

Chapter 133

FIRE PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND CONTROL CODE

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[HISTORY: Adopted by the Common Council of the City of Franklin 2-21-2006 by Ord. No. 2006-1874.¹ Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

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| Alarms — See Ch. 76. | Hazardous materials — See Ch. 147. |
| Building construction — See Ch. 92. | Housing standards — See Ch. 154. |
| Electrical standards — See Ch. 118. | Mobile homes and mobile home parks — See Ch. 174. |
| Food and drink establishments, campgrounds, pools, and hotels — See Ch. 138. | |

§ 133-1. General provisions.

A. Intent. The intent of this chapter is:

- (1) To provide the municipality with comprehensive regulations to improve public safety by attempting to control, limit, restrict and/or eliminate fire hazards.
- (2) To improve life safety for residents, occupants, employees, fire fighters, and frequenters of places of employment and public buildings.

1. Editor's Note: This ordinance also repealed former Ch. 133, Fire Prevention, adopted 8-5-1997 by Ord. No. 97-1461 (Ch. 26 of the 1997 Code), as amended.

- (3) To regulate the installation, use and maintenance of equipment; to regulate the use of structures, occupancies and open areas.
- (4) To require the removal and/or reduction of fire hazards; to establish the responsibilities and procedures for code enforcement; and to set the minimum standards for compliance and achievement of these objectives.
- (5) To protect property from the hazards of fire and explosion by establishing minimum standards for the use, operation, maintenance and inspection of buildings, structures and premises.

B. Applicability.

- (1) The provisions of this code shall apply to all public buildings and places of employment. Exceptions: The following buildings and uses are not public buildings or places of employment and are not subject to the provisions of this code:
 - (a) One- and two-family dwellings.
 - (b) Buildings used exclusively for farming as described in § 102.04(3), Wis. Stats.
 - (c) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or as applying to the military forces of the United States.
- (2) The provisions of this code shall apply equally to new structures, including additions to existing structures and existing conditions, except that existing conditions not in strict compliance with the terms of this subsection shall be permitted to continue where the exceptions do not constitute a distinct hazard to life or adjoining property, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), or have been superseded by this code.
- (3) The provisions of this code apply equally to the property owner and/or occupant.
- (4) Sections 133-8, 133-9, 133-10, 133-11, 133-14, 133-15C: (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), 133-17, and 133-22 apply to all individuals and/or properties within the jurisdiction of the municipality.

C. Additions to, change of use, renovated, altered or remodeled buildings.

- (1) If 50% or more of the total floor area of a building is renovated, altered or remodeled and/or added to the existing building, the entire building shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this code.
- (2) If 25% to 49% of the total floor area of a building is renovated, altered or remodeled, the portion of the building that is remodeled shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this code.

- (3) If less than 25% of the total floor area of a building is renovated, altered or remodeled, the requirements of this code are not required to be complied with unless the area includes dwelling units. If the total floor area includes dwelling units, that part of the building which is remodeled shall be brought into compliance with this code.
- (4) All percentages of remodeling shall be cumulative as applied to Subsection C(1), (2) and (3) above.
- (5) If any addition to an existing building exceeds the thresholds established in Tables 133-6F and/or 133-14B, the addition must comply with this code.
- (6) If any addition is made to an existing building and/or structure that currently has a fire sprinkler, fire suppression, fire control or fire alarm system installed, the addition shall comply completely with this code.
- (7) If any addition is made to an existing building and/or structure that currently has a fire sprinkler, fire suppression, fire control or fire alarm system installed, the addition shall have a fire sprinkler, fire suppression, fire control or fire alarm system installed.
- (8) If the use of and/or contents of any existing building are changed and become more hazardous as determined by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), the building shall be brought into compliance with this code.
- (9) Those portions, elements, systems or components of existing buildings and structures to be renovated, altered, remodeled or modified on or after the effective date of the rules under this code, and where the alteration, modification or the addition affects a building element or component relating to subject matters regulated by this code, shall be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable rules of this code as the rules exist on one of the following:
 - (a) The date plans for the alteration or modification are conditionally approved by the AHJ.
 - (b) The date the local building permit is issued.
 - (c) The date the replacement is initiated, where Subsection C(9)(a) and (b) do not apply.

D. System submittals.

- (1) Any time that an automatic fire sprinkler, fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system and/or any portion thereof is installed, altered, added on to, or has appliances removed, plans shall be submitted to the AHJ for review and conditional approval.
- (2) All plans for automatic fire sprinkler, fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression systems and/or any portion thereof must meet or exceed the

applicable National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and AHJ's requirements. See specific requirements in each system type section also.

- (3) Plans shall be submitted for review to the AHJ prior to a permit being issued and approved. No work may be commenced prior to receiving approval. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
- (4) A minimum of three copies of each plan, specification, and all calculations required by the AHJ shall be submitted. Two copies of each may be retained by the AHJ.
- (5) An AutoCAD electronic file of the plans shall also be submitted to the AHJ with each submittal and upon the completion of each project with the as-built conditions.
- (6) Complete and accurate as-built drawings and revised hydraulic calculations must be resubmitted for the AHJ's review and approval for all fire sprinkler systems that utilize CPVC piping prior to any piping being concealed.
- (7) (Reserved)²
- (8) (Reserved)³
- (9) The plans submitted for review for all fire sprinkler and standpipe systems must be signed by an individual who holds a valid Wisconsin automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
- (10) All required inspection and plan review fees shall be submitted at the time of plan submission. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
- (11) Plans will not be reviewed until all fee(s) have been received by the municipality.
- (12) All plan reviews are based on information provided. All plan reviews are done for general code compliance only. Plan reviews do not relieve or limit the responsibility and/or liability of any contractor, architect, engineer, designer or any other responsible party for the system(s) reviewed. The municipality or any of its agents and/or firm or persons hired by the municipality to review plans are not responsible for and do not accept any responsibility and/or liability for the system(s) reviewed.
- (13) Conditional approval of any fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system and/or any portion thereof is not intended to imply waiver or modification of any requirements of this code, any other applicable code, standard, regulation and/or law.
- (14) Conditional approval of any fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system and/or any portion thereof does not grant waiver to and/or

2. Editor's Note: Former Subsection D(7), regarding an accompanying completed permit application, was repealed 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086.

3. Editor's Note: Subsection D(8), regarding the signing of the application by an individual assuming responsibility, was repealed 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086.

modify of any requirements of this code, any other applicable code, standard, regulation and/or law.

E. Permits required.

- (1) The Fire Department shall be responsible for issuing the following permits:
 - (a) Fireworks permits.
 - (b) Bonfire permits.
 - (c) Construction/Installation and/or modification permits for any portion of the modification of any fire protection, fire alarm, fire detection, fire suppression, or fire control system.
 - (d) Operational permit for high-piled storage.
- (2) A permit must be obtained prior to the start of installation and/or alteration of any portion of a fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system.
- (3) Open burning permits must be obtained prior to any outdoor burning. This permit may be purchased at the Office of the City Clerk, Franklin City Hall.
- (4) An operational permit issued by the AHJ is required to use a building or a portion thereof as a high-piled combustible storage area exceeding 500 square feet.
- (5) Permits will only be issued after the required fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system plans and specifications have been reviewed and conditionally approved by the AHJ.
- (6) Permits for the installation and/or alteration of fire sprinkler and/or standpipe systems and/or any portion thereof will only be issued to individuals who hold a valid automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license.
- (7) Any contractor that begins installation and/or alteration of any system regulated by this code prior to obtaining the required permit will be charged a triple permit fee.
- (8) Anyone that begins installation and/or alteration of any system regulated by this code prior to obtaining the required permit will be charged a triple permit fee.
- (9) Any change in use or occupancy shall require a new permit.
- (10) A permit shall be valid for a stated or indefinite period as may be specified thereon as determined by the AHJ to be reasonably necessary to promote safety in the permitted activity.
- (11) A permit shall not be transferable.
- (12) Inspection. Before a license, occupancy permit or other permit for the conducting of a business, trade, occupation or calling may be issued by the municipality or its departments under other chapters or provisions of this Municipal Code, the AHJ shall inspect and conditionally approve the receptacles, vehicles, buildings or storage places to be used.

- (13) Location of permit. Permits and licenses subject to the issuing, inspection or approval authority of the Fire Department or the AHJ under this chapter shall, at all times, be kept on the premises designated therein and be subject to inspection by the AHJ.
- (14) Certificates of occupancy. The AHJ shall have dual authority with the Building Inspector in the issuance of certificates of occupancy for multifamily, public buildings, places of employment, commercial structures, places of public assembly and schools to the extent that the AHJ shall inspect and have approval authority over proposed occupancies to ensure compliance with this chapter.
- (15) Plans. A copy of structural or applicable plans for all proposed construction of multifamily residences, commercial and industrial buildings and installations or upgrades of above- and belowground tanks as required by Wis. Adm. Code § SPS 310, shall be submitted to the AHJ for review. **[Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**
- (16) Building permits. Building permits shall be issued only for those buildings which conform to the provisions of this chapter.
- (17) The AHJ shall review and conditionally approve or deny all plans submitted to the Fire Department under this chapter within 15 business days of submission and payment. Plans shall be submitted to the AHJ any time Monday through Friday except holidays; however, plans submitted after 3:30 p.m. shall be filed the next business day. The AHJ, upon determining to deny the plans, shall within such time mail to the applicant a written statement setting forth the fact of such denial and the reasons therefor. If the AHJ denies a plan, it shall not issue the requested permit. The applicant may appeal the decision of the AHJ to the Board of Zoning and Building Appeals within 30 days of the date of the written denial. Plans not acted upon by the AHJ within 15 business days of submission and payment to the AHJ shall be considered "Conditionally Approved"; however, an applicant is cautioned, due to mailing delays, to check with the AHJ to confirm plan status before construction. **[Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**
- (18) Whenever the applicant shall claim that the provisions of this section do not apply to the structure in question or that the intent and meaning of this section have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted by the AHJ, the applicant may appeal such decision of the AHJ to the Board of Zoning and Building Appeals within 30 days of the date of the decision.

F. Stop-work order.

- (1) The AHJ may request that the Building Inspector issue a stop-work order upon any permit issued subject to the inspection and approval authority of this chapter, where the AHJ finds that any of the conditions for issuance have not been maintained or where there has been any false statement or misrepresentation of any material fact made in the application or plans upon which the issuance was based.

- (2) If the AHJ determines requirements of this code are not complied with or there may be life safety issues, the AHJ may issue a stop-work order on any project or portion thereof.

G. Inspection and testing.

- (1) All fire suppression systems and fire alarm systems required under this code shall be inspected by the AHJ prior to having any of their parts covered up or concealed in any manner whatsoever. The AHJ or consultant shall be given a forty-eight-hour notice prior to any system inspection.
- (2) The AHJ or consultant shall witness all tests of fire control systems, fire alarm initiating devices, notification appliances, and any other required system requiring an operational test. The AHJ shall be given a forty-eight-hour notice prior to any system witness test.
- (3) All testing for any reason that requires the use of a pressure gauge shall be done using a liquid-filled gauge that is new or has been calibrated and certified within six months of any test the AHJ requires. The certification shall be acceptable to the AHJ.

H. Right of entry.

- (1) The AHJ and/or its authorized representative may, at all reasonable hours, enter any place of employment and/or public building within its jurisdiction for the purposes of making any inspection or investigation which, under the provision of this section, it shall deem necessary.
- (2) The AHJ shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, all places of employment and public buildings as often as may be necessary, but not less than once a year.
- (3) The purpose of any inspection and/or investigation is to determine if any violations of the provisions or intent of this code and/or the codes or standards adopted by reference exist and to order corrections of the violations observed.
- (4) The AHJ, upon the complaint of any person or whenever it shall deem necessary, shall inspect any place of employment and/or public building and premises within its jurisdiction.
- (5) Any owner or occupant of any place of employment and/or public building who refuses to permit, prevents or interferes with entry into or upon the premises by anyone authorized by the AHJ shall be guilty of violating this chapter and shall be subject to penalties under § 133-22. Exception: The interiors of dwelling units will not be inspected unless an inspection is specifically requested by the owner or occupant and/or as allowed by state statutes. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

I. Enforcement and documentation.

- (1) The Fire Chief or anyone the Fire Chief has designated his/her AHJ shall enforce the provisions of this code.

- (2) Whenever any AHJ of the Fire Department shall discover fire hazards as listed below, it shall order such conditions or materials removed or remedied in such manner as may be specified:
 - (a) Dangerous or unlawful amounts of flammable, combustible or explosive material as determined by the AHJ.
 - (b) Hazardous conditions arising from defective or improperly installed equipment for handling or using flammable, combustible or explosive material.
 - (c) Dangerous accumulations of rubbish, waste paper, boxes, shavings, or other highly flammable materials as determined by the AHJ.
 - (d) Accumulations of dust, grease, or waste materials in air-conditioning systems, exhaust ducts or vent hoods.
 - (e) Obstructions to or in fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors, or windows, liable to interfere with the operation of the Fire Department or egress of occupants. This includes snow.
 - (f) Any building, structure, or premises which for want of repairs, lack of exit facilities, fire alarm apparatus or fire-extinguishing equipment or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or from any cause, creates a fire hazard.
- (3) The AHJ may use any means necessary in documentation of inspections or conditions, including but not limited to the use of electronic equipment.

J. Notification of use or occupancy changes.

- (1) Whenever there is a change in occupancy or the agent(s) (manager, shift supervisor, after-hours emergency contact, etc.) of that occupancy, the owner or its duly authorized agent shall submit the changes in writing to the Fire Department within five working days. The information shall consist of the following:
 - (a) Name and address of occupancy.
 - (b) Owner's name, address and phone number(s).
 - (c) Agent's name, address and phone number(s).
 - (d) Other information as required by the AHJ.
- (2) Whenever a change in the service company for the alarm system has occurred within the occupancy, the owner or authorized agent shall submit the changes in writing to the Fire Department within five working days. The information shall consist of the following:
 - (a) All information required in Subsection J(1).
 - (b) Type(s) of fire protection systems.
 - (c) Service company name, address and phone number(s).

- (3) No change can be made in the use or occupancy of any building or structure, or any space within a building, structure, or space of a building or structure either in a different division of the same occupancy group or in a different occupancy group, unless the building or structure complies with this code's requirements for the new division of occupancies, as these requirements exist. Exception: This subsection does not apply to an approved temporary use or to a new use that will be less hazardous, based on life and/or fire risk, than the existing use.
 - (4) An inspection by the Fire Department shall be required for any new or change of occupancy.
- K. Temporary use. The AHJ may allow a building or portion of a building to be used temporarily in a manner that differs from the approved use for the building or space, or may approve a temporary building to be used by the public, subject to all of the following provisions:
- (1) The AHJ shall determine the time frame within which the temporary use is permitted, based on the extent hazards are created by the temporary use.
 - (2) The AHJ shall determine maximum occupancy load.
 - (3) The AHJ shall determine any fire protection and/or control devices and life safety provisions that may be needed.

§ 133-2. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this code, have the meaning indicated in this section. Additional definitions applicable to this code are contained in the applicable NFPA codes and/or standards.

