

ORDINANCE NO. 2657

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF REDDING AMENDING TITLE 9 (HEALTH AND SAFETY), CHAPTER 9.20 (FIRE CODE) BY AMENDING SECTIONS 9.20.010 (ADOPTION), 9.20.020 (TITLE), 9.20.030 (SUPPLEMENTAL RULES, REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS), 9.20.040 (FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION), 9.20.050 (SELF-INSPECTION), 9.20.060 (APPEALS), 9.20.070 (VIOLATION PENALTIES), 9.20.080 (ENFORCEMENT – CITATION AUTHORITY), 9.20.090 (FEES), 9.20.100 (OPEN BURNING, RECREATIONAL FIRES, AND OUTDOOR FIREPLACES), 9.20.110 (FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS), 9.20.120 (PREMISES IDENTIFICATION), 9.20.130 (FIRE HYDRANTS), 9.20.140 (FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS), 9.20.150 (EXISTING BUILDINGS), 9.20.160 (HIGH-PILED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE), 9.20.170 (FIRE SAFETY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION), 9.20.180 (REGULATIONS FOR FIREWORKS), 9.20.200 (REFERENCED STANDARDS), 9.20.210 (APPENDIX B – FIRE FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS), 9.20.220 (APPENDIX C – FOOTNOTE ADDITIONS), AND 9.20.230 (APPENDIX D), AND ADDING SECTION 9.20.195 (FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID STORAGE) TO THE REDDING MUNICIPAL CODE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF REDDING DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings of fact and need for changes or modifications to the State Building Code because of local conditions are hereby adopted as follows: The passage of this ordinance is not a “project” according to the definition in the California Environmental Quality Act, and therefore is not subject to the provisions requiring environmental review.

- A. **Changes or Modifications:** Pursuant to Section 17958.5, 17958.7 and 18941.5 of the State of California Health and Safety Code, the City of Redding and its ordinance adopting and amending the 2022 edition of the California Fire Code changes or modifies certain provisions of the State Building Standards Code as it pertains to the regulation of buildings used for human habitation.
- B. **Findings:** Pursuant to Sections 17958.5, 17958.7 and 18941.5 of the State of California Health and Safety Code, the City of Redding has determined and finds the changes or modifications are needed and are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological and topographic conditions.
- C. **Local Conditions:** Local conditions have an adverse effect on the prevention of fires, earthquake damage, and the potential for life and property loss, making necessary changes or modifications to the California Fire Code and the State Building Standards Code in order to establish and maintain an environment which will provide to the

community the desirable level of fire and life safety protection.

Below are listed adverse local climatic, geological and topographic conditions:

1. Climatic:

- a. Precipitation: The normal rainfall for the City of Redding is approximately 33.6 inches annually. Winter storms are responsible for the heaviest intensity of precipitation, with two-thirds of the rain coming between December and March, and 15 percent between April and June.
- b. Relative humidity: The average humidity for the Redding area is approximately 25 percent. It drops to well below 15 percent during the summer months and occasionally even lower due to the dry, hot and windy days.
- c. Temperature: Summer sunshine is in abundance in the Redding area, with over 39 days a year with temperatures of 100 degrees or higher. The northern California valley sees approximately 200 days of clear skies, with May thru September having temperature ranges between 95 and 115 degrees.
- d. Winds: Winds play a major role in the Redding climatological makeup. During the summer periods, May through September, the area receives dry zonal north winds allowing the humidity to drop to our 10 to 15 percent levels, which greatly adds to the potential of a conflagration hazard due to our urban wildland interface. The wind velocities are generally 5 to 17 mph in range. Gusts will bring the wind range up to 30 to 40 mph, particularly in the summer months.
- e. Due in part to the winter and spring rains, we generally experience an extensive growth of vegetation in the spring which dries out each summer creating hazardous fuel conditions. This, coupled with our heavy existing fuels of Manzanita and buck brush, equates to an explosive fire potential during the summer months.

