

BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

P.O. Box 944246
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2460
Website: www.bof.fire.ca.gov
(916) 653-8007



To: Resource Protection Committee
From: Edith Hannigan, Board Consultant

April 4, 2014

Subject: Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, Chapter 11 and Chapter 15 Updates

Dear Chair Saito, Member Gillless, and Member Rickert,

On January 28, 2014, Tuolumne County submitted to the Board of Forestry changes to their County Ordinance Code for your review and certification. Tuolumne County's road and fire safety ordinances had been certified by the Board on February 18, 1992 to be used in-lieu of the State's Fire Safe Regulations that implement provisions of Public Resources Code 4290. Minor changes to those ordinances were approved by the Board on February 6, 2012.

Board staff would like to bring to your attention two changes which we feel require discussion and further consideration. The text of those changes are enclosed, as is the text of the State regulations.

11.02.120 changes the definition of "common driveway" to allow the driveway to serve up to six parcels, provided there are no more than six dwelling units. Previously, the definition only allowed common driveways to serve up to two parcels.

11.12.040 changes the length limits imposed on cul-de-sac roads that pass through areas with more than one zoning designation, requiring different length limits. The State's regulations allow dead-end/cul-de-sac roads to be only as long as the shortest allowable length, whereas Tuolumne County's proposed ordinance allows the road to be as long as the longest allowable length, based on zoning, and requires turnaround bulbs at each of the cumulative lengths limits for every zoning district it passes through. No road can be longer than 5280 feet, regardless of the number of parcels served.

These changes, Board staff believe, do not meet or exceed the relevant State regulations as the State regulations are written. However, there is limited data to support whether or not Tuolumne County's proposed changes would achieve the same practical effect as the State regulations. By working with urban planning, fire/fuels specialists, and transportation planning researchers at Cal Poly, we will establish baseline standards for dead-end road lengths to assist us in more effectively evaluating changes such as the ones Tuolumne County is proposing.

Because of the limited data that exists on dead-end road issue at this time, Board staff respectfully requests a review of the changes to the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code by the Resource Protection Committee and their opinion on the validity of the proposed changes before proceeding with a response to Tuolumne County. A representative from Tuolumne County will be present at the RPC meeting on Tuesday, April 8th, to provide additional information.

Sincerely,

Edith Hannigan

11.02.08070 County. "County" means the eCounty of Tuolumne.

11.02.09080 County engineer. "County engineer" means a person legally authorized to practice civil engineering in the State of California who reports directly to the eCounty of Tuolumne public works director~~Director of Transportation~~, or his or her qualified designee.

11.02.100 ~~Cul-de-sac road.~~ "Cul-de-sac road" means ~~any road or combination of roads which does not meet the definition of a through road. Such roads normally have special provisions for turning around at the terminus and serve abutting property.~~

11.02.110090 Department. "Department" means the eCounty of Tuolumne ~~department of public works~~Roads Division.

11.02.12000 Director. "Director" means the eCounty of Tuolumne ~~public works d~~irector of Transportation, or his or her qualified designee.

11.02.13010 Driveway. ~~A~~ "Driveway" means a vehicular access that serves a single parcel, with not more than three (3) dwelling units, and any number of accessory buildings.

11.02.120 Driveway, common. "Common driveway" means a vehicular access that serves up to Two Ssix (6) parcels may share a common driveway provided that with the common portion of the driveway is being a minimum of 18 feet in width and, and does not provide access to more than six (6) dwelling units and any number of accessory buildings, and for which easements have been established for use of the driveway by bothall parcels.

11.02.14030 Final map. "Final map" means a map showing a subdivision for which a final map is required by Government Code sSection 66426.

11.02.150 ~~Local road.~~ "Local road" means ~~a roadway primarily serving as direct access to abutting properties.~~

11.02.160 ~~Major collectors.~~ "Major collectors," ~~as designated in the regional transportation plan, function as corridors between communities and other major traffic generators.~~

11.02.17040 May. "May" is permissive.

11.02.180 ~~Minor collector.~~ "Minor collectors," ~~as designated in the regional transportation plan, serve as links to major collector or arterial roads.~~

11.02.19050 Parcel map. "Parcel map" means a map showing a land division for which a final map is not required by Government Code Ssection 66426.

11.02.030160 ~~Arterial r~~Road, Arterial. ~~An~~ "arterial Arterial road" is means a roadway which provides intercounty access between cities and large communities. In Tuolumne County major and minor arterial roads are ~~state highways and are~~ designated in the rRegional transportation plan.