ACCESS BOX — A steel key vault, mounted on the exterior of a building, that contains keys, floor plans, maps or other items as required by the AHJ for access to all portions of the building.

ADULT DAY CARE — Any place that receives at any time for compensation four or more adults, for care and supervision, for fewer than 24 hours a day.

ADULT FAMILY HOME — Similar to a CBRF except that it is licensed for five or fewer tenants.

ANNUNCIATOR — A unit containing one or more indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition, or location.

APPROVED — Acceptable to the AHJ.

APPROVED AGENCY — An agency accepted or acceptable to the AHJ, which may include the following: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the American Gas Association laboratories or other nationally recognized testing authorities.

ASSEMBLY GROUP A — Group A occupancies include, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for the gathering together of persons for purposes such as civic, social or religious functions, recreation, food or drink consumption or awaiting transportation. A room or space used for assembly purposes by fewer than 50 persons and accessory to another occupancy shall be included as a part of that occupancy. Assembly occupancies shall include the following:

- A. A-1: assembly uses, usually with fixed seating, intended for the production and viewing of performing arts or motion pictures.
- B. A-2: assembly uses intended for food and/or drink consumption.
- C. A-3: assembly uses intended for worship, recreation or amusement and other assembly uses not classified elsewhere in Group A.
- D. A-4: assembly uses intended for viewing of indoor sporting events and activities with spectator seating.
- E. A-5: assembly uses intended for participation in or viewing outdoor activities.

AUDIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE — A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of hearing.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ) — Shall be the Fire Chief, or any designee of the Fire Chief, to enforce this code, the laws of the State of Wisconsin, as designated in Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 314, pertaining to the prevention of fires and public safety, and/or conditionally approving equipment installation, and/or procedures as outlined in NFPA standards, codes and/or recommended practices. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

AUTOMATIC CLOSING DEVICE — One which functions without human intervention and is actuated as a result of predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, combustion products or smoke density.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM SYSTEM — A system which automatically detects fire condition and actuates notification appliances throughout the protected premises and actuates a fire alarm signal device to a twenty-four-hour monitored site and is in compliance with this code.

AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTOR — A device designed to detect specific products of fire: smoke, heat or both.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM — An approved system of devices and equipment which automatically detects a fire and discharges an approved fire-extinguishing agent onto or in the area of fire.

AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM — An integrated system of underground and/or overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection standards. The system includes a suitable water supply. The portion of the system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a structure or area, generally overhead, and to

which automatic sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water in the fire area.

AVAILABLE WATER SUPPLY — The quantity of water at a specific pressure that can be used by the Fire Department for fire-fighting purposes and/or used by an automatic fire sprinkler, standpipe, fire control or fire suppression system.

BASEMENT — That portion of a building that is partly or completely below grade plane. A basement shall be considered as a story.

BOARDINGHOUSE — A building arranged or used as lodging for compensation, with or without meals, not occupied as a single-family unit.

BONFIRE — A recreational fire larger than three feet in diameter or larger than three feet tall, used to mark a public event, victory celebration or similar occurrence.

BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION — The Bureau of Fire Prevention is made up of the following personnel: the Fire Chief, the Fire Marshal and/or Fire Inspectors, or any other designee of the Chief.

BUSINESS GROUP B — Group B occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for office, professional or service-type transactions, including storage of records and accounts.

CEILING — The upper surface of a space, regardless of height. Areas with a suspended ceiling would have two ceilings, one visible from the floor, and one above the suspended ceiling.

CODE — A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering a broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL — All materials not classified as "noncombustible" are considered combustible. This property of a material does not relate to its ability to structurally perform under fire exposure. The degree of combustibility is not defined by standard fire test procedures.⁴

COMMON AREA — Any area in a building that can be accessed by more than one person at one time. This does not include areas within a dwelling unit.

COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL FACILITY (CBRF) — A community facility where five or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator and who do not require care above intermediate-level nursing care reside and receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board, but that include no more than three hours of nursing care per week per resident.

CONDITIONAL APPROVAL — An approval of plans, calculations, submittals and/or specifications by the AHJ based upon information provided to the AHJ, including, but not limited to, any changes required by the AHJ to the above-mentioned plans, submittals and/or specifications. Conditional approval of any submittal and/or portion of any submittal does not

4. Editor's Note: The former definition of "COMM," which immediately followed this definition, was repealed 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086; see now the definition of "SPS."

grant waiver to and/or modify of any requirements of this code, any other applicable code, standard, regulation and/or law. The conditional approval of any automatic fire sprinkler, suppression or fire alarm submittal by the AHJ shall not be construed as an assumption of any design responsibility by the AHJ, municipality, any individual employed by the municipality and/or any agent(s) for the municipality.

CONSULTANT(S) — A company, individual or agency hired by the Bureau of Fire Prevention to provide advice to the Bureau of Fire Prevention on fire-related issues. Consultants may provide services, which could include plan reviews of fire suppression systems, fire alarm systems, witness tests, and/or conduct inspections.

DAY-CARE CENTER — Any place which receives at any one time for compensation four or more children under the age of seven years, for care and supervision, for less than 24 hours a day or more than 10 days a month, without the attendance of a parent, relative or legal guardian.

DWELLING or DWELLING UNIT — A single unit providing living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation. For the purpose of this code, "dwelling unit" includes apartments and condominiums but does not include hotel and motel rooms, guest suites, dormitories, boarding rooms, or sleeping rooms in nursing homes.

EDUCATIONAL GROUP E — Group E occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, by six or more persons at any one time for educational purposes through the 12th grade.

FACTORY INDUSTRIAL GROUP F — Group F occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, for assembly, disassembly, fabricating, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, repair or processing operations that are not classified as Group H occupancy.

A. F-1: moderate-hazard occupancy.

B. F-2: low-hazard occupancy.

FALSE ALARM — The willful and knowing initiation or transmission of a signal, message or other notification of an event of fire when no such danger exists.

A. MALICIOUS ALARM — A false alarm of fire deliberately sounded by someone in order to inconvenience the Fire Department.

B. ACCIDENTAL ALARM — An alarm set off and transmitted through accidental operation of an automatic or manual fire alarm device.

C. GOOD INTENT FALSE ALARM — An alarm that turns out to be false but was reported in good faith.

FAMILY UNIT — Two or more individuals who are related to each other by blood, marriage, adoption or legal guardianship. For purposes of this abode a group of not more than four persons not necessarily related by blood or marriage, living together in a single living unit, will be considered equivalent to a single family.

FIRE ALARM ANNUNCIATION DEVICE — A device connected to a fire alarm to signal either a fire or trouble condition. Fire alarm annunciation devices include visible notification appliances, strobes, audible notification appliances, horn/strobes, horns, bells, and/or annunciator panels.

FIRE ALARM INITIATING DEVICE — A device connected to a fire alarm system that causes a trouble, supervisory and/or alarm signal to be initiated. Fire alarm initiating devices could include: manual pull stations, smoke, heat, flame, ionization, or photoelectric detectors, spark detectors, water flow, low air, low temperature, low water, or supervisory switches.

FIRE ALARM SYSTEM — A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of the fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices to activate notification appliances throughout the protected premises and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals.

FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM — A system designed and constructed with the intent of controlling or limiting a fire. Fire control systems may be automatic or nonautomatic. Fire control systems could include automatic fire sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, chemical agent systems, fire hydrants and/or any other system acceptable to the AHJ.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION (FDC) — A part of a sprinkler, standpipe, deluge and/or combination system to be used by the Fire Department to pump additional water into the system(s) to which it is connected.

FIRE DOOR ASSEMBLY — Any combination of a fire door, frame, hardware, and other accessories that together provide a certain degree of fire protection to the opening.

FIRE RESISTIVE — That property of materials or their assemblies that prevents or retards the passage of excessive heat, hot gases or flame under conditions of use. Materials are tested as prescribed in Section 703 of the Wisconsin Enrolled Building Code.

FIREWALL — A fire-resistance-rated wall having protected openings, which restricts the spread of fire and extends continuously from the foundation to or through the roof, with sufficient structural stability under fire conditions to allow collapse of construction on either side without collapse of the wall.

FIREWORKS — Anything manufactured, processed or packaged for exploding, emitting sparks or combustion which does not have any other use and includes those items set forth in §§ 167.10(1)(m) and (n), Wis. Stats. The definition of "fireworks" shall be as stated in § 167.10, and the items listed in § 167.10(1)(f) and (j) to (n), Wis. Stats. "Caps" and "sparklers" as defined in § 167.10(1)(e) and (i), Wis. Stats., are excluded from this definition.

FLOOR AREA or SQUARE FOOTAGE OF A BUILDING — Refers to the total square footage of the sums of all basement, floor levels, balconies and mezzanines.

- A. The area for basements and floor levels shall be measured from the outside perimeter of the outside walls.
- B. The area for mezzanines shall be determined from the product of the length of the mezzanine multiplied by the width of the mezzanine.
- C. For the purpose of determining square footage, fire division walls will not be accepted as outside walls or area dividers.
- D. Buildings that are in close proximity to each other will have their building square footage added together to arrive at the total square footage.
 - (1) For the purpose of determining close proximity the following will hold true:
 - (a) Single-story buildings: 30 feet apart or less.
 - (b) Two-story buildings: 60 feet apart or less.
 - (c) Three-story buildings: 60 feet apart or less.
 - (d) All other multiple-story buildings: 60 feet apart.
 - (e) Buildings of variable height next to each other: 30 feet apart or less.

- (2) For the purpose of determining square footage, a fire wall which has a fire resistance rating of not less than four hours and which subdivides or separates a building to restrict the spread of fire, including a three-foot parapet wall, is an approved area divider.

FLOOR, GROUND — That level of a building on a sloping or multilevel site which has a floor line at or not more than three feet above exit discharge grade for at least 1/2 of the required exit discharges.

FREQUENTER — Every person, other than an employee, who may go in or be in a place of employment or public building under circumstances which render such person other than a trespasser. Such term includes a pupil or student when enrolled in or receiving instruction at an educational institution.

GRADE PLANE — A reference plane representing the average of finished ground level adjoining the building exterior walls. Where the finished ground level slopes away from the exterior walls, the reference plane shall be established by the lowest points within the area between the building and the lot line or, where the lot line is more than six feet from the building, between the building and a point six feet from the building.

HAZARDOUS GROUP H — Group H occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, that involves the manufacturing, processing, generation or storage of materials that constitute a physical or health hazard in quantities in excess of those found in Tables 307.7(1) through 307.7(4) of the International Building Code.

- A. H-1: buildings and structures which contain materials that poses a detonation hazard.
- B. H-2: buildings and structures which contain materials that pose a deflagration hazard or a hazard from accelerated burning.
- C. H-3: buildings and structures which contain materials that readily support combustion or pose a physical hazard.
- D. H-4: buildings and structures which contain materials that are health hazards.
- E. H-5: semiconductor fabrication facilities and comparable research and development areas in which hazardous production materials are used and the aggregate quantity of materials is in excess of those listed in Tables 307.7(1) and 307.7(2) of the International Building Code.

HEIGHT, BUILDING — The vertical distance from the grade plane to the average height of the highest roof surface.

HIGH-CHALLENGE FIRE HAZARD — A fire hazard typical of that produced by fires in combustible high-piled storage, flammable/combustible liquid storage, tire storage and other special occupancies.

INSTITUTIONAL GROUP I — Group I occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or a portion thereof, in which people having physical limitations because of health or age are harbored for medical treatment or other care or treatment, or in which people are detained for penal or correctional purposes or in which the liberty of the occupants

is restricted. Institutional occupancies are classified as I-1, I-2, I-3 or I-4, as described in the International Building Code.

LISTED — Included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, inspection agency, or other organization concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or materials meet nationally recognized standards or have been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

MANUAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM — A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to initiate the notification appliances and appropriate response to those signals only after a person manually activates the fire alarm system.

MERCANTILE GROUP M — Group M occupancy includes, among others, building and structures, or a portion thereof, for the display and sale of merchandise, and involves stock of goods, wares or merchandise incidental to such purposes and accessible to the public.

MEZZANINE or MEZZANINE FLOOR — An intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any story with an aggregate floor area of not more than one-third of the area of the room or space in which the level or levels are located.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUP U — Buildings and structures of an accessory character and miscellaneous structures not classified in any specific occupancy shall be constructed, equipped and maintained to conform to the requirements of this code commensurate with the fire and life hazard incidental to their occupancy.

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING — A building or portion thereof containing three or more dwelling units, such as tenements, apartments or rooming houses. Row houses with fire walls extending from the basement to the underside of the roof separating each living unit are not considered multifamily for the purpose of this chapter.

MUNICIPALITY — The City of Franklin.

NFPA — The National Fire Protection Association.

NONACCESSIBLE AREA — A portion of a building or structure that people do not have access to.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL — One which, in the form in which it is used, meets one of the requirements listed below. Materials used adjacent to or in contact with heat-producing appliances, warm air ducts, plenums and chimneys shall be classified as noncombustible only on the basis of Subsection A. Noncombustible does not apply to the flame-spread characteristics of interior finish or trim materials. No material which is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread classification (FSC) beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric conditions shall be classified as noncombustible building construction material. (See flame-spread rating in WI Adm. Code.)

A. Materials which pass the test procedure of ASTM E-136 for noncombustibility of elementary materials when exposed to a furnace temperature of 1,382° F. for a minimum period of five minutes and do not cause a temperature rise of the surface or interior

thermocouple in excess of 54° F. above the furnace air temperature at the beginning of the test and which do not flame after exposure of 30 seconds.

- B. Materials having structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Subsection A, with a surfacing not more than 1/8 inch thick which has a flame-spread classification (FSC) not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with the method of test for surface burning characteristics of building materials (ASTM E-84).

NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE — A fire alarm system component such as a bell, horn, speaker, light, or text display that provides audible, tactile, visible outputs or any combination thereof that is acceptable to the AHJ.

OCCUPANT(S) — The person or persons who physically reside, work or are present anywhere in a facility, building and/or structure.

OCCUPIABLE AREA — The spaces of a facility that can be occupied or used by the facility occupants as part of the building function or to support building operations and maintenance. This includes, but is not limited to, storage areas, mechanical and electrical equipment areas, walk-in closets or janitor's rooms, restrooms, conference rooms, and individual offices.

OTHER TERMS — Other terms not defined herein used in this section shall be as defined in the International Fire Code, Section 202, adopted NFPA codes and standards and are adopted herein by reference.

OWNER — Includes his duly sworn agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee, fiduciary or person having a vested or contingent interest in the property in question.

OWNERS' CERTIFICATE — A form completed by the owner(s), or their authorized agent, of a building or structure where a fire sprinkler system is going to be installed that provides the sprinkler contractor with information required to properly design a fire sprinkler system.

