Office of the County Counsel

"Providing Quality Legal Services to the County of Tuolumne"

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July 6, 2016

Dr. J. Keith Gilless, Chair
State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

RE: Tuolumne County 4290 Certification Request

Dear Chair Gilless:

Please accept this letter and its attachments as Tuolumne County's 4290 certification request pursuant to 14 CCR § 1270.03. Tuolumne County sincerely appreciates the constructive feedback received from the Board of Forestry Resource Protection Committee on June 14, 2016 and continued assistance from BOF staff in evaluating Tuolumne County's 4290 In-Lieu Regulations. Utilizing that feedback, the County has compiled the attached resubmittal package for your July 19th BOF meeting.

On July 5, 2016, the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 3298, amending Title 11 and Chapter 15.20 to address several of the issues raised by the BOF. For ease of review, attached please find redline versions of Chapters 11.02, 11.12 and 15.20. Additionally, the County has used the updated BOF Certification Matrix to provide additional information regarding the County's In-Lieu Regulations. Enclosed please find the County of Tuolumne's Fire Safe Regulations contained within Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, Title 11 and Chapter 15.20, along with internally referenced materials. The County has also included a letter of support from CalFire Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Chief Josh White.

If you have any questions or require any further information, please feel free to contact me.

Regards,

SARAH CARRILLO
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Attachments:

A. BOF Matrix with County responses
B. TCOC Title 11
    1. Chapter 11.02 – redline
    2. Chapter 11.04
    3. Chapter 11.08
    4. Chapter 11.10
    5. Chapter 11.12 – redline
    6. Chapter 11.16
C. TCOC Chapter 15.20 – redline
D. CalFire support letter from Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Chief Josh White
E. TCOC Chapter 12.12
F. TCOC Chapter 17.52
G. TCOC Chapter 17.56
H. TCOC Chapter 1.04
I. Curve widening table
J. Vehicle Weight v. Axle Load analysis
K. Section 304 of the 2013 California Fire Code
L. Section 507 of the 2013 California Fire Code
M. Appendix B of the 2013 California Fire Code

C: Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Chief Josh White
Bev Shane, Community Resources Agency Director
Duke York, Community Resources Agency Deputy Director
Stephen Gregory, Senior Fire Inspector

Attachment A

California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
SRA Fire Safe Regulations
Certification Matrix

Without an accompanying letter from the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, completion of this matrix does not indicate Board certification approval or denial of submitted local ordinances under 14 CCR § 1270.03. This matrix does not reflect the full text of the regulations and should be used as a guide only.

Internal Use Only			
Jurisdiction	Date Received	Board Meeting Date	Board Action
Tuolumne County	March 21, 2016	June 15, 2016	

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Sec. 1270 Title *Statement of the title of regulation*	N/A		
Sec. 1270.01 Purpose *Statement of the purpose of regulation*	N/A		
Sec. 1270.02 Scope *Statement of the scope of regulation*	N/A		
Sec. 1270.03 Local Ordinances *Board may certify local ordinances*	N/A		
Sec. 1270.04 Provisions for Application of These Regulations *How these regulations will be applied*	No relevant ordinance submitted County to provide location of "general ordinance" definition	N	In Tuolumne County, unless specifically identified as a special ordinance, all ordinances are general. As defined by Tuolumne County Ordinance Code (TCOC) section 1.04.010(4), a 'general ordinance' means "any ordinance establishing rules of conduct of a permanent or continuing nature prescribed for and affecting all residents of the county at large." TCOC section 1.04.010(17) defines 'special ordinance' as "any ordinance establishing rules of conduct applicable only to specific areas of the county." SEE ATTACHMENT H.
Sec. 1270.05 Inspection Authority *Establishing responsibility for enforcement*	Chapter 11.08 Inspection	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-3.
Sec. 1270.06 Inspections *Authorization to conduct inspections*	Chapter 11.08 Inspection	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-3.
Sec. 1270.07 Exceptions to Standards *Exceptions will be made on a case-by-case basis where the exception provides for same practical effect. Exceptions granted*	Chapter 11.12.005 and .007	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
shall be forwarded to the CAL FIRE Unit Headquarters.			
Sec. 1270.08 Requests for Exceptions *Requests shall be made in writing, stating the section(s), material facts, the exception proposed, and a map.*	Chapter 11.12.005 and .007 15.20.060(E) only applies to driveways -recommend revising language in 11.12.005 and .007 to reflect 15.20.060(E) and move/revise language in 15.20.060(E) so that it applies to the entire Chapter 15	N	The revised TCOC section 11.12.007 includes a more detailed exception provision. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1270.09 Appeals *Applicants may appeal exception denials. The inspection authority shall be consulted. If an appeal is granted, findings must be made and forwarded to CAL FIRE Unit HQ.*	No relevant ordinance submitted No appeals/exceptions allowed for roads generally	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.007 includes an appeal procedure. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5. Section 15.20.070 was added to provide standard appeal procedures for the In-Lieu Regulations of Chapter 15.20. SEE ATTACHMENT C.
Sec. 1271.00 Definitions *Definitions*	Chapter 11.02 Definitions Driveway definition (11.02.110) – in 1271.00 driveways can only serve two buildings; 11.02.110 allows driveways to serve 3 dwelling units + innumerable accessory buildings Meets/exceeds because of county zoning	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1271.05 Distance Measurements *Distance measurements are along the ground.*	No relevant ordinance submitted Recommend copying language from hydrant section to here	N	The revised TCOC section 11.02.010 includes distance measurement language. SEE ATTACHMENT B-1.
Sec. 1272.00 Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures *Defensible space maintenance plans shall be provided.*	No relevant ordinance submitted County to send relevant adopted CFC sections	N	Section 304 of the 2013 California Fire Code addresses these requirements. SEE ATTACHMENT K.

RPC 2.0

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Sec. 1273.00 Intent *Unobstructed traffic circulation during a wildfire emergency and concurrent fire equipment and civilian movement.*	N/A		
Sec. 1273.01 Road Width *Roads shall have a minimum of two 10-foot traffic lanes, not including shoulder and striping.*	Chapter 11.12.010(A) – smallest road width is 20 feet, 12 feet for one way roads and driveways; shoulder width is additional Does not exclude striping but may be certified -county doesn't often require striping	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.02 Roadway Surface *Designed and maintained to support the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds; provide an all-weather aggregate base; project proponent shall provide engineering specifications to support design if requested.*	11.12.020(A) and (B) Only requires 40,000 pounds – Mr. York to submit axle load analysis "Road structures" undefined	Y	Tuolumne County has provided an analysis of vehicle weight vs. axle load, which explains the County's axle load standards meet or exceed the SRA Fire Safe Regulations. SEE ATTACHMENT J.
Sec. 1273.03 Roadway Grades *The grade of roads shall not exceed 16%.*	11.12.030	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.04 Roadway Radius *Horizontal inside turning radius minimum 50 feet; additional 4 foot with added to curves of 50 to 100 foot radius; additional 2 feet shall be added to curves from 100 to 200 feet. Vertical curves no less than 100 feet.*	11.12.010(M) 50 feet minimum Additional radius based on speed limit – where is that information found? 11.12.010(E) Curve Widening – based on equation County to provide background info	N	AASHTO and the Caltrans Highway Design Manual provide design standards based on speed limits. Tuolumne County has provided a table comparing shoulder width requirements of Section 1273.04 and TCOC section 11.12.010(E), which demonstrates the County's requirements meet or exceed the SRA Fire Safe Regulations. SEE ATTACHMENT I.

RPC 2.0

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Sec. 1273.05 Roadway Turnarounds *Required on driveways and dead-end roads. Minimum turning radius shall be 40 feet, not including parking.* *The top of the "T" in a hammerhead/T turnaround shall be 60 feet.*	11.12.010(C) and (D) (C) Turning Bulbs does not exclude parking County does not allow obstruction of public easements for their intent	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.06 Roadway Turnouts *Shall be a minimum of 12 feet wide, 30 feet long, and a 25 foot taper at both ends.*	11.12.010(B) Turnouts are minimum 10 feet in width, but with the wider roadway requirement the aggregate road width at turnouts is still 22 feet	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.07 Roadway Structures *Designed to carry maximum load according to CVC; must have signage posting maximum weight and height; constructed and maintained according to AASHTO HB-17; one-way bridges must have unobstructed visibility and turnouts each end.*	No specific ordinance – 11.12.020(B) applies to "road structures;" does not include signage requirement, AASHTO HB-17 requirement, or one-way bridge requirements County to provide relevant sections	N	"Road structure," as used in TCOC section 11.12.020(B), refers to the structural design standards set forth in subsection (A). Compliance with AASHTO, which includes one-way bridge requirements, is now incorporated into the introductory paragraph of TCOC section 11.12.010 and TCOC section 11.12.020(B). SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.08 One-Way Roads *All one way roads will have a minimum 12 foot traffic lane, not including shoulders. All one-way roads shall connect a two lane roadway at both ends. Maximum access to no more than 10 dwelling units. Maximum length 2,640 feet. Turnout constructed at approximately mid-point.*	11.12.010 11.12.065	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Sec. 1273.09 Dead-End Roads *The length of dead-end roads is limited, based upon zoning.* *-800 feet for parcel zoned for less than one acre.* *-1320 feet for parcel zoned one to five acres* *-2640 feet for parcel zoned five acres to 20 acres* *-5280 feet for parcel zoned larger than 20 acres*	11.12.040 (C) – no exceptions allowed in 1273.09 but may be certified as same practical effect	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.10 Driveways *All driveways will provide a minimum 10 foot width traffic lane with a minimum width of 14 feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and vertical clearance of 15 feet. Driveways greater than 150 feet but less than 800 feet shall provide a turnout near the midpoint; turnouts every 400 feet if driveway >800 feet. A turnaround is required on all building sites with driveways over 300 feet in length, sited within 50 feet of building.*	11.12.010(A) 12 foot width, no shoulder required 11.12.060 (A) 12 foot width, 15 feet unobstructed vertical clearance, turnouts at midpoint/every 400 feet (C) Turnaround bulb on driveways over 300 feet in length No ordinance for horizontal clearance – county drafting ordinance	N	The revised TCOC section 11.12.060(A) includes the horizontal clearance requirement. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1273.11 Gate Entrances *Gates shall be at least 2 feet wider than the width of the traffic lane. Minimum width of 14 feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and 15 feet vertical clearance. All gates shall be located 30 feet from the roadway shall provide unobstructed traffic access on the roadway. Security gates shall not be installed without approval. Where a one-way road provides access to a gated*	11.12.062 Applies only to gates on driveways Two feet wider than traffic lane (driveways min 12 feet = 14 feet wide gate); no vertical clearance requirement 30 feet from roadway, require gate to open away from roadway No requirements for emergency operations 11.12.063 Gates on public roads prohibited	N	The revised TCOC section 11.12.062 and 11.12.063 address the clearance requirements. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.

RPC 2.0

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
entrance, a 40 foot turning radius shall be used.	No width or clearance requirements Emergency operations in (A), (B), and (C) No specific requirement for turnaround on one way road with single traffic lane being gated – all private roads with gates must have turnaround to allow reversing without blocking traffic County has revisions drafted		
Sec. 1274.00 Intent *Roadways and buildings are to be clearly identified.*			
Sec. 1274.01 Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Street and Road Signs *Size of letters and numbers on street signs to be minimum 4 inch height, 0.5 inch stroke, reflectorized and contrasting with background.*	11.12.050 Does not meet minimum height and stroke standards California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Design – same practical effect	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1274.02 Visibility and Legibility of Street and Road Signs *Street signs to visible in both directions for a minimum distance of 100 feet.*	No relevant ordinance submitted	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the MUTCD. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1274.03 Height of Street and Road Signs *Height of street signs to be uniform county wide.*	No relevant ordinance submitted	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the MUTCD. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1274.04 Names and Numbers on Street and Road Signs *Streets to be identified in a consistent countywide system. Signs to be mounted in a uniform manner.*	No relevant ordinance submitted	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the MUTCD. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1274.05 Intersecting Roads, Streets and Private Lanes *Street signs shall be at provided road intersections.*	No relevant ordinance submitted	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the MUTCD. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Sec. 1274.06 Signs Identifying Traffic Access Limitations *Shall be placed at the intersection preceding the limitation, no more than 100 feet before the limitation*	No relevant ordinance submitted	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the MUTCD. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1274.07 Installation of Road, Street and Private Lane Signs *Street signs shall be installed prior to final acceptance by local jurisdiction for road improvements.*	No relevant ordinance submitted	Y	The revised TCOC section 11.12.050 refers to the MUTCD. SEE ATTACHMENT B-5.
Sec. 1274.08 Addresses for Buildings *All buildings shall be addressed according to the jurisdiction's address system. Each dwelling unit shall be separately identified.*	12.12	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT E.
Sec. 1274.09 Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Addresses *Letter and numbers for addresses must be minimum 4 inch high, 0.5 inch stroke and contrasting background. Address shall be visible from street.*	12.12.080(A)(1), 15.20.040	Y	SEE ATTACHMENTS C AND E.
Sec. 1274.10 Installation, Location and Visibility of Addresses *All buildings must be clearly identified.* *Shall have a permanently posted address placed at each driveway entrance, visible from both directions of travel along road.* *Address shall be posted during construction and maintain thereafter.* *Address signs along one-way road shall be visible from both intended direction of travel and opposite direction.* *Multiple addresses on a single driveway shall be mounted on a single post.*	12.12.080(B)	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT E.

RPC 2.0

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Addresses for single commercial business shall be placed at the nearest intersection providing access to the site.			
Sec. 1275.00 Intent *Emergency water for wildfire protection shall be available, accessible, and maintained.*	N/A		
Sec. 1275.01 Application *Emergency water systems shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except for alternatives approved by the authority having jurisdiction.*	No relevant ordinance submitted County to provide relevant adopted CFC sections	N	Section 507 of the 2013 California Fire Code addresses these requirements. SEE ATTACHMENT L.
Sec. 1275.10 General Standards *System must meet or exceed NFPA 1142 and California Fire Code fire flow requirements. Water may be provided in a mobile water tender or other containment structure. Nothing prohibits the combined storage of emergency wildfire and structural firefighting water supplies unless prohibited by local ordinance. Freeze protection when required.*	15.20.010 addresses commercial buildings only (meets standard) 15.20.020 addressing residential water repealed County to provide relevant adopted CFC sections	N	Section 507 and Appendix B of the 2013 California Fire Code addresses these requirements. SEE ATTACHMENTS L and M.
Sec. 1275.15 Hydrant/Fire Valve *Hydrant shall be 18 inch above ground, 8 feet from vegetation, no closer than 4 feet nor farther than 12 feet from roadway, in a location were fire apparatus will not block the roadway.* *Hydrant servicing an a building shall be not less than 50 feet nor more than ½ mile by road from building it serves and be located at a turnaround along the driveway or road*	15.20.030(A)(4) – unclear; the hydrant discharge can be anywhere from above the access surface to three feet above the access surface but approximately 18 inches above the ground? This is due to local water company hydrant standards; County rewording	N	The revised TCOC section 15.20.030 clarifies the hydrant requirements. SEE ATTACHMENT C.

RPC 2.0

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
that intersects the driveway. *Headed with a 2 ½ inch National Hose male thread with cap for pressure and gravity flow systems and 4 ½ inch draft system.* *Hydrant shall have wet or dry barrel and shall have suitable crash protection required by local jurisdiction.*			
Sec. 1275.20 Signing of Water Sources *If located along a driveway: marked with a 3 inch reflectorized blue marker on the driveway address sign and mounted on a fire retardant post.* *If located on a street or road: 3 inch marker shall be mounted on a fire retardant post within 3 feet of hydrant, no less than 3 feet nor greater than 5 feet above the ground Or specified in the OSFM's Guidelines for Fire Hydrant Markings Along State Highways and Freeways, May 1988.*	No relevant ordinance submitted County to provide relevant adopted CFC sections	N	Section 507 of the 2013 California Fire Code addresses these requirements. SEE ATTACHMENT L.
Sec. 1276.00 Intent *Reduce the intensity of wildfire through fuel modification for safe emergency operations and civilian evacuation and to establish a point of attack or defense from a wildfire.*	15.20.060(C)	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT C.
Sec. 1276.01 Setback for Structure Defensible Space *Parceled one acre or larger provide a minimum 30 foot setback.* *Parcels less than one acre, local jurisdiction shall provide same practical effect.*	15.20.030(A) 17.56.020	Y	SEE ATTACHMENTS C AND G.
Sec. 1276.02 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels	15.20.060(F)	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT C.

RPC 2.0

CCR Title 14 SRA Fire Safe Regulations	Local Ordinance	Meets or Exceeds	County Response
Disposal of flammable vegetation and fuel modification to be done prior to final building inspection.			
Sec. 1276.03 Greenbelts *Subdivisions and other developments, which propose greenbelts as part of their plan, shall locate the greenbelts strategically. The locations shall be approved by the local authority having jurisdiction and may be consistent with the CAL FIRE Unit Fire Management Plan or Contract County Fire Plan.*	15.20.060(C)	Y	SEE ATTACHMENT C.

Attachment B

Title 11

ROAD STANDARDS

Chapters:

11.02 Definitions
11.04 Preparation of Plans
11.08 Inspection
11.10 Testing
11.12 Basic Road Design and Construction Standards
11.16 Road Standards For Commercial and Industrial Development

Attachment B-1

Chapter 11.02

Chapter 11.02

DEFINITIONS[1]

Sections:

11.02.010 Interpretation.
11.02.015 AASHTO.
11.02.020 Acceptance.
11.02.030 All weather surface.
11.02.040 California Culvert Practice.
11.02.050 Consulting engineer.
11.02.060 Contractor.
11.02.070 County.
11.02.080 County engineer.
11.02.090 Department.
11.02.100 Director.
11.02.110 Driveway.
11.02.120 Driveway, common.
11.02.130 Final map.
11.02.140 May.
11.02.145 MUTCD.
11.02.150 Parcel map.
11.02.160 Road, Arterial.
11.02.170 Road, Collector.
11.02.180 Road, Cul-de-sac.
11.02.190 Road, Local.
11.02.200 Road, Through.
11.02.210 Road, Off-site.
11.02.220 Shall.
11.02.230 Special provisions.
11.02.240 Stabilometer "R" value.
11.02.250 State.
11.02.260 State specifications.
11.02.270 Traffic index.
11.02.280 Traveled way.
11.02.290 Turnaround bulb.
11.02.300 Turnaround, hammerhead.
11.02.310 Turnout.
11.02.320 Uniform surface.
11.02.330 Urban development.
11.02.340 Urban streets.

11.02.010 Interpretation. In this title or the state specifications, the intent and meaning of the terms that are used shall be as defined in Section I of the state specifications except as specifically noted, revised or added in this title. Except where otherwise indicated, all specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.015 AASHTO. "AASHTO" means the publication entitled "A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets", prevailing edition, published by the American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials.

11.02.020 Acceptance. "Acceptance" means the formal written acceptance by the Director for work which is completed on roads which are to be included into the county-maintained road system. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 2690 § 1, 2006; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.030 All weather surface. "All weather surface" means a minimum of a four (4) inch thick layer of compacted Class II aggregate baserock meeting state specifications. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.040 California Culvert Practice. The "California Culvert Practice" means the series of

technical abstracts from the California Highways and Public Works, prevailing edition. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.050 Consulting engineer. "Consulting engineer" means any person or persons, firm, partnership or corporation legally authorized to practice civil engineering in the State of California who prepares or submits improvement plans and specifications to the County for approval. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.060 Contractor. "Contractor" means any person or persons, firm, partnership, corporation, or combination thereof, who have entered into a contract with any person, corporation, company, developer, special districts, the County, or his/her or their legal representative for the construction or improvement of any road. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.070 County. "County" means the County of Tuolumne. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.080 County engineer. "County engineer" means a person legally authorized to practice civil engineering in the State of California who reports directly to the Director, or his or her qualified designee. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.090 Department. "Department" means the County of Tuolumne Roads Division. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1954 § 1, 1992; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.100 Director. "Director" means the County of Tuolumne Director of Transportation, or his or her qualified designee. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.110 Driveway. "Driveway" means a vehicular access that serves a single parcel, with not more than three (3) dwelling units, and any number of accessory buildings. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1954 § 2, 1992; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.120 Driveway, common. "Common driveway" means a vehicular access that serves up to six (6) parcels with the common portion of the driveway being a minimum of 18 feet in width 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 all parcels. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1954 § 3, 1992; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.130 Final map. "Final map" means a map showing a subdivision for which a final map is required by Government Code section 66426. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 2161 § 1, 1996; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.140 May. "May" is permissive. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.145 MUTCD. "MUTCD" means the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, prevailing edition, published by the Federal Highway Administration.

11.02.150 Parcel map. "Parcel map" means a map showing a land division for which a final map is not required by Government Code section 66426. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.160 Road, Arterial. "Arterial road" means a roadway which provides intercounty access between cities and large communities. In Tuolumne County major and minor arterial roads are designated in the Regional Transportation Plan. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.170 Road, 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 Regional Transportation Plan.

A. Major collectors. "Major collectors," function as corridors between communities and other major traffic generators.

B. Minor collectors. "Minor collectors," serve as links to major collectors or arterial roads. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.180 Road, Cul-de-sac. "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. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.190 Road, Local. "Local road" means a roadway primarily serving as direct access to abutting properties. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.200 Road, Off-site. "Off-site road" means the portion of a road between the boundaries of a land division or project site and a county-maintained

road or state highway. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.210 Road, Through. "Through road" means any road classified as an arterial or a collector, or any other public road or public road segment on which it is possible to enter at one end via any route from an arterial or collector road and to depart at the other end and reach an arterial or collector road without retracing any portion of the ingress route, with all portions of the ingress/egress route meeting the minimum design standards for roadways contained herein. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.220 Shall. "Shall" is mandatory. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991)

11.02.230 Special provisions. "Special provisions" means the use of specific clauses setting forth conditions or requirements peculiar to the work and supplementary to the state specifications. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.240 Stabilometer "R" value. "Stabilometer 'R' value" means a parameter representing the resistance to deformation of a saturated soil under compression at a given density. It is used in the design of flexible and rigid pavements. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 §1 (part), 1991).

