

ORDINANCE NO. 20-1

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE REDWOOD VALLEY-CALPELLA FIRE DISTRICT, COUNTY OF MENDOCINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AMENDING, “FIRE CODE ORDINANCE” OF THE REDWOOD VALLEY-CALPELLA FIRE DISTRICT TO ADOPT BY REFERENCE AND AMEND SELECTED PROVISIONS, CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, 2019 EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE; TO ADOPT LOCAL FINDINGS; AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVISIONS TO THE FIRE SAFETY ORDINANCE.

This ordinance of the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District, in the County of Mendocino shall read as follows:

**REDWOOD VALLEY-CALPELLA DISTRICT
FIRE SAFETY ORDINANCE**

Article I. General Provisions.

Sec. 1-1. Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the **Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District Fire Code..**

Sec. 1-2. Administrative regulations.

(a) The District Fire Chief may adopt amend or repeal administrative regulations to implement, interpret or make specific provisions of this chapter. Notice of the proposed adoption, amendment, or repeal of a regulation pursuant to this section shall be posted for a period of thirty (30) days in the public lobby of the Fire District’s office and shall be mailed to every person who has filed a request for notice of such actions with the Fire District Fire Chief. Every notice shall include a copy of the express terms of the proposed action and a statement that the public may submit written comments on the proposed action prior to the close of the posting period. The Fire District Fire Chief may approve, modify, or withdraw the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal of a regulation following the posting period.

(b) The adoption, amendment or repeal of a regulation pursuant to this section shall take place not less than fifteen (15) nor more than one hundred eighty (180) days following the close of the posting period specified in subsection (a), and shall be effective upon posting of an order of adoption, amendment or repeal in the public lobby of the District’s offices. Each such order shall include a concise and clear summary of the action taken by the Fire District Fire Chief and shall remain posted for a period of thirty (30) days.

(c) The regulations adopted or amended pursuant to this section shall have the same force and effect as provisions of this chapter. Failure by any person to comply with any

regulation adopted or amended pursuant to this section shall be a violation of this chapter.

(d) The regulations adopted or amended pursuant to this section shall be periodically compiled and copies thereof made available to the public for purchase at cost or review free of charge at the office of Fire District.

Article II. Reserved.

Sec. 2-1. Reserved.

Article III. Appeals.

Sec. 3-1. Board of Appeals.

The Board of Appeals shall function in accordance with the requirements and procedures established in Appendix A of the 2019 Edition of the California Fire Code.

Sec. 3-2. Appeals.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b), any applicant, permit holder or other interested person dissatisfied with a decision of the Fire Chief may appeal the decision to the Board of Appeals, provided, however, that such appeal may not be made more than thirty (30) days after the decision from which the appeal is being made has been rendered. All interested persons shall be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and present evidence to the Board of Appeals on any appeal. Decisions of the Board of Appeals shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the appellant and the applicant or permit holder, if different from the appellant, either in person or by mailing to the address stated on the appeal or application. Decisions of the Board of Appeals are final. Should no decision be rendered within twenty (20) days after the filing of the appeal, such appeal shall be deemed to be denied unless time is extended by action of the Board of Appeals.

(b) Appeals of notice and orders issued pursuant to violations of this chapter shall be conducted and determined by a hearing officer pursuant to the procedures of Appendix A of the 2019 California Fire Code.

Article IV. District Fire Code.

Sec. 4-1. Administration and enforcement.

(a) The 2019 California Fire Code as adopted by reference and amended in this ordinance by the Board of Directors of the **Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District**, shall constitute the District Fire Code.

(b) The District Chief may delegate the responsibility for plan checking and inspection of new construction and alterations, within the boundaries of the fire district to another District Fire employee or contracted fire code consulting firms with an approved level of experience and expertise.

(c) Any delegation or agreements between the District and outside agencies, shall be made in writing and approved by the Board of Directors of the Fire District.

Sec. 4-2. Conflicting regulations.

The provisions of this chapter shall prevail over any inconsistent provision contained in the California Fire Code or the National Fire Codes; provided, in the case of inconsistent regulations, no regulation shall prevail that is less restrictive than the regulations established by the State of California unless otherwise authorized by the State.

Sec. 4-3. California Fire Code adopted amendments.

(a) The portion of the California Building Standards Code that imposes substantially the same requirements as are contained in the California Fire Code, 2019 Edition published by the International Code Council and the California Building Standards Commission with Errata, including Appendices, 4, A, B, BB, C, CC, D, E, F, G, H, N and O; published by the International Code Council, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified, or amended by subsection (b) of this section, are adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosions within the boundary of the **Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District**.

(b) The California Fire Code, 2019 Edition, is hereby amended as follows:

CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

California Fire Code Section 101.1 is amended to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the **Redwood Valley-Calpella** Fire Code, hereinafter referred to as “this Code.”

California Fire Code Section, Division II Section 103.3.1 is added to read as follows:

103.3.1 Authority to issue citations. The Fire Chief, the fire code official and his or her designees who have the discretionary duty to enforce a statute or ordinance, pursuant to Section 836.5 of the California Penal Code and subject to the provisions thereof, may arrest a person without a warrant whenever the Fire Chief or member of the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a violation in the presence of the Fire Chief or member of the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District which he or she has discretionary duty to enforce, and to issue a notice to appear and to release such person on his or her written promise to appear in court, pursuant to the provisions of Section 853.5. of the California Penal Code.

California Fire Code Section, Division II Section 105.5.1 is added to read as follows:

105.5.1 Revocation procedure. Revocation of any permit issued under this Code shall only occur after written notice of the violation has been given by the Fire Chief to the permittee at his or her last place of residence as shown on the permit or certificate, which notice shall order the permittee to either correct the violation within ten (10) days or appear before the local Fire Chief, at a date and time certain to show cause why the permit or certificate should not be modified, revoked or suspended. At the hearing before the Fire Chief, the permittee shall have an opportunity to appear and be heard on the question of whether the permit issued to him should be revoked or suspended. Upon conclusion of the hearing or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Fire Chief shall issue a decision in writing to the permittee determining whether to modify, revoke or suspend the permit. Any interested person may appeal the Fire Chief’s decision to the Board of Appeals. All appeals shall be filed in writing with the Fire Chief within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the decision being appealed.

California Fire Code Section 105.6.50 is amended to read as follows:

105.6.51 Additional operational permits. In addition to the operational permits required by Section 105.6, the following permits shall be obtained from the division of fire prevention prior to engaging in the following activities, operations, practices or functions:

- a. Production facilities. To change use or occupancy, to allow the attendance of a live audience, or for wrap parties.
- b. Pyrotechnics and special effects. To use pyrotechnic special effects, open flame, use of flammable or combustible liquids and gasses, welding, and the parking of motor vehicles for the purpose of motion picture, television and commercial production.
- c. Live audiences. To install seating arrangements for live audiences in approved

production facilities, production studios, and sound stages. See Chapter 48.