PERMIT — A permit as specified and/or required by this code shall constitute permission to maintain, store or handle materials or conduct processes which produce conditions hazardous to life or property or install equipment used in connection with such activities and/or for the installation and/or alteration of any portion of a fire protection, fire alarm, fire control, and/or fire suppression system. Such a permit shall not take the place of any other license or permit required by law. A permit shall be valid for a stated or indefinite period as may be specified thereon as determined by the AHJ to be reasonably necessary to promote safety in the permitted activity. A permit shall not be transferable. Any change in use or occupancy shall require a new permit.

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT — Includes every place, whether indoors or out or underground and the premises appurtenant thereto, where either temporarily or permanently any industry, trade or business is carried on, or where any process or operation, directly or indirectly related to any industry, trade or business, is carried on, and where any person is, directly or indirectly, employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but does not include any place where persons are employed in private domestic service which does not involve the use of mechanical power or in farming. "Farming" includes those activities specified in § 102.04(3), Wis. Stats., and also includes the transportation of farm products, supplies or equipment directly to the farm by the operator of said farm or employees for use thereon, if

such activities are directly or indirectly for the purpose of producing commodities for market, or as an accessory to such production. When used with relation to building codes, "place of employment" does not include an adult family home, as defined in § 50.01(1), Wis. Stats., or, except for the purposes of § 101.11, Wis. Stats., a previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility, as defined in § 50.01(1g), Wis. Stats., which serves 20 or fewer residents who are not related to the operator or administrator.

PROTECTED PREMISES — The physical location protected by a fire alarm system.

PUBLIC BUILDING — Any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps providing means of ingress or egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by three or more tenants. When used in relation to building codes, "public building" does not include a previously constructed building used as a community-based residential facility as defined in § 50.01(1g), Wis. Stats., which serves 20 or fewer unrelated residents or an adult family home, as defined in § 50.01(1), Wis. Stats.

RECOGNIZED SCALE — A scale commonly used by architects, engineers, designers and others in the preparation of drawings that is acceptable to the AHJ.

REMODEL — To remodel, alter, or both, means to change any building or structure which affects the structural strength, fire hazard, internal circulation, or exits of the existing building or structure. This definition does not apply to maintenance, re-roofing, or alterations to the heating and ventilating or electrical system.

RESIDENTIAL GROUP R — Group R occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for sleeping accommodations when not classed as an Institutional Group I.

- A. R-1: Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily transient in nature.
- B. R-2: Residential occupancies containing more than two dwelling units where occupants are primarily permanent in nature.
- C. R-3: Residential occupancies where the occupants are primarily permanent in nature and not classified R-1, R-2 or I, and where buildings do not contain more than two dwelling units or adult and child-care facilities, that provide accommodations for five or fewer persons of any age for fewer than 24 hours.
- D. R-4: Residential occupancies shall include buildings arranged for occupancy as residential care/assisted-living facilities including five but not more than 16 occupants, excluding staff.

ROOF SPACES — The space located above the finished ceiling(s) and below the exterior roof of a structure. This includes any space that could be defined as an attic.

ROOMING HOUSE — Any building, which has a room or rooms for sleeping, without permanent provisions for cooking. Rooming house rooms do not include any room in a one- or two-family dwelling.

ROUGH INSPECTION — Visual observation from the floor and/or ground level of any system and/or component thereof required by this code prior to being concealed in any way by any means.

ROW HOUSE — A place of abode arranged to accommodate three or more attached side-by-side or back-to-back living units.

SAFETY MARGIN — For the purpose of this code, "safety margin" shall mean a specific measurement of pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) at a specific rate of waterflow that all fire sprinkler, fire control and water-base fire suppression systems must maintain below the anticipated available water supply as determined by a waterflow test, a municipality-specified flow and pressure or any other water supply acceptable to the AHJ.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING — A detached building containing only one dwelling unit and designed exclusively for use and occupancy by one family.

SHALL — Indicates a mandatory requirement.

SHOULD — Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

SPACING — A horizontally measured dimension relating to the allowable coverage limits of fire detectors, automatic sprinkler systems, and fire alarm visual notification devices.

SPECIAL OCCUPANCY — Any area in which a high-challenge fire hazard exists and any NFPA codes and/or standards contain design criteria, limitations or requirements that apply specifically to the occupancy.

SPS — The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

STANDARD — A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate mandatory requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law.

STORAGE GROUP S — Group S occupancy includes, among others, the use of a building or structure, or portion thereof, for storage that is not classed as Hazardous Group H.

- A. S-1 (moderate-hazard storage): buildings occupied for storage uses which are not classified as S-2.
- B. S-2 (low-hazard storage): buildings used for storage of noncombustible material such as products on wood pallets or in paper cartons with or without single-thickness divisions or in paper wrappings. Such products may have negligible amount of plastic trim such as knobs, handles, or film wrapping.

STORY — That portion of a building included between the upper surface of a floor and the upper surface of the floor or roof next above. To determine the number of stories in a building, all floors will be counted whether they are above grade or below grade, including basements, sub-basements, and ground floors, but not including penthouses or mezzanines less than 1/3 of a story.

TEMPORARY — Less than 180 days.

TACTILE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE — A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of touch or vibration.

TEXTUAL AUDIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE — A notification appliance that conveys a stream of audible information. An example of a textual audible notification appliance is a speaker that reproduces a voice message.

THEATER — All buildings or parts of buildings containing an assembly hall and having a stage which may be equipped with curtains or movable scenery or which is otherwise adaptable to the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures or similar forms of entertainment.

THROUGHOUT — Shall mean the following:

- A. "Throughout" for automatic fire sprinkler systems means providing fire sprinkler protection in all areas of a structure as required by NFPA 13.
- B. "Throughout" for automatic fire alarm systems means installing detection, audible and visual notification devices in all areas of the protected premises installed in accordance with NFPA 72.
- C. "Throughout" for manual fire alarm systems means installing audible and visual notification devices in all areas of the protected premises installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

TWO-FAMILY DWELLING — A detached building containing not more than two individual dwelling units which are entirely separated by vertical walls or horizontal floors, unpierced except for access to the outside or common basement.

VISIBLE NOTIFICATION APPLIANCE — A notification appliance that alerts by the sense of sight.

WATERFLOW TEST — A test of an available water supply that indicates the quantity of water flowing out of a specific orifice, at a specific pressure, at a specific point in time.

WELFARE — Includes comfort, decency and moral well-being.

§ 133-3. Adoption of Wisconsin Administrative Code.

- A. The most current legislatively enacted versions by the State of Wisconsin of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, on the effective date of this Code, shall apply. **[Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**

SPS 303	Administrative Procedures
SPS 305	Licenses, Certification and Registration
SPS 307	Explosives and Fireworks
SPS 308	Mines, Pits and Quarries
SPS 310	Flammable, Combustible and Hazardous Liquids
SPS 314	Fire Prevention
SPS 316	Electrical

SPS 318	Elevators, Escalators and Lift Devices
SPS 326	Manufactured Home Communities
SPS 328	Smoke Detectors and Carbon Monoxide Detectors
SPS 333	Passenger Ropeways
SPS 334	Amusement Rides
SPS 335	Infectious Agents
SPS 340	Gas Systems
SPS 341	Boilers and Pressure Vessels
SPS 343	Anhydrous Ammonia
SPS 345	Mechanical Refrigeration
SPS 348	Petroleum and Other Liquid Fuel Products
SPS 361-366	Wisconsin Commercial Building Code
SPS 371	Solar Energy Systems
SPS 375-379	Existing Buildings

- B. Any violation of the incorporated provisions constitutes a violation of this code.
- C. In cases of conflict between local and state codes, the most restrictive provisions, as determined by the AHJ, shall govern.

§ 133-4. Adoption of International Code Council (ICC), Inc. codes. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

The latest ICC publication(s) listed below and published on or before the effective date of this code are adopted by reference, enforced and incorporated into this code as if fully set forth herein:

- A. International Fire Code (applies only to sections specifically referenced in this Code), 2009 edition.

§ 133-5. Adoption by reference of National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) publications. [Amended 2-6-2007 by Ord. No. 2007-1907; 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

The latest NFPA publications published on or before the effective date of this code and the most current versions of the NFPA publications listed herein are adopted by reference, enforced and incorporated into this code as if fully set forth herein:

NFPA 1	Uniform Fire Code (applies only to the use, maintenance, operation and testing), 2003 edition
NFPA 10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 2007 edition
NFPA 11	Standard for Low-, Medium- and, High-Expansion Foam, 2002 edition
NFPA 12	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, 2000 edition

NFPA 13 Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, 2007 edition
NFPA 13D Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured
Homes, 2007 edition

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NFPA 13R	Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, 2007 edition
NFPA 14	Standard for the Installation of Standpipes, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems, 2007 edition
NFPA 15	Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection, 2007 edition
NFPA 16	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems, 2003 edition
NFPA 17	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 17A	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 20	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, 2007 edition
NFPA 22	Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection, 2003 edition
NFPA 24	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances, 2007 edition
NFPA 25	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 30	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2003 edition
NFPA 30B	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products, 2007 edition
NFPA 33	Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials, 2007 edition
NFPA 34	Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids, 2007 edition
NFPA 35	Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings, 2005 edition
NFPA 36	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants, 2004 edition
NFPA 37	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, 2002 edition
NFPA 40	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film, 2007 edition
NFPA 42	Code for the Storage of Pyroxylin Plastic, 2001 edition
NFPA 45	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals, 2004 edition
NFPA 51	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, 2002 edition
NFPA 51A	Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants, 2001 edition
NFPA 54	National Fuel Gas Code, 2006 edition
NFPA 55	Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks, 2005 edition
NFPA 58	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, 2004 edition
NFPA 59	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code, 2004 edition
NFPA 59A	Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), 2006 edition

NFPA 61	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 68	Guide for Venting of Deflagrations, 2002 edition
NFPA 69	Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems, 2002 edition
NFPA 70	National Electrical Code®, 2005 edition
NFPA 72	National Fire Alarm Code®; 2007 edition
NFPA 75	Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment, 2003 edition
NFPA 76	Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities, 2005 edition
NFPA 80	Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows, 2007 edition
NFPA 82	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment, 2004 edition
NFPA 85	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code, 2004 edition
NFPA 86	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, 2007 edition
NFPA 88A	Standard for Parking Structures, 2007 edition
NFPA 91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids, 2004 edition
NFPA 92B	Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces, 2005 edition
NFPA 96	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, 2004 edition
NFPA 99B	Standard for Hypobaric Facilities, 2005 edition
NFPA 99C	Standard on Gas and Vacuum Systems, 2005 edition
NFPA 101	Life Safety Code®, 2006 edition
NFPA 101B	Code for Means of Egress for Buildings and Structures
NFPA 102	Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures, 2005 edition
NFPA 105	Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies, 2007 edition
NFPA 110	Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2005 edition
NFPA 111	Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems, 2005 edition
NFPA 115	Standard for Laser Fire Protection, 2003 edition
NFPA 160	Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience, 2006 edition
NFPA 170	Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols, 2006 edition
NFPA 204	Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting, 2002 edition
NFPA 214	Standard on Water-Cooling Towers, 2005 edition
NFPA 221	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls, 2006 edition
NFPA 230	Standard for Fire Protection of Storage, 2003 edition

NFPA 232	Standard for the Protection of Records, 2007 edition
NFPA 241	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations, 2004 edition
NFPA 291	Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants, 2007 edition
NFPA 303	Fire Protection Standards for Marinas and Boatyards, 2000 edition
NFPA 318	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities, 2006 edition
NFPA 400	Hazardous Chemical Code
NFPA 418	Standard for Heliports, 2001 edition
NFPA 430	Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers, 2004 edition
NFPA 432	Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations, 2002 edition
NFPA 434	Code for the Storage of Pesticides, 2002 edition
NFPA 484	Standard for Combustible Metals, 2006 edition
NFPA 490	Code for the Storage of Ammonium Nitrate, 2002 edition
NFPA 495	Explosive Materials Code, 2006 edition
NFPA 499	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas, 2004 edition
NFPA 560	Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation, 2002 edition
NFPA 654	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, 2006 edition
NFPA 655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions, 2007 edition
NFPA 664	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities, 2002 edition
NFPA 704	Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, 2007 edition
NFPA 720	Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Warning Equipment in Dwelling Units, 2005 edition
NFPA 750	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems, 2003 edition
NFPA 780	Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems, 2004 edition
NFPA 801	Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials, 2003 edition
NFPA 804	Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants
NFPA 850	Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations, 2000 edition
NFPA 853	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems, 2007 edition

NFPA 1123	Code for Fireworks Display, 2006 edition
NFPA 1124	Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles, 2006 edition
NFPA 1125	Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors, 2007 edition
NFPA 1126	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience, 2006 edition
NFPA 2001	Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2004 edition
NFPA 2010	Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems, 2006 edition

§ 133-6. Automatic fire sprinkler fire control and/or fire suppression system protection.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to require the installation of automatic fire sprinkler fire control and/or fire suppression systems to improve the protection of life and property within the municipality. It will establish a minimum standard for fire safety through the standardization of the design, installation, testing and maintenance requirements for automatic fire sprinkler suppression.
- B. Code Compliance. All automatic fire sprinkler fire control and/or fire suppression systems installed, modified, altered and/or repaired shall comply with this code and the applicable NFPA codes and/or standards.
- C. Code conflicts. If any conflicts exist between this code and any NFPA code and/or standard, the most restrictive, as determined by the AHJ, shall be enforced by the AHJ.
- D. Multifamily dwellings.
- (1) Fire-resistive buildings:
 - (a) Basements, stairways and corridors in buildings up to five stories.
 - (b) Throughout in buildings five stories or more.
 - (2) Non-fire-resistive buildings:
 - (a) Basement, stairways and corridors.
 - (b) Throughout building if two stories or over.

Note: The preceding code section was a preexisting stricter code for multifamily dwellings that has remained in effect and is unchanged and is allowed under Wisconsin statutes.

- E. Working plans. Working plans shall be submitted for conditional approval to the AHJ before any equipment is installed, modified or remodeled.
- (1) Deviation from approved plans shall require permission of the authority having jurisdiction.