11.02.250 State. "State" as used in the state specifications, means Tuolumne County. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.260 State specifications. "State specifications" means the standard plans and specifications of the State of California Department of Transportation, prevailing editions. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 2731 § 1, 2006; Ord. 2325 § 1, 2000; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.270 Traffic index. "Traffic index" means a measure of the number of equivalent eighteen thousand (18,000) pounds single axle loads expected in the design lane over the design life period. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.280 Traveled way. "Traveled way" means the surfaced, driveable portion of the roadway, exclusive of shoulders and drainage facilities. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.290 Turnaround bulb. "Turnaround bulb" means a section of roadway, circular in shape, provided for the purpose of reversing direction with one turning movement. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.300 Turnaround, hammerhead. "Hammerhead turnaround" means a section of roadway provided for the purpose of reversing direction with no more than one backing movement. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.310 Turnout. "Turnout" means a short, additional travel lane area generally provided to allow passing on a narrow road. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013; Ord. 1875 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.02.320 Uniform surface. "Uniform surface" means the finished surface on a road is the same for its entire width. A uniform surface applies to the traveled way of a road and is required to have the same surface as the traveled way as provided in Section 11.12.010. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013)

11.02.330 Urban development. "Urban development" is as defined in the Tuolumne County General Plan. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013)

11.02.340 Urban streets. "Urban streets," as designated in the Regional Transportation Plan and the Circulation Element of the Tuolumne County General Plan, means roadways which provide access for automotive vehicles as well as increased pedestrians and bicyclists to the urbanized areas of Tuolumne County. (Ord. 3239 §1, 2013)

Attachment B-2

Chapter 11.04

Chapter 11.04

PREPARATION OF PLANS

Sections:

11.04.010 General.
11.04.020 Submission of plans.
11.04.030 Approval of plans.
11.04.040 Standard sheets and scales.
11.04.050 Plan details.

11.04.010 General. Complete plans and specifications for, and in connection with, all proposed road improvements, including any necessary dedications and easements', shall be submitted to the department for approval and shall receive the required approval prior to the beginning of construction of any such improvement. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

11.04.020 Submission of plans. Such plans, complete and in accordance with this title, shall be submitted in triplicate to the department for approval. Plans shall include one set of reproducibles (mylars) together with the required specifications, computations and test data. and any other material requested by the director. The reproducible set of plans. containing the department's stamp of approval thereon, will be returned to the consulting engineer preparing such plans and two copies will be retained for county use and records. Should there be required alterations to or revisions of such plans as submitted, the director will return only such reproducible sheets as may require corrections. At such time as the consulting engineer preparing the plans has made the necessary revisions upon the reproducibles., those sheets will again be submitted as herein above directed. Additional copies of improvement plans may be requested by the director at his/her discretion and these shall be furnished without cost to the county. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

11.04.030 Approval of plans. No plan will be approved or construction authorized until such time as the director signifies his/her approval by his/her signature in the stamp of approval as applied thereon by the department. There shall be no changes permitted to an approved set of plans unless such changes are resubmitted to the director for approval, as prescribed above for original plans. Excepted from approval are any feature of the plans that are contrary to, in conflict with or do not conform to any California state law, county of Tuolumne ordinance or resolution, or generally accepted good engineering practice, in keeping with the standards of the profession even though such errors, omissions or conflicts may have been overlooked in the review of the plans. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part). 1987).

11.04.040 Standard sheets and scales. The plans are to be submitted on sheet paper of which the maximum external dimensions shall be twenty-four inches by thirty-six inches with a two and one-half inch clear margin on the left edge for binding purposes.

Plotting Scale:
- Title Sheet: 2 inches = 1 mile and
  1 inch = 1.1 miles
- Typical Cross section: 1 inch = 100 feet
  (may be modified)
- Plan and Profile -
  - plan: 1 inch = 100 feet
  - profile: 1 inch = 100 feet horizontal
    1 inch = 10 feet vertical
- Drainage Study and Contour Map:
  1 inch = 200 feet
  contour intervals = 10 feet
- Construction Detail: scale may be varied.

Variations of the above minimum plotting scales may be approved by the county engineer. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

11.04.050 Plan details. The following details are to be indicated on plans submitted for approval. This does not in any way exempt the consulting engineer from the responsibility of preparing neat, accurate and comprehensive plans in keeping with the standards of the profession.

A. Title Sheet. The title sheet shall indicate section and/or grant lines and the location of development within the County. The title sheet shall also include the title of the development. name of the developer and consulting engineer, index of sheets and an approval signature certificate.

B. Typical Cross-section. The typical cross-section sheet shall indicate the minimum width of the right-of-way, pavement design, type, thickness and class, shoulder widths, ditch depth, bank slope

and side slope ratios' crown and superelevation rates, base thickness and class, slope easements, legend and scales.

C. Layout Sheet. The layout sheets shall contain thereon the entire subdivision unit on one sheet, a skeleton layout of the entire subdivision unit and the location of proposed water and/or sewer system, including appurtenances. The plotting scale as indicated as desirable in Section 11.04.040 for the above sheet may be modified for compliance with the above requirements.

D. Plan and Profile Sheets. Standard plan and profile sheets shall be used. The plan for each road shall be delineated within the plan block in the upper half of the sheet. The corresponding profile shall be plotted in the graphical block directly under the road plan. The plan shall contain thereon the right-of-way widths, catch points, cuts (solid line), fills (dashed line), cut and fill easements, culverts and structures, radii and central angles, curves lengths and scales. The profile shall contain thereon the culverts and structures, percent grade and vertical curve length elevations shown at twenty-five-foot intervals throughout the vertical curve. Scales shall clearly show the existing and proposed profiles of all roads. Stationing on plan and profile shall read from left to right unless otherwise authorized by the director.

E. Drainage Study and Contour Sheet. The drainage study and contour sheet shall contain thereon the contours of the subdivision unit and immediate vicinity sufficient to indicate the perimeter of the upland areas to be drained by each structure and associated outlet protection. Section 11.04.010 requires the submittal of computations with improvement plans at the time such plans are submitted for approval. It is required that the consulting engineer prepare and submit calculations to support the design of the drainage structures and that such be shown of the drainage study and contour sheet.

The basis for culvert design shall be "Design Flood" estimates from the California culvert practices which employs the general rules:

1. That a culvert pass a ten year flood without static head on the crown of the culvert at its entrance:

2. That design of the culvert and appurtenances be balanced to avoid serious damage from head and velocity obtained in a one-hundred-year flood. Bridges shall be designed for the one-hundred-year flood. Minimum diameter for pipes shall be eighteen inches in diameter.

F. Construction Detail Sheets. Construction detail sheet shall contain thereon details of all structures such as bridges, box culverts, drop inlets, headwalls, wingwalls, and temporary and permanent erosion control structures. A typical drainage pipe section shall be shown on the map(s).

G. Cross-Section. Cross-sections shall be included in the plans where determined necessary by the director. (Ord. 2902 §1, 2008; Ord. 2765 § 1 & 2 (part), 2007; Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

Attachment B-3

Chapter 11.08

Chapter 11.08

INSPECTION

Sections:

11.08.010 Inspection during construction.
11.08.020 Final inspection.

11.08.010 Inspection during construction. Any roads constructed under this title must be inspected during construction by an authorized representative of the county. Each phase of construction must be inspected and approved prior to proceeding to subsequent phases. Any road improvements constructed without inspection as provided herein or constructed contrary to the orders or instructions of the authorized representative of the director, will be deemed as not complying with Tuolumne county rules for such and will not be accepted by Tuolumne county for maintenance. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

11.08.020 Final inspection. Upon completion of road improvements constructed under and in conformance with this title and prior to requesting final inspection, the area shall be thoroughly cleaned of all rubbish and excess material and all portions of the work shall be left in a neat and orderly condition satisfactory to the director. The director shall inspect the work within ten days after receiving the request for final inspection. The contractor and consulting engineer will be notified in writing as to any particular defects or deficiencies to be remedied. The contractor shall proceed to cause any such defects or deficiencies to be corrected at the earliest possible date. At such time as the work has been completed, a second inspection shall be made by the director to determine if the previously mentioned defects have been repaired in accordance with this title. Upon final approval of all work, the director shall prepare the necessary report and formal document and submit same to the board of supervisors for final acceptance. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part). 1987).

Attachment B-4

Chapter 11.10

Chapter 11.10

TESTING

Sections:

11.10.010 Testing of materials.

11.10.010 Testing of materials.

A. The testing of materials to be utilized in work performed under this title shall be executed in accordance with the methods of the laboratory of the California division of highways.

B. Signed copies of the test results shall be submitted to the director, as required, at the time plans are submitted for approval in accordance with Section 11.04.020. Test results shall clearly show the name of the individual and/or the firm performing the tests, the name of the project, the date of sampling and the date of testing.

C. The tests listed below are those which will normally be required. In developments presenting special problems a more comprehensive and extensive testing program may be called for and will be prescribed on an individual basis.

1. Basement Soil. The resistance factor "R" will be determined within the roadway template for soil conditions representing field compaction. Samples for calculating "R" values will be taken from representative classes of the basement soil (subgrade) found throughout the development under the roadway.

Relative compaction tests shall be made when ordered by the engineer.

2. Aggregate Subbase. Tests for aggregate subbase will be made on a representative sample taken at the source from which material will be imported. The test results submitted will clearly indicate the location of the Source of material.

Refer to the standard specifications Section 1-5, "Aggregate Subbases."

Relative compaction tests shall be made when ordered by the engineer.

3. Aggregate Base. Tests for aggregate base will be made on a representative sample taken at the source from which material will be imported. The test results submitted will clearly indicate the location of the source of the material. Refer to the standard specifications Section 26, "Aggregate Bases."

Relative compaction tests shall be made after placement when ordered by the engineer and/or prior to placing prime coat and asphalt surfacing material.

4. Prime Coat or Penetration Treatment. Tests will not normally be required unless conditions indicate the use of material which does not meet the state specifications or this title.

5. Asphalt Surfacing Material. Tests will not normally be required unless conditions indicate the use of material which does not meet the state specifications or this title. (Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

Attachment B-5

Chapter 11.12

Chapter 11.12

BASIC ROAD DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

Sections:

11.12.005 Alternate materials and methods.
11.12.007 Exceptions and appeals.
11.12.010 Geometrics and roadbed design.
11.12.020 Structural design standards.
11.12.030 Profiles.
11.12.040 Cul-de-sacs.
11.12.050 Street signing.
11.12.060 Driveways.
11.12.062 Gates on driveways.
11.12.063 Gates on roads.
11.12.065 One-way roads.
11.12.067 Alleys.
11.12.070 Specifications for material and construction.

11.12.005 Alternate materials and methods. The provisions of these roadway standards are not intended to prevent the use of any material or method of construction not specifically prescribed within, provided any alternate is approved by the County Engineer with the concurrence of the Director.

The County Engineer may approve any such alternate, provided he/she finds that the proposed design is satisfactory and complies with the intent of these standards and that the materials, method or work offered is, for the purpose intended, at least the equivalent of that prescribed within these standards in suitability, strength, effectiveness, durability and safety. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

11.12.007 Exceptions and appeals.

A. Except as otherwise provided herein, exceptions to specific provisions of the standards set forth in this Chapter may be granted by the County Engineer with the concurrence of the Director, provided that adequate justification that such exceptions provide the same overall practical effect is documented in writing prior to approval. Request for exception shall be made in writing 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 alternative measure proposed, and a map showing the proposed location and siting of the exception or alternative measure.

B. Where an exception is not granted pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, the applicant may, within ten (10) days of the date of the decision, appeal to the Board of Supervisors. The appeal shall set forth in writing the reasons for the appeal and shall be submitted to the clerk of the Board along with the appeal fee set forth in Chapter 3.40. A copy of the appeal shall be submitted to the Department by the appellant. The clerk shall schedule the matter for public hearing before the Board within thirty (30) days and give notice of the hearing. Within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the appeal, the Board shall consider the public record, receive testimony, and make all findings and determinations necessary to approve, conditionally approve, or deny the exception.

(Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 3175 §1, 2011; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991).

11.12.010 Geometrics and roadbed design. In conjunction with the state specifications and AASHTO, as applicable, ~~T~~the following minimum standards of the geometrics and roadbed design for proposed improvements shall govern the preparation of plans and construction for such improvements:

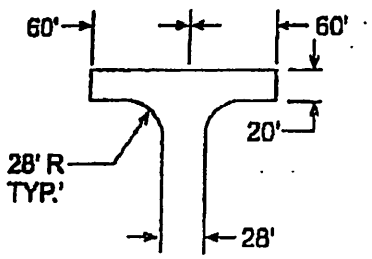
A. Width of Traveled Way and Shoulders. The minimum width of a traveled way and shoulders shall be as follows:

Road Classification	Traveled Way	Width of Shoulders
Arterial	24 feet to 60 feet	varies 4 feet to 8 feet
Major Collector	24 feet	8 feet with 6 feet paved
Minor Collector	24 feet	6 feet with 4 feet paved
Local Road	20 feet	No shoulder required for parcel maps with parcels two acres or larger and for unpaved roads serving four parcels or less
		1 foot with 0 feet paved for parcel maps with paved roads and for paved roads serving four parcels or less
		2 feet with 0 feet paved for final maps with parcels two acres or larger
		4 feet with 3 feet paved for urban development on final maps
One-way Road	12 feet	2 feet with 0 feet paved
Driveway	12 feet	No shoulder required
Common Driveway	18 feet	1 foot dirt shoulder

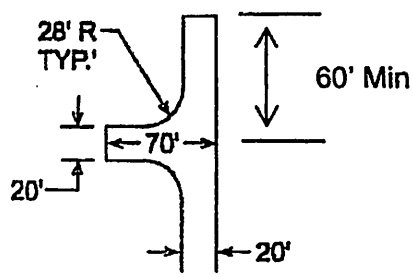
B. Turnouts. Turnouts shall be a minimum of ten (10) feet in width and a minimum of thirty (30) feet in length with a minimum twenty-five (25) foot taper at each end, and shall have a uniform surface with the adjacent road.

C. Turning Bulbs. Turning bulbs shall have a minimum radius of forty (40) feet and shall have a uniform surface with the remainder of road.

D. Hammerhead Turnarounds. Hammerhead turnarounds may be used. The slope of the turnaround shall not exceed 6%, and the turnaround shall have a uniform surface conforming with the remainder of the road. Typical layouts of hammerhead turnarounds are illustrated below:



120' HAMMERHEAD



ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE TO 120' HAMMERHEAD

E. Curve Widening. Curve widening shall be added to the required shoulder width on curves having a radius less than two-hundred (200) feet. The widening shall be at least equal to four-hundred (400) divided by the radius of the curve. The widened area shall have a uniform surface with the adjacent road.

F. Percent of Crown. The minimum percent of crown for all class roads shall be two percent (2%).

G. Superelevation Rate. The minimum superelevation rate for all class roads shall be 0.02 foot per one foot. The maximum superelevation rate shall not exceed 0.06 foot per one foot.

H Side Slope Ratio. The side slope (fill) for all road classifications shall be no steeper than 2:1.

I. Back Slope Ratio. The back slope (cut) ratio for all road classifications shall be no steeper than 1 1/2:1. A designed back slope ratio may be modified with the approval of the County Engineer depending upon the materials encountered. The modified back slope shall not be steeper than 1/2:1.

J. Side Slope Ratio-Ditch. The side slope ratio for all roadside ditches shall not be steeper than 3:1 for unpaved ditches, and 6:1 for paved ditches with dikes.

K. Ditch Depth. Unpaved ditches shall be no more than one (1) foot deep with the inclusion of appropriate bed material and paved ditches with dikes shall be no less than four (4) inches deep.

L. Stopping Sight Distance. The stopping sight distance shall be based upon the posted speed limit or the minimum design speed, whichever is greater. The minimum design speed shall be thirty-five (35) miles per hour (mph) for arterial

and collector roads and twenty-five (25) mph for all other roads.

M. Alignments. Alignment for horizontal curves shall be based upon the posted speed limit or minimum design speed, whichever is greater, and shall be no smaller than a fifty (50) foot interior curve radius with a minimum taper length of fifty (50) feet. Vertical curves shall provide for a sight distance consistent with the posted speed limit or the minimum design speed, whichever is greater, and shall have a minimum length of one hundred (100) feet.

N. Drainage. Roadside drainage facilities shall be located outside of the traveled way. Culverts and/or down drains shall be three-hundred (300) feet apart or as necessary to protect the roadway unless satisfactory drainage calculations are submitted to demonstrate roadside drainage may be carried further. Cross-culverts shall be no less than eighteen (18) inches in diameter. Culverts with a diameter of twenty-four (24) inches or more shall have appropriate inlet and outlet protection. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 2765 §4 (part), 2007; Ord. 2579 §11, 2004; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

11.12.020 Structural design standards.

A. The structural section of the road surface shall be designed based on a twenty (20) year design life, or a thirty (30) year design life subject to approval by the County Engineer, and using stabilometer "R" values, and the expected traffic index, which are not less than those indicated below. In no event shall the structural section of a road include less than the following compacted depths of asphalt concrete and aggregate base:

Road Classification	Asphalt Concrete	Aggregate Base	Traffic Index (T.I.)
Arterial**	6"	12"	10
Major Collector	4½"	10"	8.5
Minor Collector	3½"	8"	6.5
Local Road	2"*	6"	5
One-way Road	2"*	6"	5
Driveway	Refer to Section 11.12.060	4"	N/A
Common Driveway	Refer to Section 11.12.060	4"	N/A

* 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 AASHTO and Vehicle Code sections 35550, 35750 and 35250. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

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%);

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

	Design Speed in Miles Per Hour (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%

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, a 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 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. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 3175 §2, 2011; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

11.12.050 Street signing. All streets shall be identified and signed at intersections to allow for speedy response of emergency equipment. The design, application and installation of street signs shall comply with the requirements of the MUTCD. ~~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. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

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 and fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal 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 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. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 3175 §3, 2011; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

11.12.062 Gates on driveways. Gates may be installed on driveways provided they comply with the following standards:

A. Each gate entrance shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the width of the traveled way serving the gate and a minimum width of fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and unobstructed vertical clearance of fifteen (15) feet.

B. All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located at least thirty (30) feet from the roadway edge and shall open away from the roadway. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

11.12.063 Gates on roads. The installation of a gate across a public road shall be prohibited. Gates may be installed on private roads that are not dedicated for public use and are limited to the use

of the owner or group of owners who are responsible for maintaining the road, provided they comply with the following requirements:

A. The installation of a gate across a fire apparatus access road shall be approved by the Tuolumne County Fire Prevention Division.

B. Each gate entrance shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the width of the traveled way serving the gate with a minimum width of fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and fifteen (15) feet vertical clearance.

C. Keys, codes, or other means of access through the gate shall be provided to all emergency response agencies.

D~~C~~. Where electric gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. The electric gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times. Electric gate operators, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F 2200.

E~~D~~. Where a road is proposed to be gated, a turnaround bulb or a hammerhead turnaround shall be constructed between the gate and the adjacent intersecting road for the purpose of allowing vehicles to safely reverse direction in front of the gate without backing onto the adjacent un-gated road. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013)

11.12.065 One-way roads. All one-way roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of one twelve (12) foot wide traffic lane. 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 a total of ten (10) dwelling units, including both primary and secondary units. No such road shall exceed two thousand six hundred forty (2,640) feet in length. Turnouts shall be constructed as follows:

A. For one-way roads which exceed 300 feet but are less than 800 feet in length, a turnout shall be provided at approximately the mid point of the one-way road.

B. For one-way roads which equal or exceed 800 feet in length, turnouts shall be provided at four hundred foot intervals along the one-way road. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 2579 §12, 2004; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

11.12.067 Alleys. Alleys, as defined in Section 17.04.070 of this code as "improved pedestrian alleyways" may be used for non-vehicular access and as "improved vehicular alleyways" may be used for vehicular access, provided they comply with the standards established in the Tuolumne Parking & Alleyway Study dated October 15, 2010, as it may be amended by the Board of Supervisors. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 3193 §1, 2012)

11.12.070 Specifications for material and construction.

A. Conformance with Specifications. All materials furnished and the methods of performing any proposed work shall conform to and be done in accordance with the applicable portions of the ~~standard~~ state specifications and this title.

B. Cessation of Construction Due to Weather Conditions. General climate and ground moisture conditions will determine the cessation of construction. The County Engineer may notify contractors and engineers to cease construction when, in his/her opinion, conditions are such that improvements cannot be constructed to the requirements of the ~~standards~~ state specifications or this title. Written notification by the County Engineer will be given on an individual basis as to when work may be initiated at the beginning of the construction season.

C. Temporary Improvements. The installation of temporary improvements for winter cessation in order to make building sites accessible will be approved on an individual basis, provided that it is expressly understood that such improvements are of only a temporary nature and that they will be removed and replaced with permanent type improvements according to the approved plans and specifications and as may be indicated by the County Engineer. Plastic or pliable synthetic pipe may be installed within the roadway template for water main and sewer main purposes. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987).

Attachment B-6

Chapter 11.16

Chapter 11.16

ROAD STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Sections:

11.16.010 Development site access standards.
11.16.020 On-site building access standards.
11.16.030 When standards must be met.

11.16.010 Development site access standards. Commercial development shall be served by a paved road meeting the standards for local roads in Chapter 11.12, or as otherwise required by permit.

