

VISTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
ORDINANCE NO. 20

AN ORDINANCE OF THE VISTA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ADOPTING THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2007 EDITION, THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, 2006 EDITION, AND APPENDICES CHAPTER 1, CHAPTER 4, B, D and F WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of the Vista Fire Protection District does herewith find that the jurisdiction has certain topographical, geologic and climatic features, as set forth and incorporated herein, that can have a deleterious effect on emergency services such as fire protection and emergency medical services, and,

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

WHEREAS, the state of California is mandated by Health & Safety Code Section 17922 to impose the same requirements as are contained in the 2007 California Fire Code based on the 2006 International Fire Code, hereinafter referred to collectively as the Fire Code; and,

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors finds that the modifications and changes to the Uniform Codes are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions as identified in SECTION 1.

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

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

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Vista Fire Protection District does ordain as follows;

Ordinance Number 17 of the Vista Fire Protection District is hereby repealed.

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SECTION 1. FINDINGS FOR THE FIRE CODE

Finding 1

The Board of Directors of the Vista Fire Protection District does herewith make findings on the slopes of and at the base of the San Marcos Mountains, with drainages from the north and east portions of the jurisdiction, including Agua Hedieonda Creek and Buena Creek, create flood conditions that carry the potential for overcoming the ability of the fire department to aid or assist in fire control, evacuations, rescues and the emergency task demands inherent in such situations. The potential for flooding conditions result in limiting fire department emergency vehicular traffic, with resulting overtaxing fire department personnel, may further cause a substantial or total lack of protection against fire for the buildings and structures located within the jurisdiction.

Finding 2

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

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

Finding 3

The Vista Fire Protection District has Interstate 78 highway which bisects the District. This Interstate highway is designated by the California Highway Patrol as an approved transportation route for Hazardous materials, such as, blasting and explosive agents, highly toxic and radioactive materials.

The potential for release or threatened release of a hazardous material along this route is highly probable given the volume transported daily. Incidents of this nature will normally require all available emergency response personnel to prevent injury and loss of life and to prevent, as far as practicable, property loss. Emergency personnel responding to such aforementioned incidents may be unduly impeded and delayed in accomplishing an emergency response as a result of this situation. With the potential result of undue and unnecessary risk to the protection of life and public safety and, in particular, endangering

residents and occupants in buildings or structures without the protection of automatic fire sprinklers.

Finding 4

Much of the rural area of the Vista Fire Protection District is mountainous topography and certain areas are less than adequate infrastructure needed for water supply (fire flow) and experiences water shortages from time to time. Those conditions have severely adverse effect on water availability for firefighting. Fires starting in sprinklered buildings are typically controlled by one or two sprinkler heads, flowing as little as 26 gallons per minute.

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

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

Finding 5

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

Finding 6

Due to the mountainous topography in much of the rural area of Vista, it is very important that roadways be named and identified in order to facilitate emergency response. This code amendment combines provisions from County DPLU policy MP-1 with existing DPW Design Standards.

Finding 7

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

Finding 8

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

Finding 9

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

SECTION 2. ADOPTION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2007 EDITION, THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, 2006 EDITION, AND APPENDICES CHAPTER 1, CHAPTER 4, B, D and F WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS.

That certain documents, copies of which are on file in the office of the Clerk or the Fire Marshal of The Vista Fire Protection District being marked and designated as the *California Fire Code*, 2007 edition, *International Fire Code*, 2006 edition, including Appendix Chapters 1, 4, B, D and F (see *California Fire Code* Section 101.8, 2007 edition), as published by the International Code Council, are hereby adopted as the Fire Code of the Vista Fire Protection District, in the State of California regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises, erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, equipment use, and maintenance of buildings and structures, including that providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Fire Code on file in the office of the Vista Fire Protection District are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this ordinance, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Section 3 of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2007 EDITION, THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE, 2006 EDITION, AND APPENDICES CHAPTER 1, CHAPTER 4, B, D and F.

That the following sections are hereby revised:

Chapter 2 - Definitions, Section 202 GENERAL DEFINITIONS is hereby revised by adding the following definitions, to read as follows:

FIRE DEPARTMENT. 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.

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.

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

HIGH-RISE BUILDING paragraph #2 is hereby revised to read as follows:

2. "High-Rise structure" means every building of any type of construction or occupancy having floors used for human occupancy located more than 55 feet above the lowest floor level having building access.

IGNITION-RESISTANT MATERIAL is any product which, when tested in accordance with UBC Standard 8-1 for a period of 30 minutes, shall have a flame spread of not over 25 and show no evidence of progressive combustion. In addition, the flame front shall not progress more than 10½ feet (3200 mm) beyond the centerline of the burner at any time during the test.

