

ORDINANCE NO. 5753

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SONOMA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 13, “FIRE SAFETY ORDINANCE” OF THE SONOMA COUNTY CODE TO ADOPT BY REFERENCE AND AMEND SELECTED PROVISIONS, CHAPTERS AND APPENDICES OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 24, 2007 EDITION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE; TO ADOPT BY REFERENCE THE NATIONAL FIRE CODES, SAVE AND EXCEPT SPECIFIED PORTIONS; TO ADOPT LOCAL FINDINGS; AND TO MAKE OTHER TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVISIONS TO CHAPTER 13.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma, State of California, ordains as follows:

SECTION I. Chapter 13 of the Sonoma County Code is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Section 13-6, Definitions, is revised to read:

Sec. 13-6. Definitions.

Unless the provision or context requires otherwise, the definitions contained in this section shall govern the construction of this chapter. The definition of a word applies to any of that word’s variants.

“Accessory building” means any building containing solely a Group U Occupancy as defined in the county building code.

“Agricultural building” means any structure designed and constructed to house farm implements, hay, grain, poultry, livestock or other horticultural products. This structure shall not be a place of human habitation or a place of employment where agricultural products are processed, treated or packaged; nor shall it be a place used by the public.

“Agricultural operation” means includes the cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural commodity, including timber, viticulture, apiculture or horticulture, and the raising of livestock, fur bearing animals, fish or poultry.

“All-weather driving surface” means any surface that provides unobstructed access to conventional drive vehicles, including sedans and fire engines, and is capable of supporting a forty thousand (40,000) pound axle load during wet weather conditions.

“Board of building appeals” means the board of building appeals created in Chapter 7 of the Sonoma County Code.

“Building” means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. Building is also any structure as to which state agencies have regulatory power, and housing or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, equipment or property of any kind. Building is also any structure wherein things may be grown, made, produced, kept, handled, stored or disposed of, and all appendages, accessories, apparatus, appliances and equipment installed as a part thereof. Building shall not include machinery, equipment or appliances installed for manufacture or process purposes only, nor shall it include any construction installations which are not a part of a building, any tunnel, mine shaft, highway or bridge, or include any house trailer or vehicle which conforms to the Vehicle Code.

NOTE: Building shall have the same meaning as defined in Health and Safety Code section 17920 and 18908 for the applications specified in Sections 101.17.9 and 101.17.10 of the Building Code.

“Building, existing” means a building legally erected prior to the adoption of this code, or one for which a legal building permit was issued for the construction or legalization thereof prior to the adoption of this code.

“Building, new” means a building for which a legal building permit is issued for the construction or legalization thereof after the adoption of this code.

“Building Code” means the county building code as set forth in Chapter 7 of the Sonoma County Code.

“Building Official” means the chief building official as defined in Section 7-2 of the Sonoma County Code.

“California Fire Code” means the regulations in California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, 2007 California Fire Code, which incorporate by adoption the 2006 edition of the International Fire Code of the International Code Council with necessary California amendments.

“Central Alarm Station” means a publicly or privately operated alarm receiving center that is constantly attended by appropriately trained staff.

“Chief” means the county fire chief or his or her authorized representative for those portions of the unincorporated area of the county not in a fire protection district, and the local fire chief or his or her authorized representative for those portions of the unincorporated area of the county in a local fire protection district. Notwithstanding the preceding, the county fire chief shall be responsible for plan checking and inspection of new construction and alterations subject to this code within both those portions of the unincorporated area of the county not in a fire protection district and those portions of the unincorporated area of the county in a local fire protection district, unless a local fire protection district notifies the county fire chief in writing that it has elected to have the local fire chief exercise those responsibilities within its jurisdictional area.

“Commercial building” means any building containing an occupancy other than a Group R or Group U Occupancy as defined in the county building code.

“County” means the County of Sonoma, in the State of California.

“County building code” means the building regulations in Chapter 7 of this code.

“County Fire Chief” means the Director of the Sonoma County Department of Emergency Services.

“County fire prevention officers association” means the Sonoma County fire prevention officers association.

“Dairy milking facility” means a single story structure constructed of non-combustible materials with two or more open sides that is used exclusively for milking dairy animals. A dairy milking facility may have either an office or a storage area of less than 400 square feet. A dairy milking facility shall not have any sleeping areas within the structure.

“Dangerous fireworks” means dangerous fireworks as defined in Health and Safety Code section 12505.

“Dead-end road” means any road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped or circular roads.

“Department of Emergency Services” means the Department of Emergency Services of the County.

“Development approval” means any of the following: (1) any discretionary approval granted pursuant to Chapter 25, 26, or 26C of this code to allow residential, commercial, or industrial development of land, including, but not limited to, any approval of a zone change, tentative map, lot line adjustment, use permit, or design review; (2) any building permit issued pursuant to Chapter 7 of this code to erect, construct, enlarge, alter, repair, move, improve, or convert any building, or to install a manufactured home; or (3) any grading permit issued pursuant to Chapter 7 of this code to construct a new road or driveway, or to extend, reconstruct, or improve an existing road or driveway.

“Director of forestry and fire protection” means the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or his or her authorized representative.

“Director of Permit and Resource Management” means the Director of Permit and Resource Management of the County or his or her authorized representative.

“Driveway” means any way or place in private ownership that provides vehicular access to no more than two (2) residential buildings, containing no more than three (3) dwelling units, and any number of accessory buildings on a single parcel.

“Driveway structure” means any bridge, culvert or other appurtenant structure that supplements the driveway bed or shoulder.

“Dwelling unit” means any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation, as required by the county building code, for not more than one (1) family.

“Exception” means an alternative to a standard specified in Article V of this chapter that is requested by an applicant for development due to health, safety, environmental conditions, physical site limitations or other limiting conditions, and provides mitigation of a problem.