When no site development permit or site review permit is required, industrial development shall be served by a road meeting standards in Chapter 11.12, except that an asphaltic concrete surface shall not be required if the existing off-site access road is not paved. If a site development or site review permit is required, the road shall be constructed or improved to the level required by that permit. (Ord. 2052 § 1, 1994; Ord. 1875 § 3 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1991).

11.16.020 On-site building access standards. Buildings shall be accessible to fire apparatus by way of roadways with a minimum of four inches of compacted aggregate base, or other surfacing as required by permit, capable of supporting a forty thousand pound axle load. These access roadways shall be extended to within one-hundred fifty feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of any building. The width of these access ways shall be twenty feet, except that where buildings do not exceed twenty-four feet in height, and/or three thousand square feet in total floor area, access roads may be eighteen feet in width. In the case of a land division, easements for any such access roads within the division shall be dedicated. (Ord. 1875 § 3 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

11.16.030 When standards must be met.

A. Dedications shall be made on the final map or parcel map.

B. Roads must be constructed or improved to required standards prior to occupancy of any new or remodeled structure for which a permit is required. (Ord. 1875 § 3 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 § 1 (part), 1987).

Attachment C

Chapter 15.20
FIRE SAFETY STANDARDS

Sections:

15.20.005 Definitions.
15.20.010 Commercial and industrial standards.
15.20.020 Repealed.
15.20.030 Fire hydrant installation standards.
15.20.040 Identification of buildings.
15.20.045 Off site street signing.
15.20.050 Residential driveways.
15.20.055 Gate entrances.
15.20.060 Setbacks, defensible space and fuel modification.
15.20.070 Appeals.
15.20.080 Fireworks.
15.20.085 Division of duties.
15.20.090 Violation; enforcement.
15.20.095 Violation penalty.
15.20.100 Enforcement responsibility.
15.20.110 Adoption of codes.

15.20.005 Definitions. General Rules For Interpretation. Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall be used in the interpretation and construction of this chapter and words used in the present tense shall include the future; the singular number shall include the plural, and the plural the singular; the word "used" shall include arranged, designed, constructed, altered, converted, or intended to be used, and the word "shall" is mandatory and not directory. Whenever reference is made to any portion of this Chapter or any other ordinance or law, the reference shall apply to all amendments and additions now or hereafter made.

A. "CBC" is the acronym for the California Building Code as adopted by the County of Tuolumne in section 15.04.010 of this code.
B. "Defensible Space" is the area within the perimeter of a parcel where basic wild-land fire prevention practices and measures are to be implemented and maintained, including but not limited to removing brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth that is located from 30 feet to 100 feet from a building or structure measured from the eaves, porches, decks and balconies to the property line, to provide the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or an escaping structure fire.
C. "Driveway" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 11.02.110 of this Code.
D. "Driveway, common" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 11.02.120 of this Code.
E. "Hydrant" refers to a fire hydrant which is an approved upright device which delivers water through a distribution system for the control of extinguishment of fires. In order for a fire hydrant to be of legal type it shall be approved by a nationally recognized testing agency, and be connected to an approved distribution system which delivers water through an underground piping system with main distribution lines of a minimum of six (6) inches in diameter using an approved type of piping and having a minimum residual pressure remaining on the system of twenty (20) pounds per square inch while flowing a 2 ½ inch hydrant opening in the full open position.
F. "Inspection Authority" refers to the Fire Prevention Division of the Tuolumne County Fire Department.
G. "Jurisdiction" as used in the portions of the California Fire Code adopted by this Chapter shall mean the County. Whenever the term "corporation counsel" is used it shall mean the County Counsel and whenever the term "Chief" is used it shall mean the County Fire Marshal or his/her authorized representative.
H. "Wildland" is an area in which development is essentially non-existent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines and similar transportation facilities. Structures, if any, are widely scattered and are primarily for recreation purposes. Wildland Includes large ranches and forests managed for timber production.

(Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 8, 2010; Ord. 2579 §5, 2004; Ord. 2410 §2, 2001)

15.20.010 Commercial and industrial standards. As a condition of the granting of a Building Permit under this Title, or the Certificate of Occupancy for commercial or industrial structures as defined in the currently adopted California Building Code, the improvements set forth herein shall be installed.

A. Fire Flow Requirements. Fire flow meeting the standards set forth in the California Fire Code, 2013 Edition, shall be available, except as follows:
   1. Where State condemnation for highway purposes dislocates a business, which business desires to relocate to a parcel where water meeting the required standards is not available but is expected to be available by virtue of a proposed water project, then such business may relocate to such parcel provided the owners enter into an agreement with the County which provides for the following:
      a. Adequate interim water supply.
      b. Hookup to the new water system when available.
      c. If the new system is not available within a given period of time, the owners will either personally meet the water standards or cease business operations at that location.
      d. Extension of time for hook up by mutual agreement where hook up to the new water system is delayed through no fault of the owners.
   2. Interior or exterior remodeling of existing commercial and industrial structures is permitted without meeting the Fire Flow Standards provided that the remodeling will not increase the square footage of the structure.
   3. Temporary and seasonal structures of less than five hundred (500) square feet are exempt from the Fire Flow Standards contained subject to approval by the Fire Prevention Division and fire safety conditions as are deemed appropriate by the Fire Prevention Division.

B. Standards for Fire Protection Appliances. Required fire protection appliances shall meet the requirements of the California Fire Code, National Fire Protection Association, or National Fire Codes.

C. Water Mains.
   1. Water mains shall be looped or cross-connected and dead ends avoided insofar as it is practical.
   2. The diameter of water mains on which fire hydrants are served shall be a minimum of six (6) inches and larger where necessary to provide required fire flow.

D. Water Supply Standards.
   1. Water storage for fire flow requirements will be sufficient to supply the required rate for two (2) hours in addition to maximum average daily consumption. The distribution system shall be designed and constructed so that it will deliver the required fire flow at any hydrant in the system while the system is in normal operation without reducing the residual pressure in any part of the system below twenty (20) pounds per square inch.
   2. The water supply shall be adequate to meet the maximum daily consumption needs and recover to minimum fire standards from a complete (two hour) fire flow draw down within ninety-six (96) hours.
   3. Water storage shall be required to assure the required minimum duration fire flow with the single most serious interruption to power lines, water mains or pump units.

E. Building Construction Plans and Specifications. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to the Tuolumne County Fire Prevention Division for review and approval prior to construction/installation. These plans shall include a plot plan and floor plan.

F. Building Height Limitations. The maximum height and number of stories of any building shall not exceed thirty (30) feet or two (2) stories in height except as provided in the following provisions:
   1. The limit set forth above may be increased by one (1) story if the building is provided with an approved Automatic Engineered Fire Sprinkler and Automatic Electronic Fire Alarm System throughout. Other alternative measures may be approved by the Tuolumne County Fire Prevention Division. This increase allowance shall not apply to the following.
      a. Hazardous material occupancies as defined in the currently adopted CBC.
      b. Where an increase in floor area beyond that allowed in the currently adopted CBC was allowed based upon installation of Automatic Engineered Fire Sprinklers.
      c. Where Automatic Engineered Fire Sprinklers were substituted for one (1) hour fire resistive construction. Exceptions for towers, steeples and

spires as provided for in the currently adopted CBC will be allowed.

(Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 9, 2010; Ord. 3016 §§ 9 & 10, 2009; Ord. 2579 §6, 2004; Ord. 2410 §3 (part); Ord. 2353 § 5, 2000; Ord. 2314 §§ 51 & 52, 1999; Ord. 2160 § 2, (part) 1996; Ord. 2052 § 3, 1994; Ord. 1874 § 2 (part), 1991).

15.20.020 Residential Standards. (REPEALED BY ORD. 3241 §3, 2013) (Ord. 2160 § 2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1874 §2 (part) 1991).

15.20.030 Fire hydrant installation standards.

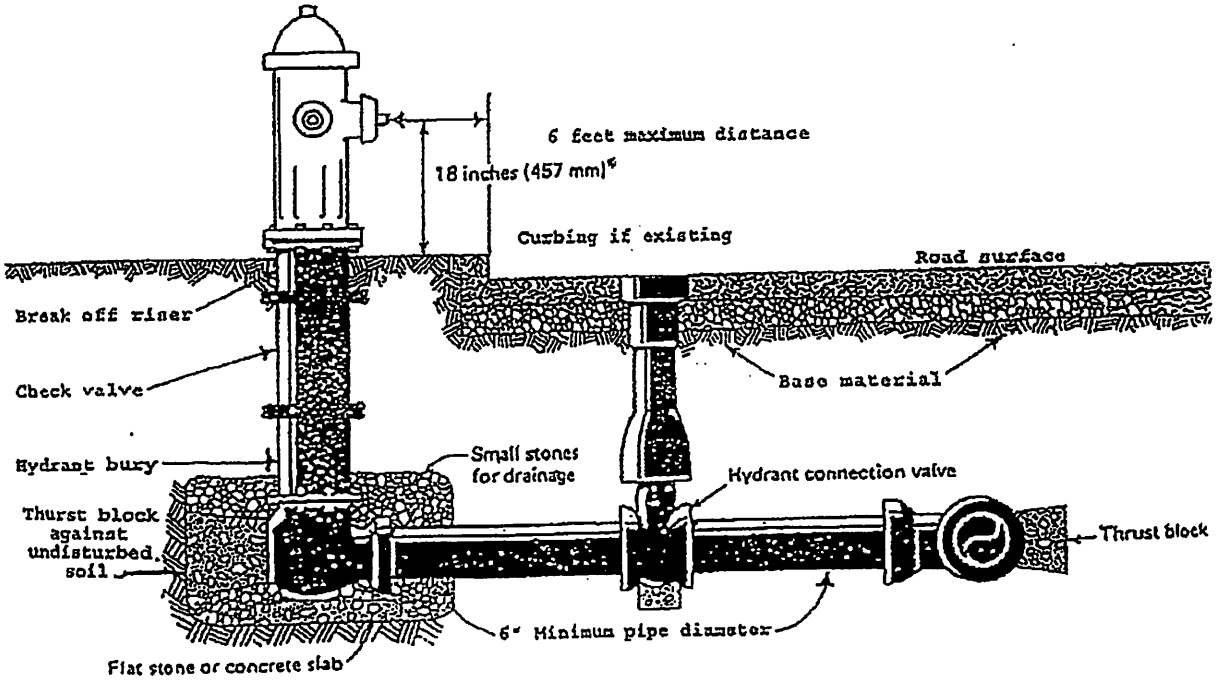
A. Fire hydrant installations with required fire flow and locations in commercial, industrial and residential areas shall meet the following standards:

1. Fire hydrants shall be placed ~~within six (6) feet of the edge of pavement of the access.~~no closer than four (4) feet nor farther than twelve (12) feet from a roadway.
2. Fire hydrants in residential areas shall be so placed that no point along the front of any parcel being served by the water distribution system will be located more than three hundred (300) feet from a fire hydrant.
3. Fire hydrants located in commercial and industrial areas shall be so placed that the furthest portion of the building being served by the water distribution system shall be no more than three hundred (300) feet from a fire hydrant. Distances shall be measured along a primary or paved access road by way of travel by fire equipment to the building.
4. The center of the fire hydrant discharge (steamer) ~~shall not be below the access surface nor more than three (3) feet above the access surface, and approximately eighteen (18) inches above the ground.~~shall be eighteen (18) inches above grade.
5. Where fire flows of five hundred (500) gallons per minute or more are required, fire hydrants shall be a dry barrel, self-draining type with the valve in the base and painted bright yellow. Each hydrant shall be equipped with the following outlets:
   a. Two, 2½ inch outlets
   b. One, 4½ inch outlet

   Threads on the outlets shall be National Standard Threads (NST). Fire hydrants shall be on a minimum six (6) inch riser.
6. ~~Where required fire flows are less than five hundred (500) gallons per minute, hydrants may be wharf type fire hydrants when approved by the Water District in control or a County approved dry barrel hydrant. Wharf hydrants, when permitted, shall be on a minimum three (3) inch riser and adequately protected from freezing.7~~Fire hydrants shall be installed so that they are visible for a minimum distance of fifty (50) feet front the right hand lane of the road.

~~8~~7. Whenever possible, fire hydrants shall be placed on the cut side of the roadway and in a location were fire apparatus using it will not block the roadway.

B. Fire Hydrant Installation Reference. The following diagram shall be used for hydrant installation reference: (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013: Ord. 2160 §2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1874 §2 (part), 1991).



WHERE PAVED GUTTERS ARE INSTALLED THE CENTER OF THE HYDRANT SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 6 FEET FROM THE CENTER OF THE DIKE, INCLUDING SIDEWALKS.

15.20.040 Identification of buildings. All residential, commercial, and industrial buildings/ complexes existing or newly constructed shall be numbered in accordance with and shall meet all requirements of Chapter 12.12, Uniform Property Numbering System of this code. This section replaces Section 505.1, Address Numbers, of the California Fire Code, 2013 edition. (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 10, 2010; Ord. 3016 § 12, 2009; Ord. 2353 § 6, 2000; Ord. 2160 § 2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1874 § 2 (part), 1991)

15.20.045 Off site street signing.

A. Requirements for a Final Inspection. As a condition precedent to the granting of a Final Inspection, the applicant shall demonstrate that street signing meeting the requirements of Section 11.12.050 Street Signing of this Code exists. This section replaces Section 505.2 Street or Road Signs, of the California Fire Code, 2013 edition.

B. Existing Street Signing. If street signing is not in place at the time a Building Permit is applied for the applicant shall:

1. For County maintained streets, contact the Roads Division of the Community Resources Agency and request that a street sign be installed for streets within the County Road Maintenance System.
2. For privately maintained streets, purchase and have signs installed to the nearest signed street of the same size, type and materials as those in present use by the Roads Division of the Community Resources Agency prior to the Final Inspection of a Building Permit.

(Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 11, 2010; Ord. 3016 § 13, 2009; Ord. 2353 § 7, 2000; Ord. 2160 § 2 (part), 1996).

15.20.050 Residential driveways.

A. Granting of a Building Permit. As a condition precedent to the granting of a Building Permit, the applicant must demonstrate that the driveway, from the access road to the building, can be constructed to meet the requirements set forth herein. As a condition precedent to the granting of a Final Inspection, the applicant must demonstrate that the driveway is constructed in a manner that meets these standards which are in addition to Section 503 Fire Department Access Roads, of the California Fire Code, 2013 edition.

B. Driveway Installation. All residential buildings shall have a driveway designed and installed in accordance with Title 11 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code.

C. Exceptions. In the event that a driveway cannot be designed and installed to meet the requirements due to seasonal access, topographic or geologic conditions, exceptions may be allowed by the inspection authority, where the exception provides the same overall practical effect as these regulations towards providing safe access for emergency personnel.

D. Request for an Exception. Request for an exception shall be made in writing prior to the issuance of a Building Permit 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 alternative measure proposed, and a map showing the proposed location and ~~e~~siting of the exception or alternative measure.

~~E. Appeal for an Exception. Where an exception is not granted by the inspection authority, and the applicant or any aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the decision, he/she may, within ten days of the date of the decision appeal to the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors (Board). The appeal shall set forth in writing the reasons for the appeal and shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Board. A copy of the appeal shall be submitted to the inspection authority by the appellant. The Clerk shall schedule the matter for public hearing before the Board within thirty days and give notice of the hearing. Within forty-five days of receipt of the appeal, the Board shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the application.~~

~~F~~E. Replacement Buildings or Additions. In cases where Building Permits are for replacement buildings or additions to existing buildings and increased use is not anticipated, these requirements may be waived by the inspection authority.

~~F~~G. Security Agreement. In the event a project developer wishes to receive a Final Inspection from the Building and Safety Division of the Community Resources Agency prior to the satisfactory completion of all conditions of an entitlement, the developer may request, and the County may agree, that occupancy be allowed if an agreement for completion is executed and security is provided.

This agreement is designed to accommodate projects which are normally reviewed by the

Fire Prevention Division of the Tuolumne County Fire Department and the Planning and Engineering Divisions of the Community Resources Agency and includes driveway improvements. The amount of security shall be up to a maximum of 175 percent of the estimated construction costs. Acceptable types of security include:

1. Cash - Payment by cash or check must have owners name and Assessor's Parcel Number on the check. If such security is posted, the interest earned on the deposit will be accrued as follows: Average rate of return earned by County minus one (1) percentage point.
2. Assignment of a Personal Savings Account - Assigning a personal savings account is an acceptable form of security when placed in owner's name and assigned to the County. Such a security must consist of the actual savings passbook and a separate Notice of Assignment. Included on the Notice of Assignment shall be the owner's name, account number, Assessor's Parcel Number and the amount of the assignment.
3. Letter of Credit - This security must be in the owner's name, irrevocable and be documented by a letter or statement from a bank showing the following information: the owner of the property, the Assessor's Parcel Number, the amount of the credit, and documentation required by the bank to collect (usually a letter signed by the County indicating the proper steps have not been taken as agreed). The letter or statement must clearly state that the County is the beneficiary of the credit amount.
4. Hold on a Personal Savings Account or Certificate of Deposit - Placing a hold on a personal savings account or certificate of deposit is acceptable security. Such security must be documented by a letter written by a bank or savings institution in which the owner of the account, Assessor's Parcel Number, amount of hold, and account number are clearly identified. The letter must state that the amount is set aside solely for the purpose of security and is available to the holder.
5. Certificate of Deposit - A Certificate of Deposit (CD) is an acceptable form of security when placed in the owner's name and made payable to the County. CDs should have an open maturity date, be automatically renewed, or should be for the full term of the agreement. Included on the CD shall be the owner's name and Assessor's Parcel Number. Interest earned on the account may be payable or available to the holder.
6. Faithful Performance Bond - Such security is acceptable only when in the form set forth in Government Code section 66499.1.

Security will be released only after satisfactory completion of all conditions described in the agreement are demonstrated by the owner and the owner makes his/her request in writing. (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 12, 2010; Ord. 3016 § 14, 2009; Ord. 2410 § 4 (part), 2001; Ord. 2353 § 8, 2000; Ord. 2314 § 53, 1999; Ord. 2061 § 2 (part), 1996; Ord 1874 § 2 (part), 1991).

15.20.055 Gate entrances.

A. Final Inspection. As a condition precedent to the granting of a Building Permit, the applicant must demonstrate that the Gate Entrance requirements as set forth in Chapter 11.12 of this Code, can be met and constructed to meet the requirements set forth herein. As a condition precedent to the granting of a "Final Inspection," the applicant must demonstrate that the gate entrance is constructed in a manner that meets these standards.

B. Replacement Dwellings. In cases where Building Permits are for replacement dwellings or additions to existing dwelling units and increased use is not anticipated, these requirements may be waived by the inspection authority.

C. Existing Gates. In cases where a gated access is already existing and the alteration or removal of the existing gated entrance cannot be designed and installed to meet these requirements due to topographic or geologic conditions, upon request by the applicant or his/her authorized representative, exceptions to the standards within this subsection may be allowed by the inspection authority, where the exception provides for the same overall practical effect as these regulations towards providing a safe area for emergency vehicles to park while trying to gain gate access to the applicants parcel.

D. Exceptions. Request 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, and a map showing the proposed location and siting of the exception or alternative measures.

~~E. Appeals. Where an exception is not granted by the inspection authority, and the applicant or any aggrieved party is dissatisfied with the decision, he/she may, within ten days of the date of the decision, appeal to the Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors (Board). The appeal shall set forth in writing the reasons for the appeal and shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Board. A copy of the appeal shall be submitted to the inspection authority by the appellant. The Clerk shall schedule the matter for public hearing before the Board within thirty days and give notice of hearing. Within forty-five days of receipt of the appeal, the Board shall approve, conditionally approve or deny the application.~~ (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 13, 2010; Ord. 2410 § 5 (part), 2001; Ord. 2353 § 9, 2000; Ord. 2061 § 2 (part), 1996).

15.20.060 Setbacks, defensible space and fuel modification.

A. Setbacks. Notwithstanding Sections 17.52.050, 17.56.020 and 17.56.040 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, setbacks for structure defensible space shall comply with Title 14 California Code of Regulations section 1276.01, as amended from time to time, and this Section.

B. Defensible space shall be provided around all buildings and accessory buildings on parcels located in areas that are classified as moderate, high or very high by CalFire's Fire and Resource Assessment Program.

C. Fuel modification. Fire hazard reduction plans, as required by Section 16.08.030 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, shall be developed to reduce the intensity of a wildfire by reducing the volume and density of flammable vegetation through the strategic siting of fuel modification and greenbelts to provide increased safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians and a point of attack or defense from a wildfire.

D. The provisions of subsections B and C shall not apply to single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery, or similar plants which are used as ground cover. Trees do not need to be removed, but must be limbed up to 6' to 8' above ground level, provided that pruning of live branches does not extend up the tree trunk more than ½ the height of the tree or remove more than one-third of the live crown.

E. Exceptions. A request for an exception to Setback and Fuel Modification requirements 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 alternative measures proposed, and shall include a map showing the proposed location of the exception or alternative measures and a written summary of the exception or alternatives. Exceptions or alternative measures shall be limited to the following:

1. Setbacks may be reduced when the applicant or his/her authorized representative submits a comprehensive fuel reduction plan to the inspection authority. Once the fuel reduction plan is approved by the inspection authority, the plan shall be implemented and completed prior to approval of the Final Parcel or Subdivision Map, or prior to conducting a final inspection under a building permit, or issuing a building permit. Implementation and completion shall be documented and approved by the inspection authority.
2. Fuel breaks or maintained green belts with other alternative built-in fire protection measures based upon certain modifications of the California Building Code standards for one-hour fire resistive construction installed on the exterior of a structure including the eaves, decks and porches may be granted by the inspection authority when setback requirements are physically impossible to meet and the alternative measures substantially reduce the fire hazard to a level equivalent to that of the setback, are agreed upon by the applicant prior to the issuance of a Building Permit and are completed prior to the final inspection or the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the Building Permit:
3. Setbacks shall not be reduced to less than six (6) feet from the overhang of the eaves on the affected side requiring the setback.

F. Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels. Disposal of flammable vegetation and fuels, including chipping, burying, burning or removal to an approved disposal facility, caused by development and construction, and fuel modification shall be completed prior to completion of road construction or final inspection of a Building Permit, except that

flammable vegetation and fuel may be stored to be burned at a later date as long as the material is stored outside the required Defensible Space. (Ord. 3285 § 1, 2015; Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 14, 2010; Ord. 2579 §7, 2004; Ord. 2410 §6 (part), 2001; Ord. 2160 §2 (part), 1996; Ord. 1874 §2 (part), 1991).

15.20.070 Appeals. For Sections 15.20.050, 15.20.055, and 15.20.060, where an exception is not granted by the inspection authority, the applicant may, within ten (10) days of the date of the decision, appeal to the Board of Supervisors. The appeal shall set forth in writing the reasons for the appeal and shall be submitted to the Clerk of the Board along with the appeal fee set forth in Chapter 3.40. A copy of the appeal shall be submitted to the inspection authority by the appellant. The Clerk shall schedule the matter for public hearing before the Board within thirty (30) days and give notice of hearing. Within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the appeal, the Board shall consider the public record, receive testimony, and make all findings and determinations necessary to approve, conditionally approve or deny the exception.

15.20.080 Fireworks. In addition to the provisions of the California Fire Code, Chapter 56, fireworks shall be regulated as follows:

A. Except as provided in subdivision B, no person shall possess, sell, use, display or explode any devise containing flammable or combustible material, such as a safe and sane firework, party popper, snap cap, rocket, firecracker, roman candle, squib, torpedo, torpedo cane, fire balloon, wire core sparkler, wooden core sparkler, black cartridge or other combustible device or explosive substance or any kind of fireworks, by whatsoever name known, within the County.

B. Professional public displays of fireworks may be permitted where such displays will take place under the supervision and direction of State of California licensed pyrotechnic operator subject to approval of a fireworks display permit by the Fire Prevention Division as follows:

1. The applicant shall apply for a permit at least fourteen (14) days in advance of the date of the display for which the permit is sought. The application shall be in the form as set forth by the California State Fire Marshal (CSFM), and shall include a current copy of the pyrotechnic operators license with a photo issued by the CSFM and be accompanied by a non-refundable fee as established in Chapter 3.40 of this Code.
2. The Fire Prevention Division may approve, conditionally approve or deny the application for a permit. The denial shall be based upon a finding that approval of a permit would be contrary to the health, safety and welfare of the public. The decision of the Fire Prevention Division shall be in writing and shall be mailed to the applicant.
3. Every applicant shall agree to hold the County, its elected and appointed officials, officers, employees, agents and volunteers harmless from any and all claims for damages or other costs arising out of the activity authorized by the permit. (Ord. 3285 §2, 2015; Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 15, 2010; Ord. 3016 § 16, 2009; Ord. 2579 § 8, 2004)

15.20.085 Division of duties. The division of duties for the implementation of the codes referenced in this Chapter shall correspond with the duties and responsibilities of the County Fire Marshal and the County Fire Warden as defined within their respective job descriptions adopted by the Board of Supervisors. (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 2579 § 9, 2004)

15.20.090 Violation; enforcement. A violation of this Chapter shall be enforced as provided for in Chapter 1.10 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code. (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 2296 § 6, 1999).

15.20.095 Violation penalty. An applicant for a permit to legalize a violation of this Chapter, after service of a notice and order in accordance with Chapter 1.10 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, shall pay a violation penalty and associated abatement costs as established by the Board of Supervisors and set forth in Chapter 1.10 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code. The penalty and abatement costs shall be paid in addition to the regular permit processing fee.
(Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 2612 § 13, 2005)

15.20.100 Enforcement responsibility. The provisions of this Chapter shall be enforced by the Fire Prevention Division of the Tuolumne County Fire Department. (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 16, 2010; Ord. 2296 § 20, 1999).

15.20.110 Adoption of codes. Pursuant to Sections 18941.5 and 50022.2 of the Health and Safety Code, the following codes published by the International Code Council, 500 New Jersey Avenue NW, Sixth Floor, Washington D.C., 20001, and the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, MA 02110, are adopted for the purpose of prescribing regulations within the unincorporated area governing conditions hazardous to life and property from fire and explosion:

A. The California Fire Code, 2013 Edition, with the Appendices, as amended as follows:
   1. Section 505.2, Street or Road Signs, of Chapter 5 is amended as described in Section 15.20.045(A), Off Site Street Signing, of this Code.
   2. Section 505.1, Address Numbers, of Chapter 5 is amended as described in Section 15.20.040, Identification of Buildings, of this Code.

B. The National Fire Codes, 2013 Edition. (Ord. 3241 §3, 2013; Ord. 3151 § 17, 2010; Ord. 3016 § 17, 2009; Ord. 2579 §4, 2004)

Attachment D

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit
785 Mountain Ranch Road
San Andreas, CA 95249
(209) 754-3831
(209) 754-1959 (fax)
www.fire.ca.gov

June 27, 2016

Dr. J. Keith Gilless, Chair
State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
PO Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460

Dear Chair Gilless,

Upon review of the County of Tuolumne's Fire Safe Regulations contained within Tuolumne County Ordinance Code, Title 11 and Chapter 15.20, I respectfully endorse the provisions.

It is my opinion the 4290 in-lieu regulations provided in Title 11 and the amendments to Chapter 15.20 meet or exceed the 2015 Approved Regulations. I am grateful to the Tuolumne County Community Resources Agency and the Board of Supervisors for being proactive in their regulations to build communities that are more resilient to fires.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Joshua White
Unit Chief
Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit

Cc: Craig Pedro, Tuolumne County
Edith Hannigan, CAL FIRE

Attachment E

Chapter 12.12

UNIFORM PROPERTY NUMBERING SYSTEM

Sections:

12.12.010 Purpose.
12.12.020 Adoption of system by cities.
12.12.030 Basis for system-Point of origin.
12.12.040 Master grid index map.
12.12.050 Subindex grid maps.
12.12.060 Road names.
12.12.070 Administration.
12.12.080 Display of numbers.
12.12.090 Legal description of property not affected.
12.12.100 Enforcement responsibility.
12.12.110 Violation; enforcement.

12.12.010 Purpose. The board of supervisors hereby finds and declares that the public interest, safety, welfare and convenience require the establishment of a uniform system of street and road addresses in the unincorporated areas of the county. To accomplish this purpose, the "Uniform Property Numbering System" described in this chapter is established. (Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.0).

12.12.020 Adoption of system by cities. Any city within the county may adopt the uniform property numbering system. (Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.1).

12.12.030 Basis for system - Point of origin. The basis for the uniform property numbering system shall be a point of origin which shall be the intersection of a west base line and a south base line. The west base line shall run due north and south to include the westernmost territory of the county. The south base line shall run due east and west to include the southernmost territory of the county. Index lines shall run parallel with their respective base lines at two kilometer intervals. Numbers shall be assigned along each base line in increasing magnitude in easterly and northerly directions in accordance with the distance from the point of origin. Eight hundred numbers shall be assigned to each mile along each base line, which, for the purposes of this chapter. shall be deemed equivalent to one thousand numbers to each two kilometers, and will begin with the number one at the point of origin. For the purpose of determining the proper number for a particular location, the number assigned shall be proportioned to the distance of the location from its adjoining index lines and shall be in sequence with numbers established on adjacent properties. On all streets and roads the numbers on the north side and the west side shall be even numbers and the numbers on the south side and the east side shall be odd numbers.
(Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.1).

12.12.040 Master and index map. A master grid index map or maps shall be adopted by the board of supervisors showing the point of origin, base lines and index lines. The map or maps shall become effective on adoption by the board. (Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.3(A)).

12.12.050 Subindex and maps. Subindex maps shall be prepared by the county surveyor showing details of precisely numbered areas. These maps shall then be maintained as necessary by the county surveyor to designate the numbers and location of numbers assigned to particular buildings or lands. These maps shall become effective on completion or revision by the County Surveyor. (Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.3(B)).

12.12.060 Road names. All streets and roads., whether public or private, whether dedicated or not, and county highways (all hereinafter referred to as "roads") shall be named pursuant to this section and such roads shall be known by the name assigned. No road shall be deemed officially named unless it has been approved by

the board of supervisors by order duly made and reflected in its minutes or by resolution. All official names existing on January 8, 1976, shall remain the same until changed pursuant to this section. The road department shall administer this section and shall have administrative responsibility for all road naming in the county. The road department shall maintain a list of all road names so approved or in existence and shall certify to the board of supervisors that no name submitted for approval duplicates or so closely approximates an existing name as to cause confusion. The road department shall initiate a program to officially name all existing roads for which no name has been officially assigned and shall cause any future roads to be officially named. Where unofficial road names exist or are commonly used on January 8, 1976, they may continue to be used, and the road department shall initiate their official naming, provided that they are not in conflict with existing official names. Where a public hearing is required to officially name, or change the name of, a road, the road department shall initiate such a hearing before the board of supervisors. No subdivision or division of land shall be approved until all the roads therein or contiguous thereto have been officially named by the board of supervisors after initiation by the road department. A road may bear one name for its entire length or where a road changes direction by ninety degrees or greater, a different name may be adopted for such changed direction to facilitate its numbering. (Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.4).

12.12.070 Administration. The uniform property numbering system shall be initiated, continued, operated and maintained by the county surveyor and all numbers assigned shall be in accordance with this chapter. It shall be the duty of the community development department to require the installation of numbers as required by this chapter prior to the start of construction on any new construction completed after the effective date of subindex maps for the area in which the construction is taking place. (Ord. 2314 § 36, 1999; Ord. 1875 § 4, 1991; Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.5).

12.12.080 Display of numbers. After the effective date of any subindex map, or revision thereof, the county surveyor shall give written notice to the owner or occupant of buildings or land which are assigned, or reassigned numbers pursuant to his chapter, which notice shall contain the new number assigned. Written notice may be given by posting, personal delivery or first class mail. Notice for new construction shall be given to the community development department which shall require display of the number prior to the start of construction. Within thirty days after the county surveyor has given notice, the owner or occupant of the building or property shall cause the number to be displayed horizontally on the building or land in such manner as to be visible from the street or road on which the building or land fronts and shall remove or obscure from public view any old or previous numbers not in accordance with this chapter. Where a building is located more than fifty feet from the edge of the main road surface to the edge of the building the number shall be displayed at the entrance of any roadway or driveway leading to the building and be readable and legible from both directions on the main road, including one-way roads. Numbers shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner so as to remain readable.

A. Numbers shall be displayed in the following format:

1. Single Family Residential: Size of letters, numbers, and symbols for addresses shall be a minimum four inch letter height, one-half inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign.

2. Multi-family residential (duplex, triplex, fourplex and apartment complexes): size of letters, numbers and symbols for addresses shall be a minimum four inch letter height, one-half inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with background color of the sign. Addresses mounted to buildings will use same size configuration and be illuminated.

3. Commercial/industrial complexes and buildings: Size of letters, numbers and symbols for addresses shall be a minimum of six inch letter height, five-eighth inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with background color of the sign. Addresses mounted to buildings will use same size configuration and be illuminated.

4. Letters, numbers or symbols may not exceed twelve inches in height.

B. Installation, location and visibility of addresses:

1. Any number not attached to a building

shall be located at least four feet from the improved shoulder of the adjacent roadway and shall be no higher than four feet from ground level and no lower than three feet from ground level, and be mounted on a pressure treated or decay resistant post. All numbers shall be attached or mounted to be visible and legible from the road on which the address is located.

2. Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post with all numbers placed no lower than three feet from ground level.

3. Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the numbers shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site. (Ord. 3016 § 3, 2009; Ord. 2314 § 37, 1999; Ord. 1875 § 5, 1991; Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.6).

12.12.090 Legal description of property not affected. The adoption and implementation of this chapter shall in no manner affect the legal description of any property. (Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.7).

12.12.100 Enforcement responsibility. The Community Development Department, the Code Compliance Officer, the Sheriff and the employees thereof shall enforce the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 2836 § 1, 2007; Ord. 2296 § 11, 1999; Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.9).

12.12.110 Violation; enforcement. A violation of this chapter shall be enforced as provided for in Chapter 1.10 of the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code. (Ord. 2296 § 5, 1999; Ord. 817 § 1 (part), 1975; prior code § 7-19.8).

Attachment F

Chapter 17.52

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

Sections:

17.52.010 Effect of chapter.
17.52.020 Entertainment and alcoholic beverage service.
17.52.030 Temporary rummage sales and flea markets.
17.52.040 Temporary and seasonal uses and structures.
17.52.050 Limitations to obstructions.
17.52.060 Public utility uses.
17.52.070 Applicability to public agencies.
17.52.080 Propane tanks for domestic use.
17.52.100 Home occupations.
17.52.110 Airplane hangars.
17.52.120 Salvage of dead, dying or diseased timber.
17.52.130 Storage containers.
17.52.140 Movie sets.
17.52.150 Small family day care homes.
17.52.160 Large family day care homes.
17.52.170 Commercial growing and harvesting of timber.
17.52.180 Retail sales, indoor, retail services, indoor, or shopping centers.
17.52.185 Repealed.
17.52.190 Repealed.
17.52.200 Secondary single-family dwellings.
17.52.210 Primary caregivers
17.52.230 Music festivals.
17.52.240 Cottage food operations.
17.52.250 Mobile food vendors.
17.52.260 Keeping of poultry in the R-1 district.

17.52.010 Effect of chapter. The regulations set forth in this chapter shall modify or supplement the zoning district regulations appearing elsewhere in this title. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.020 Entertainment and alcoholic beverage service. No establishment where liquor, beer or wine is served, or any place where entertainment with amplified music is provided shall be permitted closer than two hundred feet to any residential (R) zoning district except as provided in this section. Service of beer and wine only when incidental to food service in a restaurant in a commercial (C), recreational (K), mixed use (MU) or business park (BP) zoning district may be allowed as a conditional use within two hundred feet of a residential (R) zoning district. Entertainment with amplified music provided at businesses in a commercial (C), recreational (K), mixed use (MU) or business park (BP) zoning district may be allowed as a conditional use within two hundred feet of a residential (R) zoning district. (Ord. 3225 § 9, 2013: Ord. 2222 § 93, 1998; Ord. 1307 § 5, 1983; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.030 Temporary rummage sales and flea markets. Temporary rummage sales and flea markets may be held in any given location or sponsored by a particular person or group for not more than three days in any calendar year. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.040 Temporary and seasonal uses and structures.

A. Any use listed as a permitted use or a conditional use in any zoning district and any temporary structures associated therewith may be permitted in any other district for a period not to exceed one year provided a use permit is first secured. No use permit shall be granted pursuant to this section unless the applicant for such permit guarantees removal of any such structure or use upon expiration of the one-year period, either by posting a bond or other device acceptable to the director who will insure such removal. This section shall not apply to signs not otherwise permitted in a particular district.

B. Commercial and industrial uses which are seasonal in nature and reestablished annually may

be permitted in any district for one continuous period not to exceed six months each year, provided a use permit is first secured. Once a use permit is issued it shall remain valid each year without reapplying or renewal as long as the seasonal use occurs each year, unless otherwise stated in the conditions of the permit. No use permit shall be granted pursuant to this section unless the applicant for such permit guarantees removal of the structure or Use after each period of six months or less by posting a bond or other device acceptable to the director. This section shall not apply to any use which is not considered to be seasonal in nature by the director. (Ord. 1378 § 1, 1985; Ord. 1229 (part), 1982).

17.52.050 Limitations to obstructions.

A. Cornices, eaves, canopies and similar architectural features shall not extend more than two feet into any required yard or setback area.

B. Uncovered porches, fire escapes or landings shall not extend more than four feet into any required front or rear yard or setback area, or more than three feet into any side yard or setback area.

C. On all property boundaries, the maximum height of any fence shall be six feet. This does not apply to commercial (C), business park (BP) and industrial (M) districts or parcels larger than one-third acre.

D. In no case shall any fence, hedge, sign, structure, or other visual screen be erected in such a manner as to block necessary motorist visibility and create a traffic hazard. (Ord. 2222 § 94, 1998; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.060 Public utility uses.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this title, public utility distribution facilities are declared to be permitted uses in all districts, except in open space (O) districts and design control (:D) and historical area (:HDP) combining districts.

B. Routes or proposed electric transmission lines shall be submitted to the planning commission for review, recommendation and approval prior to the acquisition of rights-of-way.

C. Except as otherwise provided in this title, all public utility uses except distribution facilities, are declared to be conditional uses in all districts and are permitted subject to securing a use permit in each case. (Ord. 2506 § 14, 2003; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.070 Applicability to public agencies. The provisions of this title, to the extent permitted by law, shall apply to all public bodies, districts and agencies, including federal, state, county, municipal and local (other than the County of Tuolumne); provided, however, that use permits, variances and zone changes may be applied for and granted to such governmental units without payment of the required application fee. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.080 Propane tanks for domestic use. Storage tanks for liquid petroleum gas for domestic use are permitted in all districts. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.100 Home occupations. Home occupations are permitted in all districts except when the occupation or any part of it is otherwise regulated in this code. (Ord. 2222 § 95, 1998; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.110 Airplane hangars. The construction and utilization of aircraft hangars, parking aprons and workshops for the storage, maintenance, repair and construction of the resident's own personal aircraft are permitted accessory uses on lots with taxiway access to an airport. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.120 Salvage of dead, dying or diseased timber. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title to the contrary, no use permit shall be required for the commercial salvage of dead, dying or diseased timber on parcels of three acres or more when an exemption from the timber harvesting plan requirement or an emergency notice is issued by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. No use permit shall be required for the salvage of dead, dying or diseased timber on parcels of less than three acres. For the purposes of this section, "dead, dying or diseased timber" means trees which are dead, dying or diseased because of lack of water, insect infestation or other factors and includes "Diseased trees" and "Dying trees" as defined in Section 895.1 of the California Code of Regulations. (Ord. 3225 § 10, 2013; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.52.130 Storage containers. Storage containers are prohibited in all zoning districts unless they conform to the following requirements:

A. In all zoning districts:

1. Any storage container, regardless of size, shall conform to all building setbacks.

2. A building permit or waiver shall be secured for any storage container over one hundred square feet.

B. In a design review district, any storage container may be installed only after first securing a design review permit in accordance with Chapter 17.46.

C. In any MU, R or RE zoning district:

1. Only one storage container, not exceeding two hundred square feet in size, is allowed on any parcel.

2. Any storage container shall be placed behind or to the side of the principal building. Said container shall be screened with fencing or landscaping so as not to be visible from any roadway or neighboring home.

D. In any C, M, BP, P, or K zoning district:

1. A landscaping plan and/or screening plan shall be reviewed and approved by the community development department prior to the installation of any storage container.

2. Only two storage containers are allowed on any parcel.

E. In any A zoning district:

1. All storage containers must be used primarily for agricultural purposes.

2. Storage containers easily visible to a neighboring home or roadway shall be screened with fencing or landscaping.

F. Existing use of any storage container in numbers greater than permitted herein are subject to the provisions of Chapter 17.58 of this title. Notwithstanding Chapter 17.58, existing uses of any storage container not conforming to the provisions of this section, other than limits on numbers of containers, shall be removed or brought into conformance with this section upon change of ownership of the parcel or within five years after the effective date of this section, whichever comes first. (Ord. 2314 § 79, 1999; Ord. 2222 § 96, 1998; Ord. 1800 § 2, 1990).

17.52.140 Movie sets.

A. Temporary motion picture and television stage sets and scenery are permitted in all districts provided said structures are removed within ninety days of their erection.

B. Permanent motion picture and television stage sets and scenery may be permitted in any district provided a use permit is first secured. (Ord. 1738 § 1, 1990).

17.52.150 Small family day care homes. Small family day care homes are permitted uses within permitted and conditional use single-family residences in all districts, except O and O-1. (Ord. 2119 § 41, 1995)

17.52.160 Large family day care homes. Large family day care homes are permitted uses within permitted and conditional use single-family residences in all district, except O and O-1, provided all of the following criteria are met at all times during the use:

A. There is only one large family day care home on each parcel.

B. Two off-street parking spaces are provided for the single-family residence and one-half parking space for each employee who does not reside in the home per largest shift is provided on-site. In the case of a fractional number of required parking spaces, the number shall be rounded up to the next whole number. The required parking spaces shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section 17.60.070.

C. A drop-off and pick-up loading area for children is provided on-site. The drop-off area shall be designed to provide for safe drop-off or pick-up of the children without blocking driveway access.

D. A fire extinguisher and smoke detector device and any other regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshall for large family day care homes are provided.

E. Noise levels generated by the family day care home are restricted to the following exterior noise limits:

(See next chart below.)

Zoning Classification of Receiving Property	Noise Level (dB) of Sound Source	
	Daytime (7 a.m. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
MU, R-3, R-2, R-1, RE-1, RE-2, RE-3, RE-5, RE-10, C-O, C-1, C-S, BP	50 $L_{eq.}$ (1 hour)1	45 $L_{eq.}$ (1 hour)1

[1]Leq. 1 hour refers to the average noise level measured over a one hour period. (Ord. 2222 § 97, 1998; Ord. 2119 § 42, 1995).

17.52.170 Commercial growing and harvesting of timber. The commercial growing of timber is a permitted use in all districts, except O and O-1. The commercial harvesting of timber shall be permitted as follows:

A. Commercial harvesting of timber encompassing more than three (3) acres is a permitted use in all districts, except O and O-1, provided it is in conformance with the California Forest Practice Rules (Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations).