11.02.050170 ~~Collector r~~Collector Collector road" means a roadway which provides a link between local roads and arterial roads. Both major and minor collectors are designated in the rRegional transportation plan.

* An asphalt concrete surface is not required for final maps with minimum parcel size of five (5) acres, or for parcel maps with minimum parcel size of two (2) acres.

** The structural section shall be based on criteria developed for the specific project.

B. All road structures shall be capable of supporting a 40,000 pound axle load and shall be constructed to carry at least the maximum load and provide the minimum vertical clearance as required by Vehicle Code Sections 35550, 35750 and 35250.

11.12.030 Profiles. The minimum and maximum gradients for all class roads shall be as follows:

- A. The minimum gradient shall be one percent (1%);
- B. The maximum gradient for local roads below the three thousand foot elevation shall be sixteen percent (16%);
- C. The maximum gradient for local roads above the three thousand foot elevation shall be twelve percent (12%);

D. The maximum slope for a turnaround shall not exceed six percent (6%);

DE. The maximum gradient for arterial and collector roads shall be as shown below:

Design Speed (mph)

Type of Terrain	20	30	40	50	60	70
Level	7	7	7	6	5	4
Rolling	10	9	8	7	6	5
Mountainous	12	10	10	9	8	6

Type of Terrain	Design Speed in Miles Per Hour (mph)					
	20	30	40	50	60	70
Level	<u>7%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>5%</u>	<u>4%</u>
Rolling	<u>10%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>7%</u>	<u>6%</u>	<u>5%</u>
Mountainous	<u>12%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>8%</u>	<u>6%</u>

11.12.040 Cul-de-sacs.

- A. A cul-de-sac road shall be posted "Not a Through Road" and shall terminate in a turnaround bulb or hammerhead turnaround.
- B. The maximum length of a cul-de-sac road, including all cul-de-sac roads accessed from the cul-de-sac, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths regardless of the number of parcels served:

- Parcels zoned for less than one acre – 800 feet
- Parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres - 1320 feet
- Parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres* - 2640 feet
- Parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger* - 5280 feet

* Where parcels are zoned five acres or larger, turnaround bulbs shall be provided at intervals of a maximum of one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet.

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the roadway surface at its intersection with a through road to the end of the road surface at its farthest point. ~~Where a cul-de-sac crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes, requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply~~ a cul-de-sac turnaround bulb shall be required at each of the cumulative limits listed above for every zoning district it passes through.

- C. Exceptions to the standards for cul-de-sac roads for a tentative map as defined in Section 16.04.530 of this code shall only be granted when the ~~e~~Director has concurrence from the Tuolumne County Fire Prevention Division and only when all of the following circumstances apply:
1. Measures have been incorporated into the approval of the tentative map to reduce fire hazard in a manner that have the same practical effect as limiting the length of a cul-de-sac road.
 2. The allowed increase in length does not exceed 10% of the allowed length prescribed in section "B" above.
 3. This exception would only apply to parcels zoned RE-5, RE-10, A, and AE that are 5 gross acres or larger.

