

ORDINANCE NO. 2007 - 22

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

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

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

WHEREAS, Health & Safety Code Section 17958.5 permits the City 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 City 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 City Council of the Chartered City of Vista does herewith find that the City 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 City Council finds that the modifications and changes to the California Fire Code are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions as identified in SECTION 1; and

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

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

NOW THEREFORE, the City Council of the Chartered City of Vista does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. FINDINGS FOR THE FIRE CODE

Finding 1

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

Finding 2

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

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

Finding 3

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

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

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

Finding 4

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

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

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

Finding 5

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

Finding 6

Due to the mountainous topography in much of the rural areas of the City of Vista, it is very important that roadways be named and identified in order to facilitate emergency response.

Finding 7

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

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

Finding 9

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

SECTION 2. Chapter 16.40 of the Vista Development Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 16.40 UNIFORM FIRE CODE

Sections:

- 16.40.010 Adoption of California Fire Code, 2007 Edition**
- 16.40.020 Establishment and Duties of Fire Prevention Division**
- 16.40.030 Definitions**
- 16.40.040 Fire Service Features**
- 16.40.050 Fire Protection Systems**
- 16.40.060 Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition**
- 16.40.070 Lumber Yards and Woodworking Facilities**
- 16.40.080 High-piled Combustible Storage**
- 16.40.090 Cryogenic Fluids**
- 16.40.100 Explosives and Fireworks**
- 16.40.110 Flammable and Combustible Liquids**
- 16.40.120 Liquified Petroleum Gases**
- 16.40.130 Administration**
- 16.40.140 Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy**
- 16.40.150 Fire Flow Requirements for Buildings**
- 16.40.160 Fire Apparatus Access Roads**

Section 16.40.010 Adoption of the California Fire Code, 2007 Edition; the International Fire Code, 2006 Edition; and Appendices Chapter 1, Chapter 4, B, D and E.

There is hereby adopted by the City Council of the Chartered City of Vista, San Diego County, State of California for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosion, that certain code and standards known as the California Fire Code, 2007 Edition; the International Fire Code, 2006 Edition; and Appendix Chapter 1 (Administration); Appendix Chapter 4 (Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy); Appendix B (Fire-flow Requirements for Buildings); Appendix D (Fire Apparatus Access Roads); and Appendix F (Hazard Ranking).. Also recognized and adopted by reference are the referenced standards identified in Chapter 45 of the International Fire Code, 2006 Edition; save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified or amended by Sections 16.40.010 through 16.40.340 inclusive of this ordinance. One copy of the above mentioned codes and standards has been and is now filed in the Office of the City Clerk or the Fire Marshal, City of Vista, and the same are hereby adopted and incorporated as fully set forth 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 Chartered City of Vista.

Section 16.40.020 Establishment and Duties of Fire Prevention Division

A. The California Fire Code shall be enforced by the Fire Prevention Division in the Fire Department of the City of Vista which is hereby established and which shall be operated under the direction of the Chief of the Fire Department.

B. A Fire Marshal in charge of the Fire Prevention Division shall be assigned by the Chief of the Fire Department on the basis of examination to determine qualifications.

C. The Chief of the Fire Department may detail to the Fire Prevention Division such members of the Fire Department as may from time to time be necessary. The Chief of the Fire Department shall recommend to the City Manager the employment of technical inspectors, who, when such authorization is made, shall be selected through an examination to determine their fitness for the position.

Section 16.40.030 Definitions

Whenever used in this chapter, the California Fire Code or International Fire Code, as adopted the following definitions shall apply:

- A. CFC - shall mean the California Fire Code.
- B. CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION - shall mean the "Fire Marshal."
- C. CORPORATION COUNSEL - shall mean the City Attorney for the City of Vista.

D. FIRE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (FAHJ) - shall mean 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.

E. FIRE CHIEF – shall mean the Fire Chief of the City of Vista.

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

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

H. HIGH-RISE BUILDING in paragraph no. 2 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

I. IGNITION-RESISTANT MATERIAL – shall mean:

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

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

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

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

J. JURISDICTION - shall mean the jurisdictional boundaries of the City of Vista.

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

L. RECONSTRUCTION – shall mean if the value of the reconstruction (or renovations) of a building is equal to or exceeds 75% of the value of the building, the entire building shall comply with the latest adopted code provisions for new construction. The value of the reconstruction (or renovation) for a property shall include the value of all

construction stemming from construction related permits issued within the last two years. Values shall be based on current City of Vista building permit fee valuation multipliers.

