BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959

November 2, 2012

Mark S. Kielty, Planning & Building Director
Planning and Building Department
City of Tulare
411 E. Kern Avenue
Tulare, CA 93274

Dear Mr. Kielty:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt on April 12, 2012 of the City of Tulare submittal pertaining to Ordinance No. 11-09 with findings and is acceptable for filing. Your filing attests to your understanding that according to Health and Safety Code §17958.7 no modification or change to the California Building Standards Code shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the findings and the modifications or changes have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

This letter attests only to the filing of these local modifications with the Commission, which is not authorized by law to determine the merit of the filing. As a reminder, local modifications are specific to a particular edition of the Code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the Code is published.

In addition, should you receive Fire Protection District ordinances for ratification, it is required to submit the ratified ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development [Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7(c)], ATTENTION: State Housing Law Program Manager, rather than the Commission. Likewise, ordinances containing energy efficiency standards may require approval from the California Energy Commission pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)(2).

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,

Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings

Planning and Building Department

April 6, 2012

California Building Standards Commission
Attn: Director Dave Walls
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95833

Re: Adoption of the California Green Building Code with Amendments

Director Wells:

Please find Ordinance 11-09 which adopts the Green Building Code with amendments to tier one voluntary measures. In addition to the ordinance, please find the necessary findings regarding the amendments.

Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact this office at 559.684.4217 or by email via mkielty@ci.tulare.ca.us.

Very Truly Yours,

MARK S. KIELTY, AICP
Planning & Building Director

MK:ls

411 E. Kern Avenue Tulare, California 93274 Phone: 559.684-4217 Fax: 559.685.2339

Non-administrative modifications to the California Green Building Code must be based upon express findings of necessity relating to local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.

FINDINGS REGARDING LOCAL CLIMATIC, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The following is a brief summary of the local climatic, topographical, and geological conditions, which make the local amendments to the California Green Building Code tier one, voluntary measures reasonably necessary, including extreme temperatures, limited water supply and pressure, poor air quality and sunny days, and low density development facilitated by local topography.

CLIMACTIC CONDITIONS – EXTREME TEMPERATURES AND WET WINTERS

As documented in the City of Tulare General Plan and the Fire Department Master Plan, during the summer months the City of Tulare experiences periods of what can only be described as extreme heat. For example, a chart setting forth the high temperatures in Tulare, San Francisco, and San Diego for each day from July 1, 2006, through July 31, 2006, as reported by the National Weather Service. During this approximately 31-day period, the average high temperature in Tulare was 103.4 degrees, the average high temperature in San Diego was 81.2 degrees, and the average high temperature in San Francisco was 68.8 degrees. Furthermore, during this 31-day period, the average temperature in City of Tulare was 87.8 degrees, the average temperature in San Diego was 76.3 degrees, and the average temperature San Francisco was 61.7 degrees. Finally, during this 31-day period Tulare experienced 20 days where the maximum temperature exceeded 100 degrees, while neither San Diego nor San Francisco experienced such temperatures at any time during the 31-day period. Though Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7 does not require the local conditions to be unique to a particular jurisdiction, the temperature chart demonstrates the temperatures experienced in Tulare are extreme as compared to temperatures experienced in other parts of California.

Tulare has limited rainfall, generally averaging less than 10 inches per year. Typical Tulare rain storms have short durations or short intense periods of rain. Additionally, the majority of rain fall occurs from January to March.

GEOLOGICAL – LIMITED WATER SUPPLY AND WATER PRESSURE

The City of Tulare and surrounding areas are arid, which receives an average of 10 to 12 inches of precipitation per year occurring primarily in the winter months. Furthermore, the City of Tulare relies primarily on groundwater for its municipal water supply. The underground aquifer is in a state of overdraft estimated at approximately 10,000-acre feet per year.

CLIMATIC/TOPOGRAPHICAL – POOR AIR QUALITY CAUSED BY TOPOGRAPHY OF SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN, LARGE NUMBER OF SUNNY DAYS AND INVERSIONS THAT FORM DURING WINTER MONTHS

As a result of the San Joaquin Valley's climate and topography, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAP) is predisposed to poor air quality. High mountain ranges surrounding the Valley frequently create air layer inversions, which prevent mixing of air masses. The large number of sunny days per year, and high temperatures in the summer favors the formation of ozone. In the winter, inversions form that often trap particulate matter.

The Federal EPA and California Air Resources Board have classified the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin as severe non-attainment for Ozone and serious non-attainment (federal) non-attainment (state) for PM10. Ozone is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen and sunlight. PM_{10} is suspended particulate matter that is less than 10 microns in size. Given its small size, PM_{10} can remain airborne for long periods and can be inhaled, pass through the respiratory system, and lodge in the lungs. In general, non-attainment means the federal standard has been exceeded more than twice per year.

Smoke is composed primarily of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons, and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, trace minerals, and several thousand other compounds. Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from some for the relatively short-term exposures (hours to weeks) typically experienced by the public. Particulate matter in wood smoke has a size range near the wavelength of visible light (.4-.7 micrometers). Because these particles can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lungs, they are thought to represent a greater health concern than larger particles. Another pollutant of concern during some events is carbon monoxide.[1] The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District states, "Emissions from burning include fine particulate, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and oxides of sulfur, carbon monoxide, and toxic air contaminants that contribute to our air quality problems."

TOPOGRAPHICAL – CITY OF TULARE DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

Due to the relatively low density growth pattern in the City of Tulare area, typical development pattern is suburban tract housing, medium residential housing adjacent to commercial areas or along major highways. Natural water ways, in some cases, have been converted to drainage channels or to in-ground drainage systems. Topography is generally flat with a natural drainage flow to the southwest. Elevation changes approximately thirty (30) feet from northeast Tulare to southwest Tulare.

