

County of Lake 2025 State & Local Minimum Fire Safe Regulations Guide



THIS GUIDE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY. TITLE, COD AND REGULATION FROM THE COUNTY MAY REQUIRE OTHER MITIGATIONS

View the official California Code of Regulations and local guidelines online at:
<https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Index>

Contact Lake County CDD for official direction and application of Regulation:
<https://www.lakecountyca.gov/410/Community-Development>

Public Resources Code – PRC
Division 4. Forests, Forestry Range and Forage Lands [4001 - 4958]
Part 2. Protection of Forest, Range and Forage Lands [4101 - 4789.7]
Chapter 2. Hazardous Fire Areas [4251 - 4290.5]

California Code of Regulations
Title 14 Natural Resources
Division 1.5 Department of Forestry
Chapter 7 - Fire Protection
Subchapter 2 State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations

2025 Version 1

PRC 4290. The board shall adopt regulations implementing minimum fire safety standards related to defensible space that are applicable to state responsibility area lands under the authority of the department, and to lands classified and designated as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 51177 of the Government Code. These regulations apply to the perimeters and access to all residential, commercial, and industrial building construction within state responsibility areas approved after January 1, 1991, and within lands classified and designated as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 51177 of the Government Code after July 1, 2021. The board may not adopt building standards, as defined in Section 18909 of the Health and Safety Code, under the authority of this section. As an integral part of fire safety standards, the State Fire Marshal has the authority to adopt regulations for roof coverings and openings into the attic areas of buildings specified in Section 13108.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The regulations apply to the placement of mobile homes as defined by National Fire Protection Association standards. These regulations do not apply where an application for a building permit was filed prior to January 1, 1991, or to parcel or tentative maps or other developments approved prior to January 1, 1991, if the final map for the tentative map is approved within the time prescribed by the local ordinance. The regulations shall include all of the following:

- (1) Road standards for fire equipment access.
- (2) Standards for signs identifying streets, roads, and buildings.
- (3) Minimum private water supply reserves for emergency fire use.
- (4) Fuel breaks and greenbelts.

PRC 4291. A person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, shrub-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:

- (1) (A) Maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but not beyond the property line, except as provided in subparagraph (B). The amount of fuel modification necessary shall consider the flammability of the structure as affected by building material, building standards, location, and type of vegetation. Fuels shall be maintained and spaced in a condition so that a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. This subparagraph does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that are well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a structure or from a structure to other nearby vegetation or to interrupt the advance of embers toward a structure. The intensity of fuels management may vary within the 100-foot perimeter of the structure, with more intense fuel reductions being utilized between 5 and 30 feet around the structure, and an ember-resistant zone being required within 5 feet of the structure, based on regulations promulgated by the board, in consultation with the department, to consider the elimination of materials in the ember-resistant zone that would likely be ignited by embers. Consistent with fuels management objectives, steps should be taken to minimize erosion, soil disturbance, and the spread of flammable nonnative grasses and weeds. For purposes of this subparagraph, "fuel" means any combustible material, including petroleum-based products, cultivated landscape plants, grasses, and weeds, and wildland vegetation.

(B) A greater distance than that required under subparagraph (A) may be required by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Fuel modification beyond the property line may only be required by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation in order to maintain 100 feet of defensible space from a structure. Fuel modification on adjacent property shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner. Any local ordinance related to fuel modification shall be in compliance with all applicable state laws, regulations, and policies. Any local ordinance may include provisions to allocate costs for any fuel modification beyond the property line.

(C) An insurance company that insures an occupied dwelling or occupied structure may require a greater distance than that required under subparagraph (A) if a fire expert, designated by the director, provides findings that the fuel modification is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. The greater distance may not be beyond the property line unless allowed by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation.

(2) Remove that portion of a tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.

