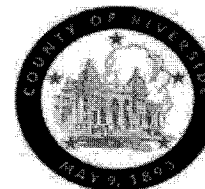


**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA**



**ITEM
3.9**

MEETING DATE:

Tuesday, November 8, 2016

FROM : FIRE DEPARTMENT:

SUBJECT: FIRE DEPARTMENT: Introduction of Ordinance No. 787.8 An Ordinance of the County of Riverside Amending Ordinance No. 787 and Adopting the 2016 California Fire Code as Amended and a waiver of the reading; [All Districts]; [\$27,100 total cost]

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Find that the introduction and adoption of Ordinance No. 787.8 is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment; and
2. Introduce and adopt on successive weeks Ordinance No. 787.8, an ordinance amending Ordinance No. 787 in its entirety and replacing it with language adopting as amended, revised and supplemented the 2016 California Fire Code.

Policy

BACKGROUND:

Summary

Continued on Page 2.

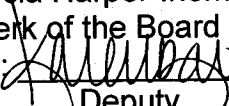
FINANCIAL DATA	Current Fiscal Year:	Next Fiscal Year:	Total Cost:	Ongoing Cost
COST	\$ 27,100	\$ 0	\$ 27,100	\$ 0
NET COUNTY COST	\$ 27,100	\$ 0	\$ 27,100	\$ 0
SOURCE OF FUNDS: General Funds 100% - already included in department budget.			Budget Adjustment:	No
			For Fiscal Year:	16/17

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION: Approve

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Tavaglione, seconded by Supervisor Ashley and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended and that the above ordinance is approved as introduced with a waiver of reading.

Ayes: Jeffries, Tavaglione, Washington, Benoit and Ashley
Nays: None
Absent: None
Date: November 8, 2016
xc: Fire, COB

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By: 
Deputy

3-9

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

BACKGROUND:

Summary (continued)

On July 26, 2016 (Item 3-29), the Board of Supervisors ordered the initiation of Ordinance No. 787.8 to adopt the 2016 California Fire Code. Updated fire and building codes developed by the state to increase fire resistance in buildings and homes will take effect statewide on January 1, 2017, in accordance with Health and Safety Code 18938. These codes bring the County in line with the 2016 California Building, Fire and Residential Code, based on the 2015 International Building, Fire and Residential Code, and will be enforced by the County's fire and building departments. This amendment to Ordinance No. 787 will adopt as amended, revised and supplemented the 2016 California Fire Code.

California Code of Regulations, Title 24, California Building Standards Code contains 12 Parts [Part 9 is the California Fire Code] and is published in its entirety every three years by order of the California legislature, with supplements published in an intervening 18-month cycle. California statute delegates authority to various State agencies, boards, commissions, and departments to create building regulations to implement the State's statutes. These building standards, have the same force of law, and take effect for statewide application 180 days after their publication unless otherwise stipulated by the California Building Standards Commission.

Ordinance No. 787.8 adopts the 2016 California Fire Code with amendments pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 17958, 17958.7, and 18941.5 which allows the County to establish equal or more restrictive building standards reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions. Findings of the local condition(s) and the adopted local building standard(s) must be filed with the California Building Standards Commission to become effective and may not be effective sooner than the effective date of this edition of the California Building Standards Code. These findings are made in Section 1 of Ordinance No. 787.8 and in Attachment A, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. Only those standards approved by the California Building Standards Commission that are effective at the time an application for building permit is submitted shall apply to the plans and specifications for, and to the construction performed under, that permit.

Ordinance No. 787.8 cites specific sections in the 2016 California Fire Code that are being amended by the ordinance. Where Ordinance No. 787.8 amends a specific section by deleting it entirely and replacing it with new language, only the specific section referenced in Ordinance No. 787.8 is being amended. Those sections not specifically referenced remain in effect.

The Board of Supervisors has previously adopted administrative provisions and more restrictive building standards. The previously adopted building standards include additional fire protection features such as fire command centers and fire sprinkler systems.

Ordinance No. 787.8 only applies to the unincorporated area. Cities within Riverside County will need to adopt separate ordinances to apply more restrictive buildings standards within their respective jurisdictions. The Fire Department is working with each contract partner in the

**SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

regional cooperative system to assist in modifying their individual ordinances. The Board's action today does not directly affect the contract partner cities.

Ordinance No. 787.8 is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) as it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment. The proposed ordinance amendment merely adopts the 2016 California Fire Code, as amended. Any actual project proposed by property owners will have to undergo its own CEQA analysis.

Impact on Residents and Businesses

Ordinance No. 787.8 will provide citizens and businesses reasonable fire protection for life and property through the adoption of the 2016 California Fire Code with local amendments based upon the climatic, geological and topographical conditions unique to Riverside County. The amendments to the California Fire Code are necessary to assure the operational needs and safety of fire department personnel responding to emergency incidents in new and existing structures. Consideration was given to assure that new amendments to the California Fire Code for new construction were reasonably necessary while maintaining minimal impacts on citizens and businesses to develop within Riverside County.

SUPPLEMENTAL:

Additional Fiscal Information

The estimated cost of administrative personnel and County Counsel time to prepare the amendments to Ordinance No. 787.8 is \$27,100. There is no additional fiscal impact associated with adoption of the 2016 California Fire Codes as these are regulatory requirements used in plan checking and permitting of future projects and maintenance provisions for existing structures and occupancies.

Contract History and Price Reasonableness

N/A

ORDINANCE NO. 787.8

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 787 AND ADOPTING THE
2016 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AS AMENDED

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside ordains as follows:

Section 1.

Ordinance No. 787 is amended in its entirety to read as follows:

ORDINANCE NO. 787

AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
ADOPTING THE 2016 CALIFORNIA
FIRE CODE AS AMENDED

Section 1.