Redding's water supply comes partially from the Sacramento River and additionally from wells which are predominately located in the southeast area of the City and interconnected with the grided main system. During the summer months, we experience lower levels of water supply and the additionally scarce water supplies during this period cause normal fire hydrant flushing and maintenance to be severely restricted, if not fully curtailed. Due to the dependency on sub-surface water supplies, recharged with winter and spring rains, the system capacity is always a concern. This fact is paramount in the amendment for fire sprinklers within the City of Redding, in that, early detection and extinguishment through automatic

fire sprinklers is unsurpassed in preventing major fire operations; and consequently, the application of tens of thousands of gallons of water to control and extinguish a major conflagration, especially during dry summer months when water supply is at a shortage.

- f. **Summary:** Our local climatic conditions affect the acceleration, intensity and size of fire in our community. Times of little or no rainfall, low humidity and high temperatures over extended periods create extremely hazardous conditions, particularly as it relates to our commercial occupancies and urban interface areas with wood shake and shingle roof fires and conflagrations. The winds experienced in our area can have a tremendous impact on our wildland and structure fires with close proximity to one another. Winds can carry sparks and burning brands to other structures or wildland areas, thus spreading the fire and causing the conflagration. In building fires, winds can literally force fires back into the building and create a blow torch effect, in addition to preventing “natural” ventilation and cross ventilation efforts in controlling the fire.

2. Geological and Topographic:

- a. The fire environment of a community is primarily a combination of two factors; the area’s physical geographic characteristics and historic pattern of urban/suburban development. These two factors alone and combined create a mixture of environments which ultimately determine the area’s fire protection needs.

The City of Redding is located in Shasta County in northern California. It is approximately 100 miles south of the Oregon border and 160 miles north of Sacramento. Redding’s population in 2016 was approximately 95,000, which makes Redding the largest city in Shasta County, along with being the largest city in California north of Sacramento.

Being situated at the far north end of the Sacramento Valley, where the valley meets the foothills of the Cascade Mountain Range, Redding is surrounded by mountains to the west, north and east. The most distinctive geological feature in the area is the Sacramento River which flows through the City in a general north/south direction. Several creeks also run through the planning area from the west and east. These creeks function as tributaries to the Sacramento River. Some have carved gullies and ravines with depths up to 200 feet, mainly on the western side of the City.

The City of Redding is approximately 61 square miles and was founded in 1872 and incorporated in 1887, at the northern terminus of the California and Oregon Railroad. Much of Redding’s downtown area is comprised of construction dating back to the late 1800’s and early 1900’s. Balloon construction, lack of accessibility and buildings built too close together greatly add to the extension problem inherent to our area.

The beginning of construction of Shasta Dam in 1938 provided a stimulus for growth in Redding. The construction boom after World War II bolstered the lumber industry, which became the mainstay of Redding's economy. In more recent years, government, retail trade, construction and tourism have become more significant activities as the lumber industry has declined. Redding has become a major regional center for shopping, health care, education and government.

Because of the size of the City of Redding, the characteristics of the fire environment changes from one location to the next. Therefore, the City has not one, but a number of fire environments, each of which has its individual fire protection needs. The City has eight staffed fire stations to service our area. The service area for the City of Redding has a varied and rugged topography and vegetation cover. A conglomeration of lower flat lands, hills, canyons and ridges make up the terrain. Development has occurred in all areas, with a vast majority of the residential growth in the past three decades being in the hills and ridges interfaced with the wildland. Commercial development has occurred almost exclusively in the flat lands.

Redding is bisected by Interstate 5, a major north/south freeway, which connects Redding with major metropolitan areas such as Portland and Sacramento. State highways 299, 273 and 44 also pass through Redding, connecting the City with the Pacific Coast and the state of Nevada. The main north/south line of the Union Pacific Railroad runs through the community as well.

- b. Seismic location: The relatively young geological processes that have created earthquakes in California are also active still today in Redding. The largest recorded earthquake occurred in 1940, at 5.7 on the Richter scale, and the last in 1998, with a Richter scale of approximately 5.2. Fire following an earthquake has the potential of causing greater loss of life and damage than the earthquake itself. Additionally, hazardous materials, particularly toxic gases, could pose a threat to the largest number in the Redding area.
- c. Size and population: The City of Redding covers approximately 61 square miles, with an urban population of approximately 95,000. Redding is the largest city north of Sacramento.
- d. Topography: The City service area is a conglomeration of flat lands, hills, valleys and ridges. The flatter areas are found in the southeast portion of the City. Most of the existing commercial areas are on relatively flat land.

