



RESOLUTION NO. 37-2008
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF EL DORADO

RATIFICATION OF THE 2007 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE

WHEREAS, every three to four years the State of California conducts a code adoption process; and,

WHEREAS, January 1, 2008, the State of California adopted the 2007 California Code, which includes building, mechanical, electrical, plumbing and fire codes; and,

WHEREAS, upon the State's adoption, local jurisdictions may then amend the code to meet local needs.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of El Dorado ratifies the 2007 California Fire Code, as amended and adopted by the Mosquito Fire Protection District for the territory served by that District.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of El Dorado delegates the enforcement of the 2007 California Fire Code, as amended, to the Chief of the Fire District, or his or her authorized representative.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of El Dorado at a regular meeting of said Board, held the 26th day of February, 2008, by the following vote of said Board:

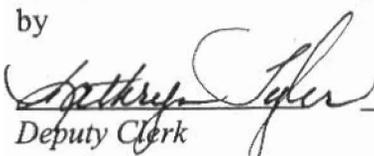
Attest:

Cindy Keck
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
by

Ayes: Sweeney, Baumann, Dupray, Briggs, Santiago

Noes: none

Absent: none


Deputy Clerk


Chairman, Board of Supervisors
Rusty Dupray

I certify that the foregoing instrument is a correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Date:

Attest: Cindy Keck, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of El Dorado, State of California

By _____
Deputy Clerk

MOSQUITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ORDINANCE 2007- 01

An ordinance of the Mosquito Fire Protection District adopting the 2007 edition of the California Fire Code, based upon the 2006 edition of the International Fire Code, regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises in the Mosquito Fire Protection District providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore; repealing Ordinance No. 2003-01 of the Mosquito Fire Protection District and all other ordinances and parts of the ordinances in conflict therewith.

The Board of Directors of the Mosquito Fire Protection District does ordain as follows:

Section 1

That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, being marked and designated as the California Fire Code, 2007 edition, in its entirety, including all Chapters, Appendix Chapters 1 and 4, and Appendix B, C, D, F and H, based on the 2006 edition of the International Fire Code, (see California Fire Code, Appendix Chapter 1, Section 101.2.1, 2007 edition), as published by the International Code Council, be and is hereby adopted as the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, in the State of California regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Fire Code on file in the office of the Mosquito Fire Protection District are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this ordinance, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Section 2 of this ordinance.

Section 2

California Fire Code, Appendix Chapter 1 Amendments

Section 101.1 is amended to read as follows: Title.

Section 101.1 of Appendix Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

Section 105 - Permits

Section 105.6.27 is amended as follows: LP Gas.

Section 105.6.27 of Appendix Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

105.6.27 - LP Gas

1. Storage and use of LP-gas.

~~**Exception:** A permit is not required for individual containers with a 500 gallon water capacity or less serving occupancies in Group R-3.~~

Section 109 - Violations

Section 109.3 is amended as follows: Violation penalties.

Section 109.3 of Appendix Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows:

Section 109.3 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 \$1000.00 dollars and/or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense. (Health & Safety Code Section 13145 and 17995)

Section 111 – Stop Work Orders

Section 111.4 is amended as follows: Failure to comply.

Section 111.4 of Appendix Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows:

111.4. 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 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$1000.00 dollars and/or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense. (Health & Safety Code Section 13145 and 17995)

California Fire Code, Chapter 1 Amendments – General Code Provisions

Section 101.3.3 is added to read as follows: Application of this code to existing one- and two-family dwellings.

Section 101.3.3 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the *Mosquito Fire Protection District* is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

101.3.3 Application of this code to existing one- and two-family dwellings. The application of this code to existing one- and two-family dwellings shall be made with reasonable discretion but at a minimum shall be fully enforced on all substantially remodeled structures. A substantial remodel is defined as a remodel that affects 50% of the existing structure or an addition 50% or greater than the initial square footage. Replacing the roof of an existing one- and two-family dwelling does not qualify as a substantial remodel.

Section 111.4.7.1 and 111.4.7.2 are added as follows: Fees.

Sections 111.4.7.1 and 111.4.7.2 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District are amended to read as follows:

111.4.7.1 - Permit, Plan Review and Inspection Fees. A schedule of fees as adopted by the Fire District Board of Directors for Plan Review, Inspections and the issuance of Permits by the Fire District. This schedule may be found in the most current Mosquito Fire Protection District fee schedule (Health & Safety Code 17951).

111.4.7.2- Cost Recovery Fees. Fire service fees may be charged to any person, firm, corporation or business that through negligence, violation of the law, or as a result of carelessness, is responsible for the cause of the Fire District to respond to the scene of an incident. A district board may charge a fee to cover the cost of any service which the district provides or the cost of enforcing any regulation for which the fee is charged. (Health and Safety Code 13916). The fee shall not exceed the actual cost of suppressing the fire and /or responding to the scene of an incident.