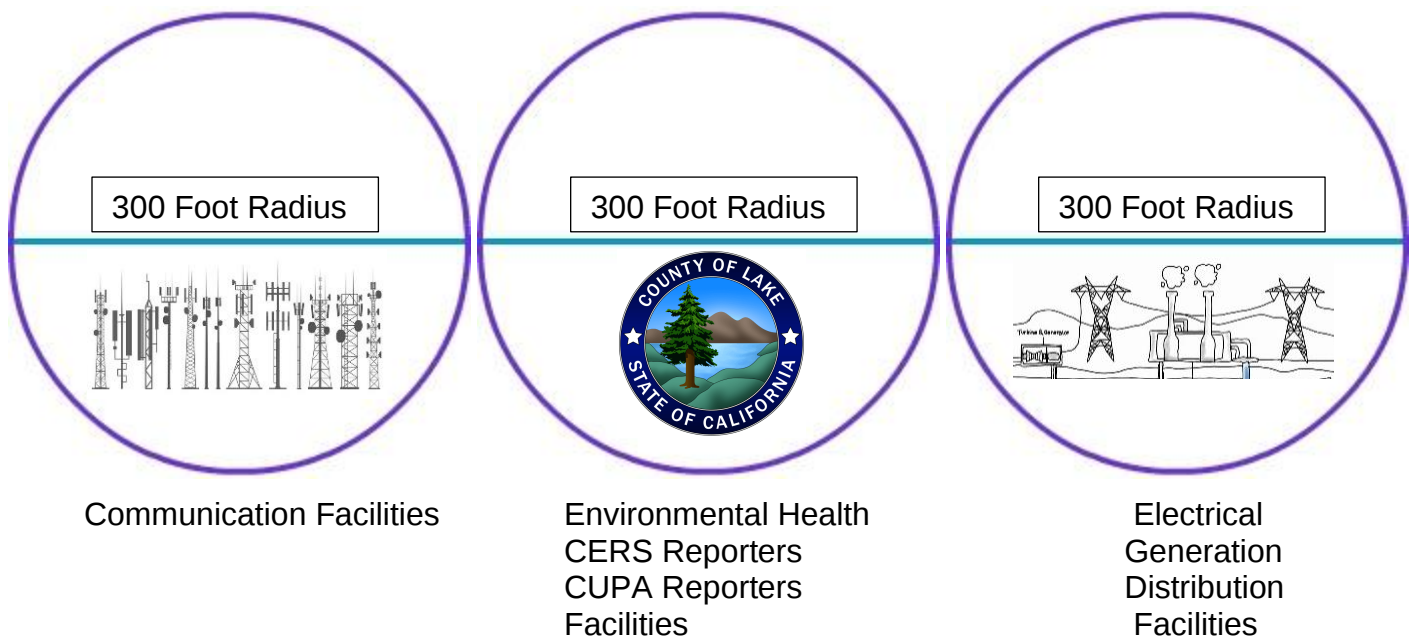
(3) Maintain a tree, shrub, or other plant adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.

(4) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.

(5) Before constructing a new building or structure or rebuilding a building or structure damaged by a fire in an area subject to this section, the construction or rebuilding of which requires a building permit, the owner shall obtain a certification from the local building official that the dwelling or structure, as proposed to be built, complies with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the certification, upon request, to the insurer providing course of construction insurance coverage for the building or structure. Upon completion of the construction or rebuilding, the owner shall obtain from the local building official, a copy of the final inspection report that demonstrates that the dwelling or structure was constructed in compliance with all applicable state and local building standards, including those described in subdivision (b) of Section 51189 of the Government Code, and shall provide a copy of the report, upon request, to the property insurance carrier that insures the dwelling or structure.

4291.3. Subject to any other applicable law, a state or local fire official, at their discretion, may authorize an owner of property, or the owner's agent, to construct a firebreak, or implement appropriate vegetation management techniques, to ensure that defensible space is adequate for the protection of a hospital, adult residential care facility, school, aboveground storage tank, hazardous materials facility, or similar facility on the property. The firebreak may be for a radius of up to 300 feet from the facility, or to the property line, whichever distance is shorter.

(b) The director may authorize an owner of a property not listed in subdivision (a) to construct a firebreak, or implement appropriate vegetation management techniques, within a radius of up to 300 feet from a structure, or to the property line, whichever distance is shorter, if it is determined by the director as necessary to protect life, property, and natural resources from unreasonable risks associated with wildland fires.



Special Consideration:

If your project involves reportable quantities of fuel, propane, batteries, herbicides, pesticides, flammable, explosive, reactive chemicals, or similar materials, you may be required to submit a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) to Lake County Environmental Health as part of their Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) Program. In such cases, additional defensible space requirements may apply to your project.

<https://www.lakecountycalifornia.gov/374/Hazardous-Materials-Management-CUPA>



Lake County Environmental Health Department
922 Bevins Ct.
Lakeport, CA 95453
(707) 263—1164

4427. During any time of the year when burning permits are required in an area pursuant to this article, no person shall use or operate any motor, engine, boiler, stationary equipment, welding equipment, cutting torches, tarpots, or grinding devices from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate, which is located on or near any forest covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land, without doing both of the following: (a) First clearing away all flammable material, including snags, from the area around such operation for a distance of 10 feet. (b) Maintain one serviceable round point shovel with an overall length of not less than forty-six (46) inches and one backpack pump water-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use at the immediate area during the operation.