B. Commercial harvesting of timber, except old growth coniferous forest as identified on the Tuolumne County Wildlife Habitat Maps, encompassing fewer than three (3) acres is a permitted use in all districts, except O and O-1, provided it is in conformance with the California Forest Practice Rules (Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations) and all of the following criteria can be met:

1. The harvesting of timber shall not occur within 100' of a cultural resource site boundary unless a cultural resource protection plan has been approved by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) or a cultural resource protection plan has been approved by the director. The cultural resource protection plan shall identify any significant archeological or historical sites and means to protect those sites during timber harvesting. Avoidance of the site is an example of an appropriate protection measure. If the significance of a cultural resource site is unknown, it shall be deemed to be significant and shall be protected from significant disturbance.

2. The harvesting of timber shall not occur within riparian or wetland areas, as defined in the Tuolumne County General Plan, as follows unless mitigation measures for potential impacts to the riparian or wetland areas have been identified in a Timber Harvesting Plan or other plan approved by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) or the timber harvesting as been authorized by an approved County entitlement. Mechanical equipment, such as trucks and bulldozers, shall be prohibited for the harvesting of any timber within the areas listed below. The following setbacks may be reduced by the director if vegetation removal within these areas is necessary for reasons of health and/or safety or is consistent with the Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone requirements of the California Forest Practice Rules:

Perennial streams	100' from centerline
Intermittent streams	75' from centerline
Reservoirs, lakes, Ponds	100' from high water level
Vernal pools	150' from high water level

C. Harvesting of Valley Oak and Aspen species and commercial harvesting of old growth coniferous forest as identified on the Tuolumne County Wildlife Habitat Maps, encompassing fewer than three (3) acres shall be prohibited in all zoning districts unless approved in conjunction with an entitlement from the County or approved by the director if vegetation removal is necessary for reasons of health and/or safety and provided any commercial harvesting is in conformance with the California Forest Practice Rules (Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations). (Ord. 3225 § 11, 2013; Ord. 2314 § 80, 1999; Ord. 2115 § 30, 1995)

17.52.180 Retail sales, indoor, retail services, indoor, or shopping centers. Where retail sales, indoor, retail services, indoor, or shopping centers are subject to the requirements established herein,

the application for a conditional use permit or site development permit shall be referred to the planning commission as provided in section 17.68.180. Any approved conditional use permit or site development permit shall include conditions to ensure compliance with the following provisions:

A. The design and exterior materials of the retail sales or retail services establishment or shopping center shall reflect the traditional architectural motif of the community in which it is proposed, blend with the surrounding neighborhood, or be consistent with any applicable design standards in the general plan or as provided in this title.

B. The retail sales or retail services establishment or shopping center shall be designed and located to be compatible with, rather than imposed on, the landscape and environment by minimizing the amount of grading and topographical alteration and shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of the Tuolumne County Hillside and Hilltop Development Guidelines.

C. An application for a use permit shall be referred to any jurisdictional design review or other planning advisory committee for review and recommendation to the planning commission. (Ord. 3177 § 13, 2011; Ord. 2550 § 21, 2004).

17.52.185 Economic analysis for retail sales, indoor, retail services, indoor, or professional offices. REPEALED. (Ord. 3177 § 14; 2011; Ord. 3034 § 4 & 5, 2009).

17.52.190 Shopping centers. REPEALED. (Ord. 3177 § 15, 2011; Ord. 3034 § 6 & 7, 2009; Ord. 2550 § 22, 2004).

17.52.200 Secondary single-family dwellings.

A. One guesthouse or one detached secondary single-family dwelling not exceeding one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet of living area is permitted in any RE-1, RE-2, RE-3 or RE-5 district subject to the following:

1. The parcel is at least twice the minimum parcel size required for the zoning district where the secondary single-family dwelling is located, or

2. When the parcel is less than twice the minimum parcel size required for the zoning district and the access road to the parcel complies with the cul-de-sac length limit specified in section 11.12.040 of this code.

B. One guesthouse or one detached secondary single-family dwelling exceeding one thousand two hundred square feet of living area is permitted on parcels that comply with either paragraph A(1) or A(2), subject to securing a Use Permit as provided in chapter 17.68. (Ord. 3170 § 114, 2011).

17.52.210 Primary caregivers. One detached secondary single-family dwelling may be temporarily placed on any parcel that contains a primary dwelling where a detached secondary single-family dwelling is not otherwise allowed by this title for the purpose of providing care for elderly or ill persons, subject to the following requirements:

A. The primary caregiver must reside on the parcel;

B. The property owner must submit a letter to the Community Development Director from a physician explaining the need for the detached secondary single-family dwelling;

C. Placement of the detached secondary single-family dwelling must comply with all applicable building codes in effect at the time of installation;

D. The detached secondary single-family dwelling must be no larger than 500 square feet of livable area; and

E. The detached secondary single-family dwelling shall be removed from the parcel within 60 days following the date it is no longer needed by the person being cared for. The director may require security be provided to insure removal. (Ord. 3170 § 115, 2011).

17.52.230 Music festivals. Music festivals are allowed in any zoning district where tent revivals, circuses or carnivals are allowed provided a Use Permit is first obtained. No Use Permit is required for a music festival held in a permanent building that is consistent with Section 17.52.020 or at a permanent facility constructed for such activities or similar activities. Any outdoor festival as defined in Section 5.12.010 of this Code shall obtain a Special Use Permit pursuant to Section 5.12.020 in lieu of a Use Permit required by this section. (Ord. 3225 § 12, 2013).

17.52.240 Cottage food operations. A cottage food operation is allowed in any permitted single-family dwelling provided a registration or a permit is first issued by the Environmental Health Division and further provided that the cottage food operation is operated in compliance with Chapter 11.5 (commencing with Section 114365) of Part 7 of Division 104 of the California Health and Safety Code. (Ord. 3225 § 13, 2013).

17.52.250 Mobile food vendors. Mobile food vendors are permitted in all zoning districts, except

O and O-1, provided they comply with the following standards:

A. A mobile food vendor shall comply with the California Retail Food Code (Part 7 (commencing with Section 113700) of Division 104 of the California Health and Safety Code).

B. A mobile food vendor shall not remain on the same parcel for more than two hours per day, exclusive of set up and take down time, except as provided in subdivision D.

C. A mobile food vendor shall not park within a County road right-of-way.

D. Notwithstanding subdivision B, mobile food vendors at a flea market, fair, circus, outdoor music festival or similar event may remain on the parcel for the duration of the event and shall be removed from the parcel when the event ceases. (Ord. 3225 § 14, 2013).

17.52.260 Keeping of poultry in the R-1 district. Poultry may be kept in any R-1 district as an accessory use to a dwelling located on the parcel where the poultry is kept, subject to the following standards:

A. Poultry shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner and shall not pose a threat to public health.
B. Poultry shall not cause fouling of the air off the parcel by unpleasant odor.
C. Poultry shall not create a nuisance to residents of adjacent parcels.
D. Poultry shall be kept in fully enclosed coops or cages having a roof so the poultry cannot leave the enclosure.
E. Coops and cages shall not be located within required building setbacks.
F. Feed shall be stored in rodent-proof containers.
G. Meat and eggs from the poultry shall not be sold.
H. Slaughtering of poultry shall occur indoors only.
I. Roosters and tom turkeys are prohibited.
J. Except as provided in subdivision K, the maximum allowable poultry per parcel shall be as follows:
   Less than 0.5 net acre parcel = 2 birds
   0.5 but less than 1.0 net acre parcel = 4 birds
   1.0 net acre parcel or larger = 6 birds.
   Chicks in excess of these limits shall be removed from the parcel within 21 days following hatching.
K. No turkeys may be kept on any parcel that is less than 1.0 net acre in area. (Ord. 3267 § 5, 2014).

Attachment G

Chapter 17.56

PARCEL, YARD AND SPACE REGULATIONS

Sections:

17.56.010 Applicability.
17.56.020 Setbacks.
17.56.030 Front and rear boundary lines.
17.56.040 Use of lot as building site.
17.56.050 Separation of required space from use or structure.
17.56.060 Sharing required yards or parking.
17.56.070 Measurement of yards and setbacks from right-of-way line.
17.56.080 Minimum site area-Dwelling group.
17.56.090 Minimum site area-Hotel and motel.
17.56.110 Obstructions of easements.
17.56.120 Condominiums and townhouses.
17.56.130 Conversion of mobilehome parks.
17.56.140 Water tank/well parcels.

17.56.010 Applicability. The provisions of this chapter shall apply in all districts except those in which planned unit development regulations apply. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.020 Setbacks. Building setbacks shall be as follows:

A. Within any zoning district, no building shall be located closer than thirty-five feet to the centerline of any street or right-of-way, excluding alleys, except as otherwise provided herein. Existing buildings within any zoning district which are nonconforming only because they encroach within thirty-five feet of the centerline of a street right-of-way, may not be structurally altered and enlarged unless a use permit is first obtained except a use permit is not required for new construction which meets or exceeds setback requirements in effect as of the date of issuance of the building permit for new construction.

B. In all districts except C-K, C-O, C-1, C-2, C-S, BP, M-1 and M-2, no building shall be located closer to the parcel boundary lines by the following distances: fifteen feet from the front boundary, fifteen feet from the rear boundary and six feet from the side boundaries.

C. In the C-K, C-O, C-1,c-2, C-S, BP, M-1 and M-2 districts, no building shall be located closer than thirty-five feet to the centerline of any public street or right-of-way and where such districts abut an R district, no building shall be located closer to the parcel boundary lines than the same distances required from the contiguous property lines.

D. In historic design preservation (HDP) districts, buildings shall be exempt from the building setbacks established herein. The building setbacks shall be the same as that established by the historic buildings within the historic preservation district.

E. In all districts, one garage or carport per parcel, for residential uses only, above three-thousand five-hundred foot elevation may have reduced setbacks provided:

1. The garage or carport meets all of the following criteria:

a. The gross area of the building measured at the parking level does not exceed 576 square feet.

b. The height does not exceed 24' measured from garage or carport floor to roof peak.

c. The design and colors are compatible with the residence.

d. The property owner signs a hold harmless agreement indemnifying the County and its officers, agents, employees and representatives from any and all claims and liability of any nature whatsoever, arising out of, or in connection with, the construction and use of the garage within the building setbacks.

e. The location of the garage or carport is approved by the department of public works, community development department and the environmental health division.

f. The garage or carport shall be setback either 10' from the edge of pavement of the exiting access road or to the right-of-way line whichever is greater. Above 5,000', the setback shall be either 12' from the edge of pavement of the existing access road or to the right-of-way line whichever is greater.

g. Access to the parcel is provided by a local or minor collector road.

h. The construction of the garage or carport will not interfere with existing utilities and no portion of the foundation of the garage or carport is located closer than 5' to a septic tank or 8' to a leachline. The garage or carport is not located within the expansion area for the septic system; or

2. A use permit is first secured if the garage or carport does not meet the criteria established in paragraph 1.

F. In all districts, one garage or carport per parcel, for residential uses only, above three-thousand foot elevation and below three-thousand five-hundred foot elevation may have reduced setbacks provided a use permit is first secured.

G. In all districts, docks and accessory structures thereto, such as decks, stairways, and walkways, shall be exempt from the building setbacks established herein for the parcel boundary lines that front on a lake or reservoir on which docks are allowed by the agencies having jurisdiction over the lake or reservoir. (Ord. 3136 § 4, 2010; Ord. 2314 § 81, 1999; Ord. 2252 § 8, 1998; Ord. 2222 § 99, 1998; Ord. 2113 § 1, 1995; Ord. 1620 § 8, 1988; Ord. 1535 § 5, 1987; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.030 Front and rear boundary lines. Any portion or portions of any parcel fronting on a street right-of-way or easement, which has been dedicated or offered for dedication to the public, including an alley, or a private road right-of-way which provides primary access to more than four parcels, shall be construed to be the front boundary line. The boundary line opposite such front line shall be construed to be the rear boundary line, except where said parcel is a corner parcel. In the case of a corner parcel, the boundary lines opposite the front boundary lines shall be defined by the type of setback line for the adjoining parcels; if such lines are side boundary lines for the adjoining parcels, the lines are to be construed to be side boundary lines for the corner parcel. All boundaries other than front and rear boundary lines as defined in this section shall be construed as side boundary lines. (Ord. 2113 § 1995; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.040 Use of lot as building site. Any parcel of land of record on the effective date of this title may be used as a building site even though the parcel is of less area or width than is required for the district in which it is located, provided that all other requirements of this title and all building codes are met. If such parcel has less than the required minimum width, the side yard setbacks may be reduced to ten percent of the width of the parcel, except such side yard setback shall in no case be less than three feet. If the parcel is a corner parcel, no building may be placed closer than ten feet to any right-of-way line. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.050 Separation of required space from use or structure. No space necessary to meet width, setback, area, coverage, parking or any other requirement of this title for any use or structure shall be sold, separated or leased away from such use or structure. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.060 Sharing required yards or parking. Required yards, open spaces or parking areas for any building or use shall in no instance be considered as providing the required yards, open spaces or parking areas for any other building or use, either on the same parcel or an adjoining parcel. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.070 Measurement of yards and setbacks from right-of-way line. Whenever a parcel adjoins any street or highway for which an official future right-of-way line has been adopted, required yards and setbacks shall be measured from such adopted right-of-way line. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.080 Minimum site area - Dwelling group. Every unit within a multiple-family dwelling shall have a minimum site area of two-thousand nine-hundred square feet for each residential unit unless the units are for low/moderate income housing. This shall not be construed as requiring two-thousand nine-hundred square feet of floor area within each residential unit. Fifteen percent of the total area of the site shall be set aside as open space or a recreation area. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.090 Minimum site area - Hotel and motel. Every hotel, motel and similar establishment shall have a minimum site area of five hundred square feet for each unit. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.110 Obstructions of easements.

A. Except as otherwise provided herein, no person shall place or erect, nor shall any owner of record, or anyone known to be in possession, of a parcel of land fail or refuse to remove from that parcel, any structure or object which obstructs the purpose for which an easement or right-of-way of record was created for public use. The owner of record, or anyone known to be in possession, of the parcel on which the public easement or public right-of-way is located shall be responsible for maintaining the public easement or public right-of-way free from prohibited obstructions.

B. Prior to issuance of an entitlement from the County to construct a structure within a public easement or right-of-way which has the potential to obstruct the purpose for which the public easement or right-of-way was intended, the applicant for the

entitlement shall submit to the jurisdictional agency, written permission for the construction of the structure from all parties with the right of use of the easement or right-of-way.

C. A structure authorized by the issuance of an entitlement described in subdivision B is exempt from the provisions of subdivision A. (Ord. 3225 § 16, 2013; Ord. 2117 § 4, 1995; Ord. 1620 § 9, 1988; Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.120 Condominiums and townhouses. Residential condominiums and townhouses shall be treated as multiple-family dwellings for the purposes of this section, and the individual dwelling units within any residential condominium or townhouse shall not be subject to the minimum parcel sizes specified in this title. Individual units within any commercial or industrial condominiums shall not be subject to the minimum parcel sizes specified in this title. (Ord. 1229 § 2 (part), 1982).

17.56.130 Conversion of mobilehome parks. Parcels resulting from the conversion of a mobilehome park in which seventy-five percent or more of the mobilehome units have been installed, to a subdivision shall not be subject to the minimum parcels sizes or building setback requirements specified in this title. The minimum parcel size and building setbacks shall conform to those state standards, applicable to mobilehome parks, pursuant to which the mobilehome park was constructed. (Ord. 2049 § 31, 1994).

17.56.140 Water tank/well parcels. Parcels created for the purpose of accommodating a well and/or a water tank or other water storage facility for a public water system or fire protection shall not be subject to the minimum parcel sizes specified in this title. (Ord. 2049 § 32, 1994).

Attachment H

Chapter 1.04

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections:

1.04.010	**Definitions.**
1.04.020	**Title of office.**
1.04.030	**Interpretation of language.**
1.04.040	**Grammatical interpretation.**
1.04.050	**Acts by agents.**
1.04.060	**Prohibited acts include causing and permitting.**
1.04.070	**Computation of time.**
1.04.080	**Construction.**
1.04.090	**Repeal shall not revive any ordinances.**
1.04.100	**Security agreement authority.**
1.04.110	**Untimely appeals to Board of Supervisors**

1.04.010 Definitions. The following words and phrases, whenever used in the ordinances of the county of Tuolumne, shall be construed as defined in this section unless from the context a different meaning is intended or unless a different meaning is specifically defined and more particularly directed to the use of such words or phrases:

1. "Board" means the board of supervisors of the county of Tuolumne.
2. "Code" and "ordinance code" means the Tuolumne County Ordinance Code.
3. "County" means the county of Tuolumne.
   a. "Day" means calendar day, unless it is designated a "business day," in which case it means a day the County department affected by the ordinance code section in which the term is used is open for business.
4. "General ordinance" means any ordinance establishing rules of conduct of a permanent or continuing nature prescribed for and affecting all residents of the county at large.
5. "Law" denotes applicable federal law, the Constitution and statutes of the state of California, the ordinances of the county, and, when appropriate, any and all rules and regulations which may be promulgated thereunder.
6. "May" is permissive.
7. "Month" means a calendar month.
8. "Must" and "shall" are each mandatory.
9. "Oath" includes an affirmation or declaration in all cases in which, by law, an affirmation may be substituted for an oath, and in such words "affirm" and "affirmed."
10. "Owner" applied to a building or land includes any part owner, joint owner, tenant in common, joint tenant, tenant by the entirety, or the whole or a part of such building or land.
11. "Person" includes a natural person, joint venture, joint stock company, partnership, association, club, company, corporation, business, trust, organization, or the manager, lessee, agent, servant, officer or employee of any of them.
12. "Personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, things in action and evidences of debt.
13. "Preceding" and "following" mean next before and next after, respectively.
14. "Property" includes real and personal property.
15. "Real property" includes lands, tenements and hereditaments.
16. "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curbline and the adjacent property line intended for the use of pedestrians.
17. "Special ordinance" means any ordinance establishing rules of

conduct applicable only to specific areas of the county.
18. "State" means the state of California.
19. "Street" includes all streets, highways, avenues, lanes, alleys, courts, places, squares, curbs, or other public ways in this county which have been or may hereafter be dedicated and open to public use, or such other public property so designated in any law of this state.
20. "Tenant" and "occupant" applied to a building or land include any person who occupies the whole or a part of such building or land, whether alone or with others.
21. "Written" includes printed, typewritten, mimeographed, multigraphed, or otherwise reproduced in permanent visible form.
22. "Year" means a calendar year.
(Ord. 2668 § 1, 2006; Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980; Ord. § 1, 1970: prior code § 1-10).

1.04.020 Title of office. Use of the title of any officer, employee, department, board or commission means that officer, employee, department, board or commission of the county.
(Ord. 2707 § 2, 2006; Ord. 2668 § 3, 2006; Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.1).

1.04.030 Interpretation of language. All words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language, but technical words and phrases and such others as may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law shall be construed and understood according to such peculiar and appropriate meaning. (Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.2).

1.04.040 Grammatical interpretation. The following grammatical rules shall apply in the ordinances of the County of Tuolumne, unless it is apparent from the context that a different construction is intended:

A. Gender. Each gender includes the masculine, feminine and neuter genders.

B. Singular and Plural. The singular number includes the plural and the plural includes the singular.

C. Tenses. Words used in the present tense include the past and the future tenses and vice versa, unless manifestly inapplicable. (Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.3).

1.04.050 Acts by agents. When an act is required or authorized by this code, the act being one that may be performed as well by an agent as by the principal, the requirement or authorization shall be construed to include all acts performed by an authorized agent, and in the case of a county officer or employee, an authorized agent includes any county employee, or employee of another public agency, designated in writing. (Ord. 2314 § 109, 1999; Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.4).

1.04.060 Prohibited acts include causing and permitting. Whenever in the ordinances of the county any act or omission is made unlawful, it shall include causing, allowing, permitting, aiding, abetting, suffering, or concealing the fact of such act or omission. (Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.5).

1.04.070 Computation of time. Except when otherwise provided, the time within which an act is required to be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last, unless the last day is Saturday, Sunday or a holiday, in which case it shall also be excluded. (Ord. 2668 § 2, 2006; Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.6).

1.04.080 Construction. The provisions of the ordinances of the county and all proceedings under them are to be construed with a view to effect their objects and to promote justice. (Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.7).

1.04.090 Repeal shall not revive any ordinances. The repeal of an ordinance shall not repeal the repealing clause of an ordinance or revive any ordinance which has been repeal the repealing clause of an ordinance or revive any ordinance which has

been repealed thereby. (Ord. 1087 § 1 (part), 1980: prior code § 1-1.8).

1.04.100 Security Agreement Authority. Wherever in this code it refers to a security agreement, the department head with administrative authority shall be authorized to execute the agreement on behalf of the county. (Ord. 2280 § 1, 1999).

1.04.110 Untimely Appeals to Board of Supervisors. Notwithstanding any provision in this code limiting the time within which an appeal to the Board of Supervisors must be filed, the Board may consider an appeal filed or submitted outside the time limit if the Board determines the untimely filing or submission was caused by incorrect advice given by a County employee, relied upon by the appellant, with respect to the time within which to appeal, provided this relief is available only when all of the following circumstances exist:

A. The untimeliness of the appeal is raised for the first time at a hearing or meeting on the appeal before the Board of Supervisors, or the appellant files a written claim for relief under this section to the employee or office with which the appeal was filed or submitted within ten days of the mailing or delivery of a return of an untimely appeal. Any claim for relief filed after this period shall not be considered and shall be returned.

B. The employee giving the incorrect advice is employed by the department from which the appeal is taken, or is an employee of the office with which the appeal was filed or submitted.