- (2) All working plans submitted for conditional approval must be signed and sealed by at least one of the following:

- (a) An architect registered in the State of Wisconsin.
 - (b) An engineer registered in the State of Wisconsin.
 - (c) A person who holds a designer of engineering systems permit in the State of Wisconsin.
 - (d) The individual who holds a valid automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license and is responsible for the system installation.
- (3) Working plans shall be drawn to an indicated scale, on sheets of uniform size, with a plan of each floor, and shall show those items from the following list that pertain to the design of the system and any that NFPA 13 and/or the AHJ may require:
- (a) Items to be shown on working plan:
 - [1] Name of owner.
 - [2] Name of occupant.
 - [3] Location, including street address.
 - [4] Point of compass.
 - [5] Full height cross section, or schematic diagram, including structural member information.
 - [6] Ceiling construction.
 - [7] Elevation of the sprinklers relative to the ceiling.
 - [8] Method of protection for nonmetallic piping.
 - [9] Minimum clearance required from the sprinkler deflectors to the top of storage.
 - [10] Location of partitions.
 - [11] Location of fire walls.
 - [12] Occupancy class of each area or room.
 - [13] All storage information, limits and exact configurations shall be on the working drawings prepared by the automatic fire sprinkler contractor.
 - [14] Hazard classification for each protected area.
 - [15] All special occupancy protection areas.
 - [16] All storage limits based on the sprinkler system design criteria, including the following:

- [a] The storage high limit for each different commodity class.
 - [b] The storage arrangement for each different commodity class and/or special occupancy hazard arrangements, including the following:
 - [i] Storage method (solid pile, shelf, rack or other).
 - [ii] Minimum aisle widths for all rack storage and where required.
 - [iii] Minimum required clearance from overhead fire sprinkler deflectors.
 - [iv] Minimum required clearance from in-rack fire sprinkler deflectors.
 - [v] Minimum required transverse flue space.
 - [vi] Minimum required longitudinal flue space.
 - [vii] Pile stability.
 - [viii] Storage array.
 - [ix] Any other information the AHJ deems necessary to determine compliance with the applicable NFPA code and/or standard.
 - [c] All special occupancy restrictions and/or limits contained in the applicable NFPA code and/or standard.
- [17] Location and size of concealed spaces.
 - [18] Location and size of combustible concealed spaces.
 - [19] Closets.
 - [20] Attics.
 - [21] Bathrooms.
 - [22] Any small enclosures in which no sprinklers are to be installed.
 - [23] Size of City main in street.
 - [24] Whether City main in street is dead end or circulating.
 - [25] Direction and distance to nearest circulating main.
 - [26] City main water flow test results.
 - [27] System elevation relative to test hydrant.
 - [28] Other sources of water supply, with pressure or elevation.

- [29] Make, type, model, and nominal K-factor of sprinklers, including sprinkler identification number.
- [30] Temperature rating of all sprinklers.
- [31] Total area protected by each system.
- [32] Total area protected by each system on each floor.
- [33] Number of sprinklers on each riser per floor.
- [34] Total number of sprinklers on each wet system.
- [35] Total number of sprinklers on each dry pipe system.
- [36] Total number of sprinklers on each preaction system.
- [37] Total number of sprinklers on each combined dry pipe-preaction system.
- [38] Total number of sprinklers on each deluge system.
- [39] Approximate capacity in gallons of each dry pipe system.
- [40] Approximate capacity in gallons of each preaction system.
- [41] Pipe type and inside diameter.
- [42] Nominal pipe size and cutting lengths of pipe (or center-to-center dimensions).
- [43] Location and size of riser nipples.
- [44] Type of fittings and joints.
- [45] Location of all welds and bends.
- [46] The contractor shall specify on drawing any sections to be shop welded and the type of fittings or formations to be used.
- [47] Type and locations of hangers.
- [48] Locations of sleeves.
- [49] Locations of braces, and methods of securing sprinklers.
- [50] All control valves.
- [51] All check valves.
- [52] All drain valves and pipes.
- [53] All test connections.
- [54] Make, type, model, and size of alarm valve.

- [55] Make, type, model, and size of dry pipe valve.
- [56] Make, type, model, and size of preaction.
- [57] Make, type, model, and size of deluge valve.
- [58] Type and location of alarm bells.
- [59] Size and location of standpipe risers.
- [60] Size and location of hose outlets.
- [61] Size and location of hand hose.
- [62] Size and location of monitor nozzles, and related equipment.
- [63] Private fire service main sizes, lengths, locations, weights, materials, point of connection to City main; the sizes, types and locations of valves, valve indicators, regulators, meters, and valve pits; and the depth that the top of the pipe is laid below grade.
- [64] Piping provisions for flushing.
- [65] Where the equipment is to be installed as an addition to an existing system, enough of the existing system indicated on the plans to make all conditions clear to the AHJ.
- [66] For hydraulically designed systems, the information on the hydraulic data nameplate, including the following:
 - [a] System design requirements, including hazard and/or occupancy classification.
 - [b] Design area of water application in square feet or minimum number of sprinklers designed to operate at one time.
 - [c] Minimum rate of water application (density), gallons per minute/square foot or minimum flow rate per sprinkler in gallons per minute.
 - [d] Area per sprinkler in square feet.
 - [e] Total water demand requirements as calculated, including allowance for inside hose, outside hydrants, in-rack sprinklers, water curtains and exposure sprinklers in gallons per minute.
 - [f] Limitations (spacing, flow, and pressure) on extended coverage or other listed special sprinklers.
- [67] A graphic representation of the scale used on all plans.
- [68] Name and address of installing fire sprinkler contractor.
- [69] Phone number of installing fire sprinkler contractor.

- [70] State of Wisconsin automatic fire sprinkler contractor's license number.
- [71] Hydraulic reference points shown on the plan that correspond with comparable reference points on the hydraulic calculation sheets.
- [72] The minimum rate of water application (density), the design area of water application, in-rack sprinkler demand, and the water required for hose streams both inside and outside.
- [73] The total quantity of water and the pressure required noted at a common reference point for each system.
- [74] Who determined the design criteria.
- [75] Relative elevations of sprinklers, junction points, and water supply or reference points.
- [76] If room design method is used, all unprotected wall openings throughout the floor protected.
- [77] Calculation of loads for sizing and details of sway bracing.
- [78] The setting for pressure-reducing valves.
- [79] Information about backflow preventers (manufacturer, size, type).
- [80] Information about antifreeze solution used (type and amount).
- [81] Size and location of hydrants, showing size and number of outlets and if outlets are to be equipped with independent gate valves. Whether hose houses and equipment are to be provided, and by whom, shall be indicated.
- [82] Static and residual hydrants that were used in flow tests shall be shown.
- [83] Size, location, and piping arrangement of Fire Department connections.
- [84] The working plan submittal shall include the manufacturer's installation instructions for any specially listed equipment, including descriptions, applications, and limitations for any sprinklers, devices, piping, or fittings.
- [85] The maximum spacing allowed for each type of sprinkler being used based on the square footage used to determine the minimum flow rate for the hydraulic calculations.
- [86] The size, make, type and model of the backflow device.
- [87] Any other information the AHJ deems necessary to be on the working plans.
- [88] The working plan(s) for all specific occupancies shall include the following:

- [a] The specific hazard the system is intended to protect.
 - [b] The specific NFPA standard and/or code in which the system design criterion is contained.
 - [c] The specific NFPA standard and/or code section in which the system design criteria are contained.
 - [d] The maximum storage height of the commodity being protected.
 - [e] The method of storage, rack, solid pile, shelf or other.
 - [f] The maximum ceiling height in the building and/or structure.
 - [g] All aisles in the storage area.
 - [h] All required flue spaces, transverse, longitudinal, and/or between piles.
 - [i] Any minimum clearance requirements between commodities.
 - [j] Any minimum clearance requirements between incompatible commodities and/or materials.
 - [k] The required minimum clearance between the sprinkler deflectors and the top of storage.
- [89] Water supply capacity information. The following information shall be included:
- [a] Location and elevation of static and residual test gauge with relation to the riser reference point.
 - [b] Flow location.
 - [c] Static pressure, psi (bar).
 - [d] Residual pressure, psi (bar).
 - [e] Flow, gpm (L/min).
 - [f] Date.
 - [g] Time.
 - [h] Test conducted by or information supplied by.
 - [i] Other sources of water supply, with pressure or elevation.

F. Installation required. Automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in all structures where the floor area exceeds the thresholds established in Table 133-6F of the specific occupancy type and construction type involved. For the purpose of determining square footage as it relates to the required installation of fire sprinklers in a building, firewalls

shall not be considered area dividers unless the firewall is rated at four hours without penetrations and extends a minimum of three feet above the roof.

Table 133-6F

OCCUPANCY TYPE	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V
A-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	All
A-2	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	All	All	All
A-3	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
A-4	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
A-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
E*	All	All	All	All	All
F-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
F-2	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
H-1	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-2	1,000SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-3	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-4	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-5	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
I-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
I-2	All	All	All	All	All
I-3	All	All	All	All	All
I-4	All	All	All	All	All
M	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
R-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
R-2	Multifamily preexisting § 133-6(A-D) applies.				
R-3	State statutes apply				
R-4	All	All	All	All	All
S-1	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
S-2	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
U	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF

Note: *excludes single-family-home day cares

G. Additional automatic fire sprinkler system installations required. An automatic sprinkler system shall be installed in all:

- (1) Parking structures above and below ground with ceilings.
- (2) CBRFs (community-based residential facilities).

- (3) Adult family homes.
 - (4) Throughout all dormitories, fraternities and sorority houses.
 - (5) Throughout every building, new or existing, which by reason of its construction or combustible occupancy involves a life hazard to its occupants or in the judgment of the AHJ constitutes a fire menace.
 - (6) Throughout all miniwarehouses and unattached multifamily parking garages that exceed any of the following:
 - (a) Five thousand square feet or more in area on any floor.
 - (b) Two stories in height.
 - (c) Any portion of the structure is below grade level.
- H. When an automatic fire sprinkler system is required to be installed by this code but not required by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, in a structure that does not have a municipal water source available, the following must be complied with:
- (1) Five thousand square feet or more in area on any floor or exceed two stories.
 - (2) Any portion of the structure that the floor is below grade level.
- I. Basements and garages are to be designed to protect, as a minimum, for ordinary hazard occupancy.
- J. When an automatic fire sprinkler system is required to be installed by this code but not the Wisconsin Department of Commerce, in a structure that is not currently serviced by a municipal water source:
- (1) All fire sprinkler systems shall be installed in complete compliance with the appropriate NFPA code(s) and/or standard(s). Exception: An automatic water supply for any fire sprinkler system(s) required to be installed by this code but not required by the Wisconsin Department of Commerce Code, if acceptable to the AHJ the automatic water supply shall be allowed to comply with the following:
 - (a) The automatic water supply for the automatic fire sprinkler system(s) shall be conditionally approved by the AHJ.
 - (b) The fire sprinkler system(s) shall be installed and connected to a conditionally approved automatic water supply.
 - (c) The minimum capacity of the conditionally approved automatic water supply shall be sufficient to supply the hydraulically most demanding area of the sprinkler system(s) for a minimum of 15 minutes.
 - (d) The required automatic water supply must be capable of delivering the required quantity of water at the required pressure as determined by hydraulically calculating the system demand in accordance with NFPA 13 for the most hydraulically demanding area.

- (e) The required automatic water supply could utilize a well, pressurized tank or a storage tank and fire pump.
 - (f) A letter from a licensed fire protection engineer or a State of Wisconsin permitted fire protection designer attesting the ability of the system to comply with the above requirement shall be required prior to occupancy.
- (2) Within 90 days after a municipal water system becomes available, the sprinkler system shall be connected to the municipal water supply.
 - (3) For the purpose of this code, an available municipal water supply shall be any of the following:
 - (a) A municipal water main located at or near the streets adjacent to the property on which the structure that is required to be sprinklered is located.
 - (b) A municipal water main located in a utility easement on or near the property on which the structure that is required to be sprinklered is located.
 - (c) A municipal water main located at or near the streets within 1,500 lineal feet of any part of the property on which the structure that is required to be sprinklered is located.
 - (d) A municipal water main located in a utility easement within 1,500 lineal feet of any part of the property on which the structure that is required to be sprinklered is located.
- K. All automatic fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression systems shall comply with the following:
- (1) Be designed in accordance with the appropriate NFPA standards and/or codes.
 - (2) Be designed after a complete and correct owner's certificate, using a form acceptable to the AHJ, has been obtained from the building owner.
 - (3) Be designed to protect the highest hazard present at any time in the protected area.
 - (4) Be monitored by a central station or an alternate monitoring service that is acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (5) Have sprinkler control rooms located with adequate access for Fire Department, sprinkler maintenance and inspection personnel and shall not be located within private dwellings, with the exception of NFPA 13D systems.
 - (6) Have direct access from the exterior to the sprinkler control valve acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (7) Have a bell (minimum ten-inch) and strobe installed, located above the Fire Department connection (FDC).
 - (8) The FDC must be located at least 40 feet from all gas meters, electrical meters and transformers.

- (9) The FDC must be installed in a location acceptable to the AHJ.
- (10) Be designed for the hazard being protected or as specifically specified in this code and/or as acceptable to the AHJ.
- (11) All automatic fire sprinkler systems hydraulic designs are to be based on a maximum of 90% of the available water supply (a minimum of a ten-percent safety margin shall be maintained).
- (12) All sprinkler systems designed shall be based on the most current water flow test conducted in accordance with NFPA 291 that is acceptable to the AHJ.
- (13) The AHJ must witness all water flow tests.
- (14) Have all working drawings with all required hydraulic calculations prepared by the installing contractor and submitted to the AHJ for review and conditional approval.
- (15) Include a complete and correct owner's certificate with the approval submittal.
- (16) All storage information, limits and exact configurations shall be on the working drawings prepared by the automatic fire sprinkler contractor.
- (17) The owner's certificate must contain all information required by the AHJ.
- (18) Be conditionally approved prior to any portion of the system being installed.
- (19) Sprinkler protection for exposed expanded plastics must comply with all FM Global testing and standards.

L. Maintenance of equipment.

- (1) Sprinkler systems which have been installed in compliance with permit or order, or because of any law or code, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times. No owner or occupant shall reduce the effectiveness of the protection so required; except this provision shall not prohibit the owner or occupant from temporarily reducing or disconnecting the protection system when making necessary repairs, alterations or additions.
- (2) The Fire Department shall be notified before repairs, alterations or additions are started and shall be notified again when the system has been restored to service.
- (3) Inspections and maintenance shall be performed by an approved agent, pursuant to the procedures listed in §§ 133-4 and 133-5 of this code. The property owner/occupant and sprinkler inspector shall immediately notify the Fire Department of any deficiencies found.
- (4) A service contract is required for annual service of the sprinkler system according to NFPA 25. This will be required prior to obtaining an occupancy permit on all newly constructed and existing buildings.
- (5) A service contract is required for the monitoring of systems where monitoring is required.

- (6) The latest annual test report must be posted at the riser or a location acceptable to the AHJ.

M. Application to existing buildings.

- (1) Adult family homes and community-based residential facilities (CBRF), regardless of number of occupants or class, must be retrofitted with fire sprinkler protection acceptable to the AHJ.
- (2) Where the AHJ finds that an existing building, because of current occupancy or a change in occupancy, constitutes a hazard to its occupants or adjoining property, the AHJ may order compliance with the provisions of this section. A hazard shall be determined by the existence of one or more of the following conditions:
 - (a) Any building which by reason of its construction or highly combustible occupancy involves a hazard to its occupants or, in the judgment of the AHJ, constitutes a fire menace, e.g., paint shop and other occupancies involving processing, mixing, storing, and dispensing of volatile liquids or solids.
 - (b) Non-fire-resistive characteristics of a structure.
 - (c) Accumulation of flammable or combustible materials.
 - (d) Lack of accessibility to the premises for fire-fighting equipment.
 - (e) Substantial number of fire calls or complaints on the premises.
 - (f) Traffic patterns for pedestrian ingress and egress which require protection under this section.
 - (g) Insufficient ventilation system.
 - (h) Where there is a lack of an internal communication system, or due to the size or type of building making regular Fire Department radio communication inoperable, the building owner is required to install a repeater system or something comparable to assist radio communications. If any inspection reveals a need for a new, replacement or modified repeater or other comparable system, the inspection report shall order such correction within 180 days of the inspection. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
 - (i) Number, characteristics and movement of employees which require protection under this section.
- (3) Installation of an automatic sprinkler system must be started within one year from the service of such orders and shall be completed within 180 days after construction has started.

