

Ordinance No. 2002-02

**An Ordinance of the
San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District
Repealing Ordinance No. 99-1 and
Adopting the California Fire Code, 2002 Edition, with Certain Amendments,
the Uniform Fire Code Standards, 2000 Edition,
and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 1999 Edition,
13-D, 1999 Edition, and 13-R, 1999 Edition.**

WHEREAS, Health & Safety Code Section 17958 mandates that the San Miguel Consolidated 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 2001 California Fire Code based on the 2000 Uniform Fire Code published by the Western Fire Chiefs Association, hereinafter referred to collectively as the Fire Code; and,

WHEREAS, the State of California is mandated by Health & Safety Code Section 17922 to impose the same requirements as are contained in the 2001 California Fire Code based on the Fire Code portion of the 2000 Uniform Fire Code, and the 2000 Uniform Fire Code, together with the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District amendments shall be San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District Fire Code for the purpose of prescribing regulations in the unincorporated territory of the County of San Diego and the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.

WHEREAS, Code amendments adopted by the State of California shall take precedence over the 2000 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 San Miguel Fire Protection District shall take precedence over both 2000 Uniform Fire Code and 2001 California Building Standards Code provisions.

WHEREAS, Health & Safety Code Section 17958.5 permits the Fire 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 San Miguel Consolidated 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 the following local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions as identified in Attachment A.

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

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

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District does ordain as follows:

Ordinance No. 99-01 of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District is hereby repealed.

Ordinance No. 2002-02

Section 1. Adoption of the California Fire Code and NFPA 13-D and 13-R

There is hereby adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District, San Diego County, State of California for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire or explosion, that certain code and standards known as the California Fire Code published by the Western Fire Chiefs Association and the California Building Standards Commission being particularly the 2001 Edition thereof and including Appendices I-A through VI-K inclusive, except Appendices II-F and III-B, the California Fire Code Standards, 2001 Edition, and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13-D, 1999 Edition, and 13-R, 1999 Edition, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified or amended by Sections 2 through 14 inclusive of this ordinance. One (1) copy of the above mentioned codes and standards has been and is now filed in the office of the Fire Chief of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District, and the same are hereby 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 thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.

Section 2. Establishment and Duties of the Fire Prevention Bureau

- 2.1** The Fire Prevention Bureau of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District which is hereby established and which shall be operated under the direction of the Fire Chief of the Fire District shall enforce the California Fire Code.
- 2.2** A Fire Marshal in charge of the Fire Prevention Bureau shall be assigned by the Fire Chief of the Fire District on the basis of examination to determine qualifications.

- 2.3 The Fire Chief of the Fire District may detail to the Fire Prevention Bureau such members of the Fire District as may from time to time be necessary.

Section 3. Definitions

- 3.1 Wherever the word “jurisdiction” is used in the California Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the jurisdictional boundaries of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.
- 3.2 Wherever the words “Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention” are used they shall be held to mean “Fire Marshal.”
- 3.3 Wherever the term “Corporation Counsel” is used in the California Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the Attorney for the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.
- 3.4 Wherever the term “Administrator” is used in the California Fire Code, it shall be held to mean the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.
- 3.5 Whenever the term “Response Time” is used in the California Fire Code, it shall mean the time the original incident alarm was received by dispatch to when the first fire unit arrives on scene.
- 3.6 Whenever the term "This Code" and "Uniform Fire Code" shall mean the 2001 California Fire Code as modified by the deletions, revisions and additions set forth in the amendments.

Section 4. Establishment of Limits of Districts in Which Storage of Flammable or Combustible Liquids in Outside Above-Ground Storage Tanks is to be Prohibited

The limits referred to in Section 7902.2.2.1 and 7904.2.5.4.2 of the California Fire Code in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside above-ground tanks is prohibited are hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.

Exceptions:

1. Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above-ground storage tanks, approved by the Fire Chief, with a maximum capacity of 550 gallons. Such tanks may be located within a building when the Fire 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 Fire 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 Fire Chief may disapprove the installation of such containers when, in his opinion, their use presents a risk to life or property.
 3. With the Fire Chief's approval, temporary storage of a maximum of 10,000 gallons Class II liquids may be permitted for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days at remote construction sites, earth moving projects, gravel pits or borrow pits, consistent with Section 7902 and 7903.
- 4.1** Bulk plants or terminals as described in Section 203 and 7904.4.1 are prohibited within the jurisdiction.

