

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



ITEM: 3.24  
(ID # 10998)

**MEETING DATE:**

Tuesday, November 5, 2019

**FROM :** FIRE DEPARTMENT:

**SUBJECT:** FIRE DEPARTMENT: Adoption of Ordinance No. 787.9 adopting as amended, revised and supplemented the 2019 California Fire Code; All Districts. [\$27,100 total cost] 100% General Fund.

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Adopt the findings and local justifications for modifications to the 2019 California Fire Code set forth in Attachment A, attached hereto; and
2. Adopt Ordinance No. 787.9, an ordinance amending Ordinance No. 787 in its entirety and replacing it with language adopting the 2019 California Fire Code as amended, revised and supplemented; and
3. Direct the Clerk of the Board to publish the summary of the ordinance pursuant to California Government Code Section 25124(b); and
4. Direct the Clerk of the Board to file the attached Notice of Exemption with the County Clerk for posting.

**ACTION:**

*Shawn Newman*  
Shawn Newman, Chief Cal Fire Riverside County 10/9/2019

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**MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

On motion of Supervisor Perez, seconded by Supervisor Spiegel and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended and Ordinance No. 787.9 is adopted as recommended.

Ayes: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
Nays: None  
Absent: None  
Date: November 5, 2019  
xc: Fire, COB

Kecia R. Harper  
Clerk of the Board  
By: *[Signature]*  
Deputy

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

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$ 27,100	\$ 0	\$27,100	\$ 0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS: General Funds 100%</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment:</b>	No
			<b>For Fiscal Year:</b>	19/20

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** [CEO use]

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary (continued)**

On October 22, 2019 the Board of Supervisors introduced Ordinance No. 787.9 that adopts as amended, revised and supplemented the 2019 California Fire Code. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors found the introduction and adoption of Ordinance No. 787.9 exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). In accordance with Government Code Section 25131, the Board of Supervisors may adopt Ordinance No. 787.9 because more than five (5) days have passed since its introduction on October 22, 2019.

**Impact on Residents and Businesses**

Ordinance No. 787.9 will provide citizens and businesses reasonable fire protection for life and property through the adoption of the 2019 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. 787.9 is \$27,100. There is no additional fiscal impact associated with adoption of the 2019 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


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

  
Bruce G. Fordon

10/11/2019

  
Marie Sinclair, Deputy Director-Fire Admin

10/21/2019

  
Jeff Van Wageningen, Assistant CEO / Public Safety

10/21/2019

  
Gregory L. Priamos, Director County Counsel

10/11/2019



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- 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-  
2 five (25) percent slope for habitable land, which causes buildings and  
3 structures to be located in unique areas that impact emergency  
4 response and access.

5 j. In addition to earthquakes, a substantial amount of property and  
6 persons located in Riverside County are likely to be impacted by  
7 landslides, wind erosion, blown sand, flooding and wildfires because  
8 of the County's unique climatic, geological and topographical  
9 conditions.

10 k. The additional requirements included herein are necessary to properly  
11 protect the health, safety and welfare of the residents and workers of  
12 Riverside County.

13 l. Revenue shortages make it difficult to locate additional fire stations  
14 and provide staffing sufficient to control fires in single and multi-  
15 story retail, commercial and industrial buildings, making enhanced  
16 built in protection necessary.

17 m. The sections of the California Fire Code may be referred to by the  
18 same number used in said published compilation preceded by the  
19 words "Riverside County Fire Code Section" or "Fire Code Section."

20 Section 2. PURPOSE. The purpose of this ordinance is to adopt the 2019  
21 California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, as amended, to govern the  
22 safeguarding of life and property from fire, explosion hazards and hazardous conditions and to  
23 regulate the issuance of permits and collection of fees.

24 Section 3. AUTHORITY. This ordinance is adopted pursuant to Health and  
25 Safety Code Sections 17958, 17958.5, 17958.7 and 18941.5 which allow a county to adopt  
26 modifications or changes to the California Fire Code that are reasonably necessary because of local  
27 climatic, geological and topographical conditions.