Residential development is being constructed in the hill areas on the west and northeast of the City of Redding. The majority of the hills in these areas have sloping ranges from 15 to 30 percent. The steeper slopes, west and north of the City, are planned for open space use.

Elevations are varied within the City and may be 500 feet to 1,000 feet above sea level.

- e. **Vegetation:** The City of Redding has a dryer, arid, Mediterranean-type climate that produces vegetation that can survive long dry summer months such as oak, brush and pine pyrophytes. The south and west facing exposures have a build-up of oak trees and Manzanita, and the north facing slopes are more heavily wooded with pine, Manzanita and other brush vegetation.

Expansion of the residential community into areas of heavier vegetation has resulted in homes being in close proximity to dense natural foliage. Often times, such subdivisions are completely surrounded by the highly combustible vegetation, compounding the fire problem from a conflagration point of view.

- f. **Summary:** The above local geological and topographic conditions increase the magnitude, exposure and accessibility problems in fire hazard presented to the City of Redding. As a result of this “findings of fact,” which identifies the various climatic, geological and topographical elements, the requirements established by the City of Redding within the adopted Redding City ordinances are considered “reasonable and necessary” based on the following:

- (1) Limited staffing to control extraordinary fire conditions, i.e., conflagration potential associated with non-rated roofing materials and/or non-sprinklered structures where rapid catastrophic fire spread can occur because of climatic conditions.
- (2) Need to reduce “life loss” potential, notably that associated with fires in single/multiple residential and commercial properties through using the logic that “fires that either do not occur or kept small through the use of automatic fire sprinkler systems, are fires where excessive use of staff, equipment and resources will not be required.”

Conclusion:

Local climatic, geological and topographic conditions impact fire prevention efforts, and the frequency, spread, acceleration, intensity and size of fire involving buildings in this community. Further, the impact of potential damage to all structures from earthquake and subsequent fire. Therefore, it is found to be reasonably necessary the California Fire Code and the State Buildings Standards Code be changed or modified to mitigate the effects of the above conditions. Furthermore, California Health and Safety Code section 17958.7 requires the modification or change be expressly marked and identified as to each finding to which it refers. Therefore, the City of Redding finds that the following table provides code sections that have been modified pursuant to the ordinance which are building standards as defined in the Health and Safety Code section 18909 and the associated referenced conditions or modifications due to local climatic, geological and topographical reasons:

<u>CFC Section No.</u>	<u>Local Climatic, Geological and Topographical Conditions</u>
505	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
507	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
901	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
903	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
905	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
907	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
912	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
3206	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
3310	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
5601	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
Chapter 80	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
Appendix B	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d
Appendix C	1a, b, c, d, e, 2a, d

Section 2. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.010, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.010 Adoption.

The 2022 California Fire Code Title 24, Part 9 of the California Code of Regulations together with Appendix Chapters 4, B, C, CC, D, E, F, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O and standards, as well as the 2021 International Fire Code of the International Code Council; save and except such portions as are hereunder deleted, added, modified, or amended by this Chapter are hereby adopted by reference in its entirety by the City Council of the City of Redding.

Section 3. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.020, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.020 Title.

Section 101.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

These regulations shall be known as the Fire Code of the City of Redding, hereinafter referred to as “the fire code.”

Section 4. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.030, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.030 Supplemental rules, regulations and standards.

Section 102.7.3 of the 2021 International Fire Code is added to read as follows:

The fire code official is authorized to render interpretations of this code and to make and enforce rules and supplemental regulations and to develop Fire Prevention Standards to carry out the application and intent of its provisions.

Section 5. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.040, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.040 Fire Prevention Division.

Section 103.2 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

1. The fire code, as adopted and amended, shall be enforced by the fire code official as appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction.
2. Sections 103.3 is deleted.

Section 6. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.050, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.050 Self-Inspection.