Section 5. Establishment of Limits in Which Bulk Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gases is to be Restricted

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 San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.

Section 6. Establishment of Limits of Districts in Which Storage of Explosives and Blasting Agents is to be Prohibited

The limits referred to in Section 7701.7.2 of the California Fire Code in which storage of explosives and blasting agents is prohibited are hereby established as the jurisdictional limits of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.

Section 7. Establishment of Limits of Districts in Which the Storage of Compressed Natural Gases is to be Prohibited

The limits referred to in Section 5204.5.2 of the California Fire Code in which the storage of compressed natural gas is prohibited, are hereby established to be the jurisdictional limits of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District.

Section 8. Amendments Made to the California Fire Code

§103.4.7 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding:

Cost Recovery for Emergency Responses

§103.4.7 Cost Recovery

§103.4.7.1 Purpose

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 San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District to protect the public from fire or hazardous substances.

§103.4.7.2 Reimbursement

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

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

§105.2. Conditions of Permits of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding:

§105.2.4 Expense Recovery

When deemed necessary, the Fire 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.

§105.8 Permits Required of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding the following subsections to read as follows:

§105.8(c.10.). Christmas Tree Lots

To operate a Christmas tree lot with or without flameproofing services.

§105.8(g.1.). Green Waste Recycling, Mulching, Composting Operations and Storage.

Permit required per Section 3008.1.1.

§213 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding:

§213 Life Safety Sprinkler System shall meet National Fire Protection Association Standards 13-D or 13-R, as appropriate.

§217 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding:

§217 Property Protection Sprinkler System shall meet Uniform Building Code Standard 9-1.

§901.2.2.1 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Plans

§901.2.2.1. Plans

Plans for fire apparatus access roads or for their modification shall be submitted to the Fire District for review and approval prior to construction or modification.

§901.4.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Marking

§901.4.2. Marking Fire Apparatus Access Roads

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

§901.4.2.1 is hereby added to the California Fire Code to read as follows:

Fire Lane Designation

§901.4.2.1 Fire Lane Designation

The Fire 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.

§901.4.4 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Premises Identification

§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: four (4") inches high with a three-eighths (3/8") inch stroke for residential buildings, six (6") inches high with a one-half (1/2") inch stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings, twelve (12") inches high with a one (1") inch 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.

§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 (4") inches in height with a minimum stroke of three-eighths (3/8"), and shall contrast with the background.

§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 fifteen (15).

§ 902.1 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Fire Department Access

§902.1.1 General

Fire apparatus access roads, including private residential driveways more than one hundred fifty (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 Fire 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.

§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 one hundred fifty feet (150') from the closest point of fire department vehicle access.

§902.2.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Specifications

§902.2.2.1 Dimensions

Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved width of not less than twenty-four feet (24'); except for single-family residential driveways serving no more than one single-family dwelling shall have a minimum of sixteen feet (16') of unobstructed improved width. All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than thirteen feet, six inches (13'6"). Vertical clearances or widths shall be increased when, in the opinion of the Fire Chief, vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

Exception:

Upon approval by the Fire Chief, vertical clearances or widths 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.

Fire access roadways, gated entrance with card reader, guard station or center median which result in separated lanes of one-way traffic shall be twelve feet (12') wide per lane.

§902.2.2.2 Surface

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

§902.2.2.3 Turning Radius

The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be twenty-eight to thirty feet (28' to 30') or as approved by the Fire Chief.

§902.2.2.4 Dead-Ends

All dead-end fire access roads in excess of one hundred fifty feet (150') 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 two (2) structures. Minimum unobstructed paved radius width for a cul-de-sac shall be thirty-six feet (36') in residential areas. The Fire Chief shall establish a policy identifying acceptable turnarounds for various project types.

§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 AASHTO HS15-44.

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

§902.2.2.6 Grade

The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 20%. Grades exceeding 15% (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 rake finish, perpendicular to the direction of travel to enhance traction. The Fire 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 7degrees or 12% or as approved by the Fire Chief.

§902.2.2.7 Roadway Design Features

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

§902.2.2.8 Secondary Access

The Fire Chief may require one or more secondary means of fire apparatus 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 Fire 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.

