatures drop below 158 degrees F. All greenwaste stockpiles shall be re-mixed as necessary to alleviate any fire due to spontaneous combustion or temperatures above 170 degrees.

Windrows shall be visually inspected on a regular basis. Once fires have been detected in any windrows at a site, this visual inspection shall be a minimum daily requirement. Daily inspections shall continue until the threads of fire no longer exist, and the Chief approves suspension.

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. 3008.16 Firefighting Water Supplies and Storage

Sec. 3008.16.1 Public Water Supply. The operator shall provide and maintain approved fire hydrants and waterline mains as required by the Chief. 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 the hydrant(s) shall be least 1000 gallons per minute at 20 psi. Duration of the required fireflow shall be as determined by the Chief.

Sec. 3008.16.2 Private Water Supply. Above-groundwater storage tanks may be installed when authorized by the Chief where public water supply is not adequate to meet fire flow requirements. Volume and duration of the required fireflow shall be as determined by the Chief.

Sec. 3008.17 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. 3008.18 Site Equipment Maintenance – General Safety Rules

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 thirty (30) minutes thereafter.

Refueling and on-site maintenance shall meet California Fire Code Article 79 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids, and all other applicable fire code requirements.

Sec. 3008.19 Site Security - Pile storage areas shall be surrounded with approved fencing. Fences shall be a minimum of 6 feet in height.

Sec. 3008.20 Smoking and Open Burning Prohibited. The operator shall prohibit smoking and open flame on the operational site, including smoking within vehicles. Approved signs shall be clearly and prominently posted, and shall be enforced by the site operators. No open burning will be allowed on site.

SEC. 35.37701.1. Section 7701.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

(a) This article shall apply to the manufacture, possession, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives and blasting agents.

(b) This article as amended shall apply to any blasting operation unless the blast is determined to be a minor blast, in which case the inspection requirements of this amended article shall not apply. The Sheriff shall determine if the blast is minor. Persons conducting major blasting shall comply with all the requirements of this article as amended.

SEC. 35.37701.2. Section 7701.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

(a) For **DEFINITIONS** of **BLASTING AGENT**, **BULLET RESISTANT**, **CHIEF**, **INHABITED BUILDING**, **EXPLOSIVES**, **GUNPOWDER**, **SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVE DEVICE**, **SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL HIGH-EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL** and **TEST BLASTING CAP NO. 8**, see Article 9.

(b) **APPROVED BLASTER** means a blaster who has been approved by the Sheriff to conduct blasting operations and who has been placed on the list of approved blasters. Such listing shall be valid for a period of one (1) year unless revoked by the Sheriff.

(c) **BLASTING OPERATION** means the use of an explosive device or explosive material to destroy, modify, obliterate, or remove any obstruction of any kind.

(d) **BLASTING PERMIT**, for the purpose of this article, means a permit issued by the Sheriff or by the Chief Officer of the fire department serving the jurisdiction, pursuant to Article 77 of the Uniform Fire Code, and shall apply to a specific site. This permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed one (1) year.

(e) **BLAST SITE** means a geographically defined area where blasting may occur. It shall be shown on a project map or plot plan. Major blasting operations shall be conducted only within such defined areas. Distances for inspection and notification purposes shall be measured from all specific blast locations on a project site.

(f) **EXPLOSIVES PERMIT**, for the purpose of this article, means a permit issued by the Sheriff pursuant to Section 12000, et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code and Article 77 of the Uniform Fire Code. An explosives permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed one (1) year, as designated by the Sheriff, and may impose conditions on the permittee and his operations up to the point of actual use. In addition to this permit, a blasting permit is also required for the actual act of blasting.

(g) **INSPECTOR** means any private person acting on behalf of an approved blaster who has been approved by the Sheriff to conduct pre- and post-blast inspections in conjunction with blasting operations in the unincorporated areas of the County of San Diego, and who has been placed on the list of approved inspectors.

(h) **MAJOR BLASTING** means a blasting operation not qualifying as minor blasting.

(i) **MINOR BLASTING** means a blasting operation that meets all of the following criteria: quantity of rock to be blasted does not exceed one hundred (100) cubic yards per shot, bore hole diameter does not exceed two inches (2"), hole depth does not exceed twelve feet (12'), maximum charge weight does not exceed eight (8) pounds of explosives per delay, and the initiation of each charge will be separated by at least 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

(j) **SHERIFF'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE** means the Chief fire officer serving the jurisdiction.

SEC. 35.37701.3. Section 7701.3 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) as follows:

(a) Prior to the issuance of a Blasting permit, the Chief, or his authorized representative, shall approve fire safety requirements and shall review the application for conformance to the requirements, as they relate to blasting operations, of the following permits when blasting is anticipated.

1. Building permit;
2. Grading permit;
3. All use permits;
4. Encroachment permits; and
5. Other entitlements to use property, including zoning requirements and any determination under The Zoning Ordinance of nonconforming status.

The applicant shall be responsible for notifying and obtaining all necessary approvals from the Chief or his authorized representative.

(b) This article as amended shall apply to blasting and explosives permits issued on or after the effective date of this amendment. Permits issued prior to that date shall be subject only to such regulations as were in effect at the time the permit was issued.

(c) Blasters are required to comply with blasting regulations of neighboring jurisdictions, for any blasting operations outside of the unincorporated area of the County, but conducted in conjunction with projects within the unincorporated areas of the County of San Diego.

