

## MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

### Agenda for the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors

Montecito Fire Protection District Headquarters  
595 San Ysidro Road  
Santa Barbara, California

October 24, 2022 at 2:00 p.m.

Agenda Items May Be Taken Out of the Order Shown

1. Public comment: Any person may address the Board at this time on any non-agenda matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Montecito Fire Protection District. (30 minutes total time allotted for this discussion.)
2. That the Board of Directors adopt Resolution 2022-17, approving the Montecito Vegetation Management Program and finding the program is within the scope of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Vegetation Treatment Program Environmental Impact Report and that no further CEQA document is required. [Click here for report](#) Presentation by Dudek representative, Dana Link-Herrera. (Strategic Plan Goal 2)
  - a. Staff report presented by Fire Marshal Briner.
3. Approve the first reading by title only of Ordinance No. 2022-01 of the Montecito Fire Protection District adopting the 2022 California Fire Code and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards, amending provisions of the 2022 California Fire Code, amending provisions of the 2022 California Residential Code, amending provisions of the 2022 California Building Code and scheduling a public hearing on November 28, 2022, for the subsequent adoption of the ordinance. (Strategic Plan Goal 1 and 2)
  - a. Staff report presented by Fire Marshal Briner.
4. Approval of Minutes of the September 26, 2022 Regular Meeting.
5. Approval of Minutes of the October 3, 2022 Special Meeting.
6. Fire Chief's report.
7. Board of Director's report.

8. Suggestions from Directors for items other than regular agenda items to be included for the November 28, 2022 Regular Board meeting.

Adjournment

This agenda posted pursuant to the provisions of the Government Code commencing at Section 54950. The date of the posting is October 20, 2022.



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Kevin Taylor, Fire Chief

Note: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the District office at 969-7762. Notification at least 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the District to make reasonable arrangements.

Materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Board of Directors after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the Montecito Fire Protection District's office located at 595 San Ysidro Road during normal business hours.

October 24, 2022

# Agenda

## Item #2







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## STAFF REPORT

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**To:** Montecito Fire Protection District Board of Directors  
**From:** Kevin Taylor, Fire Chief   
**Prepared By:** Aaron Briner, Fire Marshal  
**Date:** October 24, 2022  
**Topic:** Vegetation Management Program – Project Specific Analysis

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### Summary

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The Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD) wishes to enhance community preparedness and increase landscape resilience by expanding treatment areas within the Vegetation Management Program. MFPD hired the environmental consultant, Dudek, to complete an environmental review and ensure compliance of the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) during project implementation.

### Discussion

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Since 1994, MFPD has assembled a range of programs that facilitate wildfire preparedness and mitigation. The Vegetation Management Program is composed of individual projects that reduce fuel loads in strategic locations. This fuel treatment network improves public and first responder safety and decreases negative impacts of wildfires. The Thomas fire highlighted the effectiveness of the fuel treatment network and provided an opportunity to expand the program to increase the buffer between wildland areas to the north and the built environment within Montecito.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) completed a programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for their Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) in 2019. This PEIR provided a process for MFPD to complete the required CEQA documentation for the expanded Vegetation Management Program using the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist. Consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 151168(c)(2), if the potential environmental impacts of a proposed vegetation treatment project are determined to be covered by the environmental impacts analyzed in the PEIR, the project may be approved using a finding that the project is within the scope of the PEIR. The PEIR identified the range of environmental impacts associated with the treatments and requires implementation of standard project requirements and mitigation measures to address and minimize these impacts.

A Dudek team of CEQA experts, biologists, geologists, hydrologists, foresters, and cultural specialists completed the analysis included in the PSA/Addendum and found Montecito's Vegetation Management Program within the scope of the CalVTP PEIR. The determination was made that no additional impacts would occur as a result of the projects and no additional CEQA documentation is required.

### Conclusion

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Staff recommends that the Board of Directors approve Resolution 2022-17 approving the Montecito Vegetation Management Program and finding the program is within the scope of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Vegetation Treatment Program Environmental Impact Report and that no further CEQA documentation is required.

## **Attachments**

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1. Resolution 2022-17
2. Montecito Vegetation Management Program, Project Specific Analysis/Addendum

## **Strategic Plan Reference**

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Strategic Plan Goal #2, Enhance risk mitigation efforts

**RESOLUTION NO. 2022-17**

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT APPROVING THE MONTECITO  
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND FINDING THE PROGRAM IS WITHIN  
THE SCOPE OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE  
PROTECTION VEGETATION TREATMENT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT  
REPORT AND THAT NO FURTHER CEQA DOCUMENTATION IS REQUIRED**

WHEREAS, the Montecito Fire Protection District (“Fire District”) is a fire protection district duly organized and existing pursuant to the Fire Protection District Law of 1987 codified in California Health & Safety Code Section 13800 et seq.; and

WHEREAS, the Fire District proposes to implement the Montecito Vegetation Management Program over a 10-year timeframe, consisting of the removal of vegetation and dead trees with chainsaws, chipping of cut and/or dead vegetation with chippers, roadside weed abatement with weed whips, hand removal of invasive plants, and prescribed herbivory throughout the wildland urban interface and along roads in the community of Montecito (the “Program”); and

WHEREAS, the Fire District is the lead agency for the Program under the California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq. (“CEQA”), and CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq. (“CEQA Guidelines”), and must comply with CEQA prior to implementing the Program; and

WHEREAS, in 2019 the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (“CAL FIRE”) completed a Program Environmental Impact Report (“PEIR”) for its Vegetation Treatment Program (“CalVTP”), which document functions as a program environmental impact report in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 for purposes of streamlining of CEQA review of later local agency activities consistent with the CalVTP; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Project Specific Analysis/Addendum for the Program, attached hereto as Exhibit “A” and incorporated herein by this reference (“Addendum”), the Fire District has evaluated the Program using the Project-Specific Analysis Checklist in the PEIR and, consistent with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162–15164 and 15168, has determined that the potential environmental impacts of the Program are covered by the environmental impacts analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore the Program is within the scope of the PEIR and no further CEQA review is required.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the Montecito Fire Protection District does hereby resolve as follows:

1. Determination of No Further CEQA Review. The Board, having independently considered the Addendum and the PEIR, finds that the potential environmental impacts of the Program are covered by the environmental impacts analyzed in the PEIR, and therefore the Program is within the scope of the PEIR and no further CEQA review is required.
2. Adoption and Submittal of Addendum. The Addendum attached hereto as Exhibit "A" is hereby adopted, and the Fire Chief or designee is instructed to execute and submit to CAL FIRE the Addendum, and any other necessary documents, within the timeframe set forth therein.
3. Notice of Determination. The Fire Chief or designee is instructed file and/or record a Notice of Determination with any and all appropriate public agencies or entities in accordance with CEQA.
4. Program Approval. The Board approves the Program.

PASSED AND ADOPTED, by the Board of Directors the Montecito Fire Protection District this 24th day of October, 2022, by the following vote, to wit:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

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Michael Lee, President

ATTEST:

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Judith Ishkanian, Secretary



**Exhibit A**

**Addendum**

***(See attached)***



# Agenda

## Item #3






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## STAFF REPORT

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**Prepared for:** Montecito Fire Protection District Board of Directors  
**From:** Kevin Taylor, Fire Chief   
**Prepared by:** Aaron Briner, Fire Marshal  
**Date:** October 24, 2022  
**Topic:** 2022 California Fire Code Amendments and Adoption

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### Summary

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The 2022 California Fire Code has been modified since the last code adoption cycle for a number of reasons. Some sections have been edited by the International Code Committee and the various California Code committees for greater clarity as to the applicability and intent of the code. Codes are modified to take into account improvements in industry practices and procedures and to provide consistency with revisions in state and federal law.

### Background

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The 2019 California Fire Code will be superseded by the 2022 version and will become State law on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023. The District adopts the 2022 California Fire Code with amendments, creating the Montecito Fire Protection District Fire Code.

The substantive changes to the California Fire Code have been incorporated for consistency with the State Fire Marshal's Office. District Counsel and neighboring fire jurisdictions provided input.

#### *Model Code – International Fire Code*

Compiled from industry standards and recognized good practice with input from other regulatory agencies.

#### *State Code – California Code of Regulations*

A model code that has been adopted and amended to address conditions specific to California.

#### *Local Code – Montecito Fire Protection District Code*

California code that has been amended to address Geologic, Topographic, or Climatic conditions specific to Montecito Fire Protection District

## Discussion

Montecito Fire Protection District has made amendments to the California Fire Code, California Residential Code, and California Building Code to address local Geologic, Topographic, or Climatic conditions. Items identified in red indicate an addition or change from the currently adopted ordinance.

### Montecito Amendments to the California Fire Code

Chapter 1 - Scope & Administration		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
101.1 Title	Necessary to identify the District as the authority having jurisdiction	Amendment
103.1 General	The Fire Prevention Bureau is established under the direction of the Fire Code Official. Updated the title to align with CFC.	Amendment
103.2 Appointment	The Fire Code Official is appointed by the Fire Chief	Amendment
103.3 Deputies	The Fire Code Official may recommend to the Board the employment of technical inspectors	Amendment
105.5.34 Open Burning	Expands definition of open burning and limits exception to private property. Numbering was updated due to re-organization of model code.	Amendment
105.5.54 Additional Permits	Subsection 4 is added to require a permit for any activity that the Fire Chief deems to produce conditions hazardous to life or property that is not explicitly identified in Chapter 1. Numbering was updated due to re-organization of model code.	Addition
111 Means of Appeals	Board of Appeals is deleted. Article 7 addresses the District appeals process. Numbering and title was updated due to re-organization and updates of model code.	Deletion
112.5 Violations	Section added to address cost recovery for repetitive false alarm responses. Numbering was updated due to re-organization of model code.	Addition

Chapter 2 - General Definitions		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
202 General Definitions	Definitions were added to provide clarity to the use of the term in the ordinance. <b>Some definitions were moved to specific chapters to facilitate ease of use.</b>	Addition
202 General Definitions	Definitions were amended to provide clarity to the use of the term in the ordinance	Amendment
Chapter 3 - General Requirements		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
307.1.1 Prohibited Open Burning	Expanded the types of open burning that are prohibited to include recreational fires and portable outdoor fireplaces	Amendment
307.3 Extinguishment Authority	Expanded the types of open burning that fall within the extinguishment authority of the Fire Code official to include recreational fires and portable outdoor fireplaces	Amendment
311.1.3 Buildings or property damaged by fire or disaster	Requires the owner of property to secure and remove debris from property in a manner and time frame established by the Fire Code Official.	Addition
311.1.4 Authority to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster	Gives authority to Fire Code Official to secure and remove debris from property when a property owner fails to do so	Addition
Chapter 5 - Fire Service Features		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
<b>503.1 Where required</b>	<b>Added reference to the District's Access Development Standard</b>	<b>Addition</b>

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities	Removed the exception to increase the 150' access requirement where not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.	Deletion
503.1.4 Access road design	Added language that allows the Fire Code Official to evaluate access road design in terms of total response efficiency and make modifications accordingly. <b>Added reference to the District's Access Development Standard</b>	Addition
503.6.1 Gate features	<b>Added gate features including required width, set-back, battery backup and Knox key requirements that had previously only been identified in the Development Standards.</b>	<b>Addition</b>
505.1 Address identification	<b>Added clarifying verbiage including a section identifying which residential structures require addressing</b>	<b>Amended</b>
505.1.1 Mixed-use building	Requires clear notification of a mixed-use building.	Addition
505.1.2 Directory	Requires a directory or premise map for complexes and large buildings.	Addition
506.1 Where required	<b>Added language allowing a key switch in addition to a key box</b>	<b>Amended</b>
<b>Chapter 6 - Building Services &amp; Systems</b>		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
603.11 Signage for electrical generators or other power sources	Added language for signage related to permanently installed generators. <b>This amendment was moved to Section 12-1203.1.3.1</b>	Addition
<b>Chapter 9 - Fire Protection &amp; Life Safety Systems</b>		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
901.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance	Added language requiring approval from the Fire Code Official prior to removing any fire	Amendment



	protection systems and equipment. <b>Added language referencing section 901.8 for the removal of the system.</b>	
901.11 Working space and clearance	Added language requiring a minimum working distance around fire protection equipment	Addition
903.1.2 Concurrent Permits	Added language to capture concurrent permits in the calculation of total additions or modifications when determining the requirement for automatic sprinkler installation	Addition
903.2 Where required	Added language to reference the addition of Section 903.7 and 1103.5 in the adopted ordinance. <b>Numbering was updated due to re-organization of model code.</b>	Amended
903.2.18 Exception	Added language removing the exception for any alteration that creates a habitable space. <b>Removed garages from exception.</b>	Amended
903.7 Montecito Fire Protection District Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems	Added section for design and installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems within the District	Addition
903.7.1 Application	Language stating that section 903.7 applies to all occupancies except townhouses and one and two-family dwellings, which are governed by the California Residential Code	Addition
903.7.2 Locations required	Identifies which buildings are required to install automatic sprinkler systems and the methodology for determining the requirement. <b>Added an exception for detached Group U buildings on a case-by-case basis. Reduced aggregate alteration from 1,500 to 1,000 sf.</b>	Addition
907.2.30 Mixed-use occupancies	Added language to ensure that a fire alarm installed in a mixed-use occupancy notifies all occupants	Addition

Chapter 11 - Fire Safety Requirements for Existing Buildings		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
1103.5 Sprinkler Systems	Added language referencing the addition of Section 903.2 in the District Ordinance	Amendment
Chapter 12 - Energy Systems		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
1203.1.3.1 Signage for electrical generators or other power sources	Added to require signage for permanently installed power sources that may back-feed electrical panels. Moved from Section 604.12.	Addition
1205.2.1.2 Set Backs at Ridge	Added language related to solar array ridge setbacks in unsprinklered residential structures	Amendment
1206.2.8.8 Residential garage installations	Deleted this section as the updated Chapter 12 addresses the installation of fire protection systems related to energy storage systems	Addition
Chapter 49 - Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas		
<i>Section</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
4901.1 Scope	Update language necessary to identify the Fire District's requirements for local provisions applicable in the WUI areas	Amendment
4902 Definitions	Added new definitions to support amendments in this ordinance and relocated existing definitions as they apply to Chapter 49.	Amendment
4903.1 General	Added language to identify when fire protection plans are required within the District.	Amendment
4903.2 Contents	Added language to identify local requirements in the Montecito Fire Code and Development Standards for the fire protection plans.	Amendment
4903.2.1.2 Final fire protection plan	Added language to identify local requirements for the fire protection plans.	Amendment

4905.4 Fencing	The purpose is to address items exposing buildings to increased ignition in the WUI area in anticipation of guidance provided by the State Board of Forestry regarding Zone 0. This requirement is backed by case studies of wildland fires over the past 5 years, and recent research and testing conduct by The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a physical sciences laboratory and non-regulatory agency of the United States Department of Commerce. The use of ignition-resistance fencing is also identified as an approved mitigation measure in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, Section 1276.01, when the required 30-foot building setback to property line cannot be provided in FHSZs. This amendment also is in line with and supported by findings in sections 1.1 and 4912 by improving and hardening the developed communities in the WUI area and reducing the impact of fires to life and property in the developed communities.	Amendment
4906 Vegetation Management requirements for new landscaping	Added language to identify local requirements for new landscaping. The deletions in Section 4906.4 were made as these requirements for vegetation (shrubs, trees, etc.) currently exist in the Districts Standards for defensible space.	Amendment
4907 Defensible Space	Added language to identify local requirements for defensible space, and incorporated language previously only included in the Vegetation Management Development Standard.	Amendment
4907.2 Application	Added language to include other land and LRA designated High Fire Hazard Area.	Amendment
4907.3 Application	Added language to include PRC 4290, and the District Vegetation Management Development Standard.	Amendment
4907.4 Correction of Condition	Added language giving Fire Code Official right to notice and subsequently perform abatement of violations.	Amendment

4907.5 Roadway Vegetation Clearance	Added to match the current Vegetation Management Development Standard.	Amendment
4907.6 Dumping	Prohibits dumping waste material in the WUI, or hazardous fire areas	Amendment
4907.7 Fire Hazard Determination	Allows Fire Code Official to require removal of any vegetation deemed to be a fire hazard	Amendment
4907.8 Alternative Measures	Provides for reasonable alternative measures when clearance of vegetation is impractical due to terrain, danger of erosion or unusual circumstances.	Amendment
4907.9 Use of Fire Roads and Defensible Space	Adds language stating that motor vehicles shall not be parked in a manner that obstructs the entrance to a fire road or Defensible Space.	Amendment
<b>Chapter 56 - Explosives &amp; Fireworks</b>		
5608.2 Prohibition of Fireworks	Added this section to prohibit all possession, storage, sale, and use of fireworks in the District.	Addition

### Montecito Amendments to the California Residential Code

<b>Chapter 13 – Building Planning</b>		
R313 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems	Deleted and replaced the automatic sprinkler section in the Residential Code related to townhomes and single family residences to match the amendment made in California Fire Code Section 903. <b>Reduced aggregate alteration from 1,500 to 1,000 square feet to match CFC Section 903. Included exception for small bathrooms and closets in alignment with NFPA 13D.</b>	Deletion/Amendment

Montecito Amendments to the California Building Code

Chapter 15 – Roof Assemblies & Rooftop Structures		
1505 Fire Classification	Amended language for roof assembly requirements within the District. <b>Excluded the use of treated wood shake/shingles even if they meet Class A assembly standards. Reduced the requirement to comply with the standard for roof repair from max of 25% to 10%. Eliminated the exception for detached structures less than 500 sf.</b>	Amendment

Adopted California Fire Code Appendices

Chapter 4	Special Detailed Requirements Based On Use and Occupancy
Appendix B	Fire flow requirements for buildings
Appendix BB	Fire flow requirements for buildings
Appendix C	Fire Hydrant Spacing
Appendix CC	Fire Hydrant Spacing
Appendix E	Hazard Categories
Appendix F	Hazard Ranking
Appendix G	Cryogenic Fluids – Weight and Volume Equivalents
Appendix H	Hazardous Materials Management Plans
Appendix I	Fire Protection Systems – Noncompliant Conditions
<b>Appendix K</b>	<b>Construction Requirements for Existing Ambulatory Care Facilities</b>
<b>Appendix N</b>	<b>Indoor Trade Shows and Exhibitions</b>
<b>Appendix O</b>	<b>Temporary Haunted Houses, Ghost Walks and Similar Amusement Uses</b>

**Conclusion**

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Staff recommends the Board approve the first reading by title only of Ordinance No. 2022-01 of the Montecito Fire Protection District adopting the 2022 California Fire Code and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards, amending provisions of the 2022 California Fire Code, amending provisions of the 2022 California Residential Code, amending provisions of the 2022 California Building Code and scheduling a public hearing on November 28, 2022, for the subsequent adoption of the ordinance.

**Strategic Plan Reference**

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Goal #1 Deliver exceptional emergency services to our community  
 Goal #2 Enhance risk mitigation efforts



**ORDINANCE NO. 2022-01**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ADOPTING BY REFERENCE AND AMENDING THE 2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND APPENDIX CHAPTERS AND APPENDIX STANDARDS PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR EXPLOSION; ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR HAZARDOUS USES OR OPERATIONS; ESTABLISHING A BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PROVIDING OFFICERS THEREFORE AND DEFINING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT; AMENDING SECTION R313 OF THE 2022 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE; AMENDING SECTION 1505 OF THE 2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE; AND REPEALING ORDINANCE NO. 2019-02.**

WHEREAS, the Montecito Fire Protection District operates under the provisions of California’s Fire Protection District Law of 1987, wherein the State Legislature declared that the local provision of fire protection services, rescue services, emergency medical services, hazardous material emergency response services and other services relating to the protection of lives and property is critical to the public peace, health and safety of the State of California and that local control over the types, levels and availability of these services is a long-standing tradition in California; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature has also declared that its intent is to provide broad statutory authority for local fire protection districts, encouraging local officials to adopt powers and procedures set forth in the Fire Protection District Law of 1987 to meet their own circumstances and responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7 expressly authorizes the Montecito Fire Protection District to adopt building standards relating to fire and panic safety that are more stringent than those building standards contained in the California Fire Code and other California Building Standards Code.

NOW THEREFORE, the Governing Board of the MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ordains as follows:

Article 1. Repeal of Previous Ordinances.

Ordinance No. 2019-02 of the Montecito Fire Protection District is hereby repealed.

Article 2. Adoption of California Fire Code.

The Board of Directors (“Board”) of the Montecito Fire Protection District (“District”), for the purpose of prescribing regulations of governing conditions dangerous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosion, adopts by reference and incorporation, the 2021 International Fire Code and Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, known as the

California Fire Code 2022 Edition (“CFC”), and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards, as the same may be amended from time-to-time (the “Development Standards”), hereinafter collectively known as the Fire Code of the Montecito Fire Protection District (“Code”). Adoption of the CFC includes Chapters 1-80, Appendix Chapter 4, and Appendices B, BB, C, CC, E, F, G, H, I, K, N, and O as published by the International Code Council, Inc., including necessary California amendments, save and except such portions as are hereinafter amended, deleted, or added by this Ordinance. In the event of an inconsistency or conflict between the provisions and standards set forth in the Code, the more restrictive provision shall apply. The Development Standards are intended to establish regulations governing conditions dangerous to life and property from fire, and to supplement the District’s adoption of and amendments to the CFC, the California Residential Code, and the California Building Code herein. Copies of the CFC and the Development Standards, certified to be true copies by the Clerk of the Board, have been and are now filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board and the same are hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein. From the date on which this Ordinance shall take effect, the provision thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the territory of the District.

Article 3. Construction of terms.

The following terms in the California Fire Code shall be construed as indicated:

- (a) “Jurisdiction” shall mean the territory of the District.
- (b) “Fire Code Official” shall mean “Fire Marshal.”
- (d) “Building Department” shall mean the Santa Barbara County Department of Planning & Development.
- (e) “County” shall mean the County of Santa Barbara.
- (f) “Chief of Police” shall mean the Sheriff of the County of Santa Barbara or his/her designee.
- (g) “Police officer” shall mean Sheriff’s deputy.
- (h) “Mixed-use building” shall mean any building or structure that includes both residential dwelling unit(s) and non-residential unit(s).

Article 4. Amendments Made in the California Fire Code.

The California Fire Code is amended and changed in the following respects:

**CHAPTER 1 – SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION**

**SECTION 101 - SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**



Section 101.1 “Title” is amended to read as follows:

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

## **SECTION 103 – CODE COMPLIANCE AGENCY**

Section 103.1 “Creation of agency” is amended to read as follows:

**103.1 General.** The Fire Prevention Bureau (“Bureau”) is established in the jurisdiction of the District under the Fire Code Official. The function of the Bureau shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Code.

Section 103.2 “Appointment” is amended to read as follows:

**103.2 Appointment.** A Fire Code Official to be in charge of the Bureau shall be appointed by the Fire Chief on the basis of an examination to determine qualifications.

Section 103.3 “Deputies” is amended to read as follows:

**103.3 Deputies.** The Fire Chief may recommend to the Board the employment of an assistant fire code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees, who shall be selected in accordance with the prescribed procedures of the District to determine their fitness for the position. The examination shall be open to members and nonmembers of the District at the discretion of the Fire Code Official.

## **SECTION 105 – PERMITS**

Section 105.5.34 “Open Burning” is amended to read as follows:

**105.5.34 Open Burning.** An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire, open burning, recreational fire, portable outdoor fireplace, or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to.

**Exception:** Recreational fires and portable outdoor fireplaces on private property.

Subsection (4) is added to Section 105.5.54 “Additional Permits” as follows:

**4. General use permit.** A general use permit for any activity or operation not specifically addressed in this article, which in the judgment of the Fire Chief or his/her designee could reasonably be expected to produce conditions hazardous to life or property.

## SECTION 111– MEANS OF APPEALS

Section 111 “Means of Appeals” is deleted.

## SECTION 112 – VIOLATIONS

Section 112.5 is added to read as follows:

**112.5.1 False alarms.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to seek cost recovery for a fire department response to an alarm system activation which is determined to be a false alarm caused by system malfunction, system misuse, or other non-emergency causes.

**112.5.2 False alarm frequency.** The cost recovery penalty fee may be charged for all responses after the third false alarm in a calendar year

**112.5.3 False alarm fee.** The amount of the cost recovery penalty fee will be in accordance with Article 9 of this Code. Additional fees may be charged for extraordinary circumstances.

## CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS

### SECTION 202 – GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Section 202 “General Definitions” is amended to include the following definitions:

**ADDITION.** Any construction change to an existing structure that includes, but is not limited to, the addition of walls outside of the existing building envelope which increases the existing square footage of the building.

**BREEZEWAY.** A roofed open passage connecting two buildings.

**COMBUSTIBLE FENCING.** See Chapter 49.

**COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** See Chapter 49.

**DEFENSIBLE SPACE.** See Chapter 49.

**FIRE AND LIFE HAZARD.** Any condition, arrangement, or act which will increase, or may cause an increase of, the hazard or menace of fire or a hazardous material release (spill, leak, etc.) to a greater degree than customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service of preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire and responding to hazardous material releases; or which may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress from a facility or building, or may become the cause of obstruction, delay or hindrance to

the prevention, suppression, or extinguishment of a fire or hazardous material release.

**FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE.** See Chapter 49.

**FIRE PROTECTION CERTIFICATE (FPC).** The application for review by the Bureau of any construction of new buildings or structures, or additions or alterations to existing buildings or structures for which applications for building permits are filed or are required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara.

**FUEL BREAK.** See Chapter 49.

**FUEL MODIFICATION.** See Chapter 49.

**HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREA.** See Chapter 49.

**HORIZONTAL PROJECTION.** Any roofed projection intended for shelter or occupancy and constructed as a roof assembly or floor/ceiling assembly above. Horizontal Projection may include awnings, canopies, marquees, patio covers, covered porches, balconies, eaves, eave overhangs, roofed overhangs, breezeways, covered decks, etc.

**LADDER FUELS.** See Chapter 49.

**ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE.** See Chapter 49.

**PARCEL.** See Chapter 49.

**PUBLIC NUISANCE.** A declaration by the Fire Code Official that the presence of Combustible Material or other conditions on a parcel creates a fire hazard.

**STRUCTURE.** That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

**TEMPORARY USE.** Unless otherwise specified within this Code, Temporary Use, when allowed, shall not exceed a period of 180 days in a 12-month period.

**VEGETATION.** See Chapter 49.

**WILDFIRE EXPOSURE.** See Chapter 49.

**WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA).** See Chapter 49.

Section 202 “General Definitions” is amended to include the following amended definitions:

**AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.** An automatic fire sprinkler system, for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed and installed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards (reference standards) as may from time to time be adopted by the District. The system shall include one or more automatic water supplies. The portion of the system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area. The reference standards may include:

- (a) Standard Nos. 13, 13D, 13R, and 24 as developed and published by the National Fire Protection Association; and
- (b) California Fire Code as developed and published by the International Code Council, Inc. and the California Buildings Standards Commission; and
- (c) The Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards as may be amended from time to time.

**FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD.** A roadway that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station or other staging area to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot lane and access roadway and driveway. This roadway may provide ingress and egress for both the fire department and the general public during emergency events and normal use.

**FIRE CODE OFFICIAL.** The Fire Prevention Bureau Chief (Fire Marshal), as appointed by the Fire Chief of Montecito Fire Protection District, charged with the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Code, or a duly authorized representative.

**WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA)** See Chapter 49.

## **CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **SECTION 307 – OPEN BURNING, RECREATIONAL FIRES & PORTABLE OUTDOOR FIREPLACES**

Section 307.1.1 “Prohibited open burning” is amended to read as follows:

**307.1.1 Prohibited open burning.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to prohibit open burning, recreational fires, and the use of portable outdoor fireplaces when atmospheric conditions or other circumstances make such fires hazardous. The burning of rubbish (trash) is prohibited.

**Exception:** Prescribed burning for the purpose of reducing the impact of wildland fire when authorized by the Fire Code Official.

Section 307.3 “Extinguishment authority” is amended to read as follows:

**307.3 Extinguishment authority.** When open burning, recreational fires, or the use of portable outdoor fireplaces creates or adds to a hazardous situation, is not in compliance with the Code, or a required permit has not been obtained, the Fire Code Official is authorized to prohibit the fire, extinguish or order the extinguishment of the fire.