§902.2.4.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§902.2.4.2 Closure Of Access Ways

Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner which obstructs the full width of the entrance to roads, trails, or other access way 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.

§902.2.4.3 is hereby added to the California Fire Code to read as follows:

§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 Fire Chief, and receive specific plan approval.

All automatic gates across fire access roadways, which includes driveways, shall be equipped with approved emergency key-operated switches overriding all command functions and opening the gate(s). Gates accessing more than four dwelling units 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 Fire Chief, which will activate the gate on the approach of emergency apparatus and shall be equipped 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 Fire 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 Fire Chief, at an approved location, which overrides all command functions and opens the gate(s). Gates accessing more than four dwelling units 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). Property owners must comply with this requirement within ninety (90) days of written notice to comply.

§902.4 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by labeling the existing paragraph as Section 902.4.1, and adding Section 902.4.2:

§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 fire fighting purposes, the Fire 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 Fire Chief and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the Fire Chief.

§902.4.2

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 District in writing when the building is re-keyed.

§902.5 is hereby added to the California Fire Code to read as follows:

§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.

§903.3 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§903.3 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 Fire 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."

§903.3.1 Water Storage Tanks

Water storage tanks, when permitted by the Fire Chief, shall comply with Table No. 903.3.1.

Table No. 903.3.1

Building Square Feet	Gallons Per Minute Water Flow	Capacity Gallons	Duration Minutes
Up to 500 Feet	250	1,500	6
501 - 1,500 Feet	250	3,000	12
1,501 - 3,000 Feet	250	5,000	20
3,001 - 4,500 Feet	250	7,500	30
Over 4,500 Feet	250	10,000	40

When exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from adjacent property, the following minimum fire flow shall be adhered to. Increase in water storage may be required by the Fire Chief, depending on the square footage of the exposed structure. When protecting exposures within 100 feet or less, the minimum flow duration shall not be less than two (2) hours unless otherwise approved by the Fire Chief.

Exposure Distance	Minimum Fire Flow
Over 100 feet	250 gallons per minute
31 to 100 feet	500 - 750 gallons per minute
11 to 30 feet	750 - 1,000 gallons per minute
10 feet or less	1,000 - 1,500 gallons per minute

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 District. Tank size may be increased to serve multiple structures on a single parcel.
2. Supply outlet shall be at least four inches (4") in diameter from the base of the tank to the point of outlet at the fire department connection. The fire department connection shall be at least one four-inch (4") 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 District. Consideration will be given to topography, elevations, distance from structures, driveway access, prevailing winds, etc.
4. The outlet shall be located along an access roadway and shall not be closer than fifty feet (50') nor further than one hundred fifty feet (150') 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. Vessels previously used for products other than water shall not be permitted.

8. The Fire Chief may require any necessary information to be submitted on a plot plan for approval.

§903.4.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Fire Hydrants

§903.4.2. Required Installations

§903.4.2.1 Site and Access

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 Fire 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.

§903.4.2.2 Location and Spacing

Fire hydrants shall be installed as required by the Fire 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.

§903.4.2.2.1

In zones other than industrial, commercial and multi-family zones, 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 2-1/2 acres and larger	Every 1,000 feet
Parcels 1/2 to 2-1/2 acres	Every 500 feet
Parcels less than 1/2 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 Fire 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 2-1/2 acres and larger	Every 1,300 feet
Parcels 1/2 to 2-1/2 acres	Every 850 feet
Parcels less than 1/2 acre	Every 650 feet

§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 three hundred feet (300') 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 Fire Chief, adjusted spacing of fire hydrants from those set forth above may be considered.

§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.

§ 903.4.2.3

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

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

In some instances the Fire Chief may require the fire hydrant(s) to have any other combination of four inch (4") and two and one-half inch (2-1/2") outlets.

§903.4.2.4 is hereby added to the California Fire Code to read as follows:

Waterline Extensions

§903.4.2.4 Waterline Extensions

The Fire 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.

§903.4.5 is hereby added to the California Fire Code to read as follows:

§903.4.5 Fire Flow Requirements

Fire flows shall be based on Appendix III-A *or calculated according to the standard published by the Insurance Services Office "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow."* Consideration should be given to increasing the gallons per minute 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 Fire Chief.