2. Apartment, hotel, motel. An operational permit is required to operate an apartment house, hotel, or motel.
3. Bonfires or rubbish fires. An operational permit is required to kindle or authorize the kindling or maintenance of bonfires or rubbish fires.
4. Day care. An operational permit is required to operate a day care occupancy with an occupant load greater than eight (8) persons. Residential or commercial institutional care facility, occupancies complying with Health and Safety Code Section 13235 are exempt.
5. Emergency responder radio coverage system. An operational permit is required for buildings and/or facilities with emergency responder radio coverage systems and related equipment.
6. High-rise building. An operational permit is required to operate a high-rise building as defined in the California Building Code.
7. Institutional or licensed residential occupancy (six (6) or fewer persons). An operational permit is required to operate an institutional or residential occupancy for six (6) or fewer persons, except day care and residential care facilities for the elderly.
8. Institutional or licensed residential occupancy (more than six (6) persons). An operational permit is required to operate an institutional or residential occupancy for more than six (6) persons. Exception: A permit is not required for large-family day care providing care for fewer than nine (9) children.
9. Cannabis. An operational permit is required to operate a medical cannabis facility or Cannabis operation listed below when allowed by state law and Local Zoning Ordinance:
 - a. Cultivation
 - b. Distribution
 - c. Manufacturing
 - d. Testing/Lab
10. Oil or natural gas well. An operational permit is required to own, operate or maintain an oil or natural gas well.
11. Organized camps. An operational permit is required to operate an organized camp (Group C occupancy).
12. Special Permit. An operational permit is required for any organized procession or assemblage of 50 or more people, which could significantly impact vehicular traffic or create a safety problem. Examples include, but are not limited to: music festivals, outdoor markets, circus, walkathons, runs, marathons, trail rides, bicycle races, celebrations, parades and other similar activities.

13. Winery caves – publicly accessible. An operational permit is required to operate a Type- 2 or Type-3 winery cave that is accessible to the public.

California Fire Code Section 105.7.26 is added to read as follows:

105.7.26 Additional construction permits. In addition to the permits required by Section 105.7, the following construction permits shall be obtained from the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District prior to starting construction:

1. Fire apparatus access roads. A construction permit is required for installation or modification of roadways and roadway structures used for fire apparatus access roads.
2. Excavation near flammable or combustible liquid pipeline. A construction permit is required to excavate or to any work below grade within ten (10) feet of any pipeline for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquid.
3. Gates. A construction permit is required for the installation of security gates across a fire apparatus access road.
4. Vegetation management plan. A construction permit is required to implement a vegetation management plan.
5. Fire protection plan. A construction permit is required to implement a fire protection plan.

California Fire Code Section 106.6 is added to read as follows;

106.6 Fire suppression, investigation or emergency medical costs are recoverable in accordance with Health and Safety Code Sections 13009 and 13009.1, as may be amended from time to time. Additionally, any person(s) who negligently, intentionally or in violation of law causes an emergency response, including, but not limited to, a traffic accident, spill of toxic or flammable or combustible fluids or chemicals is liable for the costs of securing such emergency, including those costs pursuant to Government Code Section 53150, et seq, as may be amended from time to time. Any expense incurred by the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District for securing such emergency shall constitute a debt of such person(s) and shall be collectable by the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District in the same manner as in the case of an obligation under contract, expressed or implied.

California Fire Code Section, Section 110..4 is amended to read as follows:

110.4 Violation penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this Code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the Fire Code official, or of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this Code, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, or administratively of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00) Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

California Fire Code, Section 110.5 is added to read as follows:

110.5 Authority to issue citations. The Chief and members of the Fire Prevention Bureau who have the discretionary duty to enforce a statute or ordinance may, pursuant to Section 836.5 of the California Penal Code and subject to the provisions thereof, arrest a person without a warrant whenever the Chief or member of the Fire Prevention Bureau has reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a violation in the presence of the Chief or member of the Fire Prevention Bureau which he or she has discretionary duty to enforce, and to issue a notice to appear and to release such person on his or her written promise to appear in court, pursuant to the provisions of Section 853.5 et seq. of the California Penal Code.

Chapter 1, Division II, Section 112.4 is amended to read as follows:

112.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$100.00 dollars or more than \$500.00 dollars. A person shall be fined for each day he or she continues to work after having been served with a stop work order.

CHAPTER 2 DEFINITIONS

California Fire Code Section 202 is amended to add the following:

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION is modified to include:

[BG] Factory Industrial F-1 Moderate-hazard occupancy is amended to add to the list of Moderate-hazard factory industrial groups the following:

Agricultural crop production including cultivation, drying, processing and/or storage

RECREATIONAL FIRE. An outdoor fire burning materials other than rubbish where the fuel being burned is not contained in an incinerator, portable outdoor fireplace, barbeque grill or barbeque pit and has a total fuel of 3' or less in diameter and 2' in height, for pleasure, religious, ceremonial, cooking, warmth or similar purposes.

[BG] SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, addition or other improvement of a building or structure *that meet any of the following:*

- 1. An existing building or structure not classified as Group R-3 occupancy, which undergoes any addition of floor area that is equal to or exceeds 25 percent of the existing gross floor area.*
- 2. An existing Group R-3 building or structure, which undergoes any addition of floor area that is equal to or exceeds 50 percent of the existing gross floor area.*
- 3. An existing building or structure, which undergoes any alteration of floor area that is equal to or exceeds 50 percent of the existing gross floor area.*
- 4. A building or structure, which undergoes any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, addition or other improvement that is equal to or exceeds 50 percent of the existing gross floor area.*
- 5. If in the determination of the building official the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual*

- repair work performed.
6. The cost of which equals to or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started.
 - 6.1 Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
 - 6.2 Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

UNWARRANTED ALARM. The giving, signaling or transition of an alarm notification to a public fire station or emergency communication center when such alarm is the result of a defective condition of an alarm system, system servicing testing, construction activities, ordinary household activities, false alarm or other cause when no such danger exists.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA (WUI). *[SFM] (See California Building Code Chapter 7A, Section 702A and Section 4902 of this code for defined term.)*

CHAPTER 3 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

California Fire Code Section 307.1 is amended to read as follows:

307.1 General. Open burning shall be conducted in accordance with this section, California Public Resource Code Title 14 and the Mendocino County Air Quality Management Regulations.

California Fire Code Section 307.2 is amended to read as follows:

307.1 Permit required. Prior to commencement of open burning, a burning permit shall be obtained pursuant to section 7-1 of this Code.

California Fire Code Section 319 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 311.3.1 is added to read as follows:

311.3.1 Removal of debris after fire. All rubble, waste, rubbish, and other materials lying upon any premises within the jurisdictional area; having been accumulated thereon by reason of a fire, and having been rendered useless thereby shall be removed within ten (10) days after notice has been given to do so in writing by the Fire Chief to the owner, lessee, or other person in charge or control of the premises.

CHAPTER 4 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS

California Fire Code Section 401.3.2.1 is added to read as follows:

401.3.2.1 Unwarranted alarm notification. Notification of emergency responders based on an unwarranted alarm is punishable by a fine in accordance with the adopted fee schedule. In addition, the responsible party may be liable for the operational and administrative costs, incurred from the emergency response or mitigation procedures resulting from an unwarranted alarm notification.

California Fire Code Section 401.3.2.2 is added to read as follows:

401.3.2.2 Multiple unwarranted alarm activations. Any occupancy that has more than three nuisance alarms, causing emergency response within a 12-month period may be required to modify, repair, upgrade or replace their system and/or monitoring station as determined by the fire code official.

California Fire Code, Section 402.1 is amended to add the following:
UNWARRANTED ALARM

California Fire Code Section 403.1 is amended to read as follows:

403.1 General. In addition to the requirements of Section 401, occupancies, uses and outdoor locations shall comply with the emergency preparedness requirements set forth in Section 403.2, 403.5, 403.10.2.1.1, 403.12 through 403.12.3.3. Where a fire safety and evacuation plans are required by Section 403.2 through 403.13, evacuation drills shall be in accordance with Section 405 and employee training shall be in accordance with Section 406.

California Fire Code Sections 403.3 through 403.11.4 are deleted.

California Fire Code Section 403.13 is deleted.