“Executive body” means the Board of Supervisors of Sonoma County for those portions of the county not in a fire protection district, and the board of directors of the fire protection district having jurisdiction for those portions of the county in that fire protection district.

“Exterior wall” means any wall or element of a wall, or any member or group of members, which defines the exterior boundaries or courts of a building and which has a slope of sixty (60) degrees or greater with the horizontal plane.

“Existing building”. See “Building, existing.”

“Fire alarm” means any device, control or circuit designed to produce an alarm signal in the event of fire or system activation, together with the energy necessary to sound an alarm, electrically supervise the system where required, and activate the alarm bells, trouble bells or trouble signals.

“Fire apparatus access road” means a road that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term inclusive of all other terms such as fire lane, public street, private street, parking lot lane and access roadway. Public streets maybe defined by the standards of the local agency having jurisdiction over the project.

“Fire Department” means the Department of Emergency Services of the county for those unincorporated areas of the county not in a local fire protection district, and the local fire protection district having jurisdiction for those unincorporated areas of the county in a local fire protection district.

“Fire lane” means that portion of an access roadway reserved for emergency vehicles and the conduct of fire fighting or rescue operations, or as designated by the fire department, and posted in accordance with Vehicle Code section 22500.1.

“Fireworks” means any fireworks as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 12511.

“Floor area – fire flow calculations” means the floor area used for calculating the required fire flow shall be the total floor area of all floor levels within the exterior walls that are under the horizontal projection of the roof, except as modified in Section B104.

“General plan” means the Sonoma County general plan.

“Greenbelt” means a facility or land use, designed for a use other than fire protection which will slow or resist the spread of a wildfire. Greenbelts include parking lots, irrigated or landscaped areas, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, maintained vineyards, orchards and annual crops that do not cure in the field.

“Hammerhead/T” means a roadway that provides a “T” shaped, three-point turnaround space for emergency equipment. The turnaround space shall be no narrower than the road it serves.

“HS 20” means the HS 20 class of highway loading as defined by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

“Hydrant” means a valve connection on a water supply/storage system to supply fire apparatus and hoses with water.

“Jurisdiction” means the County of Sonoma, in the State of California.

“Jurisdictional area” means the territory within a local fire protection district.

“Local fire chief” means the fire chief of a local fire protection district or his or her authorized representative.

“Local fire protection district” means any fire protection district organized and operating under the provisions of the Fire Protection District Law of 1987, Part 3 (commencing with Section 13800) of Division 12 of the Health and Safety Code, or any other special district lawfully exercising any of the powers, functions, or duties vested in or imposed upon a fire protection district pursuant to the Fire Protection District Law of 1987, all or part of whose territory is within the unincorporated area of the county. Notwithstanding the preceding, local fire protection district shall not include any county service area organized and operating under the provisions of the County Service Area Law, Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 25210.1) of Part 2 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code.

“Local responsibility area” means that portion of the unincorporated area of the county not classified by the State Board of Forestry as a state responsibility area.

“Manufactured home” means any manufactured home as defined in Health and Safety Code Sections 18007, 18008 and 19971.

“National Fire Codes” means the most current edition of the National Fire Codes published by the National Fire Protection Association.

“New building.” See “building, new.”

“Non-urban parcel” means any parcel served by a water system other than a public water system.

“Occupancy” means the purpose for which a building or part thereof is used or intended to be used.

“One-way road” means a road designed for traffic flow in one (1) direction only.

“Open burning” means any combination of combustible material of any type outdoors in the open, not in any enclosure, where the productions of combustion are not directed through a flue. Open burning shall not include a fire in a barbecue pit, either permanent or portable, when the barbecue pit is operated on a patio or other appropriate dooryard area adjacent to and in conjunction with the dwelling of the person operating the barbecue pit.

“Planning Official” means the director of the Permit and Resource Management Department.

“Private riding arena” means an enclosed or unenclosed building or portion of a building used exclusively for private equestrian activities by the building owner, guests, or employees, not to exceed a maximum capacity of thirty (30) persons. The area within a private riding arena shall not be used for storage areas, animal stalls, offices, viewing areas, shows, events, public riding lessons, or similar uses or occupancies. A private riding arena shall be classified as a Group U, Division 3 Occupancy.

“Private road” means any way or place in private ownership that provides vehicular access to more than one (1) parcel, to a commercial building or agricultural operation on a single parcel, or to more than two (2) residential buildings or two (2) residential buildings, containing more than three (3) dwelling units, on a single parcel.

“Public display of fireworks” means any public display of fireworks as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 12524.

“Public road” means any county highway or state highway.

“Public water system” means a system, regardless of type of ownership, for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that has fifteen (15) or more service connections.

“Residential building” means any building containing a Group R or Group U Occupancy as defined in the county building code.

“Road” means any public or private road.

“Roadway” means that portion of any road improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

“Roadway structure” means any bridge, culvert or other appurtenant structure that supplements the roadway bed or shoulder.

“Same practical effect” means an exception or alternative with the capability of applying accepted fire suppression strategies and tactics, and provisions for fire fighter safety, including: (1) access for emergency fire equipment; (2) safe civilian evacuation; (3) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response; (4) available and accessible water to effectively attack a fire or defend a structure from a wildfire; and (5) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire fighter safety.

“Shall” is mandatory and “May” is permissive, however, use of the word “shall” in this code is not intended to, nor shall it be deemed to create a mandatory duty imposed by enactment within the meaning of Government Code section 815.6.

“Shoulder” means the roadbed or surface of a roadway adjacent to the traffic lane.

“Single-family dwelling” means a dwelling that contains one dwelling unit for one family of one or more persons. Single-family dwelling does not include a dwelling used for a large family day-care home, lodging house, congregate residence, or other similar use.