California Fire Code, Chapter 4 Amendments – Emergency Planning and Preparedness

Table 405.2 Footnote ‘a’ is amended as follows: Fire and Evacuation Drill Frequency and Participation.

Table 405.2 Footnote “a” of Chapter 4 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

- a. The frequency in all school levels shall be allowed to be modified in accordance with Section 408.3.2. Secondary level schools need only conduct evacuation drills twice each school year. This is not inclusive of intruder/lockdown drills the school may conduct.

California Fire Code, Chapter 5 Amendments – Fire Service Features

Section 503.3.1 is added to read as follows: Prohibition of Unauthorized Signage.

Section 503.3.1 of Chapter 5 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

503.3.1 Prohibition of Unauthorized Signage. Posting of any road naming signs not authorized by the fire code official or the jurisdiction shall be prohibited.

Section 507 – Hazards to Firefighters

Section 507.4 is added as follows: Communications.

Section 507.4 of Chapter 5 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

507.4 Communications. The ability for emergency response personnel to communicate effectively, by way of existing communications infrastructure shall be provided for and approved to the satisfaction of the AHJ.

California Fire Code, Chapter 9 Amendments – Fire Protection Systems

Section 903 – Automatic Sprinkler Systems

Section 903.2 is amended to read as follows: Where required.

Section 903.2 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

903.2 Where required. An approved, NFPA 13 automatic sprinkler system shall be required and installed in all buildings or structures, greater than 3600 square feet, when constructed or relocated within the jurisdiction.

Exceptions:

1. One- and two-family dwellings, where otherwise not required by the AHJ.
2. Agricultural buildings not under Special Use Permit used for commercial purposes.

Sections 903.2.a, 903.2.b and 903.2.c are added to read as follows: Status of existing buildings.

Sections 903.2.a, 903.2.b, 903.2.c of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District are amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

903.2.a Status of existing buildings greater than 3,600 square feet. In existing buildings 3600 square feet or greater, other than one-and two-family dwelling units, where the floor area of the building or structure is increased by an addition of more than thirty percent (30%) or 1,800 square feet, whichever is less, such building or structure shall be made to conform to Section 903.2.

903.2.b Status of existing buildings less than 3,600 square feet. In existing buildings 3,600 square feet or less, other than one-and two-family dwelling units, where the floor area of the building or structure is increased to a total square footage over 3,600 square feet, by an addition of more than thirty percent (30%) or 1,000 square feet, whichever is less, such building or structure shall be made to conform to Section 903.2.

903.2.c Status of existing buildings. When alterations or repairs within any 12-month period exceed fifty percent (50%) of the current assessed value of the existing building or structure, such building or structure shall be made to conform to Section 903.

Section 903.2.7 is amended as follows: Group R

Section 903.2.7 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

Exceptions:

1. Detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (town houses) not more than three stories above grade plane and height with a separate means of egress, unless specifically required by other sections of this code, or as required by the AHJ as a means of providing the same practical effect to address fire flow, access or other non-compliance issues, or classified as Group R-4.
2. Group U private garages accessory to a Group R-3 occupancy, unless otherwise required.

Section 903.2.7.1 is added to read as follows:

Section 903.2.7.1 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

903.2.7.1 Automatic sprinkler systems installed in Group R, Division 3 occupancies shall conform to the following standards, in addition to NFPA Standard 13D, 2002 edition:

1. Automatic sprinkler system coverage shall be provided throughout the residence to include all closets, bathrooms, garages, and any area used for storage.
 - a. Exception: Small linen closets less than 24 square feet with complete full depth shelving.
2. An exterior bell shall be mounted in a location to be audible from the street upon activation of the required flow switch.
3. An interior horn / strobe shall be mounted in a central location audible from the master bedroom upon activation of the required flow switch.
 - a. Alternative to interior horn / strobe: An acceptable alternative to the interior horn / strobe is to interconnect the flow switch to the hardwired smoke detectors. Upon activation of the flow switch, all smoke detectors shall sound.
4. A sprinkler head shall be mounted on a metal sprig above any attic access openings and where required by the AHJ.
5. All automatic sprinkler systems shall be hydraulically designed and the plans and hydraulic calculations stamped by a California licensed C-16 fire protection contractor or a Professional Engineer.

The following sections are amended by changing California Fire Code requirements to 3,600 square feet for fire sprinkler installation, as follows (the complete text of the section is not provided):

<u>903.2.1.1</u>	<u>Group A-1.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.1.2</u>	<u>Group A-2.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.1.3</u>	<u>Group A-3.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.1.4</u>	<u>Group A-4.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.2</u>	<u>Group E.</u>	<u>Change 20,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.3</u>	<u>Group F-1.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.6-1</u>	<u>Group M.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.6-3</u>	<u>Group M.</u>	<u>Change 24,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>
<u>903.2.8</u>	<u>Group S-1.</u>	<u>Change 12,000 square feet to 3,600 square feet.</u>

Section 903.3.1.2 is amended to read as follows: NFPA 13R Sprinkler systems.