M. **RESPONSE TIME** – shall mean the interval of time between the time the original incident alarm was received by dispatch to when the first fire unit arrives on scene.

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

Section 16.40.040 Fire Service Features

Section 502.1 of the CFC is hereby amended as follows:

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

Section 503.1.2 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 503.1.2 Secondary Access.

A. The Fire Chief may require one or more secondary means of access to a project; development or area where he deems that such access is necessary for emergency operations and/or evacuation. The maximum length of a dead-end road, including all dead-end roads accessed from that dead-end road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the number of parcels served:

Parcels zoned for less than 1 acre	800 feet
Parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres	1,320 feet
Parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres	2,640 feet
Parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger	5,280 feet

B. These requirements may be modified when, in the opinion of the Fire Chief, conditions warrant.

C. 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.

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

Section 503.2.1 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 503.2.1 Dimensions.

A. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved width of

not less than 24 feet, except for single-family residential driveways; serving no more than two single-family dwellings, which shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved width.

B. The provisions of subsection A above shall apply except as follows:

1. Upon approval by the Fire Chief, vertical clearances or width may be reduced; provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and approved signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance.

2. Fire access roadways, gated entrances with card readers, guard stations or center medians, which have separated lanes of one-way traffic shall be not less than 12 feet wide per lane.

Section 503.2.3 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 503.2.4 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 503.2.4 Turning Radius is hereby revised to read as follows: The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be a minimum of 28 feet as measured to the inside edge of the improvement width or as approved by the Chief.

Section 503.2.5 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 503.2.7 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 503.2.7 Grade: The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 20.0%. Grades exceeding 15.0% (incline or decline) shall not be permitted without mitigation. Minimal mitigation shall be the installation of fire sprinkler systems and a surface of Portland cement concrete (PCC), with a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel, or equivalent, to enhance traction. The 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 seven degrees (12 percent) or as approved by the Fire Chief.

Section 503.4.1 is hereby added to the CFC to read as follows:

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

Section 503.6.1 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 503.6.1 Gate Design.

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

B. All automatic gates across fire access roadways and driveways shall be equipped with approved emergency key-operated switches overriding all command functions and opening the gate(s). Gates accessing more than four residences or residential lots, or gates accessing hazardous institutional, educational or assembly occupancy group structures, shall also be equipped with approved emergency traffic control-activating strobe light sensor(s), or other devices approved by the Fire Chief, which will activate the gate on the approach of emergency apparatus with a battery back-up or manual mechanical disconnect in case of power failure.

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

D. 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). Property owners must comply with this requirement within 90 days of written notice to comply.

F. Where this section requires an approved key-operated switch, it shall be dual keyed or dual switches provided to facilitate access by law enforcement personnel, unless the gate serves only one single family residence.

Section 505.1 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 505.1 Address Numbers. Approved numbers and/or addresses shall be placed on all new and existing buildings and at appropriate additional locations as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or roadway fronting the property from either direction of approach. Said numbers shall contrast with their background, and shall meet the following minimum standards as to size: 4" high with a 3/8" stroke for residential buildings, 6" high with a 1/2" stroke for commercial and multi-residential buildings, 12" high with a 1" stroke for industrial buildings. Additional numbers shall be required where deemed necessary by the

Fire Marshal, such as rear access doors, building corners, and entrances to commercial centers. The Fire Chief may establish different minimum sizes for numbers for various categories of projects.

Section 505.3 is hereby added to the CFC to read as follows:

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

Section 505.4 is hereby added to the CFC to read as follows:

Section 505.4 Map/Directory. A lighted directory map, meeting current fire department standards, shall be installed at each driveway entrance to multiple unit residential projects and mobile home parks, where the numbers of units in such projects exceed 15.

Section 505.5 is hereby added to the CFC to read as follows:

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

Section 505.6 is hereby added to the CFC to read as follows:

Section 505.6 Response Map Updates. Any new development, which necessitates updating of emergency response maps by virtue of new structures, hydrants, roadways or similar features, shall be required to provide map updates in a format (PDF and/or CAD format as approved by the FAHJ) or compatible with current department mapping services, and shall be charged a reasonable fee as shall be established by resolution by the City Council from time to time for updating all response maps.

Section 506.1.2 is hereby added to the CFC to read as follows:

Section 506.1.2 Emergency Key Access. All central station-monitored fire detection systems and fire sprinkler systems shall have an approved emergency key access box on site in an approved location. The owner or occupant shall provide and

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

Chapter 5 Section 507.3 Pitfalls is hereby deleted in its entirety.