C. The claim for relief under this section identifies the employee giving the incorrect advice.

D. An appeal was filed or submitted for filing within the period of time represented by the County employee as the correct period. (Ord. 2706 § 2, 2006; Ord. 2695 § 1, 2006)

Attachment I

Additional Shoulder Width
Requirement on Inside of Curve

Minimum Inside Radius	CCR Title 14 Regulations Section 1273.04	*Tuolumne County Ordinance Code Chapter 11.12.010(E)
50'	4'	8'
75'	4'	5.33'
100'	4'	4'
150'	2'	2.67'
200'	2'	2'
250'	0'	1.6'

***TCOC Chapter 11.12.010 (E) Curve Widening**. Curve widening shall be added to the required shoulder width on curves having a radius less than two-hundred (200) feet. The widening shall be at least equal to four-hundred (400) divided by the radius of the curve. The widened area shall have a uniform surface with adjacent road.*

Attachment J

COMMUNITY RESOURCES AGENCY

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Director

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County Ordinance Code in Relation to the Proposed Change in the SRA* Fire Safe Regulations

August 20, 2014

The California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is proposing to change the language in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Article 2, §1273.02, to read "Roadways shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed load of fire apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds…" Mike Laird has asked the Engineering and Roads Departments if the County Ordinance Code would need to be amended in order to conform to this state wide regulation.

County Ordinance Code 11.12.020 B states:
"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. (Ord. 3239 §2, 2013; Ord. 1875 §2 (part), 1991; Ord. 1559 §1 (part), 1987)."

§35550 (a) of the California Vehicle Code (CVC) states:
The gross weight imposed upon the highway by the wheels on any one axle of a vehicle shall not exceed 20,000 pounds and the gross weight upon any one wheel, or wheels, supporting one end of an axle, and resting upon the roadway, shall not exceed 10,500 pounds.

There are exemptions to §35550, and §35551 has additional requirements, but the basic regulation is that the weight limit is 20,000 lbs per axle. County Ordinance Code, and the proposed regulation are unique in that they specify a minimum weight that the roadways will be designed to support. **There is no comparable standard specified by the CVC or the Highway Design Manual.**

The California Code of Regulations give weight limit exemptions to Fire Trucks in Title 21, Division 2, Chapter 7, §1411.7(a):
(a) Any fire truck may exceed the maximum allowable weights of the Department's Transportation Permit Program, but shall not exceed the following axle weight limits:

Axle Configuration	Max. Allowable Weight (lbs)
Single Steering Axle (front and rear)	24,000
Single Drive Axle	31,000
Tandem Axles	48,000
Tandem Rear Drive Steer Axles	48,000
Tridem Axles	54,000

These are also the maximum weights that are allowed by the Transportation Permit Program

*SRA - State Responsibility Area

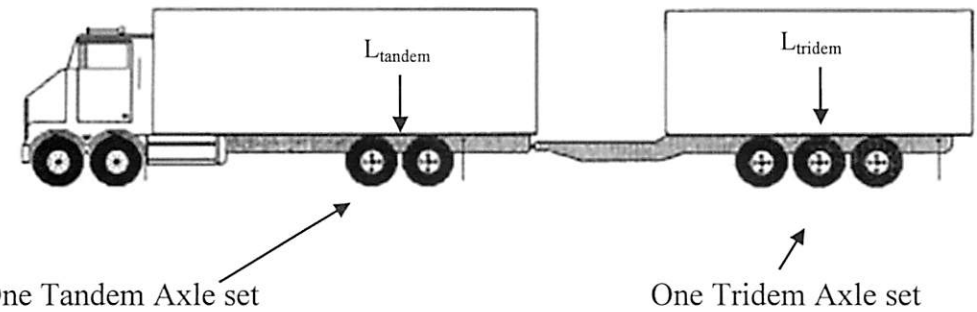
In order to compare these regulations, Load Equivalency Factors (LEFs) will be used. LEFs are factors that relate various axle load combinations to the standard 18,000 lbs (80 KN) single axle load, and they are also known as Equivalent Single Axle Load (ESAL) Factors. The equation to convert an actual weight to an LEF is:

$$LEF_{single\ axle} = \left(\frac{L_{single}}{18{,}000\ lbs}\right)^4$$

$$LEF_{tandem\ axle} = 2 * \left(\frac{L_{tandem}}{2 * 18{,}000\ lbs}\right)^4$$

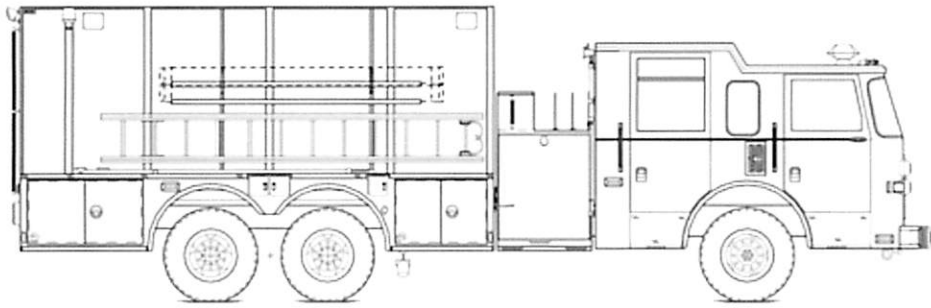
$$LEF_{tridem\ axle} = 3 * \left(\frac{L_{tridem}}{3 * 18{,}000\ lbs}\right)^4$$

Where L_{single} is the load (in lbs) on a single axle, and
L_{tandem} and L_{tridem} are the loads (in lbs) on one set of tandem or tridem axles, with respect.



The proposed regulation calls for a Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of 75,000 lbs. This regulation is very vague because it does not specify how much weight will be on one axle. Due to this vagueness, a design vehicle must be assumed. FEMA and the International Fire Chiefs Association have published a document titled "Emergency Vehicle Size and Weight Regulation Guideline." In this document, several fire trucks are presented as "Typical fire apparatus configurations." The following truck is assumed to be the design vehicle because it has a GVW close to 75,000 lbs:

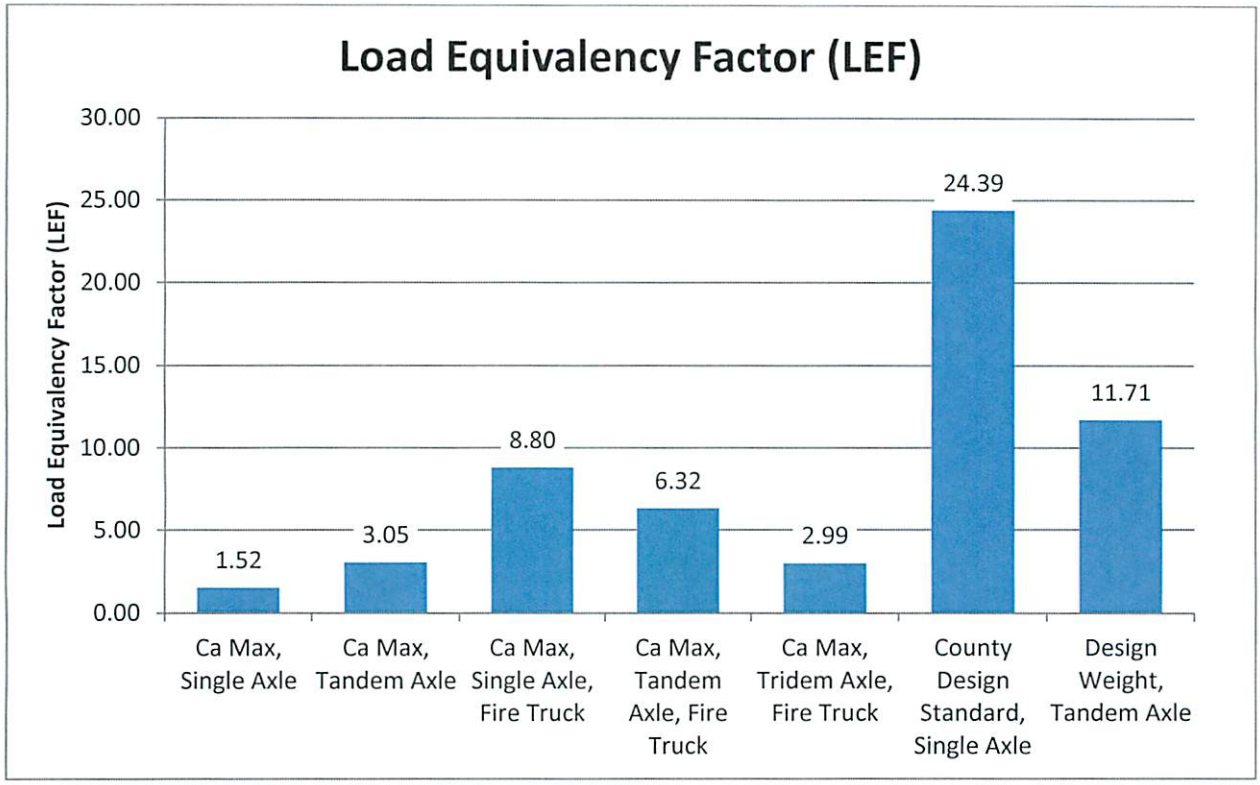
Custom Chassis Tanker – Tandem Rear Axle



	Min Weight (lbs)	Max Weight (lbs)
Front GAWR*	18,740	22,8000
Rear GAWR*	40,000	56,000**

*GAWR – Gross Axle Weight Rating
**Assumed Design Weight (tandem axle)

With all of this in mind, a chart is built comparing the different loads and axle configurations in the form of LEFs:



The chart above shows that one pass of the assumed design vehicle's tandem axle is equivalent to 11.71 passes of one ESAL. This LEF of 11.71 is almost twice the LEF of the California maximum for tandem fire trucks, but it is half the LEF of the County design standard for single axles. It is important to note that one pass of any of these vehicles, even the one with the highest LEF, will not likely destroy the roadway in one pass. However, many repetitions of a vehicle a high LEF will significantly decrease the life of the roadway.

Recommendations:
The assumed design vehicle will not likely be driving on County roads consistently or frequently. Further, the County Ordinance Code is not substandard to the proposed regulation. Therefore, it is recommended that County Ordinance Code **not** be amended on order to conform to the new regulation. However, County Ordnance Code specifies that the roads be designed for a single axle weight that is twice as heavy as what the CVC allows. It would be prudent to consider amending the County Ordinance Code in order to conform with CVC §35550 and California Code of Regulations Title 21, Division 2, Chapter 7, §1411.7(a).

Appendix

Emergency Vehicle Size and Weight Regulation Guideline

RPC 2.0

Introduction

Emergency vehicles in general, and fire apparatus in particular, are often heavier and larger than typical commercial vehicles. Few people question the need for emergency vehicles, or their axle capacities, when these vehicles show up at the scene of a fire or other emergency. But before they can get to the scene, these vehicles must be moved from their place of manufacture, often crossing through many States, before being delivered to the local department. While most of their miles will be logged within a few miles of the fire station, some emergency vehicles will have the occasion to travel great distances in support of natural disaster relief or to fight wild fires in neighboring counties or States.

Size and weight regulations applicable to emergency vehicles currently vary widely from one State to the next. This situation can lead to confusion, delays, and inefficiency. In an attempt to begin addressing this situation, the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and the Fire Apparatus Manufacturers Association (FAMA) offer this document as a guide to U.S. Federal, State and local officials responsible for creating and enforcing vehicle size and weight laws and regulations.

Why are Emergency Vehicles so Large?

Rescues Require Long Ladders

Aerial device horizontal and vertical reach requirements necessitate large vehicles with total mass sufficient to counterbalance the aerial device. These loads could not be made divisible without dramatically increasing the response time as well as the number of personnel required to reassemble the devices at the scene.

Fire Suppression Requires Lots of Water

Fire suppression relies on the ability to deliver water to the scene. Limiting the capacity of tankers and water tenders would increase the response time. Using a greater number of smaller trucks would increase the number of emergency workers required as well as increase vehicle congestion both at the scene, and on the way there.

RPC 2.0

National Standards Drive Big Axle Capacity

The National Fire Protection Association maintains performance standards that apply to fire apparatus. NFPA 1901 *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*[1] is adhered to by nearly every fire apparatus purchasing authority in the U.S. This NFPA standard establishes operational and safety criteria for all aspects of fire apparatus including the minimum water, equipment and hose capacity for each type of apparatus. These criteria necessitate the use of high capacity axles. The standard intentionally excludes any reference to vehicle size or weight limitations. Various emergency vehicle configurations and their range of typical sizes and weights are presented in Appendix A.

How Do Federal Regulations Apply?

Federal Regulations Allow State Flexibility

Federal truck size and weight regulations are established in 23 CFR Part 658 – *Truck Size and Weight, Route Designations – Length, Width and Weight Limitations*. This regulation allows States to issue special permits for emergency vehicles as nondivisible loads:

> *658.5 Definitions*
>
> *Nondivisible load or vehicle*
>
> *(1) ...nondivisible means any load or vehicle exceeding applicable length or weight limits which, if separated into smaller loads or vehicles, would: (i) Compromise the intended use of the vehicle, i.e., make it unable to perform the function for which it was intended;... (2) A State may treat emergency response vehicles...as nondivisible vehicles or loads.*
>
> *658.17 Weight.*
>
> *(h) States may issue special permits without regard to axle, gross, or Federal Bridge Formula requirements for nondivisible vehicles or loads.*

The Federal Highway Administration clarifies this further in their "Questions and Answers about Vehicle Size and Weight" website[2]:

> *Are some vehicles and articles defined by regulation as nondivisible?*
>
> *Yes. States may treat emergency response vehicles, such as firetrucks used to protect persons and property from fires and other disasters that threaten public safety ... as nondivisible.*

---

[1] NFPA 1901 Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus, 2009 Edition

[2] See Federal Highway Administration, Questions and Answers about Vehicle Size and Weight, https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/vswp/qa/qa.jsp.

RPC 2.0

Fire and rescue vehicles would fall within this definition of a nondivisible vehicle since their lifesaving function would be compromised if necessary components (e.g., ladders or hoses) had to be carried on a second vehicle in order to satisfy a weight limitation.

How do States Accommodate Heavy Emergency Vehicles?

Exemptions or Special Regulations

Many State regulations exempt emergency vehicles from vehicle size and weight regulations (See Appendix B). In most other states the regulations are simply not enforced. Yet some State laws have specific requirements that restrict the size and weight of emergency vehicles, placing undue burden on emergency response personnel and placing barriers on the ability for neighboring States to provide mutual assistance in times of national emergency.

Why Should States Regulations be Consistent?

Patchwork Regulation Hinders Interoperability.

The Department of Homeland Security in their National Preparedness Guidelines defines the need for planned interoperability. "Preparedness is the responsibility of every level of government, every department, and every agency consistent with its authorities. This includes coordinating preparedness activities among partners operating within their jurisdictional borders, as well as across jurisdictional and geographic borders when dictated by identified threats and risk assessments."[3] The guidelines stress the need for support across local, state, and tribal boarders. Uniformity among states is particularly important given the specialized operating and design requirements of the relatively small number of emergency vehicles.

State and local governments, with the support of the federal government, are increasingly forming mutual aid agreements that make equipment and personnel available to other states in the event of major emergencies. For example, many emergency vehicles were loaned to the City of New Orleans and other affected regions following Hurricane Katrina, and those vehicles remained in the region

[3] National Preparedness Guidelines, Dept. of Homeland Security, Sept 2007, p.3

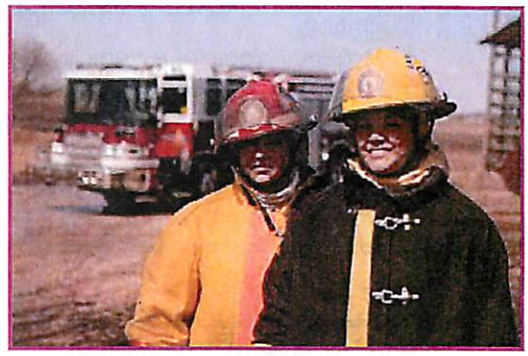
during the recovery. Uniform standards are necessary to ensure that emergency vehicles can operate in any state where they happen to be deployed.

Do Emergency Vehicles Damage Roads?

Emergency Vehicle Impact to Roads is Limited.

The average number of miles traveled by any configuration of fire apparatus is less than 5,000 miles per year[4]. This means that the effect of total miles traveled on state and federal roads by these heavy vehicles is minimal.

Local Departments Know their Roads and Bridges.



Fire apparatus operators are trained to be intimately familiar with the roads and bridges over which they travel. They carry detailed maps of their coverage zone and plan routes from the fire station to each potential emergency scene. Routes are planned that avoid low over-passes and incompatible bridges. NFPA 1901 Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus requires a placard in every apparatus that lists the vehicle height and weight in feet and tons to emphasize the importance of watching for bridge and overpass limits.

How Can State and Local Highway Authorities Help?

Expedite the Permitting Process

Emergency vehicles traveling through States for the purposes of mutual aid, delivery, refurbishment, or repair may encounter difficulties in the permitting process. Time is money and delays, confusion, or round-about routes ultimately increase the cost of the equipment to first responders. Permitting authorities can help by streamlining the process, saving money for the public and reducing frustration for all involved.

Engage with Local Fire Chiefs

History suggests that emergency vehicle axle weights have not proven to be a hazard to U.S. infrastructure. Even so, there may be times when the needs of the fire administration and the highway regulations may be at odds. Permitting authorities and enforcement officials who engage with their local departments prior to equipment acquisition can help the Department to meet the emergency

[4] Fire Apparatus Duty Cycle White Paper, Fire Apparatus Manufacturers Association, 2004, p. 6

response needs of the community without causing friction with the highway department.

Support Emergency Vehicle Regulation Initiatives

The majority of States already provide size and weight exemptions for emergency vehicles. States that currently do not provide exemptions should consider modifying State codes and regulations to include an emergency vehicle and fire apparatus exemption, or work with their fire protection community to reconcile current practice with State rules. The IAFC and FAMA offer the recommend implementing one of the two following options:

Option 1 – General Exemption

Definition

Emergency Vehicle: A vehicle designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment, and to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations.

Size and Weight

The provisions of this code governing vehicle size and weight do not apply to emergency vehicles.

Option 2 – Specific Exemption

Definition

Emergency Vehicle: A vehicle designed to be used under emergency conditions to transport personnel and equipment, and to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations.

Weight

An emergency vehicle may exceed otherwise applicable vehicle weight limits up to the following maximums:

24,000 pounds on a single steering axle;
33,500 pounds on a single drive axle;
62,000 pounds on a tandem axle; or
52,000 pounds on a tandem rear drive steer axle; and
a maximum gross vehicle weight of 86,000 lbs.