Section 903.3.1.2 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

903.3.1.2 NFPA 13R Sprinkler systems. Where allowed, by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, in buildings of Group R, up to and including four stories in height, automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R.

Section 903.4 is amended as follows: Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms.

Section 903.4 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

Section 903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms.

Exceptions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are deleted.

Section 905.5.3 is amended as follows: Class II system 1-inch hose.

Section 905.5.3 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

905.5.3 Class II system 1-inch hose. A minimum ~~1-inch (25 mm)~~ 1 ½ inch (37.5 mm) hose shall be allowed to be used for hose stations in light-hazard occupancies where investigated and listed for this service and where approved by the fire code official.

Section 907 – Fire Alarm and Detection Systems

Sections 907.2.a, 907.2.b, 907.2.c and 907.2.d are added to read as follows:

Sections 907.2.a, 907.2.b, 907.2.c and 907.2.d of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District are amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.a An approved fire alarm/detection system shall be installed in all buildings with a floor area less than 3,600 square feet.

Exceptions:

1. One and two family dwellings.
2. Agricultural buildings not under Special Use Permit used for commercial purposes.
3. Buildings with a floor area less than 500 square feet may be exempt, as determined by the Fire Chief, based on building construction material and features, location, occupancy type, and distance to exposures.

907.2.b Status of existing buildings. In existing buildings without an approved automatic sprinkler system, other than one- or two-family dwelling units, where a fire alarm/detection system does not exist and the floor area of the building or structure is increased or modified by more than thirty percent (30%) or 1,000 square feet, whichever is less, such building or structure shall be made to conform to Section 907.

907.2.c Status of existing buildings. In existing buildings without an approved automatic sprinkler system, when alterations or repairs within any 12 month period exceed fifty percent (50%) of the current assessed value of the existing building or structure, such building or structure shall be made to conform to Section 907.

907.2.d. Monitoring. All fire alarm/detection systems shall be connected directly through and monitored by a U.L. approved central, proprietary or remote station service, which gives audible and visual signals at a constantly attended location.

Section 907.2.1 is amended as follows: Group A.

Section 907.2.1 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes ~~are not~~ may be required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow, and at least one manual fire alarm box shall be installed at an approved location.

Section 907.2.2 is amended as follows: Group B.

Section 907.2.2 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes ~~are not~~ may be required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow, and at least one manual fire alarm box shall be installed at an approved location.

Section 907.2.3 is amended as follows: Group E.

Section 907.2.3 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.3 Group E. A manual and automatic fire alarm system shall be installed in Group E occupancies with an occupant load of 50 or more persons or containing more than one classroom or one or more rooms used for daycare purposes. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarm system.

Exceptions:

1. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required in Group E occupancies where all of the following apply:

- 1.1. Interior corridors are protected by smoke detectors with alarm verification.
- 1.2. Auditoriums, cafeterias, gymnasiums and the like are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.
- 1.3. Shops and laboratories involving dusts or vapors are protected by heat detectors or other approved detection devices.
- 1.4. Off-premises monitoring is provided.
- 1.5. The capability to activate the evacuation signal from a central point is provided.
- 1.6. In buildings where normally occupied spaces are provided with a two-way communication system between such spaces and a constantly attended receiving station from where a general evacuation alarm can be sounded, except in locations specifically designated by the fire code official.

2. Manual fire alarm boxes ~~shall not~~ may be required in Group E occupancies where the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, provided the notification appliances will activate on sprinkler water flow and at least one manual activation fire alarm box is provided from a normally occupied shall be installed in an approved location.

Section 907.2.4 is amended as follows: Group F.

Section 907.2.4 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.4 Group F. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group F occupancies that are two or more stories in height and have an occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

Exception: Manual fire alarm boxes ~~are not~~ may be required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow, and at least one manual fire alarm box shall be installed at an approved location.

Section 907.2.7 is amended as follows: Group M.

Section 907.2.7 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group M occupancies having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. The initiation of a signal from a manual fire alarm box shall initiate alarm notification appliances as required by Section 907.10.

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is required in covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the International Building Code. Manual fire alarm boxes ~~are not~~ may be required where the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system and the alarm notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow, and at least one manual fire alarm box shall be installed at an approved location.

Section 907.2.8.1 is amended as follows: Groups R-1 and R-4.

Section 907.2.8.1 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.8.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Groups R-1 and R-4 occupancies.

Exceptions:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all individual sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each individual sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.

2. ~~Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met:~~

~~2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.~~

~~2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow; and~~

~~2.3. At least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the building is equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 provided the notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow and at least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location.~~

Section 907.2.9 is amended as follows: Group R-2.

Section 907.2.9 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

907.2.9 Group R-2. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:

1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or
3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units.

Exceptions:

1. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.

2. ~~Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the following conditions are met:~~

~~2.1. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2; and~~

~~2.2. The notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler flow. Manual fire alarm boxes are not required throughout the building when the building is equipped throughout~~

with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 provided the notification appliances will activate upon sprinkler water flow and at least one manual fire alarm box is installed at an approved location.