“Standard specifications for highway bridges” means the Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges 17th edition, 2002, published by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

“State responsibility area” means that portion of the unincorporated area of the county classified by the State Board of Forestry as a state responsibility area.

“Structure” means that which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

“Subdivision” means any subdivision as defined in Government Code Section 66424 and Section 25-2 of this code.

“Subdivision ordinance” means the Subdivision Ordinance of Sonoma County.

“Traffic lane” means that portion of a roadway that provides a single line of vehicle travel.

“Turnaround” means a roadway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency equipment.

“Turnout” means a widening on a roadway or driveway to allow vehicles to pass.

“Two-family dwelling” means a dwelling that contains two dwelling units for two families of one or more persons. Two-family dwelling does not include a dwelling used for a large family day-care home, lodging house, congregate residence, or other similar use.

“Two-way road” means a road designed for traffic flow in opposing directions.

“Urban parcel” means any parcel served by a public water system or mutual water system.

“Vertical clearance” means the minimum specified height of a bridge or overhead projection above a roadway.

“Wildfire” means a wildfire as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 4103 and 4104.

(b) Section 13-15, County fire code designated - Administration and enforcement - Amendment by local fire protection districts, is revised to read:

Sec. 13-15. County fire code designated - Administration and enforcement - Amendment by local fire protection districts.

(a) The California Fire Code and the National Fire Codes, as adopted by reference and amended in this article, shall constitute the county fire code.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), the administration and enforcement of the county fire code within a local fire protection district shall be the responsibility of the local fire chief. The county fire chief shall be responsible for the administration and enforcement of the county fire code within those portions of the unincorporated area of the county not in a local fire protection district.

(c) The county fire chief shall be responsible for plan checking and inspection of new construction and alterations subject to the county fire code within both those portions of the unincorporated area of the county not in a local fire protection district and those portions of the unincorporated area of the county in a local fire protection district, unless a local fire protection district notifies the county fire chief in writing that it has elected to have the local fire chief exercise those responsibilities within its jurisdictional area.

(d) Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13869.7, a local fire protection district may amend all or any part of the county fire code for application within its jurisdictional area. Any such amendment shall first be referred to the county fire prevention officers association for review and recommendation, and shall only be effective if it is thereafter approved by the board of directors of the local fire protection district and ratified by the board of supervisors. The board of supervisors shall not ratify such amendment if it includes provisions that are less restrictive than the provisions of the county fire code.

(c) Section 13-16, Conflicting regulations, is revised to read:

Sec. 13-16. Conflicting regulations.

The provisions of this chapter shall prevail over any inconsistent provision contained in the California Fire Code or the National Fire Codes; provided, in the case of inconsistent regulations, no regulation shall prevail that is less restrictive than the regulations established by the State of California unless otherwise authorized by the state.

- (d) **Section 13-17, California Fire Code and National Fire Codes adopted – Amendments, is revised to read:**

Sec. 13-17. California Fire Code and National Fire Codes adopted – Amendments.

(a) The California Fire Code, save and except such portions as are hereinafter deleted, modified, or amended by subsection (b) of this section, and the National Fire Codes, save and except: (1) NFPA 1500, Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program, (2) NFPA 1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, (3) NFPA 1720, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments, are adopted and incorporated as fully as if set out at length herein for the purpose of prescribing regulations governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire, hazardous materials or explosion within the unincorporated area of the county.

(b) The California Fire Code is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Section 104.2.1 is added to read as follows:

104.2.1 Plan Submittal/Review. The chief may require the applicant for any project within the jurisdictional area requiring a use permit or building permit to submit drawings of the project to the chief for review and approval.

(2) Section 104.7.3 is added to read as follows:

104.7.3 Special reports. The chief is authorized to require the owner or the person in possession or control of a building or premises where hazardous materials are stored to periodically provide, without charge to the jurisdiction, a special report assessing hazardous materials storage at the building or premises and, where appropriate, making recommendations concerning safer storage of hazardous materials at the building or premises. The report shall be prepared by a qualified professional acceptable to the chief. The recommendations of the report shall be consistent with the provisions of the code. The report shall be filed with the chief and the owner of the building or premises. Within thirty (30) days after receiving the report, the owner of the building or premises shall either file a plan with the chief for implementing the recommendations of the report or demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the chief, why the recommendations should not be implemented.

(3) Section 104.9.1 is added to read as follows:

104.9.1 Board of Appeals. The board of appeals shall determine the suitability of alternate materials and types of construction, provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code, and hear appeals from decisions of the chief. The board shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with duplicate copies to the building official and the chief.

(4) Section 105.3.2.1 is added to read as follows:

105.3.2.1 Occupancy Permits. The chief may notify the building official not to authorize temporary or final occupancy of any new building for which a permit is required by this code until the building has been inspected and found to be in compliance with this code. The building official shall not authorize temporary or final occupancy of any new commercial building for which a permit is required by this code until the contractor provides a fire flow availability certification to the chief. The fire flow availability certification shall include static pressure, residual pressure, and gallons per minute, as witnessed by or acceptable to the chief.

(5) Section 105.3.3.1 is added to read as follows:

105.3.3.1 Temporary Connection Permits. Nothing in Section 105 shall prohibit the granting of a temporary connection permit for gas or electricity to allow construction to occur.

(6) Section 105.5 is amended to delete the existing Section 105.5 and add Sections 105.5.1 and 105.5.2 to read as follows:

105.5 Revocation of Permits.

105.5.1 Grounds for Modification or Revocation. Any permit issued under this code may be modified, suspended, or revoked whenever the chief determines any of the following:

- (1) The permit has been used by a person other than the person to whom it was issued.
- (2) The permit has been used for a location other than that for which it was issued.
- (3) The conditions or limitations set forth in the permit have been violated.
- (4) The permittee has failed, refused, or neglected to comply with orders or notices duly served in accordance with the provisions of this code within the time provided therein.
- (5) There has been a false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or application was based.