FINDINGS. The Board of Supervisors finds the following:

- A. Every three years the State of California adopts a new California Fire Code, as part of the California Building Standards Code, which becomes effective as to Riverside County 180 days after publication by the California Building Standards Commission.
- B. The International Fire Code has been published and adopted, as amended, by the California Building Standards Commission into the California Code of Regulations as Title 24, Part 9, titled the California Fire Code.
- C. Riverside County may establish more restrictive standards reasonably necessary to provide fire protection for life and property because of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions.
- D. Riverside County has an arid climate with annual rainfall varying from three (3) inches in Blythe to over thirty three (33) inches in Pine Cove. The County also experiences annual hot, dry Santa Ana Winds, which contribute to fires spreading quickly throughout the County.
- E. A variety of regions exist within Riverside County including deserts, mountains, brush covered wild lands, the Salton Sea and agricultural lands. Additionally, elevations within Riverside County range from three hundred (300) feet below sea level to mountains over ten thousand (10,000) feet. This variety in regions contributes to an increased emergency response time, which necessitates cooperation between local agencies.
- F. Riverside County contains a large number of sensitive habitats for various species and vegetation, consists of large open space areas between major urban centers and includes landscapes varying from mountains and hills to valleys and deserts. These conditions impact building and structure location, which impedes emergency access and response.
- G. Riverside County extends from Orange County to the State of Arizona and is mixed with congested urban areas, rural lands and wild lands, which increase Riverside County Fire Department response times to emergencies.
- H. Two major earthquake faults, the San Andreas Fault and the San Jacinto Fault, bisect Riverside County and numerous minor faults exist throughout it. As a result, a substantial amount of property and persons located in Riverside County are likely to be impacted by earthquakes and will require emergency response and rescue.

- 1 I. The topography within Riverside County extends from flat to twenty-five (25) percent slope for
2 habitable land, which causes buildings and structures to be located in unique areas that impact
3 emergency response and access.
- 4 J. In addition to earthquakes, a substantial amount of property and persons located in Riverside
5 County are likely to be impacted by landslides, wind erosion, blown sand, flooding and wildfires
6 because of the County's unique climatic, geological and topographical conditions.
- 7 K. The additional requirements included herein are necessary to properly protect the health, safety
8 and welfare of the residents and workers of Riverside County.
- 9 L. Revenue shortages make it difficult to locate additional fire stations and provide staffing sufficient
10 to control fires in single and multi-story retail, commercial and industrial buildings, making
11 enhanced built in protection necessary.
- 12 M. The sections of the California Fire Code may be referred to by the same number used in said
13 published compilation preceded by the words "Riverside County Fire Code Section" or "Fire Code
14 Section."

15 Section 2.

16 **PURPOSE.** The purpose of this ordinance is to adopt the 2016 California Fire Code, California Code of
17 Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, as amended, to govern the safeguarding of life and property from fire,
18 explosion hazards and hazardous conditions and to regulate the issuance of permits and collection of fees.

19 Section 3.

20 **AUTHORITY.** This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 17958, 17958.5,
21 17958.7 and 18941.5 which allow a county to adopt modifications or changes to the California Fire Code
22 that are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological and topographical conditions.

23 Section 4.

24 **APPLICATION AND ADOPTION OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE.** Except as stated in this
25 Section or as amended below in Section 5 of this Ordinance, all of the provisions and appendices of the
26 2016 California Fire Code, inclusive of all of the inclusions and exclusions set for in each chapter's
27 matrix, are hereby adopted and shall apply to the unincorporated areas of Riverside County. In addition,
28 the following provisions that are excluded in the 2016 California Fire Code are hereby adopted - Chapter
1, Division II of the California Fire Code is hereby adopted, except that Section 103.2 and 108.3 are not
adopted, and Chapters 3, 25, and Sections 403.12, 503, 510.2, and 1103.2 are adopted.

Section 5.

AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE:

A. SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Section 101.4 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

101.4 Severability. If any provision, clause, sentence or paragraph of this ordinance or the application
thereof to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other
provisions of this ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application,
and to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

B. APPLICABILITY

1. Section 102.5 of the California Fire Code is amended as follows:

1 **102.5 Application of residential code.** Where structures are designed and constructed in accordance
2 with the California Residential Code, the provisions of this code shall apply as follows:

- 3 1. Construction and design provisions of this code pertaining to the exterior of the structure shall
4 apply including, but not limited to, premises identification, fire apparatus access and water
5 supplies. Where interior or exterior systems or devices are installed, construction permits required
6 by Section 105.7 of this code shall apply.
7 2. Administrative, operational and maintenance provisions of this code shall apply.
8 3. Automatic fire sprinkler system requirements of this code shall apply to detached accessory
9 buildings 3,600 square feet or greater in accordance with Section 903.2. The provisions contained
10 in Section 903.2.18 of the California Fire Code or Section R309.6 of the California Residential
11 Code may be used for the design of the automatic fire sprinkler system for detached private
12 garages.

13 **C. DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION**

14 1. Sections 103.4 and 103.4.1 of the California Fire Code are deleted in their entirety and replaced with
15 the following:

16 **103.4 Liability.** Any liability against Riverside County or any officer or employee for damages
17 resulting from the discharge of their duties shall be as provided by law.

18 **D. GENERAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**

19 1. A new Section 104.1.1 is added to Section 104.1 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

20 **104.1.1 Authority of the Fire Chief and Fire Department.**

21 1. The Fire Chief is authorized and directed to enforce all applicable State fire laws and provisions of
22 this ordinance and to perform such duties as directed by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors.

23 2. The Fire Chief is authorized to administer, interpret and enforce this ordinance. Under the Fire
24 Chief's direction, the Riverside County Fire Department is authorized to enforce ordinances of
25 Riverside County pertaining to the following:

- 26 2.1. The prevention of fires.
27 2.2. The suppression or extinguishment of dangerous or hazardous fires.
28 2.3. The storage, use and handling of hazardous materials.
2.4. The installation and maintenance of automatic, manual and other private fire alarm systems
and fire extinguishing equipment.
2.5. The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes.
2.6. The maintenance of fire protection and the elimination of fire hazards on land, in buildings,
structures and other property, including those under construction.
2.7. The maintenance of means of egress.
2.8. The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fire and unauthorized releases of
hazardous materials.