Size

An emergency vehicle may exceed otherwise applicable vehicle size limits up to the following maximum values:

Width:	102 in.	Exclusive of rear view mirrors, turn signal lamps, handholds for cab entry/egress, splash and spray suppressant devices, load induced tire bulge, a fixed step up to 3 inches deep.
Height:	162 in.	
Length:	48 ft.	Single Vehicle
	65 ft.	Combination Vehicle

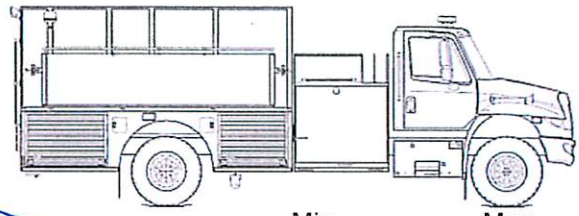
RPC 2.0

Gross Axle Weight Rating

Appendix A

Typical Fire Apparatus Configurations

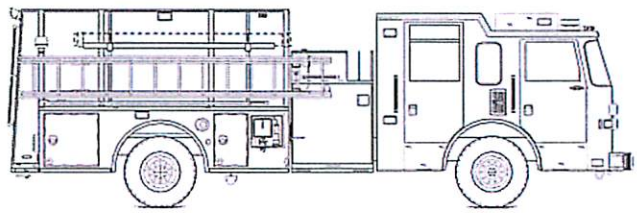
Commercial Chassis Pumper – Single Rear Axle



max GVW 49K

	Min	Max
Front GAWR	12,000	18,000
Rear GAWR	21,000	31,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	9	12
Length (ft.)	24	35

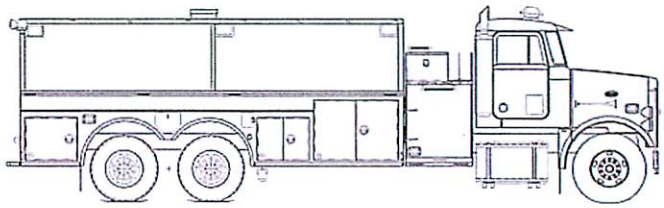
Custom Chassis Pumper – Single Rear Axle



55K

	Min	Max
Front GAWR	18,000	24,000
Rear GAWR	24,000	31,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	9	12
Length (ft.)	30	34

Commercial Chassis Tanker – Tandem Rear Axle

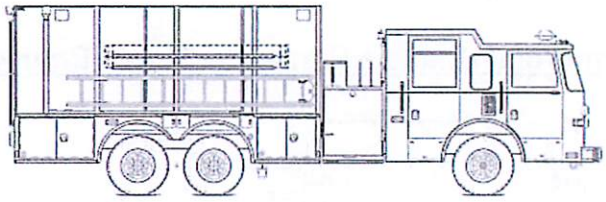


74K

	Min	Max
Front GAWR	12,000	18,000
Rear GAWR	34,000	56,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	10	12
Length (ft.)	30	40

Custom Chassis Tanker – Tandem Rear Axle

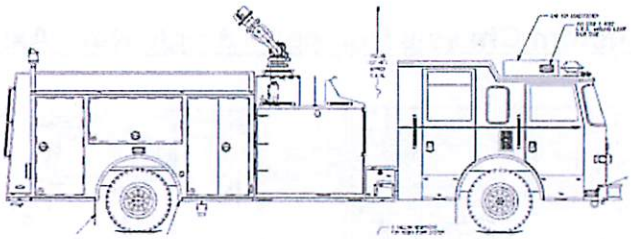
Design Vehicle →



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	18,740	22,800
Rear GAWR	40,000	56,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	10	12
Length (ft.)	34	40

GVW
78.8K

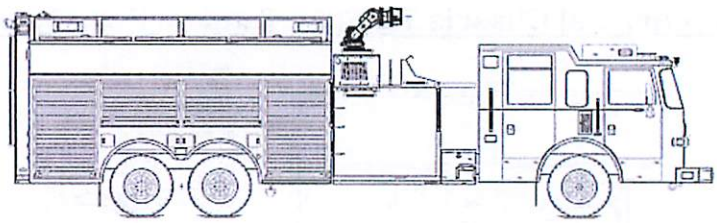
Industrial Foam Pumper – Single Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	20,000	24,000
Rear GAWR	24,000	31,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	10	12
Length (ft.)	30	36

55K

Industrial Foam Pumper – Tandem Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	20,000	24,000
Rear GAWR	40,000	56,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	10	12
Length (ft.)	36	40

80 K ☆

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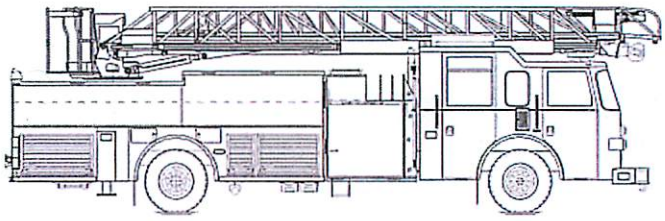
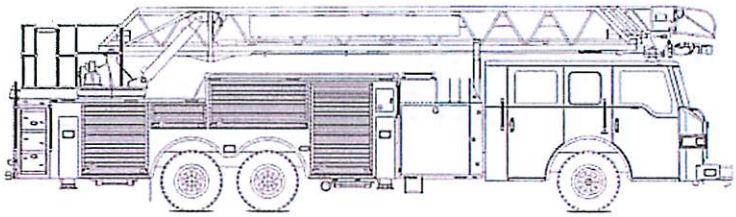
Aerial Ladder – Single Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	20,000	22,800
Rear GAWR	24,000	33,500
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	11	12.5
Length (ft.)	36	43

56.3K

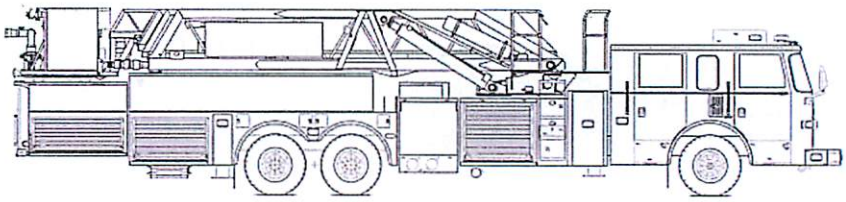
Aerial Ladder – Tandem Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	20,000	22,800
Rear GAWR	34,000	54,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	11	12.5
Length (ft.)	39	43

76.8 K

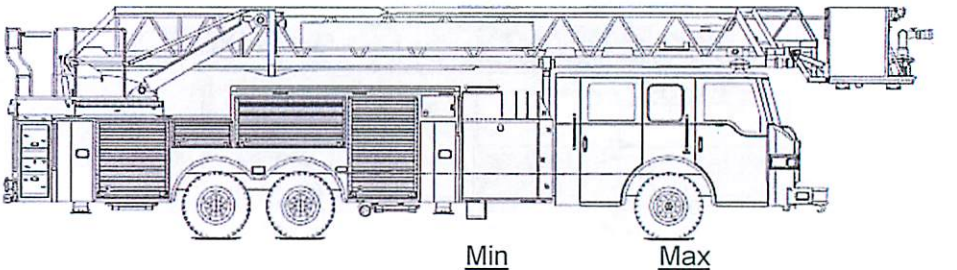
Aerial Platform Mid Mount – Tandem Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	21,500	24,000
Rear GAWR	40,000	62,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	9.5	11.5
Length (ft.)	46	51

86 K

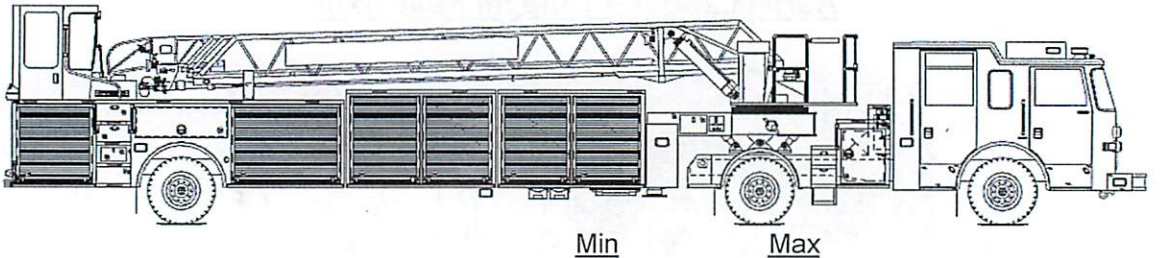
Aerial Platform Rear Mount – Tandem Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	21,500	24,000
Rear GAWR	46,000	62,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	11.5	13
Length (ft.)	46	48

66K

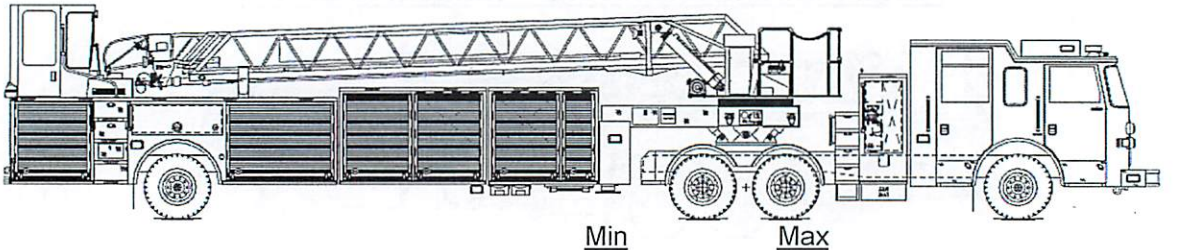
Aerial Ladder – Tiller Single Rear TractorAxle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	21,500	24,000
Rear GAWR	27,000	31,000
Tiller GAWR	21,500	24,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	10.5	11.5
Length (ft.)	56	63

79K

Aerial Ladder – Tiller Tractor Tandem Rear Axle



	Min	Max
Front GAWR	21,500	24,000
Rear GAWR	34,000	44,000
Tiller GAWR	21,500	24,000
Width (in.)	98	100
Height (ft.)	10.5	11.5
Length (ft.)	56	63

92K

Appendix B

State Fire Apparatus Size and Weight Regulations

Weight

General Exemption	Specific Emergency Vehicle Regulations	Special Permits Allowed	No Data
Alabama	California	Connecticut	Alaska
Arkansas	New York		Arizona
Colorado	Oregon		District of Columbia
Delaware	Washington		Florida
Illinois			Georgia
Indiana			Hawaii
Iowa			Idaho
Kansas			Massachusetts
Kentucky			Montana
Louisiana			Nebraska
Maine			New Jersey
Maryland			North Carolina
Michigan			North Dakota
Minnesota			Rhode Island
Mississippi			South Carolina
Missouri			South Dakota
Nevada			Tennessee
New Hampshire			Texas
New Mexico			Vermont
Ohio			Virginia
Oklahoma			Wyoming
Pennsylvania			
Utah			
West Virginia			
Wisconsin			
25	4	1	21

Width

Exempt	96 Inches	102 Inches	No Data
Arkansas	Kentucky	Alabama	Alaska
Delaware		Colorado	Arizona
Illinois		Connecticut	California
Indiana		Florida	District of Columbia
Kansas		Georgia	Iowa
Maryland		Hawaii	Nebraska
Michigan		Idaho	South Carolina
Minnesota		Louisiana	
Mississippi		Maine	
Missouri		Massachusetts	
New Mexico		Montana	
Ohio		Nevada	
Oklahoma		New Hampshire	
Pennsylvania		New Jersey	
Utah		New York	
Virginia		North Carolina	
West Virginia		North Dakota	
		Oregon	
		Rhode Island	
		South Dakota	
		Tennessee	
		Texas	
		Vermont	
		Washington	
		Wisconsin	
		Wyoming	
17	1	26	7

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Height

Exempt	Less Than 162 in. (13.5 ft)	162 in. (13.5 ft)	168 in. (14 ft)	No Data
Arkansas	Kentucky	Alabama	Hawaii	Alaska
Delaware	Colorado	Connecticut	Idaho	Arizona
Illinois		Florida	Montana	California
Indiana		Georgia	Nevada	District of Columbia
Kansas		Louisiana	North Dakota	Iowa
Maryland		Maine	Oregon	Nebraska
Michigan		Massachusetts	Washington	South Carolina
Minnesota		New Hampshire	Wyoming	
Mississippi		New Jersey		
Missouri		New York		
New Mexico		North Carolina		
Ohio		Rhode Island		
Oklahoma		Tennessee		
Pennsylvania		Texas		
South Dakota		Vermont		
Utah		Wisconsin		
Virginia				
West Virginia				
18	2	16	8	7

Length

Exempt	40 Feet	45 Feet	48 Feet or Greater	No Data
Arkansas	Alabama	Colorado	North Dakota	Alaska
Delaware	Florida	Connecticut	Washington	Arizona
Indiana	Kentucky (26.5 ft)	Hawaii	Montana	California
Maryland	Massachusetts	Idaho	Wyoming	District of Columbia
Michigan	Nevada	Louisiana		Georgia
Minnesota	New Jersey	Maine		Iowa
Mississippi	New York	New Hampshire		Nebraska
New Mexico	North Carolina	South Dakota		South Carolina
Ohio	Oregon	Texas		
Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	Vermont		
Virginia	Tennessee			
West Virginia	Wisconsin			
Illinois				
Kansas				
Missouri				
Oklahoma				
Utah				
17	12	10	4	8

V C Section 35550 Maximum Weight on Single Axle or Wheels

Maximum Weight on Single Axle or Wheels

35550. (a) The gross weight imposed upon the highway by the wheels on any one axle of a vehicle shall not exceed 20,000 pounds and the gross weight upon any one wheel, or wheels, supporting one end of an axle, and resting upon the roadway, shall not exceed 10,500 pounds.

(b) The gross weight limit provided for weight bearing upon any one wheel, or wheels, supporting one end of an axle shall not apply to vehicles the loads of which consist of livestock.

(c) The maximum wheel load is the lesser of the following:

(1) The load limit established by the tire manufacturer, as molded on at least one sidewall of the tire.

(2) A load of 620 pounds per lateral inch of tire width, as determined by the manufacturer's rated tire width as molded on at least one sidewall of the tire for all axles except the steering axle, in which case paragraph (1) applies.

Amended Sec. 82, Ch. 1154, Stats. 1996. Effective September 30, 1996.

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
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Log Haulers Exemptions

Following is a selective paraphrase of the CVC. It is not guaranteed and may be subject to change.

Per California Vehicle Code (CVC) Section 35552, trucks and vehicle combinations hauling logs have the following weight exceptions:

1. The maximum weight of one set of tandem axles is 1,500 pounds more than the standard 34,000 pounds, for a total of 35,500 pounds.
2. The maximum combined weight of two sets of consecutive tandem axles is 69,000 pounds, provided that the gross weight on any one set of tandems does not exceed 35,500 pounds, and that the distance from the first axle to the last axle in the two-tandem set is 34 feet or more.
3. If any gross weights are exceeded, the non-exempted maximum weights in Section 35551 shall be used to determine fines for violations, except that
4. If the total gross weight for two consecutive sets of tandem axles is exceeded, and if the distance between the first and last axle of the sets is 34 feet or more, then the allowed weight on the two consecutive sets shall be considered 68,000 pounds for purposes of determining fines for violations.
5. These weight exempted log haulers shall not operate on the National Network (NN). To determine which routes are NN, click here for the Truck Route List in Excel and look for NN in the column "Type."

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Revised 12/11/07.

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V C Section 35250 Maximum Height Exceptions

Maximum Height: Exceptions

35250. No vehicle or load shall exceed a height of 14 feet measured from the surface upon which the vehicle stands, except that a double-deck bus may not exceed a height of 14 feet, 3 inches. Any vehicle or load which exceeds a height of 13 feet, 6 inches, shall only be operated on those highways where deemed to be safe by the owner of the vehicle or the entity operating the bus.

Amended Ch. 1287, Stats. 1984. Effective September 19, 1984. Supersedes Ch. 849.

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V C Section 35750 Decreases

Decreases

35750. (a) The Department of Transportation may, in the manner provided in Section 35751, determine the maximum weight of vehicle and load, lower than the maximum weight otherwise permitted under this code which a bridge or other structure with safety to itself will sustain.

(b) The city council or the board of supervisors of a city or county with a population of 1,100,000 or more, as determined by the 1970 federal decennial census, may, in the manner provided in Section 35751, determine the maximum weight of vehicle and load, lower than the maximum weight otherwise permitted under this code which a bridge or other structure under its jurisdiction with safety to itself will sustain.

Amended Ch. 545, Stats. 1974. Effective January 1, 1975.

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION

Fire Truck Exemptions

APPROVED -- THE PROPOSED REGULATION WAS APPROVED BY OAL ON JUNE 2, 2010, AND WILL BE EFFECTIVE ON JULY 2, 2010.

To view the new regulation, see the California Code of Regulations website, Title 21, Division 2, Chapter 7, Sections 1411.1 and 1411.7. Or scroll down to view a copy on this web page, with some links added for convenience.

To view the regulation changes that took place on 7/2/2010, see the mark-up document showing deleted text in strikeout and added text in underlining: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/engineering/trucks/exemptions/proposed-text-of-regulation-mark-up-2010-04.pdf.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

TITLE 21. Public Works
Division 2. Department of Transportation
Chapter 7. Transportation Permits
§1411.1. Definitions.

The following terms when used in this Chapter have the following meaning:

(a) "Department" means the California Department of Transportation.

(b) "Permits" means a Transportation Permit issued by the Department pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 35780) of Division 15 of the California Vehicle Code.

(c) "Fire truck" means any fire apparatus defined in 35002(b)(3) of the California Vehicle Code.

NOTE: The definition of "fire apparatus" in the California Vehicle Code changed as of 9/29/10 to include other emergency vehicles. See 35002(b)(3) of the California Vehicle Code for more details.

(d) "Aerial platform ladder fire truck" means a fire suppression vehicle, or vehicle combination, equipped with an elevating platform that may include a continuous egress route from the elevated position to the ground.

(e) "Aerial ladder fire truck" means a fire suppression vehicle or vehicle combination equipped with a self-supporting, turntable mounted, power operated aerial ladder of two or more sections permanently attached to the vehicle and designed to provide a continuous egress route from the elevated position to the ground.

(f) "Aerial water tower fire truck" means a pumper fire truck equipped with a device consisting of permanently mounted power operated booms and a water way designed to supply a large capacity mobile elevated water stream. The

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booms may be of articulating design or telescoping design and may be equipped with a ladder for continuous egress.

(g) "Pumper fire truck" means a single unit fire suppression vehicle equipped with a fire pump, water tank, hose, and equipment designed for sustained pumping operations during fire fighting and supporting associated fire department operations.

Note: Authority cited for Article 9: Section 35795, Vehicle Code. Additional authority cited: Sections 14001, 14007, 14008 and 14010, Government Code and Sections 20 and 50, Streets and Highways Code. Reference: Section 35002, Vehicle Code.

HISTORY

1. New article (§§1439, 1439.1 through 1439.5) filed 11-24-69 as an emergency; designated effective 1-1-70 (Register 69, No. 48).
2. Certificate of Compliance -section 11422.1, Gov. Code, filed 12-31-69 (Register 70, No. 1).
3. Renumbering from section 1439 filed 4-6-70; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 70, No. 15).
4. Amendment of subsection (a) filed 8-7-73 as procedural and organizational; effective upon filing (Register 73, No. 32).
5. New subsections (c)-(h) and amendment of Notefiled 8-23-93; operative 9-22-93 (Register 93, No. 35).
6. Amendment of first paragraph and subsection (c) and repealer of subsection (h) filed 6-2-2010; operative 7-2-2010 (Register 2010, No. 23).

21 CCR § 1411.1, 21 CA ADC § 1411.1
This database is current through 6/18/10 Register 2010, No. 25
21 CA ADC § 1411.1

END OF DOCUMENT

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

TITLE 21. Public Works
Division 2. Department of Transportation
Chapter 7. Transportation Permits
§1411.7. Fire Trucks.

(a) Any fire truck may exceed the maximum allowable weights of the Department's Transportation Permit Program, but shall not exceed the following axle weight limits:

Axle Configuration	Max. allowable weight
Single steering axle (front and rear)	24,000 pounds
Single drive axle	31,000 pounds
Tandem axles	48,000 pounds
Tandem rear drive steer axles	48,000 pounds
Tridem axles	54,000 pounds

(b) A fire truck designed to carry a minimum capacity of 1,200 gallons and exceed axle weights authorized in California Vehicle Code Section 35551 or Section 35551.5 shall be permanently marked on the manufacturer's GVW rating plate with the gallonage the fire truck is designed to carry.

(c) Tandem axles shall have a minimum axle spacing of 4 feet and tridem axles shall have a minimum axle spacing of 9 feet as measured from the centerline of the first axle to the centerline of the last axle in the axle group. Tandem axle spacing shall not exceed 8 feet and tridem axles shall not exceed 10 feet as measured from the centerline of the first axle to the centerline of the last axle in the axle group.

Except for front and rear steer axles, all axles within the same loading group shall have a common suspension system that naturally divides weight between all axles in the suspension group equally and equitably, both statically and

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dynamically under all loading conditions without any influence from an outside source.

(d) All fire truck axles shall have a minimum of 4 tires per axle, except for front and rear steer axles. Four-tired axles may be equipped with super single tires with a minimum of 18 inches (445 mm) of cross section and 19.5 inches of bead diameter. When super singles are used on a single axle application, the maximum weight on that axle shall be limited to 24,000 pounds. The tires must have a rated capacity marked on the sidewall of the tire as required by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Standard FMVSS 119. The sum of the rated capacities of the tires on the axle shall equal or exceed the axle weight.

(e) Fire truck axle weights shall not exceed the axle manufacturer's rated axle capacity when the axles are equipped with axle components of a corresponding rating.

(f) Fire trucks may exceed width limitations provided in Division 15 of the California Vehicle Code but cannot exceed 120 inches. All fire trucks shall comply with the length, height, and overhang limitations of Division 15 of the Vehicle Code except that single-unit fire apparatus may have a maximum length of 52 feet provided that they travel on roads that can safely accommodate them, and fire trucks defined in sections 1411.1(d), (e) and (f) may have a maximum front overhang of 8 feet from the front bumper provided that the driver's vision to the left and right is not impaired by the projecting or supporting structure. A fire truck with two parts coupled together at an articulation point is defined in this regulation as a "combination of vehicles," regardless of whether the parts detach, and therefore must comply with the length limits for a combination of vehicles in Vehicle Code Section 35401(a).

(g) Fire trucks meeting the requirements of this regulation may operate on State and local roadways without a transportation permit. Fire trucks that exceed the weight requirements of this regulation for tandem or tridem axles may receive transportation permits from the Department to operate on State routes and from local governments to operate on local roads. The permit shall not allow any increase in single axle weights. The permit shall limit tandem and tridem weights to no more than 15 percent over the weights allowed in these regulations. The permit shall allow bridge access only on bridges with a capacity rating that is adequate for the additional axle weights.

(h) Nothing in this Section shall preempt the requirements of Vehicle Code Section 35002(d) and Section 35002(e).

(i) Fire trucks exempted from provisions in Division 15 of the Vehicle Code shall comply with California Vehicle Code Section 24011.

(j) Fire trucks may not travel on a bridge where the weight of the fire truck exceeds the posted maximum bridge weight.

(k) All fire trucks shall comply with the Vehicle Code Chapter 3, Brakes, commencing with Section 26301. In addition, fire trucks purchased on or after January 1, 1994, that exceed the axle weight limits of 22,500 pounds on a single axle or 34,000 pounds on a tandem axle assembly, or where the gross vehicle weight exceeds statutory weight limits shall be equipped with a brake system designed to enhance vehicle control and stability during adverse weather conditions and emergency stops. Each type of fire truck purchased on or after January 1, 1994, that exceeds the axle weight limits of 22,500 pounds on a single axle or 34,000 pounds on a tandem axle assembly, or where the gross vehicle weight exceeds statutory weight limits, prior to sales in California, shall be tested for compliance with the following Performance Tests:

(1) Performance Tests

A vehicle with a brake system that is designed to enhance vehicle control and stability shall be tested for the following "Dry Road, Straight Line Stops" and "Slippery Road, Curved Stops" under the control of the General Test Conditions:

(A) General Test Conditions

The following test conditions are applicable to both the "Dry Road, Straight Line Stops" and the "Slippery Road, Curved Stop" test:

* Level 12-foot width lane;

* Vehicle shall be centered in the lane at the initiation of braking;

* Test driver shall be allowed to steer as necessary during braking;

* Brake shall be fully applied as rapidly as possible;

* Initial brake temperature shall not exceed 250 degrees F (in lining) at the hottest brake, as measured by brake thermocouple installed in accordance with SAE J843;

* The transmission shall be in the neutral position or the clutch depressed;

* Test vehicle shall be tested both empty as delivered to the Fire District without the miscellaneous equipment installed by the Fire District, and loaded to the maximum gross vehicle weight rating. Vehicles equipped with tanks for liquid fire retardants shall be tested with tanks 2/3 filled with liquid.

