

CALIFORNIA BUILDING STANDARDS COMMISSION

2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 95833
(916) 263-0916 FAX (916) 263-0959



December 16, 2010

Mark Ramos, Division Chief
Santa Cruz Fire Dept.
City of Santa Cruz
230 Walnut Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Mark Ramos,

This is to acknowledge receipt of the City of Santa Cruz Fire Dept. submittal pertaining to Ordinance No. 2010-19 with findings on November 19, 2010. As the law states, no local modification or change to the California Building Standards Code (Code) shall become effective or operative for any purpose until the finding and the modification or change have been filed with the California Building Standards Commission (the Commission).

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 [H&SC Section 13869.7(c)], attention: State Housing Law Program Manager, (rather than 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. If you have any questions or need any further information, you may contact me at (916) 263-0916.

Sincerely,


Jane G. Taylor
Senior Architect

cc: Chron
Local Filings

11/1/2010

California Building Standards Commission
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 130
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

To Whom It May Concern::

The Santa Cruz Fire Department is forwarding our local findings and local amendment to the California State Building Standards Code to file with your office. One certified copy of each document is included with this cover letter.

Sincerely,



Mark Ramos
Division Chief

encl.

2010 NOV 19 AM 11:14
CALIFORNIA BUILDING
STANDARDS COMMISSION

RESOLUTION NO. [REDACTED]

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ MAKING EXPRESS FINDINGS FOR THE MODIFICATION AND ADOPTION OF THE 2009 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE AND THE 2010 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND FIRE CODE STANDARDS, RELATING TO AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS, INCLUDING ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTS AND STATE AMENDMENTS AND ERRATA

WHEREAS,

- A. The City of Santa Cruz proposes to adopt the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code, the 2010 edition of the California Fire Code and Fire Code Standards, including annual supplements and State amendments and errata; and
- B. The City proposes to make certain changes in the requirements of the 2009 International Fire Code which changes and will affect all occupancies and be more restrictive than State Law; and,
- C. California Health and Safety Code Section 17958.5 requires the City to make certain findings before adopting such changes, and Section 17958.7 requires that such findings be filed with the California Building Standards Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that insofar as Ordinance [REDACTED] of the Santa Cruz City Fire Department may change or modify the State Housing Standards adopted pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17922, as to the requirement for installation of an automatic sprinkler system in all new buildings, the Santa Cruz City Council, after duly noticed and held public meeting, expressly finds that such change or modification to Sections 903 through 903.2.10.1 of Part 9 of the California Building Standards Code is reasonably necessary because of local conditions as more specifically set forth as follows:

1. The provisions relating to automatic sprinkler systems, proposed to be adopted by the City Council as changes to the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code and 2010 edition of the California Fire Code, relating to automatic sprinkler systems, are reasonably necessary because of local conditions, as set forth in this resolution.
2. The City of Santa Cruz places a high value on protection of human life against hazards of fire. Sprinkler systems have been found to be highly effective systems for the protection of human life and should be used whenever feasible.
3. The water supply in the Santa Cruz area makes extensive use of automatic sprinkler systems feasible. The Santa Cruz area is favored with many sources of high quality water. These sources include springs, wells and surface streams. The watersheds of the Santa Cruz Mountains produce abundant quantities of good water in periods of normal rainfall. The Santa Cruz Water Treatment Plant built in 1961 has a rated capacity of 24 million gallons per day, and has completed a modernization project in 1988. The City of Santa Cruz owns and maintains Loch Lomond Water Storage Reservoir as its principal raw water storage reservoir.

Most of the City is ideally located below the Bay Street reservoir, which operates as gravity flow water system with storage capacity in excess of 10 million gallons. Many of our fire service installations maintain static pressures in excess of 100 pounds per square inch and residual flows in excess of 60 pounds per square inch. The City of Santa Cruz water distribution system is a major contributing factor toward the fire suppression capabilities of the City of Santa Cruz Fire Department. There are jurisdictions within the State, which have difficulty providing required water flows for automatic fire sprinkler systems, making the operation of such sprinkler systems less feasible than in the City of Santa Cruz.

4. The City of Santa Cruz is also subject to certain dangers, making the use of automatic sprinkler systems a more significant factor in fire suppression. The City of Santa Cruz is located in seismic zone #4. Seismic zones are determined according to the proximity to certain major fault systems. The City of Santa Cruz is located adjacent to one of the most active fault systems in the United States. Major damage corresponding to intensity 8 and higher of the Modified Marcella Intensity Scale can be expected. Severe seismic action would place extreme demands on the limited resources of our small fire department. Communications would be disrupted. Damage to gas and water mains is to be expected. As previously mentioned, the City of Santa Cruz water system is the key to sprinkler supply. However, entire system failure due to earthquake is more unlikely than a partial failure. Automatic fire sprinkler systems will operate on much less pressure than normally available in Santa Cruz. The City of Santa Cruz water system is constructed in a grid to reduce the effect of a single pipe or area of pipes breaking. Automatic fire sprinklers would control or extinguish fires and thus reduce the demand on the fire department over unsprinklered buildings. Although sprinklers may only partially control a fire, this would be especially important to reduce the fire problem or delayed response that may be created by broken communications and obstructed access. Automatic fire sprinkler systems would therefore reduce demands on firefighting forces during emergency earthquake conditions.

5. Floods are another hazard to which the City of Santa Cruz is subject. Flood in the central (low areas) of the City of Santa Cruz would reduce the movement of fire apparatus. Two large fires at the same time during flood conditions would be disastrous. Automatic fire sprinklers may be the only fire control inside buildings within the flood area. Any delay in structural firefighting could allow a fire on our many wood shake or wood shingled structures to quickly involve a number of buildings. Additional fire apparatus and equipment from other communities responding on a mutual aid request may not be able to reach some fire areas. Access could be obstructed due to flooded streets and/or damaged bridges. Additional demands on the fire department for rescue and first aid would deplete available fire personnel to the point that the only protection in some buildings against fire would be automatic fire sprinkler systems. Automatic fire sprinkler systems would reduce demands on firefighting forces and protect buildings which may be otherwise inaccessible to the fire department during flood conditions.

6. The experience of efficiency of automatic fire sprinkler systems within the City of Santa Cruz exceed those of the National Fire Protection Association which indicate that automatic fire sprinkler systems have established an efficiency record of approximately 96% satisfactory performance in the United States since 1925. The local statistics show that all fires have been extinguished with fewer than 2 fire sprinkler heads activating, and that no further fire suppression was necessary upon arrival of fire suppression forces.

7. The local climatic conditions affect acceleration, intensity and size of fire in the community. Times of little or no rainfall create extremely hazardous conditions when a fire is introduced to the environment. Fires in structures can easily spread to the wildland as well as a fire in the wildland into a structure.

8. For the above reasons, it is imperative that developers and builders provide for built-in fire protection within buildings covered by the City of Santa Cruz Sprinkler Ordinance. Unless fires are kept in their incipient stages (and automatic fire sprinkler systems do that), the fire department as presently staffed and equipped cannot function effectively against large or numerous fires. Further, the City of Santa Cruz is a tourist oriented community and it is common for 35,000 to 60,000 people to visit Santa Cruz on an average summer weekend. This impacts emergency call volume dramatically.

Since the early 1970's our emergency responses have increased from approximately 500 calls per year to over 6,800 calls per year. An alternative fire protection solution would be to hire many additional firefighters, resulting in continuous cost increases each year. Due to increasing budget constraints, this additional cost would pose an economic hardship on the City's general fund. Tax revenues are not sufficient to support a large fire department.