3. The following persons are hereby authorized to interpret and enforce the provisions of this
ordinance and to make arrests and issue citations as authorized by law:

- 3.1. The Unit Chief, Peace Officers and Public Officers of the California Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection.
3.2. The Fire Chief, Peace Officers and Public Officers of the Riverside County Fire Department.

- 3.3. The Riverside County Sheriff and any deputy sheriff.
- 3.4. The Police Chief and any police officer of any city served by the Riverside County Fire Department.
- 3.5. Officers of the California Highway Patrol.
- 3.6. Code Officers of the Riverside County Code Enforcement Department.
- 3.7. Peace Officers of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.
- 3.8. The law enforcement officer of the Federal Bureau of Land Management.

2. A new Section 104.12 is added to Section 104 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

104.12 Authority of the Fire Chief to close hazardous fire areas. Except upon National Forest Land, the Fire Chief is authorized to determine and announce the closure of any hazardous fire area or portion thereof. Any closure by the Fire Chief for a period of more than fifteen (15) calendar days must be approved by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors within fifteen (15) calendar days of the Fire Chief's original order of closure. Upon such closure, no person shall go in or be upon any hazardous fire area, except upon the public roadways and inhabited areas. During such closure, the Fire Chief shall erect and maintain at all entrances to the closed area sufficient signs giving notice of closure. This section shall not prohibit residents or owners of private property within any closed area, or their invitees, from going in or being upon their lands. This section shall not apply to any entry, in the course of duty, by a peace officer, duly authorized public officer or fire department personnel. For the purpose of this section, "hazardous fire area" shall mean public or private land that is covered with grass, grain, brush or forest and situated in a location that makes suppression difficult resulting in great damage. Such areas are designated on Hazardous Fire Area maps filed with the office of the Fire Chief.

E. BOARD OF APPEALS

1. Section 108.1 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

108.1 Board of appeals established. The Board of Appeals shall be the County Executive Officer. If he or she determines an outside board is needed, he or she shall designate an outside hearing officer to hear the appeal. The Fire Chief shall be notified of any appeal and the Fire Chief or designee shall be in attendance at the appeal hearing. Depending on the subject of the appeal, specialized expertise may be solicited, at the expense of the applicant, for the purpose of providing input to the Appeals Board.

F. VIOLATIONS.

1. Section 109.4 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

109.4 Violation and penalties. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association of persons to violate any provision of this ordinance, or to violate the provisions of any permit granted pursuant to this code or Ordinance No. 787. Punishments and penalties for violations shall be in accordance with Ordinance No. 725 and Health and Safety Code Sections 17995 through 17995.5.

G. FEES

1. Section 113.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

113.2 Schedule of permit fees. Fees for services and permits shall be as set forth in Riverside County Ordinance No. 671.

2. A new Section 113.6 is added to Section 113 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

1 **113.6 Cost recovery.** Fire suppression, investigation, rescue or emergency medical costs are
2 recoverable in accordance with Health and Safety Code Sections 13009 and 13009.1, as may be
3 amended from time to time. Additionally, any person who negligently, intentionally or in violation of
4 law causes an emergency response, including, but not limited to, a traffic accident, spill of toxic or
5 flammable fluids or chemicals is liable for the costs of securing such emergency, including those costs
6 pursuant to Government Code Section 53150, et seq, as may be amended from time to time. Any
7 expense incurred by the Riverside County Fire Department for securing such emergency shall
8 constitute a debt of such person and shall be collectable by Riverside County in the same manner as in
9 the case of an obligation under contract, express or implied.

6 **H. DEFINITIONS.**

7 1. Section 202, definition of "Fire Chief" in the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced
8 with the following:

9 **FIRE CHIEF.** The Fire Chief of Riverside County or the Fire Chief's designee.

10 **I. FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS.**

11 1. Section 503.2.1 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

12 **503.2.1 Dimensions.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed width of not less than 24
13 feet (7315 mm), exclusive of shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with Section
14 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm). For
15 additional requirements or alternatives see Riverside County Fire Department Standards and Policies,
16 as may be amended from time to time.

17 2. Section 503.2.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

18 **503.2.2 Authority.** The fire code official shall be the only authority authorized to designate fire
19 apparatus access roads and fire lanes and to modify the minimum fire lane access widths for fire or
20 rescue operations

21 3. A new Section 503.6.1 is added to Section 503.6 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

22 **503.6.1 Automatic opener.** New motorized gates shall be provided with means to be automatically
23 opened remotely by emergency vehicle in accordance with Riverside County Fire Department
24 standards and Policies, as may be amended from time to time.

25 **Exception:** Gates serving individual one- and two-family dwelling parcels.

26 4. A new Section 503.7 is added to Section 503 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

27 **503.7 Loading areas and passenger drop-off areas.** On private properties, where fire apparatus
28 access roads are utilized for loading or unloading or utilized for passenger drop-off or pick-up, an
additional eight (8) feet of width shall be added to the minimum required width for the fire apparatus
access road.

29 **J. FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES**

30 1. A new Section 507.5.7 is added to Section 507 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

31 **507.5.7 Fire hydrant size and outlets.** As determined by the fire code official, fire hydrant sizes and
32 outlets shall be based on the following:

1. Residential Standard – one (1) four (4) inch outlet and one (1) two and half (2 ½) inch outlet.
 2. Super Hydrant Standard – one (1) four (4) inch outlet and two (2) two and one half (2 ½) inch outlet.
 3. Super Hydrant Enhanced – two (2) four (4) inch outlet and one (1) two and one half (2 ½) inch outlet.
2. A new Section 507.5.8 is added to Section 507 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

507.5.8 Fire hydrant street marker. Fire hydrant locations shall be visually indicated in accordance with Riverside County Fire Department Technical Policy 06-11, as may be amended from time to time. Any hydrant marker damaged or removed during the course of street construction or repair shall be immediately replaced by the contractor, developer or person responsible for removal or damage.