FINDINGS REGARDING THE REASONABLY NECESSITY OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING TIER ONE VOLUNARY MEASURES CODE GIVEN LOCAL CLIMATIC, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

As set forth in the attached proposed Ordinance 11-09, each of the amendments requiring express findings of necessity to the California Green Building Code are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, topographical, and geological conditions. The amendments may be generally characterized as relating to (1) permeable paving, section A4.601.4.2. (1.2); (2) exceed

1 Wildfire Smoke – A Guide for Public Health Officials (2001) Published by the Washington State Department of Health, p. 3.

California energy Code requirements by 15%; (3) provision of cool roofs (section A4.106.5); (4) landscape parkways outside the property boundaries shall not be used in any calculation for outdoor water use under section A.3.4.

PERMEABLE PAVING

Tulare has limited rainfall, generally averaging less than 10 inches per year. Typical Tulare rain storms have short durations or prolong intense periods of rain making the provision of permeable paving in residential driveways less effective than other areas in California which have higher rain fall totals and different rain fall patterns. Tulare finds that climatic conditions renders permeable paving as not effective and exempts this voluntary tier one measure.

EXCEED CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE REQUIREMENTS BY 15 %

Climatic conditions provide abundant sunshine for solar use and natural heating during cooler months. Typical weather patterns in the southern San Joaquin valley are far different from coastal areas, southern and northern California and the bay area. Additional energy conservation is not needed at this time. Tulare finds that climatic conditions renders the provision of additional energy code requirements in voluntary tier one measure as being not necessary at this time.

COOL ROOFS

Tulare typically has long hot summers taking extreme toll on roofing materials. This climatic feature has forced builders to seek alternative means. Tulare finds that the use of radiant barriers instead of cool roofs represents a superior alternative and still providing energy savings comparable to a standard cool roof.

LANDSCAPE PARKWAY EXCLUSION

Tulare designs subdivisions with landscape parkways outside of the legal property boundary. Landscape parkways are required to contain a street tree, landscaping is optional but usually installed with turf and/or groundcover. Climatic conditions in Tulare with long hot summers make the provision of street trees necessary to reduce heat island effects. Tulare finds that balancing the provision of water supply with energy conservation to reduce heat effects that climatic conditions necessitates the removal of water calculations under section A.3.4.

ORDINANCE 11-09

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF TULARE ADOPTING AMENDED SECTION 4.04.080 OF THE CITY CODE OF TULARE PERTAINING TO BUILDING REGULATIONS

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF TULARE AS FOLLOWS TO WIT:

WHEREAS, Cal Green Tier One measures are voluntary; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Tulare desires to promote energy efficiency in the most cost effective manner possible; and,

WHEREAS, this amendment is not considered a project under the California Environmental Quality Act because Tier one requirements are voluntary;

Section 1:

4.04.080 California Green Building Code
Adoption of the 2010 California Green Building Code and shall include compliance with Tier 1, residential voluntary measures, as identified in Section A4.601.4.2 except that residential construction need not comply with the following four (4) Tier 1 measures:

- Comply with the 20% permeable paving requirements in Section A4.601.4.2(1.2)
- Exceed the California Energy Code requirements based on the 2008 Energy Efficiency Standards by 15%, A4.601.4.2(2.1)
- Cool roof requirements in Section A4.106.5 provided that a radiant roof barrier is installed.
- Landscape parkways outside the property boundaries shall not be used in any calculation for outdoor water under Section A.3.4.

Section 2: This ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after its passage, adoption and approval.

Section 3: All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

PASSED ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 20th day of September, 2011.

President of the Council and Ex- Officio Mayor of the City of Tulare

ATTEST:

Chief Deputy City Clerk of the Council of the City of Tulare

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF TULARE) **ss**

CITY OF TULARE)

I, DON DORMAN, City Clerk of the City of Tulare and Clerk of the Council of said city, do hereby certify that at a special meeting of said City Council held on the **6th day of September, 2011**, the foregoing **Ordinance No. 11-09** was duly and regularly introduced, passed-to-print and ordered published in the Tulare Advance Register, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Tulare, by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Craig Vejvoda** **Skip Barwick** **Mark Watte** **Wayne Ross**
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**None**
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**None**
ABSENT:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**David Macedo**

DON DORMAN, CITY CLERK

BY: _____
Deputy City Clerk and Clerk
Of the Council of the City of Tulare

ORDINANCE NO. 11-09

Summary of Ordinance:

An Ordinance of the Council of Tulare Adopting Amended Section 4.04.080 of the City Code of Tulare Pertaining to Building Regulations

Copy of full ordinance will be made available at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 411 East Kern Avenue, Tulare.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF TULARE) ss
CITY OF TULARE)

I, DON DORMAN, City Clerk of the City of Tulare and Interim Clerk of the Council of said city, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the **6th day of September, 2011**, the foregoing **Ordinance No. 11-09** was passed-to-print and ordered published in the Tulare Advance Register, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Tulare, by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Craig Vejvoda** **Skip Barwick** **Mark Watte** **Wayne Ross**
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**N/A**
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**N/A**
ABSENT:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	**David Macedo**

DON DORMAN, CITY CLERK

BY: Jennifer Gomez
Deputy City Clerk and Clerk
of the Council of the City of Tulare

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF TULARE) ss

CITY OF TULARE)