- N. Exemptions. In any location where the installation of sprinklers may cause or increase an occupational hazard, as determined by any governmental authority having jurisdiction over such location or occupation, the AHJ may waive any requirement to install an automatic fire sprinkler system or any portion thereof.

§ 133-7. Liability for damages.

The code shall not be construed to affect the responsibility of any persons owning, operating, or installing equipment for injury to persons or damage to property caused by any defect therein, nor shall the municipality, any person, firm, company or agent(s) for the municipality be held as assuming such liability by reason of any inspection or reinspection authorized herein or the permit issued herein provided or by reason of the disapproval or approval of any equipment and/or system authorized herein.

§ 133-8. Service of correction orders.

- A. The service of correction orders shall be made upon the owner, occupant or other person responsible for the condition(s) that violates any section of this code. A copy of the service order can be delivered personally to the owner or by leaving it with the person in charge of the premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such order upon the owner of the premises, such an order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the person a copy of the order or, if such owner is absent from the jurisdiction of the AHJ making the order, by mailing such a copy to the owner's last known post office address.
- B. Conditions that are hazardous to life or safety of the occupants shall require immediate correction. All other violations shall be corrected within a specified time or date, as the AHJ shall determine.
- C. When the owner of any property or person in apparent control of the property is issued an order by the AHJ and fails to comply with the order, the municipality may do the work ordered, and the cost of such work shall constitute a special assessment against the property upon which the work is done and shall be levied against such property pursuant to § 66.0701, Wis. Stats. Any person against whose land a special assessment is levied under this chapter may appeal in the manner prescribed in § 66.0703(12), Wis. Stats., within 40 days of the date of the final determination of the governing body.
- D. No person shall refuse to permit or shall prevent or interfere with any entry into or upon any building or premise by the AHJ who is lawfully on the premises or interfere with any such inspection. If consent to enter onto personal or real properties which are not public buildings, or to portions of public buildings which are not open to the public, has been denied, the Fire Inspector shall obtain a special inspection warrant under § 66.0119, Wis. Stats.

§ 133-9. Variances.

- A. Except as otherwise prohibited by state law, the AHJ shall have the power to modify any of the provisions of this code upon application in writing by the owner or occupant, or a duly sworn authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of the code, provided that the spirit of the code shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

- B. The AHJ thereon shall enter upon the records of the Department, and a signed copy shall be furnished to the applicant, the particulars of such variances when granted.
- C. The AHJ may require tests as proof of compliance with the intent of this code. Such tests are to be made by an approved agency at the expense of the person requesting approval of the alternate material or method of construction.
- D. If technical expertise is unavailable within the municipality because of new technology, process, products, facilities, materials and uses attending design, operation or use of a building or premises subject to the inspection of the municipality, the AHJ may require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide without charge to the municipality a technical opinion and report. The opinion and report shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist, laboratory or firesafety organization, acceptable to the AHJ and the owner, and shall analyze the firesafety properties of the design, operation or use of the building or premises and the facilities and appurtenances situated thereon, and prescribe the necessary recommended changes. The department may also acquire technical assistance from a consultant and may charge a fee to the owner or occupant for the service provided.

§ 133-10. Revocation of permits.

- A. The AHJ may revoke any permit issued in accordance with this code in any case where it may find that any of the conditions for the issuance have not been maintained or where there has been false statement or misrepresentation of any material fact in the application or plans on which the issuance was based.
- B. The AHJ shall promptly notify the permit holder of the request for revocation and, if so requested by the permit holder, the effective date of the revocation shall be deferred pending a hearing before the Chief of the Fire Department. The decision of the Chief for revocation, following the hearing, shall be final.

§ 133-11. Closing and vacating buildings.

- A. The AHJ may order compliance with this section and all other lawful orders or laws relating to fire prevention and fire protection in existing building and structures.
- B. Where the public is exposed to immediate danger, the AHJ shall order the closing and vacating of the building at once.

§ 133-12. Investigation of fires; police powers. ⁵ [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

- A. The Fire Department shall investigate the cause and origin, and circumstances of fires occurring within their jurisdiction to determine if the fire is of carelessness or design. Such investigations may begin immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire, and if it appears to the officer making such an investigation that such fire is of suspicious origin

5. Editor's Note: Former § 133-12, Investigation of fires; police powers, was repealed 2-21-2006 by Ord. No. 2006-1873.

and of a significant nature, the Fire Chief shall be notified of the facts. The AHJ shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters and shall further cooperate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. A member of the fire investigation team shall file a written report of damage associated with every fire in a timely manner. It shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin and circumstances of such fire and other information as may be required.

- B. The City Attorney and any other City department, upon the request of the Fire Chief, shall assist in the investigation of any fire that, in the Chiefs opinion, is of suspicious origin.
- C. The Fire Chief, officers in command and the Fire Marshal at any fire are hereby vested with full and complete police authority. Any officer of the Fire Department may cause the arrest of any person failing to give the right-of-way to the Fire Department in responding to or investigating an incident.
- D. The Fire Chief or officers in command may prescribe certain limits in the vicinity of any incident within which no persons, excepting firefighters and police officers and those admitted by order of any officer of the Fire Department, shall be permitted to enter.
- E. The Fire Chief or officers in command shall have the power to cause the removal of any property whenever it is deemed necessary and prudent for the preservation of such property. During the progress of any fire, they shall have the power to cause the removal of all wires or other facilities and the turning off of all electricity or other services where the same impedes work of the Fire Department during the progress of fire.
- F. It shall be lawful for any Fire Department personnel while acting under the direction of the Fire Chief or officer in command to enter premises adjacent to or in the vicinity of a building or other property that is on fire for the purpose of extinguishing, containing, or searching for extension of such fire or other exigent circumstances. No person shall hinder, resist or obstruct any firefighter in the discharge of his duties as is hereinbefore provided. The person so offending shall be deemed guilty of resisting firefighters in the discharge of their duties.
- G. During the progress of the fire, the Fire Chief or officers in command shall have the power to order the removal or destruction of any property necessary to prevent the further spread of fire or to ensure that the fire has not extended to other areas, providing that it is likely that, unless such property is removed, other property is in danger of being destroyed by fire.

§ 133-13. Standpipes.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to require Fire Department standpipe systems to be installed in structures to help fire fighters effectively extinguish a fire and help reduce property damage and losses.
- B. Where required.

- (1) Fire Department standpipe systems shall be installed in the following structures:
 - (a) Any structure required by the State of Wisconsin codes.
 - (b) In all new structures over two stories in height.
 - (c) In any structure that exceeds 15,000 square feet in floor area, except that the AHJ may grant such exceptions to this square footage requirement where, based upon the type of occupancy, the AHJ determines that a standpipe is not necessary for fire protection. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
 - (d) In any structure in which the AHJ deems standpipes are necessary for fire-fighting purposes.
 - (2) Temporary standpipes must be installed in an approved location for all of the following structures:
 - (a) All combustible structures exceeding two stories in height.
 - (b) All noncombustible structures exceeding three stories in height.
- C. Installation requirements. Fire Department standpipes shall be designed and installed in accordance with this section. Where any requirement in this section is more restrictive than any NFPA standard and/or code and/or state code, the requirements in this section must be complied with.
- (1) The installation of standpipes shall be in accordance with this section and NFPA 14.
 - (2) The class and location of standpipes and Fire Department connections shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (3) All standpipe systems hydraulic designs are to be based on a maximum of 90% of the available water supply (a minimum of a ten-percent safety margin shall be maintained). Pumping pressure at the FDC will not exceed 200 pounds and the system shall maintain 100 pounds of pressure at its most remote location. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
 - (4) Fire Department standpipes shall be installed in accordance with this section and NFPA 14 in all new structures over two stories in height, and in one- and two-story structures in excess of 15,000 square feet where the AHJ has not given an exception as provided in Subsection B(1)(c). The AHJ shall consider factors including three-hundred-sixty-degree access and the distances of potential hose lays from connection and access points when determining the need and location of standpipes. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
 - (5) All 2 1/2 inch hose valves must have a 2 1/2 inch by 1 1/2 inch reducer, cap and chain attached.
 - (6) The location of standpipe hose connections shall be accessible and shall be located so that all portions of the building are within 100 feet of hose attached to a hose

valve. This distance must be measured using the normal aisles or the path a hose would be laid as determined by the AHJ.

- (7) The locations of all hose valves shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (8) The AHJ may require additional standpipes and/or hose valves to be installed.
 - (9) All structures over three stories shall have Class I standpipes installed in accordance with NFPA 14.
 - (10) When required by the AHJ, an approved standpipe shall be installed as construction progresses to make them available for Fire Department use in the topmost floors constructed. Temporary standpipes shall be provided in place of permanent standpipes when required, during the period of construction on buildings required by this code.
 - (11) The location of all Fire Department connections for standpipes shall be approved by the AHJ.
 - (12) The Fire Department connections shall be located at least 40 feet from all electrical transformers, gas meters, or propane storage.
 - (13) Temporary standpipes are required on buildings over two stories in height.
 - (14) All standpipes are to be automatic standpipes unless a manual or dry standpipe is allowed by the AHJ.
 - (15) The AHJ shall determine if manual standpipes and/or if a dry standpipe will be allowed.
 - (16) Key access shall be provided for all doors having access to standpipes. **[Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**
- D. Approval requirements. Complete plans and calculations for all standpipes must be submitted to the Fire Department and conditionally approved prior to installation of any standpipe.
- E. The Fire Department shall review all plans for standpipes and, upon approval of the same, issue the necessary permits to install all standpipes prior to installation. **[Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**

§ 133-14. Fire alarm systems.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to provide a means for automatic detection of fire conditions and/or to provide warning notification throughout all buildings and occupancies built hereinafter, structurally altered, and/or added to. Fire alarm systems are intended to provide additional life safety and help reduce property loss through early detection of fires, providing warning to occupants and automatically notifying the Fire Department of fire.

- B. Installation required. A fire alarm system shall be installed in all structures where the floor area exceeds the thresholds established in Table 133-14B of the specific occupancy type and construction type involved. All fire alarm system plans shall be designed and submitted by a person holding NICET Level II Certification or higher. [Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

Table 133-14B

OCCUPANCY TYPE	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V
A-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	All
A-2	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	All	All	All
A-3	3,000 SF				
A-4	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
A-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 133-14B

OCCUPANCY TYPE	TYPE I	TYPE II	TYPE III	TYPE IV	TYPE V
B	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
E*	All	All	All	All	All
F-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
F-2	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
H-1	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-2	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-3	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-4	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
H-5	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF	1,000 SF
I-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
I-2	All	All	All	All	All
I-3	All	All	All	All	All
I-4	All	All	All	All	All
M	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
R-1	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
R-2	Multi-family statute applies				
R-3	State statutes apply				
R-4	All	All	All	All	All
S-1	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
S-2	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF
U	5,000 SF	5,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF	3,000 SF

Note: *Excludes single-family-home day cares; state statutes apply.

C. Minimum system requirements. The following minimum system requirements shall be met when any occupancy type exceeds the limits in Table 133-14B. Minimum system requirements shall include:

- (1) Audible notification appliances shall be installed throughout protected premises.
- (2) Visible notification appliances shall be installed throughout protected premises. Exceptions:
 - (a) Closets and/or other similar small storage rooms that do not exceed 50 square feet in floor area and are not normally occupied.
 - (b) Normally unoccupied crawl spaces.
 - (c) Normally unoccupied attic spaces.
 - (d) Any nonaccessible area.

- (e) Any area for which the AHJ deems Visible Notification Appliances are not required.
- (3) Appliances that automatically detect fire and/or products of combustion shall be installed throughout protected premises. The type of appliance used in each specific application and/or area must be appropriate for the applicable conditions and acceptable to the AHJ. The determination of the acceptability of any type of detector (products of combustion, flame, heat, etc.) shall be based upon occupancy and/or building use. Exceptions:
- (a) Closets and/or other similar small storage rooms that do not exceed 50 square feet in floor area and are not normally occupied.
 - (b) Normally unoccupied crawl spaces.
 - (c) Normally unoccupied attic spaces.
 - (d) Any nonaccessible area.
 - (e) Appliances that automatically detect fire and/or products of combustion are not required in buildings that have complete automatic fire sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13, unless required by the AHJ.
 - (f) Any area for which the AHJ deems appliances that automatically detect fire and/or products of combustion are not required.
- (4) Manual initiating devices (pull stations) shall be located at all points of egress, including all exit doors on every floor and/or building level.
- (5) Manual initiating devices are not required in buildings that have complete automatic fire sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13.
- (6) Water flow detection devices shall be connected to the fire alarm system to specifically activate the notification appliances upon water flow.
- (7) Fire suppression system activation alarms shall be connected to the protected premises' fire alarm system to specifically activate the notification appliances upon system activation. This includes but is not limited to wet chemical, CO₂, clean agent, water mist and dry chemical systems.
- (8) Fire control and/or suppression systems' supervisory condition indicators shall be connected to and monitored by the fire alarm system. This specifically includes but is not limited to: valve supervisory switches (tamper switches), low-air switches, low-water switches, low-temperature switches, fire pump condition indicators and/or any other situation or condition deemed necessary by the AHJ.
- (9) Fire alarm systems shall be addressable and capable of indicating the status of all specific components connected to the system.
- (10) All fire alarm systems shall be monitored by a service acceptable to the AHJ.

- (11) Fire alarm annunciators shall be installed in all protected premises. The number and locations of the fire alarm annunciators installed shall be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (12) As determined by the AHJ, any additional notification and/or initiation appliances/devices may be required due to size, occupancy hazards, building construction, and/or occupancy use.
 - (13) The wiring class and style must be acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (14) The wiring class and style required will vary depending on the type of construction, occupancy, building height and/or building size.
- D. Submittals for fire alarm systems. Submittals for fire alarm systems are intended to provide basic information consistent with the objective of installing a fully operational, code compliant fire alarm system and to provide the basis for the record drawings required by NFPA 72. Conditional approval of a fire alarm system submittal and/or any portion thereof is not intended to imply waiver or modification of any requirements of any code or any other applicable criteria.
- (1) Three sets of each fire alarm submittal shall be submitted for conditional approval. The municipality may retain two copies of each submittal, and one copy will be returned to the installing contractor.
 - (2) Fire alarm submittals shall include all information required by the AHJ and include, to an extent commensurate with the extent of the work being performed, the following:
 - (a) Shop drawings/plans.
 - (b) Riser diagrams (except for systems in single-story buildings).
 - (c) Control panel wiring diagrams.
 - (d) Point-to-point wiring diagrams.
 - (e) Typical wiring diagrams.
 - (f) Specifications.
 - (g) Battery calculations.
 - (h) Voltage drop calculations acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (i) Current manufacturer's equipment data sheets for all equipment that will be used for the system.
 - (3) All shop drawings/plans shall be drawn on sheets of uniform size to a recognized scale and shall include the following information:
 - (a) Name of owner and occupant.
 - (b) Location, including street address.

- (c) Device legend.
 - (d) Date.
 - (e) Name of the person who designed the fire alarm system.
 - (f) Name, address, phone number and facsimile number of the company that designed the fire alarm system.
 - (g) Name, address, phone number and facsimile number of the company that is going to install the fire alarm system.
 - (h) Name, address and phone number of the fire alarm system monitoring company.
 - (i) Name of the control panel manufacturer.
 - (j) Model number of the control panel.
 - (k) Control panel wiring diagrams.
 - (l) Point-to-point wiring diagrams.
 - (m) Typical wiring diagrams.
 - (n) Floor identification.
 - (o) Point of compass.
 - (p) Graphic scale.
 - (q) All walls and doors.
 - (r) All partitions extending to within 18 inches of the finished ceiling.
 - (s) Room descriptions.
 - (t) Fire alarm device/component locations.
 - (u) Locations of fire alarm primary power connection(s).
 - (v) Locations of monitor/control interfaces to other systems.
 - (w) Riser locations.
 - (x) The location of the electrical panel that has the control panel circuit breaker.
 - (y) All ceiling heights.
 - (z) Type of wiring to be used.
 - (aa) Wire gauge to be used.
 - (bb) Wiring class and style.
- (4) Fire alarm system riser diagrams shall include the following information:

- (a) General arrangement of the system, in building cross-section.
 - (b) Number of risers.
 - (c) Type and number of circuits in each riser.
 - (d) Type and number of fire alarm system components/devices on each circuit, on each floor or level.
 - (e) Control panel wiring diagram.
 - (f) Power supply wiring diagram.
 - (g) Battery charger wiring diagram.
 - (h) Annunciator(s) wiring diagram.
- (5) Wiring diagrams shall be provided and shall include the following information:
- (a) Identification of the control equipment depicted.
 - (b) Location(s) of control panels.
 - (c) All field wiring terminals.
 - (d) Terminal identifications.
 - (e) All circuits connected to field wiring terminals.
 - (f) Circuit identifications.
 - (g) All indicators.
 - (h) Manual controls.
 - (i) Full text of all labels.
 - (j) Field connections to supervising station signaling equipment.
 - (k) Releasing equipment.
 - (l) Fire safety control interfaces.
- (6) Typical wiring diagrams shall be provided for all of the following:
- (a) Initiating devices.
 - (b) Notification appliances.
 - (c) Remote alarm light emitting diodes (LEDs.)
 - (d) Remote test stations.
 - (e) End-of-line and power supervisory devices.
- E. Inspections, testing and record keeping.

- (1) The Fire Department and/or its representative(s) may inspect all fire alarm system installations. All equipment must be inspected prior to any equipment being installed. The Fire Department must be notified at least 48 hours prior to any fire alarm component being concealed.
 - (2) The AHJ or consultant must witness all acceptance tests. The AHJ must be notified a minimum of 48 hours prior to any testing.
 - (3) Two copies of the completed fire alarm system record of completion required by NFPA 72 must be provided to the AHJ prior to final acceptance.
 - (4) Permanent records must be provided in accordance with NFPA 72. This includes completed fire alarm system inspection and testing forms.
- F. Special requirements. On all buildings over four stories in height a fire command center for Fire Department operations shall be provided. The fire command center shall comply with NFPA 72 and shall contain the features required in the International Fire Code and NFPA 1, 13.7.2.5.2.2.
- (1) Two-way telephone communication service shall be provided for Fire Department use. This system shall be in accordance with NFPA 72. The communications system shall operate between the central control station and every elevator car, every elevator lobby, and each floor level of exit stairs.
 - (2) The requirements of NFPA 1, 13.7.2.5.2.2(A) shall not apply where the Fire Department radio system is approved as an equivalent system. (NFPA 101, 11.8.3.2.)
 - (3) If the building components interfere with Fire Department radio operations, and if it is found within the first six months of the completion of the building, the owner is responsible for the cost of providing upgrades to ensure adequate radio communications throughout the building. The final system upgrade and operation must be approved by the Fire Chief or his designee.
- G. Testing. When a fire alarm system and/or connected component is installed or altered, a fire alarm system performance test shall be conducted. Once the appropriate plans, permits, and installation work have been completed, the installing contractor shall contact the AHJ to set up the witnessing of a performance test to ensure all appliances are installed and functioning properly. Prior to requesting that the AHJ witness a performance test the responsible parties must provide the AHJ with a completed copy of the record of completion required by NFPA 72.
- H. Maintenance. All devices shall be installed, maintained, and tested in accordance with NFPA 72 standards. If at any point a fire alarm fails to pass the annual test set forth in NFPA 72, the building owner and fire alarm system tester/inspector shall notify the AHJ of the test results. It shall be the AHJ's determination if that failed system is to be repaired or upgraded to comply with this code.
- I. Fire alarm control panels shall display the status of the system components and be installed in a location acceptable to the AHJ. Adequate access for Fire Department, alarm maintenance, and inspection personnel shall be maintained. Fire alarm control panels

shall not be located within private dwellings with the exception of one- and two-family dwellings.

§ 133-15. Automatic fire protection for cooking areas.

- A. Intent. The intent of this section is to require automatic fire extinguishing systems in vent hoods and duct systems in all cooking areas to effectively extinguish fire at its source and reduce property damage and losses.
- B. Where required. Automatic fire extinguishing systems shall be installed in any cooking area required by the State of Wisconsin codes and any area in which the AHJ has determined a potential fire risk exists.
- C. Installation requirements.
- (1) All fire extinguishing systems must be submitted to the AHJ for conditional approval.
 - (2) All fire extinguishing system submittals must include the following:
 - (a) A dimensional drawing including the following information:
 - [1] The owner's name.
 - [2] The owner's address.
 - [3] The owner's phone number.
 - [4] The exhaust hood(s) and duct(s).
 - [5] The area of the protected surface.
 - [6] The name of the installing contractor.
 - [7] The address of the installing contractor.
 - [8] The phone number of the installing contractor.
 - [9] The fire extinguishing system equipment manufacturer's name.
 - [10] The fire extinguishing system equipment manufacturer's address.
 - [11] The fire extinguishing system equipment manufacturer's phone number.
 - [12] The fire extinguishing system equipment manufacturer's model designations.
 - [13] The name of the extinguishing agent being used.
 - [14] The size and number of tanks to be installed.
 - [15] All piping system with lengths and sizes.

- [16] All nozzles with the fire extinguishing system equipment manufacturer's model designations.
 - [17] The distance of nozzles above the cooking surface.
 - [18] The location and type of detection devices.
 - [19] All cooking equipment that is to be protected.
 - [20] The location of any gas shut-off valves.
 - [21] The location of manual pull stations.
- (b) Copies of the fire extinguishing system equipment manufacturer's data sheets for all equipment that will be installed, including model designations.
- (3) The system shall be provided with automatic fuel shut-off.
 - (4) A Class K fire extinguisher shall be installed per NFPA 10.
 - (5) Alarms shall be connected to the fire alarm system per NFPA 72.
 - (6) Cooking equipment used in processes producing smoke or grease-laden vapors shall be equipped with an exhaust system that complies with all the equipment and performance requirements of NFPA 1 and NFPA 96, and all such equipment and performance shall be maintained per NFPA 96 during all periods of operation of the cooking equipment.

§ 133-16. Miscellaneous construction provisions.

- A. Addresses and door labeling. Addresses as assigned by the AHJ shall be placed on all structures or property supporting the same as follows:
- (1) Placement. The address shall be put in place on the structure as soon as reasonably possible during construction at a location acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (2) Description of numbers and letters. Numbers and letters shall be of contrasting colors (e.g., black and white) and readable from the road or highway and:
 - (a) Arabic numbers shall be used; script and roman numerals cannot be used alone, but may be used as an addition to the requirements of this section.
 - (b) All single-family and two-family residential buildings shall have street numbers, not less than four inches high and placed on the exterior wall of the principal building that faces the street or service drive providing access to the building. All such residential units shall also have street numbers, not less than 3 1/2 inches high, placed on their respective mail box. If the building setback is greater than 100 feet from the roadway the address shall be moved no further than 25 feet from the roadway and placed within 10 feet of the entrance to the property. Numbers and letters shall be visible from the roadway at all times of the year.

- (c) If the mailbox is on a different street from the residence, the street name and house number must be inscribed on the mailbox.
- (3) Multifamily requirements. All multifamily buildings shall have street numbers placed on the exterior of the principal building that faces the street service drive or parking lot and located adjacent to the individual unit entrances to the buildings. In addition, each building shall be identified by a letter or number, not less than 12 inches high, located near the top of the building wall facing the street, service drive or parking lot serving that building. At the entrance of each access drive, there shall be a directory listing of the street numbers and building identifications that are accessible from said street, service drive or parking lot. Suite numbers identifying the individual units must be placed on the primary entrance to each occupancy.
- (4) Commercial and industrial requirements.
- (a) If less than 75 feet in height, shall have street numbers, not less the six inches high, placed at the exterior wall of the principal building facing the street, service drive or parking lot providing access to that building and located adjacent to any primary entrance door.
- (b) If more than 75 feet in height, shall have street numbers, not less than 24 inches in height, located on the wall facing the primary street and main entrance.
- (c) All suite numbers that identify each individual unit shall be placed on the primary entrance to each business or occupancy.
- (d) All commercial or industrial structures which have a rear service door shall identify the occupant and the street address conspicuously and on said rear door in contrasting and reflective letters and/or numbers not less than six inches in height, and shall continually maintain same.
- (5) Address numbering and lettering shall be in addition to addresses placed on mailboxes, paper boxes or similar objects.
- B. Door, floor and stairway identification. Any occupancy having more than five exterior means of egress and or more than two floors in height shall number the individual egress areas according to this section:
- (1) An identifying number shall be placed on the interior and exterior of each means of egress doorway not less than six inches high in contrasting color and light reflective. The main entrance or means of egress shall be numbered one, with each additional means of egress progressing clockwise around the exterior of the structure to reflect its relationship to the main entrance. All means of egress leading into the structure shall be numbered, not just the required exit egresses.
- (2) Each floor shall have a sign indicating room numbers, with an arrow giving direction to these rooms. The location of this sign must be acceptable to the AHJ.

- (3) Each interior door providing access to an enclosed stairway that is considered part of an accessible means of egress shall be identified with numbers and letters not less than 3 1/2 inches high in the following manner:
 - (a) Have a sign indicating floor level posted on both sides of the egress door in a location acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (b) Have a sign indicating the exterior exit door egress assigned in compliance with Subsection B(1) located on both sides of the egress door in a location acceptable to the AHJ.
 - (4) Identification numbers shall be placed on the exterior windows of all hotels, motels, nursing homes, and multifamily occupancies to identify the room number or address it services. The numbers shall be not less than 3 1/2 inches high and light reflective and in a location acceptable to the AHJ.
- C. Elevator cars. All required passenger and freight elevators in all buildings and structures hereinafter constructed, except one- and two-family residential occupancies, shall:
- (1) Provide at least one elevator to all floors of such a size and arrangement to accommodate a twenty-four-inch by eighty-five-inch ambulance stretcher in the horizontal, open position.
 - (2) The elevator arranged to accommodate an ambulance stretcher shall be identified by the Star of Life. This symbol shall not be less than three inches in height and shall be placed on both sides of the hoistway door frame.
- D. Fire Department access roads and fire lanes. Unobstructed fire lanes that are accessible from a public road shall be provided for every building or portion of a building in accordance with this Code, Wis. Admin. Code § SPS 362, NFPA 1 and the International Fire Code. **[Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**
- (1) Fire lanes shall have an unobstructed width of 24 feet with the road edge closest to the building at least 10 feet from the building. An approved turnaround for fire apparatus shall be provided where an access road is a dead end and is in excess of 150 feet in length.
 - (2) Fire lanes shall be provided for all buildings on all sides of a building which are accessible by a roadway or as the AHJ deems necessary to protect a life and adjoining property. This does not apply to single- or two-family dwellings.
 - (3) It shall be unlawful for any persons to park motor vehicles on or otherwise obstruct any fire lane.
 - (4) Where any part of a multifamily building is two or more stories in height, the minimum unobstructed width of the fire lane parallel to one side of the building shall 26 feet.
 - (5) Designated fire access roads, and fire lanes must be submitted and conditionally approved prior to issuance of building permits.
- E. Fire hydrants.

- (1) Intent. The intent of this section is to insure adequate water supply for fire-fighting purposes to structures, buildings, and normal premises. For the purpose of placing hydrants, "normal access routes" are defined as pavement, sidewalks, streets, driveways and paths leading to a building that are clear and maintained year round. The normal access route does not include grass, parking stalls, ditches, hills, shrubs, flower beds, fences, walls or any other area typically used for ingress or regress to a building.
- (2) Where required.
 - (a) Buildings and/or structures. Any building or structure, except single- and two-family dwellings, hereafter erected shall provide, at the owner's expense, approved water hydrants. Hydrants shall be located so that no part of the building is more than 300 feet from an approved hydrant by normal access routes. One hydrant shall be located within 50 feet of all required Fire Department connections, and this hydrant shall not be counted as a required hydrant fulfilling the three-hundred-foot coverage rule. Required hydrants must be freestanding and shall be installed not less than 40 feet from the building exterior wall and may not be closer than 50 feet to another hydrant. Public hydrants across divided roads/highways shall not be used to fulfill the hydrant requirements for the building or premises. The AHJ will approve the actual location of all private hydrants. Two copies of the building plans, including site plans, shall be provided to the Building Inspector for Fire Department use, in addition to any copies or building plans required by the Building Inspector.
 - (b) Mobile home parks. Any new mobile home or trailer park or any mobile home or trailer park which expands by adding additional trailers or area to the present court site shall provide an approved water hydrant when any trailer or building located in such park is more than 300 feet from an approved hydrant. Water hydrants shall be provided so that no trailer or building is more than 300 feet from an approved hydrant by normal access routes. Fire extinguishers are required in mobile home parks per City Code.⁶
 - (c) Notwithstanding the above, the need and location of any fire hydrant shall be determined by the AHJ as it deems necessary to protect life and property.
[Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
- (3) Approved water hydrant. An approved water hydrant shall mean a water hydrant with two, 2 1/2 inch and one, 4 1/2 inch Fire Department connections with National Standard threads and an operating nut size approved by the AHJ. The connecting water line between the public water main and the approved water hydrant shall not be less than six inches in size when the pipe length between the hydrants is 150 feet or less. If the pipe length between the hydrant and City main is greater than 150 feet the water main to the hydrant shall not be less than eight inches in size. All water hydrants must be installed in accordance with the standards of the Water Utility and NFPA 24 and conditionally approved by the

6. Editor's Note: See Ch. 174, Mobile Homes and Mobile Home Parks.

AHJ and the Water Utility. All water hydrants shall be installed and maintained in such a manner and location so as to be accessible at all times to Fire Department apparatus. All hydrants shall be installed, tested, in service, and accessible to the Fire Department prior to any aboveground construction or combustibles being brought onto the site. If water main supplies both a required water hydrant and a fire sprinkler system or standpipe system, the minimum size pipe between the hydrant and the municipal water main shall not be less than eight inches in size.

(4) Inspection, testing, maintenance and repair.

(a) Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25 at the following intervals:

- [1] Private fire hydrants inspected, flow tested and maintained annually and after each operation.
- [2] Property owner shall immediately advise the Fire Department and the Water Utility as to hydrants which have been damaged, inoperable, or have been found deficient in required fire flow.
- [3] All inoperable hydrants shall be repaired as soon as possible or within a reasonable time frame as determined by the AHJ.
- [4] All records of inspections shall be maintained on site and made available to the AHJ upon request.

(b) Hydrants must be accessible at all times. Prohibited obstructions may include but are not limited to snow, parked vehicles, materials, equipment, storage and refuse. No obstructions shall be within a four-foot radius of the hydrant.

F. Access box system requirements.

(1) An access box system has been adopted for use by this Fire Department. The following structures shall be equipped with an access box at or near the main entrance or such location as required by the AHJ:

- (a) Commercial or industrial structures protected by an automatic alarm system or automatic fire suppression system, or such structures that are secured in a way that restricts access during an emergency.
- (b) Multifamily residential structures that have restricted access through locked doors and have a common corridor for access to the living units.
- (c) Nursing homes, community-based residential facilities (CBRFs), child day-care and other health facilities.
- (d) All educational occupancies.
- (e) The AHJ shall have the authority to require any structure to install and maintain an access box.

- (2) All newly constructed structures subject to this section shall have the access box installed and operational prior to the issuance of an occupancy permit. All structures in existence on the effective date of this section and who are subject to this section shall have one year from the date of being ordered by the AHJ to have a access box installed to complete installation.
 - (3) The owner or agent of a structure required to have an access box shall keep the following inside the box:
 - (a) Keys to locked points of ingress and egress whether on the interior or exterior.
 - (b) The keys to locked mechanical equipment, electrical, and elevator control rooms.
 - (c) The keys needed to open any alarm panels.
 - (d) Floor plans or maps as required by the AHJ.
 - (e) The keys to other areas as directed by the AHJ.
 - (f) Number of keys required: **[Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]**
 - [1] Occupancies smaller than 10,000 square feet shall provide a minimum of two master keys.
 - [2] Occupancies of at least 10,000 square feet but less than 50,000 square feet shall provide a minimum of three master keys.
 - [3] Occupancies of 50,000 square feet or more and/or those occupancies with special hazards shall provide a minimum of four master keys.
 - [4] Any existing occupancies shall have one year from the date of an AHJ order to provide the required number of keys within the access box.
 - (4) All items required to be kept in the access box shall be the most currently used and must be continually updated.
 - (5) The access box shall be installed at the owner's expense.
 - (6) The size and type of access box will be determined by the AHJ.
 - (7) If the locks to the building are changed, the AHJ must be notified and new keys placed in the access box within 24 hours.
 - (8) Exception: Any building or site that has twenty-four-hour, seven-day-a-week guard service or any occupancy that remains open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, does not require an access box, unless ordered by the Fire Chief.
- G. Site plan requirements. Prior to, and as a condition of, obtaining an occupancy permit, the owner of all buildings, except one- and two-family units, shall supply the Fire Department with an 8 1/2 inch by eleven-inch site plan which includes the following:

- (1) Location(s) of gas and electrical shut-offs.
- (2) Location(s) of high-pile storage.
- (3) Location of Fire Department connection and sprinkler control valve.
- (4) Dimensions of the structure in feet.
- (5) Location of the standpipe.
- (6) Main entrance labeled.
- (7) Apartments, suites, or unit numbers.
- (8) Location of all hydrants on the site and surrounding streets.
- (9) Location of alarm panels.
- (10) Location of access box(es).
- (11) Special fire protection and area covered: heat vents, FM 200 systems, etc.
- (12) Special construction features: skylights, blowout walls, etc.
- (13) Floor plans, including roof access points.

H. Roof spaces.

- (1) All combustible roof spaces shall be subdivided every 3,000 square feet by one-hour rated partitions unless protected by a complete approved automatic fire sprinkler system.
- (2) Any openings in the required one-hour rated partition must have a minimum of a one-hour rated self-closing door.

I. Rough inspection requirements/system/component concealment.

- (1) Rough inspections required by this code shall be conducted by the AHJ.
- (2) Rough inspections are required specifically to determine if substantial compliance with this code has been provided for in all structures regulated by this code.
- (3) The following rough inspection requirements are specifically established by this code and shall be enforced by the AHJ:
 - (a) All automatic fire sprinkler systems must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.
 - (b) All fire sprinkler systems must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.
 - (c) All fire control systems must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.
 - (d) All fire suppression systems must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.
 - (e) All fire alarm systems must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.

- (f) All fire detection systems must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.
 - (g) Complete and accurate as-built drawings and revised hydraulic calculations must be resubmitted for the AHJ's review and approval for all fire sprinkler systems that utilize CPVC piping prior to any piping being concealed, and a rough inspection must be done by the AHJ.
 - (h) All systems and or building components the AHJ deems necessary must have rough inspections done by the AHJ.
 - (i) All rough inspections must be completed by the AHJ prior to any system, equipment and/or component thereof subject to the requirements of this code.
 - (j) All rough inspections must be completed by the AHJ prior to any system, equipment and/or component thereof being concealed in any way and/or by any means.
 - (k) All systems, equipment and/or component thereof must be in plain view from the floor or grade level for all rough inspections.
- (4) System and/or component concealment restrictions are hereby established.
- (5) All structures regulated by this code shall comply with the following:
- (a) The AHJ shall allow the concealment of any system and/or component thereof regulated by this code only after determining substantial compliance with the requirements of this code has been accomplished.
 - (b) If any system and/or any component thereof is concealed prior to the AHJ conducting a rough inspection of any system and/or any component thereof regulated by this code, the AHJ may order the removal of any material(s) that is preventing a rough inspection from being completed.
 - (c) All requirements of this code shall be complied with prior to concealing any system and/or any component thereof.
 - (d) If the requirements of this code are not complied with the AHJ may issue a stop-work order on any project or portion thereof.
- J. Occupancy inspection. The Fire Department shall conduct inspections of public buildings and places of employment prior to the issuance of local occupancy permits. Written documentation of the inspections shall be kept by the Fire Department.
- K. Building plan review. The Fire Department shall conduct plan reviews and approvals of firesafety-related elements prior to construction of any public buildings and/or places of employment.
- L. Fire sprinkler control valve access. All structures that have automatic sprinkler systems shall comply with the following:
- (1) Have sprinkler control rooms located with adequate access for Fire Department, sprinkler maintenance and inspection personnel.

- (2) Shall not be located within private dwellings with the exception of NFPA 13D systems.
- (3) Have direct access from the exterior to the sprinkler control valve(s) that is acceptable to the AHJ.

M. Fire pump rooms. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

- (1) All fire pump rooms at grade level shall have a minimum of one single door access and egress directly to the outside of the structure.
- (2) All egress doors shall swing out from the fire pump.
- (3) A clear aisle of a minimum of 48 inches in width shall be provided for access to the fire pump which shall be totally accessible and have clearly labeled valves and controls capable of manipulation by a firefighter in full PPE including SCBA.
- (4) Keys for all doors to the fire pump room must be labeled and in the access box.

§ 133-17. Miscellaneous use provisions.

A. Careless smoking prohibited.

- (1) No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe, or light a match or other flame-producing device in any retail mercantile establishment, except in areas approved for such purposes by the AHJ. It shall be the duty of the person in charge of such an establishment to enforce the regulations of this section.
- (2) Smoking shall be prohibited in all rooms or parts of buildings which contain flammable liquids in open containers or in which flammable liquids are used in any manufacturing process or where vapors from the flammable liquids are present or sold.
- (3) A plainly printed notice of the provisions of this subsection shall be posted in a conspicuous place in all occupancies. Such printed notice shall also be posted in any place of public assembly where smoking is prohibited.
- (4) No smoking or use of flame-producing devices in schools or public libraries.
 - (a) No person shall light a match or other flame-producing device, smoke, or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in any school building or public library except in areas approved for such purpose by the AHJ. It shall be the duty of the person(s) in charge of such buildings to post and maintain approved signs bearing the words "NO SMOKING" in locations designated by the AHJ.
 - (b) Sections 101.025(1), 101.123, 101.123(8)a,b, Wis. Stats., are hereby adopted by reference as if fully set forth herein.

B. Fire-damaged buildings (securing). All dwellings and buildings within the municipality damaged from fire shall be secured within 24 hours of release of the property by the

AHJ. The owner of the damaged property shall assume the liability for the protection of the public until the property is secured.

C. Fireworks.

- (1) Sales. Except as provided in § 167.10(2) and (4), Wis. Stats., no person shall sell or possess with the intent to sell fireworks.
- (2) Possession. No person shall possess, manufacture, use, display, discharge or sell any fireworks without a permit.
- (3) Use. Except as provided in § 167.10(3), Wis. Stats., no person shall possess or use fireworks without a user's permit issued pursuant to Subsection C(4) below.
- (4) User permit.
 - (a) As provided in § 167.10(3), Wis. Stats., fireworks user's permits may be issued for festivals or celebrations after proper application to the municipality. The AHJ shall require a certificate of liability insurance or similar proof of coverage on an amount deemed appropriate.
 - (b) Permits to display or discharge fireworks shall be issued as follows:
 - [1] An application for a permit may be obtained at the Fire Department.
 - [2] Applications shall be submitted not less than seven days prior to the date of such display.
 - [3] No accumulating or purchase of fireworks shall be allowed prior to the issuance of the permit.
 - [4] After review of the application and inspection of the site, a permit shall be issued or denied at the discretion of the AHJ upon due consideration of the provisions of this chapter and the promotion of public safety and security of adjoining property.
 - [5] The AHJ reserves the right to reinspect the display and landing sites at any time to ensure public safety.
 - [6] NFPA 1123 and 1124 will be used as a guideline for these inspections.
 - [7] The cost of such permit shall be as set forth under § 133-21 of this code.
 - [8] All persons applying for a permit must also have proof of liability insurance in the amount of \$1,000,000 and a copy of any contract with companies which will be responsible in whole or part for the fireworks, storage or display.
 - [9] All display companies and personnel who are paid to set off fireworks within the City shall return to the area of the fireworks display within 18 hours of the display and during daylight hours to carefully search for and dispose of unexploded fireworks.

[10] The Franklin Police and/or Fire Department personnel are authorized to enlarge the area required to be searched by the display companies and their personnel.

- (5) No permits. Permits will not be issued to sell or manufacture fireworks.
- (6) Use of caps and sparklers. No unlicensed person may use fireworks, caps or sparklers in a municipal park or at a fireworks display for which a permit has been issued if the display is open to the public.
- (7) Pyrotechnics. Pyrotechnics are prohibited in public buildings and places of employment unless authorized by the AHJ and shall be used in accordance with NFPA 1123.
- (8) The Fire Chief and/or his designee may disallow the display of fireworks due to local circumstances, such as extremely dry conditions or other unforeseen circumstances.

D. High-piled combustible storage.

- (1) High-piled combustible storage must comply with Section 2301 of the International Fire Code.
- (2) Definitions as found in Section 2302 of the International Fire Code will be used for high-piled combustible storage.
- (3) Commodities shall be classified in accordance with Section 2303 of the International Fire Code.
- (4) High-piled combustible storage areas shall be designated in accordance with Section 2304 of the International Fire Code.
- (5) Housekeeping and maintenance of high-piled combustible storage areas shall be in accordance with Section 2305 of the International Fire Code.
- (6) General fire protection and life-safety features shall be in accordance with Section 2306 of the International Fire Code. Exception: Compliance with Section 2306.7 is not required by this code. (Note: This section may be required by the State of Wisconsin.)
- (7) Solid-piled and shelf storage shall be in accordance with Section 2307 of the International Fire Code.
- (8) Rack storage shall be in accordance with Section 2308 of the International Fire Code.
- (9) Automated storage shall be in accordance with Section 2309 of the International Fire Code.
- (10) Specialty storage shall be in accordance with Section 2310 of the International Fire Code.

E. Open burning.

- (1) Limitations. Burning of any kind is restricted. A permit must be issued by the City of Franklin prior to any open burning, or bonfire being started.
- (2) Permissible burning.
 - (a) Grills: For other than one- and two-family dwellings, no hibachi, gas-fired grills, charcoal grill or similar devices used for cooking, heating, or any other purpose shall be used or kindled on any balcony or under any overhanging portion of a building. Grilling on ground level is permissible, provided that the grill is at least 10 feet away from any structure. Smoke must not be a nuisance to neighbors or public roadways.
 - (b) Listed electric ranges, grills or similar electrical apparatus shall be permitted.
 - (c) Open burning, bonfires, fire pits, and recreational fires shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 1 and the following requirements:
 - [1] Portable fire pits:
 - [a] Portable fire pits shall not be used or kindled on any balcony or under any overhanging portion or within 25 feet of any structure.
[Amended 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]
 - [b] Portable fire pits must be placed on a noncombustible surface.
 - [c] Portable fire pits shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing organization or acceptable to the AHJ.

- [d] Burning of yard waste or other refuse is prohibited; only clean, dry wood can be used.
 - [e] Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be used to ignite the fire.
 - [f] Smoke shall be limited and shall not become a nuisance to neighbors or public roads.
- [2] Recreational fires:
- [a] Shall not be located within 25 feet of a structure or combustible material unless contained in an approved manner.
 - [b] The total fire area shall not exceed three feet in diameter and two feet in height.
 - [c] Only clean, dry wood can be burned.
 - [d] The fire shall be attended at all times by a competent person, at least 16 years old, who has obtained the permission of the property owner.
 - [e] Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be used to ignite the fire.
 - [f] Smoke shall be limited and shall not become a nuisance to neighbors or public roads.
- (3) Open burning. There shall be no open burning of any combustible waste material except as allowed by permit issued by the AHJ and subject to the following regulations:
- (a) Wind velocity cannot exceed nine miles per hour.
 - (b) Contents of the pile can only include leaves, brush and other garden refuse.
 - (c) Burning of building materials is prohibited.
 - (d) The size of the pile shall not exceed four feet in width or three feet in height.
 - (e) Open burning shall be constantly supervised by a competent person, at least 16 years old, until the fire is extinguished.
 - (f) The pile to be burned shall be a minimum of 50 feet from buildings and 25 feet from any public roadways, highways or other thoroughfares.
 - (g) If smoke travels in such a manner as to obscure any public roadway, highway or other public thoroughfare, the fire shall be extinguished.
 - (h) Open burning shall only be permitted from 7:00 a.m. to 1/2 hour after sunset.