* Surface Friction - Peak Friction Coefficient (PFC) as determined with an ASTM E 1134 tire on ASTM traction trailer using ASTM E 1337 procedure. Average value of 10 runs spaced evenly over the test surface.

* Brake Burnish - Burnish brakes as per FMVSS 121 burnish procedure prior to testing (i.e., 500 snubs from 40 to 20 mph at 10 fpsps on a 1.0 mile interval;

* The brakes shall be adjusted within the manufacturer's recommended tolerances;

* The tires shall be inflated to the manufacturer's recommended pressure for the load of the tire.

(B) Dry Road, Straight Line Stops

The fire truck shall enter the test lane described in the General Test Conditions with the surface friction and initial speed shown below. Thereafter, the brakes shall be applied as required in the General Test Conditions:

* Surface friction level-PFC=0.9 (Most dry asphalt and concrete surfaces are at this level);

* 60 mph initial speed;

* 3 repeat runs.

(C) Slippery Road, Curved Stops

The fire truck shall enter the test lane described in the General Test Conditions at the surface friction, radius, and initial speed shown below. Thereafter, the brakes shall be applied as required in the General Test Conditions:

* Surface friction level-PFC=0.5 (wet, sealed asphalt in good condition is usually at or below this level);

* 500 ft. curve radius (lane centerline);

* Initial speed to be the lower of 30 mph (48 km/h) or 75 percent of the maximum drive through speed. Drive through speed is the highest speed that the vehicle can be driven through 200 feet (60.8 meter) of the 500 foot radius curve without leaving the lane. The vehicle is to be centered in the lane at the initiation of the drive through test;

* 3 repeat runs.

(2) Fail-safe Protection and Failure Warning

In the event of an electrical failure in the system installed to enhance the vehicle stability and control, the performance of the basic foundation brakes shall be unaffected. The vehicle shall be equipped so that when the left front, right front, left rear, or right rear brake assembly of the enhanced system fails to function as designed, the operator can tell without the need to connect external test equipment. Upon failure of the system, an amber light(s) shall illuminate on the instrument panel of the vehicle. The system installed to enhance the stability and control shall continue to operate without malfunction when electrical current to the stop light circuit fails.

(3) Test Results

The final stage manufacturers shall test each type of fire truck and show compliance with (k)(1)(B) and (k)(1)(C) when tested under the General Test Conditions of (k)(1)(A) above. Each type of fire truck shall be capable of making a full emergency stop in both the Straight Line Stop and the Curved Stop without any portion of the fire truck leaving the test lane. The test report shall be written in simple terms, and shall include Performance Test results in (k)(1)(B) and (k)(1)(C). The final stage manufacturers shall make the test report available upon written request from State, city, or county

officials.

(l) Manufacturer's Certification.

Each fire truck equipped with a system to enhance stability and control shall be certified by the final stage manufacturer that the additional brake enhancing system is installed and functional.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 35002 and 35795, Vehicle Code. Reference: Sections 35002 and 35780, Vehicle Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 8-23-93; operative 9-22-93 (Register 93, No. 35).
2. Amendment filed 6-2-2010; operative 7-2-2010 (Register 2010, No. 23).

21 CCR § 1411.7, 21 CA ADC § 1411.7
This database is current through 6/18/10 Register 2010, No. 25
21 CA ADC § 1411.7

END OF DOCUMENT

CALIFORNIA VEHICLE CODE

SECTION 24011.

Whenever a federal motor vehicle safety standard is established under federal law (49 U.S.C. Sec. 30101 et seq.), no dealer shall sell or offer for sale a vehicle to which the standard is applicable, and no person shall sell or offer for sale for use upon a vehicle an item of equipment to which the standard is applicable, unless: (a) The vehicle or equipment conforms to the applicable federal standard. (b) The vehicle or equipment bears thereon a certification by the manufacturer or distributor that it complies with the applicable federal standards. The certification may be in the form of a symbol prescribed in the federal standards or, if there is no federal symbol, by a symbol acceptable to the department.

BRAKES

Chapter 3 Brakes articles are linked below:

Division 12. Equipment of Vehicles
Chapter 3. Brakes
Article 1. Brake Requirements 26301-26311
Article 2. Operations of Brakes 26450-26458.5
Article 3. Airbrakes 26502-26508
Article 4. Vacuum Brakes 26520-26522

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Revised 12/3/10.

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Attachment K

304.1.1 Waste material. Accumulations of wastepaper, wood, hay, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any type shall not be permitted to remain on a roof or in any court, yard, vacant lot, alley, parking lot, open space, or beneath a grandstand, bleacher, pier, wharf, manufactured home, recreational vehicle or other similar structure.

304.1.2 Vegetation. Weeds, grass, vines or other growth that is capable of being ignited and endangering property, shall be cut down and removed by the *owner* or occupant of the premises. Vegetation clearance requirements in urban-wildland interface areas shall be in accordance with *Chapter 49*.

[California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, §3.07(b)] Clearances.

(b) Ground Clearance. The space surrounding every building or structure shall be maintained in accordance with the following:

Any person that owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains any building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area or forest-covered lands, brush covered lands, or grass-covered lands, or any land which is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:

(1) Maintain around and adjacent to such building or structure a firebreak made by removing and clearing away, for a distance of not less than 30 feet on each side thereof or to the property line, whichever is nearer, all flammable vegetation or other combustible growth. This section does not apply to single specimens of trees, ornamental shrubbery, or similar plants which are used as ground cover, if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any building or structure.

(2) Maintain around and adjacent to any such building or structure additional fire protection or firebreak made by removing all bush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth which is located from 30 feet to 100 feet from such building or structure or to the property line, whichever is nearer, as may be required by the enforcing agency if he finds that, because of extra hazardous conditions, a firebreak of only 30 feet around such building or structure is not sufficient to provide reasonable fire safety. Grass and other vegetation located more than 30 feet from such building or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

(3) Remove that portion of any tree which extends within 10 feet of the outlet of any chimney or stovepipe.

(4) Cut and remove all dead or dying portions of trees located adjacent to or overhanging any building.

(5) Maintain the roof of any structure free of leaves, needles, or other dead vegetative growth.

(6) Provide and maintain at all times a screen over the outlet of every chimney or stovepipe that is attached to any fireplace, stove, or other device that burns any solid or liquid fuel. The screen shall be constructed of nonflammable material with openings of not more than $^1/_2$ inch in size.

(7) Vegetation around all applicable buildings and structures shall be maintained in accordance with the following laws and regulations:

(A) Public Resources Code Section 4291.

(B) California Code of Regulations Title 14 - Natural Resources, Division 1.5 - Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, "General Guideline to Create Defensible Space."

(C) California Government Code Section 51182.

(D) California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9.

304.1.3 Space underneath seats. Spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall be kept free from combustible and flammable materials. Except where enclosed in not less than 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction in accordance with the *California Building Code*, spaces underneath grandstand and bleacher seats shall not be occupied or utilized for purposes other than *means of egress*.

304.2 Storage. Storage of combustible rubbish shall not produce conditions that will create a nuisance or a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare.

304.3 Containers. Combustible rubbish, and waste material kept within or near a structure shall be stored in accordance with Sections 304.3.1 through 304.3.4.

[California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, §3.19(b) and (c)] Housekeeping.

Every building or portion of a building governed by California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1 regulations shall be maintained in a neat orderly manner, free from any condition that would create a fire or life hazard or a condition which would add to or contribute to the rapid spread of fire. Provisions shall be made for the proper storage and disposal of waste materials and rubbish consistent with the following:

(b) All combustible waste material and rubbish shall be stored in approved containers or shall be stored in a manner approved by the enforcing agency as being consistent with standard fire prevention practices until such waste material and rubbish is removed from the premises or otherwise disposed of in a proper manner.

(1) Containers with a capacity exceeding 5.33 cubic feet (40 gallons) (0.15 m^3) shall comply with the provisions of California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 9, Section 304.3.

(2) Wastebaskets and linen containers in Group I-2 and I-3 occupancies shall comply with the provisions of California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9, Section 808.

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ground. Where required by the fire code official, address numbers shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches (101.6 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 0.5 inch (12.7 mm). Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure. Address numbers shall be maintained.

505.2 Street or road signs. Streets and roads shall be identified with approved signs. Temporary signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles. Signs shall be of an approved size, weather resistant and be maintained until replaced by permanent signs.

SECTION 506
KEY BOXES

506.1 Where required. Where access to or within a structure or an area is restricted because of secured openings or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the fire code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an approved location. The key box shall be of an approved type listed in accordance with UL 1037, and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the fire code official.

506.1.1 Locks. An approved lock shall be installed on gates or similar barriers when required by the fire code official.

506.1.2 Key boxes for nonstandardized fire service elevator keys. Key boxes provided for nonstandardized fire service elevator keys shall comply with Section 506.1 and all of the following:

1. The key box shall be compatible with an existing rapid entry key box system in use in the jurisdiction and approved by the fire code official.
2. The front cover shall be permanently labeled with the words "Fire Department Use Only—Elevator Keys."
3. The key box shall be mounted at each elevator bank at the lobby nearest to the lowest level of fire department access.
4. The key box shall be mounted 5 feet 6 inches (1676 mm) above the finished floor to the right side of the elevator bank.
5. Contents of the key box are limited to fire service elevator keys. Additional elevator access tools, keys and information pertinent to emergency planning or elevator access shall be permitted when authorized by the fire code official.
6. In buildings with two or more elevator banks, a single key box shall be permitted to be used when such elevator banks are separated by not more than 30 feet (9144 mm). Additional key boxes shall be provided for each individual elevator or elevator bank separated by more than 30 feet (9144 mm).

Exception: A single key box shall be permitted to be located adjacent to a fire command center or the nonstandard fire service elevator key shall be permitted to be secured in a key box used for other purposes and located in accordance with Section 506.1.

506.2 Key box maintenance. The operator of the building shall immediately notify the fire code official and provide the new key when a lock is changed or rekeyed. The key to such lock shall be secured in the key box.

SECTION 507
FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES

507.1 Required water supply. An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to premises upon which facilities, buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction.

507.2 Type of water supply. A water supply shall consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems capable of providing the required fire flow.

507.2.1 Private fire service mains. Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24 *as amended in Chapter 47.*

507.2.2 Water tanks. Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22.

507.3 Fire flow. Fire flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings and facilities shall be determined by an approved method *or Appendix B.*

507.4 Water supply test. The fire code official shall be notified prior to the water supply test. Water supply tests shall be witnessed by the fire code official or approved documentation of the test shall be provided to the fire code official prior to final approval of the water supply system.

507.5 Fire hydrant systems. Fire hydrant systems shall comply with Sections 507.5.1 through 507.5.6 *and Appendix C, or by an approved method.*

507.5.1 Where required. Where a portion of the facility or building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction is more than 400 feet (122 m) from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided where required by the fire code official.

Exception:

1. For Group R-3 and Group U occupancies, *equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3,* the distance requirement shall be *not more than* 600 feet (183 m).

507.5.1.1 Hydrant for standpipe systems. Buildings equipped with a standpipe system installed in accor-

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dance with Section 905 shall have a fire hydrant within 100 feet (30 m) of the fire department connections.

Exception: The distance shall be permitted to exceed 100 feet (30 m) where approved by the fire code official.

507.5.2 Inspection, testing and maintenance. Fire hydrant systems shall be subject to periodic tests as required by the fire code official. Fire hydrant systems shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be repaired where defective. Additions, repairs, alterations and servicing shall comply with approved standards.

507.5.3 Private fire service mains and water tanks. Private fire service mains and water tanks shall be periodically inspected, tested and maintained in accordance with *California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1, Chapter 5.*

507.5.4 Obstruction. Unobstructed access to fire hydrants shall be maintained at all times. The fire department shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to fire protection equipment or fire hydrants.

507.5.5 Clear space around hydrants. A 3-foot (914 mm) clear space shall be maintained around the circumference of fire hydrants, except as otherwise required or approved.

507.5.6 Physical protection. Where fire hydrants are subject to impact by a motor vehicle, guard posts or other approved means shall comply with Section 312.

SECTION 508
FIRE COMMAND CENTER

508.1 General. Where required by other sections of this code and in all buildings classified as high-rise buildings by the *California Building Code and Group I-2 occupancies having occupied floors located more than 75 feet above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access*, a fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided and shall comply with Sections 508.1.1 through 508.1.5.

508.1.1 Location and access. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be approved by the fire chief.

508.1.2 Separation. The fire command center shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a 1-hour fire barrier constructed in accordance with Section 707 of the *California Building Code* or horizontal assembly constructed in accordance with Section 711 of the *California Building Code*, or both.

508.1.3 Size. The fire command center shall be a minimum of 200 square feet (19 m^2) in area with a minimum dimension of 10 feet (3048 mm).

508.1.4 Layout approval. A layout of the fire command center and all features required by this section to be contained therein shall be submitted for approval prior to installation.

508.1.5 Required features. The fire command center shall comply with NFPA 72 and shall contain the following features:

1. The emergency voice/alarm communication system control unit.
2. The fire department communications system.
3. *Fire alarm system zoning annunciator panel required by Section 907.6.3.3.*
4. Annunciator unit visually indicating the location of the elevators and whether they are operational.
5. Status indicators and controls for air distribution systems.
6. The fire-fighter's control panel required by Section 909.16 for smoke control systems installed in the building.
7. Controls for unlocking stairway doors simultaneously.
8. Sprinkler valve and water-flow detector display panels.
9. Emergency and standby power status indicators.
10. A telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system.
11. Fire pump status indicators.
12. Schematic building plans indicating the typical floor plan and detailing the building core, means of egress, fire protection systems, fire-fighting equipment and fire department access, and the location of fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers and smoke partitions.
13. An approved Building Information Card that contains, but is not limited to, the following information:

    13.1. General building information that includes: property name, address, the number of floors in the building (above and below grade), use and occupancy classification (for mixed uses, identify the different types of occupancies on each floor), estimated building population (i.e., day, night, weekend);

    13.2. Building emergency contact information that includes: a list of the building's emergency contacts (e.g., building manager, building engineer, etc.) and their respective work phone number, cell phone number, and e-mail address;

    13.3. Building construction information that includes: the type of building construction (e.g., floors, walls, columns, and roof assembly);

    13.4. Exit stair information that includes: number of exit stairs in the building, each exit stair designation and floors served, location where each exit stair discharges, exit

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CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE – MATRIX ADOPTION TABLE
APPENDIX B – FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

(Matrix Adoption Tables are non-regulatory, intended only as an aid to the user. See Chapter 1 for state agency authority and building applications.)

Adopting Agency	BSC	SFM		HCD			DSA		OSHPD				BSCC	DHS	AGR	DWR	CEC	CA	SL	SLC
		T-24	T-19*	1	2	1/AC	AC	SS	1	2	3	4								
Adopt Entire Chapter																				
Adopt Entire Chapter as amended (amended sections listed below)		X																		
Adopt only those sections that are listed below																				
[California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 1]																				
Chapter / Section																				
B105.2		X																		

* The *California Code of Regulations* (CCR), Title 19, Division 1 provisions that are found in the *California Fire Code* are a reprint from the current CCR, Title 19, Division 1 text for the code user's convenience only. The scope, applicability and appeals procedures of CCR, Title 19, Division I remain the same.

APPENDIX B

FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

SECTION B101
GENERAL

B101.1 Scope. The procedure for determining fire-flow requirements for buildings or portions of buildings hereafter constructed shall be in accordance with this appendix. This appendix does not apply to structures other than buildings.

SECTION B102
DEFINITIONS

B102.1 Definitions. For the purpose of this appendix, certain terms are defined as follows:

FIRE-FLOW. The flow rate of a water supply, measured at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) (138 kPa) residual pressure, that is available for fire fighting.

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA. The floor area, in square feet (m^2), used to determine the required fire flow.

SECTION B103
MODIFICATIONS

B103.1 Decreases. The fire chief is authorized to reduce the fire-flow requirements for isolated buildings or a group of buildings in rural areas or small communities where the development of full fire-flow requirements is impractical.

B103.2 Increases. The fire chief is authorized to increase the fire-flow requirements where conditions indicate an unusual susceptibility to group fires or conflagrations. An increase shall not be more than twice that required for the building under consideration.

B103.3 Areas without water supply systems. For information regarding water supplies for fire-fighting purposes in rural and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supply systems do not exist, the fire code official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142 or the *California Wildland-Urban Interface Code.*

SECTION B104
FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA

B104.1 General. The fire-flow calculation area shall be the total floor area of all floor levels within the exterior walls, and under the horizontal projections of the roof of a building, except as modified in Section B104.3.

B104.2 Area separation. Portions of buildings which are separated by fire walls without openings, constructed in accordance with the *California Building Code,* are allowed to be considered as separate fire-flow calculation areas.

B104.3 Type IA and Type IB construction. The fire-flow calculation area of buildings constructed of Type IA and Type IB construction shall be the area of the three largest successive floors.

Exception: Fire-flow calculation area for open parking garages shall be determined by the area of the largest floor.

SECTION B105
FIRE-FLOW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

B105.1 One- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire-flow and flow duration requirements for one- and two-family

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dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area that does not exceed 3,600 square feet (344.5 m^2) shall be 1,000 gallons per minute (3785.4 L/min) for 1 hour. Fire-flow and flow duration for dwellings having a fire-flow calculation area in excess of 3,600 square feet (344.5m^2) shall not be less than that specified in Table B105.1.

Exception: A reduction in required fire-flow of 50 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

B105.2 Buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings. The minimum fire-flow and flow duration for buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings shall be as specified in Table B105.1.

Exceptions:

1. A reduction in required fire-flow of up to 75 percent, as approved, is allowed when the building is provided with an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. The resulting fire-flow shall not be less than 1,500 gallons per minute (5678 L/min) for the prescribed duration as specified in Table B105.1.

2. [SFM] Group B, S-2 and U occupancies having a floor area not exceeding 1,000 square feet, primarily constructed of noncombustible exterior walls with wood or steel roof framing, having a Class A roof assembly, with uses limited to the following or similar uses:

2.1. California State Parks buildings of an accessory nature (restrooms).

2.2. Safety roadside rest areas, (SRRA), public restrooms.

2.3. Truck inspection facilities, (TIF), CHP office space and vehicle inspection bays.

2.4. Sand/salt storage buildings, storage of sand and salt.

TABLE B105.1
MINIMUM REQUIRED FIRE-FLOW AND FLOW DURATION FOR BUILDINGS

FIRE-FLOW CALCULATION AREA (square feet)					FIRE-FLOW (gallons per minute)[b]	FLOW DURATION (hours)
Type IA and IB[a]	Type IIA and IIIA[a]	Type IV and V-A[a]	Type IIB and IIIB[a]	Type V-B[a]		
0-22,700	0-12,700	0-8,200	0-5,900	0-3,600	1,500	2
22,701-30,200	12,701-17,000	8,201-10,900	5,901-7,900	3,601-4,800	1,750	
30,201-38,700	17,001-21,800	10,901-12,900	7,901-9,800	4,801-6,200	2,000	
38,701-48,300	21,801-24,200	12,901-17,400	9,801-12,600	6,201-7,700	2,250	
48,301-59,000	24,201-33,200	17,401-21,300	12,601-15,400	7,701-9,400	2,500	
59,001-70,900	33,201-39,700	21,301-25,500	15,401-18,400	9,401-11,300	2,750	
70,901-83,700	39,701-47,100	25,501-30,100	18,401-21,800	11,301-13,400	3,000	3
83,701-97,700	47,101-54,900	30,101-35,200	21,801-25,900	13,401-15,600	3,250	
97,701-112,700	54,901-63,400	35,201-40,600	25,901-29,300	15,601-18,000	3,500	
112,701-128,700	63,401-72,400	40,601-46,400	29,301-33,500	18,001-20,600	3,750	
128,701-145,900	72,401-82,100	46,401-52,500	33,501-37,900	20,601-23,300	4,000	4
145,901-164,200	82,101-92,400	52,501-59,100	37,901-42,700	23,301-26,300	4,250	
164,201-183,400	92,401-103,100	59,101-66,000	42,701-47,700	26,301-29,300	4,500	
183,401-203,700	103,101-114,600	66,001-73,300	47,701-53,000	29,301-32,600	4,750	
203,701-225,200	114,601-126,700	73,301-81,100	53,001-58,600	32,601-36,000	5,000	
225,201-247,700	126,701-139,400	81,101-89,200	58,601-65,400	36,001-39,600	5,250	
247,701-271,200	139,401-152,600	89,201-97,700	65,401-70,600	39,601-43,400	5,500	
271,201-295,900	152,601-166,500	97,701-106,500	70,601-77,000	43,401-47,400	5,750	
295,901-Greater	166,501-Greater	106,501-115,800	77,001-83,700	47,401-51,500	6,000	
—	—	115,801-125,500	83,701-90,600	51,501-55,700	6,250	
—	—	125,501-135,500	90,601-97,900	55,701-60,200	6,500	
—	—	135,501-145,800	97,901-106,800	60,201-64,800	6,750	
—	—	145,801-156,700	106,801-113,200	64,801-69,600	7,000	
—	—	156,701-167,900	113,201-121,300	69,601-74,600	7,250	
—	—	167,901-179,400	121,301-129,600	74,601-79,800	7,500	
—	—	179,401-191,400	129,601-138,300	79,801-85,100	7,750	
—	—	191,401-Greater	138,301-Greater	85,101-Greater	8,000	

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.0929 m^2. 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa.

a. Types of construction are based on the *California Building Code*.

b. Measured at 20 psi residual pressure.

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