3. A fire alarm system is not required in buildings that do not have interior corridors serving dwelling units and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, provided that dwelling units either have a means of egress door opening directly to an exterior exit access that leads directly to the exits or are served by open-ended corridors designed in accordance with Section 1023.6, Exception 4.

Section 910 – Smoke and Heat Vents

Section 910.1 is amended as follows: General.

Section 910.1 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

910.1 General. Where required by this code or otherwise installed, smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke exhaust systems and draft curtains shall conform to the requirements of this section.

Exceptions:

1. Frozen food warehouses used solely for storage of Class I and II commodities where protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
2. ~~Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinklers, automatic smoke and heat vents shall not be required within these areas.~~

California Fire Code, Chapter 10 Amendments – Means of Egress

Section 1015.2.1 is amended as follows: Two exits or exit access doorways.

Section 1015.2.1 of Chapter 10 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

1015.2.1 Two exits or exit access doorways. Where two exits or exit access doorways are required from any portion of the exit access, the exit doors or exit access doorways shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one-half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the building or area to be served measured in a straight line between exit doors or exit access doorways. Interlocking or scissor stairs shall be counted as one exit stairway.

Exception:

1. Where exit enclosures are provided as a portion of the required exit and are interconnected by a 1-hour fire-resistance-rated corridor conforming to the requirements of Section 1017, the required exit separation shall be measured along the shortest direct line of travel within the corridor.
2. ~~Where a building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2, the separation distance of the exit doors~~

~~or exit access doorways shall not be less than one-third of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area served.~~

Section 1020 – Vertical Exit Enclosures.

Section 1020.1.6 – shall be amended as follows: Stairway Floor Number Signs.

Section 1020.1.6 of Chapter 10 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

1020.1.6 Stairway Floor Number Signs. ~~“three stories”~~ shall read “two stories or more in height when deemed necessary by the Chief.”

California Fire Code, Chapter 23 Amendments – High Piled Combustible Storage

Table 2306.2 Footnote ‘j’ is amended as follows: General Fire Protection and Life Safety Requirements.

Table 2306.2 Footnote “j” of Chapter 23 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

~~j. Not required when storage areas are protected by early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13.~~

California Fire Code, Chapter 33 Amendments – Explosives and Fireworks

Section 3301.2 is added as follows: Where explosives permits required.

Section 3301.2 of Chapter 33 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

3301.2 – Explosives Permits. Where explosives permits are required, they shall be issued by the Fire Chief and the El Dorado County Sheriff’s Department.

Section 3308.2 is added as follows: Where fireworks permits required.

Section 3308.2 of Chapter 33 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

3308.2 – Fireworks Permits. Where fireworks permits are required, they shall be issued by the Fire Chief and the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors.

California Fire Code, Chapter 38 Amendments – Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Section 3801.4 is added to read as follows: Standard.

Section 3801.4 of Chapter 38 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

3801.4 Standard. The installation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas containers shall meet the requirements of NFPA 58 and the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Table 3804.3 Footnote “d” is amended to read as follows:

Table 3804.3 Footnote “d” of Chapter 38 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

3804.3 Footnote “d” - 500 gallons becomes 250 gallons. Installation of DOT tanks, with setbacks from structures less than 10 feet, must be approved by the AHJ.

Section 3813 is added to read as follows: Underground Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tank Installations.

Section 3813 of Chapter 38 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

Section 3813 - Underground Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tank Installations.

Section 3813.1 to be added as follows: Permits and Plans.

Section 3813.1 of Chapter 38 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

3813.1 - Permits and Plans. For a permit to install or maintain an underground LP gas container, see Appendix Chapter 1, Section 105.1.1. Plans shall be submitted for all underground tank installations and approved by the AHJ.

Appendix C – Fire Hydrant Locations and Distribution

Table 105.1 is amended to read as follows:

Appendix C Table 105.1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS (GPM)	MINIMUM NO. OF HYDRANTS	AVERAGE SPACING BETWEEN HYDRANTS ^{a,b,c,d} (FEET)	MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM HYDRANT TO ANY OR ROADWAY FRONTAGE
1750 or less	1	<u>300</u>	150
2000-2450	2	<u>300</u>	150
2500-2950	3	<u>300</u>	150
3000-3450	3	<u>300</u>	150
3500-4450	4	<u>300</u>	150
4500-5450	5	<u>300</u>	150
5500-5950	6	<u>300</u>	150
6000-6450	6	250	150
6500-7450	7	250	150
7500 or more	8 or more - ^c	200	120

^a Reduce by 100 feet for dead end streets or roadways.

^b Where streets are provided with median dividers which can be crossed by firefighters pulling hose lines, or where arterial streets are provided with four or more traffic lanes and have a traffic count of more than 30,000 vehicles per day, hydrant spacing shall average 300 feet on each side of the street and be arranged on an alternating basis up to a fire flow of 7,000 gallons per minute.