(d) The Sheriff, or his authorized representative, may impose conditions and procedures as are deemed reasonably necessary to protect the public health and safety based upon the peculiar and individual facts and circumstances of a particular blasting operation. The Sheriff, or his authorized representative, shall provide the blaster with the additional conditions or procedures in writing and the blaster shall comply with them until the blasting permit expires or the Sheriff, or his authorized representative, is satisfied they are no longer required and cancels the additional requirements.

SEC. 35.37701.4. Section 7701.4 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7701.4. INSURANCE AND INDEMNIFICATION REQUIRED

Before a blasting permit is issued, as required by Subsection (a)3 of Section 7701.3, the blaster 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 a generally recognized insurer, in effect for the period covered by the permit, written on an "occurrence" basis, in an amount of not less than five hundred thousand dollars 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 out of the issuance of the permit or the blasting activity."

SEC. 35.37701.401 Section 7701.401(a) of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 7701.401(a)

Blasting shall only be permitted between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or one-half (1/2) hour before sunset whichever occurs first, Monday through Saturday, unless special circumstances warrant another time or day and special approval is granted by the Sheriff.

SEC. 35.37701.402. Section 7701.402 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby amended by adding subparagraphs (a),(b) and (c) as follows:

(a) The owner shall give, or cause to be given a one-time, reasonable notice in writing for ongoing operations to all residences (including mobilehomes) and businesses within six hundred feet (600') of any potential major blast location, or three hundred feet (300') feet from any 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.

(b) In addition to the notice given under Section 7701.402(a), a notice by the blaster shall be given or cause to be given to the residences within six hundred feet (600') of a major blast site and three hundred feet (300') from a minor blast site, not less than twenty-four (24) hours nor more than one (1) week before blasting operations and shall be in a form approved by the Sheriff. The minimum 24-hour notice requirement may be reduced to a lesser period but not less than one hour if the Sheriff determines that special circumstances warrant such reduction in time.

(c) 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 cause an approved inspector to inspect all structures (including mobile homes) within three hundred feet (300') of the blast site before blasting operations, unless inspection is waived by the owner and/or occupant. The inspector shall obtain permission of the owner and/or occupant before conducting the inspection. The inspection shall be only for the purpose of determining the existence of any visible or reasonably recognizable preexisting defects or damages in any structure. Waiver of inspection shall be in writing signed by the owner and/or occupant. Additionally, refusal to allow inspection shall constitute an automatic waiver, which shall be reported as such to the owner and/or occupant, and the fact of refusal shall be included in the summary report filed with the Sheriff (see Section 7701.402(b)). The blaster shall cause an approved inspector to conduct post blast inspections upon receipt of a written complaint of property damage either by

notice or knowledge of damage, providing damage is reported within sixty (60) days of the completion of blasting operations.

2. Complete pre-blast inspection reports identifying all findings and inspection waivers shall be signed by the inspector. Such inspection reports shall be retained by the blaster and upon a complaint of alleged damage the blaster shall cause a copy of the report to be immediately filed with the Sheriff. A copy shall also be sent to any individual who is directly involved in the complaint upon their request.

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 (c)1 of Section 7701.402(c)1 before the new blasting contractor undertakes any additional blasting.

3. The blaster shall cause an approved inspector to conduct a post-blast inspection of all structures for which written complaints alleging blast damage have been received. A written report of such inspection shall be immediately filed with the Sheriff and delivered or sent to individuals directly involved in any alleged damage within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complaint.

4. The blaster shall permit fire protection district and Sheriff's Department personnel to inspect the blast site and blast materials or explosives at any reasonable time.

5. If a fire protection district or Sheriff's Department witness is desired by the blaster on areas of the property upon which blasting shall occur, arrangements shall be made at least twelve (12) hours prior to the blast. Confirmation shall be made to the fire protection district or Sheriff no less than one (1) hour prior to the blast. The witnessing department(s) may then assign a department member to be present and observe the blast at their discretion. Costs, if any, must be paid by the blaster and owner.

6. The blaster shall notify the Sheriff and the appropriate fire protection district, if any, on the day of a scheduled blasting operation not less than one (1) hour before blasting.

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

8. **CONFISCATION:** Any explosives which are illegally manufactured, sold, given away, delivered, stored, used, possessed, or transported shall be subject to immediate seizure by any Chief, issuing authority, or peace officer. The Sheriff shall be notified immediately upon any such seizure. When a blasting permit has been revoked or has expired and is not immediately renewed, any explosives are subject to immediate seizure.

SEC. 35.37701.8.1. Section 7701.8.1 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 7701.8.1.

(a) The Chief may seize, take, remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner all explosives, ammunition or blasting agents offered or exposed for sale, stored, possessed or transported in violation of this article.

(b) Any person violating or causing the violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the County jail for six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

(c) It shall be unlawful and a violation of this ordinance for any person to provide false or misleading information or documentation to the County of San Diego or any of its officers or employees or to any jurisdiction having authority during any phase of the explosives or blasting permit process or blasting operations.

(d) In addition to the penalties provided in Paragraph (b) of this Section, any conditions caused or permitted to exist in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or in violation of the conditions of an explosives or blasting permit shall be deemed a public nuisance, and may be abated by the County as such or remedied in court in any manner provided by law.

SEC. 35.37701.8.2. Section 7701.8.2 is hereby added to the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 7701.8.2. FEE STRUCTURE

A blaster and inspector shall pay a fee to the Sheriff upon being designated an approved blaster or inspector. Fees shall also be charged for issuance of a blasting permit to conduct blasting operations. The amount of said fees shall be determined by the Sheriff on the basis of the full costs involved in processing said permits.