Therefore, the only solution to maintain reasonable fire and life safety for building occupants is to install built-in fire protection wherever possible. Since 1988, when the City's fire sprinkler ordinance was first adopted, there have been over 52 documented sprinkler activations, resulting in millions of dollars in property value saved. This approach to fire safety has proven to be an unequivocal success.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE
BELOW IS A TRUE AND CORRECT COPY
OF Ordinance No. 2010-19
November 17, 2010
DATE [Signature] CITY CLERK

COPY

ORDINANCE NO. 2010-19

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ
AMENDING TITLE 19 OF THE CITY OF SANTA CRUZ MUNICIPAL CODE, IN ORDER
TO ADOPT AND AMEND THE 2009 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE,
THE 2010 EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AND FIRE CODE STANDARDS,
INCLUDING ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTS AND STATE AMENDMENTS AND ERRATA.

An ordinance of the City of Santa Cruz adopting the 2009 edition of the International Fire Code and the 2010 edition of the California Fire Code, regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises in the City of Santa Cruz providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore; repealing Ordinance 2007-18 of the City of Santa Cruz and all other ordinances and parts of the ordinances in conflict therewith. Ordinance 2007-18 was subsequently repealed and replaced in its entirety by Ordinance 2010-19.

PART 1

The City Council of the City of Santa Cruz does ordain as follows:

That portion of the California Building Standards Code that imposes substantially the same requirements as are contained in the International Fire Code, 2009 Edition published by the International Code Council and the California Building Standards Commission with Errata, together with those portions of the International Fire Code, 2009 Edition, including Appendix Chapters B, C and J published by the International Code Council not included in the California Building Standards Code, as modified and amended by this chapter, are adopted by this reference into this Chapter, and are hereby collectively declared to be the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz, in the State of California regulating and governing the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings and premises as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Fire Code on file in the office of the City of Santa Cruz are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this ordinance, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Part 2 of this ordinance.

PART 2

Title 19 of the City of Santa Cruz is hereby repealed and a new Title 19 is hereby added to read as follows:

International Fire Code Adopted.

That portion of the California Building Standards Code that imposes substantially the same requirements as are contained in the International Fire Code, 2009 Edition published by the International Code Council and the California Building Standards Commission with errata, together with those portions of the International Fire Code, 2009 Edition, including Appendix Chapters B, C and J published by the International Code Council not included in the California Building Standards Code, as modified and amended by this chapter, are adopted by this reference

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into this Chapter, and are hereby collectively declared to be the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz for the purpose of regulating and governing the safeguarding of life, property and public welfare to a reasonable degree from the hazards of fire, hazardous materials release and explosion arising from the storage, use and handling of dangerous and hazardous materials, substances and devices, conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy and use of buildings and premises, the operation, installation, construction, location, safeguarding and maintenance of attendant equipment, the installation and maintenance of adequate means of egress not provided for by the building code, and providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefore.

Section 101.1 is amended – Title.

Section 101.1 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

Section 102.9 amended - Matters Not Provided For.

Section 102.9 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

102.9 - Matters Not Provided For. Requirements that are essential for the public safety of an existing or proposed activity, building or structure, or for the safety of the occupants thereof, which are not specifically provided for by this code shall be determined by the fire code official.

The Fire Chief is authorized to render interpretations of this code and to make and enforce rules, supplemental regulations and standards in order to carry out the application and intent of its provisions. Such interpretations, rules, regulations and standards shall be in conformance with the intent and purpose of this code and shall be available to the public during normal business hours. Those standards promulgated by the Santa Cruz County Fire Chiefs Association shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with this code.

Section 105.1 amended – General.

Section 105 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

105.1 - General. Permits shall be in accordance with Sections 105.1.1. through 105.7.13 or other provisions of this code as required by the jurisdiction having authority.

Section 105.1.1 amended - Permit Required.

Section 105.1.1 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

105.1.1 – Permit Required. When required by the fire code official, a permit shall be obtained. Permit fees, if any, shall be paid prior to issuance of the permit. Issued permits shall be kept on the premises designated therein at all times and shall be readily available for inspection by the fire code official.

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Section 105.2 amended - Application.

Section 105.2 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

105.2 – Application. Application for a permit, when required by the fire code official, shall be made in such form and detail as prescribed by the fire code official. Applications for permits shall be accompanied by such plans as prescribed by the fire code official.

Section 109.3 is amended – Violation penalties.

Section 109.3 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

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 of a permit or certificate used under provisions of this code, shall be guilty of an infraction.

Acts denominated as infractions shall not be punishable by imprisonment. Every violation determined to be an infraction is punishable by:

1. A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for a first violation;
2. A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for a second violation of the same provision of this code within one year;
3. A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each additional violation of the same provision of this code within one year.

A person charged with an infraction shall not be entitled to a trial by jury. A judgment that a person convicted of an infraction be punished by fine may also provide for the payment to be made within a specified time or in specified installments, contingent upon the person giving his written promise to either pay the fine as provided or to appear in court on the due date. Any person who willfully violates any such written promise is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day that a violation continues after due notice has been served shall be deemed a separate offense.

Section 111.4 is amended – Failure to comply.

Section 111.4 of Chapter 1 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

111.4 Failure to comply. It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to violate or fail to comply with any lawful order of the fire code official; fail to comply with an order by the Board of Appeals; or, fail to comply with an order of the court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed therein. Every such violation shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00 plus court assigned fees or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year in the county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of Building Area.

Definition of Building Area in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after British Thermal Unit to read as follows:

BUILDING AREA. The area included within surrounding exterior walls (or exterior walls and firewalls) exclusive of vent shafts and courts. Areas of the building not provided with

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surrounding walls shall be included in the building area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor above.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of De Novo.

Definition of De Novo in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after Deluge System to read as follows:

DE NOVO. adj. Latin for "anew," which means starting over, as in a trial de novo. For example, a decision in a small claims case may be appealed to a local trial court, which may try the case again, de novo.

“D” Definitions -- Add Driveway after Draft Stop

Driveway. DRIVEWAY is vehicular ingress and egress routes that serve no more than 2 residential buildings or structures, not including accessory structures, on one parcel, containing no more than 3 dwelling units.

(a) All driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 12 feet and minimum unobstructed vertical clearance of 13 feet 6 inches. Exception: Driveways serving parcels which are not considered a flag lot by the City Planning Department may be 10 feet wide when approved by the Fire Code Official.

(b) All curb cuts at entrances to driveways or other private ways shall be of sufficient width to permit safe travel by emergency vehicles at all times of the year.

(c) Turnouts shall be designed and constructed every 400 feet along the driveway's length or at the midpoint when the driveway is over 400 but not more than 800 feet in length.

(d) A turnaround shall be provided at all building or structure sites on driveways over 300 feet in length and shall be at 50 feet from the structure.

(e) In addition, where applicable, all driveways shall conform with N.F.P.A. Standard 1141, the standard for planned building groups.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of Fire Chief.

Definition of Fire Chief in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

FIRE CHIEF. The Chief of the City of Santa Cruz.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of Hazardous Fire Area.

Definition of Hazardous Fire Area in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after Handrail to read as follows:

HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA. Land that 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. The declaration of a hazardous fire area shall be made by the chief for purposes of this code and shall not contradict with hazardous fire areas as defined by the California Public Resources Code.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of Imposed Loads.

Definition of Imposed Loads in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after Impairment Coordinator to read as follows:

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IMPOSED LOADS OF APPARATUS is a minimum of 40,000 pounds for a fire engine and 60,000 pounds for an aerial ladder fire truck.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of Public Nuisance.

Definition of Public Nuisance in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after Proximate Audience to read as follows:

PUBLIC NUISANCE. The unreasonable, unwarranted and/or unlawful use of property, which causes inconvenience, danger or damage to others, either to individuals and/or to the general public. Nuisances may include, but not be limited to noxious smells, noise, burning, unauthorized collections or storage of hazardous materials.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of Stage.

