ORDINANCE NO. 3266

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF FARMERS BRANCH, TEXAS, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING CHAPTER 38 TITLED "FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION" BY AMENDING ARTICLE II TITLED "FIRE CODE" TO ADOPT THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2012 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE WITH AMENDMENTS; PROVIDING A REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SAVINGS CLAUSE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY OF FINE NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ($2,000.00) FOR EACH OFFENSE; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the International Code Council (ICC) has developed a set of comprehensive and coordinated national model construction codes (known generally as the "International Codes"); and

WHEREAS, the City of Farmers Branch has been involved throughout the development process of the International Codes, through participation with the North Texas Chapter of the International Code Council and through the regional review process by the Regional Codes Coordinating Committee of the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG); and

WHEREAS, the creation of the 2012 editions of the International Codes by the ICC was in conjunction with the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO), the organization whose codes the City of Farmers Branch has adopted since the 1970s; and

WHEREAS, the International Codes have been reviewed by the NCTCOG and City staff; and

WHEREAS, the City's building and construction codes are intended to be updated periodically, with the 2012 editions of the International Codes being the most current published building and construction codes for which local amendments have been developed; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Farmers Branch has determined that it is in the best interest of the citizens of the City of Farmers Branch to adopt the *2012* editions of the International Codes, as stated herein, as the minimum standards for the construction, use, occupancy and maintenance of buildings and structures within the City limits, as set forth herein, and to adopt local amendments to said codes in order to account for unique local practices and/or conditions relating to the design and construction of structures within the City;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FARMERS BRANCH, TEXAS, THAT:

SECTION 1. Chapter 38 titled "Fire Prevention and Protection" of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas, is amended by amending Article II titled "Fire

Code" by adopting the provisions of the 2012 Edition of the International Fire Code with amendments to read as follows:

"**CHAPTER 38. FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION**

…

ARTICLE II. FIRE CODE

Sec. 38-36. Adoption of International Fire Code; purpose.

There is hereby adopted by the City of Farmers Branch, Texas, for the purpose of establishing rules and regulations for the design, quality of materials, erection, construction, installation, alteration, repair, location, relocation, replacement, conversion, addition to, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, equipment, use, height, area and maintenance of all buildings or structures, the 2012 International Fire Code, published by the International Code Council, with the exception of such sections thereof as are hereafter deleted, modified or amended by this Ordinance, and the same are hereby adopted and incorporated herein, the same as if entirely set out at length herein, and from the date of which this Ordinance shall take effect, the provisions hereof shall be controlling within the corporate limits of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas. This code shall be known as the "Fire Code" or the "Farmers Branch Fire Code".

Sec. 38-37. Definitions

(a) Whenever the word "jurisdiction" is used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, it shall be held to mean the corporate limits of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(b) Whenever the words "corporate counsel" are used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, they shall be held to mean the City Attorney for the City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(c) Whenever the phrase "Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention" or word "Chief" are used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, it shall be held to mean the Fire Chief of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas or the Chief's authorized representative.

(d) Whenever the phrase "Bureau of Fire Prevention" is used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, it shall be held to mean the Fire Department of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(e) Whenever the word "City" is used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, it shall be held to mean the City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(f) Whenever the words "Police Chief" are used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, they shall be held to mean the Chief of Police of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(g) Whenever the words "Building Official" are used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, they shall be held to mean the Building Official of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas.

(h) Whenever the words "fleet vehicle" are used in the International Fire Code, 2012 edition, they shall be held to mean a motor vehicle which is one of a group of motor vehicles, owned or operated as a unit and used in the ongoing course of business.

Sec. 38-38 Amendments.

The fire code adopted in 38-36 is amended as follows:

Section 102.1 Construction and design provisions. The construction and design provisions of this code shall apply to:

1. Structures, facilities and conditions arising after the adoption of this code.
2. Existing structures, facilities and conditions not legally in existence at the time of adoption of this code.
3. Existing structures, facilities and conditions when required in Chapter 11 or in specific sections of this code.
4. Existing structures, facilities and conditions, which, in the opinion of the fire code official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

Section 102.4 Application of other codes. The design and construction of new structures shall comply with this code, and other codes as applicable, and any alterations, additions, changes in use or changes in structures required by this code, which are within the scope of the International Building Code, shall be made in accordance therewith.

Section 102.7 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 80 and such codes, when specifically adopted and standards shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections 102.7.1 and 102.7.2.

Section 102.7.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code and any adopted amendments, the provisions of this code and any adopted amendments, as applicable, shall take precedence over the provisions in the referenced code or standard.

Section 105.6 Required operational permits. The fire code official is authorized to issue operational permits for the operations set forth in sections 105.6.1 through 105.6.46. Operational permit fees are referenced in Appendix A-Fee Schedule, City of Farmers Branch Code of Ordinances.

Section 105.7 Required construction permits. The fire code official is authorized to issue construction permits for work as set forth in sections 105.7.1 through 105.7.16. Construction permit fees are referenced in Appendix A-Fee Schedule, City of Farmers Branch Code of Ordinances.

Section 105.7.17 Smoke control or exhaust systems. Construction permits are required for smoke control or exhaust systems as specified in Section 909 and Section 910 respectively. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

Section 105.7.18 Electronic access control systems. Construction permits are required for the installation or modification of an electronic access control system, as specified in Section 503 and Section 1008. A separate construction permit is required for the installation or modification of a fire alarm system that may be connected to the access control system. Maintenance performed in accordance with this code is not considered a modification and does not require a permit.

Section 106.2.1 Inspection requests. It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit or their duly authorized agent to notify the fire code official when work is ready for inspection. It shall be the duty of the permit holder to provide access to and means for inspection of such work that are required by this code. The code official is authorized to require that every request for inspection to be filed not less than one working day before such inspection is desired. Such requests may be in writing or by telephone at the option of the code official.

Section 108 Board of Appeals. This section is deleted.

Section 202 Definitions. Ambulatory Care Facility. Buildings or portions thereof used to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric, nursing or similar care on a less than 24-hour basis to persons who are rendered incapable of self-preservation by the services provided. This group shall include but not be limited to the following:

Dialysis center
Sedation dentistry
Surgery centers
Colonic centers
Psychiatric centers

Section 202 Definitions. Atrium. An opening connecting—three or more stories….*{remaining text unchanged}*

Section 202 Definitions. Fire Watch. A temporary measure intended to ensure continuous and systematic surveillance of a building or portion thereof by one or more qualified individuals or standby personnel when required by the fire code official, for the purposes of identifying and controlling fire hazards, detecting early signs of unwanted fire, raising an alarm of fire and notifying the fire department.

Section 202 Definitions. Fireworks. Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration, detonation, and/or activated by ignition with a match or other heat producing device that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks as set forth herein. …*{remainder of text unchanged}…*

Section 202 Definitions. High-Piled Combustible Storage. Storage of combustible materials in closely packed piles or combustible materials on pallets, in racks or on shelves where the top of storage is greater than 12 feet in height. When required by the fire code official, high-piled combustible storage also includes certain high-hazard commodities, such as rubber tires, Group A plastics, flammable liquids, idle pallets and similar commodities, where the top of storage is greater than 6 feet in height.

Any building classified as a group S Occupancy or speculative building exceeding 2,500 sq.ft. that has a clear height in excess of 12 feet, making it possible to be used for storage in excess of 12 feet, shall be considered to be high-piled storage. When a specific product cannot be identified, a fire protection system and life safety features shall be installed as for Class IV commodities, to the maximum pile height.

Section 202 Definitions. High-Rise Building. A building with an occupied floor located more than 55 feet (16,764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. This definition shall supersede all other definitions of High-Rise Buildings throughout this code.

Section 202 Definitions. Repair Garage. A building, structure or portion thereof used for servicing or repairing motor vehicles. This occupancy shall also include garages involved in minor repair, modification and servicing of motor vehicles for items such as lube changes, inspections, windshield repair or replacement, shocks, minor part replacement and other such minor repairs.