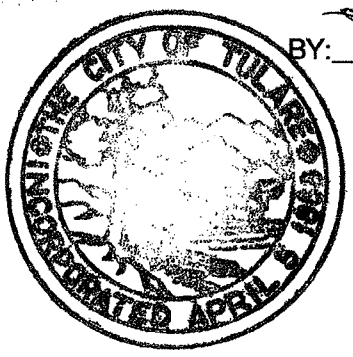
I, DON DORMAN, City Clerk of the City of Tulare and Clerk of the Council of said city, do hereby certify that the foregoing **Ordinance No. 11-09** was duly adopted by the City Council of said city and was signed by the President of said Council at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the **20th day of September, 2011** and was approved by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Craig Vejvoda** **Skip Barwick** **David Macedo** **Wayne Ross**
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**None**
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**None**
ABSENT:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Mark Watte**

DON DORMAN, CITY CLERK

BY: _____

Chief Deputy City Clerk and Clerk
Of the Council of the City of Tulare



BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, California 95833-2936
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959

November 2, 2012

John P. Binaski, Division Chief
City of Tulare Fire Department
800 South Blackstone
Tulare, CA 93274

Dear Mr. Binaski:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt on March 30, 2012 of the City of Tulare electronic submittal pertaining to Ordinance No. 11-04 with findings and is acceptable for filing. Your filing attests to your understanding that according to Health and Safety Code §17958.7 no modification or change to the California Building Standards Code shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the findings and the modifications or changes have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

This letter attests only to the filing of these local modifications with the Commission, which is not authorized by law to determine the merit of the filing. As a reminder, local modifications are specific to a particular edition of the Code. They must be readopted and filed with the Commission in order to remain in effect when the next triennial edition of the Code is published.

In addition, should you receive Fire Protection District ordinances for ratification, it is required to submit the ratified ordinances to the Department of Housing and Community Development [Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7(c)], ATTENTION: State Housing Law Program Manager, rather than the Commission. Likewise, ordinances containing energy efficiency standards may require approval from the California Energy Commission pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)(2).

If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,

Enrique M. Rodriguez
Associate Construction Analyst

cc: Chron
Local Filings

CITY OF TULARE

FIRE DEPARTMENT

JOHN P. BINASKI
Division Chief

Tel: 559.684.4300
Fax: 559.685.2397

July 11, 2011

California Building Standards Commission
Attention: Director Dave Walls
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95833

RE: 2010 California Fire Code Adoption with Amendments for the City of Tulare

Director Walls,

Please find enclosed the first ordinance, which was for the adoption of the 2010 California Fire Code along with all of the other 2010 California Building Standards Codes. These codes were adopted on November 16, 2010 via ordinance 10-21. In June 2011, the City of Tulare adopted an ordinance which met the intent of Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7, which states local jurisdictions can amend the standard codes as long as they show findings of fact and the amendments is more restrictive then the current code. Please see attached ordinance which was adopted on June 7, 2011 via ordinance 11-4. The findings of fact were attached to the resolution to support our amendments.

If the City of Tulare Fire Department is missing any required documents or forms, please feel free to contact me at 358-5443 or at jbinaski@ci.tulare.ca.us

Sincerely,

JPB

John P. Binaski

ORDINANCE NO. 11-04

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TULARE AMENDING FIRE PREVENTION CODE SECTION 3.08.070 AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE (CFC)

BE IT ORDERED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TULARE AS FOLLOWS TO WIT:

SECTION 1. Section 3.08.070 of Chapter 3.08 (FIRE PREVENTION CODE) of Title 3 of the City Code of Tulare is hereby amended and shall read as follows:

Chapter 3.08 FIRE PREVENTION CODE

§ 3.08.070 Amendments to the California Fire Code (CFC).

The following Sections of the California Fire Code (CFC) are amended and modified, for purposes of this ordinance, as follows:

Section 102.3 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

> 102.3. Change of Use or Occupancy. No change shall be made in the use or occupancy of any structure, which would place the structure in a different division of the same group or occupancy or in a different group of occupancies, unless such structure is made to comply with the requirements of this code and the California Building Code. Subject to the approval of the fire and building code official, the use or occupancy of an existing structure shall be allowed to be changed, and the structure is allowed to be occupied for purposes in other groups without conforming to all the requirements of this code and the California Building Code for those groups, provided the new or proposed use is less hazardous, based on life and fire risk, than the existing use.

Section 103.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

> 103.1. General. The department of fire prevention is established within the jurisdiction under the direction of the fire code official. The function of the department shall be the implementation, administration, and enforcement of the provisions of this code. Whenever the terms "department of fire prevention," "fire prevention bureau," or "fire prevention division" are used in this Code or the City of Tulare Municipal Code, the terms shall mean "Fire Prevention Division."

Section 105.6.30 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

> 105.6.30. Open Burning. An operational permit is required for any open burning, which has been approved by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. Prohibited Open Burning. Notwithstanding other provision, open burning is prohibited as follows:

1. Open burning that is offensive or objectionable because of smoke emissions or when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances make such fires hazardous shall be prohibited.

2. Open burning in violation of the rules promulgated by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.

3. The fire code official is authorized to order the immediate extinguishment of any unauthorized opening burning and may issue administrative citations and seek to recover costs in accordance with Sections 109.3 and 109.4 of this Code.

Section 105.6.15 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

105.6.15. Fire Hydrants. A permit is required to use fire hydrants intended for fire suppression purposes, which are installed on water systems and accessible to public roadways, alleys, or public utility easements on private property. Such permit shall be obtained from the Water Division of the City, or person responsible for the provision of water to such fire hydrants or water systems within the city. Also see Sections 901.6 and 901.8.