Definition of Stage in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after Spraying Space to read as follows:

STAGE. A space within a building utilized for entertainment or presentations, which includes overhead hanging curtains, drops, scenery or stage effects other than lighting and sound. Stage area shall be measured to include the entire performance area and adjacent backstage and support areas not separated from the performance area by fire-resistance rated construction. Stage height shall be measured from the lowest point on the stage floor to the highest point of the roof or floor deck above the stage.

Section 202 is amended – Definition of State Responsibility Area (SRA).

Definition of State Responsibility Area (SRA) in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after Stage to read as follows:

STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA (SRA) shall mean lands that are classified by the Board of Forestry pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 4125 where the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing forest fires is primarily the responsibility of the State of California.

Section 202 is amended – Yard.

Definition of Yard in Section 202 of Chapter 2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added after State Responsibility Area (SRA) to read as follows:

YARD. An open space, other than a court, unobstructed from the ground to the sky on the lot on which a building is situated.

Section 304.1.2 is amended – Vegetation.

Section 304.1.2 of Chapter 3 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

304.1.2 – Vegetation. Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in urban-wildland interface areas shall be maintained around and adjacent to buildings and structures. A firebreak shall be made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side of the building or structure or to the

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property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to any building or structure.

When required by state law, or local ordinance, rule or regulation, an additional fire protection zone or firebreak may be made by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth that is located within 100 feet from the building or structure or to the property line. This section does not prevent an insurance company that insures a building or structure from requiring the owner of the building or structure to maintain a firebreak of more than 100 feet around the building or structure. Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet from the building or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. This does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that is well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a dwelling or structure.

No owner, agent, lessee or other person occupying or having charge or control of any building, lot or premises within the city shall permit weeds to remain upon said premises or public sidewalk, or street or alleys between said premises and the centerline of any public street or alley after May 15th.

Whenever any such weeds are growing upon any private property or properties or in any street or alley within the city, the chief of the fire department shall give notice to the owner, agent, lessee or other person occupying or having charge or control of any building, lot or premises within the city, that unless such nuisance be abated without delay by the destruction or removal of such weeds, the work of abating such nuisance will be done by the city authorities, and the cost thereof assessed upon the lots and lands from which weeds shall have been destroyed or removed.

Method of Abatement

- (a) The chief of the fire department shall cause weeds to be abated through mowing, cutting, discing, removal or any other approved method except spraying.
- (b) When the chief determines that total removal of weed growth is impractical due to size or environmental factors, approved fuel breaks shall be established. Designated areas shall be cleared of combustible vegetation to establish fuel breaks.
- (c) The chief of the fire department, and its deputies, assistants, employees, contracting agents, or other representatives are hereby expressly authorized to enter upon private property for the purpose of destroying weeds.
- (d) Any property owner shall have the right to abate such weeds themselves, or have the same abated at their own expense provided that such weeds shall have been destroyed or removed prior to May 15th and the arrival of the chief of the fire department or his/her agents or representative to abate them.
- (e) Combustible rubbish which hampers or otherwise obstructs city weed abatement efforts may also be removed by the chief of the fire department or his/her agents or authorized representative at the owner's expense under the reimbursement and collection provisions of this chapter.

Section 307.2 - Open Burning and Recreational Fires.

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Section 307.2 of Chapter 3 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz Fire Protection District is amended to read as follows:

307.2 Permit required.

When required by the fire chief, permit shall be obtained prior to kindling a fire for recognized agricultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or a bonfire. Application for such permit shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

The open burn season for Santa Cruz County is unless otherwise declared shall be December 1st through April 30th of the calendar year. The dates may only be changed by Monterey Bay Area Unified Air Pollution Control District.

Exceptions:

1. During the "Declared open burn season" (As declared by the Monterey Bay Area Unified Air Pollution Control District) pile burning is allowed, at the discretion of the Fire Chief, when the "Guidelines for Pile Burning" (published by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or Monterey Bay Area Unified Air Pollution Control District) are strictly adhered to.

Section 308.1.4 is deleted – Open-Flame cooking devices.

Section 308.1.4 of Chapter 3 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is hereby deleted:

Section 311.5 is amended – Placards.

Section 311.5 of Chapter 3 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

311.5 – Placards. When required by the fire code official, any building or structure determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 110 of this code shall be marked as required by Sections 311.5 through 311.5.5.

Table 405.2 Footnote 'a' is amended - Fire and Evacuation Drill Frequency and Participation

Footnote 'a' to Table 405.2 of Chapter 4 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

- a. The frequency in all school levels shall be allowed to be modified in accordance with Section 408.3.2. Secondary level schools need only conduct evacuation drills twice each school year.

Section 502.1 is amended – Definitions.

Section 502.1 of Chapter 5 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended adding the definition of All Weather Surface to read as follows:

ALL WEATHER SURFACE. An all weather surface shall be a minimum of 6" of compacted Class II base rock for grades up to and including 5%, oil and screened for grades up to and including 15%, and asphaltic concrete for grades exceeding 15%. No Grade shall be allowed to exceed 20%.

Section 507.1 is amended – Required Water Supply.

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Section 507.1 of Chapter 5 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

507.1 - Required Water Supply. An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises upon which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.

The minimum water supply for all new dwellings within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) shall be capable of supplying a flow of 500 gallons per minute for 20 minutes (10,000 gallons) for each parcel. Privately owned water that is not supplied by a licensed water purveyor shall: (1) serve no more than two dwellings and no more than 10,000 square feet of habitable dwelling space, and (2) be provided pursuant to a recorded covenant that runs with the land if the water supply originates from another parcel. If a water purveyor supplies the water, the applicant must submit with the building plan written verification from the licensed purveyor that the water supply meets the flow requirement.

Exceptions:

1. A 2% reduction will be allowed for flow supplied by approved stationary water tanks, to account for the nominal standardized capacity of such tanks.
2. The Fire Chief may reduce the flow requirement to 250 gallons per minute for 20 minutes by substituting approved enhanced access, defensible space, and/or ignition-resistant material requirements.

Section 508.5.7 is added – Painting.

Section 508.5.7 of Chapter 5 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added to read as follows:

508.5.7 – Painting. When required by the fire code official, fire hydrants shall be painted in accordance with NFPA 291.

Section 605.11 is added – Alternate Power Sources.

Section 605.12 of Chapter 6 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added to read as follows:

Section 605.11 - Alternate Power Sources. All permanent installations of electrical generators, wind generators, solar cell, or other power sources shall be approved by the building code official. All applicable provisions of the National Electrical Code, the Uniform Fuel Gas Code, the California Building Code, and this Code shall be followed for any such installation. Permanent engraved and affixed signage, red in color, reading ‘WARNING – This premise is provided with an Alternate Power Source. Disconnection of commercial power may not disable the electrical power source’. Lettering shall be contrasting to the background and shall be a minimum of ½” tall and shall be permanently affixed on each electrical panel subject to back-feed from alternate power sources. Any and all power disabling switches shall be clearly labeled.

IFC Sections 903.1 through 903.2.10.1 are Deleted – Automatic Sprinkler Systems

Sections 903.1 through 903.2.10.1 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz are deleted and replaced to read as follows:

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903.1 General. Automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section.

903.1.1 Alternative Protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with Section 904 shall be permitted in lieu of automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard and approved by the fire code official.

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in this section.

903.2.1 New Structures. An automatic fire sprinkler system shall be provided in all new occupancies as defined in Chapter 3 of the California Building Code, regardless of type of construction and/or floor area, unless otherwise pre-empted by the California Health and Safety Code. Any occupancy not specifically mentioned shall be included in the group that it most nearly resembles based on the proposed life and fire hazard.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. Private garages, carports, sheds not more than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) of total floor area shall not require fire sprinklers where they are detached and separate from other structures and provided with exterior wall and opening protection as per the California Building Code.