SEC. 35.307902.2.2.1 of the County Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 35.307902.2.2.1 - Section 7902.2.2.1 of the Fire Code portion of the State Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec. 7902.2.2.1 Locations where aboveground tanks are prohibited
Storage of Class I and II liquids in above ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of districts in which such storage is prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS:

1.Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above ground storage tanks, approved by the Chief, with a maximum capacity of 550

gallons (jurisdictional limits). Such tanks may be located within a building when the Chief deems appropriate, and the container meets the following: 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 must be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions must be made for leak and spill containment. In no case shall such storage be permitted in residential or institutional property.

2. With the Chief'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 must be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions must be made for leak and spill containment. The Chief may disapprove the installation of such containers when in his opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.

SEC. 35.37904.2.5.1. Section 7904.2.5.1 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY TANKS FOR STORAGE AND USE

Section 7904.2.5.1. GENERAL.

With the Chief'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 (two hour fire resistance), ignition sources and mechanical damage. Containers must be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and the provisions of Appendix II-F. The Chief may disapprove the installation of such containers when in his opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.

Temporary above ground Class II tanks may be installed for a maximum of 90 days under specific restrictions, with a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallons, on isolated, secured sites approved by the Chief.

SEC. 35.307904.2.5.4.2 - Section 7904.2.5.4.2 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Sec. 7904.2.5.4.2 Locations where aboveground tanks are prohibited
Storage of Class I and II liquids in above ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of districts in which such storage is prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above ground storage tanks, approved by the Chief, with a maximum capacity of 550 gallons (jurisdictional limits). Such tanks may be located within a building when the

Chief deems appropriate, and the container meets the following: 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 must be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions must be made for leak and spill containment. In no case shall such storage be permitted in residential or institutional property.

2. With the Chief'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 must be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions must be made for leak and spill containment. The Chief may disapprove the installation of such containers when in his opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.

SEC. 35.37904.2.5.5. Section 7904.2.5.5 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read:

Section 7904.2.5.5. TANKS FOR GRAVITY DISCHARGE.

Gravity dispensing of Class I and II liquids 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 above ground tank.

SEC. 35.37904.2.8.3. Subsection 7904.2.8.3 is hereby added to Section 7904 of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code to read as follows:

Section 7904.2.8.3. USE AS SUBSTITUTE FOR PERMANENT TANK PROHIBITED.

The use of tank vehicles in a stationary manner as a substitute for approved above or below ground fuel tanks is prohibited.

SEC. 35.39100.020. Section 1.1 of Appendix I-A of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

SEC. 35.39100.020

Appendix I-A. Section 1. General 1.1 Purpose is revised to read:

Section 1. GENERAL

Section 1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Appendix is to provide a reasonable degree of safety to persons occupying existing buildings by providing for alterations to such existing buildings that do not conform with the minimum requirements of this Code.

EXCEPTION: Group U and high-rise occupancies.

Section 1 of Appendix I-B of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 1 SCOPE.

These provisions apply to existing high-rise buildings constructed prior to the adoption of Appendix I-B and which house Group B offices or Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet (16,764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

SEC. 35.39100.030. Appendix II-A of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Appendix II-A is revised by adding:

Division II

SPECIAL HAZARDS

APPENDIX II-A

SUPPRESSION AND CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS FIRE AREAS

(See U.F.C. Section 1101)

SECTION 1 - SCOPE

1.1 General. The unrestricted use of grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered land in hazardous fire areas is a potential menace to life and property from fire and resulting erosion. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire-protection facilities to control the spread of fire which might be caused by recreational, residential, commercial, industrial or other activities conducted in hazardous fire areas shall be in accordance with Appendix II-A.

1.2 Roadways on Projects with Prior Approvals. When fire apparatus access to a new discretionary project is over a roadway, which has previously been described in a subdivision map, parcel map, improvement plan or other similar document, the following minimum road widths shall apply:

1. If the roadway serves more than two single-family dwellings the roadway shall be a minimum of 24 feet in width.
2. If the roadway serves no more than two single-family dwellings the minimum roadway width may be 16 feet.
3. If the existing road easement is 20 feet or less in width then the roadway width may be reduced to 20 feet minimum.

SECTION 2 - DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of Appendix II-A, certain terms are defined as follows:

Basic Ignition Resistant Construction standards are the system of building materials and components as found at section 26.2.

Combustible Vegetation is material that in its natural state will readily ignite, burn and transmit fire from the vegetative growth to any structure, this includes ground fuels which are any native or landscape vegetation not considered a tree and generally in contact with the ground.

Defensible Space is an area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate and intensity of advancing wildfire. This will create an area for increased safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating or sheltering civilians in place and a point for fire suppression to occur.

Discretionary Project. “Discretionary Project” means a project, which requires the exercise of judgment or deliberation when the public agency or body decides to approve or disapprove a particular activity, as distinguished from situations where the public agency or body merely has to determine whether there has been conformity with applicable statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

Enhanced Ignition-Resistant Construction standards are the system of building materials and components as found at section 26.3.

Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (FAHJ). The designated entity providing enforcement of fire regulations as they relate to planning, construction and development. This entity may also provide fire suppression and other emergency services.

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

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

Ignition Source is any item or substance capable of energy release of a type and magnitude sufficient to ignite any flammable materials that could occur in or outside of a structure. Examples of Ignition source are, storage or use of flammable gases and flammable liquids, or permanent or temporary electrical wiring and open flame devices.

Off-site Roadway A road, street, public highway, or private road used for fire apparatus access from a publicly maintained road to the boundary of the subject property.