CHAPTER 5 FIRE SERVICE FEATURES

California Fire Code Section 503.1 is amended to read as follows:

503.1 Where Required: Fire apparatus access roads shall comply with the California Public Resource Code Title 14 Standards when located in the Local Responsibility Area, and otherwise shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3

California Fire Code Section 503.2 is amended to read as follows:

503.2 Specifications, Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed per the California Public Resource Code Title 14 Standards when located in the Local Responsibility Area, and otherwise shall be installed or arranged in accordance with Sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.8

California Fire Code Section 503.2.6.1 is added to read as follows:

503.2.6.1 Evaluation and maintenance. All existing private bridges and elevated surfaces that are a part of the fire department access roadway, shall be evaluated by a California licensed civil engineer experienced in structural engineering or a California licensed structural engineer, for safety and weight rating, in accordance with American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Manual: "The Manual for Bridge Evaluation," Second Edition or other approved standard. These evaluations shall be performed at the direction of the fire code official. All bridges and elevated structures providing fire department access shall be routinely maintained in accordance with Section 503.2.6 or when directed by the fire code official or authorized designee.

California Fire Code Section 503.3 is amended to read as follows:

503.3 Marking. Where required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words NO PARKING – FIRE LANE *in accordance with the California Vehicle Code*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. The means by which fire lanes are designated shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

California Fire Code Section 503.6.1 is added to read as follows:

506.6.1 Width. All gate entrances and similar structures shall be at least two feet (2') wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving the gate or structure.

California Fire Code Section 503.6.2 is added to read as follows:

506.6.2 Setbacks. All gates providing access from a public road to a private road or private driveway shall be located at least thirty feet (30') from the roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on the roadway.

California Fire Code Section 505.1 is amended to read as follows:

505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved illuminated or other approved means of address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabetic letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Character size and stroke shall be in accordance with Section 505.1.1 through 505.1.2. Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response in accordance with this code and Section

505.1.3. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way or when determined by the fire code official, a monument, pole, or other approved illuminated sign or other approved means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

California Fire Code Section 505.1.1 is added to read as follows:

505.1.1 Numbers for one- and two- family dwellings. Each address identification character shall be not less than four (4) inches high with a minimum stroke width of one-half (0.5) inch.

California Fire Code Section 505.1.2 is added to read as follows:

505.1.2 Number for other than one and two-family dwellings. Each address identification character shall be not less than twelve (12) inches high with a minimum stroke width of one (1) inch. Suite and unit directional numbers shall be not less than six (6) inches high with a minimum stroke width of three-quarter (0.75) inch. Numbers shall be not less than four (4) inches high with a minimum stroke width of one-half (0.5) inch.

California Fire Code Section 505.1.3 is added to read as follows:

505.1.3 Complex directory. Where two or more buildings cannot be viewed from the public way or when determined by the fire code official, an approved illuminated complex directory, monument, pole, or other approved sign or means shall be used to identify the structures at the main entrances to the property.

California Fire Code Section 505.1.4 is added to read as follows:

505.1.4 Installation, location and visibility of addresses. All buildings shall have a permanently posted address, which shall be placed at each driveway entrance and visible from both directions of travel along the road. In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter, and the address shall be visible and legible from the road on which the address is located.

California Fire Code 505.1.4.1 is added to read as follows:

505.1.4.1 Signs posted one-way roads. Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both the intended direction of travel and the opposite direction.

California Fire Code 505.1.4.2 is added to read as follows:

505.1.4.2 Multiple addresses. Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post.

Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site.

California Fire Code Section 507.2.2 is amended to read as follows:

507.2.2 Water tanks. Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22.

Exception: For Group R-3 occupancies, equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3, and associated accessory structures up to 3,000 square feet in area, plastic water tanks up to 5,000 gallons in volume may be used. A flammable vegetation clearance of not less than twenty feet (20') shall be maintained around all poly-plastic or similar water tanks.

California Fire Code Section 507.2.3 is added to read as follows:

507.2.3 Urban water system for one- and two-family dwellings, and accessory structures associated with one- and two-family dwellings. If the water supply to the parcel is provided by a public or community water system (urban parcel - see Definitions) the emergency water supply for residential buildings shall consist of a permanent hydrant located on the road within one thousand (1000) feet of the driveway measured from where the driveway intersects with the public or private road. Distance measurements shall be determined by hose lay along the road, not horizontal distance.

California Fire Code Section 507.2.4 is added to read as follows:

507.2.4 Non-urban water system. If the water supply to the parcel is provided by a private water well (non-urban parcel - see Definitions) the fire code official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142 or the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*.

Exception: When authorized by the authority having jurisdiction, the emergency water supply requirements for one- and two-family dwellings, and accessory structures associated with one- and two-family dwellings, may be waived when sufficient evidence is proven that the Emergency Water Standards of Title 14 of the Natural Resources Code, Division 1.5, Article 4 have been met.

California Fire Code Section 507.5.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

507.5.1.1 Hydrant for fire department connections. Buildings equipped with a water-based fire protection system installed in accordance with Section 903 through 905 shall have a fire

hydrant within 300 feet of the fire department connections, or as approved by the fire code official. (Also see Section 912.2).

California Fire Code Section 507.5.1.2 is added to read as follows:

507.5.1.2 Other areas. Fire hydrant systems shall be required where a public water system, regardless of type of ownership, provides water for human consumption to fifteen (15) or more service connections.

California Fire Code Section 507.5.7 is added to read as follows:

507.5.7 Fire Hydrant size and outlets. New commercial development and existing commercial development shall have a minimum of two 4.5 inch connections and one 2.5-inch connection unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.

California Fire Code Section 507.5.8 is added to read as follows;

507.5.8 Fire hydrant street marker. Fire hydrant locations shall be visually indicated in accordance with the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire Department standards or as approved by the fire code official, as may be amended from time to time. Any hydrant marker damaged or removed during the course of street construction or repair shall be immediately replaced by the contractor, developer or person responsible for removal or damage.

California Fire Code Section 510.1 Exception #1 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 510.3 is amended to read as follows:

510.3 Permits Required. Permits shall be required as set forth in in sections 105.6 and 105.7. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

CHAPTER 9 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

California Fire Code, Section 902.1 is amended to add the following:

SUBSTANTIAL ADDITION

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT (see California Building Code, Chapter 2)

SUBSTANTIAL REMODEL

California Fire Code Section 903.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.19. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in existing buildings and structures shall be provided in locations described in Section 903.6.

Exceptions:

1. Agricultural buildings as approved by the fire code official.
2. Detached accessory structures to Group R-3 not classified as a dwelling unit and not exceeding 3,000 square feet (928m²) in gross floor area.
3. Detached non-combustible motor vehicle fuel dispensing canopies.
4. Detached group U occupancies not greater than 3,000 square feet (279m²).

5. Special occupancy aircraft hangar shade structures as approved by the fire code official, unless required in NFPA409.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.1 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.1 Group A. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group A occupancy.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.1.1 through 903.2.1.5 are deleted.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.1.6 is renumbered and amended to read as follows:

903.2.1.6 Assembly occupancies on roofs. Where an occupied roof has an assembly occupancy with an occupant load exceeding 100 for Group A-2 and 300 for other Group A Occupancies, an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout the building in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.1.7 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.2 Ambulatory care facilities. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing an ambulatory care facility.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.3 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.3 Group E. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings containing a Group E occupancy. *For public school state-funded construction projects see Section 903.2.19 through 903.2.20.*

California Fire Code Section 903.2.4 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.4 Group F. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group F occupancy where gross floor area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Exceptions:

1. Canopied winery crush pads less than 12,000 square feet in area, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - 1.1 The canopy and supporting structure are constructed of non-combustible materials.
 - 1.2 If attached, the crush pad is separated from other portions of the building by one-hour fire-resistive walls.
 - 1.3 The crush pad is not used for storage of combustible materials.
 - 1.4 The canopy and supporting structure is incapable of trapping heat, smoke or other byproducts of combustion.
2. Dairy milking facilities less than 12,000 feet in area.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.4.1 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.5.1 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.5.1 Group H. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed *throughout buildings* containing Group H occupancies.