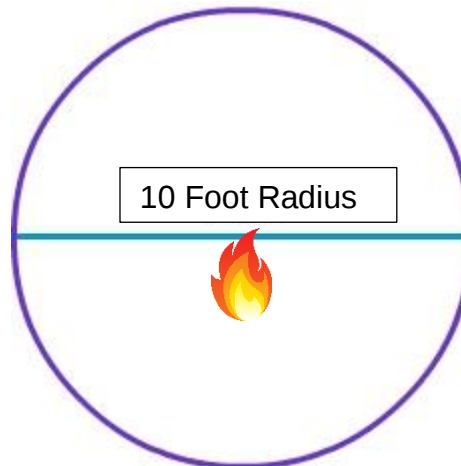
or



or



and



Special Consideration:

Water extinguishers shall contain a minimum combined total of 5 gallons of water.

4431. During any time of the year when burning permits are required in an area pursuant to this article, no person shall use or operate or cause to be operated in the area any portable saw, auger, drill, tamper, or other portable tool powered by a gasoline- internal combustion engine on or near any forest-covered land, brush covered land. Or grass-covered land, within 25 feet of any flammable material, without providing and maintaining at the immediate locations of use or operation of the saw or tool, for firefighting purposes one serviceable round point shovel, with an overall length of not less than 46 inches, or one serviceable fire extinguisher. The Director of Forestry and Fire Protection shall by administrative regulation specify the type and size of fire extinguisher necessary to provide at least minimum assurance of controlling fire caused by use of portable power tools under various climatic and fuel conditions. The required fire tools shall at no time be farther from the point of operation of the power saw or tool than 25 feet with unrestricted access for the operator from the point of operation.



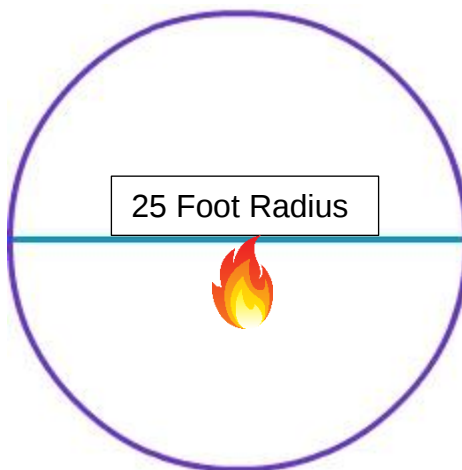
or



or



and



and



Special Consideration:

Water extinguishers shall contain a minimum combined total of 5 gallons of water. Dry chemical extinguishers are recommended to be a minimum of 5 pound or a 2A-10BC.

Contents

Article 2 Ingress and Egress	8
§ 1273.00. Intent.....	8
§ 1273.01. Width.....	8
§ 1273.02. Road Surface	10
§ 1273.03. Grades	13
§ 1273.04. Radius	14
§ 1273.05. Turnarounds	16
§ 1273.06. Turnouts	19
§ 1273.07. Road and Driveway Structures	20
§ 1273.08. Dead-end Roads	22
§ 1273.09. Gate Entrances	23
Article 3 Signing and Building Numbering	29
§ 1274.00. Intent.....	29
§ 1274.01. Road Signs.....	29
§ 1274.02. Road Sign Installation, Location, and Visibility.....	33
§ 1274.03. Addresses for Buildings.	35
§ 1274.04. Address Installation, Location, and Visibility.	35
Article 4 Emergency Water Standards	37
§ 1275.00. Intent.....	37
§ 1275.01. Application	37
§ 1275.02. Water Supply.	37
§ 1275.03. Hydrants and Fire Valves.	41
§ 1275.04. Signing of Water Sources.....	44
Article 5 Building Siting, Setbacks, and Fuel Modification	44
§ 1276.00 Intent.....	44
§ 1276.01. Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks.....	44
§ 1276.02. Ridgelines.....	52
§ 1276.03. Fuel Breaks.....	53
§ 1276.04 Greenbelts, Greenways, Open Spaces and Parks	54
§ 1276.05 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels	54
Article 1 Administration.....	56
§ 1271.00 Definitions.....	56

Article 2 Ingress and Egress

§ 1273.00. Intent

Roads, and Driveways, whether public or private, unless exempted under 14 CCR § 1270.03(d), shall provide for safe access for emergency Wildfire equipment and civilian evacuation concurrently, and shall provide unobstructed traffic circulation during a Wildfire emergency consistent with 14 CCR §§ 1273.00 through 1273.09.