105.5.2 Revocation or Modification Procedure. Revocation of any permit issued under this code shall only occur after written notice of the violation has been given by the chief to the permittee at his or her last place of residence as shown on the permit or certificate, which notice shall order the permittee to either correct the violation within ten (10) days or appear before the local fire chief, unless the local fire protection district issues a written notice electing to have the county fire chief hear the matter, at a date and time certain to show cause why the permit or certificate should not be modified, revoked or suspended. At the hearing before the chief, the permittee shall have an opportunity to appear and be heard on the question of whether the permit issued to him should be revoked or suspended. Upon conclusion of the hearing or as soon thereafter as practicable, the chief shall issue a decision in writing to the permittee determining whether to modify, revoke or suspend the permit. Any interested person may appeal the chief's decision to the board of appeals. All appeals shall be filed in writing with the chief within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the decision being appealed.

- (7) Section 105.6.2.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.2.1 Apartment, hotel, motel. An operational permit is required to operate an apartment house, hotel, or motel.

- (8) Section 105.6.2.2 is added to read as follows:

105.6.2.2 Automatic fire-extinguishing system. An operational permit is required to install a new automatic fire-extinguishing system or modification/installation of seven or more sprinkler heads on an existing system.

(9) Section 105.6.3.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.3.1 Bonfires or rubbish fires. An operational permit is required to kindle or authorize the kindling or maintenance of bonfires or rubbish fires.

(10) Section 105.6.11.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.11.1 Day Care. An operational permit is required to operate a day care occupancy with an occupant load over eight (8) persons.

(11) Section 105.6.12.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.12.1 Excavation near flammable or combustible liquid pipeline. An operational permit is required to excavate or do any work below grade within ten (10) feet of any pipeline for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquid.

(12) Section 105.6.14.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.14.1 Fire alarm systems, fixed rate of rise and manual. An operational permit is required to install of any fire alarm system.

(13) Section 105.6.14.2 is added to read as follows:

105.6.14.2 Fire alarm system, major modification, repairs. An operational permit is required to make a major modification or to repair any fire alarm system.

(14) Section 105.6.14.3 is added to read as follows:

105.6.14.3 Fire alarm systems, smoke detectors and manual. An operational permit is required to install any fire alarm system.

(15) Section 105.6.15.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.15.1 Fire water underground piping. A separate utility permit from the building official is required prior to installing any private fire water underground piping and associated appliances.

(16) Section 105.6.15.2 is added to read as follows:

105.6.15.2 Fixed extinguishing systems, other than automatic fire-extinguishing systems. An operational permit is required to install a fixed fire extinguishing systems other than automatic fire-extinguishing systems.

(17) Section 105.6.20.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.20.1 Hazardous materials site disclosure (aboveground facility & underground tank). An operational permit is required to permanently remove hazardous materials storage or use premises from service, including the permanent removal of a hazardous materials tank.

(18) Section 105.6.22.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.22.1 High-rise building. An operational permit is required to operate a high rise building as defined in the Building Code.

(19) Section 105.6.24.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.24.1 Institutional or residential occupancy (6 or less persons). An operational permit is required to operate an institutional or residential occupancy for 6 or less persons, except day care.

(20) Section 105.6.24.2 is added to read as follows:

105.6.24.2 Institutional or residential occupancy (more than 6 but less than 50 persons). An operational permit is required to operate an institutional or residential occupancy for more than 6 but less than 50 persons, except day care.

(21) Section 105.6.24.3 is added to read as follows:

105.6.24.3 Institutional or residential occupancy (50 or more persons). An operational permit is required to operate an institutional or residential occupancy for 50 or more persons.

(22) Section 105.6.35.1 is added to read as follows:

105.6.35.1 Propane/LPG tank installation. An operational permit is required to install propane/LPG tanks in excess of 125 gallon capacity.

(23) Section 105.7.8.1 is added to read as follows:

105.7.8.1 Medical gas system. An operational permit is required to install a medical gas system.

(24) Section 105.7.8.2 is added to read as follows:

105.7.8.2 Oil or natural gas well. An operational permit is required to drill, own, operate or maintain an oil or natural gas well.

(25) Section 105.7.8.3 is added to read as follows:

105.7.8.3 Open flame devices. An operational permit is required to use open flame devices for maintenance or repair of boats, slips, or wharves.

(26) Section 202 is amended to revise the definition of “building” to read as follows:

“**BUILDING**” is defined as set forth in Section 13-6 of Chapter 13 of the Sonoma County Code.

(27) Section 307.1 is amended to read as follows:

307.1 General. Open burning shall be conducted in accordance with this section and Article VII of Chapter 13 of the Sonoma County Code. Open burning shall also be conducted as required by other governing agencies regulating emissions.

Exception: Recreational fires shall be in accordance with Section 307.4.2.

(28) Section 307.2 is amended to read as follows:

307.2 Burning Permit. Prior to commencement of open burning, a burning permit shall be obtained pursuant to section 13-71 of the Sonoma County Code.

(29) Section 311.3.1 is added to read as follows:

311.3.1 Removal of Debris After Fire. All rubble, waste, rubbish, and other materials lying upon any premises within the jurisdictional area having been accumulated thereon by reason of a fire, and having been rendered useless thereby shall be removed therefrom within ten (10) days after notice to do so has been given in writing by the chief to the owner, lessee, or other person in charge or control of the premises.

(30) Section 501.1 is amended to read as follows:

501.1 Scope. Fire service for buildings, structures and premises shall comply with this chapter. This section applies to residential and commercial developments. Single family residential projects in approved rural areas shall comply with the Fire Safe Standards. Design and construction shall be in accordance with the following sections unless otherwise authorized by the Fire Code Official in accordance with 104.9 Alternative Materials and methods.