California Fire Code, Section 903.2.6.2 is amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2.6.2 Group I-3. *Every building where inmates or persons are in custody or restrained shall be protected by an automatic sprinkler system conforming to NFPA 13. The main sprinkler control valve or valves and all other control valves in the system shall be locked in the open position and electronically supervised so that at least an audible and visible alarm will sound at a constantly attended location when valves are closed. The sprinkler branch piping serving cells may be embedded in the concrete construction.*

California Fire Code Section 903.2.7 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.7 Group M. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where gross floor area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.8.1 is amended to include the exception as follows:

903.2.8.1 Group R-3. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3 shall be provided throughout all one- and two-family dwellings regardless of square footage in accordance with the *California Residential Code*. Fire Sprinklers shall be installed in mobile homes, manufactured homes and multi-family manufactured homes with two or more dwelling units in accordance with *Title 25 of the California Code of Regulations*.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.9 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9 Group S. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings containing a Group S occupancy where the gross floor area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

Exceptions:

1. Agricultural buildings as approved by the fire code official.
2. Detached accessory structures to Group R-3 not classified as a dwelling unit and not exceeding 3,000 square feet (279m²) in gross floor area.
3. Special occupancy aircraft shade structures as approved by the fire code official, unless required in NFPA-409.
4. Volunteer Fire Department vehicle storage barn not exceeding 3,000 sq. ft. (279m²).

California Fire Code Section 903.2.9.1 through 903.2.9.2 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.10 is amended to read as follows:

903.2.9.1 Group B. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group B occupancies where the gross floor area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.10.1 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.11 is amended to read as follows:

903.11 Specific buildings areas and hazards. In all occupancies other than detached Group U occupancies not greater than 3,000 square feet (928m²), an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed for building design or hazard in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.11.1 through 903.2.11.8.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.11.3 exceptions #1 & #2 are deleted.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.11.7 is added to read as follows:

903.2.11.7 High-piled storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing high-piled combustible storage.

California Fire Code Section 903.2.11.8 is added to read as follows:

903.2.11.8 Undetermined use design. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in buildings or structures of undetermined use shall be designed and installed to have a minimum density of .33 gallons per minute per square foot over a minimum design area of 3,000 square feet (2,784m²).

California Fire Code Section 903.2.18 is amended read as follows, with the exception being deleted:

903.2.18 Group U private garages and carports accessory to Group R-3 occupancies. Carports with habitable space above and attached garages, accessory to Group R-3 occupancies, shall be protected by residential fire sprinklers in accordance with this section. Residential fire sprinklers shall be connected to, and installed in accordance with, an automatic residential fire sprinkler system that complies with R313 of The California Residential Code or with NFPA 13D. Fire sprinklers shall be residential sprinklers or quick-response sprinklers, designed to provide a minimum density of 0.05 gpm/ft² over the most hydraulically demanding area of the structure, but not to exceed two sprinklers for hydraulic calculations purposes. Garage doors shall not be considered obstructions with respect to sprinkler placement.

California Fire Code Section 903.3.9 is amended read as follows:

903.3.9 Floor control valve. Floor control valve and waterflow detection assemblies shall be installed at each floor where any of the following occur:

1. Buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet above the lowest level of fire department access.
2. Buildings that are three or more stories in height.
3. Buildings that are two or more stories below the highest level of fire department access.

Exception: Group R-3 and R-3.1 occupancies floor control valves and waterflow detection assemblies shall not be required.

California Fire Code Section 903.6 is amended to read as follows:

903.6 Where required in existing buildings and structures. An automatic sprinkler systems shall be provided throughout existing buildings and structures where required in Sections 903.6.1 through 903.6.3

California Fire Code Section 903.6.2 is added to read as follows:

903.6.2 Substantial addition. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings that undergo a substantial addition per table 903.6.

California Fire Code Section 903.6.3 is added to read as follows:

903.6.3 Substantial remodel and alteration. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings that undergo any combination of substantial remodel, addition or both that exceeds allowable area set by table 903.6

Table 903.6 is added to the California Fire Code, to read as follows:

TABLE 903.6
SUBSTANTIAL ADDITION, ALTERATION, AND REMODEL

Existing Gross Floor Area ^(d)	Allowable Gross Floor Area Increase
0-1,000 sq ft	200% ^(c)
1,001-4,000 sq ft	100% ^{(a)(c)}
Greater than 4,000 sq ft	50% ^{(a)(b)(c)}

^(a) A 2,000 sq ft. maximum of an increase is allowed.

^(b) Maximum cumulative allowable gross floor area is 6,000 sq ft.

^(c) Fire sprinklers are required when additions to Limited Density Owner-Built Rural Dwellings (as described in Sonoma County Code Chapter 7-A) exceed 640 sq ft in gross floor area.

^(d) Remodels that are greater than 50% of the original gross floor area.

California Fire Code Section 905.3.1 item #2 is amended to read as follows:

905.3.1 Height. *In other than Group R-3 and R-3.1 occupancies, Class III standpipe systems shall be installed throughout at each floor where any of the following occur:*

1. *Buildings where the floor level of the highest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.*
2. *Buildings that are three or more stories in height.*
3. *Buildings where the floor level of the lowest story is located more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the highest level of fire department access.*
4. *Buildings that are two or more stories below the highest level of fire department vehicle access.*

Exceptions:

1. Class I standpipes are allowed in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.
2. Class I manual standpipes are allowed in open parking garages where the highest floor is located not more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.
3. Class I manual dry standpipes are allowed in open parking garages that are subject to freezing temperatures, provided that the hose connections are located as required for Class II standpipes in accordance with Section 905.5.
4. Class I standpipes are allowed in basements equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system.
5. In determining the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, it shall not be required to consider either of the following:
 - 5.1 Recessed loading docks for four vehicles or less.
 - 5.2 Conditions where topography makes access from the fire department vehicle to the building impractical or impossible.
6. When determined by the Fire Code Official a standpipe system is not warranted in three-story buildings.

California Fire Code Section 905.9 exception #2 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section 912.2 is amended to read as follows:

912.2 Location. With respect to hydrants, driveways, buildings and landscaping, fire department connections shall be so located that fire apparatus and hose connected to supply the system will not obstruct access to the buildings for other fire apparatus. The location of the fire department connections shall be within 300 feet of a fire hydrant or approved by the fire code official (*Also see Section 507.5.1.1*).

California Fire Code Sections 914.12 through 914.12.2 are added to read as follows:

914.12 Type 3 winery caves. Type 3 winery caves as defined in chapter 446 of the California Building Code shall comply with Sections 914.12.1 and 914.12.2.

914.12.1 Fire alarms. Manual Fire Alarm system shall be installed in existing Type 3 winery caves unless equipped with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with 903.3.1.1 The fire alarm system shall activate the occupant notification system in accordance with 907.5 when the occupant load exceeds 100 or more.

914.12.2 Automatic sprinkler system. Automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in all new Type 3 winery caves when the occupant load exceeds 100 or more, or existing winery caves when a change of use is approved by the fire code official.