Materials shall pass the accelerated weathering test and be identified as Exterior type, in accordance with UBC Standard 23-4. All materials shall bear identification showing the fire performance rating thereof. That identification shall be issued by ICC-ES/ICBO-ES or a testing facility recognized by the State Fire Marshal having a service for inspection of materials at the factory.

Fire-Retardant Treated Wood as defined in section 207 or noncombustible materials as defined in section 215 shall satisfy the intent of this section.

The enforcing agency may use other definitions of ignition-resistant material that reflect wildfire exposure to building materials and/or their materials performance in resisting ignition.

PUBLIC NUISANCE Shall include the existence of dry and drying weeds, rubbish and waste material on property, lands or premises, which is dangerous or injurious to that or neighboring property, lands or premises and which is detrimental to the welfare of the occupants or residents of the vicinity or any other condition declared by this code or as defined under California Civil Code.

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

RESPONSE TIME The interval of time between the time the original incident alarm was received by dispatch to when the first fire unit arrives on scene.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE CODE. The code regulating and governing the mitigation of hazard to life and property from the intrusion of fire from wildland exposures, fire from adjacent structures and prevention of structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels as adopted by the local FAHJ.

Chapter 5 – Fire Service Features, Section 502.1 Definitions is hereby revised by adding the word “Driveway” to read as follows:

FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD. A road that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as driveway, fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot, lane and access roadway

Chapter 5- Section 503.1.2 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.1.2 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, conditions 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.

Chapter 5 - Section 503.2.1 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.2.1 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, which shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved width.

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 not less than 12 feet wide per lane.

Chapter 5 - Section 503.2.3 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.2.3 Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (not less than 75,000 lbs. unless authorized by the FAHJ) and shall be provided with an approved paved surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

Chapter 5- Section 503.2.4 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.2.4 Turning Radius is hereby revised to read as follows: 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.

Chapter 5 - Section 503.2.5 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.2.5 Dead Ends: Unless otherwise approved by the Chief, a cul-de-sac shall be provided in residential areas where the access roadway serves more than two structures. The minimum unobstructed paved radius width for a cul-de-sac shall be 36 feet in residential areas and 40 feet in commercial areas.

Chapter 5- Section 503.2.7 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.2.7 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 and a surface of Portland cement concrete (PCC), with a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel, or equivalent, 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.

Chapter 5- Section 503.4.1 is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 503.4.1 Roadway Design Features. Roadway design features (speed bumps, speed humps, speed control dips, etc.) which may interfere with emergency apparatus responses shall not be installed on fire access roadways, unless they meet design criteria approved by the Chief.

Chapter 5 - Section 503.6.1 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 503.6.1 Gate Design. 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, unless the gate serves only one single family residence.

Chapter 5 – SECTION 505 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION Section 505.1 is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 505.1 Address Numbers. Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property from either direction of approach. Said numbers shall contrast with their background, and shall meet the following minimum standards as to size: 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.

Chapter 5 - Section 505.3 is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 505.3 Easement Address Signs. All easements which are not named differently from the roadway from which they originate, shall have an address sign installed and maintained, listing all street numbers occurring on that easement, located where the easement intersects the named roadway. Minimum size of numbers on that sign shall be four inches in height with a minimum stroke of 3/8", and shall contrast with the background.

Chapter 5 - Section 505.4 is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 505.4 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 numbers of units in such projects exceed 15.

Chapter 5 - Section 505.5 is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 505.5 Street Naming and Signs. All new public roads, private roads within major subdivisions, and all private road easements serving four or more parcels shall be named. The naming process shall be in accordance with Vista Development Code Section 19.04. Proposed road names shall receive the approval of the Chief, to avoid conflict with existing names. Road name signs shall be provided by property owners, and shall comply with County of San Diego Department of Public Works Regional Design Standard #DS-13.

Chapter 5 - Section 505.6 is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 505.6 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 (PDF and/or CAD format as approved by the FAHJ) or compatible with current department mapping services, and shall be charged a reasonable fee for updating all response maps.

Chapter 5 Section 506.1.2 is hereby added to read as follows:

Section 506.1.2 Emergency Key Access. All central station-monitored fire detection systems and fire sprinkler systems shall have an approved emergency key access box on site in an approved location. The owner or occupant shall provide and maintain current keys for the structure(s) for fire department placement in the box, and shall notify the fire department in writing when the building is re-keyed.