Section 108.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is added to read as follows:

1. For the purpose of providing and maintaining functions necessary for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property from fire and panic, the Redding Fire Department does establish a self-inspection program, assuring certain occupancies within the city are inspected on a periodic basis for fire safety or at the discretion of the fire code official or their designee.
2. Failure to comply will result in a twice failed inspection with the application of fees as outlined in the adopted fee schedule.

Section 7. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.060, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.060 Appeals.

A. Section 111.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

1. Whenever the fire code official disapproves an application or refuses to grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of the code do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of the code have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the chief of the bureau of fire prevention to the fire chief within thirty days from the date of the decision being appealed. The fire chief shall render a decision within seven days from the review or hearing of the appeal. The fire chief may affirm, reverse or modify the decision. Until a final determination is rendered by the fire chief, any decision by the chief of the bureau of fire prevention shall remain in full force and effect and shall be complied with within the time originally fixed, unless a stay is granted by the fire chief pending his or her final determination.

2. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the fire chief pertaining to suitability of alternate materials, types of construction, or interpretation of the fire code may appeal to the board of appeals by filing a written notice with the fire chief which must state briefly therein the grounds of appeal. The fire chief shall fix a time and place for hearing such appeal within sixty days from the date notice of appeal was filed and shall give not less than five days' notice thereof to appellant and to each member of the board. The decision of the board shall be final and conclusive. Within seven days thereafter, exclusive of Saturday, Sunday, and holidays, the fire chief shall give notice of the decision to the appellant.

Section 8. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.070, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.070 Violation penalties.

A. Section 112.4 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

1. In addition to any other remedy the City may have in law or equity, a violation of the California Fire Code as adopted pursuant to Section 9.20.010, the provisions of this Chapter, and Chapters 1.14, 1.15 and 9.28 of this code that concern issues of fire prevention or fire control, the provisions of the California Building Code which concern issues of fire prevention or fire control or life safety, or any state statute addressing fire prevention or fire control may be enforced by means of the administrative procedures set forth in Chapters 1.13 and 1.14 of the Redding Municipal Code, a criminal citation issued in accordance with Section 9.20.080, or other remedy in law or equity permitted under the laws of the State of California.
2. The amounts of the fines for violations enforced by means of an administrative citation shall be set forth in the schedule of fines established by resolution of the City Council.
3. Any violation of this Chapter shall be punishable as follows:
 - a. A violation is an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars;
 - b. A second violation of the same section within one year is an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars; and
 - c. A third violation of the same section within five years of a first violation is a misdemeanor.

Section 9. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.080, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.080 Enforcement - Citation authority.

Section 112.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is added to read as follows:

1. The fire chief, fire marshal, assistant fire marshal, battalion chiefs, fire captains, fire inspectors, fire prevention specialist, and plans examiner ("designated officials") are authorized to issue field citations to any person whenever a designated official has reasonable cause to believe that the person has committed a violation of the California Fire Code as adopted by Section 9.20.010, the provisions of this chapter, and Chapters 1.15 and 9.28 of this code that concern issues of fire prevention or fire control, the provisions of the California Building Code which concern issues of fire prevention or fire control or life safety, or any state statute addressing fire prevention or fire control in his or her presence, and are further authorized to exercise the authority provided by Penal Code Sections 19.7 and 836.5.
2. Nothing in this section or Section 9.20.070 of this chapter shall diminish or otherwise modify the authority of persons who are empowered to enforce the Redding Municipal Code or state law because of their status as peace officers or because of other authorizing status.

Section 10. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.090, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.090 Fees.

Section 107.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is added to read as follows:

Fees for inspection, administrative citation, and permits required by the Fire Code shall be established by resolution.

Section 11. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.100, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.100 Open burning, recreational fires, and portable outdoor fireplaces.

Section 307.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

1. It is unlawful to burn uncut vegetation or weeds or to permit or cause any open burning of uncut vegetation or weeds.
2. It is unlawful to start a bonfire or to permit or cause any open burning such as a bonfire unless a special permit is first obtained from the fire code official.

Exception: burning conducted in a safe manner meeting the standards set for recreational, portable, or permanent outdoor fireplaces.

3. Open burning meeting the standard for door/yard burning shall be allowed for the months of November and April, or as otherwise specified by the fire code official.