^c Where new water mains are extended along streets where hydrants are not needed for

protection of structures or similar fire problems, fire hydrants should be provided not less 1,000-foot spacing to provide for transportation hazards.

- ^d Average spacing between hydrants may be extended to 500 feet on residential streets and 1,000 feet when parcels are greater than two acres.
- ^e One hydrant for each 1000 gpm or fraction thereof.

Appendix D – Fire Apparatus Access Roads

Section D103 – Minimum Specifications

Section D103.6.1 shall be amended as follows: Roads from 20 to 29 feet in width.

Section D103.6.1 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

D103.6.1 Roads from 20 to 29 feet in width. Fire apparatus access roads, 20 to 29 feet wide, shall be posted on both sides as a fire lane, with no parking allowed on either side of the roadway.

Section D103.6.2 shall be amended as follows: Roads from 30 to 39 feet in width.

Section D103.6.2 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

D103.6.2 Roads from 30 to 39 feet in width. Fire apparatus access roads, 30 to 39 feet wide, shall be posted on one side as No Parking, Fire Lane, with parking allowed only on the opposite side of the roadway.

Section D103.6.3 shall be added as follows: Roads 40 feet and greater width.

Section D103.6.3 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

D103.6.3 Roads 40 feet and greater width. Fire apparatus access roads 40 feet and greater may allow parking on both sides of the roadway.

Section D104 – Commercial and Industrial Developments

Section D104.2 shall be amended by deleting the exception as follows:

Section D104.2 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

D104.2 Buildings exceeding 62,000 square feet in area.

~~**Exception:** Projects having a gross building area of up to 124,000 square feet that have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems.~~

Section D 104.4 shall be added as follows: Secondary Fire Apparatus Access.

Section D104.4 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

D104.4 Secondary fire apparatus access may be required on any project, as required, when, in the opinion of the Fire Chief or his designee, secondary access/egress is necessary to provide for public safety.

Section D106 – Multi-Family Residential Developments

Section D106.1 shall be amended by deleting the exception as follows:

Section D106.1 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

Section D106.1 Projects having more than 100 dwelling units.

~~Exception: Projects having up to 200 dwelling units may have a single approved fire apparatus access road when all buildings, including non-residential occupancies, are equipped throughout with approved automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.~~

Section D107 - One- or two-family dwelling residential developments

Section D107.1 shall be amended to read as follows: One- or two-family dwelling residential developments.

Section D107.1 of Appendix D of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows, based on climatic, geological and topographical conditions:

D107.1 One- or two-family dwelling residential developments. Developments of one- or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceed ~~30~~ 25 shall be provided with separate and approved fire apparatus access roads and shall meet the requirements of section D104.3.

~~Exception: When there are more than 30 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3, access from two directions shall not be required.~~

Section 3

Establishing Limits

That the geographic limits referred to in certain sections of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District are hereby established as follows:

Section 3204.3.1.1 - Geographic limits in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited:

The limits referred to in Section 3204.3.1.1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited are hereby established as the limits of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, County of El Dorado.

The storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is allowed in an AHJ approved Commercial, Industrial Zone with a Special/Conditional Use Permit issued by the County of El Dorado.

Sections 3404.2.9.5.1 - Geographic limits in which flammable or combustible liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited:

The limits, referred to in Sections 3404.2.9.5.1 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District in which the storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is restricted, are hereby established as the limits of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, County of El Dorado.

The storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is allowed in an AHJ approved Commercial, Industrial Zone with a Special/Conditional Use Permit issued by the County of El Dorado.

Sections 3406.2.4.4 - Geographic limits in which flammable or combustible liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited:

The limits, referred to in Sections 3406.2.4.4 of the Fire Code of the Mosquito Fire Protection District in which the storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in above-ground tanks is restricted, are hereby established as the limits of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, County of El Dorado.

The storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in above-ground tanks is allowed in an AHJ approved Commercial, Industrial Zone with a Special/Conditional Use Permit issued by the County of El Dorado.

Section 3804.2 - Geographic limits in which storage of liquefied petroleum gases is to be restricted for the protection of heavily populated and congested areas:

The limits, referred to in Section 3804.2 of the California Fire Code, in which storage of liquefied petroleum gas in excess of an aggregate of 2,000 gallons water capacity is restricted, are hereby established as limits of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, County of El Dorado.

1. The storage of liquefied petroleum gas in excess of an aggregate of 2,000 gallons water capacity in an Industrial Zone, when located at least one-half (1/2) mile from property zoned or designated for residential use and at least one-half (1/2) mile from existing residential development with a density greater than one (1) dwelling unit per acre and at least one-half (1/2) mile from any hotel or motel is allowed when AHJ approved and a Special/Conditional Use Permit is issued by the County of El Dorado.
2. The storage of liquefied petroleum gas in excess of an aggregate of 2,000 gallons water capacity is allowed in a Commercial Zone when AHJ approved and a Special/Conditional Use Permit is issued by the County of El Dorado.