## **SECTION 311 – VACANT PREMISES**

Section 311.1.3 “Buildings or property damaged by fire or disaster” is added to read as follows:

**311.1.3 Buildings or property damaged by fire or disaster.** The owner, occupant, or other person having under their control any property or materials on property damaged by fire or other disaster, when access by the public is possible, shall secure the property either by boarding up all openings, fencing, barricading, or other appropriate measures as approved by the Fire Code Official. All debris, and/or damaged materials shall be removed from the property in the manner and within the time frame established by the Fire Code Official.

Section 311.1.4 “Authority to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster” is added to read as follows:

**311.1.4 Authority to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster.** The Fire Code Official shall be empowered to initiate necessary actions to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster and/or remove and dispose of debris, and other damaged materials when, after giving notice to the owner of record of the property, the owner fails to secure the property and/or remove debris as ordered by the Fire Code Official.

## **CHAPTER 5 – FIRE SERVICE FEATURES**

### **SECTION 503 – FIRE SERVICE ACCESS ROADS**

Section 503.1 “Where required” is amended to read as follows:

**503.1 Where required.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.4, California Code of Regulations Title 14, and the most current version of the District’s Fire Apparatus Access Development Standard.

Section 503.1.1 “Buildings and facilities”, exception 1.3 is deleted.

Section 503.1.4 “Access road design” is added to read as follows:

**503.1.4 Access road design.** The Fire Code Official may evaluate fire apparatus access road design in terms of total response efficiency. The Fire Code Official is authorized to make modifications to access road network design, access road routes and inter-connectivity with new or existing roads so that response efficiency is maintained, consistent with California Code of Regulations Title 14 and the most current version of the District’s Fire Apparatus Access Development Standard.

Section 503.6.1 “Gate features” is added to read as follows:

**503.6.1 Gate features.** For any structure or area that is secured by a gate limiting access by vehicles, the opening for such gate shall have a minimum opening clearance width of not less than the required access road width. In addition, all such gates shall be equipped with auxiliary back-up power and a Fire District approved key operated switch or box. All gates must be located at least 30 feet from the improved public road right-of-way or edge of pavement, as determined by the Fire Code Official or designee and shall open inward allowing a vehicle to stop in front of the gate without obstructing traffic along the improved public road right-of-way, consistent with California Code of Regulations Title 14, and the most current version of the District’s Fire Apparatus Access Development Standard.

## **SECTION 505 – PREMISES IDENTIFICATION**

Section 505.1 “Address identification” is amended to read as follows:

**505.1 Address identification.** Approved address numbers and letters must be placed on all new and existing buildings and units in such a location as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting such buildings and units. Only new and existing residential structures that qualify as an approved dwelling unit will be provided with address identification. Numbers and letters must be at least four (4) inches in height for residential and six (6) inches in height for commercial structures, and may not be located on doors or other areas that can be obstructed from view. The numbers and letters must be in a color that contrasts with their background. Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

Section 505.1.1 “Mixed-use building” is added to read as follows:

**505.1.1 Mixed-use building.** A notification system, which indicates the presence of residential dwelling units in a mixed-use building, shall be installed in a manner and location approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 505.1.2 “Directory” is added to read as follows:

**505.1.2 Directory.** For complexes and large buildings, an approved directory, premise map, and directional signs may be required by the Fire Code Official. The scale, design, and location shall be approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 506.1 “Where required” is amended to read as follows:

**506.1 Where required.** “When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life saving or firefighting purposes, the Fire Code Official is authorized to require a key box or switch to be installed in an approved, accessible location. The key box or switch shall be of an approved type. The key box shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the Fire Code Official. Key switches installed for the purpose of overriding gate operators shall be wired such that gates remain open upon activation by the District.”

## **CHAPTER 9 – FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS**

### **SECTION 901 – GENERAL**

Section 901.6 “Inspection, testing and maintenance” is amended to read as follows:

**901.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance.** Fire detection and alarm systems, emergency alarm systems, gas detection systems, fire-extinguishing systems, mechanical smoke exhaust systems and smoke and heat vents shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times, and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. Non-required fire protection systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed only after obtaining written permission from the Fire Code Official and shall be removed in accordance with Section 901.8.

Section 901.11 “Working space and clearance” is added to read as follows:

**901.11 Working space and clearance.** A working space of not less than 30 inches in width, 36 inches in depth and 78 inches in height shall be provided in front of the fire protection equipment including, but not limited to: fire sprinkler control valves, fire department connections, hose connections, risers, hood system manual pull stations, fire alarm control panels, fire pumps, and specialized fire protection storage tanks (dry chemical, foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, clean agent). Where the fire protection

equipment is wider than 30 inches, the working space shall not be less than the width of the equipment. No storage of any materials shall be located within the designated working space. Direct access to the working space shall be provided from aisles or access roadways. Modifications to working space dimensions shall be approved by the Fire Code Official.

## **SECTION 903 – AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS**

Section 903.1.2 “Concurrent Permits” is added to read as follows:

**903.1.2 Concurrent Permits.** Additions or modifications where the application for a building permit is submitted prior to the final inspection of any previously issued building permit(s) shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire structure when the area of the addition or modification of all open permits combined with the new application exceed the exceptions listed under Section 903.2.

Section 903.2 “Where required” is amended to read as follows:

**903.2 Where required.** Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.21 and Section 903.7. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in existing buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described by Section 903.7 and Section 1103.5 as amended.

Section 903.2.18 “Exception” is amended to read as follows:

**Exception:** An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required when additions or alterations are made to existing carports that do not have an automatic residential fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with this section. NOTE: This exception shall not apply if the alteration or addition includes modification such that a habitable space is created.

Section 903.7 “Montecito Fire Protection District Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems” is added to read as follows:

**903.7 Montecito Fire Protection District Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.** Terminology used within this Section shall be as defined in the reference standards identified in Section 202 as amended. The most current edition of these standards shall be utilized at the time of building permit issuance in the design and installation of any automatic fire sprinkler system required by this Section.

**903.7.1 Application.** This Section shall apply to all occupancies within the District’s jurisdiction except for townhouses and one and two-family dwellings, which occupancies are governed by the California Residential Code as amended by the District.



**903.7.2 Locations required.** Notwithstanding any other requirement of the Code of the County of Santa Barbara, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed and maintained in all occupancies and locations set forth as follows:

1. Any new building for which applications for building permits are filed or are required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara regardless of square footage shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

**Exception:** Other detached Group U buildings, as defined by the California Building Code, may be exempted from Section 903.7 on a case-by-case basis in writing by the Fire Code Official.

2. Existing buildings and structures as set forth below.
  - (a) Aggregate alterations and/or additions of 500 square feet or more to existing non-residential buildings or structures for which applications for building permits are filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire non-residential building or structure.
  - (b) Any existing residential buildings or structures for which an application for building permits is filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara that meets either of the following two requirements shall be required to install automatic fire sprinkler systems throughout the entire building or structure:
    - i. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 50% of the existing square footage of the building or structure floor area; or
    - ii. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
  - (c) All existing buildings and structures for which applications for building permits for alterations and/or additions are filed or are required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which are not served by water supplies meeting District standards as adopted from time to time shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building or structure. The term water supply is more specifically defined in the District standards as adopted from time to time.

- (d) All existing buildings for which applications for building permits for alterations and/or additions are filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which are not located within three (3) miles travel distance or a five (5) minute response time by fire apparatus from a staffed District fire station shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building or structure.
- (e) Any change of occupancy in an existing building where the occupancy changes to a higher hazard classification or as deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

## **SECTION 907 – FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS**

Section 907.2.30 “Mixed-use occupancies” is added to read as follows:

**907.2.30 Mixed-use occupancies.** In mixed-use occupancies, a fire alarm system shall be installed which notifies all occupants in the event of a fire. The system shall include a multiple-station smoke alarm and automatic smoke detection throughout the commercial and common areas.

## **CHAPTER 11 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS**

### **SECTION 1103 – FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS**

Section 1103.5 “Sprinkler systems” is amended to read as follows:

**1103.5 Sprinkler systems.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in existing buildings in accordance with Sections 1103.5.1 through 1103.5.4 and Section 903.2.

## **CHAPTER 12 – ENERGY SYSTEMS**

### **SECTION 1203 – EMERGENCY AND STANDBY POWER SYSTEMS**

Section 1203.1.3.1 “Signage for electrical generators or other power sources” is added to read as follows:

**1203.1.3.1 Signage for electrical generators or other power sources.** Permanent installations of electrical generators or other power sources may require approval from the Fire Code Official. Permanent engraved and affixed signage reading “Caution-Alternate Power Source” in 1” tall letters shall be permanently installed on each electrical panel subject to back-feed from alternate power sources. Any and

all power disabling switches shall be clearly labeled. All provisions of the *National Electric Code*, the *Uniform Fuel Gas Code*, the *California Building Code*, and this Code shall be followed for any such installation.

## SECTION 1205 – SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SYSTEMS

Section 1205.2.1.2 “Set Backs at Ridge” is amended to read as follows:

**1205.2.1.2 Set Backs at Ridge.** “Photovoltaic arrays installed on the roofs of residential buildings shall be located only on one side of any ridge in order to allow for District smoke and heat ventilation operations. The arrays shall be located no less than 3 feet from the ridge.

Exceptions: Where photovoltaic arrays are placed on both sides of any ridge, the photovoltaic arrays shall be spaced a minimum of 5 feet on one side and 3 feet on the other side of the ridge.”

## CHAPTER 49 – REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS

### SECTION 4901 – GENERAL

Section 4901.1 “Scope” is amended to read as follows:

**4901.1 Scope.** This chapter provides provisions intended to identify fire hazard areas and contains minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fire exposures, fire exposures from adjacent structures, and to mitigate fires from spreading from a structure to wildland fuels, all of which may threaten to destroy life, overwhelm fire suppression capabilities, or result in large property loss. Requirements are based upon the California Health & Safety Code, California Public Resource Code (PRC), California Code of Regulations, California Government Code and Montecito Fire District requirements.

### SECTION 4902 – DEFINITIONS

Section 4902 “Definitions” is amended to include the following definitions:

**COMBUSTIBLE FENCING.** Any fencing product or installation, including gates within the fencing, that is not Ignition-Resistant Material.

**COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** Includes seasonal and recurrent weeds, stubble, brush, dry leaves, mulch, tumbleweeds, rubbish, recyclable material, litter or flammable materials of any kind that are readily ignitable and endanger the public safety.

**DEFENSIBLE SPACE.** An area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate of intensity of an advancing wildfire or escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of fuel modification measures that creates an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

**FUEL BREAK.** An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel Breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.

**FUEL MODIFICATION.** A method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of non fire-resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.

**HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREA.** An area of the County of Santa Barbara designated by the Building Official as having a high propensity for wildfire due to the existence of excessive wild brush fuel, lack of adequate water for fire suppression, or lack of adequate access to firefighting equipment and is shown on a map entitled “High Fire Hazard Area Map” on file in the County of Santa Barbara Building and Safety Division of the Planning and Development Department. This area is to be considered a Wildland-Urban Interface Area.

**LADDER FUELS.** Vegetative fuels which provide vertical continuity, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease.

**ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE.** All grasses, plants, trees and other vegetation installed by a property owner. This is usually for aesthetic or privacy screening.

**PARCEL.** A portion of land of any size, the area of which is determined by the assessor’s maps and records and may be identified by an assessor’s parcel number whether or not any buildings are present.

**VEGETATION.** Means all plants, including trees, shrubs, grass, and perennial or annual plants.

**WILDFIRE EXPOSURE.** One or a combination of radiant heat, convective heat, direct flame contact and burning embers being projected by vegetation fire to a structure and its immediate environment.

**WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA).** Land which is covered with grass, grain, brush, or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion or such areas designated by the Fire Code

Official. The Fire Code Official is authorized to utilize, as references, the definition of Wildland-Urban Interface Area, State SRA maps, Local Agency Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps designated pursuant to California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189 and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards. Areas classified as a Wildfire Risk Area are designated as a WUI area for purposes of this chapter.

Section 4902 “Definitions” is amended to include the following amended definitions:

**FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES (FHSZ).** Geographical areas designated pursuant to California Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204.1 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) or designated pursuant to California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in Local Responsibility Areas (LRA).

*The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 1280 entitles the maps of these geographical areas as “Maps of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area of California.”.*

**WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA.** A geographical area identified by the state or local agency as a “Fire Hazard Severity Zone” in accordance with the Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204.1, and Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires, including Wildfire Risk Areas.

## **SECTION 4903 – PLANS**

Section 4903.1 “General” is amended to add the following:

A Fire Protection Plan (FPP) is required for all new construction projects in the Montecito Fire Protection District High & Very High Fire Hazard Areas and may also be required in other plan areas if deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official or designee. The FPP must comply with this Chapter and Development Standard 2.

Exception: A single-family dwelling (Group R-3 Occupancy) when located on an existing legal parcel.

Section 4903.2 “Contents” is amended to read as follows:

**4903.2 Contents.** The FPP shall be based on a project-specific wildfire hazard assessment that includes considerations of location, topography, aspect, and climatic and fire history.

The FPP shall identify conformance with all applicable state wildfire protection regulations, statutes and applicable local ordinances, whichever are more restrictive.

The FPP shall address fire department access, egress, road and address signage, water supply, in addition to fuel reduction, in accordance with PRC 4290, this Code, and Montecito Fire District Vegetation Management Development Standard, as periodically amended; the defensible space requirements in accordance with PRC 4291, Government Code 51182, and Sections 4906 and 4907 of this chapter; and the applicable building codes and standards for wildfire safety. The FPP shall identify mitigation measures to address the project's specific wildfire risk and shall include the information required in Section 4903.2.1 of this chapter.

The FPP must be submitted and approved by the District prior to the erection of combustible materials. The FPP must describe all actions that will be taken to prevent fire from being carried toward or away from structures. The requirements of the FPP shall be applicable for the life of the project or development. The FPP shall include:

- a. A copy of the site plan that includes a landscape plan, property line boundaries, and topographic reference lines.
- b. The building envelope with all structures and improvements.
- c. Designated Fuel Modification Zones in compliance with defensible space standards.
- d. Elements of the FPP shall include removal of dead vegetation, litter, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines; certain ground fuels, and ladder fuels as well as the thinning of live trees.

Section 4903.2.1.2 "Final fire protection plan" is amended to add the following three bullets in subsection 1:

- d. Identification of existing vegetation proposed to remain.
- e. Elements of the FPP shall include removal of slash, snags, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines, other ground fuels, ladder fuels and dead trees, and the thinning of live trees.
- f. Methods and timetables for controlling, changing, or modifying areas on the property.

## **SECTION 4905 – WILDFIRE PROTECTION BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

Section 4905.4 "Fencing" is added to read as follows:

**4905.4.1 Scope.** This section only applies to fences, including gates within the fencing, within 5 feet of building(s) that are in the WUI area.

**4905.4.2 New fencing.** New fencing and gates installed on or after January 1, 2023, shall be of Ignition-Resistant Material.

**4905.4.3 Existing fencing.** Fencing installed prior to January 1, 2023, may remain.

**Exception:** The entire fencing not parallel and within 5 feet of the building, including gates within the fencing, shall be Ignition-Resistant Material when any portion of existing fencing within 5 feet is being replaced. Fencing beyond 5 feet from the building is not required to be replaced with Ignition-Resistant Material.

## **SECTION 4906 – VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW LANDSCAPING**

Section 4906.2 “Application” is amended to read as follows:

**4906.2 Application.** All new plantings of vegetation in State Responsibility Areas (SRA), Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) designated as a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and WUI areas identified by the fire code official, shall comply with Sections 4906.3 through 4906.4.

Section 4906.3.1 “Contents” subsection 1: is amended to read as follows:

1. Delineation of the 5-foot (Zone 0), 30-foot (Zone 1) and 100-foot (Zone 2) fuel management zones from all structures.

Section 4906.4 “Vegetation” is amended to read as follows:

**4906.4 Vegetation.** All new vegetation shall be fire-resistant vegetation in accordance with this section and the requirements of Vegetation Management Standards as issued and approved by the Fire Code Official.

To be considered fire-resistant vegetation, it must meet at least one of the following as approved by the Fire Code Official:

1. Be identified as fire-resistant vegetation in an approved book, journal or listing from an approved organization.
2. Be identified as fire-resistant vegetation by a licensed landscape architect with supporting justification.
3. Plants considered fire-resistant vegetation and approved by the local enforcing agency.

Section 4906.4.1 “Shrubs” is deleted.

Section 4906.4.2 “Trees” is deleted.

## **SECTION 4907 – DEFENSIBLE SPACE**

Section 4907.1 “General” is amended to read as follows:

**4907.1 General.** Vegetation and fuels shall be managed to reduce the severity of potential exterior wildfire exposure to buildings and to reduce the risk of fire spreading to buildings as required by applicable laws and regulations.

Section 4907.2 “Application” is amended to read as follows:

**4907.2 Application.** Buildings and structures located in the following areas shall maintain the required defensible space:

1. All unincorporated lands designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as a State Responsibility Area (SRA).
2. Land designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the Director.
3. Land designated in ordinance by local agencies as a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone pursuant to Government Code Section 51179.
4. Other land designated by the Fire Code Official.

Section 4907.3 “Requirements” is amended to read as follows:

**4907.3 Requirements.** Vegetation and fuels around all buildings and structures shall be maintained and spaced at all times in accordance with the following laws and regulations.

1. Public Resources Code, Section 4290 & 4291.
2. California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 3, Article 3, Section 1299.03.
3. California Government Code, Section 51182.
4. California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 1, Section 3.07.
5. The requirements of the Vegetation Management Standards as issued and approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 4907.4 “Correction of Condition” is added to read as follows:



**4907.4 Correction of Condition.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to give notice to the owner of the property on which conditions regulated by Section 4907.1 exist to correct such conditions. If the owner fails to correct such conditions, the legislative body of the jurisdiction is authorized to cause the same to be done and make the expense of such correction a lien on the property where such conditions exist.”

Section 4907.5 “Roadway Vegetation Clearance” is added to read as follows:

**4907.5 Roadway Vegetation Clearance.** Property owners are responsible for vegetation maintenance along private roadway / driveways and in most cases along public roads which front their property.

The Fire Code Official is authorized to cause areas within 10 feet on each side of portions of highways, streets, and private roads and/or driveways which are improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic to be cleared of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth.

**Exception:** Single specimen trees, ornamental shrubbery or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground covers, provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

A minimum 13 feet 6 inches of vertical clearance shall be maintained above the full width of the required roadway or driveway to allow for effective response of emergency vehicles. The Fire Code Official is authorized to enter upon private property to do so.

Property owners shall remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any driveway, road, or as determined necessary by the Fire District.

Section 4907.6 “Dumping” is added to read as follows:

**4907.6 Dumping.** Waste material, ashes, refuse, trash or rubbish shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in the WUI area, or upon hazardous fire areas or in, upon or along trails, roadways or highways in hazardous fire areas.

Section 4907.7 “Fire Hazard Determination” is added to read as follows:

**4907.7 Fire Hazard Determination.** Cut or uncut weeds, grass, vines, dead trees, and other vegetation shall be removed when determined by the Fire Code Official to be a fire hazard. Section 4906 and Health and Safety Code section 13879 shall be utilized by the Fire Code Official to effect abatement.

Section 4907.8 “Alternative Measures” is added to read as follows:

**4907.8 Alternative Measures.** If the Fire Code Official determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make strict compliance with the clearance of vegetation provisions of Section 4907 or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended and reasonable alternative measures may be provided.

Section 4907.9 “Use of Fire Roads and Defensible Space” is added to read as follows:

**4907.9 Use of fire roads and Defensible Space.** Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be driven or parked on, and trespassing is prohibited on, fire roads or Defensible Space beyond the point where travel is restricted by a cable, gate or sign, without the permission of the property owners. Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner that obstructs the entrance to a fire road or Defensible Space. Radio and television aerials, guy wires thereto, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or Defensible Spaces, unless located 16 feet or more above such fire road or Defensible Space.

## **CHAPTER 56 – EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS**

### **SECTION 5601 - GENERAL**

Section 5608.2 “Prohibition of Fireworks” is added to read as follows:

**5608.2 Prohibition of Fireworks.** The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of any and all fireworks are prohibited within the jurisdiction of the District.

### Article 5.      Amendments Made in the California Residential Code.

The California Residential Code is amended and changed in the following respects:

## **CHAPTER 3 – BUILDING PLANNING**

### **SECTION R313 – AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS**

Section R313.1 “Exception” is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

1. Any existing townhouse for which an application for building permits is filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara for any alteration and/or addition that meets either of the following two requirements shall be required to install automatic fire sprinkler systems throughout the entire building:
  - i. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 50% of the existing square footage of the building floor area; or

- ii. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
2. Any existing townhouse for which an application for building permits for alterations and/or additions is filed or is required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which is not served by water supplies meeting District standards as adopted from time to time shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building. The term water supply is more specifically defined in the District standards as adopted from time to time.
3. Any change of occupancy in an existing townhouse where the occupancy changes to a higher hazard classification or as deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

Section R313.1.2 “Application” is added to read as follows:

**R313.1.2 Application.** The provisions of this Section shall be applicable within the District’s jurisdiction.

Section R313.2 “Exceptions” (1) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

1. Any existing one- and two-family dwellings for which an application for building permits is filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara for any alteration and/or addition that meets either of the following two requirements shall be required to install automatic fire sprinkler systems throughout the entire building:
  - i. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 50% of the existing square footage of the building floor area; or
  - ii. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
2. Any existing one- and two-family dwellings for which an application for building permits for alterations and/or additions is filed or is required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which is not served by water supplies meeting District standards as adopted from time to time shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building. The term water supply is more specifically defined in the District standards as adopted from time to time.
3. Any change of occupancy in an existing one- or two-family dwelling where the occupancy changes to a higher hazard classification or as deemed necessary by

the Fire Code Official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

Section R313.2.2 “Application” is added to read as follows:

**R313.2.2 Application.** The provisions of this Section shall be applicable within the District’s jurisdiction.

Section R313.3.1.2, Exceptions (1) and (4) are deleted.

Article 6. Amendments Made in the California Building Code.

The California Building Code is amended and changed in the following respects:

**CHAPTER 15 – ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES**

**SECTION 1505 – FIRE CLASSIFICATION**

Section 1505 “Fire Classification” is amended to read as follows:

1. “Notwithstanding any other requirement of the Code of the County of Santa Barbara, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, the roof assembly of any new building or the re-roofing of any existing building, regardless of the type or occupancy, shall be one of the following types of roofing:
  - (a) Exposed concrete slab roof.
  - (b) Sheet ferrous or copper roof covering only when applied over and fastened to non-combustible materials.
  - (c) Slate shingles.
  - (d) Clay or concrete roof tile.
  - (e) Any other roofing assembly, other than wood shake or shingles, which will, as determined by a certified testing laboratory, meet or exceed the then current test standards required by the Underwriters Laboratories for a “Class A” roof assembly. A “Class A” roof assembly meeting such standards is a roof assembly that is effective against severe fire exposures. Under such severe exposures, roof assemblies of this class are not readily flammable, afford a fairly high degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position and pose no flying-brand hazard.

**Exception:** If, as of the effective date of this Section, less than 10% of the roof area of a then existing structure consists in the aggregate of the roofing materials required

in (1) above, and if in addition less than 10% of the roof of said existing structure, is to be repaired, re-roofed or replaced, the replacement material need not be the requirements of (1) above. However, said replacement materials must meet the same fire retardant standards as the portion of the roof being replaced.

Article 7. Appeals.

Whenever the Fire Chief disapproves an application or refuses to issue a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of this Ordinance do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the Fire Chief to the Board of the District within 30 days from the date of the decision of the Fire Chief. All decisions of the Board shall be final. The Board shall cause to be kept accurate written minutes and shall deliver or cause to be delivered written findings and decisions on all appeals considered by the Board to the appellant upon request.

Article 8. New Materials, Processes or Occupancies That May Require Permits.

The Fire Chief and Fire Marshal shall act as a committee to determine and specify, after giving affected persons an opportunity to be heard, any new materials, processes or occupancies for which permits are required in addition to those now enumerated in this Ordinance. The Fire Marshal shall post such list in a conspicuous place at District headquarters and distribute copies thereof to interested persons.

Article 9. Enforcement and Penalties.

- (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance or fails to comply therewith, or who violates or fails to comply with any order made hereunder, or who builds in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who fails to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the Board or by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the required time, shall severally for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, be guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$250. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each ten days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.
- (b) The application of the above penalties shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions. If a violation is determined to exist or to be impending, the Fire Chief is authorized to take such measures as are deemed necessary or expedient to secure compliance. In carrying out such measures, the Fire Chief and his agents may request, and shall receive, the assistance and cooperation of the County Building Official or other appropriate officials of the County of Santa Barbara.

- (c) When the Fire Chief determines that any person has engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in any act(s) or practice(s) which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted, the District Attorney or District Counsel may make application to the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County for an order restraining or enjoining such act(s) or practice(s), a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other corrective order may be granted.
- (d) In the event that any person, firm or corporation, whether as a principal, agent, employee or other type of representative shall fail to abate or correct a violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted after notice and opportunity to correct or end same, the District Attorney or District Counsel may apply to the Superior Court of the County for an order authorizing the District to undertake actions necessary to abate the violation and to require the violator to pay for the cost of such undertaking.
- (e) Any person, whether as principal, agent, employee or other type of representative who maintains any premises in violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted shall be liable for and obligated to reimburse the District for all costs incurred by the District in obtaining compliance, or which are attributable to or associated with any enforcement action, whether such action is administrative, injunctive or legal; and for all damages suffered by the District, its agents, officers and employees as a result of such violation or efforts to enforce compliance.
- (f) Any violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code and any amendment thereto may, in the discretion of the District Attorney for the County of Santa Barbara, be prosecuted as a misdemeanor.

Article 10. Liability.

It is the intent of the Board to establish minimum standards for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare. This Ordinance shall not be construed to establish standards of performance, strength, or durability other than those specified. Neither this Ordinance nor any services rendered in connection with or pursuant to its terms by Fire District officers, agents or employees, are intended as nor shall be construed to be the basis for any express or implied warranties or guarantees to any person concerning any structure or portion thereof or appurtenance thereto constructed, repaired, replaced or removed pursuant to this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted.

Article 11. Findings.

The Board, following due consideration, hereby finds and determines that all the amendments, deletions, and additions to the foregoing Codes are reasonably necessary due to local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions existing in the District. The District hereby finds and declares that:

The area within which the District is located regularly experiences strong, hot, dusty, and down canyon winds referred to locally as “Santa Anas” or “Sundowners.”

Such wind conditions increase fire danger by significantly contributing to the spread and intensity of fires, and significantly increase the difficulty of effective fire suppression within the District.

If a fire involving a single structure cannot be immediately extinguished, such wind conditions can rapidly spread flames to adjacent structures, significantly endangering lives and/or millions of dollars in property value.

Such winds can spread existing flames from a structure or natural fuel to structures and natural fuel significant distances away, even jumping over fire breaks and freeways, resulting in significant property damage and/or loss of life.

Much of the jurisdiction of the District is within heavy brush and chaparral.

It is generally known to take about 25 years to build up extremely dangerous combustible brush conditions, and the District contains areas where combustible flora has built up for 50 to 100 years.

The District is in an area prone to extensive drought conditions, significantly increasing the already natural combustibility of the chaparral, brush and ornamental shrubbery in the District.

Such fuels can rapidly transform a small manageable fire into an uncontrollable conflagration, compromising the lives and safety of District personnel and residents.

The reduction of such fuels provides a direct correlation to the safety of the lives and property within the District, and will substantially reduce the risk of injury or death to District personnel.

The District is geographically situated such that extreme solar exposure (south, southwest, and west facing slopes) continually results in critically low live fuel moisture levels, further rendering most brush, chaparral and ornamental shrubbery highly combustible.

Due to these conditions even non-structural fires can pose a massive threat to the lives and structures located in the District.

The District is located in close proximity to several active earthquake faults.

During and after an earthquake, there is a high potential for fires and other emergencies threatening the lives of District residents, generally requiring the commitment of all available resources.

Geographic and topographic conditions delay response times for fire apparatus (these conditions include remote structures; narrow, winding roads which hamper the access of modern fire suppression apparatus; and extremely sloping roads which tend to slow fire apparatus response).

Water can be in short supply in the District, and fires in areas with structures with noncombustible roofing typically consume far lesser quantities of water than those not complying with the

Ordinance, allowing greater fire suppression coverage, and preventing unnecessary loss of life and/or property within the District.

U.S. Highway 101 traverses the District, and is a transportation route for hazardous materials and some traffic accidents on Highway 101 require the presence of all available fire apparatus, leaving the District with fewer resources to combat structural fires elsewhere in the District.