If fire flow increases are not feasible, the Fire 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 Fire Chief.

§1001.1 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

General

§1001.1.1 Type Required

The Fire 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 Fire Chief.

§1003.1 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

General Provisions for Fire-Extinguishing Systems

§1003.1.1 General

Fire-extinguishing systems shall be installed in accordance with the 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 District.

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

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

§1003.1.2 Standards

Fire-extinguishing systems shall comply with the Building Code or National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-D and 13-R, 1999 Editions, as approved by the Fire Chief.

For the purpose of fire-extinguishing systems buildings separated by less than ten feet (10') air space 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 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 Fire 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. The fire department connection may be omitted when approved by the Fire District.
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, 1999 Edition, exceptions or reductions to the Building Code based on the installation of an automatic fire extinguishing system are not allowed, unless specifically authorized by the Building Code.
4. Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frames over which fabric or similar material is stretched which specifically used as green houses are exempt from fire sprinkler requirements unless physically connected to other structures.
5. Determining Applicability. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation.

§1003.2 - Required Installations of Automatic Fire-Extinguishing Systems of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding the following:

Commercial	Residential (R1)(R3)	Additions	Remodels
>3,000 sq ft Note 1, 2	All	25% or >3,000 sq ft Note: 1	See Section 1003.1.2 Exception #5

1. Building exceeding fire flow capability.
2. Buildings must be located at a distance from the property line equal to or exceeding one-fifth (1/5) the height, plus any overhang, plus five feet (5'), or shall be protected by an approved fire sprinkler system.
3. Change of Occupancy Group. A change of occupancy group in an existing building which results in a structure of 3,000 square feet or more, or which results in a fire flow of 1,500 gallons per minute determined by the provisions in Appendix III-A of this Code, or when calculated according to the standard published by the Insurance Services Office "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow," or addition of more than 3,000 square feet of total floor area, shall be required to be protected throughout the entire structure with a fire sprinkler system consistent with this Section.

§1003.2.9 Group R, Division I Occupancies

All Group R, Division 1 occupancies and attached garages, carports, workshop, storage rooms and auxiliary use rooms hereinafter constructed or relocated shall have fire sprinkler systems installed and maintained as follows:

§1003.2.9.1

Residential occupancy buildings as defined in the Uniform Building Code, 2000 Edition as R-1, hereinafter constructed, three (3) or more stories in height, or sixteen (16) or more dwelling units, in congregate residences having an occupant load of twenty (20) or more, and hotels/motels containing twenty (20) or more guest rooms. Residential or quick-response standard sprinklers shall be used in the dwelling units and guest room portions of the building. Building shall be protected by automatic fire sprinkler systems meeting Uniform Building Code Standard 9-1 or National Fire Protection Association Standard 13, 1999 Edition.

§1003.2.9.2

Residential occupancy buildings as defined in the Uniform Building Code, 2000 Edition as R-1, hereinafter constructed which do not meet the threshold established in §1003.9.1 shall be protected by a life safety sprinkler system in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Standard 13-R, 1999 Edition.

§1003.2.11 Buildings Exceeding Fire Flow Capability

In addition to the above requirements, the Fire Chief may require an automatic sprinkler system in all buildings hereinafter constructed or relocated, including single-family residential occupancy buildings, manufactured homes and mobile homes as defined in the Building Code portion of the State 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 "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, 13-R, or 13-D 1999 Edition, as determined by the Fire Chief.

§1003.2.12 Residential Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems for Dwellings

Single family dwellings, duplex residential buildings, manufactured homes and mobile homes, and attached garages, carports, workshops, storage rooms and auxiliary use rooms as defined in the Uniform Building Code, 2000 Edition, hereinafter constructed or relocated, shall be protected by a life safety sprinkler system in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Standard 13-D, 1999 Edition.

§1003.3.1 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§1003.3.1 Sprinkler System Supervision Alarms

All commercial fire sprinkler systems meeting Uniform Building Code Standard 9-1 or National Fire Protection Association Standard 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 Fire Chief, and locked with the owner's high security padlock. Keys for the padlocks shall be provided in the on-site emergency access key box.

All monitored sprinkler systems shall have approved emergency access key boxes on site at locations approved by the Fire District. Keys shall be maintained per Section 902.4.1.