Section 202 Definitions. Self-Service Storage Facility. Real property designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.

Section 202 Definitions. Standby Personnel. Qualified fire service personnel, approved by the fire code official. When utilized, the number required shall be as directed by the fire code official. Charges for utilization shall be normally calculated by the jurisdiction.

Section 307.1.1 Prohibited open burning. Open burning that is offensive or objectionable because of smoke emissions, or when atmospheric conditions or local circumstances make such fires hazardous shall be prohibited.

EXCEPTION: *{No Change.}*

Section 307.2 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official in accordance with Section 105.6 prior to kindling a fire for recognized silvicultural or range or wildlife management practices, prevention or control of disease or pests, or open burning. Application for such approval shall only be presented by and permits issued to the owner of the land upon which the fire is to be kindled.

Examples of state or local law, or regulations referenced elsewhere in this section may include but not be limited to the following:

1. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality guidelines and/or restrictions.
2. State, County or local temporary or permanent bans on open burning.

3. Local written policies as established by the fire code official.

Section 307.3 Extinguishment authority. The fire code official is authorized to order the extinguishment by the permit holder, another person responsible or the fire department of open burning that creates or adds to a hazardous or objectionable situation.

Section 307.4 Location. The location for open burning shall not be less than 300 feet (91,440 mm) from any structure, and provisions shall be made to prevent the fire from spreading to within 300 feet (91,440 mm) of any structure.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Fires in approved containers that are not less than 15 feet (4572 mm) from a structure.
2. The minimum required distance from a structure shall be 25 feet (7620 mm) where the pile size is 3 feet (914 mm) or less in diameter and 2 feet (610 mm) or less in height.

Section 307.4.3 Portable outdoor fireplaces. Portable outdoor fireplaces shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall not be operated within 15 feet (4572 mm) of a structure or combustible material.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Portable outdoor fire places used at one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Section 307.4.4 Permanent outdoor firepit. Permanently installed outdoor firepits for recreational fire purposes shall not be installed within 10 feet of a structure or combustible material.

EXCEPTION: Permanently installed outdoor fireplaces constructed in accordance with the International Building Code.

Section 307.4.5 Trench burns. Trench burns shall be conducted in air curtain trenches and in accordance with Section 307.2.

Section 307.5 Attendance. Open burning, trench burns, bonfires, recreational fires and use of portable outdoor fire places shall be constantly attended until the …. {remainder of the section unchanged}.

Section 308.1.1 Where prohibited. A person shall not take or utilize an open flame or light in a structure, vessel, boat or other place where highly flammable, combustible or explosive material is utilized or stored. Lighting appliances shall be well-secured in a glass globe and wire mesh cage or a similar approved device. Unmanned free-floating devices containing an open flame or other heat source, such as but not limited to sky lanterns shall be prohibited.

Section 308.1.4 Open-flame cooking devices. Open-flame cooking devices, charcoal grills, and other similar devices used for cooking, shall not be located or used on combustible balconies, decks, or within 10 feet (3048 mm) of combustible construction.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. One-and two-family dwelling, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity] with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 100 lbs (5 containers).
2. Where buildings, balconies and decks are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system, except that LP-gas containers are limited to a water capacity not greater than 50 pounds (22.68 kg) [nominal 20 pound (9.08 kg) LP-gas capacity], with an aggregate LP-gas capacity not to exceed 40 lbs (2 containers).
3. {…remainder of text unchanged…}

Section 308.1.6.2 Portable fueled open-flame devices. Portable open-flame devices fueled by flammable or combustible gases or liquids shall be enclosed or installed in such a manner as to prevent the flame from contacting combustible material.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. LP-gas-fueled devices used for seating pipe joints or removing paint in accordance with Chapter 38.
2. Cutting and welding operations in accordance with Chapter 26.
3. Torches or flame-producing devices in accordance with Section 308.1.3.
4. Candles and open-flame decorative devices in accordance with Section 308.3.

Section 311.5 Placards. The fire code official is authorized to require marking of any vacant or abandoned buildings or structures determined to be unsafe pursuant to Section 110 of this code relating to structural or interior hazards, as required by Section 311.5.1 through 311.5.5.

Section 401.9 False alarms and nuisance alarms. False alarms and nuisance alarms shall not be given, signaled or transmitted or caused or permitted to be given, signaled or transmitted in any manner.

Section 403.3 Crowd managers. Trained crowd managers shall be provided for facilities or events 250 or more persons congregate. The minimum number of crowd managers shall be established at a ratio of one crowd manager to every 250 persons.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. The number of crowd managers may be reduced by up to fifty percent when, in the opinion of the code official, the fire protection provided by the facility and the nature of the event warrant a reduction.
2. Assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 1,000.

Section 403.3.1 Training. Training for crowd managers shall be approved and shall be based upon a valid job task analysis.

Section 403.3.2 Duties. The duties of crowd managers shall include:

a. An inspection of the area of responsibility to identify and address any egress barriers

b. An inspection of the area of responsibility to identify and mitigate any fire hazards.
c. Ensure compliance with all permit conditions, including these governing pyrotechnics and other special effects.
d. To direct and assist the event attendees in evacuation during an emergency.
e. Assist emergency response personnel if requested.
f. Other duties outlined by the Fire Code Official.
g. Other duties outlined in the Emergency Plan.

Section 501.4 Timing of installation. When fire apparatus access roads or a water supply for fire protection is required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be installed, tested, and approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

Section 503.1.1 Buildings and facilities. Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45,720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of the building as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. Except for one-or two-family dwellings, the path of measurement shall be along a minimum of a ten feet (10') wide unobstructed pathway around the external walls of the structure. When it is not possible to connect both ends of a fire lane to a dedicated street, approved turn around installations shall be provided. Dead end fire lanes without approved turn around installations shall not exceed 150 feet in length.

EXCEPTION: The fire code official is….{remainder of the section unchanged}

Section 503.2.1 Dimensions. Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 24 feet (7315mm), exclusive of shoulders, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 14 feet (4267 mm).

Section 503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of 80,000 lbs for fire apparatus and shall be surfaced so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities.

Section 503.2.4 Turning radius. The required turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall have a 26-foot inside radius and a 50-foot outside radius.

Section 503.2.2 Authority. The fire code official shall have the authority to require an increase in the minimum access widths and vertical clearances where they are inadequate for fire or rescue operations.

Section 503.3 Marking. Striping, signs, or other markings, when approved by the *fire code official*, shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Striping, signs and other markings shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility.

(1) Striping – Fire apparatus access roads shall be continuously marked by painted lines of red traffic paint six inches (6") in width to show the boundaries of the lane. The words "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" shall appear in four inch (4") white letters at 15 feet intervals on the red border markings along both sides of the fire lanes. A 12-inch spacing is required between "FIRE LANE" and "NO PARKING". Where a curb is available, the stripping shall be on the vertical face of the curb.

(2) Signs – Signs shall read "FIRE LANE NO PARKING" and shall be 12" wide and 18" high. Signs shall be painted on a white background with letters and borders in red, using not less than 2" lettering. Signs shall be permanently affixed to a stationary post and the bottom of the sign shall be six feet, six inches (6' 6") above finished grade. Signs shall be spaced not more than fifty feet (50') apart along both sides of the fire lane. Signs may be installed on permanent buildings or walls or as approved by the fire code official.

Section 503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum widths and clearances established in Section 503.2.1 and any area marked as a fire lane as described in Section 503.3 shall be maintained at all times.

Section 505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall have approved 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. Numbers shall be a minimum of 12 inches (304 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 2 inches (50 mm). Suite numbers shall be a minimum of 6 inches (154 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 1 inch (25 mm) and numbers on rear-entry doors shall be a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) high with a minimum stroke of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Obsolete address numbers shall be removed as directed by the code official.

Section 507.4 Water supply test date and information. The water supply test used for hydraulic calculation of fire protection systems shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 "Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants" and within one year of sprinkler plan submittal. The fire code official shall be notified prior to the water supply test.

Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the fire code official, as required. The exact location of the static/residual hydrant and the flow hydrant shall be indicated on the design drawings. All fire protection plan submittals shall be accompanied by a hard copy of the water flow test report, or as approved by the fire code official. The report must indicate the dominant water tank level at the time of the test and the maximum and minimum operating levels of the tank, as well, or identify applicable water supply fluctuation. The licensed contractor must then design the fire protection system based on this fluctuation information, as per the applicable referenced NFPA standard.

Section 507.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 300 feet (91 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.

Section 507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. Posts, fences, vehicles, growth, trash, storage and other materials or objects shall not be placed or kept near fire hydrants, fire department inlet connections or fire protection system control valves in a manner that would prevent such equipment or fire hydrants from being immediately discernible. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

Section 509.1.2 Sign Requirements. Unless more stringent requirements apply, lettering for signs required by this section shall have a minimum height of two (2) inches (50.8 mm)when located inside a building and four (4) inches (101.6 mm) when located outside, or as approved by the fire code official. The letters shall be of a color that contrasts with the background.

Section 603.3.2.1 Quantity limits. One or more fuel oil storage tanks containing Class II or III combustible liquid shall be permitted in a building. The aggregate capacity of all such tanks shall not exceed 660 gallons (2498 L).

EXCEPTION: The aggregate capacity limit shall be permitted to be increased to 3,000 gallons (11,356 L) in accordance with all requirements of Chapter 57. {Remainder of Exception deleted.}

Section 603.3.2.2 Restricted use and connection. Tanks installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2 shall be used only to supply fuel oil to fuel-burning equipment installed in accordance with Section 603.3.2.4. Connections between tanks and equipment supplied by such tanks shall be made using closed piping systems.

Section 604.1 Installation. Emergency and standby power systems required by this code or the International Building Code shall be installed in accordance with this code, NFPA 110 and 111. Existing installations shall be maintained in accordance with the original approval, except as specified in Chapter 11.

Section 604.1.2 Critical Operations Power Systems (COPS). For Critical Operations Power Systems necessary to maintain continuous power supply to facilities or parts of facilities that require continuous operation for the reasons of public safety, emergency management, national security, or business continuity. See NFPA 70.

Section 604.2 Where required. Emergency and standby power systems shall be provided where required by Sections 604.2.1 through 604.2.24 or elsewhere identified in this code or any other referenced code.

Section 604.2.1 Emergency voice/alarm communications systems. Emergency power shall be provided for emergency voice/alarm communications systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.5 .

Covered mall building, International Building Code, Section 604.2.13.
Group A occupancies, Sections 907.2.1.1 and 907.2.12.3
Special Amusement buildings, Section 907.2.12.3
High rise buildings, Section 907.2.13
Atriums, Section 907.2.14
Deep underground buildings, Section 907.2.19

Section 604.2.2 Smoke control systems. Standby power shall be provided for smoke control systems in the following occupancies, or as specified elsewhere in this code, in accordance with Section 909.11:

Covered mall building, International Building Code, Section 404.5
Atriums, International Building Code, Section 404.7
Underground buildings, International Building Code, Section 405.5
Group I-3, International Building Code, Section 408.9
Stages, International Building Code, Section 410.3.7.2
Special Amusement buildings (as applicable to Group A's), International Building Code, Section 411.1
Smoke protected seating, Section 1028.6.2.1

Section 604.2.3 Exit signs. Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in accordance with Section 1011.6.3. (90 minutes)

Section 604.2.4 Means of egress illumination. Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with section 1006.3. (90 minutes)

Section 604.2.9 Membrane structures. Emergency power shall be provided for exit signs in temporary tents and membrane structures in accordance with Section 3103.12.6.1. (90 minutes) Standby power shall be provided for auxiliary inflation systems in permanent membrane structures in accordance with the International Building Code. (4 hours)

Section 604.2.19 Smokeproof enclosures and stair pressurization alternative. Standby power shall be provided for smokeproof enclosures, stair pressurization alternative and associated automatic fire detection systems as required by the International Building Code, Section 909.20.6.2.

Section 604.2.20 Elevator pressurization. Standby power shall be provided for elevator pressurization system as required by the International Building Code, Section 909.21.5.

Section 604.2.21 Elimination of smoke dampers in shaft penetrations. Standby power shall be provided when eliminating the smoke dampers in ducts penetrating shafts in accordance with the International Building Code, Section 717.5.3, exception 2.3.

Section 604.2.22 Common exhaust systems for clothes dryers. Standby power shall be provided for common exhaust systems for clothes dryers located in multistory structures in accordance with the International Mechanical Code Section 504.8, item 7.

Section 604.2.23 Hydrogen cutoff rooms. Standby power shall be provided for mechanical ventilation and gas detection systems of Hydrogen Cutoff Rooms in accordance with the International Building Code, Section 421.8.

Section 604.2.24 Means of egress illumination in existing buildings. Emergency power shall be provided for means of egress illumination in accordance with Section 1104.5 and 1104.5.1 when required by the fire code official. (90 minutes in I-2 occupancy, 60 minutes all other occupancies.)

Section 604.7 Energy time duration. Unless a time limit is specified by the fire code official, in this chapter or elsewhere in this code, or in any other referenced code or standard, the emergency and standby power system shall be supplied with enough fuel or energy storage capacity for not less than 2-hour full-demand operation of the system.

EXCEPTION: Where the system is supplied with natural gas from a utility provider and is approved.

Section 704.1 Enclosure. Interior vertical shafts, including but not limited to stairways, elevator hoistways, service and utility shafts, that connect two or more stories of a building shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with the codes in effect at the time of construction but, regardless of when constructed, not less than as required in Chapter 11. New floor openings in existing buildings shall comply with the International Building Code.

Section 807.4.3.2 Artwork. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area and on the walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of each wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall.

Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

EXCEPTION: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

Section 807.4.4.2 Artwork. Artwork and teaching materials shall be limited on the walls of corridors to not more than 20 percent of the wall area and on the walls of classrooms to not more than 50 percent of each wall area. Such materials shall not be continuous from floor to ceiling or wall to wall.

Curtains, draperies, wall hangings and other decorative material suspended from the walls or ceilings shall meet the flame propagation performance criteria of NFPA 701 in accordance with Section 807 or be noncombustible.

EXCEPTION: Corridors protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall be limited to 50 percent of the wall area.

Section 901.6.1.1 Standpipe testing. Building owners/managers must utilize a licensed fire protection contractor to test and certify standpipe systems. In addition to the testing and maintenance requirements of NFPA 25 applying to standpipe systems, the following additional requirements shall be applied to the testing that is required every 5 years:

1. The piping between the Fire Department Connection (FDC) and the standpipe shall be backflushed when foreign material is present, and also hydrostatically tested for all FDC's on any type of standpipe system. Hydrostatic testing shall also be conducted in accordance with NFPA 25 requirements for the different types of standpipe systems.
2. For any manual (dry or wet) standpipe system not having an automatic water supply capable of flowing water through the standpipe, the contractor shall connect a hose from a fire hydrant or portable pumping system (as approved by the fire code official) to each FDC, and flow water through the standpipe system to the roof outlet to verify that each inlet connection functions properly. Confirm that there are no open hose valves prior to introducing water into a dry standpipe. There is no required pressure criterion at the outlet. Verify that check valves function properly and that there are no closed control valves on the system.
3. Any pressure relief, reducing, or control valves shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25. All hose valves shall be exercised.
4. If the FDC is not already provided with approved caps, the contractor shall install such caps for all FDC's as required by the fire code official.
5. Upon successful completion of standpipe test, the contractor shall place a blue tag (as per "Texas Administrative Code, Fire Sprinkler Rules for Inspection, Test and Maintenance Service (ITM) Tag) at the bottom of each standpipe riser in the building. The tag shall be check-marked as "Fifth Year" for Type of ITM, and the note on the back of the tag shall read "5 Year Standpipe Test" at a minimum.
6. The contractor shall follow the procedures as required by "Texas Administrative Code Fire Sprinkler Rules with regard to Yellow Tags and Red Tags or any deficiencies noted during the testing, including the required notification of the local Authority Having Jurisdiction (fire code official) shall be followed.
7. Additionally, records of the testing shall be maintained by the owner and contractor, as required by the State Rules mentioned above and NFPA 25.
8. Standpipe system test where water will be flowed external to the building shall not be conducted during freezing conditions or during the day prior to expected nighttime freezing conditions.
9. Contact the fire code official for requests to remove existing fire hose from Class II and III standpipe systems where employees are not trained in the utilization of this firefighting equipment. All standpipe hose valves must remain in place and be provided with an approved cap and chain when approval is given to remove hose by the fire code official.