On-site Roadway. A road, street, public highway, private road or driveway used for fire apparatus access within the boundaries of the subject property or land division.

Planning Authority Having Jurisdiction (PAHJ). The identified authority regulating and enforcing planning and/or construction standards.

Structure means a residence and attached garage, building or related facility that is designed primarily for human use or habitation or buildings designed specifically to house farm animals.

Decking, fences, and similar facilities are not considered structures for the purposes of establishing the limits of the fuel modification zone.

Free standing open sided shade covers, sheds, gazebos, and similar accessory structures less than 250 square feet and 30 feet or more from the main building are not considered structures for the purposes of this appendix.

Vegetation Conflagration is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, and exposing and consuming structures in the advancing path of fire.

Wildland Fuel means any timber, brush, grass, or other flammable vegetation, living or dead, standing or down, that is not classified as fire-resistive.

Wildland/Urban Interface Area is land in an area designated or identified as a hazardous fire area as determined by the FAHJ (see the definition of hazardous fire area).

Tracer is any bullet or projectile incorporating a feature, which marks or traces the flight of said bullet or projectile by flame, smoke or other means, which results in fire or heat.

Tracer charge is any bullet or projectile incorporating a feature designed to create a visible or audible effect by means which result in fire or heat and shall include any incendiary bullets and projectiles.

SECTION 3 - PERMITS

The chief is authorized to stipulate conditions for permits related to fire and life safety. Permits shall not be issued when public safety would be at risk from fire and life safety, as determined by the chief.

SECTION 4 - RESTRICTED ENTRY

The chief shall determine and publicly announce when hazardous fire areas shall be closed to entry and when such areas shall again be opened to entry. Entry on and occupation of hazardous fire areas, except public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and camp sites which have not been closed during such time when the hazardous fire area is closed to entry, is prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Residents and owners of private property within hazardous fire areas and their invitees and guests going to or being upon their lands.

2. Entry, in the course of duty, by peace or police officers and other duty authorized public officers, members of a fire department and members of the United States Forest Service.

SECTION 5 - TRESPASSING ON POSTED PROPERTY

5.1 General. When the chief determines that a specific area within a hazardous fire area presents an exceptional and continuing fire danger because of the density of natural

growth, difficulty of terrain, proximity to structures or accessibility to the public, such areas shall be closed until changed conditions warrant termination of closure. Such areas shall be posted as hereinafter provided.

5.2 Signs. Approved signs prohibiting entry by unauthorized persons and referring to Appendix II-A shall be placed on every closed area.

5.3 Trespassing. Entering and remaining within areas closed and posted is prohibited.

EXCEPTION: Owners and occupiers of private or public property within closed and posted areas, their guests or invitees, and local, state and federal public officers and their authorized agents acting in the course of duty.

SECTION 6 - SMOKING

Lighting, igniting or otherwise setting fire to or smoking tobacco, cigarettes, pipes or cigars in hazardous fire areas is prohibited.

EXCEPTION: Places of habitation or within the boundaries of established smoking areas or campsites as designated by the chief.

SECTION 7 - SPARK ARRESTERS

All structures having any chimney, flue, or stovepipe attached to any fireplace, stove, barbecue, or other solid or liquid fuel burning equipment and devices, shall have such chimney, flue, or stovepipe equipped with an approved spark arrester. An approved spark arrester is defined as a device constructed of non combustible materials, 12 gauge minimum welded or woven wire mesh, with maximum ½ inch openings, or cast-iron plate, 3/16 inch minimum thickness, or other material found satisfactory by the enforcement agency, having ½ inch maximum perforations for arresting burning carbon or sparks and installed to be visible for the purposes of inspection and maintenance. All incinerator chimneys shall terminate in a substantially constructed spark arrester having an iron, heavy wire mesh not exceeding ½ inch maximum opening.

SECTION 8 - TRACER BULLETS, TRACER CHARGES, ROCKETS AND MODEL AIRCRAFT

Tracer bullets and tracer charges shall not be possessed, fired or caused to be fired into or across hazardous fire areas.

Rockets, model planes, gliders and balloons powered with an engine, propellant or other feature liable to start or cause fire shall not be fired or projected into or across hazardous fire areas.

SECTION 9 - EXPLOSIVES AND BLASTING

Explosives shall not be possessed, kept, stored, sold, offered for sale, given away, used, discharged, transported or disposed of within hazardous fire areas except by permit from the chief.

SECTION 10 - FIREWORKS

Fireworks shall not be used or possessed in hazardous fire areas. The chief is authorized to seize, take, remove or cause to be removed fireworks in violation of Section 10.

SECTION 11 - APIARIES

Lighted and smoldering material shall not be used in connection with smoking bees in or upon hazardous fire areas except by permit from the chief.

SECTION 12 - OPEN-FLAME DEVICES

Welding torches, tar pots, decorative torches and other devices, machines or processes liable to start or cause fire shall not be operated or used in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by permit from the chief.

EXCEPTION: Use within habited premises or designated campsites which are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered areas.

Flame-employing devices, such as lanterns or kerosene road flares shall not be operated or used as a signal or marker in or upon hazardous fire areas.

EXCEPTION: The proper use of fuses at the scenes of emergencies or as required by standard railroad operating procedures.

SECTION 13 - OUTDOOR FIRES

Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by permit from the chief.

EXCEPTION: Outdoor fires within habited premises or designated campsites where such fires are built in a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace, incinerator or grill and are a minimum of 30 feet (9144mm) from a grass-, grain-, brush-, or forest-covered area.

Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions, which will reasonably safeguard public safety and property. Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or upon hazardous fire areas under the following conditions:

1. When high winds are blowing,
2. When a person age 18 or over is not present at all times to watch and tend such fire, or
3. When public announcement is made that open burning is prohibited.

Permanent barbecues, portable barbecues, outdoor fireplaces or grills shall not be used for the disposal of rubbish, trash or combustible waste material.

SECTION 14 - INCINERATORS AND FIREPLACES

Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall not be built, installed or maintained in hazardous fire areas without prior approval of the chief.

Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe condition at all times. Openings in such appliances shall be provided with an approved spark arrester, screen or door.

EXCEPTION: When approved by the chief unprotected openings in barbecues and grills necessary for proper functioning.

SECTION 15 - CLEARANCE OF BRUSH AND VEGETATIVE GROWTH FROM ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES

15.1 General. Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission lines shall be in accordance with Section 15.

EXCEPTION: Section 15 does not authorize persons not having legal right of entry to enter upon or damage the property of others without consent of the owner.

15.2 Support Clearance. Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining electrical transmission lines upon hazardous fire areas shall, at all times, maintain around and adjacent to poles supporting a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, dead end, corner pole, towers or other poles or towers at which power company employees are likely to work most frequently an effective firebreak consisting of a clearing of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower.

EXCEPTION: Lines used exclusively as telephone, telegraph, messenger call, alarm transmission or other lines classed as communication circuits by a public utility.

15.3 High tension Line Clearance. Persons owning, controlling operating or maintaining electrical transmission lines upon hazardous fire areas shall maintain the clearance specified in Section 15.3 in all directions between vegetation and conductors carrying electrical current:

1. For lines operating at 2,400 volts and less than 68,000 volts, 4 feet,
2. For lines operating at 68,000 volts and less than 110,000 volts, 6 feet, or
3. For lines operating at 110,000 volts an over, 10 feet.

Such distance shall be sufficiently great to furnish the required clearance from the particular wire or conductor to positions of such wire or conductor at temperatures of 120°F. (48.9°C.) or less. Forked, dead, old, decadent and rotten trees; trees weakened by catfaces, decay or disease; and trees leaning toward the line, which could contact the line from the side or fall on the line, shall be felled, cut or trimmed to remove the hazard.

15.4 Self-supporting Aerial Cable. Line clearance is not required for self-supporting aerial cable, except that forked trees, leaning trees and other growth which could fall across the cable and break it shall be removed.

SECTION 16 - CLEARANCE OF BRUSH OR VEGETATIVE GROWTH FROM STRUCTURES

16.1 General. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures in, upon or adjoining hazardous fire areas, and persons owning, leasing or controlling land adjacent to such buildings or structures, shall at all times:

1. Maintain an effective fuel modification zone by thinning, clearing or modifying away combustible vegetation and other flammable materials from areas within 100 feet from such buildings or structures. (See exception 3 for ignition-resistant construction and other features for approval and/or a reduction of the fuel modification zone) The fuel modification zone may be re-planted with either approved irrigated, fire-resistant planting material or approved non-irrigated, drought-tolerant, fire-resistant plant material (The PAHJ and the FAHJ may provide lists of prohibited and recommended planting material). Re-planting of the fuel modification zone may be required for erosion control. The fuel modification zone must be entirely located on the subject property unless approved by the FAHJ.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or similar plants used as ground covers, 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 50 feet from buildings or structures and less than 18 inches (457 mm) in height above the ground 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 enhanced ignition-resistant structures or other features are constructed however, in no case shall the fuel modification zone be reduced to less than 30 feet. See Section 26 for the minimum requirements for an enhanced ignition-resistant structure. This exception shall not be construed to allow the FAHJ to require ignition-resistant construction on existing structures with a fuel modification zone of less than 100 feet.
2. Remove portions of trees, which extend within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney,
 3. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of deadwood, and
 4. Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.

16.2 Corrective Actions. The executive body is authorized to instruct the chief to give notice to the owner of the property upon which conditions regulated by Section 16.1 exist

to correct such conditions. If the owner fails to correct such conditions, the executive body is authorized to cause the same to be done and make the expense of such correction a lien upon the property where such condition exists.

SECTION 17 - CLEARANCE OF BRUSH OR VEGETATIVE GROWTH FROM ROADWAYS

17.1 Clearance at Existing Off-Site Roadways. The area within 10 feet of each side of the improved width of highways and private roads shall comply with the requirements of a fuel modification zone. The chief is authorized to enter upon private property to insure the fuel modification zone requirements are met.

EXCEPTION: Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground covers, provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

17.2 Clearance for New Off-Site Roadways when constructed and On-Site Roadways The area on each side of the improved width of highways, private roads and driveways shall comply with the requirements of a fuel modification zone. The minimum dimensions of the fuel modification zone shall be as required by table 17.2.

TABLE 17.2

IMPROVEMENT WIDTH*	FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE – DISTANCE FROM EACH SIDE OF ROADWAY
16 FEET	20 FEET
24 FEET	16 FEET
28 FEET	12 FEET
32 FEET	10 FEET

* Improvement Width as defined by the Private Road Standard, County of San Diego

EXCEPTION 1: Upon approval by the FAHJ, the Roadway Fuel Modification Zones may be reduced provided it does not impair access.

EXCEPTION 2: Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground covers, provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

SECTION 18 - UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES

If the chief determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make strict compliance with the clearance of vegetation provisions of Sections 15, 16 or 17 of Appendix II-A undesirable or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended and reasonable alternative measures shall be provided.