Exception: A permit is not required for authorized employees of the water company, which supplies the system or the fire department to use or operate fire hydrants or valves.

Section 109.2.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

109.2.1. Service. A notice of violation issued pursuant to this code shall be served upon the owner, operator, occupant, or other person responsible for the condition of violation either by personal service, mail, or by delivering the same to, and leaving it with, some person of responsibility upon the premises. For unattended or abandoned properties, a copy of such notice shall be sent by first class mail to the last known address of the owner, occupant, or both. The fire code official is authorized to issue an administrative citation for abatement of violations of this code in accordance with the City of Tulare Municipal Code.

Section 109.3 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

109.3. Violation Penalties. Persons who shall violate a provision of this code or shall fail to comply with any of the requirements thereof or who shall erect, install, alter, repair, or do work in violation of the approved construction documents or directive of the fire code official, or of a permit or certificate issued used under provisions of this code shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon failure to comply with a written notice of violation, the fire code official is authorized to impose penalties or seek legal action in accordance with the City of Tulare Municipal Code. Each day that a violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

109.3.1. Abatement of Violation. In addition to the imposition of the penalties herein described, the fire code official is authorized to institute appropriate action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct or abate a violation; or to prevent illegal occupancy of a structure or premises; or to stop an illegal act, conduct of business or occupancy of a structure on or about any premises. Such action is subject to the cost recovery provisions of Section 109.4.

Section 109.4 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

109.4. Cost Recovery. The Fire Chief or designee may seek recovery of any direct or indirect costs for fire prevention, fire suppression, hazardous material incident response, and protection of the public from fire and life safety hazards. Additionally, acts caused from serious negligence or carelessness, an intentional wrongful act, malice, or failure to comply with a written notice of violation will be subject to the cost recovery program set forth in the Master Fee Schedule.

Section 111.4 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

111.4. Failure to Comply. Any persons who shall continue any work after having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to an administrative citation or other judicial or administrative action in accordance with Section 109.3.

Section 506 of the California Fire Code is renamed and amended to read:

506.1. Where Required. Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings, the fire code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an approved location. Installation requirements and key box contents shall be in accordance with Fire Prevention Division Standards.

506.1.1 Locks. An approved lock or remote opening device shall be installed on gates or similar barriers when required by the fire code official in accordance with Fire Prevention Division Standards.

506.2. Key Box Maintenance. The operator of the building or premises shall immediately notify the fire code official and provide the new key when a lock is changed or re-keyed. The key to such lock shall be secured in the key box.

Section 901.10 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

All fire extinguishing systems required by this ordinance shall be installed in accordance with the requirements set forth in the most recently adopted California Fire Code. All fire extinguishing systems shall be approved by the Fire Department and shall be subject to periodic tests as may be required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Section 902.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

Definitions

(a) "Automatic Fire Extinguishing System" is an approved system of devices and equipment, which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire extinguishing agent onto or in the area of the fire.

(b) "Building Size" shall be, for the purposes of this ordinance, the area included within the surrounding exterior walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts. The floor area of a building, or portion thereof, not provided with surrounding exterior walls shall be the usable area under the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above. Total building area shall include all areas, rooms, patios, porches, overhangs and similar areas under the roof line ("drip line") of the structure or building.

(c) "Occupancy Classification" is every building is classified by the Building Official according to its use or the character of its occupancy into groups or divisions as defined in the California Building Code.

(d) "Occupancy" is the purpose or purposes for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

Section 903.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following sub-sections:

Section 903.1a of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

(a) NEW CONSTRUCTION:
The installation of an approved automatic sprinkler system shall be required in all new buildings and structures when the total floor area exceeds five thousand (5,000) square feet. Area separation walls shall not be considered to create separate building for the purpose of automatic fire sprinkler system requirements. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 9 of the California Building Code, Part 2, an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed when:
Section 903.2.1 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

903.2.1.1. Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.

3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

4. The fire area contains a multi-theater complex.

903.2.1.2. Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 3,000 square feet.

2. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.

3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

903.2.1.3. Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.

3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

903.2.1.4. Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

2. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.

3. The fire area is located on a floor other than a level of exit discharge serving such occupancies.

903.2.1.5. Group A-5. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-5 occupancies in the following areas: concession stands, retail areas, press boxes, and other accessory use areas in excess of 1,000 square feet.

GROUP B.

903.2.2. Group B Ambulatory Health Care Facilities. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all fire areas containing a Group B ambulatory health care facility occupancy when either of the following conditions exist at any time:

1. Four or more care recipients are incapable of self preservation.

2. One or more care recipients who are incapable of self-preservation are located at other than the level of exit discharge serving such an occupancy.

903.2.2.1 All Other Group B Occupancies. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all other B occupancies with a fire are greater than 5,000 square feet.

GROUP E.

903.2.3. Group E. Except as provided for in Section 903.2.3.1 for a new public school campus an automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group E occupancies as follows:

1. Throughout all Group E fire areas greater than 5,000 square feet in area.

2. Throughout every portion of educational buildings below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that portion of the building.

   Exception: An automatic sprinkler system is not required in any area below the lowest level of exit discharge serving that area where every classroom throughout the building has at least one exterior exit door at ground level.

3. In rooms or areas with special hazards such as laboratories, vocational shops and other such areas where hazardous materials in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantifies are used or stored.

4. Throughout any Group E structure greater than 12,000 square feet in area, and which is separated into two or more buildings by fire walls of less than four hour fire resistance rating without openings.