Section 508.2.2 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

TABLE NO. 508.2.2			
Building Square Feet	Gallons Per Minute Water Flow	Capacity Gallons	Duration Minutes
Up to 1,500	250	5,000	20
Over 1,500	250	10,000	40
When exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from adjacent property an increase in water storage may be required by the Chief.			

1. Tank elevation shall be equal to or higher than the fire department connection on the premises. Regardless of domestic use, all tanks shall be equipped with a device that will ensure that the tank contains the designated amount of water for fire flow duration as determined by the fire department. Tank size may be increased to serve multiple structures on a single parcel.

2. Supply outlet shall be at least 4 inches in diameter from the base of the tank to the point of outlet at the fire department connection. The fire department connection shall be at least one 4-inch National Standard Thread (male), reduce to one 2 ½ inch National Standard Thread (Male). Additional outlets may be required.

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

4. The outlet shall be located along an access roadway and shall not be closer than 50 feet nor further than 150 feet from the structure.

5. All exposed tank supply pipes shall be of an alloy or other material listed for above ground use. Adequate support shall be provided.

6. Water storage tanks shall be constructed from materials approved by the Fire Marshal and installed per manufacturer recommendations.

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

8. Vessels previously used for products other than water shall not be permitted.

Section 508.3 Fire flow of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 508.3 Fire flow.

A. Fire flows shall be based on Appendix B. Consideration should be given to increasing the gallons per minute set forth in Appendix B to protect structures of extremely large square footage and for such reasons as: poor access roads; grade and canyon rims; hazardous brush; and response times greater than five minutes by a recognized fire department or fire suppression company.

B. In hazardous fire areas as defined in Appendix B, the main capacity for new subdivisions shall not be less than 2,500 gallons per minute, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Chief.

C. 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.

Section 508.5.1 of the CFC is hereby amended as follows:

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

Section 508.5.1.1 is hereby added to the CFC as follows:

Section 508.5.1.1 Fire hydrant Spacing Generally. 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.

Section 508.5.1.1.1 is hereby added to the CFC as follows:

Section 508.5.1.1.1 Fire Hydrants in Residential Zones.

A. In zones other than industrial, commercial and multi-family, fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with Table No. 508.1.1.1.A

B. In areas 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. 508.5.1.1.1-B.

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-A	
Single Family Dwellings Without Automatic Fire Sprinklers	
Parcels 2-½ acres and larger:	Every 1,000 feet
Parcels ½ to 2-½ acres:	Every 500 feet
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 350 feet

TABLE 508.5.1.1.1-B	
Single Family Dwellings With Automatic Fire Sprinklers	
Parcels 2-½ acres and larger:	Every 1,300 feet
Parcels ½ to 2-½ acres:	Every 850 feet
Parcels less than ½ acre:	Every 650 feet

Section 508.5.1.1.2 is hereby added to CFC to read as follows:

Section 508.5.1.1.2 Fire Hydrants in Multi-family, Commercial and Industrial Zones.

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

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

Section 508.5.1.1.3 is hereby added to CFC to read as follows:

Section 508.5.1.1.3 Fire Hydrant Design.

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

1. One 4 inch and one 2-½ inch NST outlet. (4", 2-½")
 2. One 4 inch and two 2-½ inch NST outlets. (4", 2-½", 2-½")
- B. In some instances the Fire Chief may require the fire hydrant(s) to have any other combination of 4 inch and 2-½ inch outlets.

Section 508.5.1.2 is hereby added to to the CFC to read as follows:

Section 508.5.1.2 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.

Section 16.40.050 Fire Protection Systems

Section 902.1 of the CFC is hereby amended by adding the following definition:

LIFE SAFETY SPRINKLER SYSTEM shall mean a sprinkler system meeting the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13-D or 13-R, as appropriate.

Section 903.2 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 903.2.1 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2.1 All Occupancies other than Group R Residential.

A. Except as provided for in subsection D below, an approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in all buildings hereinafter constructed of 5000 square feet or more in total floor area.

B. Determining applicability. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation. "Fire walls" (area or occupancy separation walls), regardless of rating, shall not be considered as creating separate buildings for purposes of determining fire sprinkler requirements.

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

D. Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frame over which fabric or similar material is stretched which are specifically used as green houses are exempt from fire sprinkler requirements unless physically connected to other structures.

Section 903.2.2 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 903.2.3 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 903.2.4 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2.4 Specific Portions of Buildings.