§1004.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§1004.2 Where Required

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

§1007.2.12.2 High-Rise Buildings of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding scope to read as follows:

§1007.2.12.2 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 fifty-five feet (55') (16.74m) above the lowest level of fire department access.

§1007.2.12.2.1 General of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§1007.2.12.2.1 General

Group B office buildings and Group R, Division 1 occupancies, each having floors used for human occupancy located more than fifty-five feet (55') (16.64m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, shall be provided with an automatic fire alarm system and communication system in accordance with Section 1007.2.12.2.

§1008 of the California Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Smoke Detectors

§1008.1 General

Dwelling units, congregate residences and hotel or lodging quest 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.

§1008.2 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.

§1008.3 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.

§1008.4 Location 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 twenty-four inches (24") 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.

§1008.5 Location in Efficiency Dwelling Units, Congregate Residences and Hotels

In efficiency dwellings 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.

§1110 Maintenance of Vacant Buildings and Properties of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§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.

§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 District, and the cost thereof recovered by the process cited in the Health & Safety Code, Part 5, Chapter 4.

§2503.2 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§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.

§2504 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

§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.

§3008 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Storage and Processing of Wood Chips, Hogged Material, 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.

§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.

Green waste 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 green waste 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.

§3008.3 Permit Required

A permit shall be obtained from the Fire District 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 Section 105, Permit w.1)

The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis, or shall be limited to such period of time as designated by the Fire Chief. Permits shall not be transferable and any change in use, location, occupancy, operation or ownership shall require a new permit.

§3008.4 Security Bond/Financial Commitment for Cost Recovery

A security bond or other approved form of financial commitment may be required by the Fire Chief to be posted, in an amount determined by the Fire Chief, not less than \$25,000, nor more than \$100,000, depending on the size of operation. The security bond or financial commitment shall reimburse the Fire District for expenses incurred in any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the Fire District 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 Fire Chief.

§3008.5 Operational and Emergency Plans

The following operational and emergency action plans shall be submitted to and be approved by the Fire Chief prior to initiating operation:

Operational - including but not limited to:

Site layout, pile dimensions, fire access, water supply, site security.

Site operations: temperature monitoring, rotation, and diversion plan.

Emergency - including but not limited to:

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.

§3008.6 Notification of Fire

All fires shall be reported to the Fire District immediately upon discovery.

§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 fire district 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.

§3008.8 Incoming Waste Diversion Plan

The operator shall develop a diversion plan for incoming green waste for implementation in the event of equipment failure or other inability to process and distribute green waste. 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 District.

§3008.9 Unprocessable or Non-Green Waste Material

All green waste 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.

§3008.10 Fire Access Roadway

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

§3008.11 Storage Site

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

§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 feet (50') of raw green waste and mulch piles. Clearance shall be to bare earth or approved pavement. Individual growing trees within that distance may remain with approval of the Fire Chief.

§3008.13 Pile Separation

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

§3008.14 Size of Piles

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

§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, twelve to twenty-four inches (12" - 24") from the surface with a probe-type thermometer. Readings shall be made at not greater than fifty-foot (50') intervals along the length of the pile.

Temperatures above 158° F are known to adversely affect microbial decomposition and are considered excessive. Infrared thermometers may be used to monitor for hot spots at the surface, but are not a substitute for internal probe measurement and documentation.

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

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

All temperature and pile-handling records shall be kept on file at the site and be made available for inspection by Fire District personnel. Data shall include date, time, temperature, specific location and person conducting measurement.

Fire Fighting Water Supply and Storage

§3008.16.1 Public Water Supply

The operator shall provide and maintain approved fire hydrants and waterline mains as required by the Fire Chief. Water lines may be approved above-ground lines supplied from a reliable water supply with adequate protection against impact and fire flow reaction. Hydrant spacing shall be at four hundred foot (400') intervals along primary fire access roadways. Fire flow at the hydrant(s) shall be at least 1,000 gallons per minute at 20 psi. Duration of the required fire flow shall be as determined by the Fire Chief.

§3008.16.2 Private Water Supply

Above-ground water storage tanks may be installed when authorized by the Fire Chief where public water supply is not adequate to meet fire flow requirements. Volume and duration of the required fire flow shall be as determined by the Fire Chief.

§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.