2. Sheds exceeding 1,000 square feet, (93 m²) but not exceeding 3,000 square feet (278 m²) shall not require fire sprinklers at the discretion of the Fire Chief when the applicant demonstrates that the applicant's proposal does not increase the fire hazard or fire load.

3. Agricultural buildings as defined in Appendix Chapter C, of the California Building Code not exceeding 2,000 square feet (186 m²), not exceeding 25 feet (7620 mm) in height, having a clear unobstructed side yard exceeding 60 feet (18,280 mm) in all directions, and located within an Agricultural zoned district, as defined in the Santa Cruz County Planning Code, or as exempted by the Fire Chief, shall not require fire sprinklers.

Additionally, agricultural buildings exceeding 2,000 square feet (186 m²) but not exceeding 5,000 square feet, not exceeding 25 feet (7620 mm) in height, having a clear unobstructed side yard exceeding 60 feet (18,280 mm) in all directions, and located within an Agricultural zoned district, as defined in the Santa Cruz County Planning Code, shall not require fire sprinklers at the discretion of the Fire Chief when the applicant demonstrates the applicant's proposal does not increase the fire hazard or fire load.

4. Group B and Group M Occupancies not more than 500 square feet (46.5 m²) shall not require fire sprinklers where they are detached and separate from other structures and provided with exterior wall and opening protection as per the California Building Code, Table 508.3.3.

5. Greenhouses of non-combustible construction shall not require fire sprinklers.

903.2.2 Existing Structures. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in existing

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structures when, after the effective date of this code, a building permit is issued to allow additions to be made to existing structures which either:

1. Are already six thousand (6,000) square feet or greater in total floor area; or
2. Will increase the total floor area of a structure by 10% or more; or
3. When there is a change in the character of the occupancy or use of any building which in the opinion of the fire chief increases or may cause to increase the hazard of fire or threat to life or safety.
4. When additions are made to a structure which contains an existing fire sprinkler system. The fire sprinkler system shall be augmented, thus, creating fire sprinkler protection in the entire structure.

Exceptions:

1. Group U occupancies not more than one thousand (1,000) square feet
2. Group B and Group M occupancies not more than five hundred (500) square feet
3. Group R-3 dwellings where additions do not increase the total existing square footage by more than 50%.
4. Group A-2 occupancies not more than five thousand (5,000) square feet

903.2.3 During construction. Automatic sprinkler systems required during construction, alteration and demolition operations shall be provided in accordance with Section 1413.

903.2.4 Other hazards. Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided for the hazards indicated in Sections 903.2.4.1 through 903.2.4.8.

903.2.4.1 Windowless stories in all occupancies. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in the locations set forth in Sections 903.2.4.1.1 through 903.2.4.1.4.

Exception: Group R-3 and Group U.

903.2.4.1.1 Stories and basements without openings. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in every story or basement of all buildings where the floor area exceeds 1,500 square feet (139.4m²) and where there is not provided at least one of the following types of exterior wall openings:

1. Openings below grade that lead directly to ground level by an exterior stairway complying with Section 1009 or an outside ramp complying with Section 1010. Openings shall be located in each 50 linear feet (15 240 mm), or fraction thereof, of exterior wall in the story on at least one side.
2. Openings entirely above the adjoining ground level totaling at least 20 square feet (1.86 m²) in each 50 linear feet (15 240 mm), or fraction thereof, of exterior wall in the story on at least one side.

903.2.4.1.2 Opening dimensions and access. Openings shall have a minimum dimension of not less than 30 inches (762 mm). Such openings shall be accessible to the fire department from the exterior and shall not be obstructed in a manner that fire fighting or rescue cannot be accomplished from the exterior.

903.2.4.1.3 Openings on one side only. Where openings in a story are provided on only one side and the opposite wall of such story is more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) from such openings, the story shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system or openings as

specified above shall be provided on at least two sides of the story.

903.2.4.1.4 Basements. Where any portion of a basement is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) from openings required by Section 903.2.4.1.1, the basement shall be equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

903.2.4.2 Rubbish and linen chutes. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed at the top of rubbish and linen chutes and in their terminal rooms. Chutes extending through three or more floors shall have additional sprinkler heads installed within such chutes at alternate floors. Chute sprinklers shall be accessible for servicing.

903.2.4.3 Buildings 55 feet or more in height. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout buildings with a floor level having an occupant load of 30 or more that is located 55 feet (16 764 mm) or more above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access.

Exceptions:

1. Airport control towers.
2. Open parking structures.
3. Occupancies in Group F-2.

903.2.4.4 Ducts conveying hazardous exhausts. Where required by the California Mechanical Code, automatic sprinklers shall be provided in ducts conveying hazardous exhausts, flammable or combustible materials.

Exception: Ducts where the largest cross-sectional diameter of the duct is less than 10 inches (254 mm).

903.2.4.5 Commercial cooking operations. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in a commercial kitchen exhaust hood and duct system where an automatic sprinkler system is used to comply with Section 904.

903.2.4.6 Change of hazard. The fire code official may require the installation of an automatic fire system when there is a change in the character of the occupancy or use of any building which increases or may cause to increase the hazard of fire or threat to life or safety.

903.2.4.7 Change in access. The fire code official may require the installation of an automatic fire system when any alteration or change in the use of a building or portion thereof changes access to property so as to impede the fire department's ability to control a fire.

903.2.4.8 Other required suppression systems. In addition to the requirements of Section 903.2, the provisions indicated in Table 903.2.4.8 also require the installation of a suppression system for certain buildings and areas.

TABLE 903.2.4.8
ADDITIONAL REQUIRED FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

SECTION	SUBJECT
914.2.1	Covered malls
914.3.1	High rise buildings
914.4.1	Atriums
914.5.1	Underground structures

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914.6.1	Stages
914.7.1	Special amusement buildings
914.8.2, 914.8.5	Aircraft hangars
914.9	Flammable finishes
914.10	Drying rooms
1025.6.2.3	Smoke-protected seating
1208.2	Dry cleaning plants
1208.3	Dry cleaning machines
1504.2	Spray finishing in Group A, E, I or R
1504.4	Spray booths and spray rooms
1505.2	Dip-tank rooms in Group A, I or R
1505.4.1	Dip tanks
1505.9.4	Hardening and tempering tanks
1803.10	HPM facilities
1803.10.1.1	HPM work station exhaust
1803.10.2	HPM gas cabinets and exhausted enclosures
1803.10.3	HPM exit access corridor
1803.10.4	HPM exhaust ducts
1803.10.4.1	HPM noncombustible ducts
1803.10.4.2	HPM combustible ducts
1907.3	Lumber production conveyor enclosures
1908.7	Recycling facility conveyor enclosures
2106.1	Class A and B ovens
2106.2	Class C and D ovens
2209.3.2.6.2	Hydrogen motor fuel-dispensing area canopies
Table 2306.2	Storage fire protection
2306.4	Storage
2703.8.4.1	Gas rooms
2703.8.5.3	Exhausted enclosures
2704.5	Indoor storage of hazardous materials
2705.1.8	Indoor dispensing of hazardous materials
2804.4.1	Aerosol warehouses
2806.3.2	Aerosol display and merchandising areas
2904.5	Storage of more than 1,000 cubic feet of loose combustible fibers
3306.5.2.1	Storage of smokeless propellant
3306.5.2.3	Storage of small arms primers
3404.3.7.5.1	Flammable and combustible liquid storage rooms
3404.3.8.4	Flammable and combustible liquid storage warehouses
3405.3.7.3	Flammable and combustible liquid Group H-2 or H-3 areas

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3704.1.2	Gas cabinets for highly toxic and toxic gas
3704.1.3	Exhausted enclosures for highly toxic and toxic gas
3704.2.2.6	Gas rooms for highly toxic and toxic gas
3704.3.3	Outdoor storage for highly toxic and toxic gas
4106.2.2	Exhausted enclosures or gas cabinets for silane gas
4204.1.1	Pyroxylin plastic storage cabinets
4204.1.3	Pyroxylin plastic storage vaults
4204.2	Pyroxylin plastic storage and manufacturing

Section 903.3.1.3 is amended – NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems.