Section 901.6.3 Systems in high-rise buildings. The owner of a high-rise building shall be responsible for assuring that the fire and life-safety systems required by the Building Code are

maintained in an operable condition at all times. Unless otherwise required by the chief, quarterly tests of such systems shall be conducted by approved persons. A written record shall be maintained and shall be made available to the inspection authority.

Section 901.6.4 Smoke-control systems. Mechanical smoke-control systems, such as those in high-rise buildings, buildings containing atria, covered mall buildings and mechanical ventilation systems utilized in smokeproof enclosures and for smoke-removal systems utilized in high-piled combustible storage occupancies, shall be maintained in an operable condition at all times. Unless otherwise required by the chief, quarterly tests of such systems shall be conducted by approved persons. A written record shall be maintained and shall be made available to the inspection authority.

Section 901.7 Systems out of service. Where a required fire protection system is out of service or in the event of an excessive number of activations, the fire department and the fire code official shall be notified immediately and, where required by the fire code official, the building shall either be evacuated or an approved fire watch shall be provided for all occupants left unprotected by the shut down until the fire protection system has been returned to service.

Where utilized, fire watches shall be provided with at least one approved means for notification of the fire department and their only duty shall be to perform constant patrols of the protected premises and keep watch for fires.

Section 901.9 Discontinuation or change of service. Notice shall be made to the fire code official whenever contracted services for monitoring of any fire alarm system are terminated for any reason, or a change in alarm monitoring provider occurs. Notice shall be made in writing to the fire code official by the building owner and monitoring service provider prior to the service being terminated.

Section 903.1.1 Alternative protection. Alternative automatic fire-extinguishing systems complying with Section 904 shall be permitted in addition to automatic sprinkler protection where recognized by the applicable standard or as approved by the fire code official.

Section 903.1.2 Residential systems. Unless specifically allowed by this code or the building code, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13D or NFPA 13R shall not be recognized for the purposes of exceptions or reductions, commonly referred to as "trade-offs", permitted by other requirements of this code. In addition, residential sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R must include attic sprinkler protection to be recognized for the purposes of such trade-offs permitted by other requirements of this code.

Section 903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems in new buildings and structures shall be provided in the locations described in Sections 903.2.1 through 903.2.12.

Automatic sprinklers shall not be installed in elevator machine rooms, elevator machine spaces, and elevator hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances. Storage shall not be allowed within the elevator

machine room. Signage shall be provided at the entry doors to the elevator machine room indicating "ELEVATOR MACHINERY – NO STORAGE ALLOWED."

In addition to other sections of the 2012 International Fire Code, an approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in the occupancies and locations, excluding detached Group U (private garages, carports and sheds), as set forth in this Section 903.2. For the purpose of this provision, firewalls or fire barriers shall not be used to subdivide a building or structure into separate buildings to avoid fire extinguishing system or automatic sprinkler system installation.

1. All new buildings two (2) or more stories in height.
   EXCEPTION: Group R-3
2. All new buildings two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet or greater AND additions two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet or greater to existing buildings.
   EXCEPTION: Detached Group U occupancies and Single Family Dwellings.
3. Group A-1. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-1 Occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:
   a. The fire area exceeds 2500 square feet (465 m^2).
   b. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
   c. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
   d. The fire area contains a multi-theater complex.
4. Group A-2. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-2 Occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:
   a. The fire area exceeds 2500 square feet (465 m^2).
   b. The fire area has an occupant load of 100 or more.
   c. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
5. Group A-3. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-3 Occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:
   a. The fire area exceeds 2500 square feet (465 m^2).
   b. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
   c. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.

   EXCEPTION: Areas used exclusively as participant sports areas where the main floor area is located at the same level as the level of exit discharge of the main entrance and exit.
6. Group A-4. An automatic sprinkler system shall be provided for Group A-4 Occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:
   a. The fire area exceeds 2500 square feet (465 m^2).
   b. The fire area has an occupant load of 300 or more.
   c. The fire area is located on a floor other than the level of exit discharge.
7. All Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies.
8. All Group S-2 (open parking garages).
   i. **EXCEPTION:** Of noncombustible construction that has no other types of occupancies located above the garage and has a minimum of two complete sides unobstructed for fire department access by roadway or fire lane.
9. In all buildings and structures where Section 903.2 of the Fire Code requires sprinkler systems in buildings or structures of less than 2,500 square feet.

10. *Section 903.2.9.3 Self-service storage facility.* An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed throughout all self-service storage facilities.
    i. **EXCEPTION:** One-story self-service storage facilities that have no interior corridors, with a one-hour fire barrier separation wall installed between every storage compartment.
11. All stories and basements described in 903.2.11.1, 903.2.11.1.1, 903.2.11.1.2, and 903.2.11.1.3.
12. All rubbish and linen chutes as described in 903.2.11.2.
13. All other hazards as described in 903.2.11.4, and 903.2.11.5.
14. All other required suppression systems as described in 903.2.11.6.
15. *Section 903.2.11.7 High –Piled Combustible Storage.* For any building with a clear height exceeding 12 feet (4572 mm), see Chapter 32 to determine if those provisions apply.
16. *Section 903.2.11.8 Spray Booths and Rooms.* New and existing spray booths and spraying rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system.
17. During construction as described in 903.2.12 and 3314.
18. All existing buildings two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet or greater that change the occupancy type from a less hazardous to a more hazardous occupancy, based on life and fire risk.

Section 903.3.1.1.1 Exempt locations. When approved by the building official and fire code official, automatic sprinklers shall not be required in the following rooms or areas where such rooms or areas are protected with an approved automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 907.2 that will respond to visible or invisible particles of combustion and/or rate of rise heat detectors. Sprinklers shall not be omitted from any room merely because it is damp, of fire-resistance rated construction or contains electrical equipment.

1. Any room where the application of water, or flame and water, constitutes a serious life or fire hazard as determined by the building official or fire code official.
2. Any room or space where sprinklers are considered undesirable because of the nature of the contents, when approved by the building official or fire code official.
3. Generator and transformer rooms, under the direct control of a public utility, separated from the remainder of the building by walls and floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.
4. Elevator machine rooms, machinery spaces, and hoistways, other than pits where such sprinklers would not necessitate shunt trip requirements under any circumstances.

Section 903.3.1.2 NFPA 13 R sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems in Group R occupancies up to and including four stories in height shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13R. However, for the purposes of exceptions of reductions permitted by other requirements of this code or the building code, see Section 903.1.2.

Section 903.3.1.2.2 Attics, open breezeways, and attached garages. Sprinkler protection is required in attic spaces of such buildings two or more stories in height, open breezeways, and attached garages.

Section 903.3.1.3 NFPA 13D sprinkler systems. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in one- and two-family dwellings, Group R-3 and R-4 congregate living facilities and townhouses shall be permitted to be installed throughout in accordance with NFPA 13D or in accordance with state law.

Section 903.3.5 Water supplies. Water supplies for automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with this section and the standards referenced in Section 903.3.1. The potable water supply shall be protected against backflow in accordance with the requirements of this section and the International Plumbing Code.

Water supply as required for such systems shall be provided in conformance with the supply requirements of the respective standards; however, every fire protection system shall be designed with a 10 psi safety factor. Reference Section 507.4 for additional design requirements.