SECTION 19 - DUMPING

Garbage, cans, bottles, papers, ashes, refuse, trash, rubbish or combustible waste material shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or upon hazardous fire areas, or in, upon or along trails, roadways or highways in hazardous fire areas.

EXCEPTION - Approved public and private dumping areas.

SECTION 20 - DISPOSAL OF ASHES

Ashes and coals shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or upon hazardous fire areas.

- EXCEPTIONS:**
1. In the hearth of an established fire pit, camp stove or fireplace.
 2. In a noncombustible container with a tightfitting lid, which is kept or maintained in a safe location not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from combustible vegetation or structures.
 3. Where such ashes or coals are buried and covered with 1 foot (304.8mm) of mineral earth not less than 25 feet (7620mm) from combustible vegetation or structures.

SECTION 21 - USE OF FIRE ROADS AND FIREBREAKS

Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be driven or parked upon, and trespassing is prohibited upon, fire roads or firebreaks beyond the point where travel is restricted by a cable, gate or sign, without the permission of the property owners. Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner, which obstructs the entrance to a fire road or firebreak.

EXCEPTION: Public officers acting within their scope of duty.

Radio and television aerials, guy wires thereto, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or firebreaks, unless located 16 feet (4877 mm) or more above such fire road or firebreak.

SECTION 22 - USE OF MOTORCYCLES, MOTOR SCOOTERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be operated within hazardous fire areas without a permit by the chief, except upon clearly established public or private roads. Permission from the property owner shall be presented when requesting a permit.

SECTION 23 - TAMPERING WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT LOCKS, BARRICADES AND SIGNS

Locks, barricades, seals, cables, signs and markers installed within hazardous fire areas, by or under the control of the chief, shall not be tampered with, mutilated, destroyed or removed.

Gates, doors, barriers and locks installed by or under the control of the chief shall not be unlocked.

SECTION 24 - LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE

The expenses of fighting fires which result from a violation of Appendix II-A shall be a charge against the person whose violation of Appendix II-A caused the fire. Damages

caused by such fires shall constitute a debt of such person and are collectable by the chief in the same manner as in the case of an obligation under a contract, expressed or implied.

SECTION 25 - SETBACKS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION.

25.1 Zoning Requirements. The minimum setbacks for locating structures on a lot are set by the PAHJ. To minimize fire spread potential the FAHJ may require additional setbacks as described in Section 25.2. In no case may the setbacks required by the FAHJ be less than those established by the PAHJ.

25.2 Fire Requirements. In those jurisdictions where a FAHJ approves a fuel modification zone of less than 100 feet, all structures, including any part of a structure located within the Wildland/Urban Interface Area shall be not less than 30 feet measured perpendicular from the subject property line adjacent to Wildland Fuel. When the property line abuts a public way the setback is measured to the centerline of the public way or street.

EXCEPTION: When allowed by both the FAHJ and by the PAHJ zoning requirements and the wildland fire hazard is determined to be minimal, the 30 foot setback may be reduced to a minimum of 5 feet from a property line provided the entire exterior wall, eave, overhang, or any other building construction elements shall comply with the enhanced ignition-resistant construction standards of Section 26.

Note: The FAHJ may allow openings in the exterior wall facing the Wildland/Urban Interface Area if it is determined the hazard is minimal.

25.3 Future Setback Modification – All fuel modification zones shall not extend beyond the property line.

SECTION 26 - IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION IN A WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE AREA

26.1 General. For the purposes of this appendix this section describes the requirements of ignition-resistant construction related to protecting new structures from an approaching wildfire. While these standards will provide a high level of protection to structures built in the wildland/urban interface area; there is no guarantee or assurance that compliance with these standards will prevent damage or destruction of structures by fire in all cases. Section 26 contains standards for basic, and enhanced, ignition-resistant construction in the wildland/urban interface area. Greenhouses are not considered structures for the purposes of this appendix.

26.2. Basic Ignition-Resistant Construction Requirements in the Wildland/Urban Interface Area. All structures built in the Wildland/Urban Interface Area must comply with the following basic ignition-resistant construction standards:

26.2.1. Windows and Glazing. Glass or other transparent, translucent or opaque glazing shall be tempered glass, multi-layered glass panels (dual glazed), glass block, have a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes, or other assemblies approved by the FAHJ.

Glazing frames made of vinyl materials shall have welded corners, metal reinforcement in the interlock area, and be certified to ANSI/AAMA/NWDA 101/I.S.2-97 structural requirements.

26.2.2. Skylights. Skylights within one-half mile of the Wildland/Urban Interface Area shall be tempered glass except when the structure is protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system, the FAHJ may approve other materials.

26.2.3. Exterior Walls. Exterior walls in the Wildland/Urban Interface Area shall comply with the provisions of the U.B.C. and with the following additional requirements:

1. Wall Surfacing Materials. The exterior wall surface materials shall be non combustible or an approved alternate. In all construction, exterior walls are required to be protected with 2-inch nominal solid blocking between rafters at all roof overhangs. Wood shingle and shake wall covering shall be prohibited except for repair or replacement as noted in Section 26.2.3, item 2.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Wood siding of 3/8-inch plywood or 3/4-inch drop siding is permitted but must have an underlayment of 1/2-inch fire-rated gypsum sheathing that is tightly butted or taped and mudded, or other ignition-resistive material as approved by the PAHJ.

2. Livestock stables less than 2,000 square feet total floor area and without restrooms are exempt from the non-combustible wall requirement if constructed a minimum of 100 feet from the property line, from any open space easement, and from any dwelling on the parcel.