§3008.18 Site Equipment Maintenance - General Safety Rules

Welding or cutting torch operations shall be conducted a minimum of thirty feet (30') from combustible materials. A fire watch shall be provided to detect fire, and to operate fire-extinguishing equipment throughout the welding or cutting operation and 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.

§3008.19 Site Security

Pile storage areas shall be surrounded with approved fencing. Fences shall be a minimum of six feet (6') in height.

§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.

§7904.2.5.1. of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Permanent and Temporary Tanks for Storage and Use

§7904.2.5.1. General

With the Fire Chief 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 (2) 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 Fire 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 ninety-days (90) under specific restrictions, with a maximum capacity of 10,000 gallons, on isolated, secured sites approved by the Fire Chief.

§7904.2.5.5.3 of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read:

§7904.2.5.5.3 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.

§ 7904.2.8.3 is hereby added to Section 7904 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

§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.

Appendix I-A of the California Fire Code is hereby revised to read as follows:

Appendix I-A. Section 1.

§1. General

§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 which do not conform with the minimum requirements of this Code.

Exception:

Group U and high-rise occupancies.

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

Appendix I-B. Section 1.

§1. General

§1.1 Purpose

These provisions apply to existing high-rise buildings constructed prior to 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 fifty-five (55') feet (16.64m) above the lowest level of fire department access.

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

**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 twenty-four feet (24') in width.
2. If the roadway serves no more than one single-family dwelling the minimum roadway width may be sixteen feet (16').
3. If the existing road easement is twenty feet (20') or less in width, then the road width may be reduced to twenty feet (20') minimum.

Section 2. Definitions

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

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 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.

Fire Authority Having Jurisdiction (FAHJ) means 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 means a wide strip of land where combustible vegetation has been removed or modified or both and partially or totally replaced with approved, fire-resistant, and/or irrigated plants to provide an acceptable level of risk from vegetation fires. Fuel modification reduces radiant and convective heat, thereby reducing the amount of heat exposure on the structure and providing fire suppression forces a safer area in which to take action.

Hazardous Fire Area means any geographic area as set forth by the Fire Chief 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 means 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) means 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 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. Sheds, gazebos, and detached garages less than two hundred-fifty (250) square feet which are located within the fuel modification zone, shall be designed, constructed and placed such that they do not require the fuel modification zone to be increased beyond that required for the primary structures on the property.

Wildland/Urban Interface Zone means the land in an area designated as a hazardous fire area that is determined by the Fire Chief.

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

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

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

Section 3. Permits

The Fire Chief is authorized to stipulate conditions for permits limited 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 Fire Chief.

Section 4. Restricted Entry

The Fire 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 duly 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 Fire 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 Fire 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 nonflammable materials, twelve (12) gauge minimum welded or woven wire mesh, with maximum one-half inch (1/2") openings, or cast-iron plate, three-sixteenth inch (3/16") minimum thickness, or other material found satisfactory by the enforcement agency, having one-half inch (1/2") 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 one-half inch (1/2") 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 Fire Chief.

Section 10. Fireworks

Fireworks shall not be used or possessed in hazardous fire areas. The Fire 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 Fire 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 Fire Chief.

Exception:

Use within habitable premises or designated campsites which are a minimum of thirty feet (30') (9.44m) 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.

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 Fire Chief.

Exception:

Outdoor fires within habitable 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 thirty feet (30') (9.44m) 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 Fire 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 Fire 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 ten feet (30') (3.48m) 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 \geq 4 feet.

2. For lines operating at 68,000 volts and less than 110,000 volts \geq 6 feet.
3. For lines operating at 110,000 volts or more \geq 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, decayed and rotten trees; trees weakened by cat facing, 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 removing and clearing away flammable vegetation and combustible growth from areas within one hundred feet (100') measured on a horizontal plane of such buildings or structures. The fuel modification zone may be replanted with either approved irrigated, fire-resistant planting material or approved non-irrigated, drought-tolerant, fire-resistant plant material. Replanting of the fuel modification zone may be required for erosion control.

Exceptions:

1. Single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery or similar plants used as ground 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 thirty feet (30') from buildings or structures and less than eighteen inches (18") (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 fire-resistive structures or other features are constructed. However, in no case shall the fuel modification zone be reduced to less than thirty feet (30'). See Section 26 for the minimum requirements of a fire-resistive structure.