Section 903.4 Sprinkler system monitoring and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures, and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems shall be electrically supervised.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems protecting one- and two-family dwellings.
2. Limited area systems serving fewer than 20 sprinklers.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system, and a separate shutoff valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

Section 903.4.2 Alarms. An approved audible device, located on the exterior of the building in an approved location, shall be connected to every automatic sprinkler system. Such sprinkler water-flow alarm devices shall be activated by water flow equivalent to the flow of a

single sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed in the system. Where a fire alarm system is installed, actuation of the automatic sprinkler system shall actuate the building fire alarm system.

The alarm device required on the exterior of the building shall be a weatherproof horn/strobe notification appliance with a minimum 75 candela strobe rating, installed as close as practicable to the fire department connection.

Section 903.4.3 Floor control valves. Approved supervised indicating control valves shall be provided at the point of connection to the riser on each floor in all buildings.

Section 905.2 Installation standards. Standpipe systems shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14. Manual Dry Standpipes shall be supervised with a minimum of 10 psig and a maximum 40-psig-air pressure with a high/low alarm.

Section 905.3.2 Group A. Class I automatic wet standpipes shall be provided in nonsprinklered Group A buildings having an occupant load exceeding 1,000 persons.

Section 905.3.9 Building area. In buildings exceeding 10,000 square feet in area per story, Class I automatic wet or manual wet standpipes shall be provided where any portion of the building's interior area is more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) of travel, vertically and horizontally, from the nearest point of fire department vehicle access.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipes are allowed as provided for in NFPA 14.
2. Garden style apartments.

Section 905.4 Location of Class I standpipe hose connections. Class I standpipe hose connections shall be provided in all of the following locations:

1. In every required stairway, a hose connection shall be provided for each floor level above or below grade. Hose connections shall be located at an intermediate floor level landing between floors, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official.
2. On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit opening of a horizontal exit.
   EXCEPTION: Where floor areas adjacent to a horizontal exit are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot (9144 mm) hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet (30480 mm) of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the horizontal exit.
3. In every exit passageway at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of a building.
   EXCEPTION: Where floor areas adjacent to an exit passageway are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot (9144 mm) hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet (30 480 mm) of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the entrance from the exit passageway to other areas of the building.
4. In covered mall buildings, adjacent to each exterior public entrance to the mall and adjacent to each entrance from an exit passageway or exit corridor to the mall. In open mall buildings, adjacent to each public entrance to the mall at the

perimeter line and adjacent to each entrance from an exit passageway or exit corridor to the mall.

5. Where the roof has a slope less than four units vertical in 12 units horizontal (33.3-percent slope),_each standpipe shall be provided with a two-way hose connection located to serve the roof or at the highest landing of a stairway with stair access to the roof provided in accordance with Section 1009.16. An additional hose connection shall be provided at the top of the most hydraulically remote standpipe for testing purposes.
6. Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is more than 200 feet (60 960 mm) from a hose connection, the fire code official is authorized to require that additional hose connections be provided in approved locations.
7. When required by this Chapter, standpipe connections shall be placed adjacent to all required exits to the structure and at two hundred feet (200') intervals along major corridors thereafter, or as otherwise approved by the fire code official.

Section 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.
2. Valves locked in the normal position and inspected as provided in this code in buildings not equipped with a fire alarm system.

Sprinkler and standpipe system water-flow detectors shall be provided for each floor tap to the sprinkler system and shall cause an alarm upon detection of water flow for more than 45 seconds. All control valves in the sprinkler and standpipe systems except for fire department hose connection valves shall be electrically supervised to initiate a supervisory signal at the central station upon tampering.

Section 906.1 Where required. Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed in the following locations.

1. In new and existing Group A, B, E, F, H, I, M, R-1, R-2, R-4 and S occupancies.
2. Within 30 feet (9144 mm) of commercial cooking equipment.
3. In areas where flammable or combustible liquids are stored, used or dispensed.
4. On each floor of structures under construction, except Group R-3 occupancies, in accordance with Section 3315.1.
5. Where required by the sections indicated in Table 906.1.
6. Special-hazard areas, including but not limited to laboratories, computer rooms, and generator rooms where required by the fire code official.

Section 907.1.4 Design standards. All alarm systems, new or replacement shall be addressable. Alarm systems serving more than 20 smoke detectors shall be analog addressable.

EXCEPTION: Existing systems need not comply unless the total building remodel or expansion initiated after the effective date of this code, as adopted, exceeds 30% of the building. When cumulative building remodel or expansion exceeds 50% of the building must comply within 18 months of permit application.

Section 907.2.1 Group A. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group A occupancies having an occupant load of 300 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge. Group A occupancies not separated from one another in accordance with Section 707.3.9 of the International Building Code shall be considered as a single occupancy for the purposes of applying this section. Portions of Group E occupancies occupied for assembly purposes shall be provided with a fire alarm system as required for the Group E occupancy.

Activation of fire alarm notification appliances shall:

1. Cause illumination of the means of egress with light of not less than 1 foot-candle (11lux) at the walking surface level, and
2. Stop any conflicting or confusing sounds and visual distractions.

Section 907.2.2 Group B. A manual fire alarm system shall be installed in Group B occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The combined Group B occupant load of all floors is 500 or more.
2. The Group B occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.
3. The fire area contains an ambulatory care facility.

Section 907.2.2.1 Ambulatory care facilities. Fire areas containing ambulatory care facilities shall be provided with an electronically supervised automatic smoke detection system installed within the ambulatory care facility and in public use areas outside of tenant spaces, including public corridors and elevator lobbies.

Section 907.2.3 Group E. A manual fire alarm system that initiates the occupant notification signal utilizing an emergency voice/alarm communication system meeting the requirements of Section 907.5.2.2 and installed in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in Group E educational occupancies. When automatic sprinkler systems or smoke detectors are installed, such systems or detectors shall be connected to the building fire alarms system. An approved smoke detection system shall be installed in Group E day care occupancies. Unless separated by a minimum of 100' open space, all buildings, where portable buildings or the main building, will be considered one building for alarm occupant load consideration and interconnection of alarm systems.

EXCEPTION:

1. A manual fire alarm system is not required in Group E educational and day care occupancies with an occupant load of less than 30 when provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system.
    1.1 Residential In-Home day care with not more than 12 children may use hard-wired interconnected single station detectors with battery backup in

all habitable rooms. (For care of more than five children 2 ½ or less years of age, see Section 907.2.6.)

Section 907.2.4 Group F. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group F occupancies where both of the following conditions exist:

1. The Group F occupancy is two or more stories in height; and
2. The Group F occupancy has a combined occupant load of 500 or more above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

Section 907.2.7 Group M. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group M occupancies where one of the following conditions exists:

1. The combined Group M occupant load of all floors is 500 or more persons.
2. The Group M occupant load is more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.

EXCEPTION: A manual fire alarm system is not required in covered mall buildings complying with Section 402 of the International Building Code.

Section 907.2.8.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with section 907.5 shall be installed in Group R-1 occupancies.

EXCEPTION: A manual fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all individual sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces to those units are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each individual sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.

Section 907.2.9.1 Manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.5 shall be installed in Group R-2 occupancies where:

1. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located three or more stories above the lowest level of exit discharge;
2. Any dwelling unit or sleeping unit is located more than one story below the highest level of exit discharge of exits serving the dwelling unit or sleeping unit; or
3. The building contains more than 16 dwelling units or sleeping units.

EXCEPTION: A fire alarm system is not required in buildings not more than two stories in height where all dwelling units or sleeping units and contiguous attic and crawl spaces are separated from each other and public or common areas by at least 1-hour fire partitions and each dwelling unit or sleeping unit has an exit directly to a public way, exit court or yard.

Section 907.2.11.2 Groups R-2, R-3 R-4 and I-1. Single-or multiple-station smoke alarms shall be installed and maintained in Groups R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1 regardless of occupant load at all of the following locations:

1. On the ceiling or wall outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedrooms.
2. In each room used for sleeping purposes.
   EXCEPTION: Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms in Group I-1 shall not be required where smoke detectors are provided in the sleeping rooms as part of an automatic smoke detection system.
3. In each story within a dwelling unit, including basements but not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.

