## NOTICE AND SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE No. 621 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE AMENDING CHAPTER 3-5 "FIRE SAFETY" OF TITLE 3 OF THE LAFAYETTE MUNICIPAL CODE

At its regular meeting on June 24, 2013 the City Council of the City of Lafayette adopted Ordinance 621 by the following vote:

AYES: M. Anderson, Tatzin, B. Andersson, Mitchell and Reilly

NOES: None ABSTAIN: None ABSENT: None

The following is a summary of Ordinance 621: Amendments to Chapter 3-5: Adds definitions for fire area, high fire hazard area, and substantial addition or expansion; requires new construction located in a high fire hazard area to meet minimum standards for roof assemblies and exterior wall surfaces; requires an automatic sprinkler system throughout all existing single-family and duplex residential buildings (Group R-3) where a substantial addition or expansion occurs and the new total fire area of the structure exceeds 3,600 square feet; and eliminates exceptions to the chapter.

Note: The above is a summary of the major highlights of the Ordinance. To obtain a full understanding of the Ordinance it should be read in its entirety. A certified copy of the full text of the Ordinance is posted in the City Clerk's office at 3675 Mount Diablo Blvd., Suite 210, Lafayette, California 94549. A copy may be obtained from that office upon payment of the fee based on the City's actual cost of providing the copy.

Publish Date: July 1, 2013 Joanne Robbins, City Clerk

## BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE IN THE MATTER OF: An Ordinance of the City Council of the City of Lafavette Amending Chapter 3-5 "Fire Ordinance No. 621 Safety" of the Lafayette Municipal Code The City Council of the City of Lafayette does ordain as follows: **Section 1. Findings.** The City Council finds the following:

- (a) The city council finds that amendments to the California Building Code ("CBC") are necessary due to the climatic, geologic and topographical conditions (the "conditions") which exist in the city. These conditions establish a fire hazard within the community which requires specific amendments to the CBC.
  - (1) The city is located in the rolling hills of central Contra Costa County. The city experiences the hot, dry summer weather that is characteristic of central Contra Costa County but receives the increased rainfall of the East Bay hills. This climate has promoted the rapid growth of native grass lands, chaparral, trees and other flammable plant species in the area. The climate has encouraged the development of the city, with the addition of primarily residential uses within the community and the addition of non-indigenous plant species. Due to its location near the East Bay hills and in a valley, the city often experiences air movements which are not common to other communities.
  - (2) Incrementally and over time Lafayette has been transformed from a small centralized agrarian community to one characterized by scattered residential development interspersed with large areas of steeper hills. These areas within the urban/wildland interface contain large quantities of potential fuel, including grass, brush and trees. The majority of the roads penetrating the hill areas are narrow and curving and frequently end in cul-de-sacs which limits fire equipment access and increases response time.
  - (3) The topographic and geologic conditions in the city have not permitted the establishment of an infrastructure which permits adequate fire protection to be provided when new development occurs. It is difficult to widen existing streets or to create interconnections with other streets to meet present response time standards. Fire hydrants, especially in the hillside areas, often have less than optimum water pressure levels. The terrain often causes response times for the fire department to exceed minimum standards and makes the physical fighting of a fire more difficult.
  - (4) The October, 1991 fire storm which occurred in the Oakland/Berkeley hills was an indication of the potential for a similar fire which could occur in the city. Many of the same conditions which contributed to the loss of the property and life in that fire exist in the city. In addition, unlike the situation in Oakland/Berkeley, there is a significant amount of ungrazed open space on the surrounding undeveloped hillsides. Either wildfires or house fires could initiate such a firestorm in the city.

The city council finds, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.5 and 17958.7, that the

climatic topographic and geologic conditions existing in the city require changes and modifications in the

1 2 As used in this chapter:

 (a) "Fire district" means the Contra Costa Fire Protection District or authorized fire protection agency for Lafayette.

- (b) "Fire area" means the aggregate floor area enclosed and bounded by fire walls, fire barriers, exterior walls or horizontal assemblies of a building. Areas of the building not provided with surrounding walls shall be included in the fire area if such areas are included within the horizontal projection of the roof or floor next above.
- c) "High fire hazard area" means a lot or parcel identified on the map adopted by the city council indicating potential areas of high fire hazard and risk.
- (d) "Substantial addition or expansion" means an addition, expansion, remodel, or renovation of any structure where the addition of new fire area exceeds fifty percent of the existing fire area.

## 3-503 - Building and landscaping criteria.

- (a) Roof Covering Requirements. All roof covering on new construction located in a high fire hazard area shall have a minimum Class "A" roofing assembly rating (based on U.L. 790 Test Standard), except that for additions to an existing structure of less than 25 percent of the existing roof area, the roofing assembly may be Class B. Replacement roofing shall have a minimum Class "B" roofing assembly rating, except for repair to an existing roof less than 25 percent of the total roof area.
- (b) Wood Shingles and Shakes. Wood shingles and shakes may be permitted on exterior wall surfaces provided they are fire retardant treated in accordance with ASTM E 108 or UL790 and ASTM D 2898.
- (c) Landscaping. Landscaping should be planned to minimize fire hazards. Where subject to design review, review of the landscape plan for fire hazard will be administered according to the specific site characteristics and with consideration of the other requirements of the plan.

## Goals of the plan should be to:

- (1) Eliminate as much as possible the use of the highly flammable plants. (As listed in the EBMUD publication "Firescape: Landscaping to Reduce Fire Hazard).
- (2) Space plants so as not to create fireladders.
- (3) Create low-fuel fire breaks where appropriate.
- (4) Incorporate fire-resistant plants where appropriate.
- (5) Require removal of flammable weeds and debris within 30 feet of the house.

Joanne Robbins , City Cler

<u>Section 3.</u> <u>CEQA</u>. The City Council finds that adoption of this Ordinance is not a "project," as defined in the California Environmental Quality Act because it does not have a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and concerns general policy and procedure making.

Section 4. Severability. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Chapter 3-5, or any part thereof is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not effect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Chapter 3-5 or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Chapter 3-5 irrespective of the fact that one or more sections, subsections, subdivision, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective. To this end the provisions of this Chapter 3-5 are declared to be severable.

Section 5. Effective Date. This ordinance becomes effective thirty (30) days after its adoption.

<u>Section 6. Publication</u>. The City Clerk shall either (a) have this ordinance published in a newspaper of general circulation once within fifteen (15) days after its adoption, or (b) have a summary of this ordinance published twice in a newspaper of general circulation, once five (5) days before its adoption and again within fifteen (15) days after adoption.

The foregoing ordinance was introduced at a meeting of the City Council of the City of Lafayette held on June 10, 2013, and was adopted and ordered published at a meeting of the City Council held on June 24, 2013 by the following vote:

AYES: M. Anderson, Tatzin, B. Andersson, Mitchell and Reilly

NOES: **None** ABSTAIN: **None** ABSENT: **None** 

ATTEST:

APPROVED:

Mike Anderson, Mayor