If a dwelling or addition to a dwelling is subsequently proposed to be constructed closer than 100 feet from a stable constructed under this exemption, the stable must be retrofitted with non-combustible exterior wall covering or be removed.

2. Repair/Replacement. If 50 percent or more of an exterior wall located less than 30 feet from a property line requires repair or replacement, the entire wall shall conform to this section. If less than 50 percent of the wall requires repair or replacement, the existing wall may be repaired or replaced in kind. However, if the wall covering is wood shingle or shake, it must be repaired or replaced with fire-retardant, pressure-treated wood shingles or shakes.

26.2.4 Venting. Attic and foundation ventilation shall comply with the requirements of the Uniform Building Code as adopted by the PAHJ. Ventilation louvers and openings may be incorporated as part of access assemblies.

26.2.4.1 Venting in Eaves. Attic ventilation openings or ventilation louvers shall not be permitted in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other similar exterior overhanging areas in the Wildland/Urban Interface Area.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Attic vents in soffits may be permitted by the FAHJ on those areas of the building that do not face the wildland fuels, when the FAHJ determines it is not a hazard.

2. When enhanced ignition resistant construction is not required, enclosed eaves may be vented on the underside of the eave closest to the fascia provided the closest edge of the vent opening is at least 12 inches from the exterior wall. This venting must be screened or have holes less than 1/4" in diameter.

26.2.4.2 Venting on Roofs and Vertical Walls. Roof vents, dormer vents, gable vents, foundation ventilation openings, ventilation openings in vertical walls, or other similar ventilation openings shall be louvered and covered with 1/4-inch, noncombustible, corrosion-resistant metal mesh or other approved material that offers equivalent protection. Turbine attic vents shall be equipped to allow, one-way direction rotation only; they shall not free spin in both directions.

26.2.5 Protection of Eaves. Combustible eaves, fascias and soffits shall be constructed as required in guidance documents prepared by the PAHJ in accordance with Section 29.

EXCEPTION: Eave construction on additions may match the existing structure provided that the addition does not exceed 50% of the existing structure or 2,500 square feet, whichever is less. The vents in these eaves must comply with sections 26.2.4 and 26.3.2 as applicable.

26.2.6 Roof Covering. Roofs shall comply with the Building Code and have a minimum Class A roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be fire stopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

EXCEPTION: On qualified historical buildings wood roof covering may be repaired or reconstructed as allowed by the State Historical Building Code.

26.2.7 Unenclosed Underfloor Protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls in accordance with Section 26.2.3.

EXCEPTION: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance rated construction or heavy timber construction.

26.2.8 Insulation. In the Wildland/Urban Interface Area, paper-faced insulation shall be prohibited in attics or ventilated spaces.

26.2.9 Automatic Fire Sprinklers. When a reduction of the fuel modification zone to less than 100 feet is approved, an automatic fire sprinkler system may be required, and approved by the FAHJ.

26.3 Enhanced Ignition-Resistant Construction Requirements in the Wildland/Urban Interface Area.

26.3.1 Where Required. The PAHJ/FAHJ shall require a structure to be of enhanced ignition-resistant construction when it is determined that any of the following conditions apply:

1. When the 100 feet fuel modification zone is reduced in accordance with Section 16.1, exception 3.
2. The development is located above a slope that will influence fire behavior, and with dense chaparral or highly combustible trees, unless it can be demonstrated that flame fronts will not impact the structure.

3. When reduction of setbacks required by Section 25 are allowed by the FAHJ.
4. Where there is high fuel load, such as dense chaparral or eucalyptus, unless it can be demonstrated that the flame fronts will not impact the structure.

EXCEPTION: Eave construction on additions may match the existing structure provided that the addition does not exceed 50% of the existing structure or 2,500 square feet, whichever is less. The vents in these eaves must comply with sections 26.2.4 and 26.3.2 as applicable.

Enhanced ignition-resistant construction includes all items in Section 26.2 plus the following additional requirements:

26.3.2 Venting. Attic ventilation openings or ventilation louvers shall not be permitted in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other similar exterior overhanging areas when enhanced ignition-resistant construction is required.

EXCEPTION: In locations where fuel modification is provided on a region wide basis for multiple lots, attic vents in soffits complying with section 26.2.4.1 may be permitted by the FAHJ on those areas of the building that do not face the wildland fuels, when the FAHJ determines it is not a hazard.

26.3.3 Gutters and Downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material. Gutters shall be designed to reduce the accumulation of leaf litter and debris that contributes to roof edge ignition.

26.3.4 Exterior Doors. All exterior doors facing the Wildland/Urban Interface Area shall be approved non-combustible construction or ignition-resistant, solid core wood not less than 1 3/8 inches thick or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall comply with Section 26.2.1.

26.3.5 Fences and Other Attachments to Structures. The first five feet of fences and other items attached to a structure shall be constructed of non-combustible material, or pressure-treated exterior fire-retardant wood, or meet the same fire-resistive standards as the exterior walls of the structure.

EXCEPTION: Wooden gates are permitted provided that a 5-foot minimum length section of non-combustible fencing material is installed as a firebreak immediately adjacent to the gate.