All smoke alarms shall be listed and installed in accordance with the provisions of this code and the household fire warning equipment provisions of NFPA 72.

Section 907.2.13 High-rise buildings. High-rise buildings shall be provided with an automatic smoke detection system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.1, a fire department communication system in accordance with Section 907.2.13.2 and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Airport traffic control towers in accordance with Section 907.2.22 and Section 412 of the International Building Code.
2. Open parking garages in accordance with Section 406.5 of the International Building Code.
3. Open air portions of buildings with an occupancy in Group A-5 in accordance with Section 303.1 of the International Building Code; however, this exception does not apply to accessory uses including but not limited to skyboxes, restaurants and similarly enclosed areas.
4. Low-hazard special occupancies in accordance with Section 503.1.1 of the International Building Code.
5. Buildings with an occupancy in Group H-1, H-2 or H-3 in accordance with Section 415 of the International Building Code.
6. In Group I-1 and I-2 occupancies, the alarm shall sound at a constantly attended location and occupant notification shall be broadcast by the emergency voice/alarm communication system.

Section 907.2.13.1.1 Area smoke detection. Area smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with this section. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an automatic fire alarm system. The activation of any detector required by this section shall activate the emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2. In addition to smoke detectors required by Sections 907.2.1 through 907.2.10, smoke detectors shall be located as follows:

1. In each mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment or similar room, and Central Control Station.
2. In each elevator machine room and in elevator lobbies.

3. For Group R, Division 1 Occupancies, in all interior corridors serving as a means of egress for an occupant load of 10 or more.

Section 907.4.2.7 Type. Manual alarm actuating devices shall be an approved double action type.

Section 907.6.1.1 Wiring installation. All fire alarm systems shall be installed in such a manner that a failure of any single initiating device or single open in an initiating circuit conductor will not interfere with the normal operation of other such devices. All signaling line circuits (SLC) shall be installed in such a way that a single open will not interfere with the operation of any addressable devices (Class A). Outgoing and return SLC conductors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 requirements for Class A circuits and shall have a minimum of four feet separation horizontal and one foot vertical between supply and return circuit conductors. The initiating device circuit (IDC) from an addressable input (monitor) module may be wired Class B, provided the distance from the addressable module to the initiating device is ten feet or less.

Section 907.6.3.2 High-rise buildings. In high-rise buildings, a separate zone by floor or an addressable fire alarm system shall be provided, based on the current fire alarm system installation for each of the following types of alarm-initiating devices where provided:

1. Smoke detectors
2. Sprinkler water-flow devices.
3. Manual fire alarm boxes.
4. Other approved types of automatic fire detection devices or suppression systems.
5. In Group B office buildings, corridor walls and ceilings need not be of fire resistive construction within office spaces of a single tenant when the space is equipped with an automatic smoke-detection system within the corridor. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor. The smoke-detection system shall be connected to the building's fire alarm system where such a system is provided.

Section 907.6.5.3 Communication requirements. All alarm systems, new or replacement, shall transmit alarm, supervisory and trouble signals descriptively to the approved central station, remote supervisory station or proprietary supervising station as defined in NFPA 72, with the correct device designation and location of addressable device identification. Alarms shall not be permitted to be transmitted as a general alarm or zone condition.

Section 907.8.6 Replacement of smoke alarms in R-occupancies. Unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer, single- and multiple-station smoke alarms installed in R-occupancies shall be replaced when they fail to respond to operability tests, but shall not remain in service longer than 10 years from the date of manufacture.

Section 909.2.1 Smoke-control system for high-rises. A smoke control system meeting the requirements of Section 909 in the International Fire Code- 2012 edition and International Building Code – 2012 edition shall be provided for high-rises.

Section 910.1 General. Where required by this code or otherwise installed, smoke and heat vents or mechanical smoke exhaust systems and draft curtains shall conform to the requirements of this section.

EXCEPTIONS: Frozen food warehouses used solely for storage of Class I and II commodities where protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, only manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas. Automatic smoke and heat vents are prohibited.

Section 910.2.3 Group H. Buildings and portions thereof used as a Group H occupancy as follows:

In occupancies classified as Group H-2 or H-3, any of which are more than 5,000 square feet in single floor area.

EXCEPTION: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

In areas of buildings in Group H used for storing Class 2, 3, and 4 liquid and solid oxidizers, Class 1 and unclassified detonable organic peroxides, Class 3 and 4 unstable (reactive) materials, or Class 2 or 3 water-reactive materials as required for a high-hazard commodity classification.

EXCEPTION: Buildings of noncombustible construction containing only noncombustible materials.

Table 910.3 Group H, F-1 and S-1

Section 910.3.1 Design. Smoke and heat vents shall be listed and labeled to indicate compliance with UL 793.

Section 910.3.2 Vent operation. Smoke and heat vents shall be capable of being operated by approved automatic and manual means. Automatic operation of smoke and heat vents shall conform to the provisions of Sections 910.3.2.1 through 910.3.2.3.

Section 910.3.2.1 Gravity-operated drop out vents. Automatic smoke and heat vents containing heat sensitive glazing designed to shrink and drop out of the vent opening when exposed to fire shall fully open within 5 minutes after the vent cavity is exposed to a simulated fire represented by a time-temperature gradient that reaches an air temperature of 500 degrees F (260 degrees C) within 5 minutes.

Section 910.3.2.2 Sprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall be designed to operate automatically. The automatic operating mechanism of the smoke and heat vents shall operate at a temperature rating at least 100 degrees (F) (approximately 38 degrees Celsius) greater than the temperature rating of the sprinklers installed.

Section 910.3.2.3 Nonsprinklered buildings. Where installed in buildings not equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, smoke and heat vents shall operate automatically by actuation of a heat-responsive device rated at between 100 degrees F (56 degrees C) and 220 degrees F (122 degrees C) above ambient.

EXCEPTION: Gravity-operated drop out vents complying with section 910.3.2.1.

Section 910.3.3 Vent dimensions. The effective venting area shall not be less than 16 square feet with no dimension less than 4 feet, excluding ribs or gutters having a total width not exceeding 6 inches.

Section 912.2.3 Hydrant distance. An approved fire hydrant shall be located within 100 feet of the fire department connection as the fire hose lays along an unobstructed path.

Section 913.1 General. Where provided, fire pumps shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 20.

When located on the ground level at an exterior wall, the fire pump room shall be provided with an exterior fire department access door that is not less than 3 ft. in width and 6 ft. – 8 in. in height, regardless of any interior doors that are provided. A key box shall be provided at this door, as required by Section 506.1.

EXCEPTION: When it is necessary to locate the fire pump room on other levels or not at an exterior wall, the corridor leading to the fire pump room access from the exterior of the building shall be provided with equivalent fire resistance as that required for the pump room, or as approved by the fire code official. Access keys shall be provided in the key box as required by Section 506.1.

Section 914.3.1 Automatic sprinkler system. Buildings and structures shall be equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 and a secondary water supply where required by Section 903.3.5.2.

Chapter 10: Sections 1001 through 1029; replace all references to "fire code official: with "building official".

Section 1004.1.2 Areas without fixed seating. The number of occupants shall be computed at the rate of one occupant per unit of area as prescribed in Table 1004.1.2. For areas without fixed seating, the occupant load shall not be less than that number determined by dividing the floor area under consideration by the occupant load factor assigned to the function of the space as set forth in Table 1004.1.2. Where an intended function is not listed in Table 1004.1.2, the building official shall establish a function based on a listed function that most nearly resembles the intended function.

Section 1007.1 Accessible means of egress required. Accessible means of egress shall comply with this section. Accessible spaces shall be provided with not less than one accessible means of egress. Where more than one means of egress are required by Section 1015.1 or 1021.1 from any accessible space, each accessible portion of the space shall be served by not less than two accessible means of egress.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Accessible means of egress are not required in alternations to existing buildings.
2. One accessible means of egress is required from an accessible mezzanine level in accordance with Section 1007.3, 1007.4, or 1007.5.
3. In assembly areas with sloped or stepped aisles, one accessible means of egress is permitted where the common path of travel is accessible and meets the requirements in Section 1028.8.
4. Buildings regulated under State Law and built in accordance with State registered plans, including any variances or waivers granted by the State, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of Section 1007.