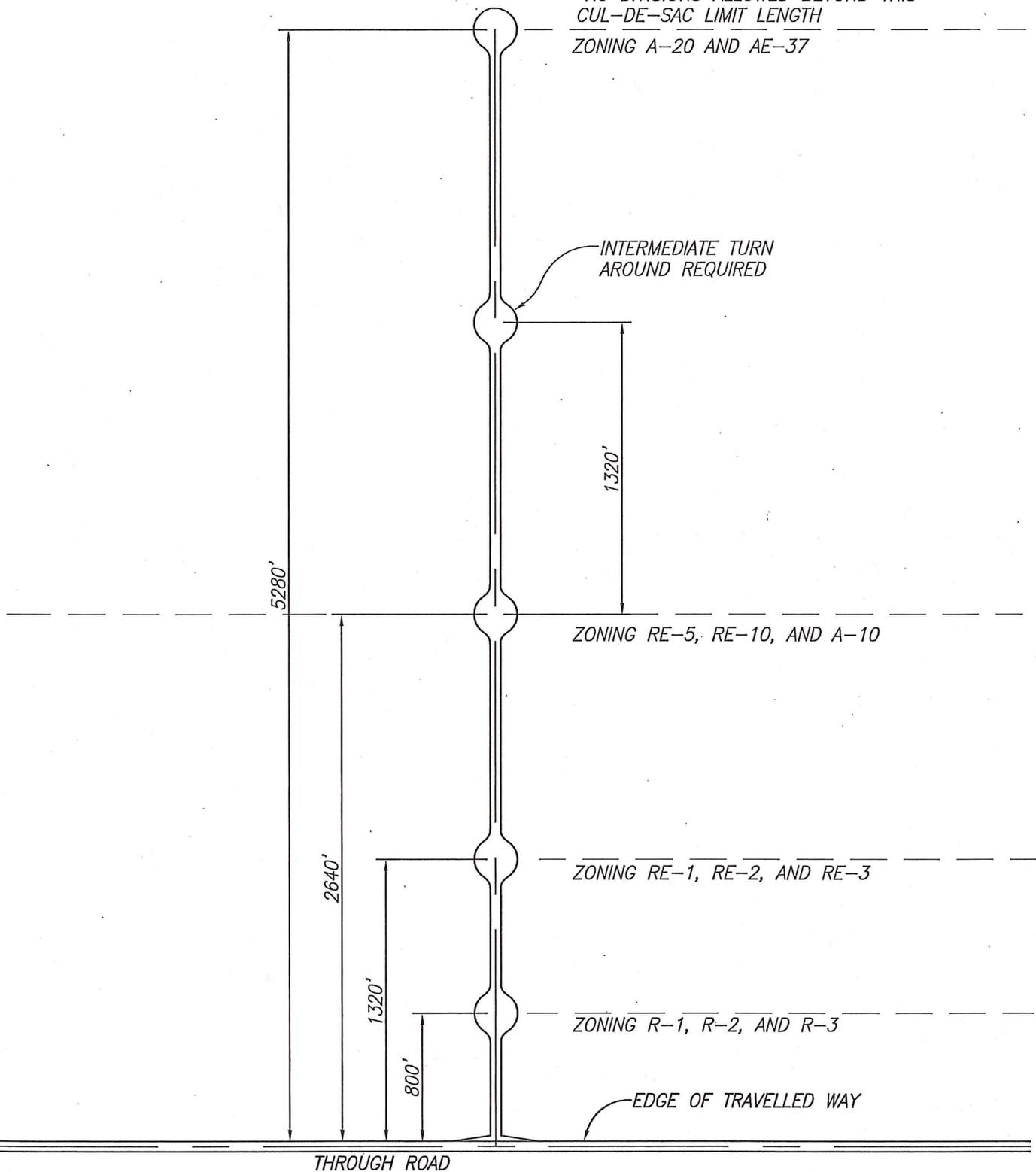
11.12.050 Street signing. All streets shall be identified and signed at intersections to allow for speedy response of emergency equipment. Size of letters, numbers and symbols for street and road signs shall be a minimum three (3) inch letter height, three-eighth (3/8) inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign. Signs shall be installed indicating special roadway conditions, including weight limits, width and vertical clearance restrictions and one-way traffic.

11.12.060 Driveways.

- A. Driveways shall provide a minimum twelve (12) foot traffic lane with an all weather surface, have fifteen (15) feet of unobstructed vertical clearance with a maximum grade of sixteen percent (16%). Turnouts shall be provided at midpoint for driveways between one hundred fifty (150) feet and eight hundred (800) feet in length and at four hundred (400) foot intervals for driveways over eight hundred (800) feet in length. Turnouts are not required on common driveways which are required to have a minimum eighteen (18) foot wide traffic lane.
- B. Where residential dwellings are less than one hundred fifty (150) feet from the roadway, the driveway grade may exceed sixteen percent (16%) to a maximum twenty-two percent (22%), but the driveway shall be paved with asphalt concrete or concrete. In addition, a parking bay at least ten (10) feet wide and forty (40) feet long ~~and surfaced in the same manner as~~ with a uniform surface with the adjacent road shall be provided at road grade.
- C. A turnaround bulb or hammerhead turnaround shall be provided within fifty (50) feet of all building sites on driveways over three hundred (300) feet in length.
- D. Exceptions to the driveway standards provided herein may only be granted by the Tuolumne County Fire Prevention Division in accordance with Section 15.20.050 of this code.