A. An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed:

1. In every story or basement of all buildings when the floor area exceed 1,500 square feet and there is not provided at least 20 square feet of opening entirely above the adjoining ground level in each 50 lineal feet or fraction thereof of exterior wall in the story or basement on at least one side of the building. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches. Such openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior. When openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet from such openings, the story shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system, or openings as specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of an exterior wall of the story. If any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet from required openings, the basement shall be provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
2. At the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal rooms. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within such chutes at alternate floors. Sprinkler heads shall be accessible for servicing.
3. In rooms where nitrate film is stored or handled.
4. In protected combustible fiber storage vaults.

Section 903.2.5 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 903.4, Exception 1 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 903.4

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

Section 16.40.060 Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition

Section 1418 is hereby added to CFC to read as follows:

Section 1418 Fuel or Vegetation Modification. Prior to combustibles arriving on site, required fuel modification shall be maintained.

Section 16.40.070 Storage and Processing of Wood Chips, Compost Associated with Yard Waste and Recycling Facilities.

Section 1908 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1908.1 General. The storage and processing, including but not limited to mulching and 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 16.40.070.

Section 1908.2 Definitions. For the purpose of section 16.40.070, the definition of the following words below shall be construed as set forth herein, unless it is apparent from the context that a different meaning is intended.

Aerated Static Pile shall mean 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 shall mean an activity that mechanically reduces the size of organic matter.

Composting Operations shall mean an operation that is conducted for the

purpose of producing compost. Shall be by means of one or a combination of the following processes used to produce a compost product: static pile, windrow pile, or aerated static pile.

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

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

Operator shall mean the person or responsible party operating the Greenwaste facility.

Static pile shall mean 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 shall mean the process in which compostable material is placed in elongated piles or windrows. The piles or windrows are aerated and/or mechanically turned on a periodic basis.

Wood chips shall mean chips of various species produced or used in chipping and grinding operations.

Section 1908.3 Permit Required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire department prior to engaging in the operation and storing processed of wood chips, hogged material, fines, compost and raw product in association with yard waste and similar material recycling facilities. (See CFC Appendix Chapter 1 section 105.6) The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis, or shall be limited to such period of time as designated by the Fire Chief. Permits shall not be transferable and any change in use, location, occupancy, operation or ownership shall require a new permit. The permits required under this section shall not excuse the operator from obtaining any other permits or licenses that may be necessary.

Section 1908.4 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 \$25,000.00, nor more than \$100,000.00, depending on the size of operation. The surety shall be licensed to operate in the State of California and approved by the City Attorney. The security bond or financial commitment shall reimburse the fire department for expenses incurred in any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the fire department to protect the public from fire or hazardous substances related to the operation. The security bond/financial commitment shall be returned to the operator in a timely fashion upon satisfactory closure of the operation as determined by the Fire Chief.

Section 1908.5 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:

- include:
- A. **Operational Plan.** At a minimum the Operational Plan must include:
 - 1. Site layout, pile dimensions, fire access, water supply, site security.
 - 2. Site operations: temperature monitoring, rotation, diversion plan.
 - B. **Emergency Plan.** At minimum the Emergency Plan must include Operator fire response actions, fire dispersal area, emergency equipment operator recall, initiation of incoming diversion plan.
 - C. All plans shall define the equipment necessary to process and handle the materials.

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

Section 1908.7 Equipment Operator Emergency Recall Plan. The operator shall implement and submit with his permit application a written recall plan for equipment operators to respond to the site in the event of an emergency.. The Recall Plan shall be maintained and updated as necessary by the operator. Equipment operators shall be available to respond to the site when called within one-hour from notification by the fire department. 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.

Section 1908.8 Incoming Waste Diversion Plan. The operator shall develop a diversion plan for incoming greenwaste for implementation in the event of equipment failure or other inability to process and distribute greenwaste. The plan shall prevent stockpiling of waste on the site and unauthorized depositing of waste on or near the site. The operator shall initiate the diversion based on criteria in the Operational and Emergency Plan without further direction from the fire department.

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

Section 1908.10 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 20 feet wide.

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

Section 1908.12 Combustible Vegetation Control. The operator shall clear any combustible material, weeds, brush, trees or other vegetation (including mulch) that is, or could become, dry and could be capable of transmitting fire, from within fifty (50) feet of raw greenwaste and mulch piles. Clearance shall be to bare earth or approved pavement. Individual growing trees within that distance may remain with approval of the Fire Chief.