The Union Pacific Railroad line also traverses the District, and a train accident or derailment could immediately deplete the District's resources, limiting the District's ability to furnish fire protection for the balance of the District.

The Montecito Fire Protection District is in the mutual aid plan and is committed to supply personnel and equipment for serious fires outside the District and which can reduce the personnel and equipment available for response to possible emergencies within the District.

Further, in many instances because of the extra hazardous conditions, a defensible space protection zone around buildings and structures of only one hundred feet is not sufficient to provide for tenable wildland firefighting operations around such buildings and structures. These conditions are common upon lands within the District that are located within the Montecito Resource Management Zone as designated by the County of Santa Barbara. Such areas are generally rural areas with slopes exceeding 40% and are covered with old age class chaparral and dense vegetation, creating conditions that are dangerous to fire fighters.

Portions of the District, however, that are designated on the Montecito Fire Protection District's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map as High Fire Hazard Severity Zone rather than Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as previously designated by the California Director of Forestry and Fire Protection are in residential areas located south of East Valley Road (Highway 192). This area is comprised of more gentle terrain, with less dense brush, and ornamental landscape vegetation around the residences and estates. Road access in this area is moderate. Due to these conditions as compared to the conditions in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, the District designated this area as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

The Board expressly finds and declares that the findings contained herein provide the basis for the amendment, deletions, and additions to the Code contained in this Ordinance.

Article 12.    Severability.

If any article, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each article, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more articles, sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases or words may be unconstitutional or invalid.



Article 13. Effective Date and Publication.

- (a) Effective Date. This Ordinance was introduced for first reading on October 24, 2022, and passed on November 28, 2022, and shall take effect thirty (30) days after final passage.
- (b) Publication. In accordance with Section 25124 of the Government Code, this Ordinance shall be published once, with the names of the members of the Board voting for and against it in a newspaper of general circulation in the District within fifteen (15) days after its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of the MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT on this 28th day of November, 2022, by the following vote:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael Lee, President  
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judith Ishkanian, Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA            )  
  )  
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA    )        ss.

I, Judith Ishkanian, Secretary of the Governing Board of the Montecito Fire Protection District, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the California Fire Code hereby adopted Ordinance No. 2022-01 of said District, adopted at a regular meeting of the Governing Board, held on the 28th day of November, 2022, at which meeting a quorum of the Governing Board was present and acting throughout, and that the same has not been amended or repealed.

DATED: This 28th day of November, 2022.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judith Ishkanian, Secretary  
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #1

# ROOFING ASSEMBLY REQUIREMENTS

The Montecito Fire Protection District has mandated that any new or replacement roofing assembly must be “Class A – suitable for extreme fire exposure” to meet the requirements of the current version of the Code.

### REPLACEMENT

Replacement of existing and/or application of additional new roof material which amounts to more than 10% of the total roof area will require removal and replacement of the entire roof with conforming Class A roofing material.

### PROJECT/PLAN REVIEW

The Fire District is responsible for reviewing plans and contract documents for all new and/or replacement roofing projects occurring within its jurisdiction. Roofing permits are initiated through the standard Fire Protection Certificate Application (FPC) process currently utilized for all building permits within unincorporated areas of the County.

The Fire District reviews plans and/or roofing contracts to verify that a conforming “Class A” roof is being proposed for installation. Wood shake or shingles are not allowed even if they meet Class A roof assembly standards. The contractor or owner’s agent is required to produce such documentation for review by Fire District personnel. The County Building Official is responsible for the inspection of any roof installation within the Fire District.

### ROOFTOP GARDENS & LANDSCAPE ROOFS

The Fire District will allow rooftop gardens / landscaped roofs on a case by case basis but must have prior approval by the District Fire Code Official.

If approval is granted, only succulent vegetation will be permitted for rooftop gardens and landscape roofs and shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Section 317 of the California Fire Code and Sections 1505.0, 1507.16, and 705A of the California Building Code.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #2 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

This Standard provides provisions intended to identify hazard areas and mitigate the risk to life and structures caused by a wildfire exposure and mitigate fires spreading to wildland fuels that may threaten to destroy life, overwhelm fire suppression capabilities, or result in large property loss.

The purpose of this section is to establish minimum standards for protection of life and property by reducing fuel loading and increasing the ability of a building located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within the District to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and contribute to a systematic reduction of conflagration losses through the use of performance and prescriptive requirements. Unless otherwise noted, Defensible Space Standards apply to all parcels within the Montecito Fire District. Vegetation management must comply with the code standards listed below as well as this Standard.

- California Public Resources Code Section 4291
- California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189
- California Fire Code 2022 Edition Chapter 49
- California Building Code 2022 Edition Section 705A

### FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION

#### I. FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES IN MONTECITO

Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps are created by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) to identify areas where a wildfire is more likely to occur. FHSZ maps help homeowners, landscape design and construction professionals determine which exterior wildfire-related construction and landscaping standards, found within the California Building Code apply to their residential or commercial construction projects.

Scientific models are used to geographically identify FHSZ's through an analysis of factors, such as:

- Predominant vegetation type (vegetation is the fuel for a wildfire)
- Terrain (severity of slopes)
- Fire history (past fires are good predictors of future fires)
- Weather patterns (high winds, low humidity, and high temperatures contribute to fire severity)



Please visit [www.montecitofire.com/maps](http://www.montecitofire.com/maps) to determine whether your property falls in the Moderate, High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

## II. VEGETATION CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURES

DEFENSIBLE SPACE Research clearly demonstrates how defensible space significantly improves the probability of a structure surviving a fire. For the purposes of this standard, defensible space consists of three zones: 0 – 5 feet (Zone 0)\*, 5 – 30 feet (Zone 1), and 30 – 100 feet (Zone 2) from all buildings or structures. A greater distance may be required on a case-by-case evaluation. Final approval of the adequacy of the defensible space shall be at the discretion of the Fire Code Official or his or her designee.

\*Zone 0 applies to all parcels in the SRA, parcels designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the LRA, and as determined by the Fire Code Official.

1. Property Owners shall maintain defensible space of 100 feet from all sides of any structure but not beyond the property line except when adverse conditions exist as referenced in paragraphs 2 and 3 below.

The level to which the Fire District will require fuel modification will depend on the flammability of the structure pursuant to building materials used, position of the structure in relation to the topography, and characteristics of the surrounding vegetation. All new vegetation shall be fire-resistant vegetation in accordance with California Fire Code Chapter 49.

Please visit [www.montecitofire.com/prevention](http://www.montecitofire.com/prevention) for sources of vegetation that exhibit fire-resistant properties.

New trees not classified as fire-resistant vegetation, such as conifers, palms, pepper trees and eucalyptus species, may be permitted provided the tree is planted and maintained so that the tree's drip line at maturity is a minimum 30 feet from any structure.

Defensible space shall be maintained so a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. Further, a working structure fire would be less likely to ignite adjacent vegetation if adequate defensible space is provided.

The most aggressive clearing of vegetation occurs within Zones 0- 1, the first 30 feet around the structure. For the purposes of this section, "fuel", means



any combustible material including petroleum-based products and wildland vegetation.

- a. All mature trees shall be trimmed up off the ground 6 feet above ground level. For young/immature trees ensure limbs are trimmed well above ground level. The objective is to prevent a ground fire from spreading into the tree canopy.
  - b. All native brush and shrubs within Zones 0, 1 and 2 should be thinned and stripped of dead and/or decadent fuels.
  - c. Provide and maintain adequate spacing between the plants in order to minimize fire spread.
  - d. Remove that portion of a tree that extends to within 10 feet of the outlet to a chimney or stovepipe, including outdoor kitchen areas
  - e. Maintain any tree, shrub, or other plant that is adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.
  - f. Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.
  - g. Remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any structure, driveway, road or as determined necessary by the Fire Code Official.
  - h. The Fire District may require the removal of certain existing plants or trees within 100-feet of structures. The ultimate determination of hazard is up to the Fire Code Official and may take into account other site conditions or plant characteristics beyond the species of plant.
  - i. All new vegetation must be fire-resistant. If it is necessary or desirable to re-vegetate, refer to the desirable and undesirable plant lists located on the Fire District website for guidelines and sources listed in California Fire Code Chapter 49.
2. A greater distance than that required under paragraph 1 may be required by special order from the Fire Chief or designee if additional distance is necessary due to extreme risks. Such risks could include, but are not limited to, slopes greater than 40% and heavy fuel loading.



3. Fuels reduction on adjacent properties may be required if it is determined that additional clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame, heat, or embers sufficient to ignite the structure and there is no other feasible mitigation measure to reduce that risk. Additionally, the property owner must have done everything reasonable to meet defensible space requirements on their property. Clearance on adjacent properties shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner. It is the responsibility of the property owner to obtain such consent.
4. The Fire Chief may authorize the removal of any vegetation on a given property that is not maintained consistent with the standards of this section. Following written notice, the Fire Chief may prescribe a procedure for the removal of such vegetation and seek reimbursement from the property owner for work that was done consistent with the procedures prescribed in the Code.

### III. ROADWAY/DRIVEWAY VEGETATION CLEARANCE

1. Property owners are responsible for vegetation maintenance along private roadway / driveways and in most cases along public roads which front their property.
2. A minimum 13 ½ foot vertical clearance shall be maintained above full width of the required roadways and driveways to allow for effective response of emergency vehicles at all times.
3. Horizontal clearance of vegetation shall be maintained, at minimum, to the road right-of-way or the edge of the pavement depending on individual easements to maintain maximum traffic circulation in the event of emergency evacuation.
4. Flammable vegetation such as dead materials, annual grasses, and readily combustible fuels shall be removed for 10 feet on each side of every roadway to prevent wildfire from spreading as a result of vehicular causation (catalytic converters, sparking due to metallic/asphalt abrasion, discarded cigarettes, vehicle fires, etc.).

Exception: Single specimen trees, ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

5. Remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any driveway, road, or as determined necessary by the Fire District.



6. Excessive accumulation of waste, trash, rubbish and other belongings which prevent fire fighters from accessing the full perimeter of the structure or from gaining access to the structure shall be mitigated.

#### IV. VEGETATION CLEARANCE FOR VACANT PARCELS

Annual grasses/ readily combustible fuels (less than ¼ inch shaft diameter). This standard applies to all parcels, regardless of proximity to structures.

1. Parcels less than one acre in size: All grasses shall be mowed or disked to less than 3 inches in height.
2. Parcels one acre or larger in size: Create 30-foot-wide fuel breaks around and across the property dividing it into approximately one acre sections. Grasses shall be mowed or disked to less than 3 inches in height.
3. Soil disturbance shall be minimized when working on steep slopes, above waterways, and in environmentally sensitive habitat areas.
4. Dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials shall be removed from vacant parcels as determined necessary by the Fire District.

#### V. PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

CLEARANCE The clearance requirements around free standing photovoltaic systems and equipment shall comply with California Fire Code, Section 1205 - Solar Photovoltaic Power Systems and the following:

1. A minimum 10-foot clearance for arrays of panels not exceeding 1,500 square feet of combined panel area.
2. A minimum 30-foot clearance for arrays of panels greater than 1,500 square feet of combined panel area.
3. Arrays shall be separated a minimum of 20 feet.





VI. WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA)

RESTRICTED ENTRY TO PUBLIC LANDS Fire Code Official is authorized to determine and publicly announce when an WRA shall be closed to entry and when such areas shall again be opened to entry. Entry on and occupation of an WRA, except public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and campsites that have not been closed during such time when the WRA is closed to entry, is prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Residents and owners of private property within a WRA and their invitees and guests going to or being on their lands.
2. Entry, in the course of duty, by peace or police officers, and other duly authorized public officers, members of a fire department and members of the Wildland Firefighting Service.

RESTRICTED ENTRY TO PRIVATE LANDS When the Fire Code Official determines that a specific area within an WRA presents a fire danger because of the density of natural growth, difficulty of terrain, proximity to structures or accessibility to the public, such areas shall be restricted or closed until conditions allow termination of such restriction or closure. Signs prohibiting entry by unauthorized persons shall be placed on every closed area. Entering and remaining within areas closed and posted is prohibited.

Exception: Owners of private or public property within closed and posted areas; their guests or invitees; authorized persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of necessary utilities such as electrical power, gas, telephone, water and sewer; and local, state and federal public officers and their authorized agents acting in the course of duty.

VII. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT (ESH)

Selective fuel management shall be practiced to minimize the removal or clearance of dead and/or decadent native riparian vegetation to the extent feasible. Maintain native vegetation to the maximum extent possible, consistent with fuel modification requirements. It is important to make efforts to minimize soil disturbance.

For clarification or advice on clearing in sensitive areas, please contact County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #3 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS

*The information contained in this standard is provided solely for the convenience of the developers, architects, and contractors in complying with the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD or Fire District) requirements. It should be used as a schematic reference only. The MFPD reserves the right to make changes and improvements to this standard as and when required by law, or otherwise.*

*It is the sole responsibility of the person or persons conducting any work pursuant to this standard to ensure their work complies with any and all applicable codes, ordinances, and regulations.*

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this standard is to provide clarification of requirements and establish an acceptable level of quality to provide and maintain required MFPD access to premises in the MFPD jurisdiction.

### SCOPE

This standard shall apply to all Fire Apparatus Access Roads, whether public or private, located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the MFPD. It includes road design, signage, and marking requirements providing for and maintaining adequate and unobstructed emergency access for fire department apparatus and personnel to buildings, structures, hazardous occupancies or other premises.

The Fire Apparatus Access Standards are minimum standards and may be increased due to cumulative effect of previously submitted, approved or completed development within a given area. Santa Barbara County public road standards, as defined by Santa Barbara County Public Works Department ("Public Road Standards") allow for more restrictive limitations and shall apply when necessary.

Fire apparatus access roads, whether public or private, shall provide for safe access for emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide for unobstructed traffic circulation during a fire or other emergency.



## DEFINITIONS

**ALL WEATHER ACCESS ROAD.** A road capable of supporting a 25-ton vehicle after a 10-year storm.

**BUILDING.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy that is defined in the California Building Code.

**DEAD-END.** A Fire Apparatus Access Road that has only one point of ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped roadways. A Fire Apparatus Access Road that ends at a gate is considered to be a Dead End.

**DRIVEWAY.** A private right-of-way serving not more than 4 residential parcels or 4 dwelling units, and any number of accessory structures.

**DWELLING UNIT.** A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

**FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD.** A roadway that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station or other staging area to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot lane and access roadway and driveway. This roadway may provide ingress and egress for both the Fire District and the general public during emergency events and normal use.

**ROAD.** A private or public road (not a driveway) used routinely for access into and out of an area for public and emergency equipment, inclusive of roadway structures, that provides access to:

- (a) more than 4 parcels
- (b) more than 4 dwelling units
- (c) any industrial or commercial occupancy

**ROADWAY.** Any surface designed, improved, or ordinarily used for vehicle travel, inclusive of both Roads and Driveways.

**SAME PRACTICAL EFFECT.** An exception or alternative with the capability of applying accepted fire suppression strategies and tactics, and provisions for fire fighter safety and public safety, including but not limited to:



- (a) access for emergency fire equipment,
- (b) safe civilian evacuation,
- (c) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response,
- (d) available and accessible water for structure and wildfire suppression
- (e) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire fighter safety.

**TURNAROUND.** A Roadway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency equipment.

**TURNOUT.** A widening in a Roadway to allow vehicles to pass or emergency equipment to stage off the Roadway.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in compliance with Section 503 and Chapter 49 of the California Fire Code (CFC) as amended, and this Development Standard.

Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided prior to construction and maintained throughout the life of the development. Plans shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the construction of any obstruction along fire apparatus access roads. Multi-family development projects may have additional access requirements.

The Fire Code Official or designee is authorized to approve alternate materials or methods provided the proposed design, use, or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of the California Fire Code and this Development Standard, and the method of work performed or operation achieves the same practical effect to that prescribed in this standard in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.

## FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD STANDARDS

### I. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Fire District access and water supply approval must be obtained prior to the start of any structural framing. The finished surface shall be completed prior to final approval for occupancy clearance.



The fire apparatus access roads shall be installed with a five-inch thickness of Class II road base (95% relative compaction) with adequate drainage control. Roads must also have compacted sub-grade soil (95% relative compaction). A single application of liquid asphalt emulsion sealcoat shall then be applied to this surface.

II. REQUIRED FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD WIDTHS

NUMBER OF PARCELS OR DWELLING UNITS	MINIMUM PAVED WIDTH
1	14 feet
2-4	16 feet *
5 OR MORE	20 feet
NON-RESIDENTIAL	20 feet

\* Fire apparatus access roads located in the SRA or Very High Fire Severity Zone in the LRA serving four or more parcels or dwelling units require 20 feet minimum paved width

EXCEPTIONS:

- (i) When approved by the fire code official, fire apparatus access road width can be reduced to not less than 12 feet in areas where full width cannot be installed due to topography, other natural obstructions, or valued monuments including historically significant structures, parts of structures.
- (ii) When walls higher than a curb height of 6 inches are constructed along Fire Apparatus Access Roads, a minimum 2 foot shoulder between the Fire Apparatus Access Road and the wall may be required in addition to the required paved width at the discretion of the Fire District.

III. TURNAROUNDS

1. Turnarounds shall be provided on all dead-end Fire Apparatus Access Roads 150 feet or longer.
2. Inline turnarounds are to be provided at 400 foot intervals along the Fire Apparatus Access Road, or at the Fire Code Official's discretion. Line of sight issues, topography, or physical constraints may indicate shorter or longer intervals.



3. Turnaround configuration shall be either a minimum 80-foot diameter bulb turnaround, D style, Y style, or a District-approved hammerhead configuration as determined by the Fire Code Official or designee. See exhibits.
4. Where conditions do not allow the size and configuration of the turnarounds in the exhibits, alternate designs having the same practical effect may be considered.
5. Turnarounds shall be easily identifiable and are generally made of the same material as the Fire Apparatus Access Road. Turnarounds shall not be obscured by design standards or choice of materials.
6. No parking shall be allowed inside a turnaround and the required access plan shall provide adequate onsite parking outside of the required turnaround.
7. Turnarounds shall have a maximum allowance of 5 percent slope unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official or designee.

#### IV. TURNOUTS

Turnouts shall be provided at 200 foot intervals or at the Fire Code Official's discretion. Line of sight issues, topography, or physical constraints may indicate shorter or longer intervals. Minimum turnout configuration shall be 40 foot long by 10 foot wide rectangular area plus 10 foot tapers adjoining the roadway.

#### V. SLOPE / GRADE:

1. Fire Apparatus Access Road slopes greater than ten percent shall be certified by a civil engineer.
2. When Fire Apparatus Access Road slopes are greater than ten percent, alternate surfaces including chip-seal gravel surfaces will not be permitted.
3. Maximum allowed grade shall not exceed fifteen percent unless approved by the Fire Code Official. When Fire Apparatus Access Road slopes are in excess of fifteen percent, a concrete surface with broom finish shall be required.
4. Grades up to twenty percent may be allowed with extenuating circumstances with approval of the Fire Code Official. At no time shall Fire District access exceed twenty percent slope.



5. Angle of approach and departure shall not exceed 12 percent rise for a thirty foot run, which is to accommodate the overall length of the District's fire apparatus.

#### VI. ACCESS TO BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES

1. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be provided such that any portion of the exterior walls, at grade level, of a Building or Structure is not more than 150 feet from Fire Apparatus Access Roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the Building or Structure. The distance for sprinklered structures may be extended to 200 feet. There must be 4 feet of unobstructed access around all exterior sides of a building or structure.
2. The Fire Code Official is authorized to require more than one Fire Apparatus Access Road based on the potential for impairment of a single fire apparatus access road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.
3. A minimum 13 ½ foot vertical clearance shall be maintained above the required clear width of all required fire apparatus access roadways.
4. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be kept clear of all obstructions. Minimum Fire Apparatus Access Road widths provided in this standard shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Parking shall be prohibited in areas designated as turnouts and turnarounds.
5. The Fire District reserves the right to require the posting of approved signage to maintain roadway clearance at any time during this occupancy.

#### VII. STRUCTURAL WEIGHT AND TURNING RADIUS REQUIREMENTS

Horizontal turn radius shall be determined by Public Road Standards based upon street width and speed and no fire apparatus access road shall have an inside radius of less than 24 feet. On driveway radius over 90 degrees, an additional 4 feet of width shall be added throughout the curve not to exceed 20 feet in width. When transitioning from one curve to another curve in the opposite direction, a recovery distance of not less than 80 feet shall be provided. See exhibits for examples.



Driveways and shoulders shall support a minimum of 50,000 lbs and driveway structures, culverts etc., shall be rated for 75,000 lbs. Driveways, shoulders, and structures shall require civil engineering design and certification of installation.

The minimum standard structural section of roads shall be designed and constructed to be capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 lbs and shall require civil engineering design and certification of installation.

VIII. SURFACE PAVING STANDARDS:

Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with Public Road Standards with a surface suitable for all-weather driving capabilities and shall have a cross-section complying with one of the following:

1. Asphalt or concrete in accordance with Public Road Standards.
2. An alternate surface certified by a registered civil engineer as an "All-Weather Access Road" based upon Standard R Value Analysis. A copy of the certification shall be provided to the Montecito Fire Prevention Bureau. Alternate surfacing will be acceptable on grades up to 10%.

NOTE: Compacted dirt or base does not constitute an All-Weather Access Road and "Grass-Crete" or "Turf Block" is not an acceptable method of paving on an access road and will not be permitted in the District.

IX. GATE INSTALLATIONS:

1. MINIMUM CLEAR WIDTH: Gate installations shall comply with the Code, and shall have a minimum opening clearance width of not less than the required Fire Apparatus Access Road width when such Fire Apparatus Access Road is required for Fire District access. The installation of all new gates or alteration of existing gates require Fire District review and approval.

EXCEPTION: A minimum clearance of twelve feet may be allowed at the Fire Code Official's discretion for Fire Apparatus Access Roads not requiring Fire District access point or for existing gates with historical significance.

2. ACCESS FOR GATED COMMUNITIES: When a single road is provided for ingress and egress, the minimum open gate width shall not be less than the required fire apparatus access road width. When there is one fire apparatus access





road for ingress and one for egress, each gate shall have a minimum clear open width of 15 feet.

3. ELECTRONICALLY OPERATED GATES: A Fire District approved key operated switch or box shall be installed at an approved location to allow for emergency response access as stipulated in the Code. It must be at least 24" off the ground and clearly visible.
4. AUXILLIARY BACK-UP POWER: All security gates shall have a means of auxiliary back-up power in the event of an electrical power outage and shall be maintained operational at all times to ensure a means of egress for residents and for fire response access in accordance with the Code.
5. GATE LOCATION: Gates shall be positioned to allow for a minimum 30 foot set-back from the public right-of-way or edge of pavement, as determined by the Fire Code Official or designee. Also, the gate shall open inward unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

X. ADDRESS IDENTIFICATION

1. New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers, or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address numbers identifying all residences shall also be posted at forks in the roadway and other designated areas which make it obvious for emergency vehicles to locate the correct occupancy.
2. Address identification shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Residential addresses must be a minimum 4 inches on a contrasting background. Commercial addresses must be a minimum 6 inches on a contrasting background. Larger sized numbers or alphabetical letters may be required at the Fire District's discretion.
3. Where multiple addresses are required at a single roadway, they shall be mounted together on a single post or sign.

XI. BRIDGES

1. All Fire Apparatus Access Roads requiring access over bridges or culverts shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with AASHTO HB-17 (Standard Specification for Highway Bridges) or Standard Cal Trans Bridge Design Specifications and shall have a minimum H-20 or HS-20 rated capacity and



shall be certified by a registered structural engineer. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed to support a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of the fire apparatus responding within the District.

2. Bridges must be evaluated by a California Licensed Civil Engineer at five year intervals.
3. Minimum clear width of bridge shall be the same as required of the fire apparatus access road served unless waived by the Fire Code Official or designee.
4. Vehicle load limits signs shall be posted at both entrances to the bridge as stipulated in the Code.

#### XII. FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD MAINTENANCE

1. To ensure fire access, the property owner shall be responsible for maintenance of private Fire Apparatus Access Roads for the life of the development of the property.
2. When a Fire Apparatus Access Road serves two (2) or more parcels, provisions for maintenance of the roadway shall be assured by a permanent homeowners association or equivalent organization and a covenant running with the land establishing and setting forth the maintenance requirement shall be recorded on each parcel.
3. The Fire District shall be indemnified and held harmless for any damage to roadways resulting from Fire District use.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #4a WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

It is the policy of the Montecito Fire District to require adequate water supply as described within this standard to all proposed buildings and occupancies within the Fire District. Water supply for fire protection is premised upon minimum available fire flows as stipulated in the Code. The required fire flows shall be from fire hydrants and water main extensions which meet all requirements of the water purveyor.

### I. FLOW RATES

Individual hydrant spacing and flow rates for buildings having a fire area which does not exceed 3,600 sq ft shall be determined according to Table I, below, of this standard. Spacing and flow rates for all other structures shall be determined according to requirements found in Appendix B and C of the California Fire Code.

All flows are measured at 20 p.s.i. residual pressure.

TABLE I.<sup>1</sup>

Area Type / Acres	Hydrant Spacing	Hydrant Flow Rate
Commercial	300 feet	1,250 gpm
Urban & Rural Developed Neighborhood	500 feet <sup>2</sup>	500 gpm <sup>3</sup>
Rural 5 to 10 Acres	600 feet	500 gpm <sup>3</sup>
Rural over 10 Acres	600 feet	500 gpm <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Stored water systems should not be used when a water purveyor is available unless augmenting the system and approved by the Fire Chief.

<sup>2</sup> May be extended up to 700' for buildings provided with a rated automatic sprinkler system. Maximum distance from the driveway entrance to a hydrant cannot exceed 250' for un-sprinklered and 350' for sprinklered buildings.

<sup>3</sup> Buildings provided with a rated automatic sprinkler system

### II. SPACING POLICY

1. Spacing for one-family and two-family dwellings shall be according to Table I (above) of this standard. Spacing for other than one-family and two-family dwellings shall be according to Appendix C of the California Fire Code. Additional fire hydrants above those required by Table I and Appendix C may be required



- when deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official to provide needed fire protection.
2. Spacing is based on the distance between hydrants along an approved access road. Specific locations will be determined by the Fire District prior to project approval.
  3. Irrespective of distances provided in the referenced tables, additional hydrants may be required at intersections and near driveways serving buildings at risk.
  4. Regardless of the hydrant spacing, fire hydrants shall be located such that all points on streets and access roads adjacent to a structure are within the distances listed in Table 1 above, or C102.1 of the California Fire Code.
  5. Fire hydrants shall be required on both sides of the roadway whenever:
    - i. Roadway easement widths are greater than 60 ft.
    - ii. A center median strip exists.
    - iii. The roadway is a major highway or thoroughfare as identified by the County Department of Public Works, Road Division.
    - iv. In the opinion of the Fire Chief or designee, the use of fire hydrants on the opposite side of the roadway may prove operationally difficult or may create unsafe working conditions.

### III. PRIVATE ON-SITE HYDRANT REQUIREMENTS

1. When required, a fire hydrant shall be installed no closer than 50 ft and no further than 150 ft traveled path distance to the dwelling. Specific location shall be determined by the Fire Code Official or designee.
2. Water mains for on-site fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with the water purveyor standards or National Fire Code (NFPA Standard 24) and shall be a minimum of 4 in. diameter.
3. All on-site fire hydrants shall be equipped with a shut-off (street) valve.
4. Curb faces shall be painted red to 10 ft on both sides of the hydrant.
5. Maintenance of on-site hydrants is the responsibility of the property owner.
6. The Fire District shall have unrestricted access to on-site fire hydrants for inspection and testing purposes.



IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Fire Hydrant Discharge Outlet Configuration
  - i. One- and Two-Family Dwellings
    - a. One 4 in. discharge outlet and one 2-1/2 in. discharge outlet
  - ii. Other than One- and Two-Family Dwellings
    - a. Minimum one 4 in. discharge outlet and two 2-1/2 in. outlets
2. All outlets shall have national standard threads and metal caps to protect threads.
3. The center of the lowest outlet shall be a minimum of 18 in. above grade and a maximum of 24 in. above grade.
4. The fire hydrant shall have pentagonal operating nuts.
5. Hydrant barrel shall be painted yellow or as approved by the Fire Code Official or designee.
6. Hydrants shall be installed, made serviceable and approved prior to the erection of combustible materials.
7. Hydrant locations shall be identified by the installation of approved blue reflective markers located in the roadway 90 degrees to the hydrant. Location should be near the roadway center, but not likely to be obscured by subsequent striping.
8. No barricades, walls, fences, landscaping, etc., shall be installed, planted or maintained within a 3-foot radius of a fire hydrant.
9. Hydrant flows may be increased and spacing decreased in high fire hazard areas, consistent with nationally recognized standards and industry good practice.
10. The Fire District shall receive a letter from the water purveyor which verifies financial arrangements for hydrant and main installations when such improvements are required within fourteen days of fire protection certificate issuance. The work needed to provide this required water supply shall be installed, operational, and have Fire District approval prior to structural framing.
11. Flow testing may be required by the Fire District prior to the acceptance of required hydrants. Flow determinations will be developed by the water purveyor upon request of the project applicant. Resulting flows must be consistent with the flow criteria stipulated in this Standard. Upon the successful completion of this testing, the contractor may then proceed with structural framing.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #4b WATER STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

### WATER STORAGE FOR FIRE PROTECTION

It is the policy of the Montecito Fire District that tank storage of water for firefighting purposes shall be limited to those instances wherein the water purveyor is unable to provide adequate fire flow from its distribution system. All structures to be served from such stored water systems shall be fitted with automatic fire sprinkler systems which comply with the standards of the Fire District as referenced in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards 13D, 22, 24 and this Standard.

Plans and specifications drawn by a California Licensed Civil Engineer shall be submitted to the Fire District for review and approval prior to installation of the storage system. These plans shall include valve and piping schedules, grade lines, tank specifications, pump curves and specifications, engineer's certifications (where applicable) and scaled system drawings prior to installation of system components. All work shall be inspected prior to being covered up. The system shall be installed and operational prior to the beginning of structural framing.

The tank system shall be configured such that the required fire flow adequately provides necessary fire protection for a given sized structure as indicated on Figure 4a-1 of this Plan. The **minimum fire flow tank capacity is 5,000 gallons for up to a 2,500 square foot structure.** For every square foot increase in floor area, an increase of 2 gallons of fire flow capacity is required. The table below will be utilized to determine tank capacity for fire flow capacity. **A minimum pressure of 20 psi shall be provided at the system discharge outlets.** The following table may be used as a guide in tank sizing:

#### Building Size    Gallons

Up to 2,500 sq. ft.....	5,000
Up to 3,000 sq. ft.....	6,000
Up to 4,000 sq. ft.....	8,000
Up to 5,500 sq. ft.....	11,000
Up to 7,500 sq. ft.....	15,000
Up to 10,000 sq. ft.....	20,000



Shared stored water systems may be utilized where the cumulative square footage of the structures meets requirements stated in the table above. This provision must be approved by the Fire Chief on a case by case basis.

The Fire District will permit property owners to utilize a single tank for supplying both required flows for fire protection and domestic use providing the minimum capacity for fire flow listed above is maintained in the water tank at all times.

Tanks should be from an ICBO (International Conference of Building Officials) recognized manufacturer and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Appropriate permits shall be obtained from the County as required. Any proposed deviation for these criteria shall be reviewed for structural integrity by and shall bear the stamp and signature of a California Licensed Structural Engineer.

The tank discharge outlet shall have a screen mesh with a minimum nominal size of four (4) inch and be of brass No. 10 B&S (Brown and Sharpe) gage wire.

Above ground piping shall be in compliance with NFPA Standard 20. Underground system piping installation shall conform to NFPA Standard 24.

A four inch class 150 full port shut off valve shall be installed in a locked open position at or near the tank outlet.

When required to achieve necessary fire flow, a centrifugal pump shall be installed and maintained as per NFPA Standard 20. Pump fittings and trim shall include isolation valves, strainer, check valve, pressure relief valve, pressure gauge, mercoid type pressure switch, and adequate provisions for vibration isolation.

System discharge outlet shall be a hydrant by J. Jones all bronze No. 3700 (or district approved equal) with 2 ½ and 4 inch National Standard Thread outlets. Outlet caps shall be bronze. Hydrant shall be installed with a class 51 ductile iron bury and a break off spool. Prior to final acceptance this hydrant shall receive two coats of yellow alkyd gloss paint.

It is to be understood that this system shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times by the property owner for the duration of any occupancy. The Fire District shall be afforded the opportunity to conduct tests of the system when reasonable advance notice is provided. Further, the Fire District shall be notified immediately should the system become inoperative at any time. It shall be the contractor's responsibility to provide a written affidavit that the property owner has been informed of this stipulation before final occupancy clearance will be granted.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #5a

# RESIDENTIAL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

### RESIDENTIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLATIONS

The purpose of this standard is to provide minimum requirements for fire sprinkler systems in residential use buildings, in order to aid in the detection and control of fires and thus provide improved protection against injury, life loss, and property damage.

This standard, in conjunction with the latest edition of NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R and California Residential Code (CRC) section R313 shall apply to the design and installation of, as well as the modification to, all fire sprinkler systems in residential buildings. In the event of an inconsistency or conflict between the provisions set forth in this Standard, the Montecito Fire Protection District Code, NFPA 13D, NFPA 13R, or CRC R313, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

#### I. RESPONSIBILITY

All individuals and companies who intend to engage in the installation or alteration of fire sprinkler systems are subject to the requirements of this standard.

INSTALLER: The sprinkler system can be installed by an individual who holds a state of California C-16 (sprinklers), C-36 (plumbing) license or, by owner-builder of an owner-occupied, single-family dwelling.

DESIGNER: Plans shall be designed by a C-16 licensed contractor or by a Registered Professional Engineer (Civil, Mechanical, or Fire Protection), licensed by the State of California (Board of Professional Engineers). All copies of the plans shall be stamped and signed by the licensed individual. C-36 must have registered engineer design sprinkler drawings.

#### II. PLANS SUBMITTAL GUIDELINES

1. The property owner or applicant shall submit one (1) set of plans, data sheets, and hydraulic calculations for the proposed sprinkler system to the Fire District for review and approval prior to installation.





2. Plans will be checked and if approved, will be stamped "Approved", signed and dated. The Fire District will retain a set of plans electronically. Once approved, the plans can be picked up by the owner/applicant at District Fire Station #1 located at 595 San Ysidro Road.
3. Sprinkler plans shall be subject to review by a Fire District retained consultant at the Fire Code Official's discretion.
4. Any field changes shall be noted on the drawings. The edited drawings may need to be submitted to the Fire District for additional plan check prior to final Fire District approval.
5. A copy of the approved plans shall be maintained on the job site during all phases of system installation.
6. Copies of Manufacturer's data for all installed system components shall be provided upon Fire District request prior to final system acceptance. All system components shall be installed following manufacturer's guidelines unless specific relief is granted by the Fire Code Official.
7. Listed and Labeled: Only UL listed and labeled devices and materials shall be installed and used in accordance with the listing limitations and manufactures guidelines. Only new sprinkler heads and components shall be installed in the systems.

### III. PLANS

To speed up the plan check process and to avoid the possibility of having the plans returned for corrections, please use the following checklist, which identifies the information that is required on the working sprinkler drawings prior to submittal.

- a. Name of property owner and/or occupant
- b. Address of property
- c. Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)
- d. Name of sprinkler contractor, address, phone number, type of license and license number
- e. Sprinkler contractor's dated signature and seal (on each sheet)
- f. All plans must be to scale or dimension
- g. Plot map indicating all structures, water meter location/size, underground pipe size, point of connection, length and type of pipe to be installed
- h. Full height cross section showing beamed ceilings, vaulted ceilings, attic areas, and sub-floor basements



- i. Sprinkler riser detail including: double check valve assembly, pressure gauge, drain valve, flow switch, pressure relief valve, domestic water control valve
- j. Sprinkler head spacing
- k. Show all non-sprinklered areas
- l. Indicate manufacture, style, sprinkler model orifice size a "K" factor for each sprinkler used
- m. Pipe information: type and size
- n. Hanger detail
- o. Inspectors test valve
- p. Identify each room and space of the buildings
- q. Location of heat sources: Fireplaces, ovens and cook tops, heating devices, FAU
- r. Water flow information: Static pressure, residual pressure, flow

#### IV. WATER SUPPLY

1. Water Supply: All connections to domestic water supply shall be made in accordance with applicable codes and standards of the County and any local water purveyor.
2. Water Supply Main: All residential sprinkler systems shall have a single supply main from the meter serving both domestic demand and the sprinkler system. A dedicated main solely for sprinkler system may be required on a case by case basis.
3. Domestic Water Supply Shut Off: Domestic water supply shut off valve on the supply line shall be installed on the domestic side of the sprinkler system riser (system plumbing including flow switch and valves). This is to assure the sprinkler system remains in service when domestic supply is shut off.
4. Water Supply: Domestic water supply must be connected to the fire sprinkler system at rough inspection.
5. Domestic Water Demand: System hydraulic design shall provide for an allowance of five gallons per minute (GPM) for domestic demand.
6. Automatic Booster Pump: When domestic water supply pressure is insufficient to produce enough water flow and pressure to accommodate a fire sprinkler system, a booster pump can be integrated into the system to augment domestic and fire flow demand. The pump must be automatically activated upon system demand, self-priming and listed or approved for electrical safety by a recognized testing laboratory. The pump must be protected from exposure to freezing and brush fires.



V. SPRINKLER RISER SYSTEM COMPONENTS

1. All risers shall be easily located, preferably on the outside of the building in plain sight. Risers may be installed in an access panel on an outside wall with permanent labeling on the door. Alternate locations must have approval by the Fire Official.
2. The system riser shall branch off the domestic supply line on the supply side of the main shut off valve. This is to assure the sprinkler system remains operable when the domestic supply is shut off.
3. All risers shall use copper piping and all shut off controls shall be ball valves.
4. Riser Location: Separate system risers may be installed remote from the domestic water source however must be easily located outside of the building.
5. Check Valve: For back flow prevention, an approved double check valve assembly shall be installed on the system riser.
6. Sprinkler System Control Valves: There shall be two shut off ball valves located on each side of the double check valve. These valves shall be locked in the open position upon final inspection.
7. Pressure Gauge: A UL listed 300psi gauge shall be installed.
8. Pressure Relief Valve: An approved poppet type pressure relief valve shall be installed on the riser between the back flow device and the system flow switch. Device shall be set with a design pressure of 160 psi. Note: This valve is not required when sprinkler system is supplied from a gravity fed stored water system.
9. Drain Valve: An unthreaded 1/2 inch ball valve shall be installed on the system and positioned such that flow will be to the outside away from the building.
10. Flow Switch: A system flow switch shall be installed. It shall be equipped with two connections; one for a local exterior 6 inch bell and one for alarm system monitoring. All flow switches shall be set for a 30 second delay.
11. Signage: All sprinkler system shutoff valves shall have an all weather sign affixed identifying the buildings they serve.
12. Alarms: Each sprinkler riser shall have a minimum 6 inch alarm bell affixed to an exterior wall of the structure positioned such that it can be heard by closest neighbor when activated.



VI. RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER SYSTEM DESIGN

1. Piping: The following list of approved piping is acceptable to use in residential fire sprinkler systems installations: Type "M" copper, Type "L" copper, steel pipe, and Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC) plastic. CPVC piping & fittings are to be listed for fire sprinkler system installations. Note: Type "K" copper pipe is unacceptable to use
2. Hanging Methods: All piping shall be provided with approved hangers and supported per manufactures requirements. Refer to Standard VII of this section for further information on hanging pipe.
3. Sprinklers: Only new residential sprinklers shall be installed unless otherwise indicated in the Code. Sprinklers shall only be installed according to their listing.
4. Inspector's Test Valve: Property owner shall install non-threaded one-half inch ball valve at the remote area of the system to serve as the inspector's test valve. This same type of valve shall be located at the riser to serve as a system drain. Any threads on these outlets are to be removed.
5. Attics: Finished attic spaces intended for storage shall be sprinklered.
6. Garages: Garages shall be sprinklered with residential type sprinklers at their listed spacing and flows.
7. Water Heater Closets: All water heater closets regardless of size require fire sprinklers.
8. Mechanical Rooms: Intermediate temperature sprinkler heads are required and spaced for ordinary hazard with cage protectors.
9. Forced Air Units (FAU): A single intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed over each individual FAU. When there is more than one FAU in a single location, sprinkler heads shall be spaced as per Ordinary Hazard.
10. HVAC Diffuser: Heads shall be located a minimum eighteen inches away from any HVAC diffuser grille.
11. Heat /Return Air Registers: Sprinklers shall be located no closer than two feet from any register.
12. Obstructions: Sprinkler spray patterns shall not be obstructed and all head clearances shall be provided as required by NFPA 13D



VII. SPRINKLER PIPE INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Copper Pipe

- a. All materials delivered to the job site shall be protected from the physical elements and damage. Any damaged, gouged, cut, scratched heads, pipe or fittings shall be removed and replaced.
- b. No corrosive or self-cleaning fluxes shall be used. Joints shall be wiped clean of excess flux and solder.
- c. All piping running through studs or masonry shall be protected by elastomeric or plastic sleeves at three foot maximum intervals.
- d. Nails are unacceptable as a means of securing hangers and supports. Piping shall be supported at the following maximum intervals:
  - Within six inches of all sprinkler drops
  - Within eighteen inches of all joints
  - Within four foot intervals on CPVC piping
  - Within six foot intervals on copper tubing
- e. Hangers: Refer to local plumbing codes for acceptable hanger types. Hangers shall be installed every twelve feet and within one foot of any sprinkler.
- f. Copper pipe may be exposed in attics, porches, canopies, garages and open carports.
- g. Spray Foam Insulation: When spray foam insulation is applied around sprinkler heads, a minimum of six inches shall be maintained between the spray foam insulation and all sides of the sprinkler head.
- h. Approved copper pipe must be utilized and protected when application calls for piping running through the sub-roof assembly just below roof decking.
- i. Approved Pipe: Type "M" copper, Type "L" copper.



2. CPVC Pipe

- a. CPVC piping is to be installed per manufacturer's listing. All CPVC piping & fittings are to be listed for fire sprinkler system installations.
- b. Installers shall have attended a practical application training class by a CPVC pipe manufacture and have in possession a pocket card verifying proper certification to install this pipe.
- c. Hangers shall be approved for CPVC Pipe and installed every six feet along the length of the pipe and within six inches from sprinkler heads.
- d. Spray Foam Insulation: CPVC pipe must be protected as per manufactures recommendations where it could come in contact with spray foam insulation. Under no circumstances is CPVC pipe allowed to be encased by this product without protection. When spray foam insulation is applied around sprinkler heads, a minimum of six inches shall be maintained between the spray foam insulation and all sides of the sprinkler head.
- e. Incompatible Materials: Materials that have been identified as incompatible with CPVC shall not be allowed to contact the pipe. Examples of such materials are Romex electrical wiring, flexible wire/cable, metallic ducting, and communication lines. Check CPVC manufacture product data sheets for a complete list of incompatible materials.
- f. Test Plugs: For CPVC piping, no sprinkler heads shall be installed in any system until the Fire Official has completed both flow test and rough inspections. At this stage of inspection, test plugs must be installed.



VIII. INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

1. Rough Inspection: All system components including piping, connections, sprinkler heads (Test Plugs for CPVC), hangers, valves, gauges, and flow switches are required to be in place and shall be exposed for visible inspection.

The system shall be pressurized with water at a pressure comparable to working pressure for the duration of the inspection. System must pass inspection before being covered.

2. Hydrostatic Test: Each system shall be hydrostatically tested at no less than 200 psi for copper and steel systems and at 150 psi for all CPVC systems. System shall hold a desired pressure for a minimum period of two hours.
3. Flow/Bucket Test: Flow testing of system is required. Flow shall be measured for a thirty second flow period and shall conform to the manufacturer's listing criteria for the installed sprinkler heads plus an additional 5 GPM for domestic supply from the hydraulically most demanding heads in the system. Contractors shall provide all equipment necessary for conducting test. The system shall meet the required flow.
4. Spray Foam Insulation Inspection: A visual inspection after spray foam is installed on CPVC systems is required.
5. Final Inspection: At final inspection, fire sprinkler covers/escutcheons shall be installed. Sprinkler head box shall be mounted in plain sight in garage or mechanical room. Included in the box shall be three spare sprinkler heads per type installed in the system and a wrench sized for each type of head.

All-weather signs shall be permanently affixed to system or structure next to system and installed at time of inspection. (Main Drain, Inspector's Test, Control Valve, and Warning Sign)

System shall be flowed and tested for operability using the Inspectors Test Valve (ITV). Where waterflow detection devices are installed, these devices shall be flow tested and shall result in an audible alarm on premises within 30-45 seconds. If system is monitored by an alarm monitoring system, the proper communication links must be in place at time of inspection and the District must be contacted by the local alarm company within five minutes of the start of the flow test.

6. Maintenance Schedule: The sprinkler contractor shall provide the property owner with maintenance information as described in NFPA 13D. Property owner shall maintain the system consistent with these requirement.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #5b

# COMMERCIAL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

### NON-RESIDENTIAL AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLATIONS

The purpose of this standard is to provide minimum requirements for fire sprinkler systems in commercial and industrial use buildings, in order to aid in the detection and control of fires and thus provide improved protection against injury, life loss, and property damage.

This standard, in conjunction with the latest CFC adopted edition of NFPA 13 shall apply to the design and installation of, as well as the modification to, all fire sprinkler systems in commercial and industrial use buildings. In the event of an inconsistency or conflict between the provisions set forth in this Standard, the Montecito Fire Protection District Code and NFPA 13, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

#### I. RESPONSIBILITY

All individuals and companies who intend to engage in the installation or alteration of fire sprinkler systems are subject to the requirements of this standard.

Installer: The sprinkler system can be installed by an individual who holds a state of California C-16 (sprinklers) license.

Designer: Plans shall be designed by a C-16 licensed contractor or by a Registered Professional Engineer (Civil, Mechanical, or Fire Protection), licensed by the State of California (Board of Professional Engineers). All copies of the plans shall be stamped and signed by the licensed individual.

#### II. PLANS SUBMITTAL GUIDELINES

1. The property owner or applicant shall submit one (1) set of plans, data sheets, and hydraulic calculations for the proposed sprinkler system to the Fire District for review and approval at least three weeks prior to installation.
2. Plans will be checked and if approved, will be stamped "Approved", signed and dated. The Fire District will retain a set of plans electronically. Once approved, the plans can be picked up by the owner/applicant at District Fire Station #1 located at 595 San Ysidro Road.





3. Sprinkler plans shall be subject to review by a Fire District retained consultant at the Fire Code Official's discretion. All costs associated with this review shall be paid for by the property owner.
4. Any field changes shall be noted on the drawings. The edited drawings may need to be submitted to the Fire District for additional plan check prior to final Fire District approval.
5. A copy of the approved plans shall be maintained on the job site during all phases of system installation.
6. Copies of Manufacturer's data for all installed system components shall be provided upon Fire District request prior to final system acceptance. All system components shall be installed following manufacturer's guidelines unless specific relief is granted by the Fire Code Official.
7. Listed and Labeled: Only UL listed and labeled devices and materials shall be installed and used in accordance with the listing limitations and manufacturer's guidelines. New sprinkler heads and components shall be installed in the systems.

### III. PLANS

To speed up the plan check process and to avoid the possibility of having the plans returned for corrections, please use the following checklist, which identifies the information that is required on the working drawings prior to submittal.

- a. Name of sprinkler contractor, address, phone number, license number
- b. Sprinkler contractor's dated signature and seal (on each sheet)
- c. Cross-sectional drawings for all typical sprinklered areas.
- d. Riser schematic details to include all valves, jointing and support bracing.
- e. Control diagram for flow switch.
- f. Details of all typical hanger and bracing applications for this work.
- g. All applicable support and drainage provisions as described in NFPA 13 shall be met by the Sprinkler Contractor. Auxiliary drains shall be routed to the building exterior.
- h. A list of all abbreviations and symbols shall be provided on the drawings.
- i. Certification required for all welding. All welding to be indicated on shop drawings.
- j. The sprinkler shop drawings shall bear the signature and registration number of a National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies (NICET) Level III sprinkler designer. At the discretion of the Fire Chief, the sprinkler designer may submit resume and credentials which demonstrate an equivalent level of expertise.



IV. SPRINKLER SYSTEM DESIGN/INSTALLATION

1. Hydraulics: Maximum flow rate for any underground pipe shall not exceed 16 feet per second.
2. All pipe and materials delivered to the job site shall be protected from the elements and physical damage.
3. All penetrations of fire separation walls by sprinkler piping shall be sealed with a suitable sealant prior to final inspection.
4. All underground pipe shall be bedded on a puddled and tamped 4 inch thick base of yellow sand prior to hydrostatic testing. Backfilling shall consist of an initial 12 inch lift of tamped yellow sand. Subsequent compacted lifts of 12 inches, or a fraction thereof, shall be made with clean backfill.
5. The Sprinkler Contractor shall provide all information as deemed necessary by the Fire Chief to establish evidence of compliance with the Manufacturer's guidelines.
6. All system valves shall be UL and/or FM listed for fire sprinkler service.
7. Any deviations from procedures described within this Standard shall be allowed only with the express written consent of the Fire Chief.

V. INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

1. The sprinkler system shall be inspected at the following intervals:
  - a. All welded sections shall be field inspected prior to installation. All burrs, slag, and welding residue shall be filed and removed prior to inspection.
  - b. All piping shall be inspected prior to being covered, buried or concealed.
  - c. Hydrostatic testing will be required upon completion of piping installation.
  - d. Final inspection for system acceptance shall be completed prior to granting occupancy clearance. A set of approved shop drawings with all field changes shall be produced for this inspection. All components of this system shall be operational and in compliance with this Section.

All required inspections shall be arranged to allow the Fire District 48 hours advance notice. Any work completed without the required inspections shall be removed and replaced at the discretion of the Fire Code Official.



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #6

# REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS FOR POST DISASTER REBUILDS

The Montecito Fire Protection District recognizes the adverse impacts of disasters within our community such as wildfires, earthquakes, floods, and debris flows that could not have been prevented by the exercise of foresight or caution. The Fire District is committed to working with property owners in recovering from the impacts of disaster as quickly as possible to ensure a resilient community.

Consistent with established development standards, each proposed rebuild will have a set of conditions pursuant to requirements set forth in the current California Fire Code (CFC) and the adopted Montecito Fire Protection District Code and Development Standards. The Fire District recognizes that when re-building communities following disasters, there may be practical difficulties in meeting requirements relevant to current code standards.

Property owners that are affected by disasters and have demonstrated difficulties making the code upgrade requirements may request a modification to the imposed conditions of the Fire Protection Certificate (FPC). The request for modification shall be in the form of a written request and shall contain an acknowledgement of the applicable code standards and include a description of the practical difficulties in attaining the specific requirements imposed. Further, the letter shall include a list of suggested modifications to the project that will assist the Fire District in providing the highest level of fire and life safety for the residents, their properties, and the community as a whole.

The District's approval, in whole or in part, of any request for modification as provided herein, shall be in the District's sole discretion. The structure shall be constructed to not exceed the previously legal existing square-footage. If the occupancy classification of the existing structure changes, in whole or in part, this policy shall not apply, and the structure shall meet all current adopted codes and standards.

Fire District staff will convey which conditions apply specific to an individual project, both in the initial planning phase, and as condition of final approval / certificate of occupancy issuance. Site inspections and conceptual plan reviews by Fire District personnel will be made upon the request of owners or their agents or at the discretion of Fire District personnel.

Address the request for modification of the Fire Protection Certificate and any questions to the District Fire Marshal.



**ORDINANCE NO. ~~2019-02~~2022-**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ADOPTING BY REFERENCE AND AMENDING THE ~~2019~~2022 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND APPENDIX CHAPTERS AND APPENDIX STANDARDS PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM FIRE, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR EXPLOSION; ADOPTING BY REFERENCE THE MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS; PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR HAZARDOUS USES OR OPERATIONS; ESTABLISHING A BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PROVIDING OFFICERS THEREFORE AND DEFINING THEIR POWERS AND DUTIES WITHIN THE DISTRICT; AMENDING SECTION R313 OF THE ~~2019~~2022 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE; AMENDING SECTION 1505 OF THE ~~2019~~2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE; AND REPEALING ORDINANCE ~~NOS~~NO. ~~2016-01, 2017-01, 2018-01 & 2019-01~~2019-02.**

WHEREAS, the Montecito Fire Protection District operates under the provisions of California’s Fire Protection District Law of 1987, wherein the State Legislature declared that the local provision of fire protection services, rescue services, emergency medical services, hazardous material emergency response services and other services relating to the protection of lives and property is critical to the public peace, health and safety of the State of California and that local control over the types, levels and availability of these services is a long-standing tradition in California; and

WHEREAS, the State Legislature has also declared that its intent is to provide broad statutory authority for local fire protection districts, encouraging local officials to adopt powers and procedures set forth in the Fire Protection District Law of 1987 to meet their own circumstances and responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7 expressly authorizes the Montecito Fire Protection District to adopt building standards relating to fire and panic safety that are more stringent than those building standards contained in the California Fire Code and other California Building Standards Code.

NOW THEREFORE, the Governing Board of the MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ordains as follows:

Article 1. Repeal of Previous Ordinances.

Ordinance ~~Nos~~No. ~~2016-01, 2017-01, 2018-01 & 2019-01~~2019-02 of the Montecito Fire Protection District ~~are~~is hereby repealed.

Article 2. Adoption of California Fire Code.

The Board of Directors (“Board”) of the Montecito Fire Protection District (“District”), for the purpose of prescribing regulations of governing conditions dangerous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosion, adopts by reference and incorporation, the ~~2018~~2021

International Fire Code and Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, known as the California Fire Code ~~2019~~2022 Edition (“CFC”), and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards, as the same may be amended from time-to-time (the “Development Standards”), hereinafter collectively known as the Fire Code of the Montecito Fire Protection District (“Code”). Adoption of the CFC includes Chapters 1-80, Appendix Chapter 4, and Appendices B, BB, C, CC, E, F, G, H ~~and~~, I, K, N, and O as published by the International Code Council, Inc., including necessary California amendments, save and except such portions as are hereinafter amended, deleted, or added by this Ordinance. In the event of an inconsistency or conflict between the provisions and standards set forth in the Code, the more restrictive provision shall apply. The Development Standards, ~~which consist of Development Standard Nos. 1–6~~, are intended to establish regulations governing conditions dangerous to life and property from fire, and to supplement the District’s adoption of and amendments to the CFC, the California Residential Code, and the California Building Code herein. Copies of the CFC and the Development Standards, certified to be true copies by the Clerk of the Board, have been and are now filed in the office of the Clerk of the Board and the same are hereby adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein. From the date on which this Ordinance shall take effect, the provision thereof shall be controlling within the limits of the territory of the District.

Article 3. ~~Definitions~~Construction of terms.

The following terms in the California Fire Code shall be construed as indicated:

- (a) “Jurisdiction” shall mean the territory of the District.
- (b) “Fire Code Official” shall mean “Fire Marshal.”
- ~~(c) “International Wildland Urban Interface Code” shall mean the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards as may be amended from time to time.~~
- (d) “Building Department” shall mean the Santa Barbara County Department of Planning & Development.
- (e) “County” shall mean the County of Santa Barbara.
- (f) “Chief of Police” shall mean the Sheriff of the County of Santa Barbara or his/her designee.
- (g) “Police officer” shall mean Sheriff’s deputy.
- (h) “Mixed-use building” shall mean any building or structure that includes both residential dwelling unit(s) and non-residential unit(s).

Article 4. Amendments Made in the California Fire Code.

The California Fire Code is amended and changed in the following respects:

## CHAPTER 1 – SCOPE AND ADMINISTRATION

### SECTION 101 - SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 101.1 “Title” is amended to read as follows:

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

### SECTION 103 – ~~DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION~~CODE COMPLIANCE AGENCY

Section 103.1 “~~General~~Creation of agency” is amended to read as follows:

**103.1 General.** The Fire Prevention Bureau (“Bureau”) is established in the jurisdiction of the District under the Fire Code Official. The function of the Bureau shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Code.

Section 103.2 “Appointment” is amended to read as follows:

**103.2 Appointment.** A Fire Code Official to be in charge of the Bureau shall be appointed by the Fire Chief on the basis of an examination to determine qualifications.

Section 103.3 “Deputies” is amended to read as follows:

**103.3 Deputies.** The Fire Chief may recommend to the Board the employment of an assistant fire code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees, who shall be selected in accordance with the prescribed procedures of the District to determine their fitness for the position. The examination shall be open to members and nonmembers of the District at the discretion of the Fire Code Official.