(31) Section 503.2.6 is amended to read as follows:

503.2.6 Bridges and elevated surfaces. Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with AASHTO Standard Specifications. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the fire code official. Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, approved barriers, approved signs or both shall be installed and maintained when required by the fire code official.

(32) Section 505.1 is amended to read as follows:

505.1 Address numbers. New and existing buildings shall have approved illuminated address numbers, building numbers or approved building identification placed in a position that is plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property. These numbers shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numerals or alphabet letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) or as required by the Fire Safe Standards- Division C.

(33) Section 508.5 is amended to read as follows:

508.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Sections 508.5.1 through 508.5.6.

(34) Section 508.5.1 is amended to read as follows:

508.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 150 feet (45.179 m) 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 mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

Exception: Residential and agricultural buildings in County unincorporated areas: refer to Article V- Fire Safe Standards- Division D

(35) Appendix B- Section B101.1 is amended to read as follows:

B101.1 Scope. The procedure for determining fire-flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be in accordance with this appendix. This appendix does not apply to structures other than buildings. This section applies to residential and commercial developments. Single family residential projects in unincorporated areas shall comply with the Fire Safe Standards. Design and construction shall be in accordance with the following sections unless otherwise authorized by the fire code official in accordance with 104.9 Alternative Materials and methods.

(36) Appendix B- Section B102.1 is amended to read as follows:

B102.1 FIRE-FLOW. The flow rate of a water supply, measured at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) (138 kPa) residual pressure, measured in the water main in the vicinity of the flowing hydrant, that is available for fire fighting.

(37) Appendix B- Section B105.1 is amended to read as follows:

B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire-flow requirements for one- and two-family dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area which does not exceed 3,600 square feet (344.5 m²) shall be 1,500 gallons per minute (3785.4 L/min). Fire-flow and flow duration for dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area in excess of 3,600 square feet (344.5 m²) shall not be less than that specified in Table B 105.1.

Exception: County unincorporated areas not served by a municipal water system.

(38) Appendix B- Section B105.2 is amended to read as follows:

B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire-flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

Exception: A reduction in required fire-flow of up to 50 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. The resulting fire-flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (5,678 L/min) for the prescribed duration as specified in Table B105.1.

(39) Table B- Section B105.1 is amended to read as follows:

Table B- Section B105.1 Foot note A has been deleted.

(40) Section C101.1 is amended to read as follows:

C101.1 Scope. Fire hydrants shall be provided in accordance with this appendix for the protection of buildings, or portions of buildings, hereafter constructed. This section applies to residential and commercial developments. Single family residential projects in approved rural areas shall comply with the Fire Safe Standards. Design and construction shall be in accordance with the following sections unless otherwise authorized by the Fire Code Official in accordance with 104.9 Alternative Materials and methods.

(41) Section C102.1 is amended to read as follows:

C102.1 Fire hydrant locations. Where fire hydrants are required, they shall be provided along required fire apparatus access roads and adjacent public streets.

(42) Section C105.1 is amended to read as follows:

C105.1 Hydrant spacing. The average spacing between fire hydrants shall not exceed that listed in Table C105.1.

Exceptions:

1. The fire chief is authorized to allow deviations from this code where existing fire hydrants provide all or a portion of the required fire hydrant service.

2. Residential and agricultural buildings in County unincorporated areas: refer Article V- Fire Safe Standards- Division D

(43) Table C105.1 is amended to read as follows:

f. For commercial, industrial and multi-family residential, average spacing shall be no greater than 300 feet.

g. A fire hydrant shall be located within 50 feet of the Fire Department Connection (FDC), or as approved by the Fire Code Official

(44) Section D101.1 is amended to read as follows:

D101.1 Scope. Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with this appendix as amended and all other applicable requirements of the International Fire Code. This section applies to residential and commercial developments. Residential projects in County unincorporated areas shall comply with the Fire Safe Standards. Design and construction shall be in accordance with the following sections unless otherwise authorized by the fire code official in accordance with 104.9 Alternative Materials and methods.

(45) Section D102.1 is amended to read as follows:

D102.1 Access and loading. Facilities, buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be accessible to fire department apparatus by way of an approved fire apparatus access road with an asphalt, concrete or other approved driving surface capable of supporting the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds (34050 kg) or as approved by the Fire Code Official.

Exception: Residential and agricultural projects in County unincorporated areas:
Refer Article V-Fire Safe Standards- Division B

(46) Section D103.1 is deleted

(47) Section D103.2 is amended to read as follows:

D103.2 Grade. The grade of fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with the local agency requirement for public streets or as approved by the fire chief.

Exception: Residential and agricultural projects in County unincorporated areas:
Refer Article V-Fire Safe Standards- Division B

(48) Section D103.3 is amended to read as follows:

D103.3 Turning radius. The minimum turning radius shall be determined by the fire code official or as approved by local standards.

(49) Section D103.4 is amended to read as follows:

D103.4 Dead ends. Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) shall be provided with width and turnaround provisions in accordance with the local agency requirements for public streets or as approved by local standards.

(50) Table D103.4 is deleted.

(51) Section D103.6 is amended to read as follows:

D103.6 Signs. Where required by the fire code official, fire apparatus access roads shall be marked with permanent NO PARKING-FIRE LANE signs complying with California Vehicle Code.

(52) Section D103.6.1 is deleted.

(53) Section D103.6.2 is deleted.

(54) Section D104.1 is amended to read as follows:

D104.1 Buildings exceeding three stories or 30 feet in height. Buildings or facilities exceeding 30 feet (9,144 mm) or three stories in height shall have at least two means of fire apparatus access for each structure.