Section 4. That Ordinance No. 2003-01 of the Mosquito Fire Protection District entitled 2001 California Fire Code and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are 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 Mosquito Fire Protection District Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 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 the Secretary to the Board of Directors, Mosquito Fire Protection District, is hereby ordered and directed to cause this ordinance to be published.

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 30 days from and after the date of its final passage and adoption, but not before January 1, 2008.

The above Ordinance was introduced at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MOSQUITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT on December 13, 2007 and it was than read for the first time. The Ordinance was read for the second time on January 10, 2008, and approved by the following vote.

AYES: _____

NOES: _____

ABSENT: _____

ABSTAIN: _____

The motion having a majority of votes "AYE", the Ordinance was declared to have been adopted and it was so ordered.

Chairman, Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Secretary to the Board of
Directors

MOSQUITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT 2007 California Fire Code Adoption Findings

To the extent that any of the provisions of this Ordinance, (Mosquito Fire Protection District, and Ordinance Number 2007-01) constitute changes or modifications in the requirements of the 2007 California Fire Code; the Mosquito Fire Protection District does hereby find that such changes and modifications are reasonably necessary because of local conditions prevailing within the Mosquito Fire Protection District. A description of said local conditions is hereinafter set forth.

Climatic. The weather patterns with the Mosquito Fire Protection District are considered variable. The normal year's rainfall is approximately 50 inches, while the summer condition is often hot and dry with temperatures over 100 degrees at times. This combination often created hazardous fuel conditions in the Mosquito Fire Protection District. Drying winds in the summer and fall months reduce fuel moisture and relative humidity to the minimum levels, thereby creating ideal fire weather conditions.

Geologic. The Mosquito Fire Protection District is geologically mixed. Much of the Mosquito Fire Protection District is a precipitous hilly area where escape opportunities from residential structures are limited to one side of the home only. The steepness and uneven nature of the land often hinders, and sometimes prevents the erecting of rescue ladders at the side of a home on a hillside parcel. Seismic activity within the Mosquito Fire Protection District occurs yearly with little or no damage. Landslides have also been experienced in the Mosquito Fire Protection District in recent years. While stabilization of hillsides can sometimes be achieved, heavy rainfalls have caused failures. These slides can close roadways, making accessibility to many locations in the Mosquito Fire Protection District impossible until properly cleared.

Topographic. The Mosquito Fire Protection District is protected by a part-paid and part-volunteer fire department. Accessible only from the outside by two El Dorado County roads, Mosquito Road and Rock Creek Road which go directly through the Mosquito Fire Protection District and at times may be closed by snow or mudslides. This can make access to many parts of the Mosquito Fire Protection District difficult. Vehicular access is affected by steep hilly terrain and many secondary ridgelines. Many streets are narrow and winding, restricting the speed at which fire apparatus may safely respond which increases the time lapse between fire detection and apparatus arrival. This delayed response may increase the time a family will face the fire or other emergency on their own.

The Mosquito Fire Protection District has many dead-end streets; this can restrict the ease of relocation of fire and rescue equipment from one location to another, even though actual separating distance between two areas may be minimal. In addition to restricting access routed for fire apparatus, the dead-end streets also limit egress opportunities for residents. Many of the residential buildings in the Mosquito Fire Protection District were largely built long before present code requirements existed. Consequently, many of these structures do not meet even minimal standards of fire protection and life safety. Wood

frame construction of older buildings, especially those in mountainous areas, creates an adverse exposure problem, not only in being easily ignited by an adjacent structure fire, but also in contributing to the extension of fire to other buildings through radiation, actual physical heat conduction and flying embers. Fire history in the Mosquito Fire Protection District has shown flying embers will start secondary fires after being blown in the air. Through out the Mosquito Fire Protection District there are areas in which there are no water mains constructed at all.

Recommendation:

To adopt the 2007 California Fire Code as amended to enhance the District's ability to provide the necessary degree of fire and life safety and in keeping with the constantly changing technology of today.

Introduction:

The information addressed in the amended 2007 Fire Code provides for a standard to assist in mitigation the impact of present and future commercial development and creates a greater level of fire safety.

Justification:

The Fire Service has, for years, attempted to address fire problems and reduce the loss of life and property through education, engineering and enforcement. Two factors are considered separately when addressing fire problems: 1) Life safety and 2) Building safety. Life safety is certainly considered vital to the Fire Service. It includes safety of the occupants of the building, as well as safety of the fire fighters that may be called upon to enter a building under emergency conditions. Building safety deals with the structural integrity of buildings under adverse conditions, such as, seismic events, fire exposures, and climatically extremes (i.e. high winds, snow loads, temperature changes). For these reasons, the Fire Service has found that involvement in code development is essential to good fire prevention practices and life safety concerns.

Although the California Building Code, which the City of Placerville and County of El Dorado has adopted, addresses most of the building safety issues, many of the fire and life safety concerns are inadequate, and have been addressed through the adoption of the California Fire Code, National Fire Protection Association Standards and local ordinances. In fact, in California over 200 Fire Departments have found it necessary to adopt an amended California Fire Code in order to meet the needs of the Fire Service and the community.