1           Section 4.     APPLICATION AND ADOPTION OF THE CALIFORNIA  
2 FIRE CODE. Except as stated in this Section or as amended below in Section 5 of this Ordinance,  
3 all of the provisions and appendices of the 2019 California Fire Code, inclusive of all of the  
4 inclusions and exclusions set for in each chapter's matrix, are hereby adopted and shall apply to the  
5 unincorporated areas of Riverside County. In addition, the following provisions that are excluded  
6 in the 2019 California Fire Code are hereby adopted - Chapter 1, Division II of the California Fire  
7 Code is hereby adopted, except that Section 103.2 and 109.3 are not adopted, and Chapters 3, 25,  
8 and Sections 403.12, 503, 510.2, and 1103.2 are adopted.

9           Section 5.     AMENDMENTS TO CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE:

10           A.     SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

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

13                             **101.4 Severability.** If any provision, clause, sentence or  
14 paragraph of this ordinance or the application thereof to any  
15 person or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity  
16 shall not affect the other provisions of this ordinance which can  
17 be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and  
18 to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared  
19 to be severable.

20           B.     APPLICABILITY.

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

22                             **102.5 Application of residential code.** Where structures are  
23 designed and constructed in accordance with the California  
24 Residential Code, the provisions of this code shall apply as follows:

25                                     1. Construction and design provisions of this code  
26 pertaining to the exterior of the structure shall apply including,  
27 but not limited to, premises identification, fire apparatus  
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1 access and water supplies. Where interior or exterior systems  
2 or devices are installed, construction permits required by  
3 Section 105.7 of this code shall apply.

4 2. Administrative, operational and maintenance  
5 provisions of this code shall apply.

6 3. Automatic fire sprinkler system requirements of this  
7 code shall apply to detached accessory buildings 3,600 square  
8 feet or greater in accordance with Section 903.2. The  
9 provisions contained in Section 903.2.18 of the California Fire  
10 Code or Section R309.6 of the California Residential Code  
11 may be used for the design of the automatic fire sprinkler  
12 system for detached private garages.

13 **C. DEPARTMENT OF FIRE PREVENTION.**

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

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

19 **D. GENERAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**

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

22 **104.1.1 Authority of the Fire Chief and Fire Department.**

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



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

- 2.1. The prevention of fires.
- 2.2. The suppression or extinguishment of dangerous or hazardous fires.
- 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:

1 3.1. The Unit Chief, Peace Officers and Public  
2 Officers of the California Department of Forestry and  
3 Fire Protection.

4 3.2. The Fire Chief, Peace Officers and Public Officers  
5 of the Riverside County Fire Department.

6 3.3. The Riverside County Sheriff and any deputy  
7 sheriff.

8 3.4. The Police Chief and any police officer of any city  
9 served by the Riverside County Fire Department.

10 3.5. Officers of the California Highway Patrol.

11 3.6. Code Officers of the Riverside County Code  
12 Enforcement Department.

13 3.7. Peace Officers of the California Department of  
14 Parks and Recreation.

15 3.8. The law enforcement officer of the Federal  
16 Bureau of Land Management.

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

19 **104.12 Authority of the Fire Chief to close hazardous fire areas.**

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

12 **E. FEES.**

13 1. Section 106.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its  
14 entirety and replaced with the following:

15 **106.2 Schedule of permit fees.** Fees for services and permits shall be  
16 as set forth in Riverside County Ordinance No. 671.

17 2. A new Section 106.6 is added to Section 106 of the California  
18 Fire Code to read as follows:

19 **106.6 Cost recovery.** Fire suppression, investigation, rescue or  
20 emergency medical costs are recoverable in accordance with Health  
21 and Safety Code Sections 13009 and 13009.1, as may be amended  
22 from time to time. Additionally, any person who negligently,  
23 intentionally or in violation of law causes an emergency response,  
24 including, but not limited to, a traffic accident, spill of toxic or  
25 flammable fluids or chemicals is liable for the costs of securing such  
26 emergency, including those costs pursuant to Government Code  
27 Section 53150, et seq, as may be amended from time to time. Any  
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1 expense incurred by the Riverside County Fire Department for  
2 securing such emergency shall constitute a debt of such person and  
3 shall be collectable by Riverside County in the same manner as in the  
4 case of an obligation under contract, express or implied.