26.3.6 Projections, appendages.

Exterior balconies, carports, decks, patio covers, unenclosed roofs and floors, and similar architectural appendages and projections, not meeting the 100 foot fuel modification requirements of Section 16, shall be of ignition-resistant construction in accordance with sections 26.3.6.1 and 26.3.6.2. When such appendages or projections are attached to exterior fire-resistive walls, they shall be constructed to maintain the fire-resistive integrity of the wall. Construction details shall comply with the methods specified in guidance documents prepared by the PAHJ in accordance with Section 29.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A free-standing deck or trellis less than 250 square feet in area and greater than 30 feet from the nearest structures and property lines is not required to meet the fire-resistive requirements of Appendix II-A.
2. A detached deck that is separated from the dwelling by at least 5 feet of non-combustible surface may be constructed of non-rated wood provided all of the following conditions are met:
 - a) The decking must be a minimum dimension of 2x (nominal) material
 - b) The deck is located at or below the elevation of the dwelling ground floor level, and not exposed to any underfloor area or basement opening, and
 - c) The deck is skirted from the deck walking surface to ground level with non-combustible material.
 - d) If the deck is skirted, the underdeck area must be vented in conformance with Section 26.2.4.

26.3.6.1 Structural Supports and Framing Members. Structural supports and framing members shall be of non-combustible construction, exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, modified heavy timber construction as described in guidance documents prepared by the PAHJ, or one-hour fire-resistive construction.

EXCEPTION: Structural supports and framing may be constructed of non-fire-rated lumber when decks, balconies, and similar projections are skirted from floor level to ground level with non-combustible material or an approved alternate. The skirted underdeck area must be vented in conformance with Section 26.2.4.

26.3.6.2 Decking Surfaces

Decking surfaces, stair treads, risers, and landings of decks, porches & balconies shall be constructed of non-combustible construction, exterior fire-retardant-treated wood, modified heavy timber construction as described in guidance documents prepared by the PAHJ, one-hour fire-resistive construction, or alternative decking that passes the performance testing requirements of section 26.3.6.2.1.

26.3.6.2.1 Testing of Alternative Decking Materials

Alternative decking materials may be approved when tested to demonstrate passing of the performance requirements of State Fire Marshal standard 12-7A-4. The decking surface shall pass the tests in both Parts A and B of SFM 12-7A-4, however, the burning brand exposure test of Part B may be conducted with a Class "B" sized brand as specified in ASTM E-108 or UL-790.

The Conditions of Acceptance of State Fire Marshal standard 12-7A-4 shall be modified to read as follows:

Part A: Underflame Test

1. Peak heat release rate of less than or equal to 25 kW/ft² (269 kW/m²)
2. Absence of sustained flaming at the conclusion of the 40-minute observation period.
3. Absence of structural failure of any deck board.
4. Absence of falling particles that are still burning when reaching the floor.

Part B: Burning Brand Test

1. Absence of sustained flaming at the conclusion of the 40-minute observation period.
2. Absence of structural failure of any deck board.
3. Absence of falling particles that are still burning when reaching the floor.

Should one of the three replicates fail to meet the Conditions of Acceptance, three additional tests may be run. All of the additional tests must meet the Conditions of Acceptance.

Product tests shall be done by a testing laboratory accredited by the International Accreditation Service or identified by an ICC-ES/ICBO-ES report. Test results and reports must be submitted to the PAHJ for analysis and approval prior to being used within the Wildland/Urban Interface Area.

Decking materials passing the performance requirements of this section shall be identified with a grade stamp or label not more than every six feet along the length of the decking board.

26.3.6.3 Coatings The use of paints, coatings, stains, or other surface treatments are not an approved method of protection as required in this Chapter.

26.3.7 Skylights. Skylights shall be tempered glass.

SECTION 27 - FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS WITHIN THE WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE AREA

27.1 Access. Fire apparatus roads shall comply with the requirements of the locally adopted fire code and the public and private road standards adopted by the County of San Diego.

SECTION 28 - STATE FIRE PREVENTION GUIDES

This Code hereby adopts the most recent edition of the following fire safety guides for industrial, commercial and/or residential development in, upon or adjoining any mountainous area or forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands or grass-covered lands or any lands covered with flammable material:

1. Fire Safe Guides for Residential Development in California, California Department of Forestry;
2. Industrial Operations Fire Prevention Field Guide, United States Forest Service.

Wherever a conflict exists between the State Fire Prevention Guides referenced in this section and the County Fire Code, the requirements of the County Fire Code shall apply.

The State Fire Prevention Guides referenced in this section are intended for use as supplemental regulations, when determined necessary by the Chief, where desired regulations contained within the above referenced fire safety guides are not specifically addressed by the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code. The State Fire Prevention Guides referenced in this section are adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein, and from the date on which this Ordinance shall take effect, the provisions should be applicable as provided in this section within all unincorporated territory which is not within any fire protection district or within any municipal water district which has fire protection responsibility.

SECTION 29 - GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

The PAHJ may prepare, circulate for public comment, disseminate and maintain guidance documents addressing the methods of ignition resistant construction described in this Code.

These guidance documents may set out additional compliance alternatives that, in specified circumstances, can provide the same protection that is afforded by the methods required by this Code. These guidance documents may also identify practices that have been determined by PAHJ and the FAHJ to be equivalent and they may include additional new fire-resistive technologies as they become available.

SEC. 35.39100.060. Section 1 of Appendix II-E of the Fire Code portion of the California Building Standards Code is hereby revised by adding the following paragraph:

SEC. 35.39100.060

Appendix II-E. Section 1. Scope is revised by adding a final paragraph:

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.

Section 2. Effective date. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after the date of its passage and before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after its passage, a summary shall be published once with the names of the members voting for and against the same in the San Diego Daily Transcript, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of San Diego.

Section 3. Operative Date. This ordinance shall be operative on July 16, 2007.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 13th of JUNE, 2007.