Exception: Fire hazard mitigation work or land clearing may be allowed through a special hazard mitigation permit issued by the fire code official, and residents of the Buckeye Fire Protection district shall be allowed to conduct door yard burning from November through April by standard annual permit.

4. The determination of authorized burn days and times shall be the responsibility of the Shasta County Air Quality Control District.

Exception: those fire meeting the standards set for recreational, portable, or permanent outdoor fireplaces.

5. In this connection, the fire code, official, air quality control official, or their designee may prohibit all open burning or revoke an active permit when conditions are so hazardous as to justify such prohibition in their judgment.

6. Open burning of any type is expressly prohibited on paved streets or paved alleys or in the gutters thereof, at any and all times.

Section 12. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.110, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.110 Fire apparatus access roads.

- A. Section 503.2.3 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support minimum imposed loads of 75,000 pounds and shall be surfaced with an AC pavement or equivalent surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

- B. Section 503.2.4 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

The inside turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall not be less than 30 feet, and an outside turning radius of 45 feet.

- C. Section 503.2.7 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

No road or driveway shall have a maximum grade in excess of twelve percent (12%) unless approved by the fire code official, which may require additional fire protection measures. To accommodate unusual access constraints, a road or driveway may include grades up to 15% for distances not exceeding three hundred (300) feet.

Section 13. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.120, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.120 Premises identification.

- A. Section 505.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

New buildings and tenant spaces shall have approved illuminated address numbers or building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall be in contrasting color with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabetical letters. Where it is impractical to install illuminated numbers due to long driveways or other circumstances, approved reflective numbers with those properties listed above may be installed at the intersection of the driveway and road fronting the parcel.

- B. Section 505.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is added to read as follows:

Numbers for one and two-family dwellings shall be a minimum of 4 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inches. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole, or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure.

- C. Section 505.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is added to read as follows:

Numbers for other than one and two-family dwellings shall be a minimum of 12 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 1 inch. Suite numbers for other than one and two-family dwellings shall be a minimum of 6 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inches.

Exception: These requirements may be modified with the approval of the fire code official.

Section 14. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.130, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.130 Fire hydrants.

- A. Section 507.5.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 250 feet from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and fire mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

Exception: Residential (R-3) occupancies may be located up to five hundred feet from a fire hydrant if the structure is protected with an approved fire sprinkler system.

- B. 507.5.1.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Buildings equipped with a standpipe system installed in accordance with Section 905 shall have a fire hydrant within forty (40) feet of a fire department connection (FDC), or as approved by the Fire Code Official.

Section 15. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.140, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.140 Fire protection systems.

A. Section 901.4.7 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

An approved fire pump and/or automatic sprinkler riser room shall be designed with adequate space for all equipment necessary for the installation, as defined by the manufacturer, with sufficient working space around the stationary equipment. Clearances around equipment to elements of permanent construction, including other installed equipment and appliances, shall be sufficient to allow inspection, service, repair, or replacement without removing such elements of permanent construction or disabling the function of a required fire-resistance-rated assembly. Fire pump and automatic sprinkler system riser rooms shall be provided with an exterior access door(s) large enough to allow removal of the largest piece of equipment, as approved by the fire code official. The location of the fire control room shall be approved by the fire code official, and shall be labeled with durable signage provided on the exterior side of the access door.

B. Section 903.2 of the 2022 California Fire Code is added to read as follows:

An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided throughout all buildings and structures requiring a fire flow of more than two thousand GPM as determined by Appendix B of the California Fire Code.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings separated by four-hour fire walls are allowed to be considered as separate fire flow areas.
2. Buildings separated by a minimum of 20 feet are allowed to be considered as a separate fire flow area.

C. Section 903.2 of the 2022 California Fire Code is added to read as follows:

1. Additions to existing R3 occupancy residential buildings that increase the total square footage of existing floor area by 50% or more of the existing floor area shall meet the requirements for new construction. All additions to all Group R occupancy residential buildings with an existing approved automatic sprinkler system shall be required to extend the sprinkler system into the addition.