- (i) Open burning shall be permitted from April 1 to June 15 and October 15 to November 30.
 - (j) Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be used to ignite or accelerate the fire at any point.
 - (k) No person shall start or maintain an open fire without obtaining a permit.
 - (l) Smoke shall be limited and shall not become a nuisance to neighbors or public roads.
 - (m) All fires must have the proper means of extinguishment available at all times.
- (4) Bonfires.
- (a) No person shall start or maintain a bonfire without obtaining a permit from the Fire Department.
 - (b) An application for a permit may be obtained at the Fire Department.
 - (c) Applications shall be submitted not less than seven days prior to the date of such bonfire.
 - (d) No accumulating of items to burn in the bonfire shall be allowed prior to the issuance of the permit.
 - (e) After review of the application and inspection of the site, a permit shall be issued or denied at the discretion of the AHJ upon due consideration of the provisions of this chapter and the promotion of public safety and the security of adjoining property.
 - (f) The AHJ reserves the right to reinspect the bonfire site at any time to ensure public safety.
 - (g) The cost of such permit shall be as set forth under § 133-21A of this code.
 - (h) Requirements for bonfires shall be as follows:
 - [1] Fires shall be no larger than 10 feet in diameter or 10 feet tall.
 - [2] The fire area shall be protected by a fire ring or in some other fashion acceptable to the AHJ to prevent fire spread or a fire hazard.
 - [3] Fires shall contain only wood; other building products are prohibited.
 - [4] Fires shall not be started or accelerated using flammable liquids.
 - [5] Fires must be attended at all times by a competent person of at least 18 years of age who has obtained the permission of the property owner.
 - [6] The fire must be at least 50 feet from all structures, roadways and lot lines.

- [7] If smoke travels in such a manner that it obscures roadways, the AHJ reserves the right to require that the fire be extinguished.

F. Possession of ignition devices.

(1) Defined.

- (a) "Ignition device," for the purpose of this section, shall be defined as:

[1] Matches.

[2] Lighters.

[3] Any other materials when used for the purpose of ignition.

(b) Minor: any child under 18 years of age.

- (2) Possession prohibited. No minor may possess any ignition device, unless under the direct supervision of, or with direct permission of, a parent or legal guardian.

- (3) Delivery prohibited. No person may sell, give, deliver or make accessible (as determined by the AHJ) any ignition device to a minor without the permission of the minor's parent or legal guardian.

- (4) Confiscation. Any ignition device possessed by a minor may be confiscated by any peace officer, Fire Chief or authorized designee of the Fire Chief. Once confiscated, these ignition devices shall become the property of the confiscating authority and shall be processed accordingly as evidence in the commission of a crime or made inoperable and disposed of properly.

(5) Penalty.

- (a) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this subsection shall, for each and every violation, be punishable by forfeiture, plus any costs or surcharges as required by law.

- (b) In addition to any other penalties provided for in this code, the judge of any court of any competent jurisdiction may order any person found guilty of violating this ordinance to any educational program as the court deem appropriate and include as part of the penalty therein that such person pay the costs of such educational program.

G. Christmas tree sales. For the purpose of this subsection, the following minimum standards shall apply to the storage, handling, and display of live Christmas trees and foliage:

- (1) Trees and foliage shall be stacked not closer than 10 feet to any gasoline pump or other device for the transfer of petroleum products.
- (2) Aisles or clear spaces of not less than three feet shall be maintained at all times.
- (3) A fire extinguisher with a 2A-10BC rating or greater shall be provided by the merchant for each 75 feet of travel display and/or storage area.

- (4) All storage and sales of live Christmas trees and foliage shall be held outside of buildings.
- (5) It shall be unlawful to light a match or any flame-producing device or to smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in areas where live Christmas trees or foliage is displayed, sold, or stored. The person in charge of the Christmas tree sales shall post a "NO SMOKING" sign in locations designed to give persons entering the area a notice of this regulation.

H. Blasting.

- (1) Permit required. All persons or entities who perform blasting in the City shall obtain the proper permit prior to storage or use of blasting agents or explosives. Application for a permit may be obtained at the Fire Department. Applications shall be submitted not less than seven days prior to the date of such blasting project. No accumulating of blasting agents or explosives shall be allowed prior to the issuance of the permit. After review of the application and inspection of the site, a permit shall be issued or denied at the discretion of the AHJ upon due consideration of the provisions of this chapter, promotion of public safety and security of adjoining property. The AHJ reserves the right to reinspect the project site at any time to ensure public safety. The cost of such permit shall be as provided in § 133-21 of this code.
- (2) Exemptions. Persons or entities engaged in the active operation of quarrying activities, as a legal, nonconforming, permissive or special use of land, prior to the effective date of this chapter, shall be exempt from the permit requirement hereunder.

I. Carbon-monoxide (CO) detectors. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

- (1) Intent. The intent of this section is to decrease the leading cause of poisoning deaths in the United States by requiring the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide (CO) detectors.
- (2) Installation required.
 - (a) Prior to occupancy, a CO detector meeting the standards of UL 2034 shall be installed in all commercial and multifamily residential units.
 - (b) All new and existing single-family and two-unit homes with an attached garage or that contain any fuel-burning appliance, including stoves, ovens, grills, clothes dryers, furnaces, water heaters, fireplaces and heaters, shall have a CO alarm installed on every level of the structure. Said alarms should be installed near sleeping areas, and do not need to be installed in the attic or garage of the home.
- (3) Special requirements.
 - (a) All CO detectors installed in new construction must be continuously powered by the building's electrical service with a battery backup. All existing

occupancies shall install CO detectors that are powered by battery, hardwired to the building's electrical service or plugged into an electrical outlet.

- (b) In all multifamily occupancies, CO detectors shall be installed per §§ 101.149(2)(a)1 to 5 and 101.149(2)(e), Wis. Stats.
- (c) Once notified of a missing or defective CO detector, the owner of a multifamily occupancy shall repair or replace the CO detector within five days.
- (4) All testing and maintenance of CO detectors shall follow the manufacturer's recommendations.

J. Smoke alarms. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

- (1) Installation required. A "ten-year" smoke alarm with a sealed battery or smoke alarms hardwired to the structure's electrical power supply with a battery backup and interconnected with each other shall be installed in all multifamily and mixed-use occupancies not later than January 1, 2013. Smoke alarms must be installed in all bedrooms, in the common hallway outside of bedrooms and/or at the head of all stairways and/or in locations required by the AHJ.
- (2) Testing and maintenance.
 - (a) The owners of multifamily occupancies are responsible for monthly testing and documentation of the same for all smoke alarms not located within tenant areas.
 - (b) The owner and/or occupant of mixed-use occupancies are responsible for monthly testing and documentation of the same for all smoke alarms located within areas they occupy.
- (3) Once notified of a missing or defective smoke alarm, the owner of a multifamily occupancy shall repair or replace the smoke alarm within five days.

K. Outdoor, ordinary combustible-fired or fueled furnaces. An outdoor wood-fired furnace shall not be installed or used within the City. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

§ 133-18. Flammable, combustible, and hazardous materials.

- A. The following items shall not be stored in any multifamily dwelling in the community:
- (1) Charcoal, except in a metal container equipped with a metal cover.
 - (2) Oily rags or oily dust mops.
 - (3) Flammable liquids.
 - (4) Bottle gases: propane, acetylene, oxygen or other substances of a similar nature.
 - (5) Gasoline motors and gasoline power equipment.

- (6) Dangerous or hazardous amounts of flammable, combustible or explosive material as determined by the AHJ.
 - (7) Hazardous conditions arising from defective or improperly installed equipment for handling or using flammable, combustible or explosive material.
 - (8) Dangerous accumulations of rubbish, waste paper, boxes, shavings, or other highly flammable materials as determined by the AHJ.
 - (9) Dangerous accumulations of dust or waste materials in air-conditioning systems.
- B. Flammable, combustible and hazardous material shall be identified in accordance with NFPA 704.

§ 133-19. Special inspections required.

At the adoption of this code all CBRF's adult family homes, adult day-care centers and child day-care centers (group) will be inspected not less than once a year by the Fire Department. A courtesy fire inspection is recommended for all family child day-cares.

§ 133-20. Fire inspection fees. [Amended 2-21-2006 by Ord. No. 2006-1873]

- A. A fire inspection fee shall be charged to the property owner and/or property occupant, jointly and severally, and respectively for each inspection for each part or portion of a building, structure or premises subject to a separate zoning compliance permit and/or a separate occupancy permit requirement, including for each return or repeat inspection of each building, structure, and premises or part or portion thereof. [Amended 2-6-2007 by Ord. No. 2007-1907]
- B. The annual fee shall constitute a special charge against the property inspected and shall be entered upon the tax roll as a charge against the property unless previously paid, and all proceedings in relation to the collection, return, and sale of the property for delinquent real estate taxes shall apply to the collection of any unpaid inspection fee.
- C. The fee for the required fire inspections shall be charged to and paid by the owners of multifamily residential property, mixed-use property, commercial property, industrial property, health-care-facility property, schools, churches, child day-care centers, rooming houses, community-based residential facility property, adult-family-home property, adult day-care-facility property, nursing home property and assisted-living home property. Inspection fees to be charged and paid under this section shall be in the amount of \$20 for an inspection which does not exceed 20 minutes in duration; \$30 for an inspection which does not exceed 40 minutes in duration; \$40 for each inspection which does not exceed 60 minutes in duration; and \$40 pro rata for each portion of an inspection hour in addition to and immediately following an initial hour of inspection. Total inspection fees charged to any single property or facility subject to inspection shall not exceed \$500 in a calendar year.
- D. Should reinspections be necessary for any purpose, the base fee for all reinspections shall be \$75 for any portion of an hour. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

§ 133-21. Fees.

Fees shall be established for permits, certificates, conditional approvals, plan reviews, inspections and other functions performed under this code and shall be payable to the municipality. Such fees shall accompany each application for such approval, certificate, permit or other fee-related code provision. Fees are subject to change. All fees pertain to new construction, the remodeling of existing building or occupancies and/or the modification of any fire protection or control system and/or any other permit required by this code.

- A. Permit fees. The fees in Table 133-21A and Table 133-21B apply to permits required by this code.

Table 133-21A

Permit	Fee
Bonfires	\$50 per fire
Open burning	\$15 per year
Blasting	\$100 per project
Fireworks	\$50 per event
High-piled storage	\$300 per permit*
Any change in use or occupancy	\$300 per occupancy*

Note:

*Hourly fire protection consulting fee may also be charged. (See Table 133-21B, Subsection 16.)

- B. Other fees. The fees in Table 133-21B apply to all new installations and/or the modification of any fire protection, fire alarm, fire detection, fire suppression, or fire control system, all types of fire protection, fire alarm, fire detection, fire suppression, or fire or fire control system submittal reviews, inspections, witnessing of tests and/or other work described in this Code: [Amended 2-6-2007 by Ord. No. 2007-1907; 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

Table 133-21B

Type of Inspection, Review, Modification or Witness Fee	NO.	Fee Per Unit	Total Fee—
1. Fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression system basic plan review per system and review. (This fee is charged for systems without hydraulic calculations.)		\$250	

Table 133-21B

Type of Inspection, Review, Modification or Witness Fee	NO.	Fee Per Unit	Total Fee
2. Fire sprinkler, fire control and/or fire suppression system plan review with one set of hydraulic calculations, per system and review (This fee is charged for each separate floor and/or area of a building)		\$325	
3. Verification of additional hydraulic calculations (This fee is charged for each additional set of hydraulic calculations required by the AHJ.)		\$175	
4. Verification of additional hydraulic calculations utilizing the Darcy-Weisbach calculation method which is required for all antifreeze systems (This fee is charged for each additional set of hydraulic calculations required by the AHJ.)		\$210	
5. Site inspection of all types of fire protection systems during installation NOTE: Fire protection systems may NOT be concealed prior to inspection. Inspections are required for all installations.		\$75/hour	
6. Witness final acceptance tests of fire protection systems (2 hour minimum)		\$75/hour	
7. Modifications to existing sprinkler systems:			
a. Minimum fee for a system modification without hydraulic calculations		\$100	
b. The fee per sprinkler up to 15 sprinklers without hydraulic calculations		\$10	
c. The fee per sprinkler up to 15 sprinklers with hydraulic calculations		\$325	
d. Modifications of existing systems with 16 or more sprinkler heads		\$325	
8. Fire pumps, per review		\$300	
9. Fire sprinkler system underground mains, including combination mains:			
a. 0 to 999 feet		\$150	
b. 1,000 feet or more		\$300	
10. Fire hose standpipe connections		\$10/outlet	

Table 133-21B

Type of Inspection, Review, Modification or Witness Fee	NO.	Fee Per Unit	Total Fee
11. Other fire protection fire control and/or fire suppression systems		\$300	
12. Fire alarm systems per control panel, per review		\$250	
13. Fire alarm system manual pull stations, initiating devices; this includes smoke, heat, flame, ionization, photoelectric detectors, water flow devices and all monitoring devices, per review		\$50 up to 3 \$10/ additional	
14. Witnessing of all required tests, 2 hour minimum per test		\$75/hour	
15. Inspections during installation		\$75/hour (2 hour minimum per system)	
16. Fire protection consulting on systems and/or for occupancies or permits		\$75/hour; 2 hour minimum.	
17. Clean inspection prior to smoke alarm		\$75/hour installation	

C. Inspections or testing done outside normal business hours shall be subject to additional fees in the amount of the actual cost of overtime paid by the City to complete such inspections or tests. [Added 7-24-2012 by Ord. No. 2012-2086]

§ 133-22. Violations and penalties.

Any person who violates any of the provisions of this code, or who fails to comply with any order made hereunder, or who builds in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and conditionally approved hereunder, or any certificate or permit herein from which no such appeal has been taken, or who fails to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein, shall for each and every violation and noncompliance be subject to the following:

- A. Imposition by forfeiture of no more than \$500 per day by the Municipal Court.
- B. Imposition of a penalty for each such violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue, and such violations or defects shall be corrected or remedied within the time stated in the order. Each and every day that a violation of this code occurs constitutes a separate offense.

- C. False alarms. If the fire Department responds to three or more false alarms as described in the definition of "false alarm" in § 133-2 in one calendar year, the Fire Department may:
- (1) Fine the building owner or occupant the amount as per City of Franklin § 76-7 to reimburse the Fire Department for the cost of equipment and personnel that was used to respond to the alarm.
 - (2) Require that the fire alarm be serviced, upgraded, or replaced to bring the alarm system into compliance with current code in order to prevent future false alarms.
- D. Any contractor that begins installation and/or alteration of any system regulated by this code prior to obtaining the required permit will be charged a triple fee.

§ 133-23. Appeals.

- A. Whenever the AHJ shall disapprove an application or refuse to grant a permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provision of this Code do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of this Code has been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal the decision of the AHJ.
- B. Appeals shall be submitted, in writing, to the Chief of the Fire Department for a review of the initial determination within 30 days from the date of the decision of the AHJ.
- C. All appeals shall follow Wisconsin Statute Chapter 68, Municipal Administrative Procedure.
- D. Whenever the Fire Official shall disapprove an application or refuse to grant a license or permit applied for, or when it is claimed that the provisions of this chapter do not apply or the true intent and meaning of this section have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the Fire Official to the Board of Zoning and Building.