Section 903.3.1.3 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D sprinkler systems. Where allowed, automatic sprinkler systems installed in one and two-family dwellings shall be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13D, and installation guidelines as promulgated by the Santa Cruz County Fire Chiefs Association.

Section 903.6.1 is amended – Pyroxylin plastics.

Section 903.6.1 of Chapter 9 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

903.6.1 Pyroxylin plastics. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in all existing buildings where cellulose nitrate film or pyroxylin plastics are manufactured, stored or handled in quantities exceeding 100 pounds (45 kg). Vaults located within buildings for the storage of raw pyroxylin shall be protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system capable of discharging 1.66 gallons per minute per square foot (68 L/min/m^2) over the area of the vault.

Section 2205.1 is amended – Tank filling operations for Class I, II or IIIA liquids.

Section 2205.1 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2205.1 Tank filling operations for Class I, II or III liquid fuels. Delivery operations to tanks for Class I, II or III liquid fuels shall comply with Sections 2205.1.1 through 2205.1.3 and the applicable requirements of Chapter 34.

Section 2205.1.1 is amended – Delivery vehicle location.

Section 2205.1.1 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2205.1.1 Delivery vehicle location.

Where liquid delivery to above-ground storage tanks is accomplished by positive-pressure operation, tank vehicles shall be positioned a minimum of 25 feet (7620 mm) from tanks receiving Class I liquids and 15 feet (4572 mm) from tanks receiving Class II and III liquid fuels.

Section 2206.2 is amended – Method of storage.

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Section 2206.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2 Method of storage. Approved methods of storage for Class I, II and III liquid fuels at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with Sections 2206.2.1 through 2206.2.5.

Section 2206.2.1 is amended – Underground tanks.

Section 2206.2.1 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.1 Underground tanks. Underground tanks for the storage of Class I, II and III liquid fuels shall comply with Chapter 34.

Section 2206.2.2 is amended – Aboveground tanks located inside buildings.

Section 2206.2.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.2 Aboveground tanks located inside buildings. Aboveground tanks for the storage of Class I, II and III liquid fuels are allowed to be located in buildings. Such tanks shall be located in special enclosures complying with Section 2206.2.6, in a liquid storage room or a liquid storage warehouse complying with Chapter 34, or shall be listed and labeled as protected aboveground tanks.

Section 2206.2.3 is amended – Aboveground tanks located outside, above grade.

Section 2206.2.3 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.3 Aboveground tanks located outside, above grade. Aboveground tanks shall not be used for the storage of Class I, II or III liquid motor fuels except as provided by this section.

1. Above-ground tanks used for outside, above-grade storage of Class I, II or III liquid fuels shall be listed and labeled as protected aboveground tanks and be in accordance with Chapter 34. Such tanks shall be located in accordance with Table 2206.2.3.
2. Tanks containing fuels shall not exceed 12,000 gallons (45 420 L) in individual capacity or 48,000 gallons (181 680 L) in aggregate capacity. Installations with the maximum allowable aggregate capacity shall be separated from other such installations by not less than 100 feet (30 480 mm).
3. Tanks located at farms, construction projects, or rural areas shall comply with Section 3406.2.

Section 2206.2.4 is amended – Aboveground tanks located in above-grade vaults or below-grade vaults.

Section 2206.2.4 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.4 Aboveground tanks located in above-grade vaults or below-grade vaults. Aboveground tanks used for storage of Class I, II or III liquid motor fuels are allowed to be installed in vaults located above grade or below grade in accordance with Section 3404.2.8 and shall comply with Sections 2206.2.4.1 and 2206.2.4.2. Tanks in above-grade vaults shall also comply with Table 2206.2.3.

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Section 2206.2.4.2 is amended – Fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities.

Section 2206.2.4.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.4.2 Fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facilities. Tanks storing Class II and Class III liquid fuels at a fleet vehicle motor fuel-dispensing facility shall be limited to a maximum individual capacity of 20,000 gallons (75 700 L) and an aggregate capacity of 80,000 gallons (302 800 L).

Section 2206.2.5 is amended – Portable tanks.

Section 2206.2.5 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.5 Portable tanks. Where approved by the fire code official, portable tanks are allowed to be temporarily used in conjunction with the dispensing of Class I, II or III liquid fuels into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or motorized equipment on premises not normally accessible to the public. The approval shall include a definite time limit.

Section 2206.2.6 is amended – Special enclosures.

Section 2206.2.6 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.2.6 Special enclosures. Where installation of tanks in accordance with Section 3404.2.11 is impractical, or because of property or building limitations, tanks for liquid motor fuels are allowed to be installed in buildings in special enclosures in accordance with all of the following:

1. The special enclosure shall be liquid tight and vapor tight.
2. The special enclosure shall not contain backfill.
3. Sides, top and bottom of the special enclosure shall be of reinforced concrete at least 6 inches (152 mm) thick, with openings for inspection through the top only.
4. Tank connections shall be piped or closed such that neither vapors nor liquid can escape into the enclosed space between the special enclosure and any tanks inside the special enclosure.
5. Means shall be provided whereby portable equipment can be employed to discharge to the outside any vapors which might accumulate inside the special enclosure should leakage occur.
6. Tanks containing Class I, II or III liquids inside a special enclosure shall not exceed 6,000 gallons (22 710 L) in individual capacity or 18,000 gallons (68 130 L) in aggregate capacity.
7. Each tank within special enclosures shall be surrounded by a clear space of not less than 3 feet (910 mm) to allow for maintenance and inspection.

Section 2206.6.2 is amended – Piping, valves, fittings and ancillary equipment for aboveground tanks for Class I, II and IIIA liquids.

Section 2206.6.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.6.2 Piping, valves, fittings and ancillary equipment for aboveground tanks for Class I, II and III liquid fuels. Piping, valves, fittings and ancillary equipment for aboveground tanks shall comply with Sections 2206.6.2.1 through 2206.6.2.6.

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Section 2206.7.6 is amended – Fuel delivery nozzles.

Section 2206.7.6 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.7.6 Fuel delivery nozzles. A listed automatic-closing-type hose nozzle valve with or without a latch-open device shall be provided on island-type dispensers used for dispensing Class I, II or III liquid fuels.

Overhead-type dispensing units shall be provided with a listed automatic-closing-type hose nozzle valve without a latch-open device.

Exception: A listed automatic-closing-type hose nozzle valve with latch-open device is allowed to be used on overhead-type dispensing units where the design of the system is such that the hose nozzle valve will close automatically in the event the valve is released from a fill opening or upon impact with a driveway.

Section 2206.7.6.1 is amended – Special requirements for nozzles.

Section 2206.7.6.1 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2206.7.6.1 Special requirements for nozzles. Where dispensing of Class I, II or III liquid fuels is performed, a listed automatic-closing-type hose nozzle valve shall be used incorporating all of the following features:

1. The hose nozzle valve shall be equipped with an integral latch-open device.
2. When the flow of product is normally controlled by devices or equipment other than the hose nozzle valve, the hose nozzle valve shall not be capable of being opened unless the delivery hose is pressurized. If pressure to the hose is lost, the nozzle shall close automatically.

Exception: Vapor recovery nozzles incorporating insertion interlock devices designed to achieve shutoff on disconnect from the vehicle fill pipe.