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

Section 1908.14 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 12 feet in height, 100 feet in width and 200 feet in length.

Section 1908.15 Static Pile Protection.

A. Interior pile temperatures shall be monitored and recorded on a regular basis per the Operational Plan. Internal pile temperatures must be taken at 2/3 the pile height, 12 to 24 inches from the surface with a probe-type thermometer. Readings shall be made at not greater than 50-foot intervals along the length of the pile.

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

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

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

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

Section 1908.16 Firefighting Water Supplies and Storage.

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

B. Private Water Supply. Above-groundwater 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 fireflow shall be as determined by the Fire Chief.

C. 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.

D. Site Equipment Maintenance – General Safety Rules. Welding or cutting torch operations shall be conducted a minimum of 30 feet from combustible materials. A fire watch shall be provided to detect fire, and to operate fire-extinguishing equipment throughout the welding or cutting operation and thirty (30) minutes thereafter. Refueling and on-site maintenance shall meet California Fire Code Chapter 22 & 34 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids, and all other applicable fire code requirements.

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

F. 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.

Section 16.40.080 High-piled Combustible Storage

Table 2306.2 of Section 2306.2 of CFC General Fire and Life Safety Requirements is hereby amended by deleting footnote “j.”

Section 16.40.090 Cryogenic Fluids

Section 3204.3.1.1 of the CFC is hereby amended as follows:

Section 3204.3.1.1 Outside storage. The outdoor storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited.

Section 16.40.100 Explosives and Fireworks

Section 3309 of CFC is amended to read:

Section 3309 – Fireworks Prohibited. The sale, discharge, firing or use of all firecrackers, bombs, rockets, torpedoes, roman candles, “Safe and Sane” or other fireworks or substances designed and intended for pyrotechnic display, and of all firework pistols/cannons, or other appliances using blank

cartridges or caps containing chlorate of potash mixture or other mixtures designed to make an explosive sound, is hereby prohibited within the City of Vista. The Fire Chief may permit the public display of fireworks by properly qualified individuals or organized bodies under the direct supervision of experts in the handling of fireworks.

Section 16.40.110 Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Section 3405.2.4 Class I, II and III liquids, Exception 4 of the CFC is amended to read as follows:

4. Gravity dispensing of Class I and II liquids is prohibited. Dispensing devices for flammable and combustible liquids shall be of an approved type. Approved pumps taking suction from the top of the tank shall be used. Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dispensed by a device that operates through pressure within a storage tank. Air or oxygen shall not be used to pressurize an above ground tank.

Section 3405.2.4.4 of the CFC is amended to read as follows:

Section 3406.2.4.4 The storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited in the City of Vista.

Section 16.40.120 Liquified Petroleum Gases

Section 3804.2 of the CFC is hereby amended to to add the following:
The limits referred to in this Section shall mean the City of Vista.

Section 16.40.130 Administration

APPENDIX CHAPTER 1 – ADMINISTRATION of the CFC is hereby adopted and amended to read as follows:

Section 101.1 Title of the CFC is hereby amended to read:
These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the Chartered City of Vista.

Section 102.10 Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Motions of the CFC is amended to read as follows:

Section 102.10 Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Motions.
All former ordinances, resolutions or motions, or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent

with the provisions of this Ordinance or of the Code or standards hereby adopted are hereby repealed.

Section 103.2.1 Fire Prevention Engineer or Fire Marshal of the CFC is amended to read as follows:

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

Section 104, General Authority and Responsibilities of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

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

Section 104, General Authority and Responsibilities of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 104.12.1 Reimbursement required.

A. In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 13000 et seq., an individual who acts negligently or in violation of the law and thereby requires the jurisdiction to provide an emergency response to a danger posed by a fire or hazardous substance incident beyond the property of origin 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.

Section 105.3.2 Extensions of the CFC is hereby amended to read:

Section 105.3.2 Time limitation of application. An application for a permit for any proposed work shall be deemed to have been abandoned 180 days after the date of filing, unless such application has been pursued in good faith or a permit has been issued; except that the building official is authorized to grant one extension of time for an additional period of 180 days. The extension shall be required in writing and justifiable cause demonstrated.

Section 105.3.8 Expense Recovery, to read as follows:

Section 105.3.8 Expense Recovery. When deemed necessary, the City Council may from time to time establish a fee adopted by resolution for recovery of expenses incurred as a result of activities undertaken pursuant to enforcing the fire prevention provisions of this Code.