Section 1007.5 Platform lifts. Platform (wheelchair) lifts shall not serve as part of an accessible means of egress, except where allowed as part of a required accessible route in Section 1109.8, Items 1 through 10, of the International Building Code. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with Section 604.2.6 for platform lifts permitted to serve as part of a means of egress.

Section: 1008.1.9.4 Bolt locks. Manually operated flush bolts or surface bolts are not permitted.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. On doors not required for egress in individual dwelling units or sleeping units.
2. Where a pair of doors serves a storage or equipment room, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf.
3. Where a pair of doors serves an occupant load of less than 50 persons in a Group B, F, M, or S occupancy, manually operated edge-or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.
4. Where a pair of doors serves a Group A, B, F, M or S occupancy, manually operated edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided such inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1. The inactive leaf shall contain no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.
5. Where a pair of doors serves patient care rooms in Group I-2 occupancies, self-latching edge- or surface-mounted bolts are permitted on the inactive leaf provided that the inactive leaf is not needed to meet egress width requirements and the inactive leaf contains no doorknobs, panic bars or similar operating hardware.

Section: 1008.1.9.9 Electromagnetically locked egress doors. Doors in the mean of egress in buildings with an occupancy in Group A, B, E, I-1, I-2, M, R-1 or R-2 and doors to tenant spaces in Group A, B, E, I-1, I-2, M, R-1 or R-2 shall be permitted to be electromagnetically locked if equipped with listed hardware that incorporates a built-in switch and meet the requirements below: {remaining text unchanged}

Section 1015.7 Electrical rooms. For electrical rooms, special exiting requirements may apply. Reference the electrical code as adopted.

Section 1016.2.2 Group F-1 and S-1 increase. The maximum exit access travel distance shall be 400 feet (122 M) in Group F-1 or S-1 occupancies where all of the following are met:

1. The portion of the building classified as Group F-1 or S-1 is limited to one story in height;
2. The minimum height from the finished floor to the bottom of the ceiling or roof slab or deck is 24 feet (7315 mm); and
3. The building is equipped throughout with an automatic fire sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.

Section 1018.1 Construction. Corridors shall be fire-resistance rated in accordance with Table 1018.1. The corridor walls required to be fire-resistance rated shall comply with Section 708 of the International Building Code for fire partitions.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. A fire-resistance rating…(balance left unchanged)
2. A fire-resistance rating…(balance left unchanged)
3. A fire-resistance rating…(balance left unchanged)
4. A fire-resistance rating…(balance left unchanged)
5. Corridors adjacent to the exterior walls…(balance left unchanged)
6. In Group B office buildings, corridor walls and ceilings within single tenant spaces need not be of fire-resistive construction when the tenant space corridor is provided with system smoke detectors tied to an approved automatic fire alarm. The actuation of any detector shall activate alarms audible in all areas served by the corridor.

Section 1018.6 Corridor continuity. All corridors shall be continuous from the point of entry to an exit, and shall not be interrupted by intervening rooms. Where the path of egress travel within a fire-resistance-rated corridor to the exit includes travel along unenclosed exit access stairways or ramps, the fire resistance-rating shall be continuous for the length of the stairway or ramp and for the length of the connecting corridor on the adjacent floor leading to the exit.

EXCEPTION: Foyers, lobbies or reception rooms constructed as required for corridors shall not be construed as intervening rooms.

Section 1022.10 Smokeproof enclosures and pressurized stairways and ramps. Where required by Section 403.5.4 or 405.7.2 of the International Building Code, interior exit stairways and ramps of a building that serves stories where any floor surface is located more than 55 feet (16 764 mm) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access or more than 30 feet (9144 mm) below the level of exit discharge serving such floor levels shall be smokeproof enclosures or pressurized stairways or ramps in accordance with Section 909.20 of the International Building Code.

Section 1026.6 Exterior stairway and ramp protection. Exterior exit stairways and ramps shall be separated from the interior of the building as required in Section 1022.7. Openings shall be limited to those necessary for egress from normally occupied spaces.

EXCEPTIONS: {previous exceptions unchanged}

4. Separation from the interior open-ended corridors of the building is not required for exterior stairways or ramps connected to open-ended corridors, provided that Items 4.1 through 4.5 are met: {remaining text unchanged}

Section 1028.1.1.1; Delete

Section 1029.1 General. In addition to the means of egress required by this chapter, provisions shall be made for emergency escape and rescue openings in Group R and I-1 occupancies. {remainder unchanged}

EXCEPTIONS:

1. {Exception unchanged}
2. {Exception unchanged}
3. {Exception unchanged}
4. In other than Group R-3 occupancies, buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2.

Section 1030.2 Reliability. Required exit accesses, exits and exit discharges shall be continuously maintained free from obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency. An exit or exit passageway shall not be used for any purpose that interferes with a means of egress.

Section 1103.3 Elevator operation. Existing elevators with a travel distance of 25 feet or more above or below the main floor or other level of a building and intended to serve the needs of emergency personnel for fire-fighting or rescue purposes shall be provided with emergency operation in accordance with ASME A17.3. Provide emergency signage as required by Section 607.2.

Section 1103.5.3 Spray booths and rooms. New and existing spray booths and spray rooms shall be protected by an approved automatic fire-extinguishing system in accordance with Sections 903.3 and 2404.4.

Section 1103.7.5.1 Group R-1 hotel and motel manual fire alarm system. A manual fire alarm system that activates the occupant notification system in accordance with Section 907.6 shall be installed in existing Group R-1 hotels and motels more than three stories or with more than 20 sleeping units.

EXCEPTION:

1. {Exception unchanged}

Section 2304.1 Supervision of dispensing. The dispensing of fuel at motor fuel-dispensing facilities shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Conducted by a qualified attendant; and/or
2. Shall be under the supervision of a qualified attendant; and/or
3. Shall be an unattended self-service facility in accordance with Section 2304.3

At any time the qualified attendant of item Number 1 or 2 above is not present, such operations shall be considered as an unattended self-service facility and shall also comply with Section 2304.3.

Section 2401.2; Delete

Table 3206.2. j. Where areas of buildings are equipped with early suppression fast-response (ESFR) sprinklers, manual smoke and heat vents or manually activated engineered mechanical smoke exhaust systems shall be required within these areas.

Section 3310.1 Required access. Approved vehicle access for firefighting shall be provided to all construction or demolition sites. Vehicle access shall be provided to within 100 feet of temporary or permanent fire department connections. Vehicle access shall be provided by either temporary or permanent roads, capable of supporting an 80,000 lb. vehicle loading under all weather conditions. Vehicle access shall be maintained until permanent fire apparatus access roads are available.

When fire apparatus access roads are required to be installed for any structure or development, they shall be approved prior to the time of which construction has progressed beyond completion of the foundation of any structure.

Section 5601.1.3 Fireworks. The possession, manufacture, storage, sale, handling and use of fireworks are prohibited.

EXCEPTIONS:

1. Only when approved for fireworks displays, storage and handling of fireworks as allowed in Section 5604 and 5608.
2. The use of fireworks for approved fireworks displays as allowed in Section 5608.

Section 5703.6 Piping systems. Piping systems, and their component parts, for flammable and combustible liquids shall be in accordance with Section 5703.6.1 through 5703.6.11. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 5704.2.9.5 Above-ground tanks inside of buildings. Above-ground tanks inside of buildings shall comply with Sections 5704.2.9.5.1 through 5704.2.9.5.3. Storage of flammable or combustible liquids or hazardous materials in above-ground tanks inside of buildings is prohibited within limits established by law in the adopting ordinance as the limits of districts in which such storage is prohibited. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids or hazardous materials in aboveground tanks is prohibited in residential areas.