### SECTION 105 – PERMITS

Section ~~105.6.32~~105.5.34 “Open Burning” is amended to read as follows:

~~105.6.32~~105.5.34 **Open Burning.** An operational permit is required for the kindling or maintaining of an open fire, open burning, recreational fire, portable outdoor fireplace, or a fire on any public street, alley, road, or other public or private ground. Instructions and stipulations of the permit shall be adhered to.

**Exception:** Recreational fires and portable outdoor fireplaces on private property.

Subsection (4) is added to Section ~~105.6.51~~105.5.54 “Additional Permits” as follows:

- 4. General use permit.** A general use permit for any activity or operation not specifically addressed in this article, which in the judgment of the Fire Chief or his/her designee could reasonably be expected to produce conditions hazardous to life or property.

## SECTION ~~109~~111– ~~BOARD~~MEANS OF APPEALS

Section ~~109~~111 “~~Board~~Means of Appeals” is deleted.

## SECTION ~~110~~112 – VIOLATIONS

Section ~~110.4.2~~112.5 is added to read as follows:

~~110.4.2.1~~112.5.1 **False alarms.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to seek cost recovery for a fire department response to an alarm system activation which is determined to be a false alarm caused by system malfunction, system misuse, or other non-emergency causes.

~~110.4.2.2~~112.5.2 **False alarm frequency.** The cost recovery penalty fee may be charged for all responses after the third false alarm in a calendar year

~~110.4.2.3~~112.5.3 **False alarm fee.** The amount of the cost recovery penalty fee will be in accordance with Article 9 of this Code. Additional fees may be charged for extraordinary circumstances.

## CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS

### SECTION 202 – GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Section 202 “General Definitions” is amended to include the following definitions:

**ADDITION.** Any construction change to an existing structure that includes, but is not limited to, the addition of walls outside of the existing building envelope which increases the existing square footage of the building.

**BREEZEWAY.** A roofed open passage connecting two buildings.

~~**COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** Includes seasonal and recurrent weeds, stubble, brush, dry leaves, mulch, tumbleweeds, rubbish, recyclable material, litter or flammable materials of any kind that are readily ignitable and endanger the public safety.~~

~~**CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER.** As determined by the Fire Code Official, a set of weather conditions (usually a combination of low relative humidity, warmer~~



~~temperatures and/or high winds) favorable to the ignition and the effect of which on fire behavior makes control of a fire difficult and threatens fire fighter and public safety. This includes, but is not limited to “Red Flag Warnings” and “Fire Weather Watches” as issued by the National Weather Service~~FENCING. See Chapter 49.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL. See Chapter 49.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. See Chapter 49.

**FIRE AND LIFE HAZARD.** Any condition, arrangement, or act which will increase, or may cause an increase of, the hazard or menace of fire or a hazardous material release (spill, leak, etc.) to a greater degree than customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service of preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire and responding to hazardous material releases; or which may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress from a facility or building, or may become the cause of obstruction, delay or hindrance to the prevention, suppression, or extinguishment of a fire or hazardous material release.

~~**FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES (FHSZ).** Geographical areas designated pursuant to California Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) or designated pursuant to California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in Local Responsibility Areas (LRA)~~ZONE. See Chapter 49.

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN. See Chapter 49.

**FIRE PROTECTION CERTIFICATE (FPC).** The application for review by the Bureau of any construction of new buildings or structures, or additions or alterations to existing buildings or structures for which applications for building permits are filed or are required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara.

FUEL BREAK. See Chapter 49.

FUEL MODIFICATION. See Chapter 49.

FUEL MOSAIC. See Chapter 49.

GREENBELTS. See Chapter 49.

HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREA. See Chapter 49.

**HORIZONTAL PROJECTION.** Any roofed projection intended for shelter or occupancy and constructed as a roof assembly or floor/ceiling assembly above. Horizontal Projection may include awnings, canopies, marquees, patio covers, covered porches, balconies, eaves, eave overhangs, roofed overhangs, breezeways, covered decks, etc.

[LADDER FUELS.](#) See Chapter 49.

[ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE.](#) See Chapter 49.

[PARCEL.](#) See Chapter 49.

**PUBLIC NUISANCE.** A declaration by the Fire Code Official that the presence of Combustible Material or other conditions on a parcel creates a fire hazard.

**STRUCTURE.** That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

**TEMPORARY USE.** Unless otherwise specified within this Code, Temporary Use, when allowed, shall not exceed a period of 180 days in a 12-month period.

~~**WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA.** A geographical area identified by the state as a “Fire Hazard Severity Zone” in accordance with the Public Resources Code, Sections 4201 through 4204, and Government Code, Sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires.~~

[VEGETATION.](#) See Chapter 49.

[WILDFIRE EXPOSURE.](#) See Chapter 49.

[WILDFIRE RISK AREA \(WRA\).](#) See Chapter 49.

Section 202 “General Definitions” is amended to include the following amended definitions:

**AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM.** An automatic fire sprinkler system, for fire protection purposes, is an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed and installed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards (reference standards) as may from time to time be adopted by the District. The system shall include one or more automatic water supplies. The portion of the system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area. The reference standards may include:

- (a) Standard Nos. 13, 13D, 13R, and 24 as developed and published by the National Fire Protection Association; and
- (b) California Fire Code as developed and published by the International Code Council, Inc. and the California Buildings Standards Commission; and
- (c) The Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards as may be amended from time to time.

**FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD.** A roadway that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station or other staging area to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot lane and access roadway and driveway. This ~~road~~roadway may provide ingress and egress for both the fire department and the general public during emergency events and normal use.

**FIRE CODE OFFICIAL.** The Fire Prevention Bureau Chief (Fire Marshal), as appointed by the Fire Chief of Montecito Fire Protection District, charged with the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Code, or a duly authorized representative.

**WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA)** ~~Land which is covered with grass, grain, brush, or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion or such areas designated by the Fire Code Official. The Fire Code Official is authorized to utilize, as references, the definition of Wildland Urban Interface Area, State SRA maps, Local Agency Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps designated pursuant to California Government Code, Sections 51175 through 51189 and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards~~See Chapter 49.

## CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

### SECTION 307 – OPEN BURNING, RECREATIONAL FIRES & PORTABLE OUTDOOR FIREPLACES

Section 307.1.1 “Prohibited open burning” is amended to read as follows:

**307.1.1 Prohibited open burning.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to prohibit open burning, recreational fires, and the use of portable outdoor fireplaces when atmospheric conditions or other circumstances make such fires hazardous. The burning of rubbish (trash) is prohibited.

**Exception:** Prescribed burning for the purpose of reducing the impact of wildland fire when authorized by the Fire Code Official.

Section 307.3 “Extinguishment authority” is amended to read as follows:

**307.3 Extinguishment authority.** When open burning, recreational fires, or the use of portable outdoor fireplaces creates or adds to a hazardous situation, is not in compliance with the Code, or a required permit has not been obtained, the Fire Code Official is authorized to prohibit the fire, extinguish or order the extinguishment of the fire.

## **SECTION 311 – VACANT PREMISES**

Section 311.1.3 “Buildings or property damaged by fire or disaster” is added to read as follows:

**311.1.3 Buildings or property damaged by fire or disaster.** The owner, occupant, or other person having under their control any property or materials on property damaged by fire or other disaster, when access by the public is possible, shall secure the property either by boarding up all openings, fencing, barricading, or other appropriate measures as approved by the Fire Code Official. All debris, and/or damaged materials shall be removed from the property in the manner and within the time frame established by the Fire Code Official.

Section 311.1.4 “Authority to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster” is added to read as follows:

**311.1.4 Authority to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster.** The Fire Code Official shall be empowered to initiate necessary actions to secure property damaged by fire or other disaster and/or remove and dispose of debris, and other damaged materials when, after giving notice to the owner of record of the property, the owner fails to secure the property and/or remove debris as ordered by the Fire Code Official.

## **CHAPTER 5 – FIRE SERVICE FEATURES**

### **SECTION 503 – FIRE SERVICE ACCESS ROADS**

[Section 503.1 “Where required” is amended to read as follows:](#)

[503.1 Where required. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.4, California Code of Regulations Title 14, and the most current version of the District’s Fire Apparatus Access Development Standard.](#)

Section 503.1.1 “Buildings and facilities”, exception 1.3 is deleted.

Section 503.1.4 “Access road design” is added to read as follows:

**503.1.4 Access road design.** The Fire Code Official may evaluate fire apparatus access road design in terms of total response efficiency. The Fire Code Official is authorized to make modifications to access road network design, access road routes and inter-connectivity with new or existing roads so that response efficiency is maintained, consistent with California Code of Regulations Title 14 and the most current version of the District’s Fire Apparatus Access Development Standard.

Section 503.6.1 “Gate features” is added to read as follows:

**503.6.1 Gate features.** For any structure or area that is secured by a gate limiting access by vehicles, the opening for such gate shall have a minimum opening clearance width of not less than the required access road width. In addition, all such gates shall be equipped with auxiliary back-up power and a Fire District approved key operated switch or box. All gates must be located at least 30 feet from the improved public road right-of-way or edge of pavement, as determined by the Fire Code Official or designee and shall open inward allowing a vehicle to stop in front of the gate without obstructing traffic along the improved public road right-of-way, consistent with California Code of Regulations Title 14, and the most current version of the District’s Fire Apparatus Access Development Standard.

## **SECTION 505 – PREMISES IDENTIFICATION**

Section 505.1 “Address identification” is amended to read as follows:

**505.1 Address identification.** Approved address numbers and letters must be placed on all new and existing buildings and units in such a location as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting such buildings and units. Only new and existing residential structures that qualify as an approved dwelling unit will be provided with address identification. Numbers and letters must be at least four (4) inches in height for residential and six (6) inches in height for commercial structures, and may not be located on doors or other areas that can be obstructed from view. The numbers and letters must be in a color that contrasts with their background. Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address identification shall be maintained.

Section 505.1.1 “Mixed-use building” is added to read as follows:

**505.1.1 Mixed-use building.** A notification system, which indicates the presence of residential dwelling units in a mixed-use building, shall be installed in a manner and location approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 505.1.2 “Directory” is added to read as follows:

**505.1.2 Directory.** For complexes and large buildings, an approved directory, premise map, and directional signs may be required by the Fire Code Official. The scale, design, and location shall be approved by the Fire Code Official.

## **~~CHAPTER 6 – BUILDING SERVICES AND SYSTEMS~~**

### **~~SECTION 604 – ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, WIRING AND HAZARDS~~**

Section ~~604.12~~ “~~Signage for electrical generators or other power sources~~” ~~506.1~~ “~~Where required~~” is ~~added~~amended to read as follows:

~~**604.12 Signage for electrical generators or other power sources.** Permanent installations of electrical generators or other power sources may require approval from the Fire Code Official. Permanent engraved and affixed signage reading “Caution Alternate Power Source” shall be permanently installed on each electrical panel subject to back feed from alternate power sources. Any and all power disabling switches shall be clearly labeled. All provisions of the *National Electric Code*, the *Uniform Fuel Gas Code*, the *California Building Code*, and this Code shall be followed for any such installation.~~

**506.1 Where required.** “When access to or within a structure or an area is unduly difficult because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life saving or firefighting purposes, the Fire Code Official is authorized to require a key box or switch to be installed in an approved, accessible location. The key box or switch shall be of an approved type. The key box shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the Fire Code Official. Key switches installed for the purpose of overriding gate operators shall be wired such that gates remain open upon activation by the District.”

## **CHAPTER 9 – FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY SYSTEMS**

### **SECTION 901 – GENERAL**

Section 901.6 “Inspection, testing and maintenance” is amended to read as follows:

**901.6 Inspection, testing and maintenance.** Fire detection and alarm systems, emergency alarm systems, gas detection systems, fire-extinguishing systems, mechanical smoke exhaust systems and smoke and heat vents shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times, and shall be replaced or repaired where defective. Non-required fire protection systems and equipment shall be inspected, tested and maintained or removed only after obtaining written permission from the Fire Code Official and shall be removed in accordance with Section 901.8.

Section 901.11 “Working space and clearance” is added to read as follows:

**901.11 Working space and clearance.** A working space of not less than 30 inches in width, 36 inches in depth and 78 inches in height shall be provided in front of the fire protection equipment including, but not limited to: fire sprinkler control valves, fire department connections, hose connections, risers, hood system manual pull stations, fire alarm control panels, fire pumps, and specialized fire protection storage tanks (dry chemical, foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, clean agent). Where the fire protection equipment is wider than 30 inches, the working space shall not be less than the width of the equipment. No storage of any materials shall be located within the designated working space. Direct access to the working space shall be provided from aisles or access roadways. Modifications to working space dimensions shall be approved by the Fire Code Official.

## SECTION 903 – AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Section 903.1.2 “Concurrent Permits” is added to read as follows:

**903.1.2 Concurrent Permits.** Additions or modifications where the application for a building permit is submitted prior to the final inspection of any previously issued building permit(s) shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire structure when the area of the addition or modification of all open permits combined with the new application exceed the exceptions listed under Section 903.2.

Section 903.2 “Where required” is amended to read as follows:

**903.2 Where required.** Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through ~~903.2.20~~[903.2.21](#) and Section 903.7. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in existing buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described by Section 903.7 and Section 1103.5 as amended.

Section 903.2.18 “Exception” is amended to read as follows:

**Exception:** An automatic residential fire sprinkler system shall not be required when additions or alterations are made to existing carports ~~and/or garages~~ that do not have an automatic residential fire sprinkler system installed in accordance with this section. NOTE: This exception shall not apply if the alteration or addition includes modification such that a habitable space is created.

Section 903.7 “Montecito Fire Protection District Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems” is added to read as follows:

**903.7 Montecito Fire Protection District Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems.** Terminology used within this Section shall be as defined in the reference standards identified in Section 202 as amended. The most current edition of these standards

shall be utilized at the time of building permit issuance in the design and installation of any automatic fire sprinkler system required by this Section.

**903.7.1 Application.** This Section shall apply to all occupancies within the District's jurisdiction except for townhouses and one and two-family dwellings, which occupancies are governed by the California Residential Code as amended by the District.

**903.7.2 Locations required.** Notwithstanding any other requirement of the Code of the County of Santa Barbara, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed and maintained in all occupancies and locations set forth as follows:

1. Any new building for which applications for building permits are filed or are required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara regardless of square footage shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

[Exception: Other detached Group U buildings, as defined by the California Building Code, may be exempted from Section 903.7 on a case-by- case basis in writing by the Fire Code Official.](#)

2. Existing buildings and structures as set forth below.
  - (a) Aggregate alterations and/or additions of 500 square feet or more to existing non-residential buildings or structures for which applications for building permits are filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire non-residential building or structure.
  - (b) Any existing residential buildings or structures for which an application for building permits is filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara that meets either of the following two requirements shall be required to install automatic fire sprinkler systems throughout the entire building or structure:
    - i. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 50% of the existing square footage of the building or structure floor area; or
    - ii. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than ~~1,500~~1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
  - (c) All existing buildings and structures for which applications for building permits for alterations and/or additions are filed or are



required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which are not served by water supplies meeting District standards as adopted from time to time shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building or structure. The term water supply is more specifically defined in the District standards as adopted from time to time.

- (d) All existing buildings for which applications for building permits for alterations and/or additions are filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which are not located within three (3) miles travel distance or a five (5) minute response time by fire apparatus from a staffed District fire station shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building or structure.
- (e) Any change of occupancy in an existing building where the occupancy changes to a higher hazard classification or as deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

## **SECTION 907 – FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION SYSTEMS**

Section 907.2.30 “Mixed-use occupancies” is added to read as follows:

**907.2.30 Mixed-use occupancies.** In mixed-use occupancies, a fire alarm system shall be installed which notifies all occupants in the event of a fire. The system shall include a multiple-station smoke alarm and automatic smoke detection throughout the commercial and common areas.

## **CHAPTER 11 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS**

### **SECTION 1103 – FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS**

Section 1103.5 “Sprinkler systems” is amended to read as follows:

**1103.5 Sprinkler systems.** An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in existing buildings in accordance with Sections 1103.5.1 through 1103.5.4 and Section 903.2.

## **CHAPTER 12 – ENERGY SYSTEMS**

### **SECTION 1203 – EMERGENCY AND STANDBY POWER SYSTEMS**

Section ~~1206.2.8.8~~ “~~Residential garage installations~~ 1203.1.3.1 “Signage for electrical generators or other power sources” is added to read as follows:

~~**1206.2.8.8 Residential garage installations.** When an Energy Storage System (ESS) battery equipment is installed at any residential garage location, provide at least one UL listed, standalone, battery-operated heat detector with a minimum 135 degree fixed temperature. Unit shall be mounted directly above the battery equipment not exceeding six (6) feet. Indoor installation options shall be within the garage location mounted on a side wall only and shall be protected from physical damage.~~

~~**Exception:** If the ESS battery system has a listed, built-in overheat detection/alarm system, the external heat detector shall not be required.~~

**1203.1.3.1 Signage for electrical generators or other power sources.** Permanent installations of electrical generators or other power sources may require approval from the Fire Code Official. Permanent engraved and affixed signage reading “Caution-Alternate Power Source” in 1” tall letters shall be permanently installed on each electrical panel subject to back-feed from alternate power sources. Any and all power disabling switches shall be clearly labeled. All provisions of the *National Electric Code*, the *Uniform Fuel Gas Code*, the *California Building Code*, and this Code shall be followed for any such installation.

## SECTION 1205 – SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER SYSTEMS

Section 1205.2.1.2 “Set Backs at Ridge” is amended to read as follows:

**1205.2.1.2 Set Backs at Ridge.** “Photovoltaic arrays installed on the roofs of residential buildings shall be located only on one side of any ridge in order to allow for District smoke and heat ventilation operations. The arrays shall be located no less than 3 feet from the ridge.

Exceptions: Where photovoltaic arrays are placed on both sides of any ridge, the photovoltaic arrays shall be spaced a minimum of 5 feet on one side and 3 feet on the other side of the ridge.”

## CHAPTER 49 – REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS

### SECTION 4901 – GENERAL

Section 4901.1 “Scope” is amended to read as follows:

**4901.1 Scope.** This chapter provides provisions intended to identify fire hazard areas and contains minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fire exposures, fire exposures from adjacent

structures, and to mitigate fires from spreading from a structure to wildland fuels, all of which may threaten to destroy life, overwhelm fire suppression capabilities, or result in large property loss. Requirements are based upon the California Health & Safety Code, California Public Resource Code (PRC), California Code of Regulations, California Government Code and Montecito Fire District requirements.

## SECTION 4902 – DEFINITIONS

Section 4902 “Definitions” is amended to include the following definitions:

**COMBUSTIBLE FENCING.** Any fencing product or installation, including gates within the fencing, that is not Ignition-Resistant Material.

**COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL.** Includes seasonal and recurrent weeds, stubble, brush, dry leaves, mulch, tumbleweeds, rubbish, recyclable material, litter or flammable materials of any kind that are readily ignitable and endanger the public safety.

**DEFENSIBLE SPACE.** An area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate of intensity of an advancing wildfire or escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of fuel modification measures that creates an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

**FUEL BREAK.** An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel Breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.

**FUEL MODIFICATION.** A method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of non fire-resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.

**HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREA.** An area of the County of Santa Barbara designated by the Building Official as having a high propensity for wildfire due to the existence of excessive wild brush fuel, lack of adequate water for fire suppression, or lack of adequate access to firefighting equipment and is shown on a map entitled “High Fire Hazard Area Map” on file in the County of Santa Barbara Building and Safety Division of the Planning and Development Department. This area is to be considered a Wildland-Urban Interface Area.

**LADDER FUELS.** Vegetative fuels which provide vertical continuity, thereby allowing fire to carry from surface fuels into the crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease.

**ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE.** All grasses, plants, trees and other vegetation installed by a property owner. This is usually for aesthetic or privacy screening.

**PARCEL.** A portion of land of any size, the area of which is determined by the assessor's maps and records and may be identified by an assessor's parcel number whether or not any buildings are present.

**VEGETATION.** Means all plants, including trees, shrubs, grass, and perennial or annual plants.

**WILDFIRE EXPOSURE.** One or a combination of radiant heat, convective heat, direct flame contact and burning embers being projected by vegetation fire to a structure and its immediate environment.

**WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA).** Land which is covered with grass, grain, brush, or forest, whether privately or publicly owned, which is so situated or is of such inaccessible location that a fire originating upon such land would present an abnormally difficult job of suppression or would result in great and unusual damage through fire or resulting erosion or such areas designated by the Fire Code Official. The Fire Code Official is authorized to utilize, as references, the definition of Wildland-Urban Interface Area, State SRA maps, Local Agency Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps designated pursuant to California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189 and the Montecito Fire Protection District Development Standards. Areas classified as a Wildfire Risk Area are designated as a WUI area for purposes of this chapter.

Section 4902 "Definitions" is amended to include the following amended definitions:

**FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES (FHSZ).** Geographical areas designated pursuant to California Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204.1 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) or designated pursuant to California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189 and classified as Very High, High, or Moderate in Local Responsibility Areas (LRA).

The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 1280 entitles the maps of these geographical areas as "Maps of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area of California."

**WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA.** A geographical area identified by the state or local agency as a "Fire Hazard Severity Zone" in accordance with the Public Resources Code Sections 4201 through 4204.1, and Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires, including Wildfire Risk Areas.

## **SECTION 4903 – PLANS**

Section 4903.1 “General” is amended to add the following:

A Fire Protection Plan (FPP) is required for all new construction projects in the Montecito Fire Protection District High & Very High Fire Hazard Areas and may also be required in other plan areas if deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official or designee. The FPP must comply with this Chapter and Development Standard 2.

Exception: A single-family dwelling (Group R-3 Occupancy) when located on an existing legal parcel.

Section 4903.2 “Contents” is amended to read as follows:

**4903.2 Contents.** The FPP shall be based on a project-specific wildfire hazard assessment that includes considerations of location, topography, aspect, and climatic and fire history.

The FPP shall identify conformance with all applicable state wildfire protection regulations, statutes and applicable local ordinances, whichever are more restrictive.

The FPP shall address fire department access, egress, road and address signage, water supply, in addition to fuel reduction, in accordance with PRC 4290, this Code, and Montecito Fire District Vegetation Management Development Standard, as periodically amended; the defensible space requirements in accordance with PRC 4291, Government Code 51182, and Sections 4906 and 4907 of this chapter; and the applicable building codes and standards for wildfire safety. The FPP shall identify mitigation measures to address the project’s specific wildfire risk and shall include the information required in Section 4903.2.1 of this chapter.

The FPP must be submitted and approved by the District prior to the erection of combustible materials. The FPP must describe all actions that will be taken to prevent fire from being carried toward or away from structures. The requirements of the FPP shall be applicable for the life of the project or development. The FPP shall include:

- a. A copy of the site plan that includes a landscape plan, property line boundaries, and topographic reference lines.
- b. The building envelope with all structures and improvements.
- c. Designated Fuel Modification Zones in compliance with defensible space standards.
- d. Elements of the FPP shall include removal of dead vegetation, litter, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines; certain ground fuels, and ladder fuels as well as the thinning of live trees.

Section 4903.2.1.2 “Final fire protection plan” is amended to add the following three bullets in subsection 1:

d. Identification of existing vegetation proposed to remain.

e. Elements of the FPP shall include removal of slash, snags, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines, other ground fuels, ladder fuels and dead trees, and the thinning of live trees.

f. Methods and timetables for controlling, changing, or modifying areas on the property.

## **SECTION 4905 – WILDFIRE PROTECTION BUILDING CONSTRUCTION**

Section 4905.4 “Fencing” is added to read as follows:

**4905.4.1 Scope.** This section only applies to fences, including gates within the fencing, within 5 feet of building(s) that are in the WUI area.

**4905.4.2 New fencing.** New fencing and gates installed on or after January 1, 2023, shall be of Ignition-Resistant Material.

**4905.4.3 Existing fencing.** Fencing installed prior to January 1, 2023, may remain.

**Exception:** The entire fencing not parallel and within 5 feet of the building, including gates within the fencing, shall be Ignition-Resistant Material when any portion of existing fencing within 5 feet is being replaced. Fencing beyond 5 feet from the building is not required to be replaced with Ignition-Resistant Material.

## **SECTION 4906 – VEGETATION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW LANDSCAPING**

Section 4906.2 “Application” is amended to read as follows:

**4906.2 Application.** All new plantings of vegetation in State Responsibility Areas (SRA), Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) designated as a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, and WUI areas identified by the fire code official, shall comply with Sections 4906.3 through 4906.4.

Section 4906.3.1 “Contents” subsection 1: is amended to read as follows:

**1. Delineation of the 5-foot (Zone 0), 30-foot (Zone 1) and 100-foot (Zone 2) fuel management zones from all structures.**

Section 4906.4 “Vegetation” is amended to read as follows:

**4906.4 Vegetation.** All new vegetation shall be fire-resistant vegetation in accordance with this section and the requirements of Vegetation Management Standards as issued and approved by the Fire Code Official.

To be considered fire-resistant vegetation, it must meet at least one of the following as approved by the Fire Code Official:

1. Be identified as fire-resistant vegetation in an approved book, journal or listing from an approved organization.
2. Be identified as fire-resistant vegetation by a licensed landscape architect with supporting justification.
3. Plants considered fire-resistant vegetation and approved by the local enforcing agency.

Section 4906.4.1 “Shrubs” is deleted.

Section 4906.4.2 “Trees” is deleted.

## **SECTION 4907 – DEFENSIBLE SPACE**

Section 4907.1 “General” is amended to read as follows:

**4907.1 General.** Vegetation and fuels shall be managed to reduce the severity of potential exterior wildfire exposure to buildings and to reduce the risk of fire spreading to buildings as required by applicable laws and regulations.

Section 4907.2 “Application” is amended to read as follows:

**4907.2 Application.** Buildings and structures located in the following areas shall maintain the required defensible space:

1. All unincorporated lands designated by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection as a State Responsibility Area (SRA).
2. Land designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone by the Director.
3. Land designated in ordinance by local agencies as a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone pursuant to Government Code Section 51179.
4. Other land designated by the Fire Code Official.

Section 4907.3 “Requirements” is amended to read as follows:

**4907.3 Requirements.** Vegetation and fuels around all buildings and structures shall be maintained and spaced at all times in accordance with the following laws and regulations.

1. Public Resources Code, Section 4290 & 4291.
2. California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 3, Article 3, Section 1299.03.
3. California Government Code, Section 51182.
4. California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 1, Section 3.07.
5. The requirements of the Vegetation Management Standards as issued and approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 4907.4 “Correction of Condition” is added to read as follows:

**4907.4 Correction of Condition.** The Fire Code Official is authorized to give notice to the owner of the property on which conditions regulated by Section 4907.1 exist to correct such conditions. If the owner fails to correct such conditions, the legislative body of the jurisdiction is authorized to cause the same to be done and make the expense of such correction a lien on the property where such conditions exist.”

Section 4907.5 “Roadway Vegetation Clearance” is added to read as follows:

**4907.5 Roadway Vegetation Clearance.** Property owners are responsible for vegetation maintenance along private roadway / driveways and in most cases along public roads which front their property.

The Fire Code Official is authorized to cause areas within 10 feet on each side of portions of highways, streets, and private roads and/or driveways which are improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic to be cleared of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth.

**Exception:** Single specimen trees, ornamental shrubbery or cultivated ground cover such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground covers, provided that they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

A minimum 13 feet 6 inches of vertical clearance shall be maintained above the full width of the required roadway or driveway to allow for effective response of emergency vehicles. The Fire Code Official is authorized to enter upon private property to do so.

Property owners shall remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any driveway, road, or as determined necessary by the Fire District.

Section 4907.6 “Dumping” is added to read as follows:



**4907.6 Dumping.** Waste material, ashes, refuse, trash or rubbish shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in the WUI area, or upon hazardous fire areas or in, upon or along trails, roadways or highways in hazardous fire areas.

Section 4907.7 “Fire Hazard Determination” is added to read as follows:

**4907.7 Fire Hazard Determination.** Cut or uncut weeds, grass, vines, dead trees, and other vegetation shall be removed when determined by the Fire Code Official to be a fire hazard. Section 4906 and Health and Safety Code section 13879 shall be utilized by the Fire Code Official to effect abatement.

Section 4907.8 “Alternative Measures” is added to read as follows:

**4907.8 Alternative Measures.** If the Fire Code Official determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make strict compliance with the clearance of vegetation provisions of Section 4907 or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended and reasonable alternative measures may be provided.

Section 4907.9 “Use of Fire Roads and Defensible Space” is added to read as follows:

**4907.9 Use of fire roads and Defensible Space.** Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be driven or parked on, and trespassing is prohibited on, fire roads or Defensible Space beyond the point where travel is restricted by a cable, gate or sign, without the permission of the property owners. Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner that obstructs the entrance to a fire road or Defensible Space. Radio and television aerials, guy wires thereto, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or Defensible Spaces, unless located 16 feet or more above such fire road or Defensible Space.