11.12.062 Gates on driveways. Gates may be installed on driveways provided they comply with

*NO DIVISIONS ALLOWED BEYOND THIS
CUL-DE-SAC LIMIT LENGTH
ZONING A-20 AND AE-37



*PARCELS SERVED BY DRIVEWAY ACCESS ONLY

TUOLUMNE COUNTY
COMMUNITY RESOURCES AGENCY

2 SOUTH GREEN STREET
SONORA, CALIFORNIA 95370
PHONE (209) 533-5633
FAX (209) 533-5698

EXHIBIT
MAP OF CUL-DE-SAC LIMITS

SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 1

SCALE

VERTICAL: 1"=NA
HORIZONTAL: 1"=NA

BRIDGE NO.:
NA

FIRE SAFE REGULATIONS

Title 14 Natural Resources

Division 1.5 Department of Forestry

Chapter 7 - Fire Protection

Subchapter 2 SRA Fire Safe Regulations

[Article 1](#) | [Article 2](#) | [Article 3](#) | [Article 4](#) | [Article 5](#) | [Index](#)

- **ARTICLE 1. ADMINISTRATION**
 - 1270.00. Title
 - 1270.01. Purpose
 - 1270.02. Scope
 - 1270.03. Local Ordinances
 - 1270.04. Provisions for Application of these Regulations
 - 1270.05. Inspection Authority
 - 1270.06. Inspections
 - 1270.07. Exceptions to Standards
 - 1270.08. Request for Exceptions
 - 1270.09. Appeals
 - 1271.00. Definitions
 - 1271.05. Distance Measurements
 - 1272.00. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.

- **ARTICLE 2. EMERGENCY ACCESS**
 - 1273.00. Intent
 - 1273.01. Road Width
 - 1273.02. Roadway Surface
 - 1273.03. Roadway Grades
 - 1273.04. Roadway Radius
 - 1273.05. Roadway Turnarounds
 - 1273.06. Roadway Turnouts
 - 1273.07. Roadway Structures
 - 1273.08. One-Way Roads
 - 1273.09. Dead-End Roads
 - 1273.10. Driveways
 - 1273.11. Gate Entrances

- **ARTICLE 3. SIGNING AND BUILDING NUMBERING**
 - 1274.00 Intent
 - 1274.01. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Street and Roads Signs
 - 1274.02. Visibility and Legibility of Street and Road Signs
 - 1274.03. Height of Street and Road Signs
 - 1274.04. Names and Numbers on Street and Road Signs
 - 1274.05. Intersecting Roads, Streets and Private Lanes
 - 1274.06. Signs Identifying Traffic Access limitations
 - 1274.07. Installation of Road, Street and Private Lane Signs
 - 1274.08. Addresses for Buildings
 - 1274.09. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Addresses
 - 1274.10. Installation, Location and Visibility of Addresses

- **ARTICLE 4. EMERGENCY WATER STANDARDS**
 - 1275.00. Intent
 - 1275.01. Application
 - 1275.10. General Standards
 - 1275.15. Hydrant/fire Valve

- 1275.20 Signing of Water Sources

- **ARTICLE 5. FUEL MODIFICATION STANDARDS**

- 1276.00 Intent
- 1276.01 Setback for Structure Defensible Space
- 1276.02 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels
- 1276.03 Greenbelt

Authority cited

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

History

1. New section filed 5/30/91; operative 5/30/91 pursuant to Government Code section 11346.2(d) (Register 91, No.27)

ARTICLE 1. ADMINISTRATION

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- 1270.08. Request for Exceptions
- 1270.09. Appeals
- 1271.00. Definitions
- 1271.05. Distance Measurements
- 1272.00. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.

1270.00. Title

These regulations shall be known as “SRA Fire Safe Regulations”, and shall constitute the basic wildland fire protection standards of the California Board of Forestry.

1270.01. Purpose

These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction and development in SRA. A local jurisdiction may petition the Board for certification pursuant to Section 1270.03. Where Board certification has not been granted, these regulations shall become effective September 1, 1991. The future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in State Responsibility Area (SRA) shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in the following articles. These measures shall provide for emergency access; signing and building numbering; private water supply reserves for emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. The fire protection standards which follow shall specify the minimums for such measures.

1270.02. Scope

These regulations do not apply to existing structures, roads, streets, and private lanes or facilities. These regulations shall apply as appropriate to all construction within SRA approved after January 1, 1991. Affected activities include but are not limited to:

- (a) Permitting or approval of new parcels, excluding lot line adjustments as specified in Government Code(GC) Section 66412(d),
- (b) application for a building permit for new construction, not relating to an existing structure,
- (c) applications for a use permit,
- (d) the siting of manufactured homes (manufactured homes are as defined by the National Fire Protection Association, National Fire Code, Section 501 A, Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home installations, Sites and Communities, Chapter 1, Section 1-2, Definitions, page 4, 1987 edition and Health and Safety Code Sections 18007, 18008 and 19971),
- (e) road construction, including construction of a road that does not currently exist, or extension of an existing road.

Exemption: Roads required as a condition of tentative parcel maps prior to the effective date of these regulations; roads for agricultural or mining use solely on one ownership; and roads used solely for the management and harvesting of wood products.

1270.03. Local Ordinances

Nothing contained in these regulations shall be considered as abrogating the provisions of any ordinance, rule or regulation of any state or local jurisdiction providing such ordinance, rule regulation or general plan element is equal to or more stringent than these minimum standards. The Board may certify local ordinances as equaling or exceeding these regulations when they provide the same practical effect.

1270.04. Provisions for Application of these Regulations

This subchapter shall be applied as follows:

- (a) local jurisdictions shall provide the Director with notice of applications for building permits, tentative parcel maps, tentative maps, and use permits for construction or development within SRA.
- (b) the Director shall review and make fire protection recommendations on applicable construction or development or maps provided by the local jurisdiction.
- (c) the local jurisdiction shall ensure that the applicable sections of this subchapter become a condition of approval of any applicable construction of development permit or map.

1270.05. Inspection Authority

- (a) Inspection shall be made pursuant to Section 1270.06 by:
 - (1) the Director, or
 - (2) local jurisdictions that have assumed state fire protection responsibility on SRA land, or

(3) local jurisdictions where these regulations have been implemented through that jurisdiction's building permit or subdivision approval process.

(b) Reports of violations shall be provided to the CDF Ranger Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in that county .

1270.06. Inspections.

The inspection authority may inspect for compliance with these regulations. When inspections are conducted, they should occur prior to: the issuance of the use permit; certificate of occupancy; the recordation of the parcel map or final map; the filing of a notice of completion; or the final inspection of any project or building permit.

1270.07. Exceptions to Standards

Upon request by the applicant, exceptions to standards within this subchapter and mitigated practices may be allowed by the inspection authority, where the exception provide the same overall practical effect as these regulations towards providing defensible space.

1270.08. Request for Exceptions

Requests for an exception shall be made in writing to the inspection authority by the applicant or the applicant's authorized representative. The request shall state the specific section(s) for which an exception is requested, material facts supporting the contention of the applicant, the details of the exception or mitigating measure proposed, and a map showing the proposed location and siting of the exception or mitigation measure.

1270.09. Appeals

Where an exception is not granted by the inspection authority, the applicant may appeal such denial to the local jurisdiction. The local jurisdiction may establish or utilize an appeal process consistent with existing local building or planning department appeal processes. Before the local jurisdiction makes a determination on an appeal, the inspection authority shall be consulted and shall provide to that local jurisdiction documentation outlining the effects of the requested exception on wildland fire protection.

If an appeal is granted, the local jurisdiction shall make findings that the decision meets the intent of providing defensible space consistent with these regulations. Such findings shall include a statement of reasons for the decision. A written copy of these findings shall be provided to the CDF Ranger Unit headquarters that administers SRA fire protection in that county.

1271.00. Definitions

Accessory building: Any building used as an accessory to residential, commercial, recreational, industrial, or educational purposes as defined in the California Building Code, 1989 Amendments, Chapter 11, Group M, Division 1 Occupancy that requires a building permit.

Agriculture: Land used for agricultural purposes as defined in a local jurisdiction's zoning ordinances.

Building: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use of occupancy that is defined in the California Building Code, 1989 Amendments, Chapter 11, except Group M,

Division 1 , Occupancy. For the purposes of this subchapter, building includes mobile homes and manufactured homes, churches, and day care facilities.

CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Dead-end road: A road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped roads.

Defensible space: The area within the perimeter of a parcel, development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or defense against encroaching wildfires or escaping structure fires. The perimeter as used in this regulation is the area encompassing the parcel or parcels proposed for construction and/or development, excluding the physical structure itself. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures.

Development: As defined in Section 66418.1 of the California Government Code.

Director: Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or his/her designee.

Driveway: A vehicular access that serves no more than two buildings, with no more than three dwelling units on a single parcel, and any number of accessory buildings.

Dwelling unit: Any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and/or sanitation for not more than one family.

Exception: An alternative to the specified standard requested by the applicant that may be necessary due to health, safety, environmental conditions, physical site limitations or other limiting conditions such as recorded historical sites, that provide mitigation of the problem.

Fire valve: See hydrant.

Fuel modification area: An area where the volume of flammable vegetation has been reduced, providing reduced fire intensity and duration.

Greenbelts: A facility or land-use, designed for a use other than fire protection, which will slow or resist the spread of a wildfire. Includes parking lots, irrigated or landscaped areas, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, maintained vineyards, orchards or annual crops that do not cure in the field.

Hammerhead/T: A roadway that provides a "T" shaped, three-point turnaround space for emergency equipment, being no narrower than the road that serves it.