Chapter 5 Section 507.3 Pitfalls is hereby deleted

Chapter 5 Section 508.2.2 Water Tanks is hereby revised to read as follows:

508.2.2 Water Tanks. Water storage tanks, when permitted by the Chief, shall comply with Table No. 508.2.2

TABLE NO. 508.2.2			
Building Square Feet	Gallons Per Minute Water Flow	Capacity Gallons	Duration Minutes
Up to 1,500	250	5,000	20
Over 1,500	250	10,000	40
When exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from adjacent property 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.

Chapter 5 – Section 508.5.1 Where required is hereby revised as follows:

Section 508.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of a facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 150 feet from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road.

Chapter 5 Section 508.5.1.1 Fire hydrant Spacing

Chapter 5 Section 508.5.1.1 Fire hydrant Spacing. 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 508.5.1.1.1 In zones other than industrial, commercial and multi-family, fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with Table No. 508.1.1.1.

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-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. 508.5.1.1.1-B.

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-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 508.5.1.1.2

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 508.5.1.1.3

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.

Chapter 5 Section 508.5.1.2 Waterline Extensions is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 5 Section 508.5.1.2 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.

Section 508.3 Fire flow is hereby revised to read as follows:

Section 508.3 Fire flow. Fire flows shall be based on Appendix B. Consideration should be given to increasing the gallons per minute set forth in Appendix B 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 B, 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; fuel break requirements which could include required irrigation; modified access road requirements; specified setback distances for building sites addressing canyon rim developments and hazardous brush areas; and other requirements authorized by this Code and as specified by the Chief.

Chapter 9 - Fire Protection Systems, SECTION 902.1 is hereby revised by adding a definition of **LIFE SAFETY SPRINKLER SYSTEM** to read as follows:

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

Chapter 9 - Fire Protection Systems, AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS Section 903.2 is hereby revised to read as follows:

903.2 Where Required. An approved automatic fire-extinguishing system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations as set forth in this section, or where specifically required by other sections of this code or other referenced standards.

903.2.1 All Occupancies other than Group R Residential.

An approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in all buildings hereinafter constructed of 5000 square feet or more in total floor area, except as otherwise required in this section.

Exception: Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frame 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.

Determining applicability. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation. "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.

Separation between buildings and from property lines. Buildings built on a property line other than a public way shall be protected by a fire sprinkler system consistent with the forgoing standards, regardless of size. Buildings must be located at a distance from property line equal to or exceeding one-fifth the height, plus any overhang, plus five (5) feet, or be protected by the appropriate type of sprinkler system. Buildings separated by less than 10 feet air space from adjacent buildings shall be considered as one building for purposes of sprinkler requirements.

903.2.2 Additions. Additions of more than 10% of the square footage of an existing building, which results in a structure of more than 5000 square feet, or additions of more than 5000 square feet total floor area, shall be required to be protected throughout the entire structure with a sprinkler system consistent with this section.

903.2.3 Buildings Exceeding Fire Flow Capabilities. In any building hereinafter constructed which does not fall into the above categories, where the required fire flow exceeds 2,500 gallons per minute, the Chief shall require the installation of an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

903.2.4 Specific Portions of Buildings.

An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed:

1. In every story or basement of all buildings when the floor area exceed 1,500 square feet and there is not provided at least 20 square feet of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each 50 lineal feet or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story or basement on at least one side of the building. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches. Such

openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior. When openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet from such openings, the story shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of an exterior wall of the story. If any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet from required openings, the basement shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

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

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

4. In protected combustible fiber storage vaults.

903.2.5 Group R Residential and Accessory Structures. All Residential occupancies and attached garages, carports, workshops and storage rooms hereinafter constructed shall have approved fire sprinkler systems installed and maintained (for additions or alterations refer to definitions for “Reconstruction”).

Chapter 9- Fire Protection Systems, Section 903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms Exception 1 is hereby revised to read as follows:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems with less than 100 fire sprinklers protecting one- and two-family dwellings.

Chapter 14 – Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition is hereby revised by adding **SECTION 1418 FUEL OR VEGETATION MODIFICATION** to read as follows:

SECTION 1418 FUEL OR VEGETATION MODIFICATION Prior to combustibles arriving on site, required fuel modification shall be maintained.

Chapter 19 – Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities, SECTION 1908 - STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF WOOD CHIPS, HOGGED MATERIALS FINES, COMPOST AND RAW PRODUCT IN ASSOCIATION WITH YARD WASTE AND RECYCLING FACILITIES is hereby revised by adding certain amendments, to read as follows:

1908.1 General. The storage and processing (mulching, composting) of wood chips, hogged materials, fines, compost and raw product produced from yard waste, debris and recycling facilities shall be in accordance with section 1908.