## **CHAPTER 56 – EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS**

### **SECTION 5601 - GENERAL**

Section 5608.2 “Prohibition of Fireworks” is added to read as follows:

**5608.2 Prohibition of Fireworks.** The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of any and all fireworks are prohibited within the jurisdiction of the District.

Article 5. Amendments Made in the California Residential Code.

The California Residential Code is amended and changed in the following respects:

## **CHAPTER 3 – BUILDING PLANNING**

## SECTION R313 – AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Section R313.1 “Exception” is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

1. Any existing townhouse for which an application for building permits is filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara for any alteration and/or addition that meets either of the following two requirements shall be required to install automatic fire sprinkler systems throughout the entire building:
  - i. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 50% of the existing square footage of the building floor area; or
  - ii. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than ~~1,500~~1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
2. Any existing townhouse for which an application for building permits for alterations and/or additions is filed or is required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which is not served by water supplies meeting District standards as adopted from time to time shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building. The term water supply is more specifically defined in the District standards as adopted from time to time.
3. Any change of occupancy in an existing townhouse where the occupancy changes to a higher hazard classification or as deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

Section R313.1.2 “Application” is added to read as follows:

**R313.1.2 Application.** The provisions of this Section shall be applicable within the District’s jurisdiction.

Section R313.2 “Exceptions” (1) is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

1. Any existing one- and two-family dwellings for which an application for building permits is filed or required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara for any alteration and/or addition that meets either of the following two requirements shall be required to install automatic fire sprinkler systems throughout the entire building:
  - i. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than 50% of the existing square footage of the building floor area; or

- ii. An aggregate alteration and/or addition that is greater than ~~1,500~~1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
2. Any existing one- and two-family dwellings for which an application for building permits for alterations and/or additions is filed or is required to be filed with the County of Santa Barbara, which is not served by water supplies meeting District standards as adopted from time to time shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building. The term water supply is more specifically defined in the District standards as adopted from time to time.
3. Any change of occupancy in an existing one- or two-family dwelling where the occupancy changes to a higher hazard classification or as deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official shall require the installation of an automatic fire sprinkler system throughout the entire building.

Section R313.2.2 “Application” is added to read as follows:

**R313.2.2 Application.** The provisions of this Section shall be applicable within the District’s jurisdiction.

Section R313.3.1.2, Exceptions (1) ~~through~~and (4) are deleted.

Article 6. Amendments Made in the California Building Code.

The California Building Code is amended and changed in the following respects:

**CHAPTER 15 – ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES**

**SECTION 1505 – FIRE CLASSIFICATION**

Section 1505 “Fire Classification” is amended to read as follows:

1. “Notwithstanding any other requirement of the Code of the County of Santa Barbara, and except as otherwise provided in this Section, the roof assembly of any new building or the re-roofing of any existing building, regardless of the type or occupancy, shall be one of the following types of roofing:
  - (a) Exposed concrete slab roof.
  - (b) Sheet ferrous or copper roof covering only when applied over and fastened to non-combustible materials.
  - (c) Slate shingles.

- (d) Clay or concrete roof tile.
- (e) Any other roofing assembly, other than wood shake or shingles, which will, as determined by a certified testing laboratory, meet or exceed the then current test standards required by the Underwriters Laboratories for a “Class A” roof assembly. A “Class A” roof assembly meeting such standards is a roof assembly that is effective against severe fire exposures. Under such severe exposures, roof assemblies of this class are not readily flammable, afford a fairly high degree of fire protection to the roof deck, do not slip from position and pose no flying-brand hazard.

~~2. Exceptions. Exceptions from the requirements of Section (1) above are the following:~~

- ~~(a) Structures that are detached from and are not a part of any other structure and which detached structure has less than 500 square feet of gross floor area; and~~
- ~~(b)~~

Exception: If, as of the effective date of this Section, less than 10% of the roof area of a then existing structure consists in the aggregate of the roofing materials required in (1) above, and if in addition less than ~~25~~10% of the roof of said existing structure, is to be repaired, re-roofed or replaced, the replacement material need not be the requirements of (1) above. However, said replacement materials must meet the same fire retardant standards as the portion of the roof being replaced. ~~If the replacement materials consist of wood shakes or shingles, the replacement materials must comply with “Class A” fire retardant treated wood shake or shingle assemblies as determined by a certified testing laboratory.”~~

Article 7. Appeals.

Whenever the Fire Chief disapproves an application or refuses to issue a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of this Ordinance do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the Fire Chief to the Board of the District within 30 days from the date of the decision of the Fire Chief. All decisions of the Board shall be final. The Board shall cause to be kept accurate written minutes and shall deliver or cause to be delivered written findings and decisions on all appeals considered by the Board to the appellant upon request.

Article 8. New Materials, Processes or Occupancies That May Require Permits.

The Fire Chief and Fire Marshal shall act as a committee to determine and specify, after giving affected persons an opportunity to be heard, any new materials, processes or occupancies for which permits are required in addition to those now enumerated in this Ordinance. The Fire Marshal shall post such list in a conspicuous place at District headquarters and distribute copies thereof to interested persons.

Article 9. Enforcement and Penalties.

- (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance or fails to comply therewith, or who violates or fails to comply with any order made hereunder, or who builds in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit issued hereunder, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who fails to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the Board or by a court of competent jurisdiction, within the required time, shall severally for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, be guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$250. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each ten days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.
- (b) The application of the above penalties shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions. If a violation is determined to exist or to be impending, the Fire Chief is authorized to take such measures as are deemed necessary or expedient to secure compliance. In carrying out such measures, the Fire Chief and his agents may request, and shall receive, the assistance and cooperation of the County Building Official or other appropriate officials of the County of Santa Barbara.
- (c) When the Fire Chief determines that any person has engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in any act(s) or practice(s) which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted, the District Attorney or District Counsel may make application to the Superior Court of Santa Barbara County for an order restraining or enjoining such act(s) or practice(s), a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other corrective order may be granted.
- (d) In the event that any person, firm or corporation, whether as a principal, agent, employee or other type of representative shall fail to abate or correct a violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted after notice and opportunity to correct or end same, the District Attorney or District Counsel may apply to the Superior Court of the County for an order authorizing the District to undertake actions necessary to abate the violation and to require the violator to pay for the cost of such undertaking.
- (e) Any person, whether as principal, agent, employee or other type of representative who maintains any premises in violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted shall be liable for and obligated to reimburse the District for all costs incurred by the District in obtaining compliance, or which are attributable to or associated with any enforcement action, whether such action is administrative, injunctive or legal; and for all damages suffered by the District, its agents, officers and employees as a result of such violation or efforts to enforce compliance.

- (f) Any violation of any provision of this Ordinance or the Code and any amendment thereto may, in the discretion of the District Attorney for the County of Santa Barbara, be prosecuted as a misdemeanor.

Article 10. Liability.

It is the intent of the Board to establish minimum standards for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare. This Ordinance shall not be construed to establish standards of performance, strength, or durability other than those specified. Neither this Ordinance nor any services rendered in connection with or pursuant to its terms by Fire District officers, agents or employees, are intended as nor shall be construed to be the basis for any express or implied warranties or guarantees to any person concerning any structure or portion thereof or appurtenance thereto constructed, repaired, replaced or removed pursuant to this Ordinance or the Code hereby adopted.

Article 11. Findings.

The Board, following due consideration, hereby finds and determines that all the amendments, deletions, and additions to the foregoing Codes are reasonably necessary due to local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions existing in the District. The District hereby finds and declares that:

The area within which the District is located regularly experiences strong, hot, dusty, and down canyon winds referred to locally as “Santa Anas” or “Sundowners.”

Such wind conditions increase fire danger by significantly contributing to the spread and intensity of fires, and significantly increase the difficulty of effective fire suppression within the District.

If a fire involving a single structure cannot be immediately extinguished, such wind conditions can rapidly spread flames to adjacent structures, significantly endangering lives and/or millions of dollars in property value.

Such winds can spread existing flames from a structure or natural fuel to structures and natural fuel significant distances away, even jumping over fire breaks and freeways, resulting in significant property damage and/or loss of life.

Much of the jurisdiction of the District is within heavy brush and chaparral.

It is generally known to take about 25 years to build up extremely dangerous combustible brush conditions, and the District contains areas where combustible flora has built up for 50 to 100 years.

The District is in an area prone to extensive drought conditions, significantly increasing the already natural combustibility of the chaparral, brush and ornamental shrubbery in the District.

Such fuels can rapidly transform a small manageable fire into an uncontrollable conflagration, compromising the lives and safety of District personnel and residents.

The reduction of such fuels provides a direct correlation to the safety of the lives and property within the District, and will substantially reduce the risk of injury or death to District personnel.

The District is geographically situated such that extreme solar exposure (south, southwest, and west facing slopes) continually results in critically low live fuel moisture levels, further rendering most brush, chaparral and ornamental shrubbery highly combustible.

Due to these conditions even non-structural fires can pose a massive threat to the lives and structures located in the District.

The District is located in close proximity to several active earthquake faults.

During and after an earthquake, there is a high potential for fires and other emergencies threatening the lives of District residents, generally requiring the commitment of all available resources.

Geographic and topographic conditions delay response times for fire apparatus (these conditions include remote structures; narrow, winding roads which hamper the access of modern fire suppression apparatus; and extremely sloping roads which tend to slow fire apparatus response).

Water can be in short supply in the District, and fires in areas with structures with noncombustible roofing typically consume far lesser quantities of water than those not complying with the Ordinance, allowing greater fire suppression coverage, and preventing unnecessary loss of life and/or property within the District.

U.S. Highway 101 traverses the District, and is a transportation route for hazardous materials and some traffic accidents on Highway 101 require the presence of all available fire apparatus, leaving the District with fewer resources to combat structural fires elsewhere in the District.

The Union Pacific Railroad line also traverses the District, and a train accident or derailment could immediately deplete the District's resources, limiting the District's ability to furnish fire protection for the balance of the District.

The Montecito Fire Protection District is in the mutual aid plan and is committed to supply personnel and equipment for serious fires outside the District and which can reduce the personnel and equipment available for response to possible emergencies within the District.

Further, in many instances because of the extra hazardous conditions, a defensible space protection zone around buildings and structures of only one hundred feet is not sufficient to provide for tenable wildland firefighting operations around such buildings and structures. These conditions are common upon lands within the District that are located within the Montecito Resource Management Zone as designated by the County of Santa Barbara. Such areas are generally rural areas with slopes exceeding 40% and are covered with old age class chaparral and dense vegetation, creating conditions that are dangerous to fire fighters.

Portions of the District, however, that are designated on the Montecito Fire Protection District's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map as High Fire Hazard Severity Zone rather than Very High Fire Hazard

Severity Zone as previously designated by the California Director of Forestry and Fire Protection are in residential areas located south of East Valley Road (Highway 192). This area is comprised of more gentle terrain, with less dense brush, and ornamental landscape vegetation around the residences and estates. Road access in this area is moderate. Due to these conditions as compared to the conditions in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, the District designated this area as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

The Board expressly finds and declares that the findings contained herein provide the basis for the amendment, deletions, and additions to the Code contained in this Ordinance.

Article 12. Severability.

If any article, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance. The Board hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance and each article, section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or word thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more articles, sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, phrases or words may be unconstitutional or invalid.

Article 13. Effective Date and Publication.

- (a) Effective Date. This Ordinance was introduced for first reading on ~~November 25~~October 24, 2019~~2022~~, and passed on ~~December 23~~November 28, 2019~~2022~~, and shall take effect thirty (30) days after final passage.
- (b) Publication. In accordance with Section 25124 of the Government Code, this Ordinance shall be published once, with the names of the members of the Board voting for and against it in a newspaper of general circulation in the District within fifteen (15) days after its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Governing Board of the MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT on this ~~23rd~~28th day of ~~December~~November, ~~2019~~2022, by the following vote:

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:



~~Sylvia Easton~~Michael Lee, President  
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

ATTEST:

~~Michael Lee~~Judith Ishkanian, Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA            )  
  )  
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA    )        ss.

I, ~~Sylvia Easton~~Judith Ishkanian, Secretary of the Governing Board of the Montecito Fire Protection District, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the California Fire Code hereby adopted Ordinance No. ~~2019-02~~2022- of said District, adopted at a regular meeting of the Governing Board, held on the 28th day of November, ~~2016~~2022, at which meeting a quorum of the Governing Board was present and acting throughout, and that the same has not been amended or repealed.

DATED: This ~~23rd~~28th day of ~~December~~November, ~~2019~~2022.

\_\_\_\_\_  
~~Michael Lee~~Judith Ishkanian, Secretary  
MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #1

# ROOFING ASSEMBLY REQUIREMENTS

The Montecito Fire Protection District has mandated that any new or replacement roofing assembly must be “Class A – suitable for extreme fire exposure” to meet the requirements of the current version of the Code.

### REPLACEMENT

Replacement of existing and/or application of additional new roof material which amounts to more than ~~25~~10% of the total roof area will require removal and replacement of the entire roof with conforming Class A roofing material.

### PROJECT/PLAN REVIEW

The Fire District is responsible for reviewing plans and contract documents for all new and/or replacement roofing projects occurring within its jurisdiction. Roofing permits are initiated through the standard Fire Protection Certificate Application (FPC) process currently utilized for all building permits within unincorporated areas of the County.

The Fire District reviews plans and/or roofing contracts to verify that a conforming “Class A” roof is being proposed for installation. [Wood shake or shingles are not allowed even if they meet Class A roof assembly standards.](#) The contractor or owner’s agent is required to produce such documentation for review by Fire District personnel. The County Building Official is responsible for the inspection of any roof installation within the Fire District.

### ROOFTOP GARDENS & LANDSCAPE ROOFS

The Fire District will allow rooftop gardens / landscaped roofs on a case by case basis but must have prior approval by the District Fire [Code](#) Official.

If approval is granted, only succulent vegetation will be permitted for rooftop gardens and landscape roofs and shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Section 317 of the California Fire Code and Sections 1505.0, 1507.16, and 705A of the California Building Code.



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## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #2

# VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

This Standard provides provisions intended to identify hazard areas and mitigate the risk to life and structures caused by a wildfire exposure and mitigate fires spreading to wildland fuels that may threaten to destroy life, overwhelm fire suppression capabilities, or result in large property loss.

The purpose of this section is to establish minimum standards for protection of life and property by reducing fuel loading and increasing the ability of a building located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within the District to resist the intrusion of flames or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and contribute to a systematic reduction of conflagration losses through the use of performance and prescriptive requirements. [Unless otherwise noted, Defensible Space Standards apply to all parcels within the Montecito Fire District. Vegetation management must comply with the code standards listed below as well as this Standard.](#)

### Code Standard References:

- California ~~Resource~~[Public Resources](#) Code Section 4291
- California Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189
- California Fire Code ~~2019~~[2022](#) Edition Chapter 49
- California Building Code ~~2019~~[2022](#) Edition Section 705A

## DEFINITIONS

~~**DEFENSIBLE SPACE** An area either natural or man-made surrounding a structure or building, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate of intensity of an advancing wildfire or escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of fuel modification measures that creates an area for fire suppression operations to occur.~~

~~**FUEL BREAK** An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel Breaks divide fire prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.~~

~~**FUEL MODIFICATION** A method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of non fire resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.~~



~~**FUEL MOSAIC** A fuel modification system that provides for the creation of islands and irregular boundaries to reduce the visual and ecological impact of Fuel Modification.~~

~~**GREENBELTS** A facility or land use, designed for a use other than fire protection, which will slow or resist the spread of a wildfire. May include parking lots, irrigated or landscaped areas, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, maintained vineyards or orchards.~~

~~**PARCEL** A portion of land of any size, the area of which is determined by the assessor's maps and records and may be identified by an assessor's parcel number whether or not any buildings are present.~~

~~**WILDFIRE EXPOSURE** One or a combination of radiant heat, convective heat, direct flame contact and burning embers being projected by vegetation fire to a structure and its immediate environment.~~

## FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION

### I. FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES IN MONTECITO

Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps are created by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) to identify areas where a wildfire is more likely to occur. FHSZ maps help homeowners, landscape design and construction professionals determine which exterior wildfire-related construction and landscaping standards, found within the California Building Code apply to their residential or commercial construction projects.

Scientific models are used to geographically identify FHSZ's through an analysis of factors, such as:

- Predominant vegetation type (vegetation is the fuel for a wildfire)
- Terrain (severity of slopes)
- Fire history (past fires are good predictors of future fires)
- Weather patterns (high winds, low humidity, and high temperatures contribute to fire severity)

Please visit [www.montecitofire.com/maps](http://www.montecitofire.com/maps) to determine whether your property falls in the Moderate, High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

### II. VEGETATION CLEARANCE FROM STRUCTURES

DEFENSIBLE SPACE Research clearly demonstrates how defensible space significantly improves the probability of a structure surviving a fire. For the purposes of this



standard, defensible space consists of ~~two~~three zones: 0 – 5 feet (Zone 0)\*, 5 – 30 feet (Zone 1), and ~~an additional 70~~30 – 100 feet (Zone 2) ~~totaling 100 feet~~ from all buildings or structures. A greater distance may be required on a case-by-case evaluation. Final approval of the adequacy of the defensible space shall be at the discretion of the Fire Code Official or his or her designee.

[\\*Zone 0 applies to all parcels in the SRA, parcels designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the LRA, and as determined by the Fire Code Official.](#)

1. Property Owners shall maintain defensible space of 100 feet from all sides of any structure but not beyond the property line except when adverse conditions exist as referenced in paragraphs 2 and 3 below.

The level to which the Fire District will require fuel modification will depend on the flammability of the structure pursuant to building materials used, position of the structure in relation to the topography, and characteristics of the surrounding vegetation. [All new vegetation shall be fire-resistant vegetation in accordance with California Fire Code Chapter 49.](#)

[Please visit www.montecitofire.com/prevention](http://www.montecitofire.com/prevention) for sources of vegetation that exhibit fire-resistant properties.

[New trees not classified as fire-resistant vegetation, such as conifers, palms, pepper trees and eucalyptus species, shall be permitted provided the tree is planted and maintained so that the tree's drip line at maturity is a minimum 30 feet from any structure.](#)

Defensible space shall be maintained so a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. Further, a working structure fire would be less likely to ignite adjacent vegetation if adequate defensible space is provided.

The most aggressive clearing of vegetation occurs within ~~Zone~~Zones 0- 1, the first 30 feet around the structure. For the purposes of this section, "fuel", means any combustible material including petroleum-based products and wildland vegetation.

- a. All mature trees shall be trimmed up off the ground 6 feet above ground level. For young/immature trees ensure limbs are trimmed well above ground level. The objective is to prevent a ground fire from spreading into the tree canopy.



- b. All native brush and shrubs within Zones 0, 1 and 2 should be thinned and stripped of dead and/or decadent fuels.
- c. Provide and maintain adequate spacing between the plants in order to minimize fire spread.
- d. Remove that portion of a tree that extends to within 10 feet of the outlet to a chimney or stovepipe, including outdoor kitchen areas
- e. Maintain any tree, shrub, or other plant that is adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.
- f. Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.
- g. Remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any structure, driveway, road or as determined necessary by the Fire Code Official.

[h. The Fire District may require the removal of certain existing plants or trees within 100-feet of structures. The ultimate determination of hazard is up to the Fire Code Official and may take into account other site conditions or plant characteristics beyond the species of plant.](#)

[i. ~~h.~~ All new vegetation must be fire-resistant.](#) If it is necessary or desirable to re-vegetate, refer to the [desirable and undesirable](#) plant ~~list~~[lists](#) located on the Fire District website for guidelines [and sources listed in California Fire Code Chapter 49.](#)

["Creating Firewise Landscapes" www.montecitofire.com](#)

- 2. A greater distance than that required under paragraph 1 may be required by special order from the Fire Chief or designee if additional distance is necessary due to extreme risks. Such risks could include, but are not limited to, slopes greater than 40% and heavy fuel loading.
- 3. Fuels reduction on adjacent properties may be required if it is determined that additional clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame, heat, or embers sufficient to ignite the structure and there is no other feasible mitigation measure to reduce that risk. Additionally, the property owner must have done everything reasonable to meet defensible space requirements on their property. Clearance on adjacent



properties shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner. It is the responsibility of the property owner to obtain such consent.

4. The Fire Chief may authorize the removal of any vegetation on a given property that is not maintained consistent with the standards of this section. Following written notice, the Fire Chief may prescribe a procedure for the removal of such vegetation and seek reimbursement from the property owner for work that was done consistent with the procedures prescribed in the Code.

~~VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (VMP) A VMP is a document prepared for a specific project or development that describes ways to minimize and mitigate potential for loss from wildland exposure.~~

- ~~1. A VMP is required for all new construction projects in the Montecito Fire Protection District High & Very High Fire Hazard Areas and may also be required in other plan areas if deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official or designee.~~
- ~~2. The VMP must be submitted and approved by the District prior to the erection of combustible materials. The VMP must describe all actions that will be taken to prevent fire from being carried toward or away from structures. The requirements of the VMP shall be applicable for the life of the project or development. The plan shall include:
  - ~~a. A copy of the site plan that includes a landscape plan, property line boundaries, and topographic reference lines~~
  - ~~b. The building envelope with all structures and improvements~~
  - ~~c. Designated Fuel Modification Zones
    - ~~i. Zone 1 (Cleared Zone) which is from the structure(s) exterior edge to 30' surrounding the structure(s). Vegetation in this zone is limited to ground covers, green lawns, a limited number of selected ornamental plants, select native species listed on the Fire District's "Desired Plants List", and single specimen trees. All plants, shrubs and trees should be spaced and arranged in a manner that makes it difficult for fire to transfer from one fuel source to another, including the structure itself. Ensure at least 5' of separation from the structure and combustible ground cover such as bark, mulch, etc. Trees (when the canopy is fully grown) shall not be planted closer than 15' from a structure. No plantings shall be connected to the structure.~~~~~~



~~ii. Zone II (Reduced Fuel Zone) which is from 30' to 100' from the structure(s) edge surrounding the structure(s). Vegetation in this zone is characterized by disruption of the vertical and /or horizontal continuity of flammable and combustible vegetation with the goal of reducing the rate of fire spread, and providing a safer environment for firefighters to suppress wildfires.~~

~~iii. Zone III (Constrained Fuel Zone) which is from 100' to 200' from the structure(s) edge surrounding the structure(s). It is defined as having slopes greater than 25% and/or having fuel loads in excess of 100 tons per acre. Clearance distance between vegetation will depend on slope, size, type, and fuel compaction and chemical content.~~

~~d. Elements of the plan shall include removal of dead vegetation, litter, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines; certain ground fuels, and ladder fuels as well as the thinning of live trees.~~

### III. ROADWAY/DRIVEWAY VEGETATION CLEARANCE

1. Property owners are responsible for vegetation maintenance along private roadway / driveways and in most cases along public roads which front their property.

2. A minimum 13 ½ foot vertical clearance shall be maintained above full width of the required roadways and driveways to allow for effective response of emergency vehicles at all times.

3. Horizontal clearance of vegetation shall be maintained, at minimum, to the road right-of-way or the edge of the pavement depending on individual easements to maintain maximum traffic circulation in the event of emergency evacuation.

4. Flammable vegetation such as dead materials, annual grasses, and readily combustible fuels shall be removed for 10 feet on each side of every roadway to prevent wildfire from spreading as a result of vehicular causation (catalytic converters, sparking due to metallic/asphalt abrasion, discarded cigarettes, vehicle fires, etc.).

Exception: Single specimen trees, ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

5. Remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any driveway, road, or as determined necessary by the Fire District.



6. Excessive accumulation of waste, trash, rubbish and other belongings which prevent fire fighters from accessing the full perimeter of the structure or from gaining access to the structure shall be mitigated.

IV. ~~III.~~ VEGETATION CLEARANCE FOR VACANT PARCELS

Annual grasses/ readily combustible fuels (less than ¼ inch shaft diameter). This standard applies to all parcels, regardless of proximity to structures.

1. Parcels less than one acre in size: All grasses shall be mowed or disked to less than 3 inches in height.
2. Parcels one acre or larger in size: Create 30 -foot -wide fuel breaks around and across the property dividing it into approximately one acre sections. Grasses shall be mowed or disked to less than 3 inches in height.
3. Soil disturbance shall be minimized when working on steep slopes, above waterways, and in environmentally sensitive habitat areas.
4. Dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials shall be removed from vacant parcels as determined necessary by the Fire District.

V. PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

CLEARANCE The clearance requirements around free standing photovoltaic systems and equipment shall comply with California Fire Code, Section 1205 - Solar Photovoltaic Power Systems and the following:

1. A minimum 10-foot clearance for arrays of panels not exceeding 1,500 square feet of combined panel area.
2. A minimum 30-foot clearance for arrays of panels greater than 1,500 square feet of combined panel area.
3. Arrays shall be separated a minimum of 20 feet.



VI. ~~IV.~~ WILDFIRE RISK AREA (WRA)

RESTRICTED ENTRY TO PUBLIC LANDS Fire Code Official is authorized to determine and publicly announce when an WRA shall be closed to entry and when such areas shall again be opened to entry. Entry on and occupation of an WRA, except public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and campsites that have not been closed during such time when the WRA is closed to entry, is prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Residents and owners of private property within a ~~HEA~~WRA and their invitees and guests going to or being on their lands.
2. Entry, in the course of duty, by peace or police officers, and other duly authorized public officers, members of a fire department and members of the Wildland Firefighting Service.

RESTRICTED ENTRY TO PRIVATE LANDS When the Fire Code Official determines that a specific area within an WRA presents a fire danger because of the density of natural growth, difficulty of terrain, proximity to structures or accessibility to the public, such areas shall be restricted or closed until conditions allow termination of such restriction or closure. Signs prohibiting entry by un-authorized persons shall be placed on every closed area. Entering and remaining within areas closed and posted is prohibited.

Exception: Owners of private or public property within closed and posted areas; their guests or invitees; authorized persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of necessary utilities such as electrical power, gas, telephone, water and sewer; and local, state and federal public officers and their authorized agents acting in the course of duty.

~~V.~~ ROADWAY/DRIVEWAY VEGETATION CLEARANCE

- ~~1. Property owners are responsible for vegetation maintenance along private roadway / driveways and in most cases along public roads which front their property.~~
- ~~2. A minimum 13 ½ foot vertical clearance shall be maintained above full width of the required roadways and driveways to allow for effective response of emergency vehicles at all times.~~
- ~~3. Horizontal clearance of vegetation shall be maintained, at minimum, to the road right of way or the edge of the pavement depending on individual~~





~~easements to maintain maximum traffic circulation in the event of emergency evacuation.~~

- ~~4. Flammable vegetation such as dead materials, annual grasses, and readily combustible fuels shall be removed for 10 feet on each side of every roadway to prevent wildfire from spreading as a result of vehicular causation (catalytic converters, sparking due to metallic/asphalt abrasion, discarded cigarettes, vehicle fires, etc.).~~

~~—Exception: Single specimen trees, ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.~~

- ~~5. Remove dead trees, plants and other vegetative materials within 100 feet of any driveway, road, or as determined necessary by the Fire District.~~
- ~~6. Excessive accumulation of waste, trash, rubbish and other belongings which prevent fire fighters from accessing the full perimeter of the structure or from gaining access to the structure shall be mitigated.~~

## ~~VI. PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS~~

~~CLEARANCE The clearance requirements around free standing photovoltaic systems and equipment shall comply with the following:~~

- ~~1. A minimum 10 foot clearance for arrays of panels not exceeding 1,500 square feet of combined panel area.~~
- ~~2. A minimum 30 foot clearance for arrays of panels greater than 1,500 square feet of combined panel area.~~
- ~~3. Arrays shall be separated a minimum of 20 feet.~~

## VII. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE HABITAT (ESH)

Selective fuel management shall be practiced to minimize the removal or clearance of dead and/or decadent native riparian vegetation to the extent feasible. Maintain native vegetation to the maximum extent possible, consistent with fuel modification requirements. It is important to make efforts to minimize soil disturbance.



For clarification or advice on clearing in sensitive areas, please contact County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development.