(55) Section D104.2 is amended to read as follows:

D104.2 Buildings exceeding 62,000 square feet in area. Buildings or facilities having a gross building area of more than 62,000 square feet (5,760 m²) shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

(56) Section D106.1 is amended to read as follows:

D106.1 Projects having more than 50 dwelling units. Multiple family residential projects having more than 50 dwelling units shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads.

(57) Section D106.2 is deleted.

(58) Section D107.1 is amended to read as follows:

D107.1 One-or two-family dwelling residential developments. Developments of one- and two-family dwellings where the number of dwelling units exceeds 50 shall be provided with two separate and approved fire apparatus access roads and shall meet the requirements of section D104.3.

(59) Section 903.2 is amended to read as follows:

Section 903.2 Where Required. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed and maintained in all newly constructed buildings.

Exceptions:

1. Detached Group U occupancies 3,000 sq. ft. or less. Agricultural exempt buildings and agricultural buildings as approved by the Fire Code Official.
2. Detached pool houses up to 1,000 sq. ft. in floor area within 50 feet of the pool and limited to a single bathroom.
3. A room above a detached garage used for storage only that does not contain a bathroom, cooking or refrigeration facilities or connections for such facilities.
4. Detached non-combustible motor vehicle fuel dispensing canopies classified as a Group M occupancy.
5. Car ports of non-combustible construction.
6. B or M occupancies 500 sq. ft or less.
7. Private riding arenas, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The building has a minimum of 60 feet of clearance to property lines or other structures on all sides.
 - (b) The building has an on-site water supply complying with the requirements of this code.
 - (c) The building has an annual fire inspection by the chief.
 - (d) The portions of the building that are not part of the private riding arena are equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system and are separated from the private riding arena by area separation walls meeting the requirements of the Building Code.

8. Canopied winery crush pads, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The canopy and supporting structure are constructed of non-combustible materials.

(b) If attached, the crush pad is separated from other portions of the building by one-hour fire-resistive walls.

(c) The crush pad is not used for storage of combustible materials.

9. Dairy milking facilities.

(60) Section 903.2.(a) is added to read as follows:

Section 903.2 (a) Additions. Additions to existing commercial and residential buildings that increase square feet (based on the following percentages) calculated by the existing gross floor area shall meet the requirements for a newly constructed building:

0-1000 sq ft:	200% (or 2000 sq ft. maximum cumulative total)
1001-4000 sq ft:	100%
>=4001 sq ft:	50%

(61) Section 903.2 (b) is added to read as follows:

903.2 (b) Changes of Occupancy. Any change of occupancy when the proposed new occupancy classification is more hazardous based on life and fire risk, as determined by the Fire Code Official, including the conversion of residential buildings to condominiums, the building shall meet the requirements for a newly constructed building.

(62) Section 903.2 (c) is added to read as follows:

903.2 (c) Elevation of existing buildings. An automatic fire extinguishing system shall be installed throughout all existing buildings when the building is elevated to: (i) three or more stories, or (ii) more than 35 feet in height from grade to the finished ceiling or exposed roof.

Exceptions:

1. An automatic fire-extinguishing system need not be provided when the area above 35 feet is provided for aesthetic purposes only and is unused and unoccupied.

2. An automatic fire-extinguishing system need not be provided when existing single-family and two-family dwellings are elevated to comply with the requirements of Chapter 7B of the Sonoma County Code, provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) The elevation creates a building no more than three stories in height.
- (b) Two approved exits are provided for the highest floor, including a third story having less than 500 square feet of floor area.
- (c) Approved interconnected smoke detectors are installed at each floor level and in all sleeping rooms and hallways.
- (d) There is no expansion or modification of use other than installation of the exits required by subparagraph (b) above and a utility room less than 100 square feet. The space created at ground level by the elevation shall be used only as a Group U, Division 1 Occupancy private parking garage or as unused crawl space.
- (e) Any addition to the building after the elevation shall require installation of an automatic fire-extinguishing system throughout the building.

(63) Sections 903.2.4 through 903.2.13 are deleted.

(64) Section 903.3 is amended to read as follows:

903.3 Installation Requirements. Sprinkler systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13, NFPA 13R if approved by the Fire Code Official and NFPA 13D.

(65) Sections 903.3.1 through 903.3.7 are deleted.

(66) Section 903.4 is amended to read as follows:

903.4 Sprinkler System Monitoring and Alarms. Except for Group R, Division 3

Occupancies, all valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels, water flow switches shall be electronically supervised. Valves when used for standpipes are excluded from this provision unless required by the Fire Code Official.

(67) Section 903.4.1 is amended to read as follows:

903.4.1 Signals. Alarm, supervisory and trouble signals shall be distinctly different and shall be automatically transmitted to an approved central station, remote supervising station or proprietary supervising station as defined in NFPA 72, or when approved by the Fire Code Official, shall sound an audible alarm at a constantly attended location.

(68) Section 903.4.2 is amended to read as follows:

903.4.2 Alarms. Every new fire alarm system installed for the purpose of evacuation, including those systems activated solely by fire sprinkler systems shall be designed so that all occupants of the building shall be notified audibly and visually for each separate occupancy or each separate residential dwelling unit.

(69) Sections 903.4.3 through 903.6.1 are deleted:

(70) Section 905.3.1 is amended to read as follows:

905.3.1 Building height. Class I standpipes shall be installed in buildings three stories or over in height with approved outlets provided on each floor level, including the roof when roof access is provided.

(71) Sections 905.3.2 and 905.3.3 are deleted.

(72) Section 905.9 is amended to read as follows:

905.9 Valve supervision. Valves controlling water supplies shall be supervised in the open position so that a change in the normal position of the valve will generate a supervisory signal at the supervising station required by Section 903.4. Where a fire alarm system is provided, a signal shall also be transmitted to the control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Valves to underground key or hub valves in roadway boxes provided by the municipality or public utility do not require supervision.