Fire Protection Facts:

One form of "built-in" fire protection is the Automatic Fire Sprinkler System. History shows that such a water flow system was first used in about 1874 in the United States. Statistics have shown that automatic fire sprinkler systems have an efficiency record of

approximately 96.2% satisfactory performance within the United States over a 54-year period. In addition to this efficiency record, data indicated that in six out of ten cases, the automatic fire extinguishing system extinguished the fire without any human assistance. In the other instances, the system controlled the fire until firefighters arrived.

While the operational features of an automatic fire sprinkler system are relatively simple, many individuals do not clearly understand the operation of functional characteristics of such a system. The system is designed to provide a water spray in case of a fire. If a fire occurs within a given space, the heat build-up activates each head individually at a predetermined temperature setting. Normally occupied spaces of a building have sprinkler heads with a setting of 165 degrees F.

If the fire is of such intensity that a single head will not extinguish the source of heat, additional heads are activated when they reach a temperature of 165 degrees F. Data indicates that 37.4% of all fires in which a sprinkler system operates are controlled by only a single sprinkler head. Data further indicates that 73.4% are controlled by five or fewer sprinkler heads, and that 85% are controlled with ten or fewer sprinkler heads.

As with any mechanical system, there are failures. It has been determined that the odds against accidental discharge of automatic fire sprinkler heads due to manufacturing defects is estimated to be 16,000,000 to 1. (This was determined by an internationally recognized fire-testing laboratory).

Automatic fire Sprinkler systems provide four basic functions when installed and maintained operational within a given building. First, they automatically detect fire. Second, they immediately sound an alarm (via a flow alarm). Third, they operate upon activation to fight the fire. Finally, they remain in operation until the fire is extinguished and the system is shut down.

Fire Flow Requirements:

The insurance industry has long recognized the benefits of automatic fire sprinkler systems. To understand this, one must first gain a reasonable knowledge of required fire flow (water supply) for a given structure. Using appendix III-A in the 2001 California Fire Code, the following example is presented:

A type V-N 16,000 sq. ft. building.

A type V-N building, is wood-frame and of ordinary construction. According to appendix III-A the required fire flow would be 3,500 gallons per minute for 3 hours @ 20 pounds per square inch. In most applications, this would require at least three fire hydrants. This same document allows a 50% decrease in fire flow if the building is provided with an automatic sprinkler system. This reduces the required number of fire hydrants. Fire flow will increase as the square footage of the building increases. Fire flow will decrease as fire safe construction is increased.

Insurance Savings:

The effectiveness of automatic sprinklers in reducing fire losses has been recognized by the insurance industry for over a hundred years. The Factory Mutual System credits sprinklers with bringing annual property losses from 30 cents per \$100.00 of value to less than 3 cents per \$100.00 of value.

Many building owners are not aware that they can reduce their insurance cost by providing fire sprinkler protection. The savings are often very dramatic, however, permitting the system to "pay back" its installation cost in as little as three to four years. After that, the savings continue for the building owner.

One outstanding factor, which cannot be ignored, is that nationally 40% of all insured businesses never re-open following a major fire.

A recent five-year study by Factory Mutual System shows that dollar loss due to fire in buildings, without sprinklers are nine times greater than losses in buildings with sprinklers. Fire in buildings with a sprinkler systems averaged a \$21,000 loss, compared to a \$201,000 lose in buildings without sprinklers.

System Installation Costs:

The cost of installing a complete automatic sprinkler system during the construction of a building is usually no more per square foot than the cost of installing wall-to-wall carpeting. System costs vary, however, since they are dependent on a number of factors, including the buildings occupancy, use, size, proximity to water supplies, construction type and degree of compartmentation.

Building Officials (Uniform Building Code) include a straight across the board estimate of \$1.30 per square foot as the cost of installing sprinkler protection in all occupancies. The Southern Building Code Congress (Standard Building Code) is also an across the board figure, but is set at \$1.00 per square foot.

Department Abilities:

One last factor that must be defined in this discussion is the ability of the Fire District to effectively and safely extinguish a given fire. While an automatic fire sprinkler system is instantly available and requires no response time and set up time. Firefighters must first be informed of the fire situation, respond to the scene, set up equipment and hose streams and proceed to "knock down" an evolving fire. Times for these sequenced events vary greatly (depending on distance traveled, delay in being notified, and magnitude of the fire) but essential time has lapsed where people and property have been exposed to the smoke, heat and fire and the potential for life loss is dramatically increased: therefore, a structural area unprotected by an automatic fire sprinkler system is potentially more susceptible to a total loss. The square footage involved then becomes the "acceptable fire loss risk".

With the nationally recognized figure of 85-gallons/per-person/per minute, it is simple multiplication of numbers to determine the capabilities of a fire department. Two on duty firefighters presently staff the station in the Mosquito Fire District. This establishes an ability to direct 170 gallons per minute onto a fire. In order to meet a fire flow of 1,000 gallons per minute, ten additional personnel would be required; this could be obtained through volunteers, auto aid and mutual aid responses from other stations and departments.