Hydrant: A valved connection on a water supply/storage system, having at least one 2 1/2 inch outlet, with male American National Fire Hose Screw Threads(NH) used to supply fire apparatus and hoses with water .

Local jurisdiction: Any county, city/county agency or department, or any locally authorized district that issues or approves building permits, use permits, tentative maps or tentative parcel maps, or has authority to regulate development and construction activity.

Occupancy: The purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

One-way road: A minimum of one traffic lane width designed for traffic flow in one direction only.

Roads, streets, private lanes: Vehicular access to more than one parcel; access to any industrial or commercial occupancy; or vehicular access to a single parcel with more than two buildings or four or more dwelling units.

Roadway: Any surface designed, improved, or ordinarily used for vehicle travel.

Roadway structures: Bridges, culverts, and other appurtenant structures which supplement the roadway bed or shoulders.

Same practical effect: As used in this subchapter means an exception or alternative with the capability of applying accepted wildland fire suppression strategies and tactics, and provisions for fire fighter safety, including:

- (a) access for emergency wildland fire equipment,
- (b) safe civilian evacuation,
- (c) signing that avoids delays in emergency equipment response,
- (d) available and accessible water to effectively attack wildfire or defend a structure from wildfire, and
- (e) fuel modification sufficient for civilian and fire fighter safety.

Shoulder: Roadbed or surface adjacent to the traffic lane.

State Board of Forestry (SBOF): A nine member board, appointed by the Governor, which is responsible for developing the general forest policy of the state, for determining the guidance policies of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and for representing the state's interest in federal land in California.

State Responsibility Area (SRA): As defined in the Public Resources Code Section 4126-4127; and the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Article 1, Sections 1220-1220.5.

Structure: That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner .

Subdivision: As defined in Section 66424 of the Government Code.

Traffic lane: The portion of a roadway that provides a single line of vehicle travel.

Turnaround: A roadway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change of direction for emergency equipment. Design of such area may be a hammerhead/T or terminus bulb.

Turnouts: A widening in a roadway to allow vehicles to pass.

Vertical clearance: The minimum specified height of a bridge or overhead projection above the roadway.

Wildfire: As defined in Public Resources Code Section 4103 and 4104.

1271.05. Distance Measurements

All specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground, unless otherwise stated.

1272.00. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.

To ensure continued maintenance of properties in conformance with these standards and measures and to assure continue availability, access, and utilization of the defensible space provided for these standards during a wildfire, provisions for annual maintenance shall be included in the development plans and/or shall be provided as a condition of the permit, parcel or map approval.

ARTICLE 2. EMERGENCY ACCESS

- 1273.00. Intent
- 1273.01. Road Width
- 1273.02. Roadway Surface
- 1273.03. Roadway Grades
- 1273.04. Roadway Radius
- 1273.05. Roadway Turnarounds
- 1273.06. Roadway Turnouts
- 1273.07. Roadway Structures
- 1273.08. One-Way Roads
- 1273.09. Dead-End Roads
- 1273.10. Driveways
- 1273.11. Gate Entrances

1273.00. Intent

Road and street networks, whether public or private, unless exempted under Section 1270.02(e), shall provide for safe access for emergency wildland fire equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic circulation during a wildfire emergency consistent with Sections 1273.00 through 1273.11.

1273.01. Road Width

All roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of two nine-foot traffic lanes providing two-way traffic flow, unless other standards are provided in this article, or additional requirements are mandated by local jurisdictions or local subdivision requirements.

1273.02. Roadway Surface

The surface shall provide unobstructed access to conventional drive vehicles, including sedans and fire engines. Surfaces should be established in conformance with local ordinances, and be capable of supporting a 40,000 pound load.

1273.03. Roadway Grades

The grade for all roads, streets, private lanes and driveways shall not exceed 16 percent.

1273.04. Roadway Radius

(a) No roadway shall have a horizontal inside radius of curvature of less than 50 feet and additional surface width of 4 feet shall be added to curves of 50-100 feet radius; 2 feet to those from 100-200 feet.

(b) The length of vertical curves in roadways, exclusive of gutters, ditches, and drainage structures designed to hold or divert water, shall be not less than 100 feet.

1273.05. Roadway Turnarounds

Turnarounds are required on driveways and dead-end roads as specified in this article. The minimum turning radius for a turnaround shall be 40 feet from the center line of the road. If a hammerhead-T is used, the top of the "T" shall be a minimum of 60 feet in length.

1273.06. Roadway Turnouts

Turnouts shall be a minimum of 10 feet wide and 30 feet long with a minimum 25 foot taper on each end.

1273.07. Roadway Structures

(a) All driveway, road, street, and private lane roadway structures shall be constructed to carry at least the maximum load and provide the minimum vertical clearance as required by Vehicle Code Sections 35550, 35750 and 35250.

(b) Appropriate signing, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, one-way road or single lane conditions, shall reflect the capability of each bridge.

(c) A bridge with only one traffic lane may be authorized by the local jurisdiction; however, it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other and turnouts at both ends.

1273.08. One-Way Roads

All one-way roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of one 10-foot traffic lane. The local jurisdiction may approve one-way roads. All one-way roads shall connect to a two-lane roadway at both ends, and shall provide access to an area currently zoned for no more than 10 dwelling units. In no case shall it exceed 2640 feet in length. A turnout shall be placed and constructed at approximately the midpoint of each one-way road.

1273.09. Dead-End Roads

(a) The maximum length of a dead-end road, including all dead-end roads accessed from the dead-end road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the numbers of parcels served:

parcels zoned for less than one acre-----800 feet

parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres-----1320 feet

parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres -----2640 feet

parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger -----5280 feet

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the roadway surface at the intersection that begins the road to the end of the road surface at the intersection that begins the road to the end of the road surface at its farthest point. Where a dead-end road crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes, requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply.

(b) Where parcels are zoned 5 acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1320 foot intervals.

(c) Each dead-end road shall have a turnaround constructed at its terminus.

1273.10. Driveways

All driveways shall provide a minimum 10 foot traffic lane and unobstructed vertical clearance of 15 feet along its entire length,

(a) Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the driveway. Where the driveway exceeds 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart.

(b) A turnaround shall be provided to all building sites on driveways over 300 feet in length, and shall be within 50 feet of the building.

1273.11. Gate Entrance

(a) Gate entrances shall be at least two feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate.

(b) All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located at least 30 feet from the roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on that road.

(c) Where a one-way road with a single traffic lane provides access to a gated entrance, a 40 foot turning radius shall be used.

ARTICLE 3. SIGNING AND BUILDING NUMBERING

- 1274.00 Intent
- 1274.01. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Street and Roads Signs
- 1274.02. Visibility and Legibility of Street and Road Signs
- 1274.03. Height of Street and Road Signs
- 1274.04. Names and Numbers on Street and Road Signs
- 1274.05. Intersecting Roads, Streets and Private Lanes
- 1274.06. Signs Identifying Traffic Access limitations
- 1274.07. Installation of Road, Street and Private Lane Signs
- 1274.08. Addresses for Buildings
- 1274.09. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Addresses
- 1274.10. Installation, Location and Visibility of Addresses

1274.00. Intent

To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response, all newly constructed or approved roads, street, and buildings shall be designated by names or numbers, posted on signs clearly visible and legible from the roadway. This section shall not restrict the size of letters of numbers appearing on street signs for other purposes.

1274.01. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Street and Roads Signs

Size of letters, numbers, and symbols for street and road signs shall be a minimum 3 inch letter height, 3/8 inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign.

1274.02. Visibility and Legibility of Street and Road Signs

Street and road signs shall be visible and legible from both directions of vehicle travel for a distance of at least 100 feet.

1274.03. Height of Street and Road Signs

Height of street and road signs shall be uniform county wide, and meet the visibility and legibility standards of this article.

1274.04. Names and Numbers on Street and Road Signs

Newly constructed or approved public and private roads and streets must be identified by a name or number through a consistent countywide system that provides for sequenced or patterned numbering and/or non-duplicating naming within each county. All signs shall be mounted and oriented in a uniform manner. This section does not require any entity to rename or renumber existing roads or streets, nor shall a roadway providing access only to a single commercial or industrial occupancy require naming or numbering.

1274.05. Intersecting Roads, Streets and Private Lanes

Signs required by this article identifying intersecting roads, streets and private lanes shall be placed at the intersection of those roads, streets, and/or private lanes.

1274.06. Signs Identifying Traffic Access limitations

A sign identifying traffic access or flow limitations, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, dead-end road, one-way road or single lane conditions, shall be placed:

- (a) at the intersection preceding the traffic access limitation, and
- (b) no more than 100 feet before such traffic access limitation.

1274.07. Installation of Road, Street and Private Lane Signs

Road, street and private lane signs required by this article shall be installed. prior to final acceptance by the local jurisdiction of road improvements.

1274.08. Addresses for Buildings

All buildings shall be issued an address by the local jurisdiction which conforms to that jurisdiction's overall address system. Accessory buildings will not be required to have a separate address; however, each dwelling unit within a building shall be separately identified.

1274.09. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Addresses

Size of letters, numbers and symbols for addresses shall be a minimum 3 inch letter height, 3/8 inc stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign.

1274.10. Installation, Location and Visibility of Addresses

(a) All buildings shall have a permanently posted address, which shall be placed at each driveway entrance and visible from both directions of travel along the road. In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter, and the address shall be visible and legible from the road on which the address is located.

(b) Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both the intended direction of travel and the opposite direction.

(c) Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post.

(d) Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site.

ARTICLE 4. EMERGENCY WATER STANDARDS

- 1275.00. Intent
- 1275.01. Application
- 1275.10. General Standards
- 1275.15. Hydrant/fire Valve
- 1275.20 Signing of Water Sources

1275.00. Intent

Emergency water for wildfire protection shall be available and accessible in quantities and locations specified in the statute and these regulations, in order to attack a wildfire or defend property from a wildfire. Such emergency water may be provided in a fire agency mobile water tender, or naturally occurring or man made containment structure, as long as the specified quantity is immediately available.

1275.01. Application

The provisions of this article shall apply when new parcels are approved by a local jurisdiction. The emergency water system shall be available on-site prior to the completion of road construction, where a community water system is approved, or prior to the completion of building construction, where an individual system is approved.

1275.10. General Standards

Water systems that meet or exceed the standards specified in Public Utilities Commission of California (PUC) revised General Order #103, Adopted June 12, 1956 (Corrected September 7,

1983, Decision 83-09-001), Section VIII Fire Protection Standards and other applicable sections relating to fire protection water delivery systems, static water systems equaling or exceeding the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1231, "Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting", 1989 Edition, or mobile water systems that meet the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rural Class 8, 2nd Edition 3-80, standard shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this article. These documents are available at CDF Ranger Unit Headquarters.

Nothing in this article prohibits the combined storage of emergency wildfire and structural firefighting water supplies unless so prohibited by local ordinance or specified by the local fire agency.

Where freeze protection is required by local jurisdictions, such protection measures shall be provided. .

1275.15. Hydrant/fire Valve

(a) The hydrant or fire valve shall be 18 inches above grade, 8 feet from flammable vegetation, no closer than 4 feet nor farther than 12 feet from a roadway, and in a location where fire apparatus using it will not block the roadway.

The hydrant serving any building shall:

(1) be not less than 50 feet nor more than 1/2 mile by road from the building it is to serve, and

(2) be located at a turnout or turnaround, along the driveway to that building or along the road that intersects with that driveway.

(b) The hydrant head shall be brass with 2 1/2 inch National Hose male thread with cap for pressure and gravity flow systems and 4 1/2 inch draft systems. Such hydrants shall be wet or dry barrel as required by the delivery system. They shall have suitable crash protection as required by the local jurisdiction.

1275.20 Signing of Water Sources

Each hydrant/fire valve or access to water shall be identified as follows:

(a) If located along a driveway, a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of 3 inches shall be located on the driveway address sign and mounted on a fire retardant post, or

(b) if located along a street or road,

(1) a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of 3 inches, shall be mounted on a fire retardant post. The sign post shall be within 3 feet of said hydrant/fire valve, with the sign no less than 3 feet nor greater than 5 feet above ground, in a horizontal position and visible from the driveway, or

(2) as specified in the State Fire Marshal's Guidelines for Fire Hydrant Markings Along State Highways and Freeways, May 1988.

ARTICLE 5. FUEL MODIFICATION STANDARDS

- 1276.00 Intent
- 1276.01 Setback for Structure Defensible Space
- 1276.02 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels
- 1276.03 Greenbelt

1276.00 Intent

To reduce the intensity of a wildfire by reducing the volume and density of flammable vegetation, the strategic siting of fuel modification and greenbelt shall provide

- (1) increased safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians;
- (2) a point of attack or defense from a wildfire.

1276.01 Setback for Structure Defensible Space

(a) All parcels 1 acre and larger shall provide a minimum 30 foot setback for buildings and accessory buildings from all property lines and/or the center of the road.

(b) For parcels less than 1 acre, the local jurisdiction shall provide for the same practical effect.

1276.02 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels

Disposal, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to a landfill site approved by the local jurisdiction, of flammable vegetation and fuels caused by site development and construction, road and driveway construction, and fuel modification shall be completed prior to completion of road construction or final inspection of a building permit.

1276.03 Greenbelt

Subdivision and other developments, which propose greenbelt as a part of the development plan, shall locate said greenbelt strategically, as a separation between wildland fuels and structures. The locations shall be approved by the inspection.