CHAPTER 11 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS

California Fire Code Section 1103.1 is amended to read as follows:

Section 1103.1 Required construction. Existing buildings shall comply with not less than the minimum provisions specified in Table 1103.1 and as further enumerated in Sections 1103.2, 1103.6, 1103.7, 1103.8 through 1103.8.5.3, 1103.9, and 1103.10.

The provisions of this chapter shall not be constructed to allow the elimination of fire protection systems or a reduction in the level of fire safety provided in buildings constructed in accordance with previously adopted codes.

Exceptions:

1. Where a change in fire-resistance rating has been approved in accordance with Section 803.6 of the *California Existing Building Code*.
2. Group U occupancies.

California Fire Code Sections 1103.3 through 1103.5.4 are deleted.

California Fire Code Sections 1104 and 1105 are deleted.

CHAPTER 33 FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION

California Fire Code Section 3313.3 is amended to read as follows:

3313.3 Detailed requirements. Standpipes shall be installed in accordance with the

provisions of Section 905. **Exception:** *When approved by the fire code official* standpipes shall be either temporary or permanent in nature, and with or without a water supply, provided that such standpipes comply with the requirements of Section 905 as to capacity, outlets and materials.

California Fire Code Section 3314.3 is added to read as follows:

3314.3 Where required. In buildings of combustible construction required to have automatic sprinkler system by Section 903, automatic sprinkler system shall be installed prior to construction exceeding 40 feet (12,192 mm) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. Such automatic sprinkler system shall be extended as construction progresses to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring.

California Fire Code Section 3314.4 is added to read as follows:

3314.4 Buildings being demolished. Where a building is being demolished and an automatic sprinkler system is existing within such a building, such automatic sprinkler system shall be maintained in an operable condition so as to be available for use by the fire department. Such automatic sprinkler system shall be demolished with the building but shall not be demolished more than one floor below the floor being demolished.

California Fire Code 3314.5 is added to read as follows:

3314.5 Detailed requirements. Automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Section 903.

CHAPTER 39

PLANT PROCESSING AND EXTRACTION FACILITIES

California Fire Code 3901.1.1 is amended to read as follows:

3901.1.1 Marijuana growing, processing, or extraction facilities. Marijuana growing, processing and extraction facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with this chapter and NFPA 1, Chapter 38 as amended in Chapter 80.

CHAPTER 49

REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS

California Fire code 4902.1 amends the following definition:

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA. A geographical area identified by the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District as a “Fire Hazard Severity Zone” in accordance with the Public Resources Code, Sections 4201 through 4204, and Government Code, Sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires, as designated on the map titled Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area, dated January 28,

2009.

California Fire Code 4906.1.1 is added to read as follows:

4906.1.1 Permit required. Permits shall be required as set forth in Section 105.7.

California Fire Code Section 4907.1 is amended to read as follows:

4907.1 General. Defensible space will be maintained around all buildings and structures in State Responsibility Area (SRA) as required in Public Resources Code 4290 and “SRA Fire Safe Regulations” California Code of Regulations Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Section 1270.

Buildings and structures within the Very-high Fire Hazard Severity Zones of a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) shall maintain defensible space as outlined in

Government Code 51175-51189 and any local ordinance of the authority having jurisdiction.

Buildings and structures within the Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area of a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) shall maintain defensible space as outlined in the Government Code Sections 51175-51189 and local standards of the authority having jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 56 EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS

California Fire Code Section 5601.1.6 is added to read as follows:

5601.1.6 Sale, use or discharge of fireworks prohibited – exception. Except for firework displays authorized pursuant to this section, it is unlawful for any person to possess, store, offer or expose for sale, sell at retail, give away or in any manner dispose of any fireworks, or to use, explode, or otherwise discharge any fireworks.

As per Mendocino County Code Chapter 8.40 Fireworks.

Any person or group desiring to perform a fireworks display shall first make written application for a permit to the fire code official. Application for a permit shall be made in writing at least twenty (20) days prior to the proposed display. The application shall be considered and acted upon by the fire code official or authorized designee pursuant to *Title 19, Chapter 6, Article 3 - Licenses of the California Code of Regulations*. Any permit for a fireworks display may be suspended or revoked at any time by the Fire District official or authorized designee.

CHAPTER 57 FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

California Fire Code Section 5704.9.6.1

5704.2.9.6.1 Locations where above-ground tanks are prohibited. Storage of Class I and II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established

by law as the limits of the districts in which such storage is prohibited in any area as established by applicable land-use and zoning standards.

California Fire Code Section 5706.2.4.4

5706.2.4.4 Locations where above-ground tanks are prohibited. Storage of Class I and II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of the districts in which such storage is prohibited in any area as established by applicable land-use and zoning standards.

California Fire Code Section 5707 is deleted.

**CHAPTER 58
FLAMMABLE GASES AND FLAMMABLE CYROGENIC FLUIDS**

California Fire Code Section 5806.2 is amended to read as follows:

5806.2 Limitations. Storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by law as the limits of the districts in which such storage is prohibited *in any area as established by applicable land-use and zoning standards.*

CHAPTER 61 LP GASES

California Fire Code Section 6103.3.1 is added to read as follows:

6104.2 Maximum capacity within established limits. Within the limits established by law restricting the storage of liquefied petroleum gas for the protection of heavily populated or congested areas, the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed a water capacity of 2,000 gallons *in any area as established by applicable land-use and zoning standards.*

Exception: In particular installations, this capacity limit shall be determined by the fire code official, after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, nature of occupancy, and proximity to buildings, capacity of proposed LP-gas containers, degree of fire protection to be provided and capabilities of the local fire department.

**CHAPTER 80
REFERENCED STANDARDS**

California Fire Code, Chapter 80 is amended as follows:

NFPA

01-18: Fire Code, Chapter 38 Marijuana Growing, Processing, or Extraction Facilities as amended**

3901.1.1

*****NFPA 1, Chapter 38, is added in its entirety with amended sections as follows:***

Add new Section 38.1.1.1 as follows:

38.1.1.1 Where NFPA 1, Chapter 38 references “this code”, it is amended to reference the

applicable provisions or requirements of the California Fire Code. Where NFPA 1, Chapter 38 references “the building code”, it is amended to reference the applicable provisions of the California Building Code.

Revise Section 38.1.2 as follows:

38.1.2 The use, storage and handling of hazardous materials shall comply with this chapter, and other applicable provisions of the *California Building and Fire Codes*.

Delete language to Sections 38.1.5 through 38.4 and reserve section numbers.

Revise Section 38.5.3.1 as follows:

38.5.3.1 Interior finish, including the use of any plastic, mylar, or other thin film sheeting to enclose rooms or cover any walls or ceilings shall be in accordance with the *California Building Code*.

Revise Section 38.6.1.1.2 as follows:

38.6.1.1.2 For other than CO₂ and nonhazardous extraction process, the marijuana extraction equipment and process shall be located in a room *or enclosure* of noncombustible construction dedicated to the extraction process and the room *or enclosure* shall not be used for any other purpose.

Delete language to Sections 38.6.1.1.3 and reserve section number.

Revise Section 38.6.1.5.1.3 as follows:

38.6.1.5.1.3 In addition to the requirements in 38.6.1.5, systems, equipment, and processes shall also comply with *Chapter 50 of the California Fire Code, the California Building Code, and NFPA 90A*.

Revise Section 38.6.1.5.2.2 as follows:

38.6.1.5.2.2 Refrigerators, freezers, and other cooling equipment used to store or cool flammable liquids shall be listed for the storage of flammable/combustible liquids or be listed for Class I Division I locations, as described in Article 501 of the *California Electrical Code*.