Section 5704.2.9.5.3 Combustible liquid storage tanks inside of buildings. The maximum aggregate allowable quantity limit shall be 3,000 gallons of Class II or III combustible liquid for storage in protected aboveground tanks complying with Section 5704.2.9.7 when all of the following conditions are met:

1. The entire 3,000 gallon quantity shall be stored in protected above-ground tanks;

2. The 3,000 gallon capacity shall be permitted to be stored in a single tank or multiple smaller tanks;
3. The tanks shall be located in a room protected by an automatic sprinkler system complying with Section 903.3.1.1; and
4. Tanks shall be connected to fuel-burning equipment, including generators, utilizing an approved closed piping system.

The quantity of combustible liquid stored in tanks complying with this section shall not be counted towards the maximum allowable quantity set forth in Table 5003.1.1(1), and such tanks shall not be required to be located in a control area. Such tanks shall not be located more than two stories below grade.

Section 5704.2.9.6 Above-ground tanks outside of buildings. Above-ground tanks outside of buildings shall comply with Sections 5704.2.9.6.1 through 5704.2.9.6.3. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids or hazardous materials in aboveground tanks is prohibited in residential areas.

Section 5704.2.11.2 Location. Flammable and combustible liquid storage tanks located underground, either outside or under buildings, shall be in accordance with all of the following:

1. Tanks shall be located with respect to existing foundations and supports such that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank.
2. The distance from any part of a tank storing liquids to the nearest wall of a basement, pit, cellar, or lot line shall not be less than 3 feet (914 mm).
3. A minimum distance of 1 foot (305 mm), shell to shell, shall be maintained between underground tanks.
4. The storage of flammable or combustible liquids or hazardous materials in underground tanks is prohibited in residential areas.

Section 5704.2.11.5 Leak prevention. Leak prevention for underground tanks shall comply with Sections 5704.2.11.5.1 through 5704.2.11.5.3. An approved method of secondary containment shall be provided for underground tank and piping systems.

Section 5704.2.11.5.2 Leak detection. Underground storage tank systems shall be provided with an approved method of leak detection from any component of the system that is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 30 and as specified in Section 5704.2.11.5.3.

Section 5704.2.11.5.3 Observation wells. Approved sampling tubes of a minimum 4 inches in diameter shall be installed in the backfill material of each underground flammable or combustible liquid storage tank. The tubes shall extend from a point 12 inches below the average grade of the excavation to ground level and shall be provided with suitable surface access caps. Each tank site shall provide a sampling tube at the corners of the excavation with a minimum of 4 tubes. Sampling tubes shall be placed in the product line excavation within 10 feet of the tank excavation and one every 50 feet routed along product lines towards the dispensers, a minimum of two are required.

Section 5704.3.8 Liquid storage warehouses. The storage of flammable liquids as specified in Chapter 57 as "Liquid Storage Warehouses" is prohibited.

Section 5706.5.4.5 Commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing. Dispensing of Class II and III motor vehicle fuel from tank vehicles into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles located at commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishments is allowed where permitted, provided such dispensing operations are conducted in accordance with Sections 5706.5.4.5.1 through 5706.5.4.5.3.

Section 5706.5.4.5.1 Site requirements:

1. Dispensing may occur at sites that have been permitted to conduct mobile fueling.
2. A detailed site plan shall be submitted with each application for a permit. The site plan must indicate:
    a. All buildings, structures, and appurtenances on site and their use or function;
    b. All uses adjacent to the property lines of the site;
    c. The locations of all storm drain openings, adjacent waterways or wetlands;
    d. Information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and,
    e. The scale of the site plan.
3. The Code Official is authorized to impose limits upon: the times and/or days during which mobile fueling operations are allowed to take place and specific locations on a site where fueling is permitted.
4. Mobile fueling operations shall be conducted in areas not generally accessible to the public.
5. Mobile fueling shall not take place within 15 feet of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage.

Section 5706.5.4.5.2 Refueling operator requirements.

1. The owner of a mobile fueling operations shall provide to the jurisdiction a written response plan which demonstrates readiness to respond to a fuel spill, carry out appropriate mitigation measures, and to indicate its process to properly dispose of contaminated materials when circumstances require.
2. The tank vehicle shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 385 and Local, State, and Federal requirements. The tank vehicle's specific functions shall include that of supplying fuel to motor vehicle fuel tanks. The vehicle and all its equipment shall be maintained in good repair.
3. Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 feet of the tank vehicle or the point of fueling shall be prominently posted on 3 sides of the vehicle including the back and both sides.
4. A fire extinguisher with a minimum rating of 40:BC shall be provided on the vehicle with signage clearly indicating its location.
5. The dispensing nozzles and hoses shall be of an approved and listed type.
6. The dispensing hose shall not be extended from the reel more than 100 feet in length.

7. Absorbent materials, non-water absorbent pads, and 10 foot long containment boom, an approved container with lid, and a non-metallic shovel shall be provided to mitigate a minimum 5-gallon fuel spill.
8. Tanker vehicles shall be equipped with a fuel limit switch such as a count-back switch, limiting the amount of a single fueling operation to a maximum of 500 gallons between resetting of the limit switch.
   EXCEPTION: Tankers utilizing remote emergency shut-off device capability where the operator constantly carries the shut-off device which, when activated, immediately causes flow of fuel from the tanker to cease.
9. Persons responsible for dispensing operations shall be trained in the appropriate mitigating actions in the event of a fire, leak, or spill. Training records shall be maintained by the dispensing company and shall be made available to the fire code official upon request.
10. Operators of tank vehicles used for mobile fueling operations shall have in their possession at all times an emergency communications device to notify the proper authorities in the event of an emergency.

Section 5706.5.4.5.3 Operational requirements.

1. The tank vehicle dispensing equipment shall be constantly attended and operated only by designated personnel who are trained to handle and dispense motor fuels.
2. Prior to beginning dispensing operations, precautions shall be taken to assure ignition sources are not present.
3. The engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during dispensing operations.
4. Night time fueling operations shall only take place in adequately lighted areas.
5. The tank vehicle shall be positioned with respect to vehicles being fueled so as to preclude traffic from driving over the delivery hose and between the tank vehicle and the motor vehicle being fueled.
6. During fueling operations, tank vehicle brakes shall be set, chock blocks shall be in place and warning lights shall be in operation.
7. Motor vehicle fuel tanks shall not be topped off.
8. The dispensing hose shall be properly placed on an approved reel or in an approved compartment prior to moving the tank vehicle.
9. The Code Official and other appropriate authorities shall be notified when a reportable spill or unauthorized discharge occurs.

Section 6103.2.1.8 Jewelry repair, dental labs and similar occupancies. Where natural gas service is not available, portable LP-Gas containers are allowed to be used to supply approved torch assemblies or similar appliances. Such containers shall not exceed 20- pound (9.0 kg) water capacity. Aggregate capacity shall not exceed 60-pound (27.2 kg) water capacity. Each device shall be separated from other containers by a distance of not less than 20 feet.

Secs. 38-39 – 38-70. Reserved."

SECTION 2. That all provisions of the Ordinances of the City of Farmers Branch, Texas, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed,

and all other provisions of the Ordinances of the City not in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 3. An offense committed before the effective date of this ordinance is governed by prior law and the provisions of the Code of Ordinances, as amended, in effect when the offense was committed and the former law is continued in effect for this purpose.

SECTION 4. That should any word, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, clause, phrase or section of this ordinance, be adjudged or held to be void or unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of said ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 5. That any person violating any of the provisions or terms of this ordinance shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for in the Code of Ordinances of the City of Farmers Branch as heretofore amended and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00).

SECTION 6. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately from and after its passage as the law and charter in such cases provide.

DULY PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FARMERS BRANCH, TEXAS, ON THE 3rd DAY OF MARCH, 2014.

ATTEST:

_____
Angela Kelly, City Secretary

APPROVED:

_____
William P. Glancy, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
Peter G. Smith, City Attorney
(2-12-14/64745)