5 **F. BOARD OF APPEALS.**

6 1. Section 109.1 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its  
7 entirety and replaced with the following:

8 **109.1 Board of appeals established.** The Board of Appeals shall be  
9 the County Executive Officer. If he or she determines an outside  
10 board is needed, he or she shall designate an outside hearing officer  
11 to hear the appeal. The Fire Chief shall be notified of any appeal and  
12 the Fire Chief or designee shall be in attendance at the appeal hearing.  
13 Depending on the subject of the appeal, specialized expertise may be  
14 solicited, at the expense of the applicant, for the purpose of providing  
15 input to the Appeals Board.

16 **G. VIOLATIONS.**

17 1. Section 110.4 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its  
18 entirety and replaced with the following:

19 **110.4 Violation and penalties.** It shall be unlawful for any person,  
20 firm, corporation or association of persons to violate any provision of  
21 this ordinance, or to violate the provisions of any permit granted  
22 pursuant to this code or Ordinance No. 787. Punishments and  
23 penalties for violations shall be in accordance with Ordinance No. 725  
24 and Health and Safety Code Sections 17995 through 17995.5.

25 **H. DEFINITIONS.**

26 1. Section 202, definition of "Fire Chief" in the California Fire  
27 Code is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:  
28

1 FIRE CHIEF. The Fire Chief of Riverside County or the Fire Chief's  
2 designee.

3 **I. OPEN FLAMES.**

4 1. Section 308.1.6.3 of the California Fire Code is deleted in its  
5 entirety and replaced with the following:

6 **308.1.6.3 Sky lanterns or similar devices.** A person shall not  
7 release or cause to be released a sky lantern or similar device.

8 **J. FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS.**

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

11 **503.2.1 Dimensions.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have an  
12 unobstructed width of not less than 24 feet (7315 mm), exclusive of  
13 shoulders, except for approved security gates in accordance with  
14 Section 503.6, and an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than  
15 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm). For additional requirements or  
16 alternatives see Riverside County Fire Department Standards and  
17 Policies, as may be amended from time to time.

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

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

24 3. A new Section 503.6.1 is added to Section 503.6 of the  
25 California Fire Code to read as follows:  
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1                                   **503.6.1 Automatic opener.** New motorized gates shall be provided  
2 with means to be automatically opened remotely by emergency  
3 vehicle in accordance with Riverside County Fire Department  
4 standards and Policies, as may be amended from time to time.

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

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

9                                   **503.7 Loading areas and passenger drop-off areas.** On private  
10 properties, where fire apparatus access roads are utilized for loading  
11 or unloading or utilized for passenger drop-off or pick-up, an  
12 additional eight (8) feet of width shall be added to the minimum  
13 required width for the fire apparatus access road.

14                                   **K.       FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES.**

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

17                                   **507.5.7 Fire hydrant size and outlets.** As determined by the fire  
18 code official, fire hydrant sizes and outlets shall be based on the  
19 following:

- 20                                   1.       Residential Standard - one (1) four (4) inch  
21 outlet and one (1) two and half (2 ½) inch outlet.
- 22                                   2.       Super Hydrant Standard - one (1) four (4) inch  
23 outlet and two (2) two and one half (2½) inch outlet.
- 24                                   3.       Super Hydrant Enhanced - two (2) four (4)  
25 inch outlet and one (1) two and one half (2½) inch  
26 outlet.



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

3                   **Exception:** A fire command center solely required because a building  
4                   is greater than 300,000 square feet in area shall be a minimum of 96  
5                   square feet (9 m<sup>2</sup>) with a minimum dimension of 8 feet (2438mm).

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

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

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

17                  **508.1.8 Fire command center identification.** The fire command  
18                  center shall be identified by a permanent easily visible sign stating  
19                  “Fire Dept. Command Center,” located on the door to the fire  
20                  command center.

21                  **M.       FIRE PROTECTION AND UTILITY**

22                  **EQUIPMENT IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.**

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

25                  **509.2.1 Minimum clearances.** A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall  
26                  be maintained around the circumference of exterior fire protection  
27                  system control valves, or any other exterior fire protection system  
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1 component that may require immediate access, except as otherwise  
2 required or approved.

3 **N. MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.**

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

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

11 **O. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.**

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

14 **903.2 Where required.** In all new buildings and structures which are  
15 3,600 square feet or greater, an approved automatic sprinkler system  
16 shall be provided regardless of occupancy classification. Where the  
17 Sections 903.2.1 – 903.2.20 of the California Fire Code require more  
18 restrictive requirements than those listed below, the more restrictive  
19 requirement shall take precedence.