2. Remove portions of trees which extend within ten feet (10') of the outlet of a chimney.
3. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building to be free of deadwood.
4. Maintain the roof of a structure to be free of leaves, needles or other dead vegetative growth.

16.2 Corrective Actions. The executive body is authorized to instruct the Fire 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 Fire Chief is authorized to cause the area within ten feet (10') on each side of the improved width portions of highways, streets, and private roads which are improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic to be cleared of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth shall comply with the requirements of a fuel modification zone. The Fire 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 groundcover such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as groundcovers, provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

17.2 Clearance at New Off-Site Roadways and On-Site Roadways. The area on each side of the improved width of highways, streets, private roads and driveways shall comply with 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 Feet*	Fuel Modification Zone Distance from Each Side of the Roadway
16	20 Feet
24	16 Feet
28	12 Feet
32	10 Feet

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

Exceptions:

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

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

Section 18. Unusual Circumstances

If the Fire 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 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 non-combustible container with a tight-fitting lid, which is kept or maintained in a safe location not less than ten feet (10') from combustible vegetation or structures.
3. Where such ashes or coals are buried and covered with one foot (1') of mineral earth not less than twenty-five feet (25') 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 sixteen feet (16') 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 Fire 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 Lock, Barricades and Signs

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

Gates, doors, barriers and locks installed by or under the control of the Fire 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 Fire 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 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 one hundred feet (100'), all structures, including any part of a structure located within the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone, shall be not less than thirty feet (30') from the property line or the center line of a public way or street, measured perpendicular from the property line or the center line of the public way or street, to minimize fire spread potential.

Exception:

When allowed by the FAHJ and by the PAHJ's zoning requirements, the thirty foot (30') setback may be reduced to a minimum of five feet (5') from a property line provided the entire exterior wall, eave, overhang, or any other building elements comply with the fire-resistive construction standards of Section 26. The FAHJ may allow openings in the exterior wall facing the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone 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. Fire-Resistive Construction in the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone

26.1 General. For the purposes of this Appendix, this Section describes the requirements of fire-resistive 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 Zone, there is no guarantee or assurance that compliance with these standards will prevent damage or destruction of structures by fire in all cases.

26.2 Where Required. The FAHJ shall require a structure to be of fire-resistive construction when any of the following conditions apply:

1. The FAHJ approves fire-resistive construction as an alternative compliance method allowing a reduction of the fuel modification zone required by Section 16 to less than the one hundred feet (100') in width.
2. The development is located above a slope that will influence fire behavior and with a dense chaparral or highly combustible trees unless it can be demonstrated that the flame fronts will not impact the structure.
3. The FAHJ approves fire-resistive construction as an alternative allowing a reduction of the setbacks required by Section 25.

26.3. Fire-Resistive Construction Requirements in the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone. For the purposes of this section, a structure which is considered to be of fire-resistive construction must meet all of the following requirements:

26.3.1. Glazing Materials. Glass or other transparent, translucent or opaque glazing which face a fire hazard area shall be tempered glass, multi-layered glass panels or other assemblies approved by the FAHJ.

26.3.2. Skylights. Skylights within one-half (1/2) mile of the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone shall be tempered glass except when the structure is protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system. The FAHJ may approve other materials.

26.3.3. Fire Resistive Walls. Exterior walls in the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone shall comply with the provisions of the Uniform Building Code and with the following additional requirements:

1. **Ventilation.** In all construction, exterior walls are required to be protected with two inch (2") nominal solid blocking between rafters at all roof overhangs under the exterior wall covering. No attic ventilation openings or ventilation louvers shall be permitted in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhanging areas in the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone. Attic or foundation ventilation openings or ventilation openings in vertical walls shall be covered with one-quarter inch (1/4") mesh corrosion-resistant metal screen or other approved material that offers equivalent protection. Attic ventilation shall also 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.

Exception:

When allowed by the FAHJ, attic vents may be permitted on those areas of the building which do not face the hazard area.

To meet Uniform Building Code venting requirements, boxed 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 twelve inches (12") from the exterior wall. This venting must be screened or have holes less than one-quarter inch (1/4") in diameter. Eaves of heavy timber construction are not required to be boxed as long as no attic venting is provided.

2. **Repair/Replacement.** If fifty percent (50%) or more of an exterior wall located less than twenty feet (20') from a property line requires repair or replacement, the entire wall shall conform to this Section. If less than fifty percent (50%) of the wall requires repair or replacement, the existing wall may be repaired or replaced in kind. If the wall covering is wood shingle or shake, it may be repaired or replaced with fire-retardant, pressure-treated wood shingles or shakes.
3. **Wall Surfacing Materials.** The exterior wall surface materials, other than non-combustible materials, must have an under-layment of one-half inch (1/2") fire-rated gypsum sheathing that is tightly butted or taped and mudded, under three-eighths inch (3/8") plywood or three-quarter inch (3/4") drop siding or an approved alternate. Wood shingle and shake wall covering shall be prohibited except for repair or replacement as noted in Section 26.3.3., Item 2.

26.3.4. Projections. Exterior balconies, carports, decks, patio covers, unenclosed roofs and floors, and similar architectural appendages and projections located less than twenty feet (20') from the property line or the centerline of a public way or street, not meeting the one hundred foot (100') fuel modification requirements of Section 16, shall be of noncombustible construction or one-hour, fire-resistive construction on the underside. When such appendages and projections are attached to exterior fire-resistive walls, they shall be constructed to maintain the fire-resistive integrity of the wall.

Exception:

In lieu of the fire protection outlined above, decks, balconies, and similar projections may be enclosed from floor level to ground level, enclosing the projection to the exterior wall of the building with materials approved for one-hour construction or protected by an approved automatic fire sprinkler system.

26.3.5. Insulation. In the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone, paper-faced insulation shall be prohibited in attics and ventilated spaces.

26.3.6. Automatic Fire Sprinklers. When a reduction of the fuel modification zone to less than the one hundred feet (100') width is approved, an automatic fire sprinkler system may be installed and approved by the FAHJ.

Section 27. Fire Apparatus Access within the Wildland/Urban Interface Zone

27.1 Access. Fire apparatus roads shall comply with the requirements of 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 and Fire Protection.
2. Industrial Operations Fire Prevention Field Guide, United States Forest Service.
3. SRA Fire Safe Regulations California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Articles 1-5.

Wherever a conflict exists between the State Fire Prevention Guides referenced in this section and the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District, the more restrictive requirement shall apply.

The State Fire Prevention Guides referenced in this Section are intended for use as supplemental regulations, when determined necessary by the Fire Chief, where desired regulations contained within the above referenced fire safety guides are not specifically addressed by the requirements of the California 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.

§1 of Appendix II-E of the California Fire Code is hereby revised by adding the following paragraph:

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 9. Conflict

Wherever a conflict exists in this Code, the more restrictive requirement shall apply.

Section 10. Appeals

Whenever the Fire Chief shall disapprove an application or refuse to grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of the Code do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of the Code have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal the decision of the Fire Chief to the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District, provided that written notice of appeal is filed with the Fire Chief within thirty (30) days after the date of decision.

Section 11. Penalties

11.1 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 with any order made there under, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specification or plans submitted and approved there under, or any certificate or permit issued there under, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the legal counsel for the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District or by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein, shall severally for each and every violation and non-compliance respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 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 ten (10) days that prohibited condition are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

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

Section 12. Validity

The Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District hereby declare that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this ordinance or of the Code hereby adopted be declared for any reason to be invalid, it is the intent of the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District that it would have passed all other portions of this ordinance independently of the elimination here from of any such portion as may be declared invalid.

Section 13. Copies Maintained

The Secretary of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District and the Fire Marshal shall maintain copies of the Codes adopted by reference herein as required by law.

Section 14. Date of Effect

This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days after its final passage at a public hearing as required by law, except for provisions regulated by the Hanson-Greene Act, which require ratification by the County Board of Supervisors.

First read at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District of the County of San Diego, California, held on the 10th day of October, 2002, and finally adopted and ordered published in the manner required by law at the hearing and meeting on the 14th day of November, 2002, by the following vote:

Ayes: Brainard, Braun, Clark, Heiserman, Jackman, Rickards, Winter

Noes: None

Absent: None

Abstained: None

David K. Rickards, Board President

Attest:

Patrick J. Briggs, Board Secretary

Approved:

Approved as to Form:

Larry E. Kinard, Fire Chief

Scott C. Smith, District Counsel