K. FIRE COMMAND CENTER

1. Section 508.1 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

508.1 General. Where required by other sections of this code and in all buildings classified as high-rise buildings by the California Building Code, in buildings greater than 300,000 square feet in area and in Group I-2 occupancies having occupied floors located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access, a fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided and comply with Sections 508.1.1 through 508.1.8.

2. Section 508.1.1 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

508.1.1 Location and access. The fire command center shall be located adjacent to the main lobby and shall be accessible from fire department vehicular access or as approved by the fire code official. The room shall have direct access from the building exterior at the lowest level of fire department access.

3. Section 508.1.3 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following:

Exception: A fire command center solely required because a building is greater than 300,000 square feet in area shall be a minimum of 96 square feet (9 m²) with a minimum dimension of 8 feet (2438mm).

4. Section 508.1.6 of the California Fire Code is amended to add the following:

Exception: A fire command center solely required because a building is greater than 300,000 square feet in area shall comply with NFPA 72 and contain the features set forth in Section 508.1.6 subsections 5, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 14. The features set forth in Section 508.1.6 subsections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 shall be required when such building contains systems or functions related to these features.

5. A new Section 508.1.8 is added to Section 508 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

508.1.8 Fire command center identification. The fire command center shall be identified by a permanent easily visible sign stating "Fire Dept. Command Center," located on the door to the fire command center.

L. FIRE PROTECTION AND UTILITY EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. A new Section 509.2.1 is added to Section 509 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

1 **509.2.1 Minimum clearances.** A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the
2 circumference of exterior fire protection system control valves, or any other exterior fire protection
3 system component that may require immediate access, except as otherwise required or approved.

4 **M. MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.**

5 1. Section 606.10.1.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

6 **606.10.1.2 Manual operation.** When required by the fire code official, automatic crossover valves
7 shall be capable of manual operation. The manual valves shall be located in an approved location
8 immediately outside of the machinery room in a secure metal box or equivalent and marked as
9 Emergency Controls.

10 **N. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.**

11 1. Section 903.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

12 **903.2 Where required.** In all new buildings and structures which are 3,600 square feet or greater, an
13 approved automatic sprinkler system shall be provided regardless of occupancy classification. Where
14 the Sections 903.2.1 – 903.2.19 of the California Fire Code require more restrictive requirements than
15 those listed below, the more restrictive requirement shall take precedence.

16 **Exception:** Unless required elsewhere in this code or the California Building Code, automatic fire
17 sprinkler systems shall not be required for the following:

- 18 1. Detached Group U occupancies used for agricultural or livestock purposes, less than 5,500
19 square feet, and having setback distances of 50 feet or more from the property line and other
20 buildings.
- 21 2. Detached non-combustible equestrian arena shade canopies that are open on all sides and
22 used for riding only - no commercial, assembly or storage uses.
- 23 3. Detached fabric or non-combustible shade structures that are open on all sides and used to
24 shade playground equipment, temporary storage of vehicles and dining areas with no cooking.
- 25 4. Detached Group U occupancy greenhouses less than 5,500 square feet.
- 26 5. Where determined by the Fire Chief that no major life safety hazard exists, and the fuel
27 load does not pose a significant threat to firefighter safety or to other structures or property,
28 automatic fire sprinklers may be exempted.

One- and two-family dwellings shall have an automatic fire sprinkler system regardless of square
footage in accordance with the California Residential Code. Fire sprinkler systems shall be installed
in mobilehomes, manufactured homes and multifamily manufactured homes with two dwelling units
in accordance with Title 25 of the California Code of Regulations.

The following exceptions in the California Fire Code shall not be allowed:

- a. Exception in Section 903.2.3
- b. Exception 2 in Section 903.2.11.3

2. A new Section 903.3.5.3 is added to Section 903 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

903.3.5.3 Hydraulically calculated systems. The design of hydraulically calculated fire sprinkler
systems shall not exceed 90% of the water supply capacity.

O. DESIGNATION OF HIGH-PILED STORAGE AREAS.

1. A new Section is added to Section 3204.2 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

3204.2.1 Minimum requirements for client leased or occupant owned warehouses. Designs of an automatic sprinkler system for client leased or occupant owned buildings containing high pile storage shall be based on the requirements of NFPA 13. The responsible fire protection engineer shall perform a survey of the building to determine commodity classification, storage configuration, building height and other information related to the development of an appropriate sprinkler system design. The fire protection engineer shall also make reasonable efforts to meet with the building owner or operator to understand seasonal or customer related fluctuations to the stored commodities, storage height, and configuration. The sprinkler design shall be based on the most demanding requirements determined through the onsite survey and discussions with the building owner or operator. The technical report shall describe the basis for determining the commodity and sprinkler design selection, how the commodities will be isolated or separated, and include referenced design document(s), including NFPA 13 or the current applicable factory mutual data sheets. If a specific fire test is used as the basis of design, a copy of the fire test report shall be provided at the time of plan review.

P. FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES.

1. A new Section 4904.3 is added to Section 4904 of the California Fire Code to read as follows:

4904.3 High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps. In accordance with Government Code Sections 51175 through 51189, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones are designated as shown on a map titled Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, dated December 24, 2009 and retained on file at the office of the Fire Chief, which supersedes other maps previously adopted by Riverside County designating high fire hazard areas.