Revise Section 38.6.1.5.2.3 as follows:

38.6.1.5.2.3 LPG tanks shall comply with *Chapter 61 of the California Fire Code*.

Delete language to Sections 38.6.1.5.3 through 38.6.1.5.6 and reserve section numbers.

Revise Section 38.6.2.3.5 as follows:

38.6.2.3.5 An automatic emergency power system shall be provided for the following items, when installed:

- (1) Extraction room lighting
- (2) Extraction room ventilation system
- (3) Solvent gas detection system

Exception: *Extraction room ventilation systems in existing facilities are not required to have a secondary power source, such as emergency power or standby power until such time that*

the medium of extraction or solvent is changed.

Delete language to Sections 38.6.3.2.1 through 38.6.3.2.2 and reserve section numbers.

Revise Section 38.6.3.3 as follows:

38.6.3.3 Storage and Handling. The storage, use, and handling of flammable liquids shall be in compliance with this chapter and the *California Fire Code*.

Delete language to Sections 38.6.4.3.1 through 38.6.4.3.3 and reserve section numbers.

Delete language to Sections 38.7 and reserve section number.

13-16: Standard for the installation of Sprinkler Systems as amended**

****NFPA 13, additional amended sections as follows:**

Revise Section 25.5.1 as follows:

25.5.1 The installing contractor shall identify a hydraulically designed sprinkler system with permanently *raised, stamped or etched* marked weatherproof metal or ridged plastic sign secured with corrosion resistant wire, chain, or other approved means. Such signs shall be placed at the alarm valve, dry pipe valve, pre-action valve, or deluge valve supplying the corresponding hydraulically designed area. *Pipe schedule systems shall be provided with a sign indicating that the system was designed and installed as a pipe schedule system and the hazard classification(s) included in the design.*

13D-16:– Standard for the installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes as amended**

****NFPA 13D, additional amended sections as follows:**

Revise Section 5.1.1.2 as follows:

5.1.1.2 A supply of at least three sprinklers shall be maintained on the premises so that any sprinklers that have operated or been damaged in any way can be promptly replaced.

Add Section 5.1.1.2.1 as follows:

5.1.1.2.1 The sprinklers shall correspond to the types and temperature ratings of the sprinklers in the property. The stock sprinklers shall include not less than one sprinkler of all types and ratings installed.

Add Section 5.1.1.2.2 as follows:

5.1.1.2.2 The sprinklers shall be kept in a mounted and accessible cabinet located where the temperature to which they are subjected will at no time exceed the maximum ceiling temperatures specified in Table 5.1.1.6.1 for each of the sprinklers within the cabinet.

Add Section 5.1.1.2.3 as follows:

5.1.1.2.3 One sprinkler wrench as specified by the sprinkler manufacture shall be provided in the cabinet for each type of sprinkler installed to be used for the removal and installation of sprinklers in the system.

Revise Section 6.2.1 as follows:

6.2.1 Where a pump is the source of pressure for the water supply for a fire sprinkler system but is not a portion of the domestic water system, the following shall be met:

- (1) A test connection shall be provided downstream of the pump that creates a flow of water equal to the smallest sprinkler K-factor on the system.
- (2) Pump motors using ac power shall be rated for 240 V and wired in accordance with the NEC (NFPA 70).
- (3) Any disconnecting means for the pump shall be approved.
- (4) The pump shall be located not less than 1 ½ inch off the floor.
- (5) *Exterior pumps shall be installed in a well ventilated, weather protected area or shelter.*

Revise Section 6.2.2 as follows:

6.2.2 Where a well, pump, tank or combination thereof is the source of supply for a fire sprinkler system, the configuration for the system shall be one of the following:

- (1) The water supply shall serve both domestic and fire sprinkler systems.
 - (a) *A test connection shall be provided downstream of the pump that creates a flow of water equal to the smallest sprinkler on the system. The connection shall return water to the tank.*
 - (b) *Any disconnecting means for the pump shall be approved.*
 - (c) *A method for refilling the tank shall be piped to the tank.*
 - (d) *A method of seeing the water level in the tank shall be provided without having to open the tank.*
 - (e) *The pump shall be located not less than 1 ½ inch off the floor.*
 - (f) *Exterior pumps shall be installed in a well ventilated, weather protected area or shelter.*
- (2) A stand-alone water supply for fire sprinkler system is permitted if the following conditions are met:
 - (a) *The pump shall be connected to a 220-volt circuit breaker shared with a common household appliance (e.g., range, oven, dryer), or have a power failure alarm installed acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction that provides an audible and visual signal within the residence at an approved location. The alarm and components shall be listed by an approved agency.*
 - (b) *The pump shall be a stainless steel 240-volt pump,*
 - (c) *A valve shall be provided to exercise the pump. The discharge of the exercise valve shall drain to the tank, and*
 - (d) *A sign shall be provided stating: "Valve must be opened monthly for 5 minutes."*
 - (e) *A means for automatically refilling the tank level, so that the tank capacity will meet the required water supply duration in minutes, shall be provided.*
 - (f) *A test connection shall be provided downstream of the pump that creates a flow of water equal to the smallest sprinkler on the system. The connection shall return water to the tank.*
 - (g) *Any disconnecting means for the pump shall be approved.*
 - (h) *A method for refilling the tank shall be piped to the tank.*
 - (i) *A method of seeing the water level in the tank shall be provided without having to open the tank.*

- (j) The pump shall be located not less than 1 ½ inch off the floor.*
- (k) Exterior pumps shall be installed in a well ventilated, weather protected area or shelter.*

Revise Section 7.6 as follows:

7.6 *A local waterflow alarm shall be provided on all sprinkler systems on the exterior of the home within 10 feet of the riser location, or as approved by the fire code official.*

Revise Section 8.3.4 as follows:

8.3.4 *Sprinklers shall not be required in detached garages, open attached porches, detached carports with no habitable space above, and similar structures unless otherwise required by the California Building, Residential or Fire Codes.*

Add Section 8.3.5.2 as follows:

8.3.5.2 *At least one quick-response intermediate temperature residential sprinkler shall be installed within 5 feet and above attic access openings.*

13R-16 - Standard for the installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and including Four Stories in Height as amended**

*****NFPA 13R, additional amended sections as follows:***

Add Section 6.6.6.1 as follows:

6.6.6.1 *At least one quick-response intermediate temperature residential sprinkler shall be installed within 5 feet and above attic access openings.*

72-16 – National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code as amended**

*****NFPA 72, Amended additional Sections as follows:***

Revise Section 7.5.6.1 as follows:

7.5.6.1 *The record of completion shall be documented in accordance with 7.5.6 using the record of completion forms, Figure 7.8.2(a) through Figure 7.8.2(f).*

Revise Section 7.6.6 as follows:

7.6.6 *The record of all inspection, testing and maintenance as required by 14.6.2.4 shall be documented using the record of inspection and testing forms, Figure 7.8.2(g) through Figure 7.8.2(l).*

Add Section 14.7 as follows:

14.7 Labels and Tags.

14.7.1 *Labels or tags shall be used on fire alarm systems and shall be placed on the outside of the fire alarm control unit.*

14.7.2 *Tags shall be of the hanging or self-adhesive type used on fire alarm systems.*

14.7.3 *The following information shall be printed on the labels and tags approved by the fire code official:*

- (1) *The words “DO NOT REMOVE BY ORDER OF THE FIRE CODE OFFICIAL”*
- (2) *Concern Name/Company Name*
- (3) *Concern Physical Address*
- (4) *Concern Phone Number*
- (5) *License Number (State of California Contractor State License Board License)*
- (6) *Date of service or testing and maintenance*
- (7) *Space or line for signature of person performing or supervising the servicing shall be placed on the tag or label*

14.7.4 When service or testing and maintenance is performed, the initial date of service or testing and maintenance, the printed name and signature of the person performing or supervising the service shall be placed on the tag or label.