§ 1273.01. Width.

(a) All roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of two ten (10) foot traffic lanes, not including shoulder and striping. These traffic lanes shall provide for two-way traffic flow to support emergency vehicle and civilian egress, unless other standards are provided in this article, or additional requirements are mandated by Local Jurisdictions or local subdivision requirements. Vertical clearances shall conform to the requirements in California Vehicle Code section 35250.

(b) All One-way Roads shall be constructed to provide a minimum of one twelve (12) foot traffic lane, not including Shoulders. The Local Jurisdiction may approve One-way Roads.

(1) All one-way roads shall, at both ends, connect to a road with two traffic lanes providing for travel in different directions, and shall provide access to an area currently zoned for no more than ten (10) Residential Units.

(2) In no case shall a One-way Road exceed 2,640 feet in length. A turnout shall be placed and constructed at approximately the midpoint of each One-way Road.

(c) All driveways shall be constructed to provide a minimum of one (1) ten (10) foot traffic lane, fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance, and unobstructed vertical clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6").



10 foot wide Driveway

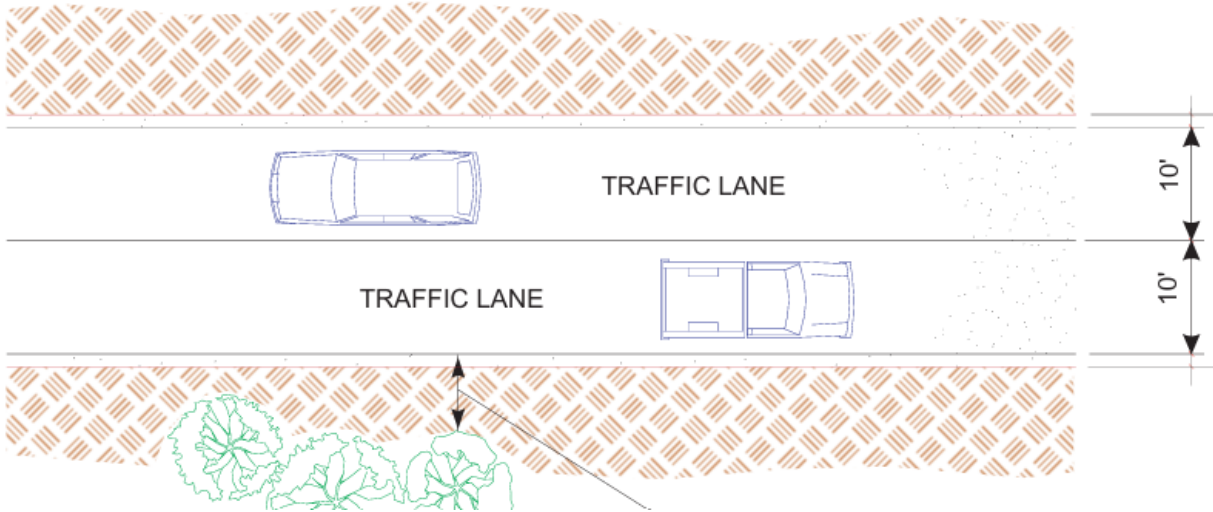


12 foot wide one way Road



20 foot wide two lane Road





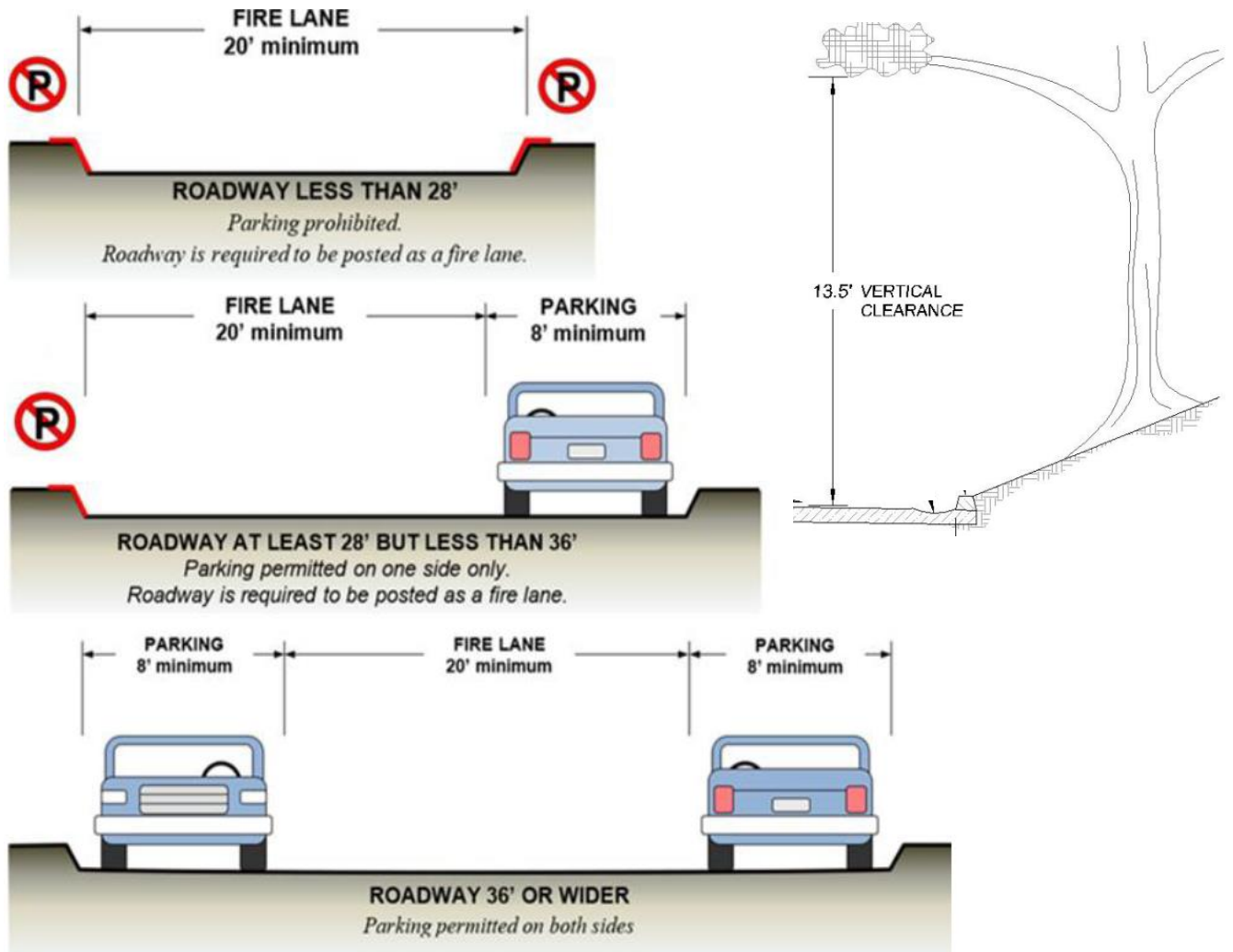
Two Lane Road



One Lane Road – 12 Foot Wide



Driveway – 10 Foot Wide



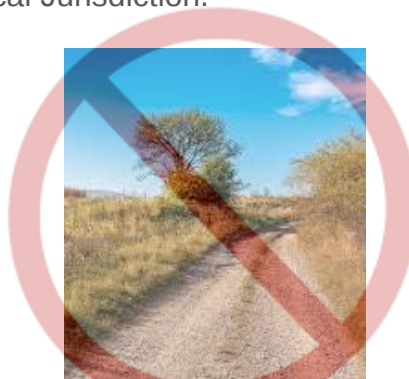
§ 1273.02. Road Surface

- (a) Roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed load of Fire Apparatus weighing at least 75,000 pounds and provide an aggregate base.
- (b) Road and Driveway Structures shall be designed and maintained to support at least 40,000 pounds.
- Aggregate(c) Project proponent shall provide engineering specifications to support design, if requested by the Local Jurisdiction.