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

23 1. Detached Group U occupancies used for  
24 agricultural purposes constructed in accordance with the  
25 California Building Code.  
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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.

**R. 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**

<b>AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM (Design Standard)</b>	<b>MINIMUM FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute)</b>	<b>FLOW DURATION (hours)</b>
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) <sup>a</sup>	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) <sup>b</sup>	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.

**S. APPENDIX C.**

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

1 **C103.1 Hydrant spacing.** Fire apparatus access roads and public  
2 streets providing required access to buildings in accordance with  
3 Section 503 of the California Fire Code shall be provided with one or  
4 more fire hydrants, as determined by Section C102.1. Where more  
5 than one fire hydrant is required, the distance between required fire  
6 hydrants shall be in accordance with Sections C103.2 and C103.3.  
7 Fire hydrants shall be provided at street intersections.

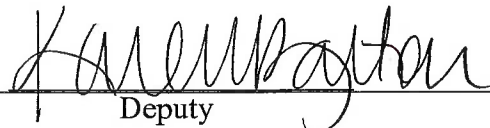
8 Section 2. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect January 1, 2020.”

9  
10 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY  
OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

11  
12 By:   
Chairman

13 ATTEST:

14 CLERK OF THE BOARD

15  
16 By:   
Deputy

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19 (SEAL)

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23 APPROVED AS TO FORM:

24 October 11, 2019

25  
26 By:   
BRUCE G. FORDON  
27 Deputy County Counsel

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA        )  
  )  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE        )        SS

I HEREBY CERTIFY that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said county held on November 5, 2019, the foregoing ordinance consisting of 2 Sections was adopted by the following vote:

AYES:                   Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
NAYS:                   None  
ABSENT:                 None

DATE:           November 5, 2019

KECIA R. HARPER  
Clerk of the Board

BY: *Karunpattan*  
Deputy

SEAL

## 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

## Attachment A

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 2019 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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2019 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
106.2	Fees	Administrative
106.6	Cost Recovery	Administrative
109.1	Board of Appeals established	Administrative
110.4	Violation and Penalties	Administrative
202	Fire Chief	Administrative
308.1.6.3	Sky Lanterns	I, II & III
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
605.10.1.2	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

## Attachment A

### 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 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 carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787. 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 2019 California Residential Code (CRC) which are now permitted to exceed 3,000 square feet in area. This modification maintains the applicability of the 2019 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 carried over from the existing 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. 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 106.2: This section is carried over from the existing 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 106.6: 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.

Section 109.1: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 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 110.4: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 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.

#### 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

## Attachment A

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 3 General Requirements

Section 308.1.6.3: This section is carried over from previous Ordinance No. 787.6. This section is amended to prohibit sky lanterns and similar devices. The California State Fire Marshal's office issued Information Bulletin 12-005 indicating that there is a serious fire and safety hazard associated with sky lanterns, which include the potential to start an unintended fire on or off the property from which they are released. They are known to travel significant distances from the point of release. The National Association of State Fire Marshals Resolution 2013-3 recommends imposing State level bans on their sale and use. Multiple fires have been reported to be linked to the use of sky lanterns including, but not limited to, a recycling plant fire in Smethwick, England which caused approx. \$9M in damage and a wildfire in Shell Beach on the mountain above Pirates Code in San Luis Obispo County, CA. This is similar to the existing amendment by Orange County Fire Authority.

### Chapter 5 – Fire Service Features

Section 503.2.1: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787. 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 or Ord 461 where Ord 460 or Ord 461 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: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 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

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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 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: This section is carried over from the existing Ordinance No. 787 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 605.10.1.2: 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 constructed in accordance with the California Building Code 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 [2019 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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

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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

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. Modifications have been made to provide clarification that certain reference documents are not required.

Section 4904.3: This section is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This section is required under State Law, Section 51178.5.

Table B105.2 of Appendix B: This amendment is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787 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 of Appendix C: This provision is carried over from the previous Ordinance No. 787. This provision is to clarify the additional location of fire hydrants to be at intersections. This requirement has been standard policy within Riverside County.

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

Original Negative Declaration/Notice of Determination was routed to County Clerks for posting on.