2. Additions to an existing Group R-3 occupancy creating a required fire flow of more than two thousand GPM as determined by Appendix B of the California Fire Code.
- D. 903.3.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is added to read as follows:
1. Additions to existing commercial buildings that increase the total square footage of existing floor area by 25% or greater shall meet the requirements for a newly constructed building. All additions to commercial buildings with an existing approved automatic sprinkler system shall be required to extend the sprinklers into the addition.
 2. Additions to existing Group R-1 occupancies that result in additional guest room(s) units shall meet the requirements for a newly constructed building.
- E. Section 903.2.12 of the 2022 California Fire Code is added to read as follows:
1. For remodels, alterations or repairs to an existing building involving demolition, removal or repair of more than 50% of the existing structure, the building shall meet the automatic fire sprinkler requirements for a newly constructed building. For purposes of this section, the “50%” threshold shall be applied if the project involves any of the following:
 - a. The removal, demolition or repair of more than 50% of the exterior weight bearing walls; or
 - b. The removal, demolition or repair of more than 50% of the roof structure (including the framing, sheathing, and roof covering of a building but not limited to rafters, trusses, beams, purlins); or
 - c. The removal, demolition or repair of more than 50% of the interior tenant improvements on a commercial building which reduces the building to a shell condition.
- F. Section 903.4.2 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:
- Fire alarm system(s) installed as a dedicated function sprinkler system monitoring alarm(s) shall also provide notification for the purpose of initiating emergency action, including those systems activated solely by the fire sprinkler systems, so that occupants of the building shall be notified audibly within each suite or building division. A minimum of one notification appliance shall be located in each suite or building division in an occupied location.
- G. Section 905.3.1 #2 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Standpipes shall be installed in buildings three stories or more in height, with approved outlets on each floor above or below grade and the roof.

H. Section 907.6.6 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Fire alarm systems required by this chapter or by the California Building Code shall be monitored by a Central Station Service (UUFX) that is listed in the current edition of the UL Online Certifications Directory unless otherwise required by the California Fire Code.
2. Combination fire and burglar alarm systems are not permitted.

Exception: Group R-3 and R-3.1.

I. Section 912.2 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

The Fire Department Connection (FDC) shall be located within 40 feet of a city-approved fire hydrant. The fire code official shall have final approval of FDC locations.

Section 16. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.150, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.150 Existing buildings.

Section 1103.5 of the 2021 International Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

An approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided in every existing building when one of the following conditions exists:

1. An addition to the floor area is made increasing the size of the building by 50 percent of the original square footage.
2. An addition of any size which increases the required fire flow requirement of the building to greater than 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) as determined by Appendix B of the California Fire Code.
3. When in the opinion of the fire code official, a change of use, occupancy, or character of a building and structure is made creating a greater hazard to life or property.

Section 17. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.160, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.160 High-piled combustible storage.

Section 3206.9 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

For high-piled storage areas of greater than 2,500 square feet of Class I-IV commodities, or for high-piled combustible storage areas of greater than 500 square feet of high hazard commodities, approved 2 ½-inch hose valves shall be located directly adjacent to all fire access doors.

Section 18. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.170, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.170 Fire safety during construction and demolition.

Section 3311.1 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby added to read as follows:

Buildings under construction shall have approved address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed at the entry point of each fire access road.

Section 19. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.180, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.180 Regulations for fireworks.

Section 5601.1.3 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. It is unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to possess, transport, discharge, or ignite any firecrackers, sky rockets, snap caps, detonating contrivance, bomb, or fireworks of any kind or description within the boundaries of the city of Redding without first obtaining a permit for possessing or discharging and igniting such devices from the city.
2. The possession, storage, handling, sale, and use of explosives, explosive materials, and fireworks for public displays shall comply with the California Fire Code.

Section 20. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.195. is added to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.195 Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage.

The storage of flammable and combustible liquids is regulated as follows:

- A. 2021 International Fire Code Section 5706.2.4.4 – Storage of class I and II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited within the limits established by law are established as the limits of the city of Redding.
- B. 2021 International Fire Code Section 5706.4 – New bulk plants for flammable or combustible liquids shall be permitted only in G-1 and H-1 industrial districts where such use is permitted by a use permit and meets the requirements of Section 5706.4 et seq. of the California Fire Code.