1908.2 Definitions. For the purpose of section 1908, 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.

1908.3 Permit Required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire department prior to engaging in the operation and storing processed of wood chips, hogged material, fines, compost and raw product in association with yard waste and similar material recycling facilities. (See Appendix Chapter 1 section 105.6) 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.

1908.4 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.

1908.5 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.

1908.6 Notification of Fire. All fires shall be reported to the fire department immediately upon discovery.

1908.7 Equipment Operator Emergency Callback. The operator shall implement and maintain a plan for rapid equipment operator response to the site. The maximum response time to the site shall be within one hour of a fire department notification. The following equipment shall be on site and staffed with skilled operators: bulldozer, loaders and heavy duty equipment necessary to mitigate a fire. Notification procedure shall be maintained operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Notification may be by pager activation or telephone answering service or other approved means.

1908.8 Incoming Waste Diversion Plan. The operator shall develop a diversion plan for incoming greenwaste for implementation in the event of equipment failure or other inability to process and distribute greenwaste. The plan shall prevent stockpiling of waste on the site and unauthorized depositing of waste on or near the site. The operator shall initiate the diversion based on criteria in the

Operational and Emergency Plan without further direction from the fire department.

1908.9 Unprocessable or Non-Greenwaste Material. All greenwaste that cannot be processed on-site, such as stumps and fibrous plants, shall be immediately removed from the feedstock, stored in roll-off containers or bins and be removed from the facility on a weekly basis. All plastic bags shall be removed prior to shredding material.

1908.10 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.

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

1908.12 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.

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

1908.14 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.

1908.15 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 threat 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.

1908.16 Firefighting Water Supplies and Storage

1908.16.1 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.

1908.16.2 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.

1908.17 Material Handling Equipment. Equipment used on all piles should be of a type that minimizes compaction. All vehicles operating on or around the piles shall have a Class A fire extinguisher of a minimum 2-A rating, in addition to the Class B rating appropriate for the vehicles. Approved material-handling equipment shall be available during fire fighting operations for moving wood chips, hogged material, compost and raw product produced from yard waste and wood fines.

1908.18 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 Chapter 22 & 34 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids, and all other applicable fire code requirements.

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

1908.20 Smoking and Open Burning Prohibited. The operator shall prohibit smoking and open flame on the operational site, including smoking within vehicles. Approved signs shall be clearly and prominently posted, and shall be enforced by the site operators. No open burning will be allowed on site.

CHAPTER 23 – High-Piled Combustible Storage, Table 2306.2 General Fire and Life Safety Requirements is hereby amended by deleting Footnote j.

CHAPTER 33 – Explosives and Fireworks is hereby revised by adding **Section 3309 – Fireworks Prohibited** to read as follows:

Section 3309 – Fireworks Prohibited. The sale, discharge, firing or use of all firecrackers, bombs, rockets, torpedoes, roman candles, “Safe and Sane” or other fireworks or substances designed and intended for pyrotechnic display, and of all firework pistols/cannons, or other appliances using blank cartridges or caps containing chlorate of potash mixture or other mixtures designed to make an explosive sound, is hereby prohibited within the Vista Fire Protection District. The Fire Chief may permit the public display of fireworks by properly qualified individuals or organized bodies under the direct supervision of experts in the handling of fireworks.

CHAPTER 34 – Flammable and Combustible Liquids, Section 3405.2.4 Class I, II and III liquids, Exception 4 is revised to read as follows:

4. 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.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 – Administration is hereby adopted and revised by adding certain amendments, to read as follows:

SECTION 101 – GENERAL, Section 101.1 Title is hereby amended by inserting Vista Fire Protection District in place of [NAME OF JURISDICTION].

SECTION 102 - APPLICABILITY is hereby revised by adding **Section 102.10 Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Motions** to read as follows:

Section 102.10 Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Motions. All former ordinances, resolutions or motions, or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance or of the Code or standards hereby adopted are hereby repealed.

SECTION 103 – DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION is hereby revised by adding **Section 103.2.1 Fire Prevention Engineer or Fire Marshal** to read as follows:

Section 103.2.1 Fire Prevention Engineer or Fire Marshal. The Fire Marshal shall be any person designated by the Chief to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the fire prevention engineer or Fire Marshal as set forth in this Code.

Section 104, General Authority and Responsibilities is hereby revised by adding **Section 104.12, Cost Recovery** to read as follows:

Section 104.12 Cost Recovery. The purpose of this section is to establish authority to obtain reimbursement from responsible individuals for the expenses of any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the Vista Fire Department to protect the public from criminal or negligible activities, and from fire or hazardous substances.

