

**EXHIBIT A
CITY OF FORT BRAGG
ANALYSIS OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE 2016 EDITION**

§ 15.06.010 PURPOSE.

This amendment sets forth the purpose of the changes to the California Building Standards Code as applicable to the California Fire Code. The only change from the prior chapter is the reference from the California Fire Code 2016 Edition instead of the California Fire Code 2013 Edition.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.020 DEFINITIONS IN GENERAL.

This amendment defines terms referenced in other amendments to the California Fire Code 2016 Edition. The amendment removes the term Sprinkler Valuation Form and Value and modifies the Building Permit Valuation definition from the prior chapter.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.030 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS – REQUIRED.

This amendment sets forth when automatic fire sprinkler systems are required. The amendment sets the threshold trigger at \$75,000 of Building Permit Valuation and sets forth the process for determining Building Permit Valuation.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.040 PVCOR CPVC PIPING FOR RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.

This amendment removes this section from prior chapters as it is no longer appropriate.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.050 EXEMPTIONS AND WAIVERS.

This amendment sets forth the exemption for “U” occupancy buildings.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.060 ANNUAL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

This amendment provides for inspection of automatic fire alarm systems and fire sprinkler systems per NFPA 25.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.080 FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS DEFINED AND REQUIRED.

This amendment defines the requirements for Fire Alarm System per NFPA 72.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

§ 15.06.090 VIOLATIONS.

This amendment sets forth the consequences of violating the amended changes to the California Fire Code 2016 Edition.

(Justification: Topographical, Geologic and Climatic – See justification A, B and C)

JUSTIFICATION

- A. Topographical. The Fort Bragg Fire Protection Authority District is an all-volunteer district that covers seventy-five square miles with elevations from zero to one thousand feet above sea level. The City of Fort Bragg includes many narrow and some dead-end roads causing maneuverability restrictions for fire equipment. Surrounding fire districts are all volunteer and the request for mutual aid requires as long as 30 minutes for the first engine to respond to the scene of a fire. The permanent population in the District is dramatically increased by tourism in the summer months causing an increased burden on fire department personnel and equipment. Heavily traveled State Highway One runs the length of the City and is the only continuous North/South route along the coast.

The City's Central Business District (CBD) is a historical district containing wooden structures, many of which are more than 100 years old and generally two stories high in very close proximity. Because the Fire Protection District is voluntary, and may be delayed as fire fighters commute from work or home to respond to a fire, the risk that a fire would spread from building to building in the CBD and have a substantial impact on the City's downtown businesses is increased.

- B. Geologic. Fort Bragg, located on the northern California coast, has warm summer days and very wet winters. The City is located in a rural setting with rugged coastline forming its western boundary and rugged mountainous areas forming its eastern boundaries. The City has potentially active seismic hazards in close proximity.

The geological conditions of the City and surrounding rural community isolates the City and in the event of an emergency, including fires, could limit or even cut the City off from assistance from other jurisdictions.

- C. Climatic. Fort Bragg has climatic conditions which are unique in character. The City is subject to year-round coastal winds including storm conditions. Winter storms with gale-force winds often cause trees to fall onto roadways used for access by emergency fire equipment and personnel. Average yearly rainfall for the district is 37 inches which occurs from October to April and results in lush vegetation growth. During summer months, the morning also spurs vegetation growth. Natural vegetation creates hazardous fuel conditions that cause grassland and brush land fires each year. Afternoon winds can move a fire quickly in any part of the City, particularly during times of high temperatures and low humidity. The City has suffered from drought conditions, which reduces available

water for firefighting.