11/2/19 Date lab Initial

To: \_\_\_\_\_ Office of Planning and Research  
1400 Tenth Street, Room 121  
Sacramento, CA 95814

From: Riverside County Fire Department

2300 Market St  
Riverside, CA 92551

To: \_\_\_\_\_ Office of the County Clerk & Recorder

Project Title: Ordinance No.787.9 Amending Ordinance No.787 in its entirety and replacing it with language adopting the 2019 California Fire Code as amended

Project Location: The unincorporated area of Riverside County

Project Description: Ordinance No. 787.9 adopts the 2019 California Fire Code with amendments. The 2019 California Fire Code takes effect on January 1, 2020 and includes updated codes that increase fire resistance in buildings and homes. These codes bring California in line with the 2018 International Building, Fire and Residential Codes. Riverside County can make amendments to the 2019 California Fire Code pursuant to Health and Safety Code. Sections 17958 and 17958.7, which allows the County to require more restrictive development standards based on findings related to local climatic, topographical and geological conditions.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Riverside County Board of Supervisors

Project Sponsor: Riverside County Fire Department

Exempt Status: (check one)

Ministerial (Sec 21080(b)(1); 15268)

Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a))

Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c))

Categorical Exemption: Sec.15061(b)(3)

Statutory Exemption:

Other:

Reasons why project is exempt: Ordinance No. 787.9 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 2019 California Fire Code, as amended. Any actual project proposed by property owners will have to undergo its own CEQA analysis.

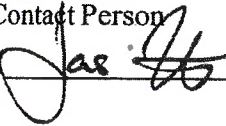
James Frater

County Contact Person

(951) 955-4777

Phone Number

Signature



Title: Fire Marshal

Date: September 25, 2019

For County Clerk's Use Only

NOV 05 2019

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OFFICE OF THE  
CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
1st FLOOR, COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER  
P.O. BOX 1147, 4080 LEMON STREET  
RIVERSIDE, CA 92502-1147  
PHONE: (951) 955-1060 FAX: (951) 955-1071

KECIA R. HARPER  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

KIMBERLY A. RECTOR  
Assistant Clerk of the Board

November 12, 2019

PRESS ENTERPRISE  
ATTN: LEGALS  
P.O. BOX 792  
RIVERSIDE, CA 92501

E-MAIL: [legals@pe.com](mailto:legals@pe.com)  
FAX: 951-368-9018

RE: ADOPTION SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE 787.9

To Whom It May Concern:

Attached is a copy for publication in your newspaper for **ONE (1) TIME** on **Monday, November 18, 2019**.

We require your affidavit of publication immediately upon completion of the last publication.

Your invoice must be submitted to this office, **WITH TWO CLIPPINGS OF THE PUBLICATION**.

NOTE: PLEASE COMPOSE THIS PUBLICATION INTO A SINGLE COLUMN FORMAT.

Thank you in advance for your assistance and expertise.

Sincerely,

*Karen Barton*

Deputy Clerk of the Board to  
KECIA R. HARPER, CLERK OF THE BOARD



**RIVERSIDE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

**SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. 787.9  
AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE  
AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 787 AND ADOPTING  
THE 2019 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. 787.9 may be examined at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Riverside, located at 4080 Lemon Street, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Riverside, California.

Ordinance No. 787.9 amends Ordinance No. 787 to adopt the 2019 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. 787.9 will apply to the unincorporated area of Riverside County and would take effect January 1, 2020 after its adoption.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on **November 5, 2019**, the foregoing Ordinance consisting of two (2) sections was adopted by said Board by the following vote:

AYES: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
NAYS: None  
ABSENT: None

Kecia R. Harper, Clerk of the Board  
By: Karen Barton, Deputy Clerk of the Board

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



ITEM: 3.12  
MT: (ID # 10997)

MEETING DATE:

Tuesday, October 22, 2019

FROM : FIRE DEPARTMENT:

SUBJECT: FIRE DEPARTMENT: : Introduction of Ordinance No. 787.9 to adopt as amended, revised and supplemented the 2019 California Fire Code and find it exempt from CEQA.; All Districts. [\$27,100 total cost] 100% General Fund.

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors:

1. Find that the introduction and adoption of Ordinance No. 787.9 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. 787.9, an ordinance amending Ordinance No. 787 in its entirety and replacing it with language adopting as amended, revised and supplemented the 2019 California Fire Code.

ACTION:

*Shawn Newman*  
Shawn Newman, Chief Cal Fire Riverside County 10/9/2019

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Perez, seconded by Supervisor Spiegel and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended and Ordinance No. 787.9 is approved as introduced with waiver of the reading.

Ayes: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
Nays: None  
Absent: None  
Date: October 22, 2019  
xc: Fire, COB

Kecia R. Harper  
Clerk of the Board  
By: *[Signature]*  
Deputy

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

<b>FINANCIAL DATA</b>	<b>Current Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Next Fiscal Year:</b>	<b>Total Cost:</b>	<b>Ongoing Cost</b>
<b>COST</b>	\$ 27,100	\$ 0	\$ 27,100	\$ 0
<b>NET COUNTY COST</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS: General Funds 100%</b>			<b>Budget Adjustment: No</b>	
			<b>For Fiscal Year: 19/20</b>	

**C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:** [CEO use]

**BACKGROUND:**

**Summary (continued)**

On July 23, 2019 (Item 3-33), the Board of Supervisors ordered the initiation of Ordinance No. 787.9 to adopt the 2019 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, 2020, in accordance with Health and Safety Code 18938. These codes bring the County in line with the 2019 California Building, Fire and Residential Code, based on the 2018 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 2019 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. 787.9 adopts the 2019 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. 787.9 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. 787.9 cites specific sections in the 2019 California Fire Code that are being amended by the ordinance. Where Ordinance No. 787.9 amends a specific section by deleting

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

it entirely and replacing it with new language, only the specific section referenced in Ordinance No. 787.9 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. 787.9 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 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. 787.9 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 2019 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. 787.9 will provide citizens and businesses reasonable fire protection for life and property through the adoption of the 2019 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**

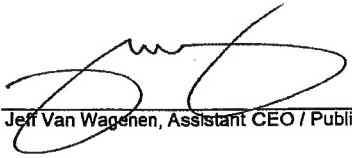

The estimated cost of administrative personnel and County Counsel time to prepare the amendments to Ordinance No. 787.9 is \$27,100. There is no additional fiscal impact associated with adoption of the 2019 California Fire Code as these are regulatory requirements used in plan checking and permitting of future projects and maintenance provisions for existing structures and occupancies.

**Contract History and Price Reasonableness**

N/A

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

  
Bruce G. Fordon 10/11/2019   
Diane Sinclair, Deputy Director-Fire Admin 10/11/2019

  
Jeff Van Wageningen, Assistant CEO / Public Safety 10/14/2019   
Gregory P. Priamos, Director County Counsel 10/11/2019

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Invoice text: Adoption of Ord. Summary 787.9

*Fire  
11/5/19 3.24*

Placed by: Karen Lynn Barton

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Publication(s): The Press-Enterprise

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF

Ad Desc.: Adoption of Ord. Summary 787.9 /

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am an authorized representative of THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, a newspaper in general circulation, printed and published daily in the County of Riverside, and which newspaper has been adjudicated a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Riverside, State of California, under date of April 25, 1952, Case Number 54446, under date of March 29, 1957, Case Number 65673, under date of August 25, 1995, Case Number 267864, and under date of September 16, 2013, Case Number RIC 1309013; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in said newspaper in accordance with the instructions of the person(s) requesting publication, and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

**11/18/2019**

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: November 18, 2019  
At: Riverside, California



Legal Advertising Representative, The Press-Enterprise

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE  
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RIVERSIDE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

**SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE NO. 787.9  
AN ORDINANCE OF THE COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE  
AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 787 AND ADOPTING  
THE 2019 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. 787.9 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. 787.9 amends Ordinance No. 787 to adopt the 2019 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. 787.9 will apply to the unincorporated area of Riverside County and would take effect January 1, 2020 after its adoption.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on November 5, 2019, the foregoing Ordinance consisting of two (2) sections was adopted by said Board by the following vote:

AYES: Jeffries, Spiegel, Washington, Perez and Hewitt  
NAYS: None  
ABSENT: None

Kecia R. Harper, Clerk of the Board  
By: Karen Barfon, Deputy Clerk of the Board

11/18