Section 104, General Authority and Responsibilities is hereby revised by adding **Section 104.12.1 Reimbursement required** to read as follows:

Section 104.12.1 Reimbursement required. In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 13000 et seq., an individual who acts negligently or in violation of the law and thereby requires the jurisdiction to provide an emergency response to a danger posed by a fire or hazardous substance shall be liable for reimbursement to the agency for the costs incurred. In accordance with Government Code Sections 53150 through 53158, any individual who is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug or the combined influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, and whose negligent operation of a motor vehicle, boat or vessel or civil aircraft caused by that influence proximately causes any incident and thereby requires the agency to provide an emergency response shall reimburse the agency for the cost incurred.

SECTION 105 – PERMITS, Section 105.3.2 Extensions is hereby amended to read:

Section 105.3.2 Time limitation of application. An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned 180 days after the

date of filing, unless such application has been pursued in good faith or a permit has been issued: except that the building official is authorized to grant one extension of time for an additional period of 180 days. The extension shall be required in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated.

SECTION 105 - PERMITS is hereby revised by adding **Section 105.3.8 Expense Recovery**, to read as follows:

Section 105.3.8 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.

SECTION 105 – PERMITS, Section 105.5 Revocation is hereby amended to read:

Section 105.5 Expiration. Every permit issued shall become invalid unless the work on the site authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized on the site by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the time the work is commenced. The building official is authorized to grant in writing one time extension of 180 days. The extension shall be required in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated.

SECTION 105 - PERMITS - Section 105.6 Required Operational Permits is hereby revised by adding the following subsections to read as follows:

Section 105.6.48 Christmas Tree Lots. To operate a Christmas tree lot, with or without flame proofing services.

Section 105.6.49 Greenwaste Recycling, Mulching, Composting Operations and Storage. Permit is required per section 1908.19 of Chapter 19

SECTION 108 - APPEALS, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 108. APPEALS PROCEDURE

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 (Fire Districts)

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 an Independent Board composed of three fire professionals; one of whom will be appointed by the involved Fire District Board of Directors, one by the Director of the County Department of Planning and Land Use, and the third will be chosen from San Diego County fire professionals by the two appointees described above. The Board of Independent Professionals shall render a final decision and findings in writing to the Chief, with a copy to the applicant.

SECTION 109 – VIOLATIONS, Section 109.3 Violation penalties is hereby amended to read:

Section 109.3 Violation Penalties. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this code or standards hereby adopted or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made there under, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specification or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the attorney for the Vista Fire Protection District or by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein, shall severally for each and every violation and noncompliance respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1000.00 or by imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or both. The imposition of one penalty of any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited condition is maintained, shall constitute a separate offense. The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

SECTION 111 – STOP WORK ORDER, Section 111.4 Failure to Comply is hereby amended to read:

Section 111.4 Failure to Comply. Any person who shall continue any work, having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that the person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$250 or more than \$1,000.

APPENDIX CHAPTER 4 – Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy is hereby adopted in its entirety.

APPENDIX B – Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings is hereby adopted in its entirety.

APPENDIX B – A definition of HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA is hereby added to Appendix B102.1 to read as follows:

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.

Appendix B - The reference to NFPA 1142 is hereby deleted.

APPENDIX D – Fire Apparatus Access Roads is hereby adopted in its entirety.

SECTION 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIMITS WHERE STORAGE OF CERTAIN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHALL BE RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED

That the geographic limits referred to in certain sections of the 2006 *International Fire Code* are hereby established as follows:

Section 3204.3.1.1 The geographic limits in which the storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited is hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the Vista Fire Protection District.

Section 3406.2.4.4 The geographic limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited is hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the Vista Fire Protection District.

Section 3804.2 The limits referred to in Section 8204.2 of the California Fire Code, in which storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted, are hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the Vista Fire Protection District.

SECTION 5. That Ordinance No. 17 of Vista Fire Protection District which adopted by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 2000 Edition, Uniform Fire Code Standards, The California Fire Code, 2001 Edition as adopted by the State of California (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9), and National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 1999 Edition, 13-D, 1999 Edition, and 13-R, 1999 Edition, and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 6. That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 7. That nothing in this ordinance or in the Fire Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 4 of this ordinance; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this ordinance.

SECTION 8. That the Clerk of the Board or the Fire Marshal shall maintain copies of the codes adopted by reference herein as required by law.

SECTION 9. That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect on January 1, 2008.

SECTION 10. Upon passage, the Board Clerk shall transmit a copy of this Ordinance to the Department of Housing and Community Development (Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7)