Q. APPENDIX B.

1. Table B105.2 of the California Fire Code is amended as follows:

**TABLE B105.2
REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW FOR BUILDINGS OTHER THAN ONE- AND
TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, GROUP R-3 AND R-4 BUILDINGS AND TOWNHOUSES**

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM (Design Standard)	MINIMUM FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute)	FLOW DURATION (hours)
No automatic sprinkler system	Value in Table B105.1(2)	Duration in Table B105.1(2)
Section 903.3.1.1 of the <i>California Fire Code</i>	50% of the value in Table B105.1(2) ^a	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate
Section 903.3.1.2 of the <i>California Fire Code</i>	50% of the value in Table B105.1(2) ^b	Duration in Table B105.1(2) at the reduced flow rate

For SI: 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m.

a. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,000 gallons per minute.

b. The reduced fire-flow shall be not less than 1,500 gallons per minute.

R. APPENDIX C.

1. Section C103.1 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

C103.1 Hydrant spacing. Fire apparatus access roads and public streets providing required access to buildings in accordance with Section 503 of the California Fire Code shall be provided with one or more fire hydrants, as determined by Section C102.1. Where more than one fire hydrant is required,

the distance between required fire hydrants shall be in accordance with Sections C103.2 and C103.3.
Fire hydrants shall be provided at street intersections.

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Section 2.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect January 1, 2017.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY
OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Chairman

ATTEST:
CLERK OF THE BOARD

By: _____
Deputy
(SEAL)

APPROVED AS TO FORM
October __, 2016

By: _____
ERIC STOPHER
Deputy County Counsel

Attachment A

FINDINGS

I. Climatic Conditions:

A. Riverside County is located in Southern California and covers a vast and varied geographic area. The base climate in western Riverside County consists of semi- arid Mediterranean weather patterns. Eastern Riverside County is a desert area with Mohave Desert temperatures and weather patterns. Those two primary areas are divided by the San Bernardino Mountain Range. Both areas outside of the mountain terrain annually experience extended periods of high temperatures with little or no precipitation. Hot, dry winds, which may reach speeds of 70 M.P.H. or greater, are common to the area. Examples are: Santa Ana/ Foehn winds, afternoon surface-heating generated winds, and prevailing desert winds.

These climatic conditions cause extreme drying of vegetation and common building materials. Frequent periods of drought and low humidity add to the fire danger. This predisposes the area to large destructive fires (conflagration) which necessitates rapid identification, locating and extinguishment of all fires in the smallest stage possible. In addition to directly damaging or destroying buildings, these fires are also prone to disrupt utility services throughout the County. Obstacles generated by a strong wind, such as fallen trees, street lights and utility poles, will greatly impact the response time to reach an incident scene. During these winds, the inability to use aerial type firefighting apparatus would further decrease our ability to stop fires in large buildings and place rescue personnel at increased risk of injury.

B. Although Riverside County occasionally experiences periods of significant drought, the County can also experience periods of substantial rainfall. Annual rainfall varying from three (3) inches in Blythe to over thirty three (33) inches in Pine Cove. When Riverside County does experience heavy rain, or rain over a period of days or weeks, many areas of the County are subject to flooding. Runoff from rain drains either naturally into rivers, washes, and creeks or into flood control facilities. Flash flooding is also a common problem, especially in the Coachella Valley and the easterly portions of the county. Flash flooding is typically associated with short duration, high intensity precipitation events often associated with summer thunderstorms. Such events can occur even during a drought.

C. Water demand in densely populated Southern California far exceeds the quantity supplied by natural precipitation; and although the population continues to grow, the already-taxed water supply does not. California is projected to increase in population by nearly 10 million over the next quarter of a century with 50 percent of that growth centered in Southern California. Due to storage capacities and consumption, and a limited amount of rainfall future water allocation is not fully dependable. This necessitates the need for additional and on-site fire protection features. It would also leave tall buildings vulnerable to uncontrolled fires due to a lack of available water and an inability to pump sufficient quantities of available water to floors in a fire.

D. These dry climatic conditions and winds contribute to the rapid spread of even small fires originating in high-density housing or vegetation. These fires spread very quickly and create a need for increased levels of fire protection. The added protection of fire sprinkler systems and other fire protection features such as identification and notification will supplement normal fire department response by providing immediate protection for the building occupants and by containing and controlling the fire spread to the area of origin. Fire sprinkler systems will also reduce the use of water for firefighting by as much as 50 to 75 percent.

II. Topographical conditions

A. Natural: The topographical conditions of Riverside County vary from three hundred (300) feet below sea-level, flat desert communities, to mountains over ten thousand (10,000) feet in Alpine-like areas of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. In between these areas, developable slopes of 25 percent and greater generally occur throughout the foothills. Riverside County extends from Orange County to the State of Arizona and is mixed with congested urban areas, rural lands and wild lands. A large number of sensitive habitats for various animal species and vegetation consist within large open space areas between major urban centers that impact building and structure location, which impedes emergency

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access and response. This variety in regions contributes to an increased emergency response time, which necessitates cooperation between local agencies.

B. Traffic and circulation congestion is an artificially created, obstructive topographical condition, which is common throughout Riverside County.

C. These topographical conditions combine to create a situation, which places fire department response time to fire occurrences at risk, and makes it necessary to provide automatic on-site fire-extinguishing systems and other protection measures to protect occupants and property.

III. Geological Conditions

Located within Riverside County are several known active and potentially active earthquake faults, including the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore Fault. In the event of an earthquake, the location of the epicenter as well as the time of day and season of the year would have a profound effect on the number of deaths and casualties, as well as property damage.

The major form of direct damage from most earthquakes is damage to construction. Bridges are particularly vulnerable to collapse, and dam failure may generate major downstream flooding. Buildings vary in susceptibility, dependent upon construction and the types of soils on which they are built. Earthquakes destroy power and telephone lines; gas, sewer, or water mains; which, in turn, may set off fires and/or hinder firefighting or rescue efforts. The hazard of earthquakes varies from place to place, dependent upon the regional and local geology. Ground shaking may occur in areas 65 miles or more from the epicenter (the point on the ground surface above the focus). Ground shaking can change the mechanical properties of some fine grained, saturated soils, where upon they liquefy and act as a fluid (liquefaction).