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### DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #3

## FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ~~ROADS & DRIVEWAY REQUIREMENTS~~

*The information contained in this standard is provided solely for the convenience of the developers, architects, and contractors in complying with the Montecito Fire Protection District (MFPD or Fire District) requirements. It should be used as a schematic reference only. The MFPD reserves the right to make changes and improvements to this standard as and when required by law, or otherwise.*

*It is the sole responsibility of the person or persons conducting any work pursuant to this standard to ensure their work complies with any and all applicable codes, ordinances, and regulations.*

### PURPOSE

The purpose of this standard is to provide clarification of requirements and establish an acceptable level of quality to provide and maintain required MFPD access to premises in the MFPD jurisdiction.

### SCOPE

This standard shall apply to all Fire Apparatus Access Roads, whether public or private, located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the MFPD. It includes road design, signage, and marking requirements providing for and maintaining adequate and unobstructed emergency access for fire department apparatus and personnel to buildings, structures, hazardous occupancies or other premises.

The Fire Apparatus Access Standards are minimum standards and may be increased due to cumulative effect of previously submitted, approved or completed development within a given area. Santa Barbara County public road standards, as defined by Santa Barbara County Public Works Department ("Public Road Standards") allow for more restrictive limitations and shall apply when necessary.

~~Fire apparatus access roads/driveways shall be provided and maintained in compliance with Section 503 of the California Fire Code (CFC) and this Development Standard.~~ Fire apparatus access roads, whether public or private, shall provide for safe access for



emergency equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide for unobstructed traffic circulation during a fire or other emergency.

~~The Fire Code Official or designee is authorized to approve alternate materials or methods provided the proposed design, use, or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of the California Fire Code and the method of work performed or operation is at least equivalent to that prescribed in this standard in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.~~

## DEFINITIONS

**ALL WEATHER ACCESS ROAD.** A road capable of supporting a 25-ton vehicle after a 10-year storm.

**BUILDING.** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy that is defined in the California Building Code.

**DEAD END.** A Fire Apparatus Access Road/~~Driveway~~ that has only one point of ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped ~~roads~~roadways. A Fire Apparatus Access Road/~~Driveway~~ that ends at a gate is considered to be a Dead End ~~Roadway~~.

**DRIVEWAY.** A private right-of-way serving not more than 4 residential parcels or 4 dwelling units, and any number of accessory structures.

**DWELLING UNIT.** A single unit providing complete, independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

**FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD.** A roadway that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station or other staging area to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot lane and access roadway and driveway. This ~~road~~roadway may provide ingress and egress for both the ~~fire department~~Fire District and the general public during emergency events and normal use.

**ROAD.** A private or public road (not a driveway) used routinely for access into and out of an area for public and emergency equipment, inclusive of roadway structures, that provides access to:

(a) more than 4 parcels



[\(b\) more than 4 dwelling units](#)

[\(c\) any industrial or commercial occupancy](#)

**ROADWAY.** Any surface designed, improved, or ordinarily used for vehicle travel. ~~Inclusive,~~ [inclusive](#) of both Roads and Driveways.

[SAME PRACTICAL EFFECT.](#) An exception or alternative with the capability of applying accepted fire suppression strategies and tactics, and provisions for fire fighter safety and public safety, including but not limited to:

[\(a\) access for emergency fire equipment,](#)

[\(b\) safe civilian evacuation,](#)

[\(c\) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response,](#)

[\(d\) available and accessible water for structure and wildfire suppression](#)

[\(e\) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire fighter safety.](#)

**TURNAROUND.** A Roadway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency equipment.

**TURNOUT.** A widening in a Roadway to allow vehicles to pass or emergency equipment to stage off the Roadway.

## [GENERAL REQUIREMENTS](#)

[Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in compliance with Section 503 and Chapter 49 of the California Fire Code \(CFC\) as amended, and this Development Standard.](#)

[Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided prior to construction and maintained throughout the life of the development. Plans shall be submitted for review and approval prior to the construction of any obstruction along fire apparatus access roads. Multi-family development projects may have additional access requirements.](#)

[The Fire Code Official or designee is authorized to approve alternate materials or methods provided the proposed design, use, or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of the California Fire Code and this Development Standard, and the method of work performed or operation achieves the same practical effect to that prescribed in this standard in quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety.](#)



FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ~~ROADS AND DRIVEWAY~~ ROAD STANDARDS

I. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Fire District access and water supply approval must be obtained prior to the start of any structural framing. The finished surface shall be completed prior to final approval for occupancy clearance.

The fire apparatus access roads/~~driveways~~ shall be installed with a five inch thickness of Class II road base compacted to 95% relative compaction at minimum. A single application of liquid asphalt emulsion sealcoat shall then be applied to this surface.

II. REQUIRED FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD/~~DRIVEWAY~~ WIDTHS

- ~~1. SINGLE PARCEL OR DWELLING UNIT: Fire Access Roads/Driveways shall have a minimum paved width of fourteen feet.~~
- ~~2. TWO TO FOUR PARCELS OR DWELLING UNITS: Fire Access Roads/Driveways shall have a minimum paved width of sixteen feet.~~
- ~~3. FIVE OR MORE PARCELS OR DWELLING UNITS: Fire Access Roads/Driveways shall have a minimum paved width of twenty feet.~~
- ~~4. NON-RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES: For Fire Access Roads/Driveways shall have a~~

<u>NUMBER OF PARCELS OR DWELLING UNITS</u>	<u>MINIMUM PAVED WIDTH</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>14 feet</u>
<u>2-4</u>	<u>16 feet *</u>
<u>5 OR MORE</u>	<u>20 feet</u>
<u>NON-RESIDENTIAL</u>	<u>20 feet</u>

\* Fire apparatus access roads located in the SRA or Very High Fire Severity Zone in the LRA serving four or more parcels or dwelling units require 20 feet minimum paved width~~of twenty feet.~~





~~5. FIRE ACCESS ROAD/DRIVEWAY CURVES: Curves and bends in the road shall have a 40 foot minimum outside turning radius from the centerline and have a minimum width of 16 feet.~~

~~6. EXCEPTIONS:~~

(i) ~~Minimum pavement width shall be fourteen feet except on occasions wherein valued monuments (e.g. large trees, boulders, etc...) might be preserved by reducing the paved width of the driveway/roadway to no less than twelve feet at such points.~~ When approved by the fire code official, fire apparatus access road width can be reduced to not less than 12 feet in areas where full width cannot be installed due to topography, other natural obstructions, or valued monuments including historically significant structures, parts of structures.

(ii) When walls higher than a curb height of 6 inches are constructed along Fire Apparatus Access Roads/~~Driveways~~, a minimum 2 foot shoulder between the Fire Apparatus Access Road/~~Driveway~~ and the wall may be required in addition to the required paved width at the discretion of the Fire District.

### III. TURNAROUNDS

1. Turnarounds shall be provided on all dead-end Fire Apparatus Access ~~Roadways and Driveways~~ Roads 150 feet or longer.

~~1. Dead end Fire Access Roads and Driveways shall terminate with an 80 foot diameter bulb turnaround or as approved by the Fire Code Official or designee.~~

2. Inline turnarounds are to be provided at 400 foot intervals along the Fire Apparatus Access ~~Roadway or Driveway~~ Road, or at the Fire Code Official's discretion. Line of sight issues, topography, or physical constraints may indicate shorter or longer intervals.

3. 1. In-line turnaround Turnaround configuration shall be either a minimum 80 foot diameter bulb turnaround, D style, Y style, or a District-approved hammerhead configuration as determined by the Fire Code Official or designee. See exhibits.

4. Where conditions do not allow the size and configuration of the turnarounds in the exhibits, alternate designs having the same practical effect may be considered.



5. Turnarounds shall be easily identifiable and are generally made of the same material as the Fire Apparatus Access Road. Turnarounds shall not be obscured by design standards or choice of materials.
6. No parking shall be allowed inside a turnaround and the required access plan shall provide adequate onsite parking outside of the required turnaround.
7. ~~3.~~ Turnarounds shall have a maximum allowance of 5 percent slope unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official or designee.

#### IV. TURNOUTS

Turnouts shall be provided at 200 foot intervals or at the Fire Code Official's discretion. Line of sight issues, topography, or physical constraints may indicate shorter or longer intervals. Minimum turnout configuration shall be 40 foot long by 10 foot wide rectangular area plus 10 foot tapers adjoining the roadway.

#### V. SLOPE / GRADE:

1. Fire Apparatus Access Road slopes greater than ten percent shall be certified by a civil engineer.
2. When Fire Apparatus Access Road slopes are greater than ten percent, alternate surfaces including chip-seal gravel surfaces will not be permitted.
3. Maximum allowed grade shall not exceed fifteen percent unless approved by the Fire Code Official. When Fire Apparatus Access Road slopes are in excess of fifteen percent, a concrete surface with broom finish shall be required.
4. Grades up to twenty percent may be allowed with extenuating circumstances with approval of the Fire Code Official. At no time shall Fire District access exceed twenty percent slope.
5. Angle of approach and departure shall not exceed 12 percent rise for a thirty foot run, which is to accommodate the overall length of the District's fire apparatus.

#### VI. ACCESS TO BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES

1. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be provided such that any portion of the exterior walls, at grade level, of a Building or Structure is not more than 150



- feet from Fire Apparatus Access Roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the Building or Structure. The distance for sprinklered structures may be extended to 200 feet. There must be 4 feet of unobstructed access around all exterior sides of a building or structure.
2. The Fire Code Official is authorized to require more than one Fire Apparatus Access Road based on the potential for impairment of a single fire apparatus access road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.
  3. A minimum 13 ½ foot vertical clearance shall be maintained above the required clear width of all required fire apparatus access roadways.
  4. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be kept clear of all obstructions. Minimum Fire Apparatus Access Road widths provided in this standard shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Parking shall be prohibited in areas designated as turnouts and turnarounds.
  5. The Fire District reserves the right to require the posting of approved signage to maintain roadway clearance at any time during this occupancy.

#### VII. STRUCTURAL WEIGHT AND TURNING RADIUS REQUIREMENTS

Horizontal turn radius shall be determined by Public Road Standards based upon street width and speed and no fire apparatus access road shall have an inside radius of less than 24 feet. On driveway radius over 90 degrees, an additional 4 feet of width shall be added throughout the curve not to exceed 20 feet in width. When transitioning from one curve to another curve in the opposite direction, a recovery distance of not less than 80 feet shall be provided. See exhibits for examples.

Driveways and shoulders shall support a minimum of 50,000 lbs and driveway structures, culverts etc., shall be rated for 75,000 lbs. Driveways, shoulders, and structures shall require civil engineering design and certification of installation.

The minimum standard structural section of roads shall be designed and constructed to be capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 lbs and shall require civil engineering design and certification of installation.

#### VIII. ~~V.~~ SURFACE PAVING STANDARDS:



Fire apparatus access roads ~~and driveways~~ shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with ~~public road standards~~ [Public Road Standards](#) with a surface suitable for all-weather driving capabilities and shall have a cross-section complying with one of the following:

1. Asphalt or concrete in accordance with ~~public road standards~~ [Public Road Standards](#).
2. An alternate surface certified by a registered civil engineer as an "All-Weather Access Road" based upon Standard R Value Analysis. A copy of the certification shall be provided to the Montecito Fire Prevention Bureau. Alternate surfacing will be acceptable on grades up to 10%.

NOTE: Compacted dirt or base does not constitute an All-Weather Access Road and "Grass-Crete" or "Turf Block" is not an acceptable method of paving on an access road and will not be permitted in the District.

~~VI. SLOPE / GRADE:~~

- ~~1. Fire Access Road/Driveway slopes greater than ten percent shall be certified by a civil engineer.~~
- ~~2. When Fire Access Road/Driveway slopes are greater than ten percent, alternate surfaces including chip seal gravel surfaces will not be permitted.~~
- ~~3. Maximum allowed grade shall not exceed fifteen percent unless approved by the Fire Code Official. When Fire Access Road/Driveway slopes are in excess of fifteen percent, a concrete surface with broom finish shall be required.~~
- ~~4. Grades up to twenty percent may be allowed with extenuating circumstances. At no time shall Fire Department access exceed twenty percent slope.~~
- ~~5. Angle of approach and departure shall not exceed 12 percent rise for a thirty foot run, which is to accommodate the overall length of the District's fire apparatus.~~

~~VII. GATE INSTALLATIONS:~~

1. MINIMUM CLEAR WIDTH: Gate installations shall comply with the Code, and shall have a minimum opening clearance width of not less than the required Fire [Apparatus](#) Access Road/~~Driveway~~ width when such Fire [Apparatus](#) Access



Road/~~Driveway~~ is required for ~~fire department~~Fire District access. The installation of all new gates or alteration of existing gates require Fire District review and approval.

EXCEPTION: A minimum clearance of twelve feet may be allowed at the Fire Code Official's discretion for Fire Apparatus Access Roads/~~Driveways~~ not requiring ~~fire department~~Fire District access point or for existing gates with historical significance.

2. ACCESS FOR GATED COMMUNITIES: When a single road is provided for ingress and egress, the minimum open gate width shall not be less than the required fire apparatus access road width. When there is one fire apparatus access road for ingress and one for egress, each gate shall have a minimum clear open width of 15 feet.
3. ELECTRONICALLY OPERATED GATES: A Fire District approved key operated switch or box shall be installed at an approved location to allow for emergency response access as stipulated in the Code. It must be at least 24" off the ground and clearly visible.
4. AUXILLIARY BACK-UP POWER: All security gates shall have a means of auxiliary back-up power in the event of an electrical power outage and shall be maintained operational at all times to ensure a means of egress for residents and for fire response access in accordance with the Code.
5. GATE LOCATION: Gates shall be positioned to allow for a minimum 30 foot set-back from the public right-of-way or edge of pavement, as determined by the Fire Code Official or designee. Also, the gate shall open inward unless otherwise approved by the Fire Code Official.

X. ~~VIII.~~ ADDRESS IDENTIFICATION

1. New and existing buildings shall have approved address numbers, building numbers, or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. Address numbers identifying all residences shall also be posted at forks in the ~~road~~roadway and other designated areas which make it obvious for emergency vehicles to locate the correct occupancy.
2. Address identification shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Residential addresses must be a minimum 4 inches on a contrasting background. Commercial addresses must be a minimum 6 inches on a



contrasting background. Larger sized numbers or alphabetical letters may be required at the Fire District's discretion.

3. Where multiple addresses are required at a single ~~driveway or~~ roadway, they shall be mounted together on a single post or sign.

~~IX.~~ ACCESS TO BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES

- ~~1. Fire Apparatus Access Roads shall be provided such that any portion of the exterior walls, at grade level, of a Building or Structure is not more than 200 feet from Fire Apparatus Access Roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the Building or Structure. There must be 4' of unobstructed access around all exterior sides of a building or structure.~~
- ~~2. The Fire Code Official is authorized to require more than one Fire Apparatus Access Road based on the potential for impairment of a single access road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.~~
- ~~3. A minimum 13 ½ foot vertical clearance shall be maintained above the required clear width of all required access roadways.~~
- ~~4. Fire Access Roads/Driveways shall be kept clear of all obstructions. Minimum Fire Access Road/Driveway widths provided in this standard shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Parking shall be prohibited in areas designated as turnouts and turnarounds.~~
- ~~5. The Fire District reserves the right to require the posting of approved signage to maintain roadway clearance at any time during this occupancy.~~

XI. ~~X.~~ BRIDGES

1. All Fire Apparatus Access Roads/~~Driveways~~ requiring access over bridges or culverts shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with AASHTO HB-17 (Standard Specification for Highway Bridges) or Standard Cal Trans Bridge Design Specifications and shall have a minimum H-20 or HS-20 rated capacity ~~— and shall be certified by a registered structural engineer. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed to support a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of the fire apparatus responding within the District.~~



2. Bridges must be evaluated by a California Licensed Civil Engineer at five year intervals.
3. Minimum clear width of bridge shall be the same as required of the [fire apparatus access](#) road served unless waived by the Fire Code Official or designee.
4. Vehicle load limits signs shall be posted at both entrances to the bridge as stipulated in the Code.

XII. ~~XI. DRIVEWAY / ROADWAY~~ [FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD](#) MAINTENANCE

1. ~~The~~ [To ensure fire access, the](#) property owner shall be responsible for maintenance of private Fire [Apparatus](#) Access Roads ~~/Driveways to ensure Fire Access for the life of the development of the property.~~
2. When a Fire [Apparatus](#) Access Road serves two (2) or more parcels, provisions for maintenance of the ~~access road~~ [roadway](#) shall be assured by a permanent homeowners association or equivalent organization and a covenant running with the land establishing and setting forth the maintenance requirement shall be recorded on each parcel.
3. The Fire District shall be indemnified and held harmless for any damage to roadways resulting from Fire District use.

Document comparison by Workshare 10.0 on Tuesday, October 18, 2022 3:35:25 PM

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Format changes	0
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## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #4a WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

It is the policy of the Montecito Fire District to require adequate water supply as described within this standard to all proposed buildings and occupancies within the Fire District. Water supply for fire protection is premised upon minimum available fire flows as stipulated in the Code. The required fire flows shall be from fire hydrants and water main extensions which meet all requirements of the water purveyor.

### I. FLOW RATES

Individual hydrant spacing and flow rates for buildings having a fire area which does not exceed 3,600 sq ft shall be determined according to Table I, below, of this standard. Spacing and flow rates for all other structures shall be determined according to requirements found in Appendix B and C of the California Fire Code.

All flows are measured at 20 p.s.i. residual pressure.

TABLE I.<sup>1</sup>

Area Type / Acres	Hydrant Spacing	Hydrant Flow Rate
Commercial	300 feet	1,250 gpm
Urban & Rural Developed Neighborhood	500 feet <sup>2</sup>	500 gpm <sup>3</sup>
Rural 5 to 10 Acres	600 feet	500 gpm <sup>3</sup>
Rural over 10 Acres	600 feet	500 gpm <sup>3</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Stored water systems should not be used when a water purveyor is available unless augmenting the system and approved by the Fire Chief.
- <sup>2</sup> May be extended up to 700' for buildings provided with a rated automatic sprinkler system. [Maximum distance from the driveway entrance to a hydrant cannot exceed 250' for un-sprinklered and 350' for sprinklered buildings.](#)
- <sup>3</sup> Buildings provided with a rated automatic sprinkler system

### II. SPACING POLICY

1. Spacing for one-family and two-family dwellings shall be according to Table I (above) of this standard. Spacing for other than one-family and two-family dwellings shall be according to Appendix C of the California Fire Code. [Additional fire hydrants above those required by Table I and Appendix C may be required](#)



[when deemed necessary by the Fire Code Official to provide needed fire protection.](#)

2. Spacing is based on the distance between hydrants along an approved access road. Specific locations will be determined by the Fire District prior to project approval.
3. Irrespective of distances provided in the referenced tables, additional hydrants may be required at intersections and near driveways serving buildings at risk.
4. Regardless of the hydrant spacing, fire hydrants shall be located such that all points on streets and access roads adjacent to a structure are within the distances listed in Table 1 above, or C102.1 of the California Fire Code.
5. Fire hydrants shall be required on both sides of the roadway whenever:
  - i. Roadway easement widths are greater than 60 ft.
  - ii. A center median strip exists.
  - iii. The roadway is a major highway or thoroughfare as identified by the County Department of Public Works, Road Division.
  - iv. In the opinion of the Fire Chief or designee, the use of fire hydrants on the opposite side of the roadway may prove operationally difficult or may create unsafe working conditions.

### III. PRIVATE ON-SITE HYDRANT REQUIREMENTS

1. When required, a fire hydrant shall be installed no closer than 50 ft and no further than 150 ft traveled path distance to the dwelling. Specific location shall be determined by the Fire Code Official or designee.
2. Water mains for on-site fire hydrants shall be installed in accordance with the water purveyor standards or National Fire Code (NFPA Standard 24) and shall be a minimum of 4 in. diameter.
3. All on-site fire hydrants shall be equipped with a shut-off (street) valve.
4. Curb faces shall be painted red to 10 ft on both sides of the hydrant.
5. Maintenance of on-site hydrants is the responsibility of the property owner.
6. The Fire District shall have unrestricted access to on-site fire hydrants for inspection and testing purposes.



IV. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Fire Hydrant Discharge Outlet Configuration
  - i. One- and Two-Family Dwellings
    - a. One 4 in. discharge outlet and one 2-1/2 in. discharge outlet
  - ii. Other than One- and Two-Family Dwellings
    - a. Minimum one 4 in. discharge outlet and two 2-1/2 in. outlets
2. All outlets shall have national standard threads and metal caps to protect threads.
3. The center of the lowest outlet shall be a minimum of 18 in. above grade and a maximum of 24 in. above grade.
4. The fire hydrant shall have pentagonal operating nuts.
5. Hydrant barrel shall be painted yellow or as approved by the Fire Code Official or designee.
6. Hydrants shall be installed, made serviceable and approved prior to the erection of combustible materials.
7. Hydrant locations shall be identified by the installation of approved blue reflective markers located in the roadway 90 degrees to the hydrant. Location should be near the roadway center, but not likely to be obscured by subsequent striping.
8. No barricades, walls, fences, landscaping, etc., shall be installed, planted or maintained within a 3-foot radius of a fire hydrant.
9. Hydrant flows may be increased and spacing decreased in high fire hazard areas, consistent with nationally recognized standards and industry good practice.
10. The Fire District shall receive a letter from the water purveyor which verifies financial arrangements for hydrant and main installations when such improvements are required within fourteen days of fire protection certificate issuance. The work needed to provide this required water supply shall be installed, operational, and have Fire District approval prior to structural framing.
11. Flow testing may be required by the Fire District prior to the acceptance of required hydrants. Flow determinations will be developed by the water purveyor upon request of the project applicant. Resulting flows must be consistent with



the flow criteria stipulated in this Standard. Upon the successful completion of this testing, the contractor may then proceed with structural framing.

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Total changes	6



## DEVELOPMENT STANDARD #6

### REQUEST FOR MODIFICATIONS FOR POST DISASTER REBUILDS

The Montecito Fire Protection District recognizes the adverse impacts of disasters within our community [such as wildfires, earthquakes, floods, and debris flows that could not have been prevented by the exercise of foresight or caution.](#) The Fire District is committed to working with property owners in recovering from the impacts of disaster as quickly as possible to ensure a resilient community.

Consistent with established development standards, each proposed rebuild will have a set of conditions pursuant to requirements set forth in the current California Fire Code (CFC) and the adopted Montecito Fire Protection District Code and Development Standards. The Fire District recognizes that when re-building communities following disasters, there may be practical difficulties in meeting requirements relevant to current code standards.

Property owners that are affected by disasters and have demonstrated difficulties making the code upgrade requirements may request a modification to the imposed conditions of the Fire Protection Certificate (FPC). The ~~appeal~~request for modification shall be in the form of a written request and shall contain an acknowledgement of the applicable code standards and include a description of the practical difficulties in attaining the specific requirements imposed. Further, the letter shall include a list of suggested modifications to the project that will assist the Fire District in providing the highest level of fire and life safety for the residents, their properties, and the community as a whole.

[The District's approval, in whole or in part, of any request for modification as provided herein, shall be in the District's sole discretion. The structure shall be constructed to not exceed the previously legal existing square-footage. If the occupancy classification of the existing structure changes, in whole or in part, this policy shall not apply, and the structure shall meet all current adopted codes and standards.](#)

Fire District staff will convey which conditions apply specific to an individual project, both in the initial planning phase, and as condition of final approval / certificate of occupancy issuance. Site inspections and conceptual plan reviews by Fire District personnel will be made upon the request of owners or their agents [or at the discretion of Fire District personnel.](#)





Address the ~~document on~~[request for](#) modification of the Fire Protection Certificate and any questions to the District Fire Marshal.

Document comparison by Workshare 10.0 on Tuesday, October 18, 2022 3:39:44 PM

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# Agenda

## Item #4



## MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

### Minutes for the Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors

Held at Montecito Fire Protection District, 595 San Ysidro Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93108 on September 26, 2022 at 2:00 p.m.

Director Lee called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m.

**Present:** Director Lee, Director Easton, Director Ishkanian, Director van Duinwyk, Director Powell. Chief Taylor and District Counsel Mark Manion were also present.

- 1. Public comment: Any person may address the Board at this time on any non-agenda matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Montecito Fire Protection District. (30 minutes total time allotted for this discussion.)**

There were no public comments at this meeting.

- 2. Report from the Finance Committee. (Strategic Plan Goal 8)**

- a. Consider recommendation to approve Resolution 2022-15, Adoption of the Final Budget for the Fiscal Year 2022-23.**

District Accountant Nahas provided a power point presentation regarding the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23. Director van Duinwyk highlighted items within the budget. Motion to approve Resolution 2022-15, Adoption of the Final Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-23 made by Director Ishkanian, seconded by Director Easton. The roll call vote was as follows:

Ayes: J. A. Powell, P. van Duinwyk, S. Easton, J. Ishkanian, M. Lee

Nays: None

Abstain: None

Absent: None

- b. Consider recommendation to approve July and August 2022 financial statements.**

District Accountant Nahas provided a report regarding the July and August 2022 financial statements. Motion made by Director Lee, seconded by Director Ishkanian, and unanimously passed to approve the July and August 2022 financial statements.

**c. Review PARS Post-Employment Benefits Trust statements for July and August 2022.**

District Accountant Nahas and Director van Duinwyk provided a report regarding the PARS Post-Employment Benefits Trust statements for July and August 2022.

**3. Consider approval of Resolution 2022-16, Establishing Appropriations Limit under Article XIII B of the State Constitution of the State of California for FY 2022-23. (Strategic Plan Goal 8)**

**a. Staff report presented by District Accountant Nahas.**

District Accountant Nahas provided a staff report regarding the Appropriations Limit for FY 2022-23. Motion to approve Resolution 2022-16 made by Director Powell, seconded by Director Easton. The roll call vote was as follows:

Ayes: J. Ishkanian, P. van Duinwyk, J. A. Powell, S. Easton, M. Lee

Nays: None

Abstain: None

Absent: None

**4. Consider recommendation for approval of the Annual Employee Reimbursement Disclosure report. (Strategic Plan Goal 8)**

**a. Staff report presented by District Accountant Nahas.**

District Accountant Nahas provided a staff report regarding the Annual Employee Reimbursement Disclosure report. Motion to approve the Annual Employee Reimbursement Disclosure report made by Director Powell, seconded by Director van Duinwyk and unanimously passed.

**5. Approval of Minutes of the August 22, 2022 Regular Meeting.**

Motion to approve the minutes of the August 22, 2022 Regular meeting made by Director Ishkanian, seconded by Director van Duinwyk and motion carried. Director Powell abstained from the vote.

**6. Fire Chief's report.**

Fire Marshal Briner provided an update regarding the LPF Ecological Restoration Project. Fire Chief Taylor provided the Operations report in the absence of Division Chief Neels. He reported the Department had a successful three-day training at Montecito Union School. He stated the entire County of Santa Barbara upstaffed during the recent heat wave. The Chief added that Battalion Chief Travis Ederer has finished all requirements to be a Type 2 Operations Section Chief and Operations Branch Director. Battalion Chief Chapman



provided an update regarding the Solar and East Valley Road projects. Fire Chief Taylor provided an update regarding the Emergency Evacuation Study. The Chief stated the Regular December Board meeting is a legal holiday, and Joyce will send out potential dates to reschedule the meeting.

**7. Board of Director's report.**

There were no items to report at this meeting.

**8. Suggestions from Directors for items other than regular agenda items to be included for the October 24, 2022 Regular Board meeting.**

There were no additional suggestions from the Directors.

**9. CLOSED SESSION: PUBLIC EMPLOYEE APPOINTMENT (Government Code section 54957)  
Title: Fire Chief**

The Board reported out of closed session at 3:52 p.m. with no reportable action.

Meeting Adjourned at 3:53 p.m.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President Michael Lee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary Judith Ishkanian



# Agenda

## Item #5



## MONTECITO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

### Minutes for the Special Meeting of the Board of Directors

Held at Montecito Fire Protection District, 595 San Ysidro Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93108 on October 3, 2022 at 2:00 p.m.

Director Lee called the meeting to order at 2:04 p.m.

**Present:** Director Lee, Director Easton, Director Ishkanian, Director van Duinwyk, Director Powell. Chief Taylor and District Counsel Cameron Goodman were also present.

- 1. Public comment: Any person may address the Board at this time on any non-agenda matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Montecito Fire Protection District. (30 minutes total time allotted for this discussion.)**

There were no public comments at this meeting.

- 2. That the Board of Directors approve the Fire Chief Job Description. (Strategic Plan Goal 1)**

- a. Staff report presented by Fire Chief Taylor.**

Chief Taylor provided a staff report regarding the Fire Chief Job Description. Motion to approve the Fire Chief Job Description made by Director Powell, seconded by Director Ishkanian, and unanimously passed.

- 3. Fire Chief's report.**

There were no items to report at this meeting.