Aggregate Road Example:



Aggregate



Dirt, Prohibited



Aggregate



Driving through water, Prohibited



Approved



Driving through water, Prohibited



Approved



Driving through Water, Prohibited



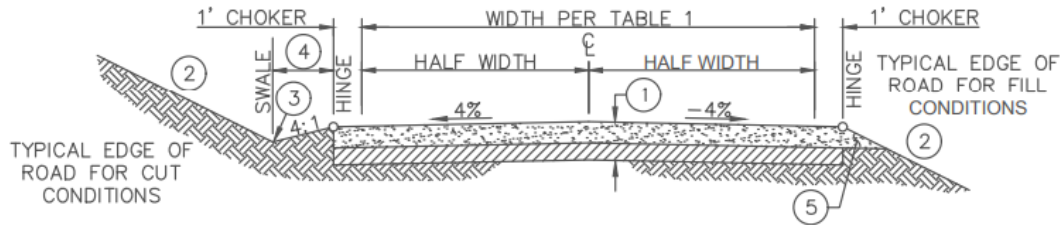
Approved



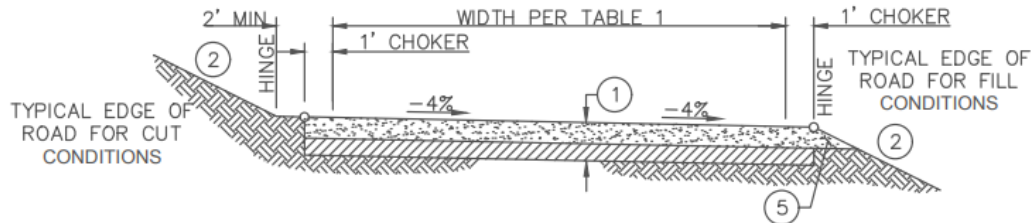
Driving in mud, Prohibited



Approved



OPTION 1: GRAVEL ROAD SECTION WITH CROWNED CROSS SLOPE



OPTION 2: GRAVEL ROAD SECTION WITH CONSTANT CROSS SLOPE

NOTES:

1. TYPICAL SECTION MUST BE DESIGNED TO SUPPORT FIRE TRUCK APPARATUS, BUT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN:
 - 4" MINIMUM CLASS II AGGREGATE BASE TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION FOR $R \geq 40$, OR
 - 6" MINIMUM CLASS II AGGREGATE BASE TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION FOR $R < 40$, OVER
 - 12" MINIMUM SUBGRADE COMPACTION TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION
2. CUT AND FILL SLOPES MUST NOT EXCEED 2 HORIZONTAL:1 VERTICAL (OR 3h:1v IN NATIVE SAND).
3. ROADSIDE DRAINAGE MUST BE ACCOMMODATED FOR SUCH THAT IT DOES NOT ERODE THE AGGREGATE SHOULDER. THE SIDE SLOPE OF ANY DRAINAGE SWALE DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO THE EDGE OF ROADWAY MUST NOT EXCEED 4h:1v.
4. ADDITIONAL WIDTH MUST BE PROVIDED AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE FOR ROADSIDE DRAINAGE. DRAINAGE MUST NOT ENCROACH WITHIN THE TRAVEL LANE.
5. THE AGGREGATE BASE MATERIAL MUST EXTEND TO THE EDGE OF THE FILL SLOPE (CHOKER) TO ALLOW FOR STRUCTURAL ROAD SECTION DRAINAGE.

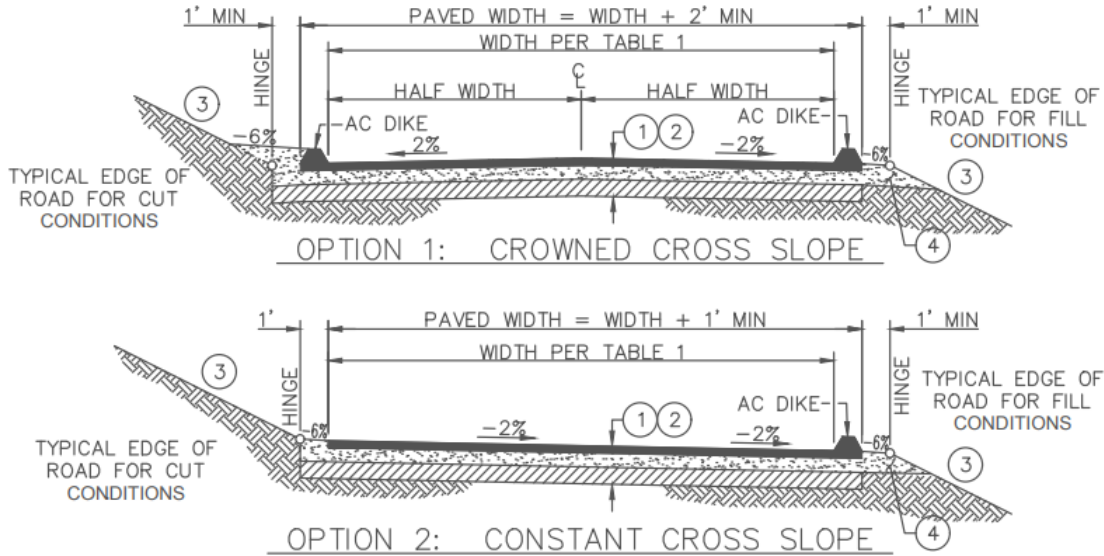
Paved Road Example:



20 foot wide two-lane Road



10 foot wide Driveway

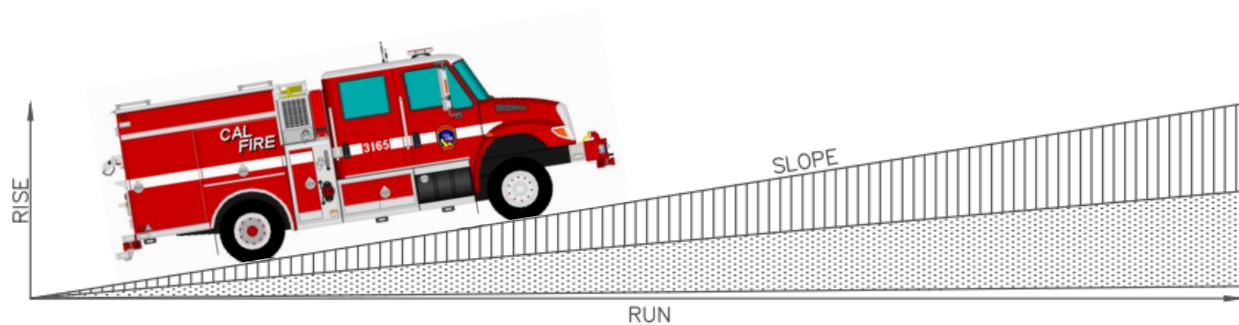


NOTES:

1. THE STRUCTURAL SECTION MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION BASED ON THE SUBGRADE R-VALUE AND A MINIMUM TRAFFIC INDEX (TI) OF 4.5.
2. TYPICAL SECTION SHALL BE:
 ■ HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION, OVER
 ■ CLASS II AGGREGATE BASE TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION, OVER
 ■ 12" MINIMUM SUBGRADE TO 95% RELATIVE COMPACTION
3. CUT AND FILL SLOPES MUST NOT EXCEED 2 HORIZONTAL:1 VERTICAL (OR 3h:1v IN NATIVE SAND).
4. THE AGGREGATE BASE MATERIAL MUST EXTEND TO THE EDGE OF THE FILL SLOPE (CHOKER) TO ALLOW FOR STRUCTURAL ROAD SECTION DRAINAGE.
5. ADDITIONAL WIDTH SHALL BE PROVIDED AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE FOR ROADSIDE DRAINAGE. DRAINAGE MUST NOT ENCROACH WITHIN THE TRAVEL LANE.
6. ASPHALT DIKE SHALL BE REQUIRED WHERE NEEDED TO CONTROL DRAINAGE OR EROSION AND ON LONGITUDINAL GRADES OF 5% OR GREATER. DIKE MUST CONFORM TO COUNTY PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS, DWG C-3.

§ 1273.03. Grades

- (a) At no point shall the grade for all Roads and Driveways exceed 16 percent.
- (b) The grade may exceed 16%, not to exceed 20%, with approval from the Local Jurisdiction and with mitigations to provide for Same Practical Effect.



0-16%



ALL WEATHER AGGREGATE BASE SURFACE (MINIMUM)

16-20%



NON-SKID ASPHALT OR CONCRETE SURFACE (MINIMUM)



Concrete Surface



Asphalt Surface

§ 1273.04. Radius

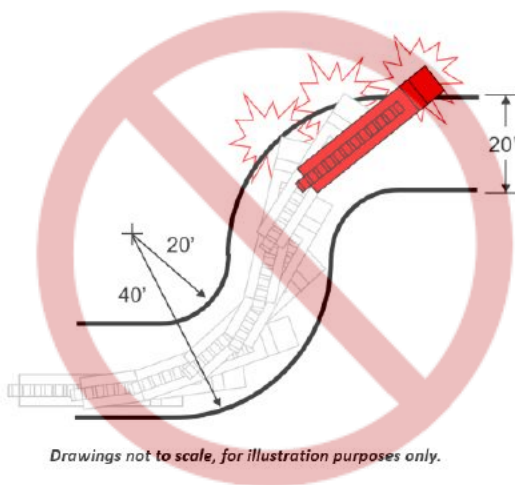
(a) No Road or Road Structure shall have a horizontal inside radius of curvature of less than fifty (50) feet. An additional surface width of four (4) feet shall be added to curves of 50-100 feet radius; two (2) feet to those from 100-200 feet.