A. Previous earthquakes in southern California have been accompanied by disruption of traffic flow and fires. A severe seismic event has the potential to negatively impact any rescue or fire suppression activities because it is likely to create obstacles similar to those indicated under the high wind section above. With the probability of strong aftershocks there exists a need to provide increased protection for anyone on upper floors of buildings.

B. Road circulation features located throughout the County also make amendments reasonably necessary. Located through the County are major roadways, highways and flood control channels that create barriers and slow response times. Hills, slopes, street and storm drain design accompanied with occasional heavy rainfall, cause roadway flooding and landslides and at times may make an emergency access route impassable. There are areas in Riverside County that naturally have extended emergency response times that exceed the 5 minute goal.

California Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.7 and 18941.5 require that the modification or change be expressly marked and identified as to which each finding refers. Therefore the Board of Supervisors finds that the following table sets forth the 2016 California Fire Code sections that have been modified and the associated local climatic, geological and/or topographical conditions described above supporting the modification.

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2016 CODE SECTION	TITLE/SUBJECT	FINDINGS I, II, III
101.4	Severability	Administrative
102.5	Application of the residential code	I, II & III
103.4 and 103.4.1	Liability	Administrative
104.1.1	Authority of the Fire Chief and Fire Department	Administrative
104.12	Authority of the Fire Chief to close hazardous fire areas	Administrative
108.1	Board of Appeals established	Administrative
109.4	Violation and Penalties	Administrative
113.2	Fees	Administrative
113.6	Cost Recovery	Administrative
202	Fire Chief	Administrative
503.2.1	Dimensions	Administrative
503.2.2	Authority	Administrative
503.6.1	Automatic opener	Administrative
503.7	Loading areas and passenger drop-offs	Administrative
507.5.7	Fire hydrant size and outlets	I & III
507.5.8	Fire hydrant street marker	I, II & III
508.1, 508.1.1, 508.1.3, 508.1.6, 508.1.8	Fire command center	I, II & III
509.2.1	Minimum clearances	I & III
606.10.1.2	Manual operation	II & III
903.2	Where required (automatic sprinkler systems)	I, II & III
903.3.5.3	Hydraulically calculated systems	I & II
3204.2.1	Minimum requirements for client leased or occupant	Administrative
4904.3	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps	Administrative
App Ch B, Table B105.2	Buildings other than one- or two-family dwellings	I, II & III
App Ch C, C103.1	Fire hydrant location	I, II & III

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Local Amendment Justification/Statement of Reason

Building Standards Law allows local amendments in accordance with the following:

For purposes of this subdivision, a county may make reasonably necessary modifications to the requirements, adopted pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 17958, 17958.5, 17958.7, and 18941.5, contained in the provisions of the code and regulations on the basis of local conditions.

Chapter 1 – Scope and Administration:

Section 101.4: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 (Section 8) and relocated to this section to resolve any conflict with the fire code provisions. Riverside County maintains its own severability clause and does not adopt the fire code text.

Section 102.5: This section is new to Ordinance No. 787 but does not have any change in regulatory effect. Current amendments are to the fire code, not the residential code. The scope and application of the fire code needs to be expanded to apply to the fire sprinkler systems for accessory structures constructed under the 2016 California Residential Code (CRC) which are now permitted to exceed 3,000 square feet in area. This modification maintains the applicability of the 2016 California Fire Code (CFC) Section 903.2 amendment to those accessory structures greater than or equal to 3,600 square feet in area. This has no change in intent for Ordinance No. 787 and maintains the protection offered.

Section 103.4: This section is new to Ordinance No. 787 to resolve any conflict between state law and the fire code provisions.

Section 104.1.1: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 and renumbered. It is imperative that enforcement capability be disseminated to other law enforcement entities within the Riverside County area because of its vast topography and diversity. This gives the Riverside County Fire Department greater enforcement capabilities due to the presence of these other agencies across the County of Riverside.

Section 104.12: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 and grants authority to the Fire Chief, in cooperation with the Board of Supervisors, to close hazardous fire areas.

Section 108.1: This section is amended to identify the board of appeals and additional criteria is added for clarification and implementation. The modifications to this section are consistent with Health and Safety Code 17920.5 where no board of appeals exists. This section provides for the ability to create a Board of Appeals as needed.

Section 109.4: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 (Section 7) and relocated to this section to resolve any conflict with the fire code provisions. Ordinance No. 787 requires punishments and penalties for violations to be in accordance with Ordinance No. 725 and Health and Safety Code Sections 17995 through 17995.5.

Section 113.2: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787 and relocated to the fees section of the fire code. This amendment is necessary to identify that fees are in accordance with Riverside County Ordinance 671.

Section 113.6: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787 and relocated to the fees section of the fire code. This section is maintained in accordance with Health and Safety Code 13009 and 13009.1, and Government Code 53150, et seq. for cost recovery.

Chapter 2 – Definitions:

Fire Chief: This definition is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This definition was added to designate that this term means the Fire Chief of Riverside County whenever the wording appears in the

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California Fire Code or this Ordinance. This is to distinguish obligatory authority to the Fire Chief or any of the designated representatives for fire prevention measures and declarations in enforcing this Ordinance

Chapter 5 – Fire Service Features

Section 503.2.1: The section is added to provide consistency with current Riverside County Fire Department standards and access policy (FPS 06-05 rev 06/01/2011). This correlation of the fire code is necessary for minimum fire apparatus access widths for firefighter operations and consistency throughout the county. This modification does not supersede County road standards contained in Ord 460 where Ord 460 is more restrictive. This modification has no change in regulatory effect.

Section 503.2.2: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This section is enhanced to specify who has authority to designate Fire Lanes/Fire Apparatus Access Roads and modify minimum widths.

Section 503.6.1: The section is added to provide fire department and other emergency responders more rapid access to facilities with motorized gates. Underwriters Laboratory (UL) “determined that fires today are more dangerous and pose more risks than in the past. Fire propagation is faster, and time to flashover, escape times and collapse times are all shorter” (UL Fire Safety Journal Issue 1). Placing our first responders on scene sooner or without disruption will provide for greater occupant and firefighter safety, and assist in property protection and medical emergencies.

Section 503.7: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This section provides additional width for apparatus access roads where utilized for loading/unloading or passenger drop off/pick up to prevent interference with operational access needs.

Section 507.5.7: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This section provides for the size and quantities of outlets for residential standard, super hydrant standard, and super hydrant enhanced fire hydrants and that they shall be required as determined by the Fire Code Official.

Section 507.5.8: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. The section provides direct reference to Riverside County Fire Department Technical Policy 06-11 for specific requirements for the installation of blue reflective markers for fire hydrants.

Section 508.1, 508.1.3, and 508.1.6: These sections are carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. These sections have been amended to require fire command centers for structures larger than 300,000 square feet in size. To put into context, the Fire Command Center would be triggered when the buildings are approximately 2.5 times the typical Costco Warehouse store and approximately two times the size of a typical Walmart Supercenter. Large structures of this size pose numerous challenges to emergency responders due to the large amounts of fuel loads from the storage, manufacturing and/or processing of flammable/combustible commodities and other processes within the building. Challenges include wide distribution of smoke throughout the structure, difficulty for firefighters to locate and reach the fire and difficulty in search and evacuation of the public, employees and firefighters. These structures typically require numerous fire protection, early suppression and detection systems that may include, but are not limited to, fire pumps, multiple fire sprinkler systems, advanced fire alarm systems, smoke control systems, and refrigeration gas detection system(s). During a fire, the incident commander must have the ability to readily identify the status of the various suppression and detection systems and have access to other building information details that may include, but are not limited to, building floor plans, high-pile/rack storage details, smoke control/ventilation systems, fire sprinkler zoning details, mechanical refrigeration equipment and piping details, and hazardous materials data sheets along with quantities and storage/use locations. A fire command center provides a centralized location for the incident commander to review details about the building and the incident and to effectively coordinate emergency responders and suppression activities with increased efficiency and speed. The Riverside County Fire Department has experienced several incidents in buildings with and without Fire Command Centers. Incident Commanders found that having detailed information on built in fire protection systems and controls, building schematics and hazardous materials storage plans were vital towards mitigating the event. When this information was not available, firefighting personnel were forced to operate upon assumptions

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and much less information. In addition, this increased efficiency and speed results in facilities returning to operation more expeditiously after incidents or false alarms thereby reducing loss of revenue for the business.

Section 508.1.1 & 508.1.8: These sections are added to identify the approved location of the fire command center and to indicate signage requirements for the entrance door.

Section 509.2.1: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787 and relocated to a more appropriate location in the code. This amendment encompasses other exterior fire protection water supply appliances such as Fire Department connections, and other exterior fire protection system control valves, or any other exterior fire protection system component that may require immediate access.

Section 606.10.1.2: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This section specifies the location of manual crossover valves when manual operation is required by the Fire Code Official. The amendment specifies that the manual valves shall be located in an approved location immediately outside of the machinery room, in a secure metal box or equivalent and marked as Emergency Controls. This is to ensure that the valves are in readily accessible location(s) for access during an emergency.

Section 903.2: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787 with modification. Modifications have been made to provide certain exemptions including, but not limited to, agricultural and greenhouse Group U structures up to 5,500 square feet in area and specific shade structures.

The existing amendment provides a base square footage requirement for all new commercial, industrial, and residential occupancies other than one- and two-family dwellings. Though the amendment includes a reference to the requirement for one- and two-family dwellings, the authority for residential fire sprinkler requirements for these occupancies resides in Title 24, Part 2.5 [2016 California Residential Code].

Automatic sprinkler systems have been successfully used to protect industrial and commercial buildings and their occupants for more than 100 years. Historically the place which has offered the least amount of fire protection to occupants was and still is their own home. This was brought to light in 1973 by the Report of the National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, America Burning. At the time of the report approximately 8,000 people died in structure fires every year in the United States. Nine out of ten of those victims died in their home.

However, the U.S. Fire Administration report "Fire in the United States 2004–2013 17th edition" reflects that nonresidential fire losses are costly. "National estimates of nonresidential building fires and losses, from 2004 to 2013, annually accounted for only 7 percent of fires, 2 percent of deaths, and 8 percent of injuries. These properties, however, accounted for a disproportionately large annual dollar loss, 21 percent. Trends in nonresidential buildings showed a 14 percent decrease in fires, a 9 percent increase in deaths, a 7 percent increase in injuries, and a 10 percent decrease in dollar loss from 2004 to 2013."

The same report concluded "...that, overall, the fire problem in the U.S. continues to improve. Ten-year fire loss rates are down. It is likely that several factors continue to contribute to these trends:..." which includes; "fire sprinklers, which quickly combat incipient fires, especially in nonresidential and multifamily buildings, and fire codes, which have been strengthened." Furthermore, the report reflects that the nonresidential building category includes industrial and commercial properties, institutions (such as hospitals, nursing homes and prisons), educational establishments (from preschool through university), mobile properties, and storage properties. On average, about 89 percent of nonresidential structure fires, 88 percent of deaths, 91 percent of injuries, and 92 percent of dollar losses reported to National Fire Incident Reporting System from 2004 to 2013 occurred in nonresidential buildings.

Aside from firefighter and explosion fatalities, there has never been a multiple loss of life in a fully sprinklered building due to fire or smoke. All fire protection features have a reliability factor. Walls and shafts can be breached by means of poke-throughs and building alterations. Exit doors can be blocked or locked.

The California Residential Code is requiring that all one and two family dwellings be protected by sprinklers. It is still imperative, based on the geographical, topographical, climatic diversity of Riverside County, to continue to protect all structures greater than 3,600 sq. ft. by fire sprinklers, to ensure faster fire suppression/control to those occupancies that would not normally be required to be protected which would exhaust a number resources including water which climatically is so precious to our environment as a whole. It will provide for less run off into ground water due to suppression activities and less pollutants into the environment. It will reduce the risk of a structure fire extending outside of the structure and potentially igniting a wildland fire.

Mobile homes are a part of the American landscape. In 2007 alone, more than 95,000 manufactured homes were shipped nationwide. Manufactured housing also accounts for approximately 10 percent of the single-family structures in the United States. The National Fire Protection Association reports in 2007-2011, 11,400 structure fires per year were reported in manufactured homes, with associated losses of; 206 civilian deaths, 434 civilian injuries, and \$179 million in direct damage per year nationally. Despite the fact that we drive by them, respond to medical calls in them, and sometimes live in them, we often overlook mobile homes when it comes to training and pre-fire planning. However, as the deaths of two firefighters in Craigsville, West Virginia, showed, mobile homes can pose significant, and sometimes deadly, challenges. The burning mobile home is a less-than-stable platform, making search and possible rescue of occupants even more dangerous. The exterior walls are not as structurally sound when compared with those of most site-built homes. The narrow halls complicate search. The roof burns through more quickly than a typical residential roof and is not safe for firefighters. Mobile home fires can quickly grow out of control, because there's not as much wallboard and drywall, and there are fewer walls to keep the fire from spreading. If the first-due engine pulls up and the mobile home is burning from end to end, the firefighting strategy has already been decided. The fire must be knocked down in order to move in. If the home is in a mobile home park, again, protecting exposures is vital. Radiant heat can ignite the homes nearby. Fire sprinklers can prevent the flashover from occurring and in many cases put the fire out and save valuable resources in the process, such as water, personnel, and environmental cleanup, limited displacement into County shelter(s), and less inconvenience to the family. The mobile home, because of its construction, requires fast water.

The record for automatic fire sprinklers is based on the simple fact that there has never been a multiple death of building occupants from a fire developing in a building protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system properly installed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards (NFPA 13, 13D, 13R, and NFPA 25).

AWWA Research Foundation has published the following report: Impact of Fire Flow on Distribution System Water Quality, Design, and Operation. This report concludes the following:

"Water-efficient fire suppression technologies exist that use less water than conventional standards. In particular, the universal application of automatic sprinkler systems provides the most proven method for reducing loss of life and property due to fire, while at the same time providing faster response to the fire and requiring significantly less water than conventional fire-fighting techniques. It is recommended that the universal application of automatic fire sprinklers be adopted by local jurisdictions."

Consider the benefits: a single firefighter using a normal 1-1/2" fire hose can be applying between 175-400 gallons of water per minute when attempting to extinguish a fire. On the other hand, a single fire sprinkler will be flowing only 18- to 40- gallons of water per minute. This means that over a 5-minute period, the following quantities of water are used:

Fire-fighter with 1-1/2" hose:

175 gpm x 5 minutes = 875 gallons of water

400 gpm x 5 minutes = 2,000 gallons of water

Fire sprinkler system:

18 gpm x 5 minutes = 90 gallons of water

40 gpm x 5 minutes = 200 gallons of water

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Section 903.3.5.3: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. The section limits all hydraulically calculated fire sprinkler systems to not exceed 90% of the water supply capacity. The 10% buffer in the hydraulic calculation is a common engineering business practice that gives some flexibility to account for system water pressures that may decrease as additional demands are placed on the water system from additional construction or as the system ages.

Section 3204.2.1: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. By requiring client leased or occupant owned warehouses to have a technical report completed by a fire protection engineer, it will minimize problems concerning commodity and sprinkler protection. By having an engineer complete a technical report for the proposed or existing building it will provide greater certainty that adequate protection for the commodities that are proposed will be sufficient. By not having adequate sprinkler protection, it could be detrimental to the building and could also cause loss of life in the event of a fire. Geographically this can be a significant problem due to the seismic activity that Riverside County experiences. The Engineer can assess the adequate protection for the correct commodity classifications, ensure the correct seismic provisions are in place for the type of system to be installed, and provide a professional assurance to a very volatile type of occupancy. It takes a vast number of resources to extinguish a fire of this type. By adding this requirement, it will ensure an added level of safety.

Section 4904.3: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This section is required under State Law, Section 51178.5. The date of the State adopted and recommended Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone map has been modified.

Table B105.2 of Appendix B: This amendment is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. The amended Ordinance No. 787 text has been moved from the body of Section B-105.2 to a new table in the 2016 California Fire Code to properly correlate to the percentage reduction in fire flow for sprinkler systems. This allows the fire department to still have adequate fire flow mitigation with sprinkler protection and not jeopardize main distribution systems by inadequately under sizing them and have costly upgrades for future projects. With the geographical diversity that the County has it is important that this requirement be added to ensure adequate water in the event of a fire.

Section C103.1: This provision is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787 and modified to correlate with the new 2016 California Fire Code section number and text. This provision is to clarify the additional location of fire hydrants to be at intersections. This requirement has been standard policy within Riverside County.

**SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. 787.8
AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE
AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 787 AND ADOPTING
THE 2016 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE AS AMENDED**

This summary is presented pursuant to California Government Code Section 25124(b): a certified copy of the full text of Ordinance No. 787.8 may be examined at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 1st Floor, Riverside, California.

Ordinance No. 787.8 amends Ordinance No. 787 to adopt the 2016 California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, as amended, to govern the safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion hazards and hazardous conditions and to regulate the issuance of permits and collection of fees. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 17958 and 17958.7, the County may adopt modifications or changes to the California Fire Code that are reasonably necessary because of the local climatic, geological and topographical conditions. Such modifications include, but are not limited to, automatic openers for new motorized gates, identifying the approved location for fire command centers and specifying identification requirements for fire command centers. Ordinance No. 787.8 will apply to the unincorporated area of Riverside County and would take effect 30 days after its adoption.