With the earlier example of a 16,000 sq., ft. wood framed building; the fire flow is 3,500 gallons per minute. Divide the fire flow by a factor of 85 gallons per minute per firefighter, a figure of 41 firefighters is established. With our present staffing, the district would have to draw on additional 39 firefighters from adjoining stations and departments. If this building was protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system the fire flow would be reduced by 50%, and requiring only an additional 18.5 firefighters above each station's present staffing.

Overview:

The statistical data used in this report was obtained from nationally recognized standards and practices and was presented to represent practical fire department capabilities to supply water and considering the need to simultaneously accomplish other functions of the fire department.

Many fire departments have recognized the fire problem in their respective areas of responsibility concerning their department's capabilities to provide required fire flows by their fire suppression forces. In fact, fire departments in the Sacramento area have defined 3,600 square foot area as being the maximum acceptable unprotected area for many years; and are now in the process of joining the fire departments in the Bay Area, in lowering the acceptable unprotected area to 0 square feet.

Through the adoption of the proposed 2007 California Fire Code this department will be able to move ahead in mitigating the present and future impacts of commercial development, and will continue to step forward in the quest for a "Fire Safe Community".

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 2007-07

ADOPTING FINDINGS SUPPORTING
AMENDMENTS TO THE FIRE CODE

MOSQUITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

WHEREAS, the District intends to adopt an ordinance adopting the California Fire Code, 2007 Edition, and prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life, property and the environment from fire, explosion, hazardous materials and hazardous uses; and

WHEREAS, the unique local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions existing within the boundaries of the District make it reasonably necessary for the District to impose more stringent requirements than set forth in the California Fire Code and pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 13869.7 and 17958.7, the District desires to make express findings to that effect.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Mosquito Fire Protection District hereby adopts the following findings concerning current unique local conditions that together make each modification to the California Fire Code, 2007 Edition, reasonably necessary to provide adequate and effective protection of life, property and the environment.

A. **General.** After due consideration, the Board of Directors of the Mosquito Fire Protection District, hereby finds that due to local climatic, geologic and topographic conditions, as stated within this document, there is a need to provide the modifications and changes contained in the adoptive Ordinance of the 2007 California Fire Code. Such changes are deemed to be reasonably necessary to provide adequate and effective protection of life, property and the environment.

The Mosquito Fire Protection District provides fire protection, emergency medical services and specialized rescue services to approximately Sixteen hundred people in a 13 square mile area. The District is located on the Georgetown Divide area of El Dorado County. The topography of the District ranges from steep canyon walls on the west and south to dense Pine forest to the north and east. The weather conditions vary from freezing temperatures with snow in winter, to summer temperatures that regularly exceed 100 degrees.

The District can be divided into two distinct areas: The areas to the west and south are deep canyons with large parcels and sparse residential homes. The area to the north and east consists of a rural subdivision of two acre parcels with many single family residences.

The Mosquito Fire Protection District is an "all-risk" agency. The District participates in a sophisticated automatic aid program and is dispatched through agreement by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal-Fire), at Camino. The

MOSQUITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

RESOLUTION 08-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MOSQUITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ADOPTING THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COUNCIL (ICC) FAMILY OF MODEL CODES WITH ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS.

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors conducted a hearing to establish a Fire Code to help insure public safety, and

WHEREAS, the hearing was advertised and noticed as required by law, and

WHEREAS, the State of California has adopted the amended California version of the International Code Council (ICC) family of model codes in July 2007, and

WHEREAS, the State has adopted the amended California version of the International Fire Code (IFC) to take effect on January 1, 2008, and

WHEREAS, the fire protection districts of El Dorado County are adopting additional amendments to the California version of the International Code (IFC) to take effect early 2008 that address our specific climate, geology, and topography,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Mosquito Fire Protection District Adopt the International Code Council (ICC) family of model codes with additional amendments.

The foregoing resolution was passed and adopted by the Board of Directors of the Mosquito Fire Protection District at a meeting of said Board held on the 10th of January, 2008 by the following vote:

AYES: 5
NOES: 0
ABSENT: 0

ATTEST: Mary Joseph

DATE: 1-10-08

Mountain Democrat

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

Proof of Publication of PUBLIC NOTICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of El Dorado

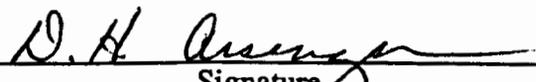
I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I'm over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am principal clerk of the printer at the Mountain Democrat, 1360 Broadway, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published Monday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, in the City of Placerville, County of El Dorado, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court to the County of El Dorado, State of California, under the date of March 7, 1952, Case Number 7258; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type no smaller than non-pareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

11/29

All in the year 2007.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Placerville, California, this
day of NOVEMBER 29, 2007


Signature