3. The hose nozzle shall be designed such that the nozzle is retained in the fill pipe during the filling operation.
4. The system shall include listed equipment with a feature that causes or requires the closing of the hose nozzle valve before the product flow can be resumed or before the hose nozzle valve can be replaced in its normal position in the dispenser.

Section 2210.1 is amended – General.

Section 2210.1 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.1 General. The construction of marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with the International Building Code and NFPA 30A. The storage of Class I, II or III liquid fuels at marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with this chapter and Chapter 34.

Section 2210.2 is amended – Storage and handling.

Section 2210.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.2 Storage and handling. The storage and handling of Class I, II or III liquid fuels at marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with Sections 2210.2.1 through 2210.2.3.

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Section 2210.2.1 is amended – Class I, II or III liquid fuel storage.

Section 2210.2.1 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.2.1 Class I, II or III liquid fuel storage. Class I, II or III liquid fuels stored inside of buildings used for marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be stored in approved containers or portable tanks. Storage of Class I liquids shall not exceed 10 gallons (38 L).

Exception: Storage in liquid storage rooms in accordance with Section 3404.3.7.

Section 2210.2.2 is amended – Class II or IIIA liquid storage and dispensing.

Section 2210.2.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.2.2 Class II or IIIA liquid fuel storage and dispensing. Class II or III liquid fuels stored or dispensed inside of buildings used for marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be stored in and dispensed from approved containers or portable tanks. Storage of Class II and III liquids shall not exceed 120 gallons (454 L).

Section 2210.2.3 is amended – Heating equipment.

Section 2210.2.3 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.2.3 Heating equipment. Heating equipment installed in Class I, II or III liquid storage or dispensing areas shall comply with Section 2201.6.

Section 2210.3.2 is amended – Supervision.

Section 2210.3.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.3.2 Supervision. Marine motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall have an attendant or supervisor who is fully aware of the operation, mechanics and hazards inherent to fueling of boats on duty whenever the facility is open for business. The attendant's primary function shall be to supervise, observe and control the dispensing of Class I, II or III liquids or flammable gases.

Section 2210.3.3 is amended – Hoses and nozzles.

Section 2210.3.3 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.3.3 Hoses and nozzles. Dispensing of Class I, II or III liquid fuels into the fuel tanks of marine craft shall be by means of an approved-type hose equipped with a listed automatic-closing nozzle without a latch-open device.

Hoses used for dispensing or transferring Class I, II or III liquid fuels, when not in use, shall be reeled, racked or otherwise protected from mechanical damage.

Section 2210.3.4 is amended – Portable containers.

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Section 2210.3.4 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.3.4 Portable containers. Class I, II or III liquid fuels shall not be dispensed into a portable container unless such container is approved.

Section 2210.5.2 is amended – Spills.

Section 2210.5.2 of Chapter 22 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

2210.5.2 Spills. Spills of Class I, II or III liquid fuels at or on the water shall be reported immediately to the fire department and jurisdictional authorities.

Section 3003.5.3 is amended – Securing compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks.

Section 3003.5.3 of Chapter 30 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

3003.5.3 Securing compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks. Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be secured to prevent falling caused by contact, vibration or seismic activity. Securing of compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks shall be by one of the following methods:

1. Securing containers, cylinders and tanks to a fixed object with two or more non-combustible restraints.
2. Securing containers, cylinders and tanks on a cart or other mobile device designed for the movement of compressed gas containers, cylinders or tanks.
3. Nesting of compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks at container filling or servicing facilities or in seller's warehouses not accessible to the public. Nesting shall be allowed provided the nested containers, cylinders or tanks, if dislodged, do not obstruct the required means of egress.
4. Securing of compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks to or within a rack, framework, cabinet or similar assembly designed for such use.

Exception: Compressed gas containers, cylinders and tanks in the process of examination, filling, transport or servicing.

Chapter 33 – Explosives and Fireworks

IFC Chapter 33 is deleted in entirety. The following shall become Chapter 33.

3301.1 Scope. For explosives requirements see California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 10. For fireworks requirements see California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 6.

Exceptions:

1. The Armed Forces of the United States, Coast Guard or National Guard.
2. Explosives in forms prescribed by the official United States Pharmacopoeia.
3. The possession, storage and use of small arms ammunition when packaged in accordance with DOTn packaging requirements.
4. The use of explosive materials by federal, state and local regulatory, law enforcement and fire agencies acting in their official capacities.

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5. Items preempted by federal regulations.

3301.1.2 – Fireworks. Fireworks. The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks are prohibited.

3302 – Display Fireworks

3302.1 Permit Restrictions. The fire code official is authorized to limit the quantity of fireworks permitted at a given location. No person, possessing a permit for storage of fireworks at any place, shall keep or store an amount greater than authorized in such permit.

3302.2 – Financial Responsibility. The permit holder shall furnish a bond or certificate of insurance in an amount deemed adequate by the fire code official for the payment of all potential damages to a person or persons or to property by reason of the permitted display, and arising from any acts of the permit holder, the agent, employees or subcontractors. The permit holder shall comply with all provisions of Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6.

3302.3 – Special Effects and other Proximate Displays. The display of fireworks, including proximate audience displays and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical, and group entertainment productions, shall comply with all provisions of Title 19 California Code of Regulations, Chapter 6.

Section 3804.2 is amended – Maximum Capacity.

Section 3804.2 of Chapter 38 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is amended to read as follows:

3804.2 - Maximum Capacity - For the protection of heavily populated or congested areas, the aggregate capacity of any one installation shall not exceed a water capacity of 2,000 gallons (7570 L).

Chapter 50 –(Reserved for future)

Chapter 51 – (Reserved for future)

Chapter 52 is added – Suppression and Control of Hazardous Fire Areas.

Chapter 52 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added to read as follows:

5201— SCOPE. The unrestricted use of grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered land in hazardous fire areas is a potential menace to life and property from fire and resulting erosion. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire-protection facilities to control the spread of fire that might be caused by recreational, residential, commercial, industrial or other activities shall be in accordance with Chapter 52.

5202— DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows: TRACER is any bullet or projectile incorporating a feature which marks or traces the flight of said bullet or projectile by flame, smoke or other means which results in fire or heat.

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TRACER CHARGE is any bullet or projectile incorporating a feature designed to create a visible or audible effect by means which result in fire or heat and shall include any incendiary bullets and projectiles.

5203— PERMITS. The fire chief is authorized to stipulate conditions for permits. Permits shall not be issued when public safety would be at risk, as determined by the fire code official.

5204 — RESTRICTED ENTRY. The fire chief shall determine and publicly announce when hazardous fire areas shall be closed to entry and when such areas shall again be opened to entry. Entry on and occupation of hazardous fire areas, except public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and camp sites which have not been closed during such time when the hazardous fire area is closed to entry, is prohibited.

- EXCEPTIONS:
1. Residents and owners of private property within hazardous fire areas and their invitees and guests going to or being upon 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 United States Forest Service.

5205 — TRESPASSING ON POSTED PROPERTY.

5205.1 General. When the fire chief determines that a specific area within a hazardous fire area presents an exceptional and continuing fire danger because of the density of natural growth, difficulty of terrain, proximity to structures or accessibility to the public, such areas shall be closed until changed conditions warrant termination of closure. Such areas shall be posted as hereinafter provided.

5205.2 Signs. Approved signs prohibiting entry by unauthorized persons and referring to Appendix II-A shall be placed on every closed area.

5205.3 Trespassing. Entering and remaining within areas closed and posted is prohibited.

EXCEPTION: Owners and occupiers of private or public property within closed and posted areas, their guests or invitees, and local, state and federal public officers and their authorized agents acting in the course of duty.

5206— SMOKING. Lighting, igniting or otherwise setting fire to or smoking tobacco, cigarettes, pipes or cigars in hazardous fire areas is prohibited.