- 4. Board of Director's report.**

There were no items to report at this meeting.

Meeting Adjourned at 2:12 p.m.

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President Michael Lee

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Secretary Judith Ishkanian



# Agenda

## Item #6





# QUARTERLY OPERATIONS REVIEW

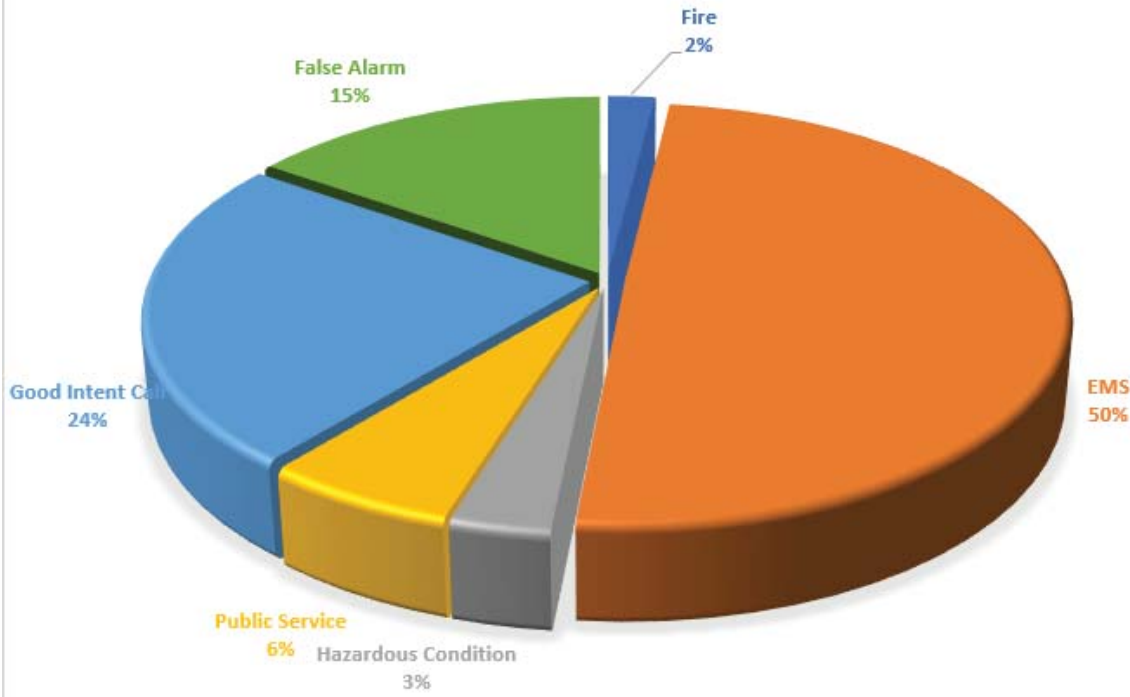
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Meeting  
October 24, 2022



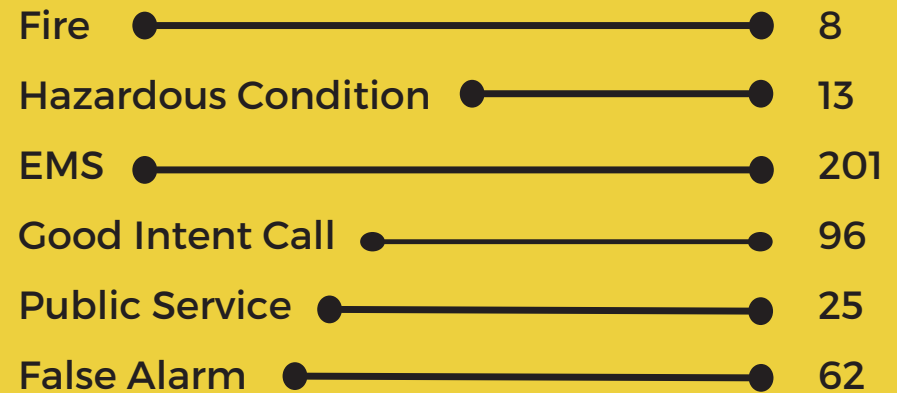
**MONTECITO  
FIRE  
DEPARTMENT**

# RESPONSE DATA FOR Q3 OF 2022

## RESPONSES BY PERCENTAGE



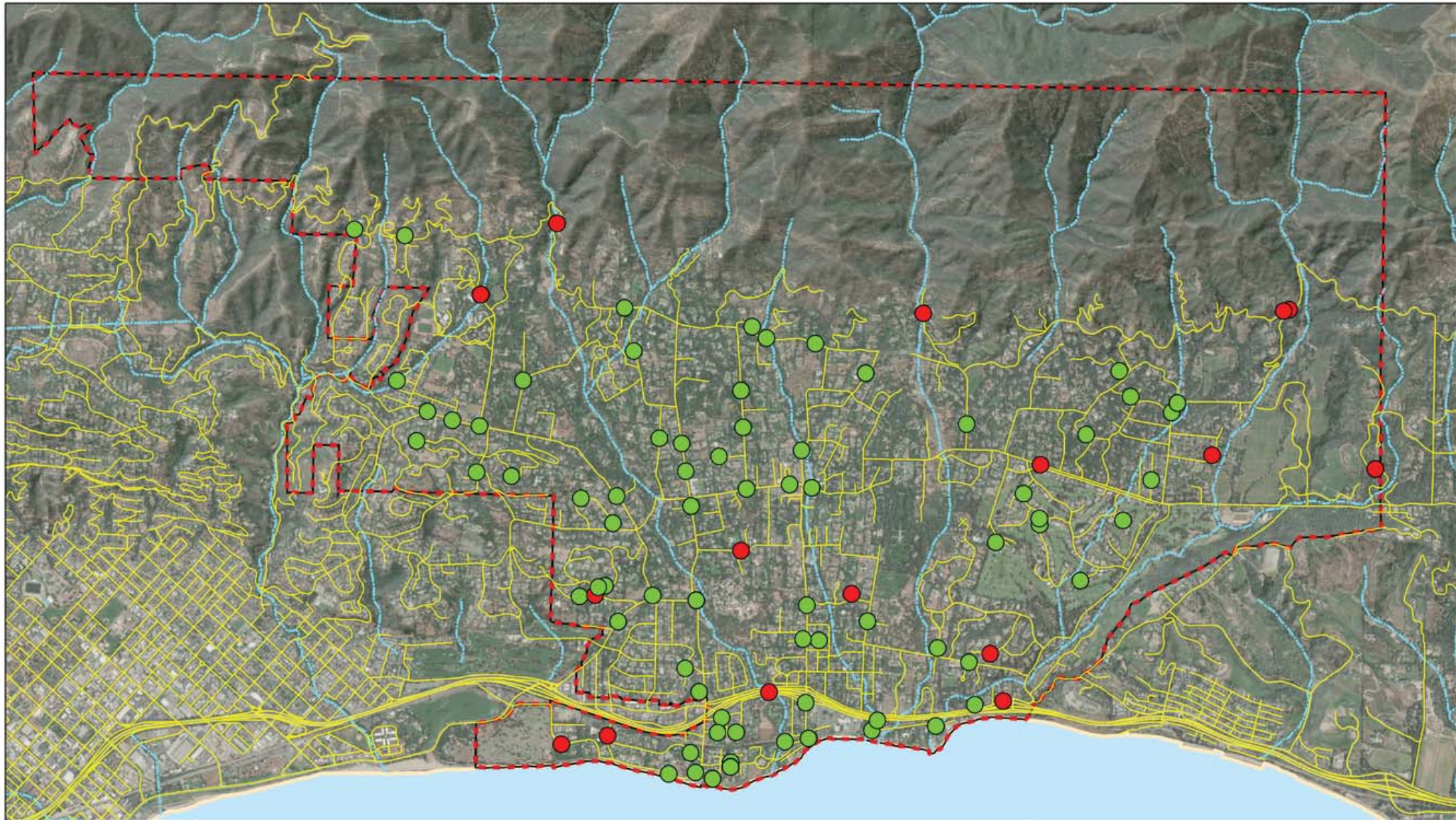
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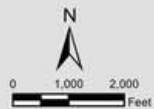
**TOTAL INCIDENTS: 405**

# 7-MINUTE RESPONSE MAP

Reg. Mtg. Pg. 171



**Z WORLD**  
GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
www.zworldgis.com • 805.443.1338



- Emergency Response Time
- Under 7 Minutes (115)
  - Over 7 Minutes (20)

- ⊕ MFD Boundary
- Streets
- Creeks & Rivers



**MONTECITO FIRE DISTRICT**

Emergency Response - Under 7 Minutes  
to Arrival on Scene (Q3 2022)  
20221011

Compiled by ZWORLD GIS.

# EMERGENCY CALLS FOR SERVICE

**Board Policy: Total Response Time of 7:00 minutes, 90% of the time**

Total Response Time = Call Processing + Turnout Time + Drive Time  
(1:00) (2:00) (4:00)

**TOTAL EMERGENCY CALLS IN MTO DISTRICT = 135**

Total Response Time  $\geq$  7:00 = 20 Calls = 15%

Total Response Time  $\leq$  7:00 = 115 Calls = 85%

**7:00 minutes or less 90% of the time for Emergency Response**

## ROMERO CANYON TRAIL RESCUE

On the evening of August 17, Montecito firefighters were dispatched for a pair of hikers in distress on the Romero Canyon Trail. The hikers began to feel symptoms of heat exhaustion, found shade and called for help. One of the hikers, a 24-year-old woman, was hoisted out by Santa Barbara County Copter 3 and then taken by ambulance to the hospital for treatment. The other hiker was assessed by first responders and was able to walk down the trail with assistance from firefighters, Search & Rescue and AMR.



# MUTUAL AID RESPONSES

## ANNIE FIRE, GOLETA

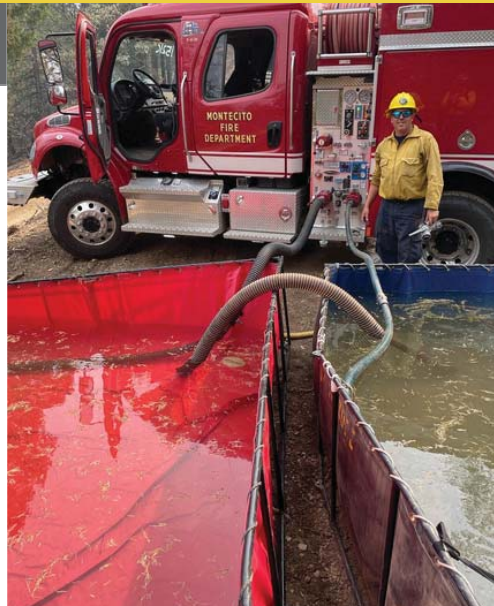
Montecito Fire assisted our partners at the Annie Fire in Goleta on August 4. E392, E691 and Battalion 94 responded.



## MCKINNEY FIRE, YREKA

Montecito firefighters assisted at the McKinney Fire near Yreka in early August. Engine 391 was assigned to the fire as part of a mixed local strike team.

Wildland Specialist Maeve Juarez also deployed as an Operations Branch Director and our department mechanic, Jess Moran, was assigned to the Ground Support Unit and helped maintain apparatus and vehicles that were assigned to the fire.



# MUTUAL AID RESPONSES

## FAIRVIEW FIRE, RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Montecito firefighters deployed to the Fairview Fire in Riverside County Sept. 7 as part of a mixed Santa Barbara County strike team of Type 1 engines.



## SIX RIVERS LIGHTNING COMPLEX, TRINITY & HUMBOLDT COUNTIES

Several Montecito Fire personnel deployed to the Six Rivers National Forest Lightning Complex Fire in early August with Type 2 CALIMT 15.

INFORMATION: (209) 819-7246 EMAIL: 2022.LIGHTNINGCOMPLEX@FIRENET.GOV

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

Strategic Direction

Leaders' Intent

Management Objectives

Control Objectives

Command Fire

Assess Fire

## MOSQUITO FIRE, AUBURN

In September, our PIO Christina Favuzzi deployed to the Mosquito Fire near Auburn.



# TRAINING IN Q3

## STRUCTURE FIRE TRAINING AT MONTECITO UNION SCHOOL

At the end of July, Montecito Fire hosted structure fire training at Montecito Union School. School administration contacted the department to allow us to train prior to a significant remodel of the school's interior. The three-day training allowed all three shifts, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire, and Santa Barbara City Fire, the opportunity to practice fireground scenarios.

Crews practiced securing a water supply from a hydrant, spotting apparatus, forcible entry, communications, hose deployment, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) use, and search. Firehose was deployed on multiple levels of the main administration building under heavy smoke conditions. Training with our partner agencies who comprise our first alarm assignment has made us more efficient and effective with our fireground operations.





# TRAINING IN Q3

## SANTA BARBARA AIRPORT DISASTER DRILL

Montecito Fire participated in the Triennial Full-Scale Emergency Exercise at the Santa Barbara Airport on Sept. 15. with our ambulance, Medic 91.

The simulated disaster drill provided local first responders and airport mutual aid partners with an opportunity to train for an aircraft emergency in a safe and controlled environment.



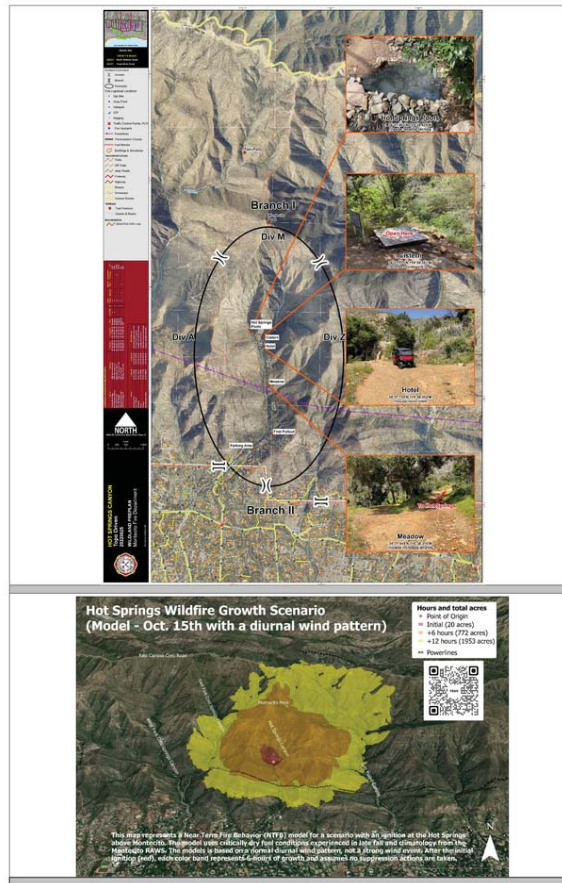
# TRAINING IN Q3

## PREPLAN UPDATES

Along with the continual preplan updates completed for target hazards and buildings in our community, we also address the need to update and create new preplans focused on specific canyons in our district. One of the most recent preplans completed for the department focuses on the response to a vegetation fire in the Hot Springs Canyon and Hot Springs Trail area of our community.

Not only do these preplans educate our personnel to the response to an incident, they also allow us to forecast needs in an ever-changing fire environment. These plans are developed in cooperation with the department's Operations Division, Prevention Bureau, as well as our neighboring fire agencies.

HOT SPRINGS CANYON OPERATIONS - Topo Driven Event	
<b>Location</b>	Hot Springs Canyon North of HWY 192 - East of Cold Springs Canyon to San Ysidro Canyon
<b>ICP</b>	<b>INITIAL:</b> BC Suburban/MTO Station 91 (595 San Ysidro Rd) <b>EXTENDED:</b> MTO Station 91 (595 San Ysidro Rd)
<b>Preplan Zone</b>	SBC #36 / MTO Hot Springs
<b>Lat/Long; W3W; USNG</b>	34 27.745 N 119 38.366 ; //configured cabins.subsites ; 11S KU 57568 16582
<b>USGS Topo Quad</b>	Santa Barbara
<b>Thomas Guide</b>	CA page 274 DE, SB, SLO, & Ventura Counties page 986
<b>Jurisdiction (DPA)</b>	State: Highway 192 to ~1000 Hot Springs. Fields North of 1000 Hot Springs
<b>Structures &amp; Population</b>	-Occupied Structures: 912 -Population: 2,277
<b>Objectives</b>	- Firefighter and Civilian Safety - Provide for evacuation of the public - Protect structures - Provide for evacuation of horses and other livestock - Keep Fire North of East Mountain Drive - Keep Fire South of Camino Cielo Rd - Keep Fire East of Cold Springs Canyon - Keep Fire West of Buena Vista Canyon
<b>Operational Structure</b>	- 2 Branches: Branch Break at SRA/FRA line. Branch I FRA, Branch 2 SRA. Consider a 3 <sup>rd</sup> - Law Branch - 3 Divs: Div Alpha, Mike, Zulu
<b>Operational Priorities</b>	- Civilian Evacuation - Branch I - Anchor and effect perimeter control on left flank - Point protection at structures as necessary - Div M - Once in place, perimeter control on the Division - Plan for E. Camino Cielo contingency - Div Z - Anchor and effect perimeter control on right flank - Point protection at structures as necessary - Law Branch - Staff TCPs and assist in evacuation/notifications
<b>Operational References</b>	- For Divisions Alpha and Zulu, if fire is above the hotel property, depending on access you can pump with a Type 3, a Type 6, or a Mark 3 using the cistern behind the hotel property for a source. - If fire is further west, use the hot springs pools for a source for a Mark 3 operation. Consider bringing plastic to assist in building pools. - Set up helicopter ground fill at Westmont Lovik field below the tennis courts. (34°26.698' 119°39.743') - Closest dip site is Jackson Ranch in Romero Canyon area. (34°26.780' 119°35.245')
<b>Basic Fire Behavior Expectations (2022)</b>	- Fire behavior will be dependent on the time of year, with the highest intensity and resistance to control coming in the fall months. - Aircraft will be effective in the lighter fuel loads since the 2017 Thomas fire burned most of the vegetation. - Anticipate fire behavior to moderate overnight with the marine influence. - Pay attention to the weather forecast and the potential for sounder winds...plan accordingly.
<b>Immediate Operational Resource Needs</b>	- Branch I - Div A - Type 1 Crews - Type 2 Dozers - Engines or pumping platform as possible - Multiple portable tanks (relay fill or helicopter fill) - Engines for patrol/prep at structures - Type 1, 3, or 6 - Utilize aircraft to assist with securing the edge and making direct attack feasible - Div M - Crews and Dozers on the Camino to prep - Aircraft to "pinch" the head and prep the camino - Crews (Dozers) to continue perimeter control with AZ - Div Z - Type 1 Crews - Type 2 Dozers - Engines or pumping platform as possible - Multiple portable tanks (relay fill or helicopter fill) - Engines for patrol/prep at structures - Type 1, 3, or 6 - Utilize aircraft to assist with securing the edge and making direct attack feasible - Law Branch - 1 supervisor at ICP - 6+ units for TCP staffing - Units for evacuation notification - SAR for evacuation assistance



HOT SPRINGS CANYON PREPLAN - Topo Driven Event	
<b>Location</b>	Hot Springs Canyon North of HWY 192 - East of Cold Springs Canyon to San Ysidro Canyon
<b>ICP</b>	<b>INITIAL:</b> BC Vehicle/MTO Station 91 (595 San Ysidro Rd) <b>EXTENDED:</b> MTO Station 91 (595 San Ysidro Rd)
<b>Preplan Zone</b>	SBC #36 / MTO Hot Springs
<b>Lat/Long; W3W; USNG</b>	34 27.745 N 119 38.366 ; //configured cabins.subsites ; 11S KU 57568 16582
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<b>Objectives</b>	- Firefighter and Civilian Safety - Provide for evacuation of the public - Protect structures - Provide for evacuation of horses and other livestock - Keep Fire North of East Mountain Drive - Keep Fire South of Camino Cielo Rd - Keep Fire East of Cold Springs Canyon - Keep Fire West of Buena Vista Canyon
<b>SRA 1st Alarm High Response Level</b>	SBC - 4 T-3 ENG, 1 WT, 2 CRW, 2 OZ, 1 BC, 1 Helicopter, 1 AA, 2 AT, 2 STB; 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-1 ENG, 1 BC MTO - 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-1 ENG, 1 T-6 ENG, 1 T-8 ENG, 1 BC, CRP; 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-6 ENG, 1 BC LFP - 3 T-3 ENG, 1 WT, 1 CRW, 1 OZ, 1 BC, 1 PPT
<b>Reinforced Response</b>	SBC - Second Alarm equal to Initial Attack Assignment + 1 DC, +2 AT, Open Expanded
<b>FRA 1st Alarm High Response Level</b>	SBC - 3 T-3 ENG, 1 WT, 1 CRW, 1 OZ, 1 BC, STB; 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-1 ENG, 1 BC LFP - 5 T-3 ENG, 2 WT, 2 CRW, 2 OZ, 1 BC, 1 DC, 2 PPT, 2 HELCO, 1 HT, 1 AA, AT/HW MTO - 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-1 ENG, 1 T-6 ENG, 1 BC, CRP; 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-6 ENG, 1 BC
<b>Reinforced Response</b>	LFP - Second Alarm plus additional SBC resources by request
<b>LRA 1st Alarm High Response Level</b>	MTO - 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-1 ENG, 1 T-6 ENG, 1 BC CRP - 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-6 ENG, 1 BC SBC - 1 T-3 ENG, STB - 1 T-3 ENG, 1 T-2 ENG, 1 BC LFP - 3 T-3 ENG, 1 OZ, 1 CRW, 1 WT, 1 PPT, 1 BC
<b>Reinforced Response</b>	MTO - Additional SBC and Operational Area resources by request
<b>Staging Area</b>	1. Westmont College (50+ Engines) 955 La Paz Rd 2. DP 53 (50 Engines) Field south of 809 Park Lane (access into San Ysidro Canyon) 3. QAD (30 Engines) 100 Innovation Place
<b>Communications</b>	Command - SBC C2 or SBC C3 LFP FNTone 3 La Cumbre: 131.8 Tactical - CDF 111 CDF 14 V FIRE 22 V FIRE 23 V FIRE 26 LFP 13(170.4750) LFP 14(172.3500) Air to Ground - CDF AG(1151 2000), CDF AG(159 2825) ESRS AG(170.0000)
<b>Traffic Control Points</b>	- TCP09 Cold Springs @ E. Mtn Dr - TCP 12 Hot Springs @ E. Mtn Dr - TCP 07 Cold Springs @ Hwy 192 - TCP 13 San Ysidro @ E. Mtn Dr - TCP 11 Hot Springs @ Hwy 192 - TCP 14 San Ysidro @ Hwy 192
<b>Evacuation</b>	Earl Warren Showground, Las Positas Rd @ HWY 101
<b>Civilian Collection Point</b>	Earl Warren Showground, Las Positas Rd @ HWY 101
<b>Possible Additional Resources Needed (After 1st and 2nd Alarms)</b>	
<b>Engines - Type 3</b>	8 Strike Teams
<b>Engines - Type 1/2</b>	10 Strike Teams
<b>Handcrews</b>	8 Type 1 S/T Crews
<b>Dozers</b>	4 S/T Type 2 Dozers
<b>Air Resources</b>	6 Type 2 Air tankers; Mobile Retardant Base
<b>Helicopters</b>	8 Type 2, 4 Type 1 Helicopters
<b>WaterTenders</b>	6 Water Tenders
<b>Overheads</b>	2 CPBD, 6 DIVS, 2 SCOR, 4 FOBS, 2 STAM
<b>Consequences of Escape</b>	1. Fire spreads south over HWY 192 into the community of Morongo, suburban residential & light commercial. 2. Fire spreads west threatening Cold Springs Cyn; area is primarily interim. Last burned in 2008 Tea Fire. 3. Fire spreads east threatening San Ysidro Cyn; primarily interim. Last burned 2017 Thomas Fire. 4. Fire spreads north over Camino Cielo to heavy continuous fuel on north slope of Santa Ynez Mountains.
<b>Notification of Potential Evacuation</b>	- Zone MTO 3 - Cold Springs Cyn to Hot Springs Cyn - Evacuation Order - Zone MTO 4 - Hot Springs Cyn to San Ysidro Cyn - Evacuation Order - Zone MTO 5 - San Ysidro Cyn to Buena Vista Cyn - Evacuation Order - Zones MTO 9, 10, 11 - Pepper Hill through Sheffield Drive - Evacuation Warning
<b>Fire History</b>	2017: Thomas Fire burned 281,893 acres; Jesuita/Tea Fires to county line 2009: Jesuita Fire burned 8,733 acres HWY 154 to Gibraltar Rd/Tea Fire 2008: Tea Fire burned 1,940 acres; Gibraltar Rd to Cold Springs Creek 1971: Romero Canyon Fire burned 15,800 acres in Romero Canyon; 4 firefighter fatalities occurred 1964: Coyote Fire burned 67,000 acres; HWY 154 to Bicon Creek
<b>Special Hazards</b>	1. Front Country canyons aligned with sounder wind conditions 2. Narrow winding roads and driveways. Minimal turnaround. 3. Congested areas with large civilian population and limited access and egress. 4. Minimal Safety Zones or Safe Refuge Areas. 5. Numerous structures with poor defensible space. 6. Thermal belt conditions exist at mid slope of Santa Ynez Mtns. 7. Steep drainages oriented north and south. Structures located on all slope aspects. 8. Power lines throughout the operational area. 9. Mountain Drive is a Mid-slope road. 10. Confluence of multiple Fire Jurisdictions complicates command and Control. Establish Unified Command.

# PERSONNEL UPDATES

## YEARS OF SERVICE RECOGNITIONS

In August, we celebrated Engineer/Inspector Dana St. Oegger and Assistant Fire Marshal/Captain Alex Broumand for their dedicated service to our community!

Fire Chief Kevin Taylor presented both with years-of-service pins. Engineer St. Oegger was honored for his 25+ years of service along with Captain Broumand who has devoted the past 15 years of his career to our department and the Montecito community. Thank you & congratulations!



# COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENTS

**ROMERO CREEK CROSSING UPGRADE**



**RANDALL ROAD DEBRIS BASIN COMPLETION**



**ROMERO DEBRIS BASIN CONSTRUCTION**



# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

## FIRE PREVENTION WEEK SCHOOL VISITS

During the first two weeks of October, Montecito firefighters visited eight schools within the district to teach fire safety to students. Our school visits are part of the 100-year tradition of National Fire Prevention Week.



## 1255 EAST VALLEY ROAD REBUILD





# CARPINTERIA~SUMMERLAND FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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To: Fire Chief Kevin Taylor  
Battalion Chief Scott Chapman  
Captain Ben Hauser 1A

To whom it may concern,

This letter is to inform you of the excellence work performed by your Probationary Firefighter Patrick Ruiz at the Fairview Incident. We were combined as the XSB 1501A Strike Team and on September 10 our STEN ordered me to scout and hotspot the Fireline in our division. Our STEN ordered me to request volunteers to join me and Probationary Firefighter Patrick Ruiz enthusiastically volunteered. He showed a great depth of knowledge in wildland firefighting, worked extremely hard with a positive attitude, and maintained his situational awareness in a dynamic environment.

Thank you,

Dean Carey  
Provisional Captain 1B  
Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District

**City of Yreka**701 Fourth Street • Yreka, CA 96097  
(530) 841-2386 • FAX (530) 842-4836

August 16, 2022

Multi-Agency Support  
Providers - McKinney Fire

Greetings from Yreka!

The City of Yreka wishes to express its heartfelt gratitude for the support numerous professionals, from a multitude of agencies, provided during the McKinney fire. This tragic and violent fire seriously impacted residents, the community, and government with some even losing their lives. We are also aware that some of your firefighters were injured in the line of duty. We wish them a full recovery! We want to thank and recognize the professionals who gave time, and extreme effort while risking their lives, and being away from their families, to help protect the City of Yreka during this raging fire.

The McKinney fire was a very tragic event being considered the deadliest wildfire in California in 2022, and the second most destructive of the year, thus far. Sadly, human lives perished, approximately 185 structures were destroyed, and 60,392 acres burned during this unforgiving wildfire. As you might imagine, this event rocked the core of who we are as a community. Your persistence in fighting this fire, and commitment to the greater good were determining factors in keeping our community safe and calm. The sacrifices and hard work of your fire and emergency response professionals/teams saved lives! Thank you for making a difference in the lives of City of Yreka residents and surrounding areas.

We offer our most sincere appreciation for your assistance when this community needed it most. We are forever indebted to all of you for your commitment, and persistence in fighting the McKinney fire.

With sincere gratitude,

Duane Kegg, Yreka Mayor for the City Council