(73) Sections 907.1.5, 907.1.6, 907.1.7, 907.1.8 and 907.1.9 are added to read as follows:

907.1.5 False Alarms.

907.1.5 (a) Definitions. For the purposes of section 907.1.5, the following definitions shall apply:

EMERGENCY is an occasion that reasonably calls for a response by the fire department. A response due to failure of an alarm system or to personnel error is not an emergency.

FALSE ALARM is an alarm signal necessitating response by the fire department when an emergency does not exist.

907.1.6 Notice of False Alarm. The chief shall determine whether an emergency exists at the time the fire department responds to an alarm signal from a fire alarm system. If the chief determines that an emergency does not exist, the chief shall issue a written notice of false alarm to the owner or person in charge or control of the facility where the alarm signal originated.

907.1.7 Hearing on Notice. Any person receiving a notice of false alarm who contends that the chief erroneously determined that an emergency did not exist may file a written request with the chief for a hearing on the determination within ten (10) days after receipt of the notice of false alarm. The chief shall give the requesting party a hearing on the determination within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request. The request shall set forth: (1) why an emergency existed, or (2) why the false alarm resulted from an act of God, flooding, or other violent natural condition without fault and beyond the control of the requesting party. Within ten (10) days following the hearing, the chief shall give written notice of his or her decision to the requesting party.

907.1.8 Unreliable Fire Alarm Systems. The chief may determine a fire alarm system to be unreliable upon receipt of more than four (4) false alarms within a twelve (12) month period. Upon finding that an alarm system is unreliable, the chief may order the following:

1. Upon the fifth (5th) and sixth (6th) false alarms from the alarm system within a twelve (12) month period, the system owner shall pay a mitigation fee to the fire

department of \$150.00, plus the cost of fire engine response, as specified in the fire department's approved fee ordinance, for each occurrence.

2. Upon the seventh (7th) and eighth (8th) false alarms from the alarm system within a twelve (12) month period, the system owner shall pay a mitigation fee to the fire department of \$300.00, plus the cost of fire engine response, as specified in the fire department's approved fee ordinance for each occurrence.

3. Upon the ninth (9th) and following false alarms from the alarm system within a twelve (12) month period, the system owner shall pay a mitigation fee to the fire department of \$500.00, plus the cost of fire engine response, as specified in the fire department's approved fee ordinance, for each occurrence. The chief may, in addition, require the system owner to provide standby personnel as defined by Section 2501.18 or take such other measures, as the chief deems appropriate. Persons or activities required by the chief shall remain in place until a fire department approved fire alarm maintenance firm certifies in writing to the chief that the alarm system has been restored to a reliable condition. The chief may require such tests, as he deems necessary to demonstrate the adequacy of the system.

(74) Section 907.2.8.1 Exception 2 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.8.1 Manual fire alarm system for R-1 Occupancies

Exceptions:

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

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

2.2 With in each residential unit the notification devices will activate upon sprinkler water flow and

2.3 At least one manual fire alarm box is installed in an approved location.

(75) Section 907.2.8.3 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.8.3 Smoke Alarms. Smoke alarms shall be installed as required by Section 907.2.10.

(76) Section 907.2.9 Exception 2 is amended to read as follows:

907.2.9 Manual fire alarm system for R-2 Occupancies

Exceptions:

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

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

2.2 Within each residential unit the notification devices will activate upon sprinkler water flow and

2.3 At least one manual fire alarm box is installed in an approved location.

(77) Sections 2506, 2506.1, 2596.2, 2506.4, and 2506.5 are deleted:

(78) Sections 3404.1.2, 3404.1.3, 3404.1.4 and 3404.1.5 are added to read as follows:

3404.1.2 Locations where aboveground tanks are prohibited.

3404.1.3 Prohibited locations. No new aboveground tanks for the storage of Class I and Class II liquids (except LPG-Propane) outside of buildings shall be permitted on mercantile, residential, and other congested parcels. Existing tanks on such parcels shall be removed within one (1) year after written notice from the fire department.

3404.1.4 Other locations. New aboveground tanks for storage of Class I and II liquids on parcels not covered under Section 3404.1.3 shall be enclosed in a flammable liquid storage vault constructed in accordance with the standards of the fire department. Existing tanks on such parcels shall conform to this section within one (1) year after written notice from the fire department.

3404.1.5 Permits. In addition to any permits otherwise required by this code, all existing and new aboveground tanks for storage of Class I and II liquids shall comply with the permit requirements of any federal, state, or local agency regulating the storage of such liquids in the jurisdiction.

(79) Section 3803.3.1 is added to read as follows:

3803.3.1 Seismic Anchoring. An approved seismic anchoring system shall be installed on all permanently installed, in use, propane/LPG gas containers. (See FSS Drawing No. 16).

SECTION II. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 13143.5 and 17958.7, the Board of Supervisors expressly finds that this ordinance and the changes or modifications made herein to the 2007 California Fire Code, including the adoption of fire protection sprinkler and fire alarm standards, are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions. The Board of Supervisors further finds in connection therewith as follows:

1. Sonoma County has climatic conditions which are unique in character. The county is subject to year-round coastal winds. Average yearly rainfall for the county is approximately 30 inches. This rainfall generally occurs from October to April. During the summer months (July, August, September), the prevalent Pacific High Cell creates early morning fog, which assists the natural vegetation in growth. During the summer months, dry winds and vegetation mix to create a hazardous fuel condition. This condition causes grassland and brushland fires each year. While normal temperatures do not exceed 85-90 degrees during the summer months, temperatures can climb to 110 degrees plus in parts of the county. Afternoon winds can move a fire quickly in any part of the county, particularly during times of high temperatures and low humidity.