GROUP F.

Section 903.2.4 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

903.2.4. Group F. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group F occupancy with a fire area over 5,000 square feet.

903.2.4.1. Woodworking Operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all Group F-1 occupancy fire areas that contain woodworking operations in excess of 2,500 square feet (232 m^2), which generate finely divided combustible waste or which use finely divided combustible materials. A fire wall of less than four-hour fire resistance rating without openings, or any fire wall with openings shall not be used to establish fire areas.

GROUP M.

Section 903.2.7 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

903.2.7. Group M. Automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group M occupancy where one of the following conditions exist:

1. A Group M fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

2. A Group M occupancy used for the display and sale of upholstered furniture.

3. Throughout any Group M structure greater than 24,000 square feet in area and is separated into two or more buildings by fire walls of less than four hour fire resistance rating without openings.

903.2.7.1. High Piled Storage. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided as required in Chapter 23 of the CFC in all buildings of Group M where storage of merchandise is in high-piled or rack arrays.

GROUP S-1.

Sections 903.2.9 of the California Fire Code are amended to read:

903.2.9. Group S-1. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group S-1 occupancy where one of the following conditions exist:

1. A Group S-1 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

GROUP S-2.

Sections 903.2.10 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

903.2.10. GROUP S-2. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group S-2 occupancy where one of the following conditions exist:

1. A Group S-2 fire area exceeds 5,000 square feet.

GROUPS R-1 and R-2

Sections 903.3.1.2 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

903.3.1.2. GROUP R-1 AND R-2. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided throughout buildings containing a Group R-1 and R-2 occupancy with a fire area over 5,000 square feet. All Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, except hotels, will be

required to install an NFPA 13R system. The installation of a complete NFPA 13 systems shall be required for all new Group R-1 and R2 hotels.

Section 903.1.2 and 903.1.3 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

903.1.2. Determination of Building Area. For purposes of determining building area for automatic fire sprinkler system requirements, the following criteria shall be used:

1. Fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, or horizontal fire assemblies as defined in this code shall not be considered to create separate buildings or fire areas for determining automatic fire sprinkler requirements also amending Section 311.2.3 CFC.

2. Determination of building area for combustible construction shall be measured to the building perimeter roof drip line, including architectural features, such as, but not limited to, mansards, towers, porte cocheres, etc., with the exception of 44" maximum depth roof eaves. For non-combustible construction, building area shall include all perimeter roof areas exceeding 44" that are required by NFPA 13 to have fire sprinkler protection under the projection. The area of open shafts or courts need not be included in calculating floor area. When multiple buildings are considered as one building per California Building Code Section 705.3, the combined floor areas shall be used to determine the automatic fire sprinkler requirements.

903.1.3. Applicability to Existing Buildings. For existing buildings an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed in those circumstances described in this sub-section. Installation requirements shall be as set forth for new buildings by Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.10 and Section R313.1 and R313.2 of the California Residential Code.

1. Building Additions. When additions exceed 25% of the existing building square footage and the total proposed building area exceeds 5,000 square feet, an automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the building. The 25% threshold shall be cumulative over the life of the building.

Exception: Building additions of non-combustible construction and non-combustible uses such as covered pedestrian walkways.

2. Change of Occupancy. In existing buildings over 5,000 square feet, when a Change of Occupancy, in accordance with the California Building Code, is made and the proposed new occupancy is more hazardous to life and safety than the existing occupancy an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed throughout the building.

Exceptions:

(a) If the area in which the Change of Occupancy occurs is less than 25 percent of the actual floor area of the existing building and the area of the new occupancy is 5,000 square feet or less and fire sprinklers are not required based on occupancy by Section 903, an automatic fire sprinkler system is not required for any portion of the building. The 25% limit is cumulative over the life of the building.

(b) If the area in which the Change of Occupancy occurs exceeds 25% but is less than 50% of the actual floor area of the existing building, only that portion of the building changing occupancy is required to have an automatic fire extinguishing system installed. An approved fire separation shall be required between portions of the building with fire sprinklers and those portions without.

(c) If individual or cumulative Change of Occupancies exceeds 50% of the overall floor area of the existing building, then the entire building shall have an automatic fire extinguishing system installed throughout.

3. Fire Damage Repairs. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed as a condition of damage fire damage repair building permit as follows:

(a) When a fire occurs in any existing occupancy, and the building permit repair costs exceed 50% of the current building valuation, an automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed throughout the building as required for a new building in Section 903.

(b) Fire damage repair costs and building valuation shall be based on the ICC Building Valuation Tables in use by the Development and Resource Management Department at the time of the issuance of the fire damage repair permit.

4. R-2 Condominium Conversions. Existing R-1 or R-2 buildings proposed for conversion to condominiums shall have an automatic fire sprinkler systems installed as a condition of approval.

This Standard is promulgated in accordance with 903.1 of the California Fire Code, which regulates the installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems.

- The City of Tulare Fire Department Post Indicator Valves (PIV) and Fire Department Connections (FDC) installations policy is the standard by which provides for the uniformity to the method of installation and accessibility.

- The City of Tulare Fire Department Residential Fire Sprinkler Connections (FDC) installations policy is the standard by which provides for uniformity to the method of installation and accessibility.

Section 3301.2 of the California Fire Code is amended to read:

(a) Condition of Sale. It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, association or organization to sell or offer for sale any fireworks within the city, except as expressly permitted under the terms of this resolution for the time period set forth in this resolution.

(b) Time of Sale. Subject to the provisions of the State Fireworks Law (California Health and Safety Code, Division II, Part 2 and §§ 12500—12637), and the provisions of this code and California Health and Safety Code § 12599.5, "safe and sane" fireworks as defined in California Health and Safety Code § 12529, may be sold within the city beginning at 12:00 PM on June 28 through 12:00 PM July 6. The daily hours of sell on all days in between shall be 9:00 AM to 11:00 PM. Pyrotechnic displays may deviate from these restrictions subject to applicable provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, and provided they are approved by the Fire Chief or his or her designated representative.

(c) Permit Required. No person, firm, association, corporation or organization shall sell fireworks within the city without first having obtained a permit thereof. Issuance of permit shall fulfill all municipal licensing requirements and fire safety conditions outlined by the Fire Department. All permit applications shall be received in the Fire Marshal's office by no later than 5:00 p.m. May 1, of each year. No more than one sales booth to each permit fee.

(d) Information Required for Application. Each applicant for such permit shall file a written application within the Bureau of Prevention including:

(1) Tulare Fire Department Fireworks Application Form;
(2) Property Use Agreement Form with required signatures;
(3) Certificate of Liability Insurance; and
(4) State Fire Marshal Fireworks Retail License.
(5) Copy of the organizations non-profit status, such as 501 C3 filing

(e) Organizations Authorized to Sell.

(1) Nonprofit organizations, corporations or local community service organizations organized primarily for veteran, patriotic, welfare, civic betterment or charitable purposes, which can demonstrate that a majority of their financial resources and manpower are donated to projects of benefit to the total community within the city limits of Tulare.

(2) No permits will be granted to any organization, which has not engaged in the business of retailing "safe and sane" fireworks in the city during the current calendar year.

(3) The number of organizations allowed to sell will be based on 1 booth per 3,250 population as determined by the City of Tulare Planning Department population statistic.

(4) If an organization does not renew its license, did not sell the previous year, or is revoked, this will be construed as a vacancy. When a vacancy exists it will be posted publicly for a two-week application process. All completed applications will be reviewed and one eligible organization will be selected randomly by the City Clerk's office to fill the vacancy. Applications can be picked up at either the head quarter's fire station or the City Clerk's Office. All completed applications must be turned in to the City Clerk's office by the date and time specified in the public notice.

(f) Insurance Requirements at Condition of Sale. Each applicant for a permit shall file with the Bureau of Fire Prevention, prior to the issuance of any permit, a policy of public liability insurance with coverage of at least one million dollars ($1,000,000).

(g) Fees Required. A fifty dollar ($50) safety clean-up fee is required for each organization approved to sell. This fee is forfeited to the city in the event that the sales booth site is not left in a clean and orderly condition. Organizations forfeiting this fee must resubmit this fee prior to being permitted to sell the following year. A permit fee, as determined by the current fee schedule for Fireworks Booth Investigation, must be tendered to the City of Tulare upon receipt of permit.

(h) Fireworks Booth Locations.

(1) Each application shall contain a description of the site desired. Written permission of the property owner must be included in the application.

(2) No booth shall be within 100 feet of any flammable liquid storage.

(3) No booth shall be placed closer than 30 feet to any building or structure.

(4) No booth shall be placed within 400 feet of another booth.

(i) Fireworks Booth Construction:

(1) All retail sales of fireworks shall be permitted only from within a temporary fireworks booth. The sale from any other building or structure is hereby prohibited.

(2) Fireworks booths need not comply with provisions of the Uniform Building Code; provided the booth is erected under the supervision of the local Building Inspector who shall require the booth be constructed in a manner, which will, reasonably, insure the safety of attendant and patrons.

(3) Each booth shall have a minimum of two exit doors.

(4) All lighting appliances used in the booth must be safe and in good condition, all bulbs or fluorescent tubes must be shielded against accidental breakage or contact. No heating devices of any kind are permitted in or near fireworks booths.

(5) All electrical wiring, including the power source, shall be installed to the satisfaction of the Building Inspector. Electrical wiring shall be at least 12 feet above the ground when subject to foot traffic, and 16 feet above the ground when subject to vehicle traffic.

(j) Operational Requirements:

(1) No person other than a member of the licensee organization will be permitted to sell or otherwise participate.

(2) All permits are non-transferable.

(3) All persons engaged in the selling of fireworks shall be over the age of 18 years. At least one person 21 years of age or older must be in attendance and in charge during the hours of booth operation.

(4) The hours of operations shall be limited as identified in Section 3301.2 (b).

(5) Fireworks may be sold at the booth only.

(6) No sale or delivery thereof shall be made to any person under 16 years of age in accordance with Cal. Health and Safety Code § 12689(b).

(7) All permits and licenses shall be posted inside the booth.

(8) Broken or damages fireworks are not to be sold. The items will be collected and a receipt issued so credit may be received from the vendor.

(k) Safety and Security:

(1) Each stand shall be provided with two (2) fire extinguishers, rated 2A10BC or better. Such equipment is to be serviceable and accessible during all business hours.

(2) No smoking is allowed within 50 feet of any booth.

(3) "No Smoking" signs shall be placed on all exterior sides of each booth and one such sign shall be posted within the booth.

(4) All weeds and combustible material shall be cleared from the location of the stand or within 30 feet thereof.

(5) No person shall light or cause to be lit any fireworks or other combustible article within 200 feet thereof.

(l) Permit Revocation:

(1) If, in the judgment of the Fire Chief or his or her agent or the Building Inspector or his or her agent, the construction of the booth or the conduct of the operation therein do not conform to the provisions of this article or if in any way the operation of the stand poses a threat to public safety, such officers or either of them, may have the permit revoked and/or the booth immediately closed.

(2) No person shall sell, store, hold or possess any fireworks classified as dangerous, including fire crackers, rockets or the like, from or within any booth. If such is discovered, the permit will be revoked and the booth immediately closed.

(3) Failure to remove all traces of the booth and/or any debris resulting from the operation thereof within 48 hours of the close of business on July 6, shall result in the loss of the cleanup security deposit.

(4) On the second Tuesday of May of each year, at 6:00 PM, there shall be a meeting of all fireworks permitees and the Fire Marshal, at 800 South Blackstone in the City of Tulare. Any organization failing to have a representative at this meeting will suffer loss of their permit.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effective thirty (30) days from and after its passage, adoption, and approval.

SECTION 3. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED THIS 7th DAY OF June, 2011

Wayne Nox

President of the Council and Ex-Officio
Mayor of the City of Tulare

ATTEST:

Chief Deputy City Clerk and Clerk of the
Council of the City of Tulare

CITY OF TULARE CA INCORPORATED APRIL 3, 1909

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF TULARE) ss

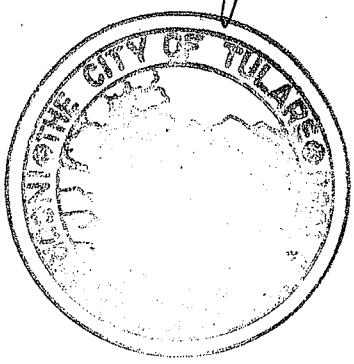
CITY OF TULARE)

I, DANIEL L. MEINERT, Interim City Clerk of the City of Tulare and Interim Clerk of the Council of said city, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the **17th day of May, 2011**, the foregoing **Ordinance No. 11-04** was duly and regularly introduced, passed-to-print and ordered published in the Tulare Advance Register, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Tulare, by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Craig Vejvoda** **Mark Watte** **Skip Barwick** **Wayne Ross**
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**N/A**
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**N/A**
ABSENT:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	**David Macedo**

DANIEL L. MEINERT, INTERIM CITY CLERK

BY: ~~Chief~~ Deputy City Clerk and ~~Clerk~~
of the Council of the City of Tulare



ORDINANCE NO. 11-04

Summary of Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TULARE AMENDING
FIRE PREVENTION CODE SECTION 3.08.070
AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE (CFC)

Copy of full ordinance will be made available at the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 411 East Kern Avenue, Tulare.

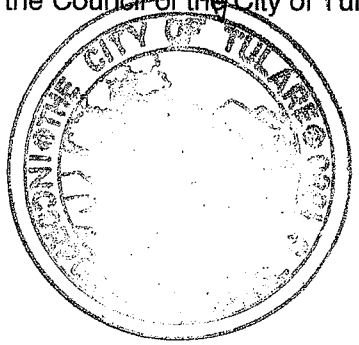
STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF TULARE) ss
CITY OF TULARE)

I, DANIEL L. MEINERT, Interim City Clerk of the City of Tulare and Interim Clerk of the Council of said city, do hereby certify that at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the **17th day of May, 2011**, the foregoing **Ordinance No. 11-04** was passed-to-print and ordered published in the Tulare Advance Register, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Tulare, by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Craig Vejvoda** **Mark Watte** **Skip Barwick** **Wayne Ross**
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**N/A**
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**N/A**
ABSENT:	**COUNCILMEMBERS:**	**David Macedo**

DANIEL L. MEINERT, INTERIM CITY CLERK

BY: Roxanne Yoder
Chief Deputy City Clerk and Clerk
of the Council of the City of Tulare



STATE OF CALIFORNIA)

COUNTY OF TULARE) ss

CITY OF TULARE)

I, DANIEL L. MEINERT, Interim City Clerk of the City of Tulare and Clerk of the Council of said city, do hereby certify that the foregoing **Ordinance No. 11-04** was duly adopted by the City Council of said city and was signed by the President of said Council at a regular meeting of said City Council held on the **7th day of June, 2011** and was approved by the following vote:

AYES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Skip Barwick** **David Macedo** **Wayne Ross**
NOES:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**None**
ABSTAIN:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**None**
ABSENT:	**COUNCIL MEMBERS:**	**Craig Vejvoda** **Mark Watte**

DANIEL L. MEINERT, INTERIM CITY CLERK

BY:_____
Chief Deputy City Clerk and Clerk
Of the Council of the City of Tulare

Non-administrative modifications to the California Fire Code must be based upon express findings of necessity relating to relating to local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions.

FINDINGS REGARDING LOCAL CLIMATIC, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

The following is a brief summary of the local climatic, topographical, and geological conditions, which make the local amendments to the California Fire Code reasonably necessary, including extreme temperatures, limited water supply and pressure, poor air quality and sunny days, and lower density development facilitated by local topography.

CLIMACTIC CONDITIONS – EXTREME TEMPERATURES

As documented in the City of Tulare General Plan and the Fire Department Mast Plan, during the summer months the City of Tulare experiences periods of what can only be described as extreme heat. For example, a chart setting forth the high temperatures in Tulare, San Francisco, and San Diego for each day from July 1, 2006, through July 31, 2006, as reported by the National Weather Service. During this approximately 31-day period, the average high temperature in Tulare was 103.4 degrees, the average high temperature in San Diego was 81.2 degrees, and the average high temperature in San Francisco was 68.8 degrees. Furthermore, during this 31-day period, the average temperature in City of Tulare was 87.8 degrees, the average temperature in San Diego was 76.3 degrees, and the average temperature San Francisco was 61.7 degrees. Finally, during this 31-day period Tulare experienced 20 days where the maximum temperature exceeded 100 degrees, while neither San Diego nor San Francisco experienced such temperatures at any time during the 31-day period. Though Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7 does not require the local conditions to be unique to a particular jurisdiction, the temperature chart demonstrates the temperatures experienced in Tulare are extreme as compared to temperatures experienced in other parts of California.

Due to the extreme heat the City of Tulare experiences during the summer months, City of Tulare firefighters responding to fires and other incidents requiring the evacuation of a building are regularly exposed to temperatures in excess of 105 degrees, when accounting for their protective gear, exposing them to the probability of heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and possibly heat stroke.

GEOLOGICAL – LIMITED WATER SUPPLY AND WATER PRESSURE

The City of Tulare and surrounding areas are arid, which receives an average of 10 to 12 inches of precipitation per year occurring primarily in the winter months. Furthermore, the City of Tulare relies primarily on groundwater for its municipal water supply. The underground aquifer is in a state of overdraft estimated at approximately 10,000-acre feet per year.

CLIMATIC/TOPOGRAPHICAL – POOR AIR QUALITY CAUSED BY TOPOGRAPHY OF SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AIR BASIN, LARGE NUMBER OF SUNNY DAYS AND INVERSIONS THAT FORM DURING WINTER MONTHS

As a result of the San Joaquin Valley's climate and topography, the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAP) is predisposed to poor air quality. High mountain ranges surrounding the Valley frequently create air layer inversions, which prevent mixing of air masses. The large number of sunny days per year, and high temperatures in the summer, favor the formation of ozone. In the winter, inversions form that often trap particulate matter.

The Federal EPA and California Air Resources Board have classified the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin as severe non-attainment for Ozone and serious non-attainment (federal) non-attainment (state) for PM10. Ozone is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen and sunlight. PM_{10} is suspended particulate matter that is less than 10 microns in size. Given its small size, PM_{10} can remain airborne for long periods and can be inhaled, pass through the respiratory system, and lodge in the lungs. In general, non-attainment means the federal standard has been exceeded more than twice per year.

Smoke is composed primarily of carbon dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons, and other organic chemicals, nitrogen oxides, trace minerals, and several thousand other compounds. Particulate matter is the principal pollutant of concern from some for the relatively short-term exposures (hours to weeks) typically experienced by the public. Particulate matter in wood smoke has a size range near the wavelength of visible light (.4-.7 micrometers). Because these particles can be inhaled into the deepest recesses of the lungs, they are thought to represent a greater health concern than larger particles. Another pollutant of concern during some events is carbon monoxide.[1] The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District states, "Emissions from burning include fine particulate, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulfur, carbon monoxide, and toxic air contaminants that contribute to our air quality problems."

TOPOGRAPHICAL – CITY OF TULARE DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

Due to the relatively low density growth pattern in the City of Tulare area, 3 fire stations are spaced approximately four miles apart resulting in an average of a two-mile running distance for the designated first-in company. This average two-mile travel distance increases the response time to fires, which result in an increase in the size and intensity of fires. Currently the Northeast section of the City of Tulare the fire department is experiencing response travel times in excess of six minutes.

FINDINGS REGARDING THE REASONABLY NECESSITY OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE GIVEN LOCAL CLIMATIC, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

As set forth in detail in the attached proposed Resolution and Ordinance, each of the amendments requiring express findings of necessity to the California Fire Code are reasonably

1 Wildfire Smoke – A Guide for Public Health Officials (2001) Published by the Washington State Department of Health, p. 3.

necessary because of these local climatic, topographical, and geological conditions. The amendments may be generally characterized as relating to (1) solar panel installation; (2) fire sprinkler systems; (3) luminous exit markings; (4) additional regulation of lumber yards, woodworking, recycling, and waste handling facilities; and (5) additional regulation of motor fuel dispensing and repair garages, locations of above-ground tanks, the amount of Class 1 and Class II liquids at farms and construction sites in above-ground tanks and basement storage of flammable liquids.

SOLAR PANEL INSTALLATION

Local sunny conditions are conducive to a growing prevalence and use of solar panel arrays in the City of Tulare. The presence of solar panel arrays on the roofs of buildings present fire ground operational issues including restricted access points to the roof, delay in deploying ground ladders restricted locations for effective roof venting, and live direct current conductors on the roof and inside the attic. Solar panel placement done without regard to firefighter access and safety can result in additional working time on roofs, delay in fire suppression efforts, greater exposure by firefighters to health risks associated with exposure to sustained high temperatures, and increase in fire duration creating more smoke affecting air quality and requiring increased use of water. By establishing a layout for solar panel arrays that takes into account fire ground operation needs, fewer firefighters and less time will be needed to effect roof venting operations. This section incorporates Solar Photovoltaic Installation Guidelines promulgated by a California State Fire Marshal task force that included fire, building, and solar industry participation.

FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Fire sprinkler systems have proven effective in suppressing and extinguishing structural fires using a small fraction of the water used with traditional fire suppression methods and resulting in the smaller fires or shorter duration and thus in the generation of far less smoke that effects air quality. Furthermore, because the fire sprinklers will limit the size and duration of fires, fewer fire personnel will be required to respond to said fires. This reduces the number of fire personnel who would be exposed to the health risk associated with sustained exposure to high temperatures and also addresses extended run time due to topography-related low density growth pattern in the City of Tulare. The modifications proposed in this category maintain existing amendments approved by Council in 2007.