Section 105.5 Revocation of the CFC is hereby amended to read:

Section 105.5 Expiration. Every permit issued under this code shall expire 180 days after it is issued, unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the time the work has commenced. The permittee may request one extension. The request shall be in writing and fully explain why the extension is necessary and justifiable. The building official is authorized to grant in writing one extension of 180 days.

SECTION 105. 6 Required Operational Permits of the CFC is amended to read:

Section 105.6.48 Christmas Tree Lots of the CFC is hereby amended as follows:

Section 105.6.48 Christmas Tree Lots. An operational permit is required to operate a Christmas tree lot, with or without flame proofing services.

Section 105.6.49 Greenwaste Recycling, Mulching, Composting Operations and Storage of the CFC is amended to read:

Section 105.6.49 Greenwaste Recycling, Mulching, Composting Operations and Storage. A permit is to operate a Greenwaste Recycling Facility in accordance with section 1908.19 of the CFC.

Section 108 of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 108. Appeals Procedures. When a request for an alternate means of fire protection has been denied by the Fire Chief, 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 City Manager. The appeal shall be filed with the City Clerk within 30 days of the date of the Fire Chief's decision and state the basis for the appeal and the reason why the Fire Chief's decision denial should be reversed. The Fire Chief shall file a written response to the appeal within 15 days of the appeal being filed with the City Clerk explaining why his decision should be upheld. The City Manager's decision shall be in writing made within 30 days after the Fire Chief files his response. The decision of the City Manager shall explain the reason for her decision and shall be final.

Section 109.3 Violation penalties of the CFC is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 109.3 Violation Penalties.

A. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this code or standards hereby adopted or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made there under, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specification or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, shall for each and every violation and noncompliance respectively, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1000.00 or by imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or both. The imposition of one penalty of any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited condition is maintained, shall constitute a separate offense.

B. The provisions of this code may also be enforced by administrative citations as provided in Chapter 1.13 of the Vista Municipal Code.

C. The City Attorney is authorized to file suit in Superior Court to enforce the provisions of this code.

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

Section 16.40.140 Special Detailed Requirements Based on Use and Occupancy

APPENDIX CHAPTER 4 – SPECIAL DETAILED REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE AND OCCUPANCY of the CFC is hereby adopted in its entirety.

Section 16.40.150 Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings

APPENDIX B OF THE CFC – FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS is hereby adopted in its entirety.

APPENDIX B102.1 of the CFC is amended to read as follows:

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

Appendix B106 REFERENCED STANDARDS of the CFC is amended as follows: The reference to NFPA 1142 is hereby deleted.

Section 16.40.160 Fire Apparatus Access Roads

APPENDIX D – FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS of the CFC is hereby adopted in its entirety.

SECTION 4. That City of Vista Ordinance No. 2002-21 which adopted by reference the Uniform Fire Code, 2000 Edition, Uniform Fire Code Standards, The California Fire Code, 2001 Edition as adopted by the State of California (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9), and National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 1999 Edition, 13-D, 1999 Edition, and 13-R, 1999 Edition, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 6. That nothing in this ordinance or in the Fire Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 4 of this ordinance; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this ordinance.

SECTION 7. That Section 3 of this Ordinance shall be codified.

SECTION 8. That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect on January 1, 2008.

ORDINANCE NO. 2007-22
CITY COUNCIL OF THE CHARTERED CITY OF VISTA
PAGE 26


SECTION 9. Upon passage, the City Clerk shall transmit a copy of this Ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 17958.7 and to the Department of Housing and Community Development (Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7).

INTRODUCED at a regular meeting of the City Council on the 30th day of October, 2007, and thereafter passed and adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on the 13th day of November, 2007, by the following vote:

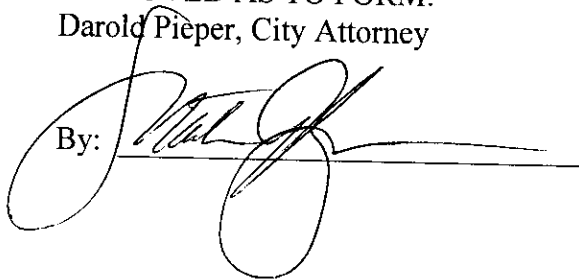
AYES: CAMPBELL, GRONKE, LOPEZ, RITTER, MAYOR VANCE

NOES: NONE

ABSTAIN: NONE


MORRIS B. VANCE, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Darold Pieper, City Attorney

By: 

ATTEST:
Marci Kilian, City Clerk

By: 