14.7.5 No person shall remove a tag or label from or place a tag or label on a fire alarm system except when servicing or testing and maintenance is performed.

14.7.6 No person shall deface, modify, or alter any tag or label attached to or required to be attached to any fire alarm system.

14.7.7 The Label or tag conforming to this section shall be securely attached to each fire alarm system at the time of servicing or testing and maintenance.

14.7.8 The label or tag approved by the fire code official shall be affixed to a system only after all deficiencies have been corrected.

14.7.9 Adhesive labels and tags shall be manufactured in accordance with ANSI/UL 969, Standard for Marking and Labeling Systems, 4th edition, 1995, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

APPENDIX B

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

California Fire Code Section B103.3 is amended to include the following exception:

B103.3 Areas without water supply systems. For information regarding water supplies for firefighting purposes in rural and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supply systems do not exist, the fire code official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142; or *when authorized by the fire code official, the fire-flow, fire hydrant locations and distribution requirements for Agricultural buildings as approved by the fire code official, one- and two-family dwellings and accessory structures that do not exceed 1,000 square feet and are associated with one- and two-family dwellings, may be modified when sufficient evidence is proven that the Emergency Water Standards of Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2, Article 4, Section 1275 have been met.*

California Fire Code, Appendix B Table B105.1(1) is amended to read as follows:

TABLE B105.1(1)

REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW FOR ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, GROUP R-3 AND R-4 BUILDINGS AND TOWNHOUSES

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA	AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM (Design Standard)	MINIMUM FIRE- FLOW (gallons per	FLOW DURATION (hours)
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(square feet)		minute)	
0-3,600	No automatic sprinkler system	1,000	2
3,601 and greater	No automatic sprinkler system	Value in Table B105.1(2)	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at The required fire-flow rate
0-3,600	Section 903.3.1.3 of the <i>California Fire Code</i> or Section 313.3 of the <i>California Residential Code</i>	1,000	2
3,601 and greater	Section 903.3.1.3 of the <i>California Fire Code</i> or Section 313.3 of the <i>California Residential Code</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$ value in Table B105.1(2) ^a	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at The required fire-flow rate

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m.

a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

California Fire Code, Appendix B Table 105.2 is amended to read as follows:

TABLE B105.2
REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW FOR BUILDINGS OTHER THAN ONE- AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, GROUP R-3 AND R-4 BUILDINGS AND TOWNHOUSES

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM (Design Standard)	MINIMUM FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute)	FLOW DURATION (hours)
No automatic sprinkler system	Value in Table B105.1(2)	Duration in Table B105.1(2)
Section 903.3.1.1 of the <i>California Fire Code</i>	50% of the value in Table B105.1(2) ^a	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate
Section 903.3.1.2 of the <i>California Fire Code</i>	50% of the value in Table B105.1(2) ^a	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate

For SI: 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m.

The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

APPENDIX C

FIRE HYDRANT LOCATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

California Fire Code Section C101.1 is amended to read as follows:

C101.1 Scope. In addition to the requirements of Section 507.5.1 of the *California Fire Code*, fire hydrants shall be provided in accordance with this appendix for the protection of buildings, or portions of buildings, hereafter constructed or moved into the jurisdiction. This section applies to residential and commercial developments. One- and two-family residential dwellings and buildings accessory to one- and two-family residential dwellings in rural areas may comply with the Public Resource Code Title 14.

Exception: [SFM] Group B, S-2 and U occupancies having a floor area not exceeding 1,000 square feet, primarily constructed of noncombustible exterior walls with wood or steel roof framing, having a Class A roof assembly, with uses limited to the following or similar uses:

1. California State Parks buildings of an accessory nature (restrooms).
2. Safety roadside rest areas (SRRA), public restrooms.
3. Truck inspection facilities (TIF), CHP office space, and vehicle inspection bays.
4. Sand/salt storage buildings, storage of sand and salt.

California Fire Code Section C103.1 is amended to read as follows:

Section C103.1 Hydrant spacing. Fire apparatus access roads and public streets providing required access to buildings in accordance with Section 503 of the California Fire code shall be provided with one or more fire hydrants, as determined by Section C102.1. Where more than one fire hydrant is required, the distance between required fire hydrants shall be approved by the fire code official.

California Fire Code Section C103.2 is deleted.

California Fire Code Section C103.3 is deleted.

APPENDIX D FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

California Fire Code Section D101.1 is amended to read as follows:

D101.1 Scope. Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with this Appendix as amended and all other applicable requirements of the *California Fire Code*. This section applies to residential and commercial developments.

Exception: One- and two-family residential dwellings; detached U occupancy buildings less than 1,000 square feet in area accessory to a one- or two-family dwelling; and agricultural exempt buildings less than 8,000 square feet in area may comply with the fire apparatus access road requirements of the Public Resource Code Title 14.

California Fire Code Section D102.1 is amended to read as follows:

D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds or as approved by the fire code

official.

Exception: One and two-family residential dwellings; detached U occupancy buildings less than 3,000 square feet in area accessory to a one or two-family dwelling; and agricultural exempt buildings less than 8,000 square feet in area may comply with the fire apparatus access road requirements of Title 14, California Public Resource Code.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.1 is deleted.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.2 is amended to read as follows:

Section D103.2 Grade. Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with the Sonoma County Fire Safe Standards or as approved by the fire code official.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.3 is amended to read as follows:

Section D103.3 Turning radius. The minimum turning radius shall be determined by Sonoma County Fire Safe Standards or as approved by the fire code official.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.4 is amended to read as follows:

Section D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45,720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with the Sonoma County Fire Safe Standards or as approved by the fire code official.

California Fire Code Appendix D Table D103.4 is deleted.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.6 is amended to read as follows:

Section D103.6 Signs. Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent NO PARKING-FIRE LANE signs complying with the California Vehicle Code.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.6.1 is deleted.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D103.6.2 is deleted.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D106.1 is amended to read and the exception deleted as follows:

D106.1 Projects having more than 50 dwelling units. Multiple-family residential projects having more than 50 dwelling units shall be equipped throughout with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D106.2 is deleted.

California Fire Code Appendix D Section D107.1 exceptions #1 and #2 are deleted.

Article V. Public Resource Code

Title 14, Public Resource Code of the California Code of Regulations is the authority for fire department access and water supply for all lands within State Responsibility Area. The Public Resource Code is enforced by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. All

projects within the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District are subject to the requirements of Title 14.

Article VI. Fireworks.

Sale, use or discharge of fireworks prohibited--Exception.

(a) Except for public displays of fireworks authorized pursuant to this section, sale, use or discharge of fireworks is regulated by the County of Mendocino.

(b) Any person or group desiring to perform a public display of fireworks within the unincorporated area of the county, that is within the boundary of the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District shall first make written application for a permit to the Fire Chief. Application for a permit shall be made in writing at least twenty (20) days prior to the proposed display. The application shall be considered and acted upon by the Fire Chief, pursuant to Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations. Any permit for a public display of fireworks may be suspended or revoked at any time by the Fire Chief, pursuant to Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations.

Open burning is regulated by Title 14 and Mendocino County Ordinance.