Drought conditions occur periodically in the county and when they occur they often last for several years. When drought conditions occur, they result in reduced available water. Groundwater as well as surface supplies are affected. When drought conditions occur, they create a situation where lowered water tables, water contamination, and increased demand on water systems due to population growth all negatively impact water availability for fire protection. These impacts degrade the quality of fixed fire protection as well as fire suppression activities.

2. Sonoma County has geological and geographic characteristics which have scenic appeal for residents and visitors alike. The county is situated in a primarily rural setting with rugged coastline forming its western boundary, rugged mountainous areas forming its northern and eastern boundaries, and forested areas and grasslands making up much of the county. These features establish the roadways and building sites in the county as well as create barriers to accessibility for emergency fire equipment and personnel.

The forested areas in the county create windbreaks from oncoming winds, but also produce fuel through the annual fall needles and leaves which drop to the ground along with decayed trees and branches which contribute to the fuel load. The dry vegetation and low water availability create a terrain which causes access problems and other problems for emergency fire equipment and personnel.

The grassland areas in the county have easily ignitable fuels which are subject to high winds. A southern exposure and unbroken fuel create a potential for major conflagrations.

The county has potentially active seismic hazards within its boundaries (the San Andreas Fault and several other fault traces have been identified within the county). Large portions of the county are within the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones. While systems have been developed to study and monitor the activity of earthquakes, science has not yet been able to predict (with reliability) the potential for activity on active faults. Seismic activity within the county occurs yearly with little or no damage although the very real potential for damage exists with the active faults within the county. While new construction may be limited by their respective distances to faults, existing structures and replacement of these structures present a serious problem.

The mixture of developed and undeveloped areas within the county creates hazardous conditions when a storm of “gale-force winds” causes trees to fall onto roadways used for access by emergency fire equipment and personnel. In addition, flooding occurs in certain areas of the county during heavy winter storms limiting or eliminating access for emergency fire equipment and personnel.

Landslides have been experienced in various areas of the county. While stabilization can sometimes be provided, heavy winter storms cause failures. These failures have closed roadways within the county making access for emergency fire equipment and personnel impossible until properly cleared.

3. Sonoma County has topographical conditions which are closely associated with the geological and geographic characteristics noted above. The topographical conditions are the result of the design and construction of development within the county based on elevation changes in the county as well as the hills, canyons, lakes and streams which exist in the county.

The sources of water within the county are directly affected by its topographical layout. The water sources consist of on-site water storage tanks, lakes, pools, wells, mutual water systems, and the Sonoma County Water Agency distribution network. Water supplies within the county vary from less than ten (10) gallons per minute to flows in excess of four thousand (4,000) gallons per minute. This wide variation causes major problems to development as well as fire suppression forces.

The roadway system through most of the county is designed around the topographical lay of the land and consists in many cases of narrow, winding roads, steep grades, and overhanging tree branches. The grades on roadway surfaces sometimes exceed 25% and widths of less than twelve (12) feet are not uncommon.

The topographical conditions also make construction more restricted to the level and semi-level portions of the county, with high concentrations of building within these areas. The exposure created by these structures poses a significant problem. For practical and cost reasons, these structures are built of wood (Type V) construction. The potential of conflagration exists with the high buildout of certain areas in the county. The concentrated commercial, industrial, and residential occupancies in these areas cause concern when considering the "exposure" of building-to-building and building-to-grassland areas of the county.

The topographical nature of the county also lends itself to power failures caused when fallen trees and limbs tear out sections of electrical transmission lines which run throughout the county. These power failures cause electrical pumps to become inactive and, thus, water supplies are interrupted. Vehicular accidents also have been known to interrupt this pumping operation. Due to the narrow roads which are congested with residents and visitors alike, this situation occurs more than could be normally expected.

4. The preceding findings identify the local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions which the Board has considered in adopting this ordinance. The Board finds that these conditions make the modifications or changes to the requirements published in the California Building Standards Code contained herein reasonably necessary. This Board further finds that it has amended the 2007 California Fire Code to assist in mitigating such conditions.

SECTION III. Except as added, revised, amended or deleted herein, the remaining provisions of Chapter 13 as previously adopted shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION IV. The County Fire Chief is directed to file a copy of this Ordinance with the State Fire Marshal and California Building Standards Commission of the State of California.

SECTION V. The provisions of this Code shall not be construed as imposing upon the County of Sonoma any liability or responsibility for damages to persons or property resulting from defective work, nor shall the County of Sonoma, or any official, employee or agent thereof, be held as assuming any such liability or responsibility by reason of the review or inspection authorized by the provisions of this Code of any permits or certifications issued under this Code.

SECTION VI: The Board of Supervisors finds and determines that this ordinance is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that this ordinance may have a significant effect on the environment. This finding and determination is

based on the environmental determination of the Permit and Resource Management Department for this ordinance. The Director of Permit and Resource Management Department is directed to file a notice of exemption in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines.

SECTION VII. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional and invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance and every section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION VIII. This ordinance shall be and the same is hereby declared to be in full force and effect on January 1, 2008. The ordinance shall be published once before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after its passage, with the names of the Supervisors voting for or against the same, in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated in the County of Sonoma.

In regular session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Sonoma introduced on the 23rd day of October, 2007, and finally passed and adopted this 6th day of November, 2007, on regular roll call of the members of said Board by the following vote:

SUPERVISORS:

KERNS Absent SMITH Aye KELLEY Aye REILLY Aye BROWN Absent

AYES 3 NOES 0 ABSTAIN 0 ABSENT 2

WHEREUPON, the Chair declared the above and foregoing ordinance duly adopted and

SO ORDERED.

Chair, Board of Supervisors
County of Sonoma

ATTEST:

Robert Deis, County Clerk and
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors