1	Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR),
2	Division 1.5, Chapter 7
3	Subchapter 2, Articles 1-5
1	"DRAFT State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, 2021"
5	
5	
,	Subchapter 2. <del>SRA/VHFHSZ</del> <u>State Minimum</u> Fire Safe Regulations
;	Article 1. Administration
	§ 1270.00. Title.
	These regulations shall be known as the " <del>SRA/VHFHSZ <u>State</u></del>
	Minimum Fire Safe Regulations," and shall constitute the basic
	minimum $wW$ ildfire protection standards of the California Board
	of Forestry and Fire Protection.
	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
	Reference: Sections 4102, 4126, 4127 and 4290, Public Resources
	Code.
	§ 1270.01. <u>Definitions <del>Purpose</del></u>
	The following definitions are applicable to this Subchapter.
	(a) Access: The Roads on a route from a Building to the nearest
	Collector Road or the Roads on a route from a Building to the
	nearest Road which is compliant with the standards provided in
	this Article, whichever is closer.
	(b) Agriculture: Land used for agricultural purposes as defined
	in a Local Jurisdiction's zoning ordinances.
	(c) Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): the organization,

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1	office, or individual responsible for enforcing the applicable
2	requirements of these standards, or for approving equipment,
3	materials, an installation, or a procedure. This includes the
4	local government and local fire authority in their respective
5	roles of development approval process and regulatory
6	enforcement.
7	( <u>ed</u> ) Board: California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.
8	(de) Building: Any Structure used or intended for supporting or
9	sheltering any use or Occupancy, except those classified as
10	Utility and Miscellaneous Group U.
11	(f) Building Construction: the construction, reconstruction,
12	placement, or erection of any Building; a permit or approval for
13	an increase in the density or intensity of use of land,
14	including, but not limited to, subdivision pursuant to the
15	Subdivision Map Act (commencing with Section 66410 of the
16	Government Code), and any other division of land except where
17	the land division is brought about in connection with the
	purchase of such land by a public agency for public recreational
18	<u>use.</u>
19	( <del>e</del> g) CAL FIRE: California Department of Forestry and Fire
20	Protection.
21	$(\pm h)$ Clear Width: A horizontal area free of vegetation, debris,
22	fences, or other materials that may impede traffic flow; this
23	area may include flexible posts or barriers that bend upon
24	vehicular impact and rebound to their original position.
25	( <del>g</del> i) Collector Road: Roads identified by <u>the AHJ</u> <del>a Local</del>

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1	<del>Jurisdiction</del> as a major <u>collector, — or</u> minor <u>collector</u> , or
2	general $\overline{\tau}$ collector road pursuant to Title 23, Code of Federal
3	Regulations, § 470.105 and in conformance with the procedures in
4	the US Federal Highway Administration "Highway Functional
5	Classification Concepts, Criteria, and Procedures," 2013
6	Edition, hereby incorporated by reference.
7	(hj) Dead-end Road: A Road that has only one point of vehicular
8	ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and <u>Roads that loop back</u>
9	<u>on themselves</u> <del>looped Roads.</del>
10	$(\pm \underline{k})$ Defensible Space: As defined in California Code of
11	<u>Regulations, Title 14, § 1299.02(a).</u>
12	$(\underline{i})$ Development: As defined in section 66418.1 of the
13	<u>California Government Code.</u>
14	$(\underline{+}\underline{m})$ Director: Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire
15	Protection or their designee.
16	$(\pm \underline{n})$ Driveway: A vehicular pathway that serves <u>no more than four</u>
17	(4) Residential Units up to two (2) parcels with no more than
18	two (2) Residential Units and any number of non-commercial or
19	non-industrial Utility or Miscellaneous Group U Buildings on
20	each parcel. A Driveway shall not serve commercial or industrial
21	uses at any size or scale.
21	(mo) Exception: An alternative means or method to achieve a
22	specified standard requested by the applicant subject to §
	1270.06 (Exceptions to Standards).
24	(p) Existing: That which is legally established or legally in
25	place at the time of the proposal for Building Construction.

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1	(#q) Existing Road: A physical Road that is legally established
2	or legally in place at the time of the proposal for Building
3	Construction. constructed and used by vehicles prior to a
4	Development proposal. An Existing Road is not one exempt under §
5	1270.03(d) if that Road is part of a Building Construction
6	proposal where it is to be used for purposes other than those
7	<pre>specified in § 1270.03(e). A Existing Driveway is not an</pre>
8	Existing Road, if that Driveway is part of a Building
9	Construction proposal where the Driveway will serve more than
10	four (4) Residential Units.
11	(r) Finished Grade: The highest point of elevation of the
12	finished surface of the ground, landscaping, vegetation, paving,
13	curb or sidewalk within the area extending in a 5 foot diameter
14	from the center of the fire hydrant.
15	$(\Rightarrow \underline{s})$ Fire Apparatus: A vehicle designed to be used under
16	emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment or to
17	support emergency response, including but not limited to the
18	suppression of fires.
19	(p) Fire Authority: A fire department, agency, division,
	district, or other governmental body responsible for regulating
20	and/or enforcing minimum fire safety standards.
21	$(\underline{et})$ Fire Hydrant: A valved connection on a water supply or
22	storage system for the purpose of providing water for fire
23	protection and suppression operations.
24	$(\pm \underline{u})$ Fuel Break: A strategically located area where the volume
25	and arrangement of vegetation has been managed to limit fire

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1	intensity, fire severity, rate of spread, crown fire potential,
2	and/or ember production.
3	( <u>su</u> ) Greenbelts: Agricultural lands, open space, parks,
4	wildlands, or a combination thereof, as designated by the AHJ
5	Local Jurisdictions, which are in, surround, or near areas
6	subject to these regulations that may function as Fuel Breaks or
7	are adjacent to a city or urbanized area, and where Building
8	<u>Construction is restricted or prohibited Development.</u>
9	$(\pm \underline{v})$ Greenways: Linear open spaces or corridors that link parks
10	and neighborhoods within a community through natural or manmade
11	trails and paths.
12	( <u>uw</u> ) Hammerhead/T: A <del>road or Driveway that provides a</del> "T"
13	shaped, three-point Turnaround space for Fire Apparatus on a
14	Road or Driveway, being no narrower than the Road or Driveway
15	that serves it.
16	$(\neq \underline{x})$ Hazardous Land Use: A land use that presents a
17	significantly elevated potential for the ignition, prolonged
	duration, or increased intensity of a Wildfire due to the
18	presence of flammable materials, liquids, or gasses, or other
19	features that initiate or sustain combustion. Such uses are
20	determined by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> and may include, but
21	are not limited to, power-generation and distribution
22	facilities; wood processing or storage sites; flammable gas or
23	liquids processing or storage sites; or shooting ranges.
24	(w) Local Jurisdiction: Any county, city/county agency or
25	department, or any locally authorized district that approves or

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1 <u>has the authority to regulate Development.</u>

-	mas the authority to regulate bevelopment.
2	$(\underline{*z})$ Local Responsibility Area (LRA): Those areas of land $\overline{not}$
3	classified by the Board where the financial responsibility of
4	preventing and suppressing Wildfires is that of <u>local agencies</u>
5	the state or federal government, pursuant to Public Resources
6	Code (PRC) section 4125.
7	( <del>y</del> aa) Local Road: Roads identified by <u>the AHJ</u> <del>a Local</del>
8	Jurisdiction as a local road pursuant to Title 23, Code of
9	Federal Regulations, § 470.105 and in conformance with the
10	procedures in the US Federal Highway Administration "Highway
11	Functional Classification Concepts, Criteria, and Procedures,"
12	2013 Edition, hereby incorporated by reference.
13	( <u>≢bb</u> ) Municipal-Type Water System: A system having water pipes
14	servicing Fire Hydrants and designed to furnish, over and above
15	domestic consumption, a minimum of 250 gpm (950 L/min) at 20 psi
16	(138 kPa) residual pressure for a two (2) hour duration.
17	(aacc) New Road: That which is proposed as part of a Building
18	Construction proposal that is the subject of consideration
19	hereunder, and not legally established nor legally in place at
20	the time of the proposal for Building Construction. A
21	theoretical Road proposed in a Development application.
22	(bbdd) Occupancy: The purpose for which a Building, or part
23	thereof, is used or intended to be used.
24	(eee) One-way Road: A Road that provides a minimum of one
24	Traffic Lane width designed for traffic flow in one direction
20	<u>only.</u>

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1	( <u>ddff</u> ) Perimeter: The boundary of an individual parcel and/or
2	the boundary of a tentative and final map or parcel map,
3	pursuant to Government Code § 66411, within which lies any
4	Building <u>=Construction.</u>
5	(gg) Repair: The reconstruction, replacement or renewal of any
6	part of an existing Structure for the purpose of its maintenance
7	<u>or to correct damage.</u>
8	(eehh) Residential Unit: Any Building or portion thereof which
9	contains living facilities, including which include provisions
10	for sleeping, and can include provisions for eating, cooking
11	and/or sanitation, for one or more persons. Manufactured homes,
12	mobile homes, and factory-built housing are considered
13	residential units <u>. Buildings<del>,</del> unless being</u> sited or installed as
14	an accessory or junior accessory dwelling unit in accordance
15	with § 1270.03(d) (Scope - Exemptions - ADUs) are not considered
15	Residential Units.
	(ffii) Ridgeline: The line of intersection of two opposing slope
17	aspects running parallel to the long axis of the highest
18	elevation of land; or an area of higher ground separating two
19	adjacent streams or watersheds.
20	( <del>gg</del> jj) Road: A public or private vehicular pathway to more than
21	$\frac{1}{1}$ two (2) parcels, more than four (4) Residential Units, or to any
22	industrial or commercial <u>O</u> ccupancy.
23	(hh) Road or Driveway Structures: Bridges, culverts, and other
24	appurtenant structures which supplement the Traffic Lane or
25	Shoulders.

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1	( <u>iikk</u> ) Shoulder: A vehicular pathway adjacent to the Traffic
2	Lane.
3	( <u>jjll</u> ) State Responsibility Area (SRA): As defined in Public
4	Resources Code sections 4126-4127; and the California Code of
5	Regulations, title 14, division 1.5, chapter 7, article 1,
6	<u>sections 1220-1220.5.</u>
7	( <del>kk</del> mm) Structure: That which is built or constructed <del>, a Building</del>
8	of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or
9	composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.
10	( <u>++nn</u> ) Substantial Compliance [or Substantially Complies]:
11	Nearly complete satisfaction of <u>each applicable</u> all material
12	requirement <del>s</del> consistent with the purpose of the applicable State
13	Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, including without limitation to
14	concurrent Fire Apparatus ingress and civilian evacuation.
15	Substantial Compliance may be found even though minor
16	noncompliance exists. the formal requirements are not satisfied.
17	(mmoo) Substantial Evidence: Enough relevant information and
18	reasonable inferences from this information that a fair argument
19	can be made to support a conclusion, in light of the whole
20	record of evidence, even though other conclusions might also be
20	reached. Argument, speculation, unsubstantiated opinion or
21	narrative, or evidence which is clearly erroneous or inaccurate
	does not constitute substantial evidence. Substantial evidence
23	shall include facts, reasonable assumptions predicated upon
24	facts, and expert opinion supported by facts.
25	(nnpp) Traffic Lane: The portion of a Road or Driveway that

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1	provides a single line of vehicle travel.
2	( <del>oo</del> gq) Turnaround: A portion of a Road or Driveway, unobstructed
3	<del>by parking,</del> <u>An area which allows for a safe opposite change of</u>
4	direction for Fire Apparatus at the end of a Road or Driveway.
5	Design of such area may be a hammerhead/T or terminus bulb.
6	( <del>pp</del> rr) Turnout: A widening in a Road or Driveway to allow
7	vehicles to pass.
8	(qqss) Undeveloped Ridgeline: A Ridgeline with no <u>Residential</u>
9	<u>Units or commercial or industrial</u> Buildings.
10	( <u>##tt</u> ) Utility and Miscellaneous Group U: A Structure of an
11	accessory character or a miscellaneous Structure not classified
12	in any specific $\Theta_{\underline{O}}$ ccupancy permitted, constructed, equipped, and
13	maintained to conform to the requirements of Title 24,
14	<u>California Building Standards Code.</u>
15	( <del>se</del> uu) Vertical Clearance: The minimum specified height of a
16	bridge, overhead projection, or vegetation clearance above the
17	Road or Driveway.
18	(vv) Vertical Curve: A curve at a high or low point of a roadway
19	that provides a gradual transition between two roadway grades or
20	<u>slopes.</u>
21	(ttxx) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ): As defined
22	in Government Code section 51177(i).
23	(uuyy) Wildfire: <u>Has the same meaning as "forest fire" in Public</u>
	Resources Code Section 4103. As defined in Public Resources Code
24	<u>Section 4103 and 4104</u> .
25	(a) These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the

1	purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in
2	conjunction with building, construction and development in the
3	State Responsibility Area (SRA) and, after July 1, 2021, the Very
4	High Fire Hazard Severity Zones as defined in Government Code §
5	<del>51177(i) (VHFHSZ).</del>
6	(b) The future design and construction of structures,
7	subdivisions and developments in the SRA and, after July 1,
8	2021, the VHFHSZ shall provide for basic emergency access and
9	perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in the
10	following articles.
11	(c) These measures shall provide for emergency access; signing
12	and building numbering; private water supply reserves for
13	emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. The fire
14	protection standards which follow shall specify the minimums for
15	such measures.
16	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
17	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
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19	§ 1270.02. <u>Purpose. Scope</u>
20	(a) These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the
21	purpose of establishing state minimum Wildfire protection
22	standards in conjunction with Building <del>e</del> Construction <del>and</del>
23	Development in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) and, after
24	July 1, 2021, the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, as
25	defined in Government Code § 51177(i) (VHFHSZ).
	(b) Building $\frac{1}{2}$ Construction in the SRA approved after January 1,

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1	1991, and, after July 1, 2021, Building Construction in the
2	VHFHSZ approved after July 1, 2021 shall provide for minimum
3	Wildfire protection standards as specified in the following
4	articles.
5	(c) These standards shall provide for emergency ingress and
6	egress; signing and Building numbering; <u>municipal-type</u> , private,
7	and public water supply reserves for emergency fire use;
8	vegetation modification, Fuel Breaks, Greenbelts, and measures
9	to preserve Undeveloped Ridgelines. The regulations which follow
10	shall specify the minimums for such standards.
11	(d) By limiting Building construction in those areas where
12	Prescribing these minimum Wildfire protection standards are not
13	satisfied, this reduces the risk of Wildfires in these areas,
14	which among other things protects the health, safety and welfare
15	of residents, and protects natural resources and the
16	environment.
17	(a) These regulations shall apply to:
18	(1) the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial,
10	and industrial building construction within the SRA approved
	after January 1, 1991 , and those approved after July 1, 2021
20	within the VHFHSZ, except as set forth below in subsections (b)
21	through (d), inclusive, and (f);
22	-(2) the siting of newly installed commercial modulars,
23	manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and factory-built housing, as
24	defined in Health and Safety Code sections 18001.8, 18007,
25	18008, and 19971, except where being sited or installed as an

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1 accessory or junior accessory dwelling unit as set forth in
2 subsection (d) below;

3 (3) all tentative and parcel maps or other developments approved 4 after January 1, 1991; and

(4) applications for Building permits on a parcel approved 5 pre-1991 parcel or tentative map to the extent that conditions 6 relating to the perimeters and access to the Buildings were not 7 imposed as part of the approval of the parcel or tentative map. 8 These regulations do not apply where an application for 9 Building permit is filed after January 1, 1991 for Building 10 construction on a parcel that was formed from a parcel map 11 tentative map (if the final map for the tentative map is 12 approved within the time prescribed by the local ordinance) 13 approved prior to January 1, 1991, to the extent that conditions 14 relating to the perimeters and access to the Buildings were 15 imposed by the parcel map or final tentative map approved prior 16 to January 1, 1991.

(c) (1) At the discretion of the Local Jurisdiction, and subject to any requirements imposed by the Local Jurisdiction to ensure reasonable ingress, egress, and capacity for evacuation and emergency response during a Wildfire, these regulations shall not apply to the reconstruction or repair of legally constructed residential, commercial, or industrial Buildings due to a Wildfire, to the extent that the reconstruction or repair does not:

<sup>25</sup> (A) increase the square footage of the residential, commercial,

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1	or industrial Building or Buildings that previously existed; or
2	(B) change the use of the Building or Buildings that had existed
3	previously; or
4	(C) construct a new Building or Buildings that did not
5	previously exist on the site.
6	(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter the
7	extent to which these regulations apply to the reconstruction or
8	repair of a legally constructed residential, commercial, or
9	industrial Building for reasons unrelated to a Wildfire.
10	(d) These regulations do not apply to the creation of accessory
11	or junior accessory dwelling units that comply with Government
12	Code sections 65852.2 or 65852.22, or any local ordinances
13	enacted thereunder, as applicable, including any local
14	ordinances requiring provisions for fire and life safety.
15	(e) Unless otherwise exempt pursuant to this Subchapter,
16	affected activities include, but are not limited to:
17	(1) permitting or approval of new parcels, excluding lot line
18	adjustments as specified in Government Code (GC) section
	<del>66412(d);</del>
19	(2) application for a Building permit for new Building
20	construction;
21	(3) application for a use permit; and
22	(4) road construction.
23	(f) EXEMPTION: Roads used solely for agricultural, mining, or
24	the management and harvesting of wood products.
25	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

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1 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 2 § 1270.03. Scope. Provisions for Application of The Regulations 3 (a) These regulations shall apply to: 4 (1) the Perimeters and Access to all residential, 5 commercial, and industrial Building <del>Construction</del> within the SRA 6 approved after January 1, 1991, and those approved after July 1, 7 2021 within the VHFHSZ, except as set forth below in subsections 8 (b), (c), (d), and (e) below. 9 (2) the siting or installation of newly installed 10 commercial modulars, manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and 11 factory-built housing, as defined in Health and Safety Code 12 sections 18001.8, 18007, 18008, and 19971, except where being 13 sited or installed as an accessory or junior accessory dwelling 14 unit as set forth in subsection (d) below; 15 (3) all tentative and parcel maps or other -Developments 16 approved after January 1, 1991; and 17 (43) applications for Building permits on a parcel approved 18 in a pre-1991 parcel or tentative map to the extent that 19 conditions relating to the Perimeters and Access to the 20 Buildings were not imposed as part of the approval of the parcel 21 or tentative map. 22 (b) These regulations do not apply where an application for a 23 Building permit in the SRA is filed after January 1, 1991 for 24 Building eConstruction on a parcel that was formed from a parcel 25 map or tentative map <u>approved prior to January 1, 1991</u> (if the

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1	final map for the tentative map is approved within the time
2	prescribed by the local ordinance). approved prior to January 1,
3	1991, to the extent that conditions relating to the Perimeters
4	and Access to the Buildings were imposed by the parcel map or
5	final tentative map approved prior to January 1, 1991.
6	<del>(1)</del> For this exemption shall apply only to the extent
7	that to apply, the parcel map or tentative map that was approved
8	prior to January 1, 1991, shall have imposed conditions relating
9	to the Perimeters and Access to the Building $\underline{e}$ Construction that
10	is the subject of the Building permit application filed after
11	<u>January 1, 1991.</u>
12	(2) These regulations shall apply to the Building
13	construction to the extent that conditions relating to the
14	Perimeters and Access to the Buildings were not imposed as part
15	of the approval of the parcel map or tentative map.
16	(c) At the discretion of the Local Jurisdiction, and subject to
17	any requirements imposed by the Local Jurisdiction to ensure
18	reasonable ingress, egress, and capacity for evacuation and
	emergency response during a Wildfire, these regulations shall
19	not apply to the reconstruction or repair of a Building due to a
20	<u>Wildfire, subject to the following:</u>
21	<u>(1) this exemption shall not apply if the reconstruction or</u>
22	repair encroaches on the minimum setback requirements in §
23	1276.01 Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks+
24	<u>(2) this exemption shall not apply if the reconstruction or</u>
25	repair changes the use of the Building or Buildings that had

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| existed previously;

2	<u>(3) nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter</u>
3	the extent to which these regulations apply to the
4	reconstruction or repair of a Building for reasons unrelated to
5	<u>a Wildfire; and</u>
6	(4) nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter
7	the legal character of a Building reconstructed or repaired
8	pursuant to this exemption.
9	$(\underline{ac})$ These regulations do not apply to the creation of accessory
10	or junior accessory dwelling units that comply with Government
11	Code sections 65852.2 or 65852.22, or any local ordinances
12	enacted thereunder, as applicable, including any local
13	ordinances requiring provisions for fire and life safety.
14	( <u>ed</u> ) <del>These regulations</del> The standards in these regulations
15	applicable to Roads shall not apply to Roads used solely for
16	Agriculture, mining;, or the management of timberland and
17	harvesting of forest products; or the planting, growing, or harvesting of plants (including related activities such as
18	<u>harvesting of plants (including related activities such as</u> processing, storage, and transportation) for the marketing of
19	the resulting products.
20	(e) The applicable AHJ which approves or adopts construction
21	development permits or maps shall provide the Director of the
22	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
23	or their designee with notice of applications for Building
24	permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and installation
25	or use permits for construction or development within the SRA <del>or</del>

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1 <u>the VHFHSZ</u>.

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The Director or their designee may review and make fire 2 (f) protection recommendations on applicable construction or 3 development permits or maps provided by the local jurisdiction. 4 This Subchapter shall not apply retroactively. The (q) 5 requirements of this Subchapter shall apply when an approval or 6 adoption is sought for Building permits, tentative parcel maps, 7 tentative maps, and installation or use permits for construction 8 or development within the scope of this Subchapter. 9 (h) The AHJ identified in subsection (e) shall not approve or 10 adopt any applicable construction or development permit or map 11 unless an inspection has been made in accordance with this 12

 Subchapter and it has been determined that the applicable

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(i) Activities within the scope of this Subchapter shall be subject to the regulations in effect at the time of the activity's approval.

This Subchapter shall be applied as follows:

(a) the Local Jurisdictions shall provide the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) or their designee with notice of applications for Building permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and installation or use permits for construction or development within the SRA.

(b) the Director or their designee may review and make fire
protection recommendations on applicable construction or
development permits or maps provided by the Local Jurisdiction.

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(c) the Local Jurisdiction shall ensure that the applicable sections of this Subchapter become a condition of approval of any applicable construction or development permit or map.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1270.04. Local Regulations Ordinances.

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(a) These regulations shall serve as the minimum Wildfire protection standards applied in SRA and VHFHSZ. However, these regulations do not supersede local regulations which equal or exceed the standards of this Subchapter. Nothing contained in these regulations shall be considered as abrogating the provisions of any ordinance, rule or regulation of any state or Local Jurisdiction provided that such ordinance, rule, or regulation is equal to or exceeds these minimum standards.

(b) A local regulation equals or exceeds a minimum standard of this Subchapter only if, at a minimum, the local regulation also fully complies with the corresponding minimum standard in this <u>Subchapter.</u> Counties may submit their local ordinances for certification via email to the Board, and the Board may certify them as equaling or exceeding these regulations when they provide the same practical effect. If the Board determines that the local requirements do not equal or exceed these regulations, it shall not certify the local ordinance.

(c) A Local Jurisdiction shall not apply exemptions to these regulations that are not enumerated in this Subchapter.

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Exceptions requested and approved in conformance with § 1270.06 (Exceptions to Standards) may be granted on a case-by-case basis. When the Board grants certification, the local ordinances, in lieu of these regulations, shall be applied as described in 14 CCR § 1270.02 and used as the basis for inspections performed under 14 CCR § 1270.05.

(d) A Local Jurisdiction or Fire Authority may notify the Board 7 -commencement of any revisions to -relevant 8 regulations. The Board may provide technical assistance to 9 agency during the revision drafting process. The Board's 10 certification of local ordinances pursuant to this section is 11 rendered invalid when previously certified ordinances are 12 subsequently amended by Local Jurisdictions, or the regulations 13 are amended by the Board, without Board re-certification of the 14 amended ordinances. The Board's regulations supersede the 15 amended local ordinance(s) when the amended local ordinance(s) 16 are not re-certified by the Board. Amendments made by Local 17 be Jurisdictions to previously certified ordinances shall 18 submitted for re-certification. 19

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<sup>23</sup> (f) The Board may provide recommendations on the draft within 60 <sup>24</sup> days.

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(<u>gd</u>) Notwithstanding a local regulation that equals or exceeds

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1	the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations, Building $\in C$ onstruction
2	shall comply with the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations.
3	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
4	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
5	
6	§ 1270.05. Inspections.
7	Inspections shall conform to the following requirements:
8	(a) Inspections in the SRA shall be made by the AHJ, which may
9	<u>be</u> :
10	(1) the Director, or
11	(2) <u>A local agency <del>Local Jurisdictions</del> that ha<del>sve</del> assumed</u>
12	state fire protection responsibility on SRA lands, or
13	(3) <u>A local agency</u> <del>Local Jurisdictions</del> where the inspection
14	duties have been formally delegated by CAL FIRE the Director to
15	the <u>local</u> <u>agency</u> <u>Local Jurisdiction</u> , pursuant to subsection (b).
16	(b) The Director may delegate inspection authority to a <u>local</u>
17	agency Local Jurisdiction subject to all of the following
18	<u>criteria:</u>
	(1) The <u>agency</u> Local Jurisdiction represents that they have
19	appropriate resources to perform the delegated inspection
20	authority.
21	(2) The <u>agency</u> <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> acknowledges that CAL
22	FIRE's authority under subsection (d) shall not be waived or
23	restricted.
24	(3) The <u>agency</u> <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> consents to the
25	delegation of inspection authority.

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(4) The Director may revoke the delegation at any time.

2 The delegation of inspection authority, and any (5) subsequent revocation of the delegation, shall be documented in 3 writing, and retained on file at the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters 4 that administers SRA fire protection in the area. Local 5 Jurisdiction.

Nothing in this section abrogates CAL FIRE's authority to 7 inspect and enforce state forest and fire laws even when the 8 inspection duties have been delegated pursuant to this section. 9 (c) Inspections in the VHFHSZ shall be made by the appropriate 10 local AHJ Local Jurisdiction or Fire Authority.Reports of 11 violations shall be provided to the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters 12 that administers SRA fire protection in the Local Jurisdiction. 13 (d) Nothing in this section abrogates CAL FIRE's authority to 14 inspect and enforce state forest and fire laws in the SRA even 15 when the inspection duties have been delegated pursuant to this 16 section. When inspections are conducted, they shall occur prior 17 to: the issuance of the use permit or certificate of occupancy; 18 the recordation of the parcel map or final map; the filing of a 19 notice of completion; or the final inspection of any project or 20 Building permit. 21

(e) Reports of violations within the SRA shall be provided to 22 the CAL FIRE Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire 23 protection in the Local Jurisdiction. 24

(f) Inspections conducted by the Director shall be limited to 25 confirming compliance with the State Minimum Fire Safe

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1	Regulations. Inspections conducted by The local AHJ the Local
2	Jurisdiction or Fire Authority shall confirm compliance with the
3	State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations and may - A Local
4	Jurisdiction may, in its discretion, conduct additional
5	inspections with respect to a local regulation that equals or
6	exceeds the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations.
7	(g) The <u>AHJ</u> Local Jurisdiction shall ensure that any applicable
8	Building $\underline{C}_{e}$ onstruction complies with the applicable sections of
9	this Subchapter.
10	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
11	Reference: Sections <u>4102</u> , <u>4119</u> , <u>4125</u> , <u>4290</u> and <u>4291</u> , Public
12	Resources Code.
13	
14	§ 1270.06. Exceptions to Standards.
15	(a) The requirements in this section apply to requests for
16	Exceptions from the standards in the State Minimum Fire Safe
17	Regulations.
18	(ba) Upon request by the applicant, and at the discretion of the
19	<u>AHJ, an</u> eExceptions to a standards within this sSubchapter or to
20	Local Jurisdiction certified ordinances may be considered
21	granted allowed by the AHJ inspection entity in accordance with
22	listed in § 1270.05 (Inspections). where the exceptions provide
23	the same practical effect as these regulations towards providing
24	defensible space.
24	(1) Exceptions shall only be granted where the Exception
20	provides for Substantial Compliance with the minimum standards

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provided in this Subchapter.

(2) <u>Decisions on Exceptions considered granted</u> by the <u>AHJ</u> 2 <del>inspection entity</del> <del>listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05</del>, whether granted 3 or denied,—shall be made on a case-by-case basis only, shall be 4 in writing, and shall be supported by Substantial Evidence. 5 <u>Decisions Exceptions granted</u> by the <u>AHJ inspection entity</u> listed 6 in 14 CCR § 1270.05 and all relevant documentation shall be 7 forwarded to the Board and the appropriate CAL FIRE unit 8 headquarters Unit Office that administers SRA fire protection in 9 that Local Jurisdiction, or the county in which the Local 10 Jurisdiction is located county. Decisions and all relevant 11 documentation Exceptions shall be retained on file at both 12 <del>offices</del> for a period of no less than five (5) years. <del>and shall</del> 13 be retained on file at the Unit Office. 14 (bc) Requests for an eException shall be made in writing to the 15

<u>AHJ</u>inspection entity listed in 14 CCR § 1270.05 by the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative.

(1) At a minimum, the Exception requests shall state

 $(\underline{i}A)$  the specific section(s) for which an  $\underline{e}E$  xception is requested  $\tau_i$ 

(<u>iiB)</u> material facts supporting the <u>necessity for an</u> Exception contention of the applicant,;

(<u>iiiC</u>) material facts demonstrating the proposed alternative mean(s) Substantially Complies with the State Minimum Fire Safe Regulation for which the Exception is requested; the details of the exception proposed, and

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1	$(iv_{D})$ a map showing the proposed location and siting
2	of the <del>e</del> Exception, including address or parcel number, as
3	applicable <u>; and</u> <del>.</del>
4	(E) any other information deemed relevant by the
5	applicant or applicant's representative.
6	(2) <u>AHJs Local Jurisdictions</u> acting as inspection entities
7	pursuant to listed in § 1270.05 (Inspections) may establish
8	additional procedures or requirements for <u>eE</u> xception
9	requests.
10	(ed) Where an exception is not granted by the inspection entity,
11	the applicant may appeal such denial to the Local Jurisdiction.
12	The decision by an AHJ not to consider an Exception request may
13	not be appealed. Decisions on Exception requests considered by
14	the AHJ, whether granted or denied, decisions may be appealed to
15	the local governmental body with jurisdiction over the AHJ,
16	which The Local Jurisdiction may establish or utilize an appeal
	process consistent with existing local Building or planning
17	department appeal processes.
18	(1) In addition to local requirements, the governmental
19	body hearing the appeal Hocal Jurisdiction shall consult with
20	the inspector inspection entity prior to making a determination
21	<u>on an appeal.</u>
22	(2) The <u>inspector <del>inspection entity</del> shall provide</u>
23	documentation demonstrating how the requested Exception does or
24	does not $sSubstantially eComply with the standards in this$
25	Subchapter. Before the Local Jurisdiction makes a determination

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1 on an appeal, the inspection authority shall be consulted and shall provide to that Local Jurisdiction documentation outlining 2 the effects of the requested exception on Wildfire protection. 3 (e) <u>Where there is an appeal</u>, <u>If an appeal is granted</u>, the <u>AHJ</u> 4 Local Jurisdiction governmental body hearing the appeal shall 5 make written findings of the Exception's Substantial Compliance, 6 as defined § 1270.01 (Definitions), with the minimum standards 7 in this Subchapter, supported by Substantial Evidence. that the 8 decision meets the intent of providing defensible space 9 consistent with these regulations. Such findings shall include a 10 written statement of reasons for <u>reversing <del>overriding</del> the</u> 11 decision of the inspector inspection entity, if necessary 12 <u>applicable</u>. A <del>written</del>copy of <u>the written <del>these</del> findings shall</u> 13 be provided to the <del>Board and the</del> CAL FIRE <del>U</del>unit headquarters 14 that administers SRA fire protection in that area. Local 15 Jurisdiction, or in the county in which the Local Jurisdiction 16 <del>is located</del>. 17 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 18 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 19 20 § 1270.07. Distance Measurements. 21 All specified or referenced distances are measured along the 22 ground, unless otherwise stated. 23 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 24 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 25

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1	<u>§ 1270.08. Reconstruction and Repair After a Wildfire</u>
2	(a) At the discretion of the AHJ, and subject to any
3	requirements imposed by the AHJ to ensure reasonable ingress,
4	egress, and capacity for evacuation and emergency response
5	during a Wildfire, these regulations shall not apply to the
6	reconstruction or Repair of a Building due to a Wildfire,
7	subject to the following:
8	(1) the reconstruction or repair shall not encroach on the
9	minimum setback requirements in § 1276.01 Building and Parcel
10	Siting and Setbacks;
11	(2) the reconstruction or repair shall not change the use
12	of the Building or Buildings that had existed previously;
13	(3) nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter
14	the extent to which these regulations apply to the
15	reconstruction or repair of a Building for reasons unrelated to
16	<u>a Wildfire; and</u>
17	(4) nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter
18	the legal character of a Building reconstructed or repaired
19	pursuant to this exemption.
20	(b) Access to Buildings being reconstructed or Repaired after a
21	Wildfire shall provide for at least one (1) fourteen (14) foot
22	Traffic Lane for a distance of at least twenty-two (22) feet at
	an interval of at least every 400 feet; provided, however, where
23	such Traffic Lanes are not possible due to physical site
24	limitations such as localized topography, slope stability or
25	soil conditions, Access shall provide for locations for vehicles

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1	to pass each other, or for one vehicle to pull off the Road so
2	the another may pass, at reasonable intervals.
3	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
4	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
5	
6	Article 2. Emergency Access Ingress and Egress
7	§ 1273.00. Purpose and Application Intent.
8	(a) Access to Building Construction shall provide for concurrent
9	Fire Apparatus ingress and civilian evacuation, and shall
10	provide unobstructed traffic circulation during a Wildfire, as
11	set forth in this Article. New Roads, and dpriveways, and Road
12	or Driveway Structures, whether public or private, unless
13	exempted under <u>§ 1270.03(b) (e) (Scope Exemptions)</u> -14 CCR
14	1270.02(c), shall provide for <u>concurrent Fire Apparatus ingress</u>
15	and safe access for emergency wildfire equipment and eivilian
16	evacuation concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic
17	circulation during a <u>W</u> wildfire emergency consistent with 14 CCR
18	\$\$ 1273.00 through 1273.09, as set forth in this Article.
19	(b) The provisions of this Article and Article 3 (Signing and
20	Building Numbering) shall apply to all <u>New Roads, New Driveways,</u>
21	New elevated surfaces, or New appurtenant surfaces. New Roads,
22	<u>Driveways, or Road or Driveway Structures</u>
23	(c) the provisions of this Article and Article 3 (Signing and
24	Building Numbering) shall further apply to all Existing Roads,
25	Driveways, or Road or Driveway Structures within a Perimeter.
	(c) The provisions of this Article and Article 3 (Signing and

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1	Building Numbering) shall further apply to any Existing Road,
2	Existing Driveway, Existing elevated surfaces, or Existing
3	appurtenant surfaces, as described in these regulations, Road or
4	Driveway Structure that provides Access to the following types
5	of Building <del>=</del> Construction in the SRA high or very high fire
6	hazard severity zones, as specified in 14 CCR § 1280.01, or
7	<u>VHFHSZ:</u> <u>which_includes</u>
8	(1) the permitting or approval of three (3) or more $\underline{n}\underline{N}ew$
9	parcels, excluding lot line adjustments as specified in
10	Government Code (GC) section 66412(d); or
11	(2) an application for a change of zoning which proposes to
12	increase zoning intensity or density; or
13	(3) an application for a change in use permit which
14	proposes to increase use intensity or density.
15	(d) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Subchapter,
16	Building construction is prohibited where Access is provided by
17	a Road that does not meet the minimum requirements in § 1273.12
18	(Standards for Existing Roads).
19	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
20	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
21	
22	§ 1273.01. <u>Horizontal and Vertical Curves / Curb Radii at</u>
23	Intersections Width.
24	(a) No Road or appurtenant surface Road Structure shall have a
25	horizontal inside radius of curvature (measured from the
	centerline of the inside lane) of less than fifty (50) feet,

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<sup>1</sup> except as provided for in subsections (b), (c), and (d).

2 (1) An additional four (4) feet of surface width shall be 3 added to the required widths in § 1273.05 (Road and Driveway 4 Traffic Lane Width and Clear Width) to curves of 50-100 feet 5 radius.

6 (2) One (1) foot of additional Road width shall be added to 7 curves of 100-200 feet, as illustrated on Figure 1 and Figure 2. 8 (3) Flexible posts may be placed within the required

9 radius.

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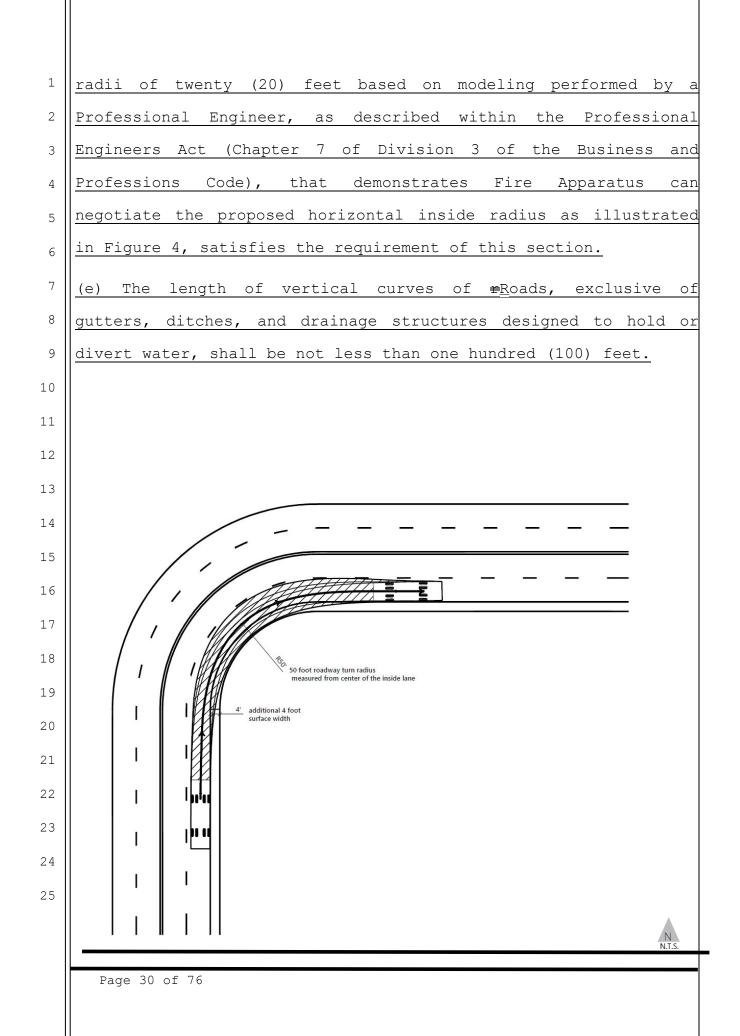
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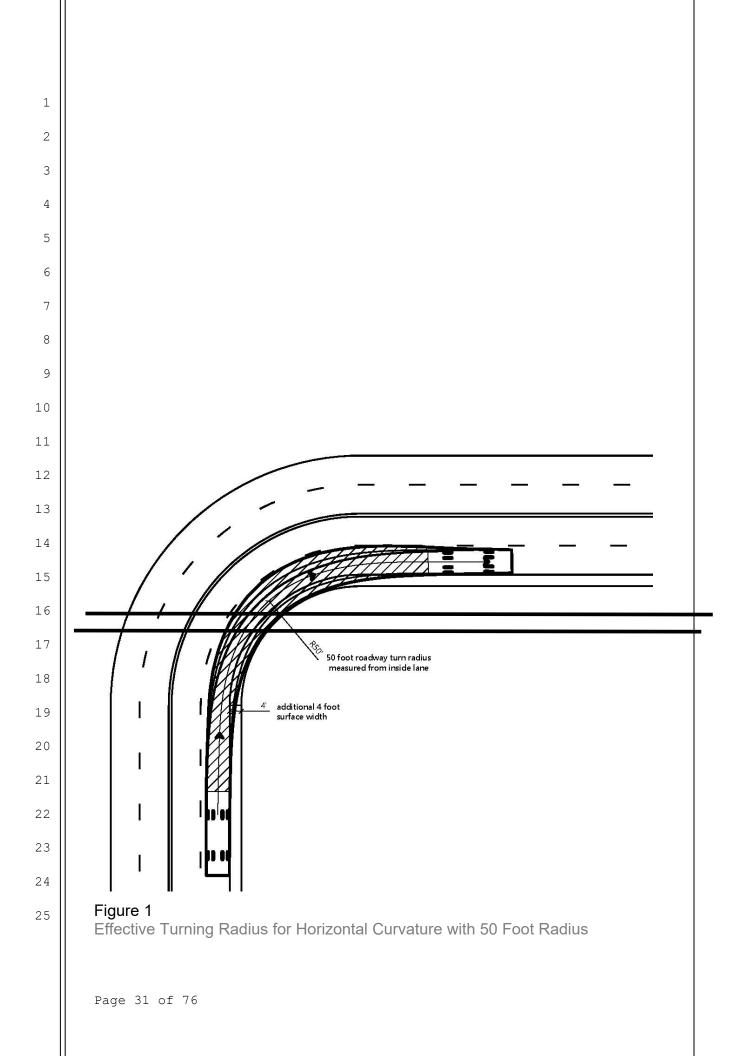
(b) Where the operating speed of a Road is 15 miles per hour (mph) or less, an alternative standard to subsection (a) based on modeling performed by a Professional Engineer, as described within the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 7 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code), that demonstrates Fire Apparatus can negotiate the proposed horizontal inside radius satisfies the requirement of this section.

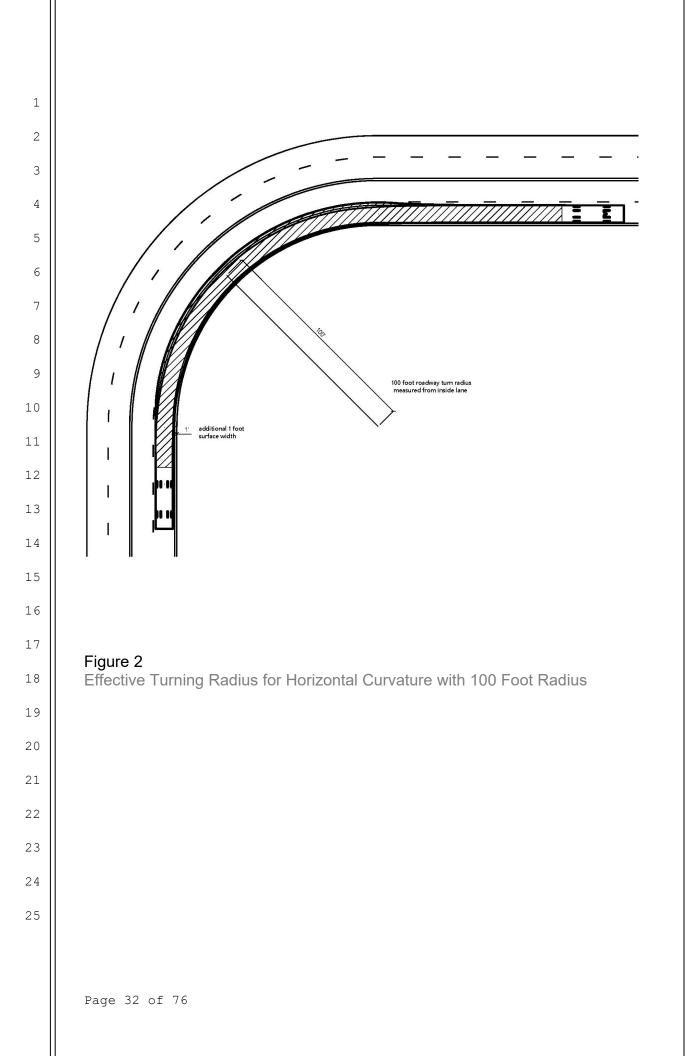
(c) At intersections where on-street parking and bike lanes may be present or where width allows, smaller curb radii or curb extensions to minimize pedestrian exposure and collision severity are present, the effective turning radius shall not be less than fifty (50) feet as illustrated in Figure 3 below.

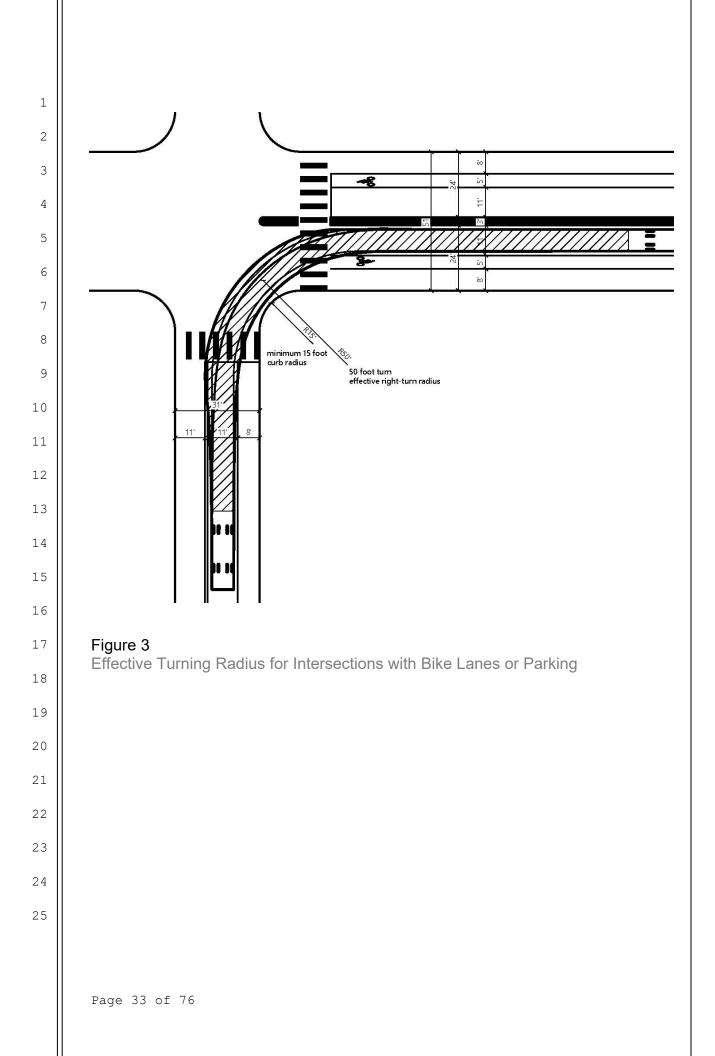
(d) At intersections in areas without on-street parking and/or bike lanes where speeds approaching the intersection are less than 15 mph; and traffic volumes on the receiving road are less than 120 vehicles per hour during either an evacuation event or during the peak commute hour, whichever is a higher volume, curb

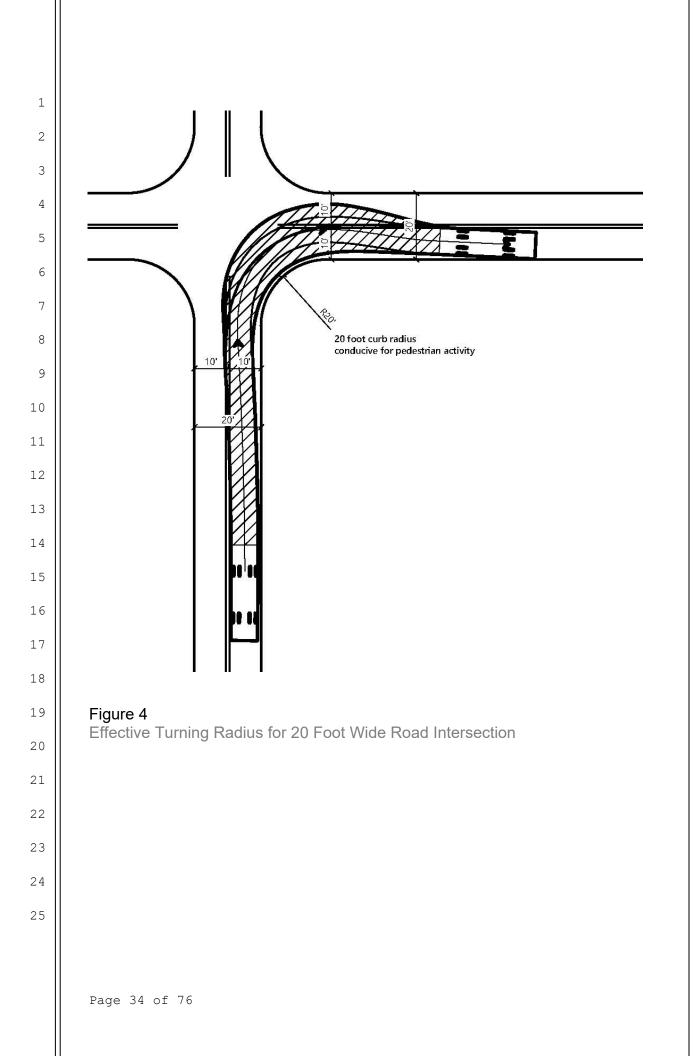
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1	(a) All roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of two
2	ten (10) foot traffic lanes, not including shoulder and
3	striping. These traffic lanes shall provide for two-way traffic
4	flow to support emergency vehicle and civilian egress, unless
5	other standards are provided in this article or additional
6	requirements are mandated by Local Jurisdictions or local
7	subdivision requirements. Vertical clearances shall conform to
8	the requirements in California Vehicle Code section 35250.
9	(b) All one-way roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum
10	of one twelve (12) foot traffic lane, not including shoulders.
11	The Local Jurisdiction may approve one-way roads.
12	(1) All one-way roads shall, at both ends, connect to a road
13	with two traffic lanes providing for travel in different
14	directions, and shall provide access to an area currently zoned
15	for no more than ten (10) residential units.
16	(2) In no case shall a one-way road exceed 2,640 feet in length.
17	A turnout shall be placed and constructed at approximately the
18	midpoint of each one-way road.
19	(c) All driveways shall be constructed to provide a minimum of
20	one (1) ten (10) foot traffic lane, fourteen (14) feet
21	unobstructed horizontal clearance, and unobstructed vertical
22	clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6").
23	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
24	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
25	
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1 § 1273.02. Road and Driveway Surfaces.

(a) Roads and appurtenant driving surfaces that supplement the 2 Traffic Lane shall be designed and maintained to support the 3 imposed load of <u>f</u>fire aApparatus weighing at least 75,000 4 pounds., and provide an aggregate base. The surface material of 5 the Road shall be non-erodible (including, but not limited to, a 6 binding agent, gravel, lime slurry, or pavement) and designed to 7 support the required weight at all times, including during 8 saturated soil conditions. 9

(b) Driveways and <u>and appurtenant driving surfaces that</u> <u>supplement the Driveway</u> <del>road and driveway structures</del> shall be <del>designed and maintained to</del> support at least <u>36,000<del>0</del></u> <del>40,000</del> pounds.

(c) <u>The Pp</u>roject proponent shall provide <u>certified engineered</u> engineering specifications to support <u>the Road or Driveway</u> design, if requested by the <u>AHJ</u>  $\frac{1}{1 + 0}$  authority having <del>jJurisdiction</del>.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1273.03. Bridges or Elevated Structures on Roads and Driveways. Grades. (a) Signing in conformance with the requirements in Article 3 (Signing and Building Numbering), shall reflect the capability of each New bridge or elevated structure, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, one-way

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1 road or single Traffic Lane conditions, or bridge weight rating 2 limits.

(b) New Bridges and elevated structures shall be designed and 3 constructed to accommodate a gross vehicle weight rating of 4 75,000 pounds. If an Existing Bridge or elevated structure 5 provides Access to Building Construction, ¥vehicle load limits 6 shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when the weight 7 rating is less than 75,000 pounds. 8

(1) Bridges or elevated structures weight of less than 75,000 pounds if the Fire Authority verifies be used will be <del>Fire Apparatus most likely</del> maximum load weight of the bridge.

(2)the bridge or elevated structure is designed <del>shall</del> -(Signing and Building Numbering -Article shall the bridge or elevated structure be designed <del>case</del> support a weight below 36,000 pounds.

(c) (3) American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 17th Edition, published 2002 (known as AASHTO HB-17), hereby incorporated by reference, may be used to confirm that a New bridge or elevated structure meets the weight rating of 75,000 pounds if the bridge or elevated structure is <del>in lieu of</del> 23 <del>vehicle weight if bridges and elevated structures are</del> designed and certified by a Professional Engineer, as described within 25 the Professional Engineers Act (Chapter 7 of Division 3 of the

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1	Business	and	Professions	Code).
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2 (ed) Where elevated structures surfaces designed for Fire 3 Apparatus use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed 4 for such use, barriers, signs, and/or other distinguishing 5 features, as approved by the AHJ Local Jurisdiction, shall be 6 installed and maintained.

(de) Notwithstanding the above requirements, <del>bridq</del>e 7 <del>one Traffic</del> <del>elevated</del> <del>structure with only</del> Lane 8 requirements of this section so <del>long</del> it as 9 unobstructed visibility from one end to the other and Turnouts 10 <del>both ends.</del> Bridges or elevated structures with only one 11 Traffic Lane shall be consistent with requirements outlined in § 12 1273.05 (Road and Driveway Traffic Lane Width and Clear Width). 13  $(e_{\underline{f}})$  <u>New</u> Bridges and elevated structures shall be constructed of 14

non-combustible materials.

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(a) At no point shall the grade for all roads and driveways

(b) The grade may exceed 16%, not to exceed 20%, with approval from the local authority having jurisdiction and with mitigations to provide for same practical effect.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

§ 1273.04. Road and Driveway Grades. Radius.

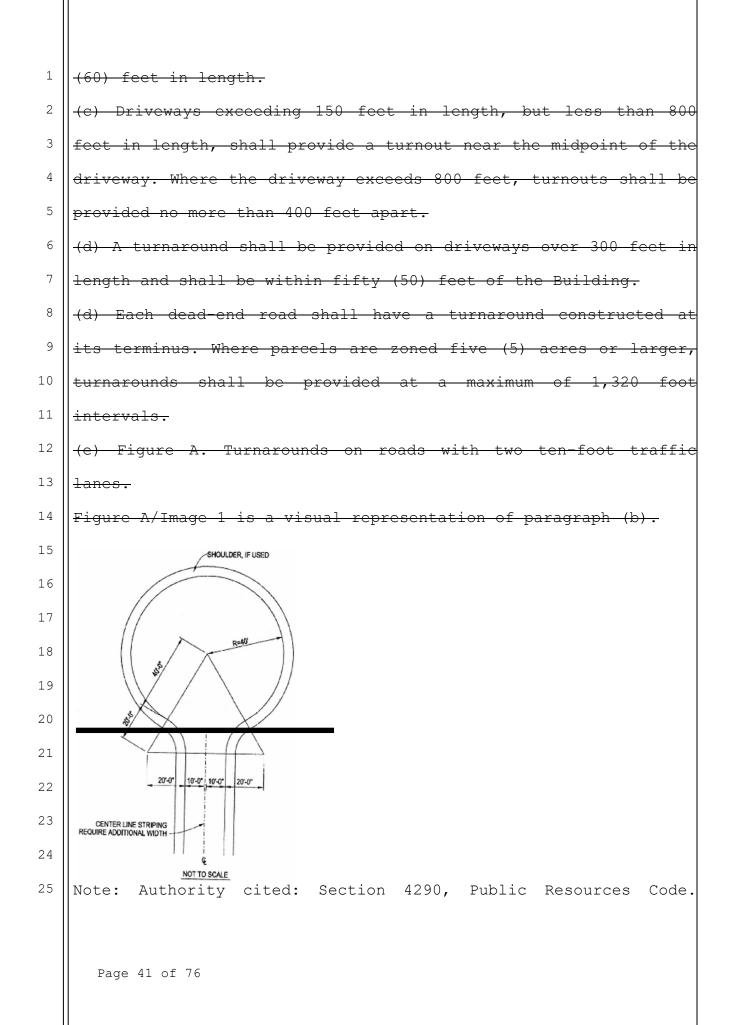
(a) The grades for all <u>New Roads and New</u> Driveways shall not exceed sixteen (16) percent.

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1 (b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), Road or Driveway grades of 16 to 20 percent satisfy the requirements of this section if the 2 New Road or New Driveway has been treated to prevent slippage 3 (including, but not limited to, aggregate treatments, binding 4 agents, and/or paving) and scraping. 5 6 (c) Grade transitions on New Roads and New Driveways shall be 7 constructed and designed to accommodate maximum approach and 8 departure angles of twelve (12) degrees. 9 -(a) No road or road structure shall have a horizontal inside 10 radius of curvature of less than fifty (50) feet. An additional 11 surface width of four (4) feet shall be added to curves of 50-12 100 feet radius; two (2) feet to those from 100-200 feet. 13 (b) The length of vertical curves in roadways, exclusive of 14 gutters, ditches, and drainage structures designed to hold or 15 divert water, shall be not less than one hundred (100) feet. 16 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. 17 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 18 19 § 1273.05. Road and Driveway Traffic Lane Width and Clear Width 20 Turnarounds. 21 (a) All <u>New bidirectional</u> Roads shall provide a minimum of two 22 ten (10) foot Traffic Lanes, not including Shoulders or 23 striping. Where topographic or other limitations require the two 24 Traffic Lanes to be constructed non-adjacently, each Traffic 25 Lane shall provide a minimum of twelve (12) feet.

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1	(b) <u>New bidirectional Roads with a center median shall maintain</u>
2	a Clear Width of 20 feet on either side of the median. This
3	Clear Width may include bike lanes, Shoulders, or flexible
4	barriers used as traffic calming devices or to delineate a
5	bicycle facility, or for other uses.
6	<u>(c) All New One-way Roads shall provide a minimum of one twelve</u>
7	(12) foot Traffic Lane. <u>New one-way Roads shall maintain a Clear</u>
8	Width of 20 feet. This Clear Width may include bike lanes,
9	Shoulders, or flexible barriers used as traffic calming devices
10	or to delineate a bicycle facility, or for other uses.
11	(c) One way Roads shall maintain a Clear Width of 20 feet.
12	Bidirectional Roads with a center median shall maintain a Clear
13	Width of 20 feet on either side of the median. This Clear Width
14	may include bike lanes, Shoulders, or flexible barriers used as
15	traffic calming devices or to delineate a bicycle facility, or
16	for other uses.
17	(d) All_New Driveways shall be constructed to provide a minimum
18	of one (1) ten (10) foot Traffic Lane $_{\overline{r}}$ and fourteen (14) feet
19	Clear Width <del>, and unobstructed Vertical Clearance of thirteen</del>
20	<del>feet, six inches (13' 6")</del> .
21	(a) Turnarounds are required on driveways and dead-end roads.
22	(b) The minimum turning radius for a turnaround shall be forty
23	(40) feet, not including parking, in accordance with the figures
24	in 14 CCR §§ 1273.05(e) and 1273.05(f). If a hammerhead/T is
25	used instead, the top of the "T" shall be a minimum of sixty



1	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
2	
3	§ 1273.06 Road and Driveway Vertical Clearances Turnouts
4	Roads and Driveways shall provide for a minimum of thirteen feet
5	and six inches (13' 6") of unobstructed Vertical Clearance.
6	Turnouts shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet wide and thirty
7	(30) feet long with a minimum twenty-five (25) foot taper on
8	each end.
9	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
10	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
11	
12	§ 1273.07 Maximum Lengths of New One-Way Roads Road and
13	Driveway Structures
14	(a) In no case shall a New One-Way Road exceed 2,640 feet in
15	length.
16	- (a) Appropriate signing, including but not limited to weight or
17	vertical clearance limitations, one-way road or single traffic
18	lane conditions, shall reflect the capability of each bridge.
19	(b) Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire
20	apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and
21	maintained in accordance with the American Association of State
22	and Highway Transportation Officials Standard Specifications for
23	Highway Bridges, 17th Edition, published 2002 (known as AASHTO
24	HB-17), hereby incorporated by reference. Bridges and elevated
25	surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry

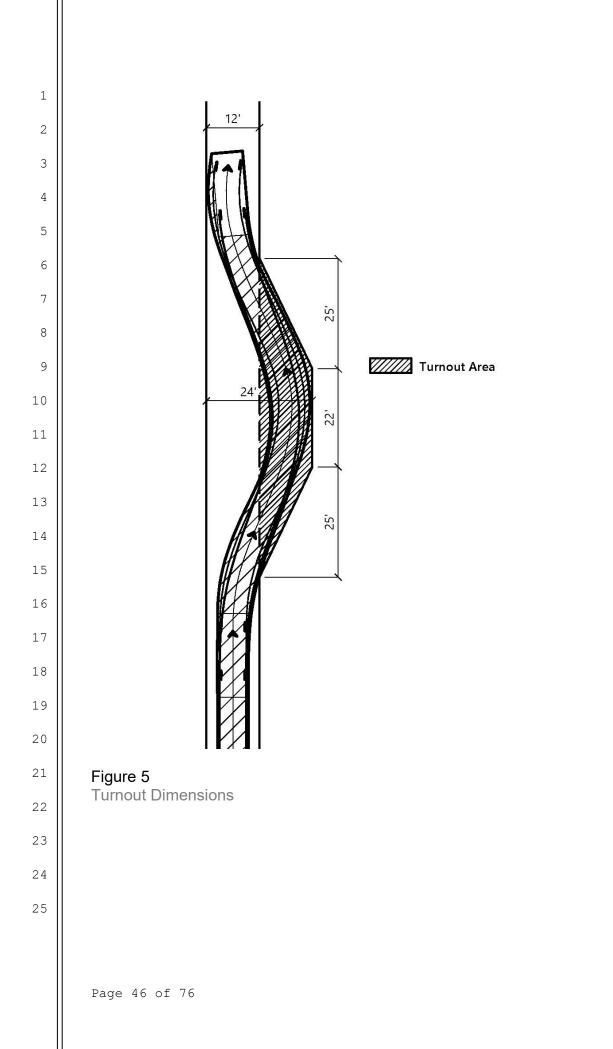
1	the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall
2	be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the
3	local authority having jurisdiction.
4	(c) Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use
5	are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use,
6	barriers, or signs, or both, as approved by the local authority
7	having jurisdiction, shall be installed and maintained.
8	(d) A bridge with only one traffic lane may be authorized by the
9	local jurisdiction; however, it shall provide for unobstructed
10	visibility from one end to the other and turnouts at both ends.
11	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
12	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
13	
14	§ 1273.08 Maximum Lengths of New Dead-end Roads
15	(a) The maximum length of a <u>New D</u> $d$ ead-end <u>R</u> $r$ oad $r$ <u>including all</u>
16	dead-end roads accessed from that dead-end road, shall not
17	exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the
18	number of parcels served:
19	<u>(1) for <u>New</u>Roads with parcels zoned <del>for less than <u>not</u> to</del></u>
20	<u>exceed one (1)</u> acre - 800 feet <u>;</u>
21	(2) for <u>New</u> Roads with parcels zoned for 1 acre up to 4.99
22	<u>acres - 1,320 feet;</u>
23	<u>(3) for New_Roads with parcels zoned for 5 acres_to 19.99</u>
24	<u>or larger - 2,640 feet.</u>
25	parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger - 5,280 feet

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1	All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the road surface
2	at the intersection that begins the road to the end of the road
3	surface at its farthest point. Where a dead-end road crosses
4	areas of differing zoned parcel sizes requiring different length
5	limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply.
6	(b) All New Dead-end Roads shall meet the Turnaround
7	requirements in § 1273.10 (Road and Driveway Turnarounds). See 14
8	CCR § 1273.05 for dead-end road turnaround requirements.
9	(c) All New Dead-end Roads shall meet the width requirements in
10	<u>§ 1273.05 (Road and Driveway Traffic Lane Width and Clear</u>
11	<u>Width).</u>
12	(d) Each New Dead-end Road shall be connected either:
13	(1) directly to a through Road (a Road that is connected to
14	other Roads at both ends); or
15	(2) an Existing Dead-end Road constructed prior to July 1,
16	<u>2022.</u>
17	(e) The length of New Dead-end Roads shall be measured from the
18	center line of the through Road it connects to, to the terminus
19	of the Dead-end Road at its farthest point.
20	(f) Where a New Dead-end Road provides access to differing
21	zoned parcel sizes requiring different length limits, the
22	shortest allowable length shall apply.
23	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
24	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

25

1	§ 1273.09 Road and Driveway Turnouts Gate Entrances
2	(a) Turnouts shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet wide from
3	the shoulder stripe, twenty-two (22) feet long with a minimum
4	twenty-five (25) foot taper on each end and be facilitated
5	outside of the Traffic Lane to accommodate one passenger vehicle
6	as illustrated on Figure 5.
7	(b) On One-way Roads and Dead-end Roads over 400 feet in length,
8	a Turnout shall be located at approximately the midpoint of the
9	Road, in addition to any other Turnouts Required.
11	(c) Turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart on
12	One-way Roads or on Roads that do not meet the width
13	requirements.
14	(d) Driveways that are less than 20 feet wide and exceed 150
15	feet in length shall require a Turnout.
16	(e) Driveways greater than 150 feet in length and less than 800
17	feet in length shall provide a Turnout near the midpoint of the
18	Driveway.
19	(f) Where the Driveway exceeds 800 feet, Turnouts shall be
20	provided no more than 400 feet apart.
21	(g) No parking, obstructions, or storage of any material shall
22	be allowed within Turnouts.
23	
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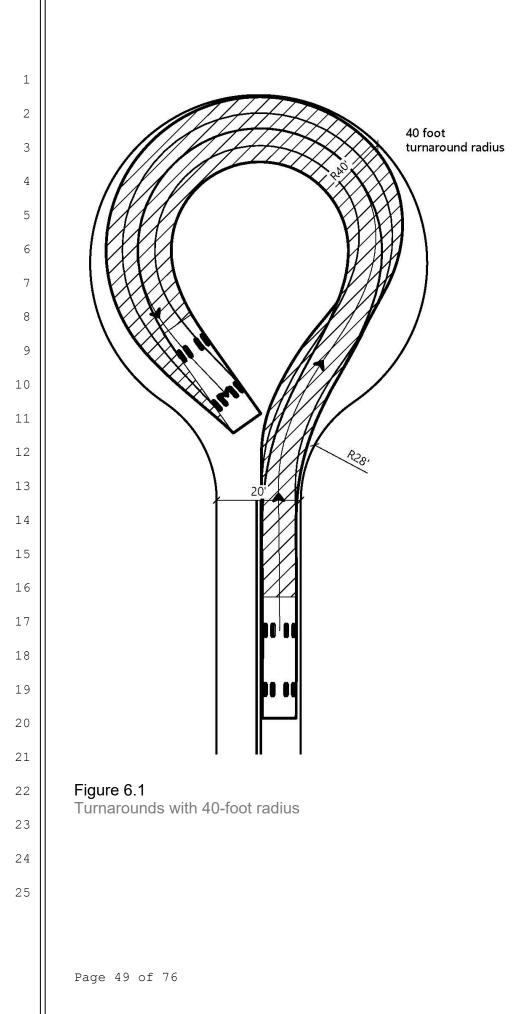


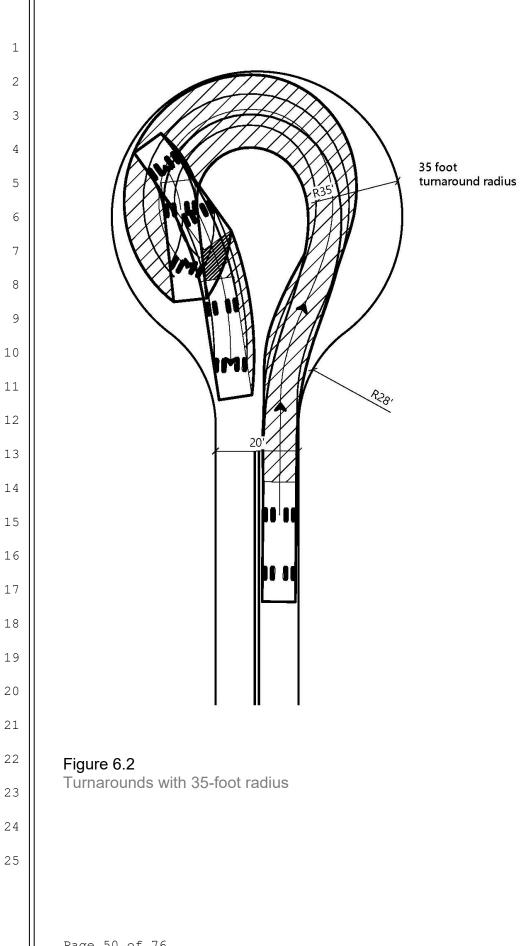
1	(a) Gate entrances shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the
2	width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate and a minimum
3	width of fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance
4	and unobstructed vertical clearance of thirteen feet, six inches
5	<del>(13' 6").</del>
6	(b) All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall
7	be located at least thirty (30) feet from the roadway and shall
8	open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on
9	that road.
10	(c) Where a one-way road with a single traffic lane provides
11	access to a gated entrance, a forty (40) foot turning radius
12	shall be used.
13	(d) Security gates shall not be installed without approval.
14	Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved
15	means of emergency operation. Approval shall be by the local
16	authority having jurisdiction. The security gates and the
17	emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all
18	times.
19	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
20	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
21	
22	§ 1273.10 Road and Driveway Turnarounds
23	(a) Each Dead-end Road shall have a Turnaround constructed at
24	its terminus. Where a Dead-end Road crosses parcels zoned for
25	five (5) acres or larger, a Turnaround shall also be provided

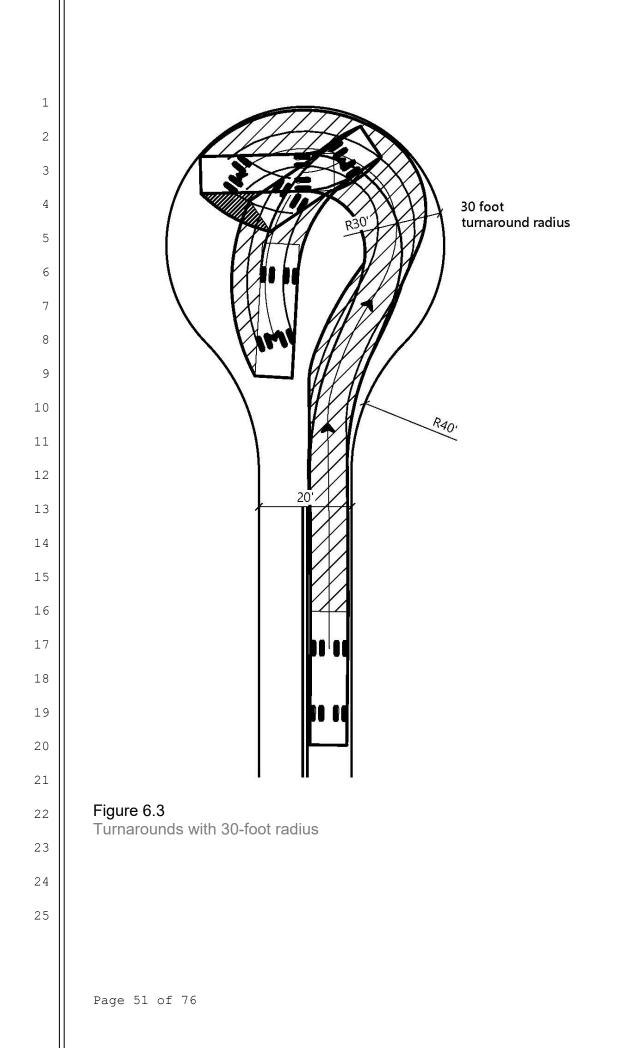
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1	halfway	along	the	Dead-end	Road.

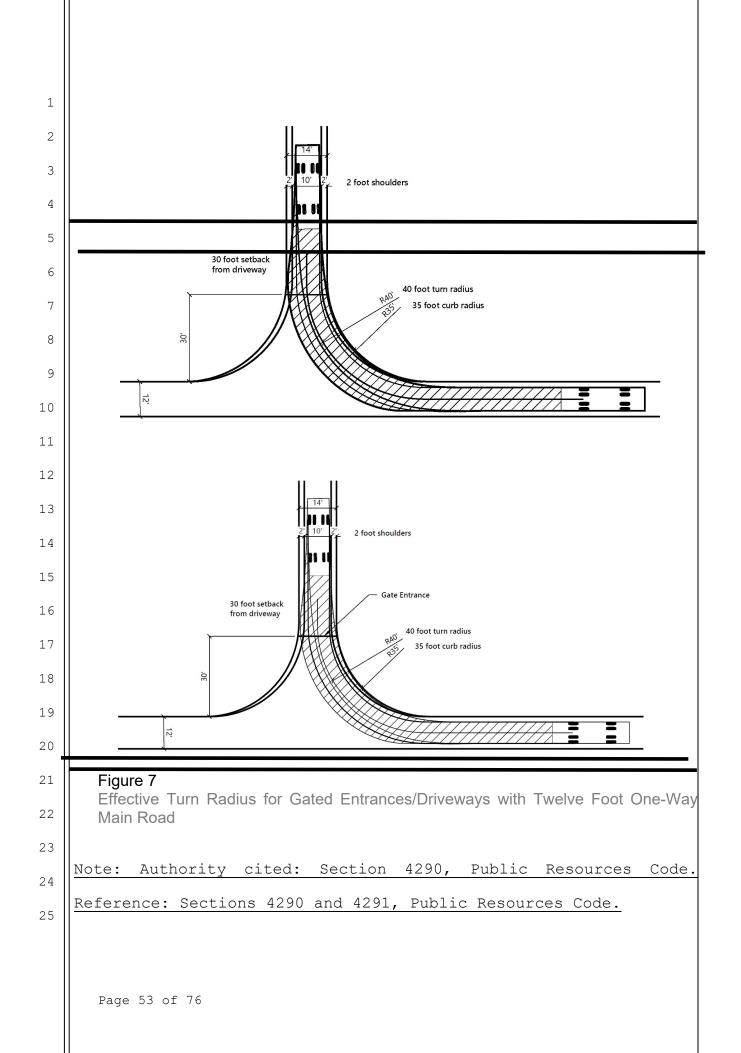
2	(b) A Turnaround shall be provided on Driveways over 300 feet in
3	length and shall be within fifty (50) feet of the Building.
4	(c) A Turnaround shall meet <del>one</del> <u>all</u> of the following
5	
6	requirements in subsections (d), (e), and (f), and shall be in
7	accordance with Figures 6.1, 6.2, or 6.3.
8	(d) Turnarounds with a radius smaller than 40 feet, shown in
9	Figures 6.2 and 6.3 below, may be approved by the AHJ Local
10	Jurisdiction when physical constraints prohibit the ability to
11	install a 40-foot Turnaround.
12	(e) The center of the Turnaround shall remain clear of
13	vegetation or decorative elements.
14	(f) If a hammerhead/T is used instead, the top of the "T" shall
15	be a minimum of sixty (60) feet in length.
16	
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1	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
2	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
3	
4	<u>§ 1273.11 Gates</u>
5	(a) Gates shall have an approved means of emergency operation.
6	Electronic gates shall have a manual method of opening in case
7	of electronic failure. The manual method shall be maintained to
8	<u>be</u> operational at all times.
9	(b) Gate entrances shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the
10	width of the Road or Driveway, as shown in Figure 7 below. Where
11	a gate is installed across an existing Road or Driveway, the
12	gate shall be no less than ten (10) feet wide, with a minimum
13	Clear Width of fourteen (14) feet and unobstructed Vertical
14	Clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6"). Clearance shall
15	be maintained at all times.
16	(c) Where a One-way Road with a single Traffic Lane leads to a
17	gated entrance, a forty (40) foot turning radius shall be
18	provided used as illustrated on Figure 7.
19	(d) All gates on a Driveway shall be located at least thirty
20	(30) feet from the Road and shall <u>either slide sideways or open</u>
21	to allow a vehicle to stop without stopping traffic on the Road,
22	in direction of travel, in accordance with Figure 7.
23	
24	
25	



1	§ 1273.12 Standards for Existing Roads
2	(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (d), Existing
3	Roads that provide Access to New Building Construction along at
4	least one route shall meet the following minimum requirements:
5	(1) One (1) fourteen (14) foot Traffic Lane;
6	(2) <u>Surfacing which supports the imposed load of Fire</u>
7	Apparatus, subject to the standards set forth in § 1273.02.
8	Native surfacing for no more than 50% of the Road's length; and
9	(3) Turnouts in compliance with § 1273.09 (Road and
10	Driveway Turnouts), or maintains a twenty (20) foot Clear Width
11	suitable to serve as a Traffic Lane for the length of the Road.
12	(b) Access to Buildings after a Wildfire shall provide for at
13	least one (1) fourteen (14) foot Traffic Lane for a distance of
14	Acceleration of a second secon
15	400 Ieet; provided, nowever, where such Traffic Lanes are not
16	possible due to physical site limitations such as localized         Image: stability of soil conditions, Access shall
17	provide for locations for vehicles to pass each other at
18	reasonable intervals.
19	( <del>e</del> b) Existing Roads providing Access to Buildings shall not
20	exceed a grade of 25% over a distance of 500 linear feet.
21	$(\underline{ac})$ An Existing Road with a secondary route in conformance with
22	the conditions below <u>\$ 1273.13 (Secondary Routes for Existing</u>
23	Roads) need not comply with subsections (a) <u>or (b)</u> .
24	(1) Secondary routes shall meet the standards for New Roads
25	in this Subchapter and shall provide for legal Access that

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1	serves as a typical travel way to and from the Building
2	Construction. A secured secondary route shall meet the
3	<u>requirements in § 1273.11 (Gates).</u>
4	(2) Secondary routes shall connect a user to an alternative
5	route that would not be affected by a closure to the primary
6	route, to the extent practicable.
7	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
8	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code,
9	Section 51178 Government Code.
10	
11	<u>§ 1273.13 Secondary Routes for Existing Roads</u>
12	(a) Secondary routes shall meet the standards for New Roads in
13	this Subchapter and shall provide for legal and deeded Access
14	that serves as a typical travel way to and from the Building
15	construction. A secured secondary route shall meet the
16	<u>requirements in § 1273.11 (Gates).</u>
17	(b) Secondary routes shall connect a user to an alternative
18	<u>route that would not be affected by a closure to the primary</u>
19	route, to the extent practicable.
20	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
21	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
22	
23	Article 3. Signing and Building Numbering
24	§ 1274.00. <u>Road Name Signs.</u> <del>Intent</del>
25	(a) All Road signs shall conform to the requirements of the
	California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD),
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## hereby incorporated by reference.

2	$(bar{ba})$ New Roads shall be identified by a name or number through a
3	consistent system that provides for sequenced or patterned
4	numbering and non-duplicative naming within each Local
5	Jurisdiction. This section does not require any entity to rename
6	or renumber existing roads.
7	$(\oplus \underline{b})$ The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for road signs
8	shall be a minimum four (4) inch letter height, half inch (.5)
9	inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background
10	color of the sign.
11	To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response,
12	all newly constructed or approved roads and Buildings shall be
13	designated by names or numbers posted on signs clearly visible
14	and legible from the road. This section shall not restrict the
15	size of letters or numbers appearing on road signs for other
16	purposes.
17	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
18	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
19	
20	§ 1274.01. Road Signs Installation, Location, and Visibility.
21	(a) All Road signs shall conform to the requirements of the
22	California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD),
23	hereby incorporated by reference.
24	(b) Signs required by this article identifying intersecting
25	roads shall be placed at the intersection of those roads.

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1	(bc) A sign identifying traffic limitations, including but not
2	limited to weight or Vertical Clearance limitations, Dead-end
3	Roads, One-way Roads, or single lane Roads and bridges, shall be
4	placed:
5	(1) at the intersection preceding the traffic limitation,
6	and
7	(2) no more than one hundred (100) feet before such traffic
8	limitation.
9	$(\underline{ed})$ Road signs required by this article shall be posted at the
10	beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.
11	$(\underline{e})$ Road signs shall meet the minimum sign retroreflectivity
12	requirements in the CA MUTCD. Signs that are not required to
13	meet the retroreflectivity requirements (e.g., blue or brown
14	backgrounds) shall be retroreflective or illuminated to show the
15	same shape and color by both day and night.
16	(a) Newly constructed or approved roads must be identified by a
17	name or number through a consistent system that provides for
18	sequenced or patterned numbering and/or non-duplicative naming
19	within each local jurisdiction. This section does not require
20	any entity to rename or renumber existing roads, nor shall a
21	road providing access only to a single commercial or industrial
22	occupancy require naming or numbering.
23	(b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for road signs
24	shall be a minimum four (4) inch letter height, half inch (.5)
25	inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background

1	<del>color of the sign.</del>
2	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
3	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
4	
5	§ 1274.02. Addresses for Buildings.
6	(a) All Buildings shall be issued an address by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local</del>
7	Jurisdiction consistent with the standards in the California
8	Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9.
9	(b) Addresses for residential Buildings shall be reflectorized.
10	(a) Road signs shall be visible and legible from both directions
11	of vehicle travel for a distance of at least one hundred (100)
12	feet.
13	(b) Signs required by this article identifying intersecting
14	roads shall be placed at the intersection of those roads.
15	(c) A sign identifying traffic access or flow limitations,
16	including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance
17	limitations, dead-end roads, one-way roads, or single lane
18	conditions, shall be placed:
19	(i) at the intersection preceding the traffic access limitation,
20	and
21	(ii) no more than one hundred (100) feet before such traffic
22	access limitation.
23	(d) Road signs required by this article shall be posted at the
24	beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.
25	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

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1	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
2	
3	<del>§ 1274.03. Addresses for Buildings.</del>
4	(a) All buildings shall be issued an address by the local
5	jurisdiction which conforms to that jurisdiction's overall
6	address system. Utility and miscellaneous Group U buildings are
7	not required to have a separate address; however, each
8	residential unit within a building shall be separately
9	identified.
10	(b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for addresses
11	shall conform to the standards in the California Fire Code,
12	California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9.
13	(c) Addresses for residential buildings shall be reflectorized.
14	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
15	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
16	
17	§ 1274.04. Address Installation, Location, and Visibility.
18	(a) All Buildings shall have a permanently posted address which
19	shall be plainly legible and visible from the road fronting the
20	property.
21	(b) Where access is by means of a private road and the address
22	identification cannot be viewed from the public way, an
23	unobstructed sign or other means shall be used so that the
24	address is visible from the public way.
25	(c) Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both

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1	directions.
2	(d) Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway,
3	they shall be mounted on a single sign or post.
4	(e) Where a road provides access solely to a single commercial
5	or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the
6	nearest road intersection providing access to that site, or
7	otherwise posted to provide for unobstructed visibility from
8	that intersection.
9	(f) In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning
10	of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.
11	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
12	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
13	
14	Article 4. Water Supply. Emergency Water Standards
15	§ 1275.00. Application. Intent
16	(a) The provisions of this Article shall apply to Newly
17	constructed water and wastewater facilities associated with New
18	Building Construction. in the tentative and parcel map process
19	when new parcels are approved by the Local Jurisdiction having
20	authority, or when new Building construction is not already
21	served by an existing water supply.
22	(b) The provisions of this Article These regulations shall not
23	apply to $e_{\underline{E}}$ xisting water or wastewater facilities that are not
24	newly constructed, or to the Repair of existing water or
25	wastewater facilities that are repaired, reconstructed, or

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1	upgraded. For purposes of this subsection, "water and wastewater
2	facilities" includes, but is not limited to, water storage tanks
3	and reservoirs, pump stations, treatment facilities, regulator
4	stations, Fire Hydrants, and similar water and wastewater system
5	devices.
6	(c) Where a specific provision of code standard from the
7	<u>California Fire Code or <u>of a</u> National Fire Protection</u>
8	Association (NFPA) standard is referenced in this Article, the
9	respective provisions of said code any sections of the
10	California Fire Code or NFPA standards regarding alternative
11	methods of compliance, equivalencies, or modifications to the
12	specified provisions <del>standards s</del> hall also apply.
13	Emergency water for Wildfire protection shall be available,
14	accessible, and maintained in quantities and locations specified
15	in the statute and these regulations in order to attack a
16	Wildfire or defend property from a Wildfire.
17	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
18	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
19	
20	§ 1275.01. Approved Water Supply. Application
21	(a) Water supply shall meet or exceed the California Fire Code,
22	California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9.
23	(b) Where a Municipal-Type Water Supply is not available, the
24	AHJ Local Jurisdiction shall utilize the National Fire
25	Protection Association (NFPA) 1142, "Standard on Water Supplies

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1	for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting," <u>2022</u> <del>2017</del> Edition, hereby
2	incorporated by reference, as referenced in the California Fire
3	Code, California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9, Appendix
4	B and Appendix BB.
5	(c) All <u>New Building Construction proposals</u> — Building
6	construction shall include a water supply for structure defense.
7	Such protection shall be serviceable prior to and during the
8	time of construction, except when alternative methods of
9	protection are provided and approved by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local</del>
10	Jurisdiction.
11	(d) Nothing in this article prohibits the combined storage of
12	Wildfire and structural firefighting water supplies unless so
13	prohibited by local ordinance or specified by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local</del>
14	Jurisdiction. Water supplies required under the California Fire
15	Code, California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9, or other
16	law or regulation may also be used to satisfy the requirements
17	of this Article, so long as the full amount of water supply
18	required by this article is provided.
19	(e) Where water systems are susceptible to freeze or crash, such
20	protection <u>measures shall be</u> <del>is</del> required by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local</del>
21	Jurisdiction., such protection measures shall be provided.
22	The provisions of this article shall apply in the tentative and
23	parcel map process when new parcels are approved by the local
24	jurisdiction having authority.
25	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

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1 Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 2 3 § 1275.02. Identification of Water Sources. Water Supply. 4 (a) Fire Hydrants or water access located along a Driveway shall 5 be identified by at least (1) reflectorized blue marker, with a 6 minimum dimension of three (3) inches. This marker shall be 7 mounted on a fire retardant sign post constructed of fire 8 retardant material. The sign post shall be located and mounted 9 as specified by the <u>AHJ</u> Fire Authority. 10 (b) Fire Hydrants or water access located along a Road shall be 11 identified by one of the following marking standards, as 12 specified by the AHJ: 13 (1) a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension 14 of three (3) inches. This marker shall be mounted on a <del>fire</del> 15 retardant sign post constructed of fire retardant material. The 16 sign post shall be within three (3) feet of the Fire Hydrant or 17 water access. The sign shall be no fewer than three (3) nor 18 greater than five (5) feet above ground, in a horizontal 19 position, and visible from the Road, or as specified by the <u>AHJ</u> 20 Fire Authority. 21 (2) a reflectorized blue marker secured to the center of 22 the road pavement, as specified by the AHJ. 23 24 (a) When a water supply for structure defense is required to be 25 installed, such protection shall be installed and made

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1	serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except
2	when alternative methods of protection are provided and approved
3	by the local authority having jurisdiction.
4	(b) Water systems equaling or exceeding the California Fire
5	Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, or, where
6	a municipal-type water supply is unavailable, National Fire
7	Protection Association (NFPA) 1142, "Standard on Water Supplies
8	for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting," 2017 Edition, hereby
9	incorporated by reference, shall be accepted as meeting the
10	requirements of this article.
11	(c) Such emergency water may be provided in a fire agency mobile
12	water tender, or naturally occurring or man made containment
13	structure, as long as the specified quantity is immediately
14	available.
15	(d) Nothing in this article prohibits the combined storage of
16	emergency Wildfire and structural firefighting water supplies
17	unless so prohibited by local ordinance or specified by the
18	local fire agency.
19	(e) Where freeze or crash protection is required by Local
20	Jurisdictions having authority, such protection measures shall
21	be provided.
22	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
23	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
24	
25	

1	§ 1275.03. Secured Water Sources. Hydrants and Fire Valves.
2	Break away locks or similar systems shall be approved by the AHJ
3	Local Jurisdiction and shall provide fire fighters with access
4	to any water connections, valves, or controls that are normally
5	secured by gates, doors, or other locking systems.
6	(a) The hydrant or fire valve shall be eighteen (18) inches
7	above the finished surface. Its location in relation to the road
8	or driveway and to the Building(s) or structure(s) it serves
9	shall comply with California Fire Code, California Code of
10	Regulations title 24, part 9, Chapter 5, and Appendix C.
11	(b) The hydrant head shall be a two and half (2 1/2) inch
12	National Hose male thread with cap for pressure and gravity flow
13	systems and four and a half (4 1/2) inch for draft systems.
14	(c) Hydrants shall be wet or dry barrel and have suitable freeze
15	or crash protection as required by the Local Jurisdiction.
16	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
17	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
18	
19	§ 1275.04. Municipal-Type Water System Hydrants. Signing of
20	Water Sources
21	(a) The Municipal-Type Fire Hydrant valve stems and outlets
22	shall be eighteen (18) inches above the Finished Grade <del>finished</del>
23	surface. Its location in relation to the Road or Driveway and to
24	the Building(s) or structure(s) it serves shall comply with
25	California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations Title 24,

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## 1 Part 9, Chapter 5, and Appendix C. 2 (b) The Municipal-Type Fire Hydrant shall be of sizes approved 3 designated by the AHJ Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with 4 <del>Fire Authority</del>, and shall have male American National Fire 5 Hose Screw Threads (NH). (c) Where Municipal-Type water supply Fire Hydrant systems are 6 7 not practical due to the absence of a Municipal-Type Water 8 System, or other limiting factors, a performance-based water 9 supply alternative approved by the AHJ Local Jurisdiction, in 10 <del>consultation with the Fire Authority</del>, shall be designed and 11 installed to meet the minimum fire flow water supply 12 requirements of 250 gallons per minute (gpm) for two (2) hours. 13 (a) Each hydrant, fire valve, or access to water shall 14 identified as follows: (1) if located along a driveway, a reflectorized blue marker, 15 16 with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches shall be located on 17 the driveway address sign and mounted on a fire retardant post, 18 or 19 (2) if located along a road, 20 reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension <del>(i)</del> a of 21 three (3) inches, shall be mounted on a fire retardant post. The 22 sign post shall be within three (3) feet of said hydrant or fire 23 valve, with the sign no less than three (3) feet nor greater 24 than five (5) feet above ground, in a horizontal position and

25 visible from the driveway, or

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1	(ii) as specified in the State Fire Marshal's Guidelines for
2	Fire Hydrant Markings Along State Highways and Freeways, May
3	<del>1988.</del>
4	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
5	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
6	
7	<u>§ 1275.05. Dry Hydrants</u>
8	When dry hydrants have been approved by the <u>AHJ <del>Local</del></u>
9	Jurisdiction, the requirements of NFPA 1142 (2022 <del>2017</del> ) Chapter 8
10	(8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7 and 8.8), hereby incorporated by
11	reference, shall be met.
12	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
13	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
14	
15	§ 1275.06. Mobile Water Supply (Water Tenders)
16	(a) Fire <u>flow</u> water delivery systems that rely on mobile water
17	supply (water tenders) shall only be permitted under <u>either of</u>
18	the following conditions:
19	(1) During the construction phase of <del>a new Building</del>
20	Construction Development, prior to the permanent fire water
21	delivery system installation; or,
22	(2) After the construction phase of <del>a new</del> Building
23	<u>Construction, <math>\underline{W}_{\underline{W}}</math> hen the Local Jurisdiction determines that all</u>
24	other means of water supply is not practical.
25	(b) The mobile water supply shall, within five (5) minutes of

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1	the arrival of the first Fire Apparatus on-scene, be capable of
2	providing the Fire Apparatus with a minimum of 250 gpm for a 2-
3	hour duration.
4	(c) Mobile water supplies may use NFPA 1142 ( <u>2022</u> <del>2017</del> ) Annex C,
5	hereby incorporated by reference, to achieve minimum fire flow
6	requirements.
7	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
8	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
9	
10	<u>§ 1275.07. Protection of Water Supply Infrastructure from</u>
11	<u>Wildfire.</u>
12	(a) All water supply infrastructure shall be protected from
13	Wildfire radiant heat, convective heat, and embers by at least
14	one of the following:
15	(1) underground burial; or
16	(2) construction of non-combustible materials, fittings and
17	valves, such as concrete or metal; or
18	(3) maintenance of a 100-foot <del>, slope adjusted</del> defensible
19	space immediately surrounding the infrastructure; or
20	(4) placement within a Building constructed to the
21	requirements of the California Building Code (California Code of
22	Regulations Title 24, Part 2) Chapter 7A.
23	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
24	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
25	

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1	Article 5. Building Siting, Setbacks, and Fuel Modification Fuel
2	Modification Standards
3	§ 1276.00. <u>Applicability</u> <del>Intent</del>
4	(a) All Building $\underline{e}C$ onstruction shall comply with the following
5	provisions of this Article:
6	(1) § 1276.01 (Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks);
7	(2) § 1276.02(c) (Ridgelines); and
8	(3) § 1276.06 (Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels).
9	(b) The following provisions of this article shall further apply
10	in the tentative and parcel map process for $\frac{1}{2}$ New parcels:
11	(1) § 1276.01 (Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks);
12	<u>(2)</u> § 1276.02(c) (Ridgelines);
13	<u>(3)</u> § 1276.03 (Fuel Breaks);
14	(4) § 1276.04 (Greenbelts, Greenways, Open Spaces and
15	Parks);
16	(5) § 1276.05 (Maintenance of Fuel Breaks); and
17	(6) § 1276.06 (Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels).
18	To reduce the intensity of a Wildfire by reducing the volume and
19	density of flammable vegetation, the strategic siting of fuel
20	modification and greenbelts shall provide for increased safety
21	for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians by its
22	utilization around structures and roads, including driveways,
23	and a point of attack or defense from a Wildfire.
24	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
25	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

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## § 1276.01. <u>Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks.</u> Setback for Structure Defensible Space

4 (a) All parcels shall provide a minimum thirty (30) foot setback
5 for all Bbuildings from all property lines and/or the center of
6 a Rroad, except as provided for in subsection (b).

7 (b) A reduction in the minimum setback shall be based upon When 8 a thirty (30) foot setback is not possible for practical reasons, which may include but are not limited to, parcel 9 10 dimensions or size; topographic limitations; <u>dDevelopment</u> 11 density requirements or other *dDevelopment* patterns that promote 12 low-carbon emission outcomes; sensitive habitat; or other site 13 constraints easements, and shall provide for an alternative 14 method to reduce Structure-to-Structure ignition by 15 incorporating features such as, but not limited to: 16 Same practical effect options may include, but are not limited 17 to: (1) non-combustible block walls or fences; or 18 (2) five (5) feet of non-combustible material extending 19 five (5) feet horizontally from the furthest extent of the 20 Building; or 21 (3) installing hardscape landscaping or reducing a 22 reduction of exposed windows on the side of the sStructure

with a less than thirty (30) foot setback; <u>or</u>

(4) <u>the most protective</u> additional structure hardening that exceeds the requirements in the California Building Code,

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1	California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 7A, <u>as</u>
2	requested by the AHJ.
3	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
4	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
5	
6	§ 1276.02. <u>Ridgelines.</u> <u>Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.</u>
7	(a) The <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> shall identify <del>s</del> <u>S</u> trategic
8	Ridgelines, if any, in consultation with the Fire Authority.
9	Strategic Ridgelines shall be identified through an assessment
10	of the following factors:
11	(1) Topography;
12	(2) Vegetation;
13	(3) Proximity to any existing or proposed residential,
14	commercial, or industrial land uses;
15	(4) Ability to support effective fire suppression; and
16	(5) Other factors, if any, deemed relevant by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local</del>
17	Jurisdiction and Fire Authority.
18	(b) Preservation of Undeveloped Ridgelines identified as
19	strategically important shall be required.
20	(c) New <del>Buildings</del> <u>Residential Units</u> on Undeveloped Ridgelines
21	identified as strategically important are prohibited, as
22	described in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2).
23	(1) New Residential Units are prohibited within or at the
24	top of drainages or other topographic features common to
25	Ridgelines that act as chimneys to funnel convective heat from

<sup>1</sup> <u>Wildfires.</u>

2	(2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter
3	the extent to which Structures, <u>Buildings</u> , or Development other
4	than <u>Residential Units</u> <del>Buildings</del> , such as but not limited to
5	Utility and Miscellaneous Group U Structures, may be constructed
6	on Undeveloped Ridgelines.
7	(d) The <u>AHJ</u> Local Jurisdiction may implement further specific
8	requirements to preserve Undeveloped Ridgelines.
9	To ensure continued maintenance of commonly owned properties in
10	conformance with these standards and to assure continued
11	availability, access, and utilization of the defensible space
12	provided by these standards during a wildfire, provisions for
13	annual maintenance shall be provided in emergency access
14	covenants or similar binding agreements.
15	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
16	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
17	
18	§ 1276.03. Fuel Breaks Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and
19	<del>Fuels.</del>
20	(a) When Building <del>©</del> onstruction meets the following criteria,
21	the <u>AHJ</u> Local Jurisdiction shall determine the need and location
22	for Fuel Breaks in consultation with the Fire Authority:
23	(1) the permitting or approval of three (3) or more new
24	parcels, excluding lot line adjustments as specified in
25	Government Code (GC) section 66412(d); or

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1	(2) an application for a change of zoning increasing zoning
2	intensity or density; or
3	(3) an application for a change in use permit increasing
4	use intensity or density.
5	(b) Fuel Breaks required by the <u>AHJ <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> shall be</u>
6	located, designed, and maintained in a condition that reduces
7	the potential of damaging radiant and convective heat or ember
8	exposure to Access routes, Buildings, or infrastructure within
9	the Development.
10	(c) <u>Fuel Breaks shall have, at a minimum, one point of entry for</u>
11	fire fighters and any Fire Apparatus. The specific number of
12	entry points and entry requirements shall be determined by the
13	AHJ.
14	
15	(d) Fuel Breaks may be required at locations such as, but not
16	limited to:
17	(1) Directly adjacent to Defensible Space to reduce radiant
18	and convective heat exposure, ember impacts, or support fire
19	suppression tactics;
20	(2) Directly adjacent to Roads to manage radiant and
21	convective heat exposure or ember impacts, increase evacuation
22	safety, or support fire suppression tactics;
23	(3) Directly adjacent to a Hazardous Land Use to limit the
24	spread of fire from such uses, reduce radiant and convective
25	heat exposure, or support fire suppression tactics;
	(4) Strategically located along Ridgelines, in Greenbelts,

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1	or other locations to reduce radiant and convective heat
2	exposure, ember impacts, or support community level fire
3	suppression tactics.
4	$(\underline{e})$ Fuel Breaks shall be completed prior to the commencement of
5	any permitted construction.
6	$(\underline{ef})$ Fuel Breaks shall be constructed using the most
7	ecologically and site appropriate treatment option, such as, but
8	not limited to, prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical
9	treatment, prescribed herbivory, and targeted ground application
10	<u>of herbicides.</u>
11	(g) Where an AHJ requires Fuel Breaks, maintenance mechanisms
12	shall be established to ensure the fire behavior objectives and
13	thresholds are maintained over time.
14	(h) The mechanisms required shall be binding upon the property
15	for which the Fuel Break is established, shall ensure adequate
16	maintenance levels, and may include written legal agreements;
17	permanent fees, taxes, or assessments; assessments through a
18	homeowners' association; or other funding mechanisms.
19	(f) Fuel Breaks shall have, at a minimum, one point of entry for
20	fire fighters and any Fire Apparatus. The specific number of
21	entry points and entry requirements shall be determined by the
22	Local Jurisdiction in consultation with the Fire Authority.
23	Disposal, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to a
24	site approved by the local jurisdiction, of flammable vegetation
25	and fuels caused by site development and construction, road and

1 driveway construction, and fuel modification shall be completed 2 prior to completion of road construction or final inspection of 3 a building permit. 4 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code. 5 6 7 1276.04. Greenbelts, Greenways, Open Spaces and Parks S 8 Greenbelts 9 (a) Where a Greenbelt, Greenway, open space, park, landscaped or 10 natural area, or portions thereof, is intended to serve as a 11 Fuel Break as part of a New Building Construction proposal, the 12 space or relevant portion thereof shall conform with the 13 requirements in § 1276.03 (Fuel Breaks). (b) An AHJ Local Jurisdictions may require Greenbelts or 14 15 Greenways, or portions thereof, or other open areas for the 16 purpose of providing potential areas of refuge for the public or 17 firefighters or other values as a last resort, if safe 18 evacuation is not practicable. 19 Subdivision and other developments, which propose greenbelts as 20 a part of the development plan, shall locate said greenbelts 21 strategically as a separation between wildland fuels and 22 structures. The locations shall be approved by the local 23 authority having jurisdiction and may be consistent with the CAL 24 FIRE Unit Fire Management Plan or Contract County Fire Plan. 25 Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

1	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
2	
3	<u>§ 1276.05. Maintenance of Fuel Breaks</u>
4	(a) Where a Local Jurisdiction requires Fuel Breaks pursuant to
5	<u>§ 1276.03 (Fuel Breaks)</u> , maintenance mechanisms shall be
6	established to ensure the fire behavior objectives and
7	thresholds are maintained over time.
8	(b) The mechanisms required shall be binding upon the property
9	for which the Fuel Break is established, shall ensure adequate
10	maintenance levels, and may include written legal agreements;
11	permanent fees, taxes, or assessments; assessments through a
12	homeowners' association; or other funding mechanisms.
13	Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.
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14	Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.
15	Kererence. Sections 1290 and 1291, rubite Kesources code.
	<u>§ 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels
15 16	<u>§ 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by
15 16 17	<u>§ 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels
15 16 17 18	<u>S 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> , of flammable vegetation and fuels
15 16 17 18 19	<u>§ 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by the <u>AHJ</u> <del>Local Jurisdiction</del> , of flammable vegetation and fuels caused by site <del>development and</del> construction, road and driveway
15 16 17 18 19 20	<u>\$ 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels <u>The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by</u> <u>the AHJ Local Jurisdiction</u> , of flammable vegetation and fuels <u>caused by site development and</u> construction, road and driveway <u>construction shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and</u>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	<u>§ 1276.065</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels <u>The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by</u> <u>the AHJ</u> <u>Local Jurisdiction</u> , of flammable vegetation and fuels <u>caused by site development and</u> construction, road and driveway <u>construction shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and</u> <u>regulations.</u>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	<u>S 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels <u>The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by</u> <u>the AHJ Local Jurisdiction</u> , of flammable vegetation and fuels <u>caused by site development and</u> construction, road and driveway <u>construction shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and</u> <u>regulations.</u> <u>Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.</u>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<u>S 1276.0<del>6</del>5</u> Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels <u>The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by</u> <u>the AHJ Local Jurisdiction</u> , of flammable vegetation and fuels <u>caused by site development and</u> construction, road and driveway <u>construction shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and</u> <u>regulations.</u> <u>Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.</u>