- C. 2021 International Fire Code Section 5806.2 – The outdoor storage location(s) in which flammable cryogenic fluids can be stored is limited to H-1 zones in the city of Redding.
- D. 2021 International Fire Code Section 6104.2 – The limits, in which the bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is restricted, are established as the corporate limits of the city of Redding, except for the G-1 and H-1 industrial districts, where such storage may be permitted only with a use permit. Other storage and use shall be according to the California Fire Code. Tanks dispensing liquefied petroleum gas shall be on a concrete pad.

Section 21. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.200, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.200 Referenced standards.

Chapter 80 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

1. NFPA 13D-16 Revise Section 8.3.2 as follows: Bathroom(s), regardless of size, shall be provided with sprinkler coverage.
2. NFPA 13R-16 Revise Section 6.6.2 as follows: Bathroom(s), regardless of size, shall be provided with sprinkler coverage.

Section 22. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.210, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.210 Appendix B - Fire flow requirements for buildings.

Table B105-2 of the 2022 California Fire Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Automatic Sprinkler System (Design Standard)	Minimum Fire-Flow (gallons per minute)	Flow Duration (hours)
No automatic sprinkler system	Value in Table B105.1(2)	Duration in Table B105.1(2)
Section 903.3.1.1 of the California Fire Code	50% of the value in Table B105.1(2) ^a	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate
Section 903.3.1.2 of the California Fire Code	50% of the value in Table B105.1(2) ^b	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate

- a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,000 gallons per minute.
- b. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

Section 23. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.220, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.220 Appendix C—Footnote additions.

Table C102.1 footnotes “f” and “g” of the 2022 California Fire Code are amended to read as follows:

1. Table C102.1 Footnote f: Fire hydrants shall be located within 40 feet of the FDC, or as approved by the fire code official.
2. Table C102.1 Footnote g: is deleted.

Section 24. Title 9 (Health and Safety), Chapter 9.20 (Fire Code), Section 9.20.230, is amended to read in its entirety as follows:

9.20.230 Appendix D.

- A. Section D103.2 of Appendix D of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 12 percent in grade.

Exception: Grades steeper than 12 percent, but not more than 15 percent as approved by the fire code official.

- B. Section D103.3 of Appendix D of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

The minimum turning radius shall be an inner radius of 30 feet and an outer radius of 45 feet.

- C. Section D103.4 of the 2021 International Fire Code is added to read as follows:

Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with the local agency requirements for public streets or as approved by local standards.

- D. Section D103.6 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent NO PARKING-FIRE LANE signs that meet California Vehicle Code and fire department standards.

- E. Section D104.2 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to delete the exception and read as follows:

Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

- F. Section D106.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to delete the exception and read as follows:

Multiple-family residential projects having more than 50 dwelling units shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

- G. Section D106.2 of the 2021 International Fire Code is deleted.

- H. Section D107.1 of the 2021 International Fire Code is amended to read as follows:

Developments of one or two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30 shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

- I. Section D107.1 exceptions set forth in the 2021 International Fire Code are deleted.

Section 25. The passage of this ordinance is not a “project” according to the definition in the California Environmental Quality Act, and therefore is not subject to the provisions requiring environmental review.

Section 26. Severability. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the ordinance. The City Council of the City of Redding hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and each section, subsection, sentence, clause and phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases may be held invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 27. This ordinance shall take effect 30 days after the date of its adoption, or January 1, 2023 whichever occurs last, and the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption thereof and cause its publication according to law.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing ordinance was introduced and read by the City Council of the City of Redding at a regular meeting on the 15th day of November, 2022; and was duly read and adopted at a regular meeting on the 6th day of December, 2022, by the following vote:

AYES: **COUNCIL MEMBERS:** Audette, Mezzano, Munns, Winter, and Dacquisto
NOES: **COUNCIL MEMBERS:** None
ABSENT: **COUNCIL MEMBERS:** None
ABSTAIN: **COUNCIL MEMBERS:** None

/s/ Michael Dacquisto
MICHAEL DACQUISTO, Mayor

ATTEST:

FORM APPROVED:

/s/ Pamela Mize
PAMELA MIZE, City Clerk

/s/ Barry E. DeWalt
BARRY E. DeWALT, City Attorney