EXCEPTION: Places of habitation or within the boundaries of established smoking areas or campsites as designated by the fire code official.

5207— SPARK ARRESTERS. Chimneys used in conjunction with fireplaces, barbecues, incinerators or heating appliances in which solid or liquid fuel is used, upon buildings, structures or premises located within 200 feet (60 960 mm) of hazardous fire areas, shall be provided with a spark arrester constructed with heavy wire mesh or other noncombustible material with openings not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm).

5208 — TRACER BULLETS, TRACER CHARGES, ROCKETS AND MODEL AIRCRAFT. Tracer bullets and tracer charges shall not be possessed, fired or caused to be fired into or across hazardous fire areas.

Rockets, model planes, gliders and balloons powered with an engine, propellant or other feature liable to start or cause fire shall not be fired or projected into or across hazardous fire areas.

5209 — APIARIES. Lighted and smoldering material shall not be used in connection with smoking bees in or upon hazardous fire areas except by permit from the fire chief.

5210 — OPEN-FLAME DEVICES. Welding torches, tar pots, decorative torches and other devices, machines or processes liable to start or cause fire shall not be operated or used in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by permit from the fire chief.

EXCEPTION: Use within habited premises or designated campsites which are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered areas.

Flame-employing devices, such as lanterns or kerosene road flares, shall not be operated or used as a signal or marker in or upon hazardous fire areas.

EXCEPTION: The proper use of fuses at the scenes of emergencies or as required by standard railroad operating procedures.

5211 — OUTDOOR FIRES. Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or upon hazardous fire areas, except by permit from the fire chief.

EXCEPTION: Outdoor fires within habited premises or designated campsites where such fires are built in a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace, incinerator or grill and are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from a grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered area.

Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions which will reasonably safeguard public safety and property. Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or upon hazardous fire areas under the following conditions:

1. When high winds are blowing,
2. When a person age 17 or over is not present at all times to watch and tend such fire, or
3. When public announcement is made that open burning is prohibited.

Permanent barbecues, portable barbecues, outdoor fireplaces or grills shall not be used for the disposal of rubbish, trash or combustible waste material.

5212 — INCINERATORS AND FIREPLACES. Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall not be built, installed or maintained in hazardous fire areas without prior approval of the fire chief.

Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe condition at all times. Openings in such appliances shall be provided with an approved spark arrester, screen or door.

EXCEPTION: When approved, unprotected openings in barbecues and grills necessary for proper functioning.

5213 — CLEARANCE OF BRUSH AND VEGETATIVE GROWTH FROM ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINE

5213.1 General. Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines shall be in accordance with Section 5213.

EXCEPTION: Section 5213 does not authorize persons not having legal right of entry to enter on or damage the property of others without consent of the owner.

5213.2 Support Clearance. Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining electrical transmission or distribution lines shall have an approved program in place that identifies poles or towers with equipment and hardware types that have a history of becoming an ignition source, and provides a combustible free space consisting of a clearing of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower during such periods of time as designated by the fire chief.

EXCEPTION: Lines used exclusively as telephone, telegraph, messenger call, alarm transmission or other lines classed as communication circuits by a public utility.

5213.3 Electrical Distribution and Transmission Line Clearances.

5213.3.1 General. Clearances between vegetation and electrical lines shall be in accordance with Section 5213.3.

5213.3.2 Trimming clearance. At the time of trimming, clearances not less than those established by Table 5213-A should be provided. The radial clearances shown below are minimum clearances that should be established, at time of trimming, between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts.

EXCEPTION: The fire chief is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified in Table 5213-A when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to the fire code official and approved.

5213.3.3 Minimum clearance to be maintained. Clearances not less than those established by Table 5213-B shall be maintained during such periods of time as designated by the fire code official. The site specific clearance achieved, at time of pruning, shall vary based on species growth rates, the utility company specific trim cycle, the potential line sway due to wind, line sway due to electrical loading and ambient temperature, and the tree's location in proximity to the high voltage lines.

EXCEPTION: The fire code official is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table 5213-B when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to the fire code official and approved.

TABLE 5213-A—MINIMUM CLEARANCES BETWEEN VEGETATION AND ELECTRICAL LINES AT TIME OF TRIMMING

LINE VOLTAGE	MINIMUM CLEARANCE FROM CONDUCTOR (feet)	RADIAL FROM
	× 304.8 mm	
2,400-72,000	4	
72,001-110,000	6	
110,001-300,000	10	
300,001 or more	15	

TABLE 5213-B—MINIMUM CLEARANCES BETWEEN VEGETATION AND ELECTRICAL LINES TO BE MAINTAINED

LINE VOLTAGE	MINIMUM CLEARANCE (inches)
	× 25.4 mm
750-35,000	6
35,001-60,000	12
60,001-115,000	19
115,001-230,000	30 ¹ / ₂
230,001-500,000	115

5213.3.4 Electrical power line emergencies. During emergencies, the utility company shall perform the required work to the extent necessary to clear the hazard. An emergency can include situations such as trees falling into power lines, or trees in violation of Table 5213-B.

5213.4 Correction of Condition. The fire chief is authorized to give notice to the owner of the property on which conditions regulated by Section 5213 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 condition exists.

5214 — CLEARANCE OF BRUSH OR VEGETATIVE GROWTH FROM STRUCTURES

5214.1 General. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures in, upon or adjoining hazardous fire areas, and persons owning, leasing or controlling land adjacent to such buildings or structures, shall:

5214.1.1 Clearance. Maintain an effective firebreak through clearance of brush and vegetation in accordance with Section 304.1.2.

5214.1.2 Trees and Deadwoods. Maintain trees adjacent to or overhanging a building free of deadwood.

5214.2 Corrective Actions. The executive body is authorized to instruct the fire chief to give notice to the owner of the property upon which conditions regulated by Section 5214.1 exist to correct such conditions. If the owner fails to correct such conditions, the executive body is authorized to cause the same to be done and make the expense of such correction a lien upon the property where such condition exists.

5215 — CLEARANCE OF BRUSH OR VEGETATIVE GROWTH FROM ROADWAYS. The fire chief is authorized to cause areas within 10 feet (3048 mm) on each side of portions of highways and private streets which are improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic to be cleared of flammable vegetation and other combustible growth. The fire code official is authorized to enter upon private property to do so.

EXCEPTION: Single specimens of 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.

5216 — UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. If the fire chief determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make strict compliance with the clearance of vegetation provisions of Sections 5213, 5214 or 5215 of Chapter 51 undesirable or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended and reasonable alternative measures shall be provided.

5217 — DUMPING. Garbage, cans, bottles, papers, ashes, refuse, trash, rubbish or combustible waste material shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or upon hazardous fire areas or in, upon or along trails, roadways or highways in hazardous fire areas.

EXCEPTION: Approved public and private dumping areas.

5218 — DISPOSAL OF ASHES. Ashes and coals shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or upon hazardous fire areas.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. In the hearth of an established fire pit, camp stove or fireplace.
2. In a noncombustible container with a tight-fitting lid, which is kept or maintained in a safe location not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from combustible vegetation or structures.
3. Where such ashes or coals are buried and covered with 1 foot (304.8 mm) of mineral earth not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from combustible vegetation or structures.

5219 — USE OF FIRE ROADS AND FIREBREAKS. Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be driven or parked upon, and trespassing is prohibited upon, fire roads or firebreaks 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 which obstructs the entrance to a fire road or firebreak.

EXCEPTION: Public officers acting within their scope of duty.

Radio and television aerials, guy wires thereto, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or firebreaks unless located 16 feet (4877 mm) or more above such fire road or firebreak.

5220 — USE OF MOTORCYCLES, MOTOR SCOOTERS AND MOTOR VEHICLES. Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be operated within hazardous fire areas, without a permit by the fire code official, except upon clearly established public or private roads. Permission from the property owner shall be presented when requesting a permit.

5221 — TAMPERING WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT LOCKS, BARRICADES AND SIGNS. Locks, barricades, seals, cables, signs and markers installed within hazardous fire areas, by or under the control of the fire code official, shall not be tampered with, mutilated, destroyed or removed.

Gates, doors, barriers and locks installed by or under the control of the fire chief shall not be unlocked.

5222 — LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE. The expenses of fighting fires which result from a violation of this chapter shall be a charge against the person whose violation caused the fire. Damages caused by such fires shall constitute a debt of such person and are collectable by the fire chief in the same manner as in the case of an obligation under a contract, expressed or implied.

Chapter 53 is added – Marinas.

Chapter 53 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz is added to read as follows:

5301— SCOPE. Marina facilities shall be in accordance with Chapter 53 and all other applicable requirements of this code.

5302— PLANS AND APPROVALS. Plans for marina fire-protection facilities shall be approved prior to installation. The work shall be subject to final inspection and approval after installation.

5303— PERMITS. Permits are required to use open-flame devices for maintenance or repair on vessels, floats, piers or wharves. Permits are also required to use portable barbecues, braziers or cooking devices on vessels, floats, piers or wharves.

5304— DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

FLOAT is a floating structure normally used as a point of transfer for passengers and goods, or both, for mooring purposes.

MARINA is any portion of the ocean or inland water, either naturally or artificially protected, for the mooring, servicing or safety of vessels and shall include artificially protected works, the public or private lands ashore, and structures or facilities provided within the enclosed body of

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water and ashore for the mooring or servicing of vessels or the servicing of their crews or passengers.

PIER is a structure built over the water, supported by pillars or piles, and used as a landing place, pleasure pavilion or similar purpose.

VESSEL is watercraft of any type, other than seaplanes on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation. Included in this definition are non-transportation vessels such as houseboats and boathouses.

WHARF is a structure or bulkhead constructed of wood, stone, concrete or similar material built at the shore of a harbor, lake or river for vessels to lie alongside of, and piers or floats to be anchored to.

5305 — FIRE PREVENTION

Combustible Debris. Combustible debris and rubbish shall not be deposited or accumulated on land beneath marina structures, piers or wharves.

Sources of Ignition. Open-flame devices used for lighting or decoration on the exterior of a vessel, float, pier or wharf shall be approved.

Flammable or Combustible Liquid Spills. Spills of flammable or combustible liquids at or upon the water shall be reported immediately to the fire department or jurisdictional authorities.

Rubbish Containers. Containers with tight-fitting or self-closing lids shall be provided for the temporary storage of combustible trash or rubbish.

Electrical Equipment. Electrical equipment shall be installed and used in accordance with the Electrical Code as required for wet, damp and hazardous locations.

5306 — FIRE-PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

5306.1 General. Piers, wharves, floats with facilities for mooring or servicing five or more vessels, and marine motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations shall be equipped with fire-protection equipment in accordance with 5306.

5306.2 Standpipes.

5306.2.1 General. Portions of floats more than 250 feet (76 200 mm) from fire apparatus access and marine motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations shall be provided with an approved Class II wet standpipe system installed in accordance with Section 905 of this code and NFPA 14.

5306.2.2 Hose stations. Hose stations shall be spaced to provide protection to all portions of floats or floating vessels. Hoses shall be mounted on a reel or rack and enclosed within an approved cabinet. Hose stations shall be labeled FIRE HOSE—EMERGENCY USE ONLY. Listed equipment shall be used.

5306.2.3 Fire department inlet connection. At the shore end, the waterline shall be equipped with not less than a two-way 2-1/2-inch (63.5 mm) fire department inlet connection.

5306.2.4 Areas subject to freezing. Waterlines shall normally be dry where subject to freezing temperatures.

5306.3 Access and Water Supply. Piers and wharves shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads and water-supply systems with on-site fire hydrants when required by the chief. Such roads and water systems shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Chapter 5 of this code.

5306.4 Portable Fire Extinguishers. One fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 2A, 20-B: C shall be provided at each required hose station.

5307 — Transmission of Alarms. Means shall be available for the immediate notification of the fire department.

5308 — Marine Motor Vehicle Fuel-Dispensing Stations. Marine motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations shall be in accordance with section 2210.6.4 of this code.

PART 3

The geographic limits referred to in certain sections of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz are hereby established as follows:

Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is to be prohibited. The limits referred to in Section 3506.2 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz in which storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited are hereby established as the political boundary of the City of Santa Cruz.

- Exceptions:
1. The storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is allowed in an M-2 Zone with a Conditional Use Permit issued by the Planning Department.
 2. The storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is allowed in an M-3 Zone.

Establishment of limits of districts in which storage of flammable or combustible liquids in outside aboveground tanks is prohibited. The limits referred to in Sections 3404.2.9.5.1 and 3406.2.4.4 of the Fire Code of the City of Santa Cruz in which the storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is restricted are hereby established as the incorporated area of the political boundary of the City of Santa Cruz.

Exceptions: Such use is allowed in the following zoning districts:

1. The storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is allowed in A or A-1 Zones;
2. The storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is allowed in M-1, M-2 or M-3 Zones;
3. The storage of Class I flammable liquids or Class II combustible liquids in aboveground tanks outside of buildings is allowed in NR Zones.

PART 4

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That Ordinance No. 2007-18 of the City of Santa Cruz entitled "Title 19 Fire Prevention Code" of the City of Santa Cruz and all other ordinances and parts of the ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

PART 5

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

PART 6

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

PART 7

That the Fire Chief of the City of Santa Cruz is hereby ordered and directed to cause a notice of this ordinance to be published in a newspaper in general circulation in accordance with Section 6066 of the California Government Code.

PART 8

That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect on January 1, 2011 pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 18941.5. This Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect until a subsequent superseding ordinance becomes effective.

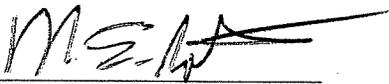
PASSED FOR PUBLICATION this 26th day of October, 2010, by the Santa Cruz City Council.

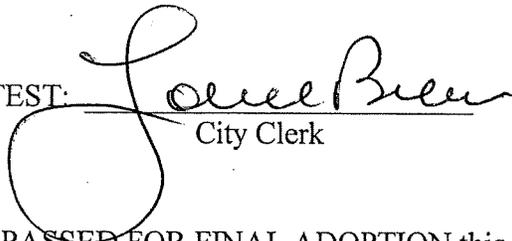
AYES: Councilmembers Lane, Mathews, Beiers, Madrigal, Robinson; Vice Mayor Coonerty; Mayor Rotkin.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: None.

DISQUALIFIED: None.

APPROVED: 
Mayor

ATTEST: 
City Clerk

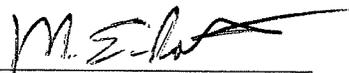
PASSED FOR FINAL ADOPTION this 26th day of October, 2010, by the following vote:

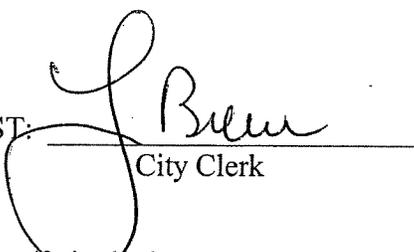
AYES: Councilmembers Lane, Mathews, Beiers, Robinson; Vice Mayor Coonerty; Mayor Rotkin.

NOES: None.

ABSENT: Councilmember Madrigal.

DISQUALIFIED: None.

APPROVED: 
Mayor

ATTEST: 
City Clerk

This is to certify that the above and foregoing document is the original of Ordinance No. 2010-19 and that it has been published or posted in accordance with the Charter of the City of Santa Cruz


City Clerk