Article VII. Open Burning.

All open burning within the Fire District is regulated by Public Resource Code Title 14 enforced by the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CalFire) and the air quality regulations enforced by the Mendocino County Air Quality Management District.

Burning permits are required by these agencies.

Article VIII. Fees and Charges.

Sec. 8-1. Schedule of fees and charges.

The Board of Directors of any fire protection district may from time to time establish a schedule of fees and charges following the procedure set forth in California Law to recover the reasonable cost of providing services, issuing permits and enforcing regulations pursuant to this Chapter. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13916, no such fee or charge on new construction or development shall be for construction of public improvements or facilities or the acquisition of equipment.

Article IX. Enforcement.

Sec. 9-1. Responsibility for enforcement.

Except as otherwise provided herein, the Fire Chief shall be responsible for enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 9-2. Issuance of citations.

The Fire Chief, or his/her designated representatives, may pursuant to Section 836.5 of the California Penal Code, arrest a person without a warrant whenever they have reasonable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has committed a misdemeanor in their presence which is a violation of this chapter or any other ordinance or statute which they have a duty to enforce, and to issue a written notice to appear and to release such person on his or her written promise to appear in court, as prescribed by Chapter 5C (commencing with section 853.6) of the California Penal Code.

Article X. Violations.

Sec.10-1. Violation--Penalty.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with any provision of the California Fire Code as adopted, or this chapter, or who violates or fails to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, or who acts in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or who violates any provisions of a certificate or permit issued thereunder, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided by law. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified in any citation or notice of violation, each day or portion thereof that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense. The application of the provisions of this section shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Article XI. Findings.

SECTION 11-1. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Section 13143.5 and 17958.7, the Board of Directors expressly finds that this ordinance and the changes or modifications made herein to the 2019 California Fire Code, including the adoption of fire protection sprinkler and fire alarm standards, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions. The Board of Directors further finds in connection therewith as follows:

1. Mendocino County has climatic conditions which are unique in character. The county is subject to year-round coastal winds. Average yearly rainfall for the county is approximately 30 inches. This rainfall generally occurs from October to April. During the summer months (July, August, September), the prevalent Pacific High Cell creates early morning fog, which assists the natural vegetation in growth. During the summer months, dry winds and vegetation mix to create a hazardous fuel condition. This condition causes grassland and brush land fires each year. While normal temperatures do not exceed 85-90 degrees Fahrenheit (85-90° F) during the summer months, temperatures can climb to higher than 110 degrees Fahrenheit (110° F) in parts of the county. Afternoon winds can move a fire quickly in any part of the county, particularly during times of high temperatures and low humidity.

Drought conditions occur periodically in the County and when they occur, they often last for several years. When drought conditions occur, they result in reduced available water. Groundwater as well as surface supplies are affected. When drought conditions occur, they create a situation where lowered water tables, water contamination, and increased demand on water systems due to population growth all negatively impact water availability for fire protection. These impacts degrade the quality of fixed fire protection as well as fire suppression activities.

2. Mendocino County has geological and geographic characteristics which have scenic appeal for residents and visitors alike. The County is situated in a primarily rural setting with rugged coastline forming its western boundary, rugged mountainous areas forming its northern and eastern boundaries, and forested areas and grasslands making up much of the county. These features establish the roadways and building sites in the county as well as create barriers to accessibility for emergency fire equipment and personnel.

The forested areas in the County create windbreaks from oncoming winds, but also produce fuel through the annual fall needles and leaves which drop to the ground along with decayed trees and branches which contribute to the fuel load. The dry vegetation and low water availability create a terrain which causes access problems and other problems for emergency fire equipment and personnel.

The grassland areas in the County have easily ignitable fuels which are subject to high winds. A southern exposure and unbroken fuel create a potential for major conflagrations.

The County has potentially active seismic hazards within its boundaries (the San Andreas Fault and several other fault traces have been identified within the county). Large portions of the county are within the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones. While systems have been developed to study and monitor the activity of earthquakes, science has not yet been able to predict (with reliability) the potential for activity on active faults. Seismic activity within the county occurs yearly with little or no damage although the very real potential for damage exists with the active faults within the county. While new construction may be limited by their respective distances to faults, existing structures and replacement of these structures present a serious problem.

The mixture of developed and undeveloped areas within the county creates hazardous conditions when a storm of gale force winds causes trees to fall onto roadways used for access by emergency fire equipment and personnel. In addition, flooding occurs in certain areas of the county during heavy winter storms limiting or eliminating access for emergency fire equipment and personnel.

Landslides have been experienced in various areas of the county. While stabilization can sometimes be provided, heavy winter storms cause failures. These failures have closed roadways within the county making access for emergency fire equipment and personnel impossible until properly cleared.

3. Mendocino County has topographical conditions which are closely

associated with the geological and geographic characteristics noted above. The topographical conditions are the result of the design and construction of development within the county based on elevation changes in the county as well as the hills, canyons, lakes and streams which exist in the county.

The sources of water within the County are directly affected by its topographical layout. The water sources consist of on-site water storage tanks, lakes, pools, wells, mutual water systems, and the various public and private water agency distribution networks. Water supplies within the county vary from less than ten (10) gallons per minute to flows in excess of four thousand (4,000) gallons per minute. This wide variation causes major problems to development as well as fire suppression forces.

The roadway system through most of the county is designed around the topographical lay of the land and consists in many cases of narrow, winding roads, steep grades, and overhanging tree branches. The grades on roadway surfaces sometimes exceed 25% and widths of less than twelve feet (12') are not uncommon.

The topographical conditions also make construction more restricted to the level and semi-level portions of the county, with high concentrations of building within these areas. The exposure created by these structures poses a significant problem. For practical and cost reasons, these structures are built of wood (Type V) construction. The potential of conflagration exists with the high buildout of certain areas in the county. The concentrated commercial, industrial, and residential occupancies in these areas cause concern when considering the "exposure" of building-to-building and building-to-grassland areas of the county.

The topographical nature of the county also lends itself to power failures caused when fallen trees and limbs tear out sections of electrical transmission lines which run throughout the County. These power failures cause electrical pumps to become inactive and, thus, water supplies are interrupted. Vehicular accidents also have been known to interrupt this pumping operation. Due to the narrow roads which are congested with residents and visitors alike, this situation occurs more than could be normally expected.

4. The preceding findings identify the local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions which the Board has considered in adopting this ordinance. The Board finds that these conditions make the modifications or changes to the requirements published in the California Building Standards Code contained herein reasonably necessary. This Board further finds that it has amended the 2016 California Fire Code to assist in mitigating such conditions.

SECTION 11-2. Except as added, revised, amended or deleted herein, the remaining provisions of this code, as previously adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 11-3. The provisions of this Code shall not be construed as imposing upon the Fire District any liability or responsibility for damages to persons or property resulting from defective work, nor shall the Fire District, or any official, employee or agent thereof, be held as assuming any such liability or responsibility by reason of the review or inspection authorized by the provisions of this Code of any permits or certifications issued under this Code.

SECTION 11-4. The Board of Directors finds and determines that this ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that this ordinance may have a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 11-5. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional and invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and every section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

This Ordinance introduced at a public hearing held at the regular meeting of the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District on the 14th day of May, 2020 and a full reading of this Ordinance was waived.

Passed, approved and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Redwood Valley-Calpella Fire District this 11 day of June, 2020 by the following vote:

AYES: Bleier, Graydon, Rugg, Talso, Tusso

NAYS: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None



James Tusso, Chairman

Attest:



Karyn Abshire, Clerk