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

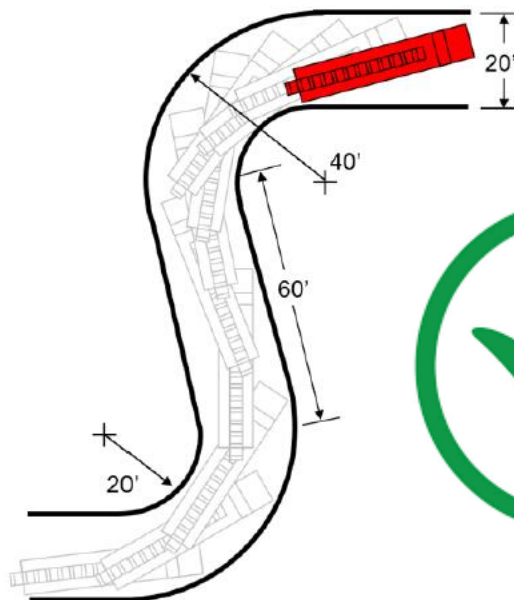
Special Consideration:

From the end or intersection of a County Maintained Road, to the permitted structure location, the access shall meet a Road Standard determined by the County process. There are three Road Standards: Driveway, One Way Road, Two Lane Road.

Figure 2 – “S” Turns



NOT PERMITTED



PERMITTED

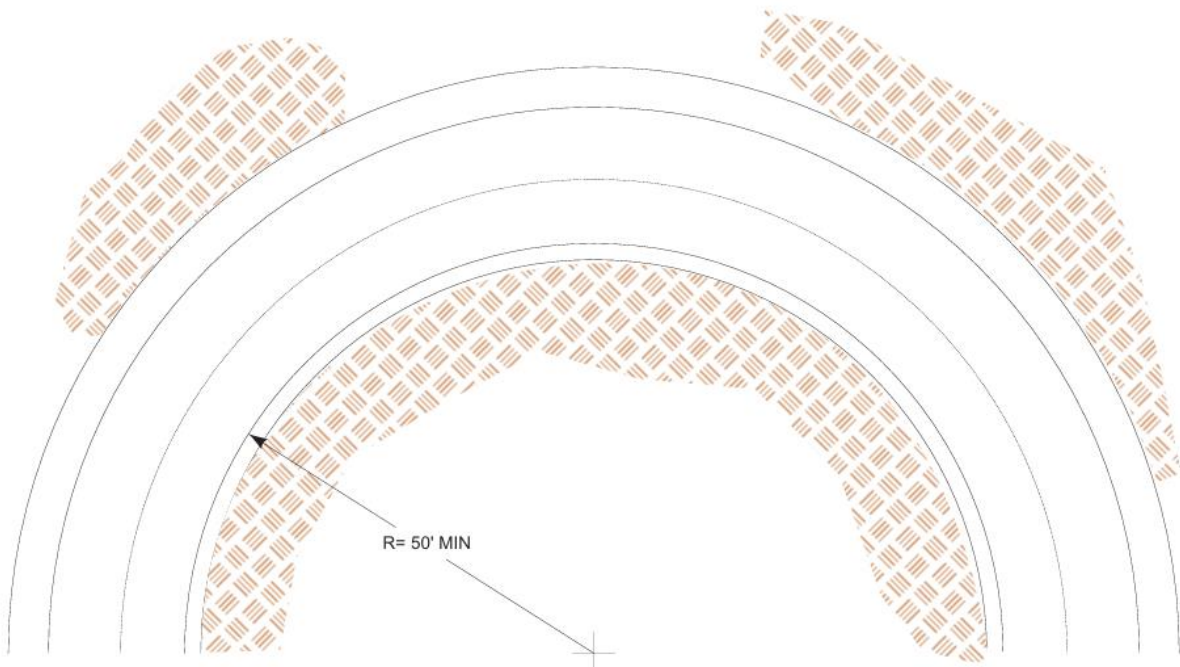
Special Consideration:

County Maintained Roads information is available upon request from Lake County Public Works Department/. Applicant should verify/check to see where their Road Standard starts as part of their project.

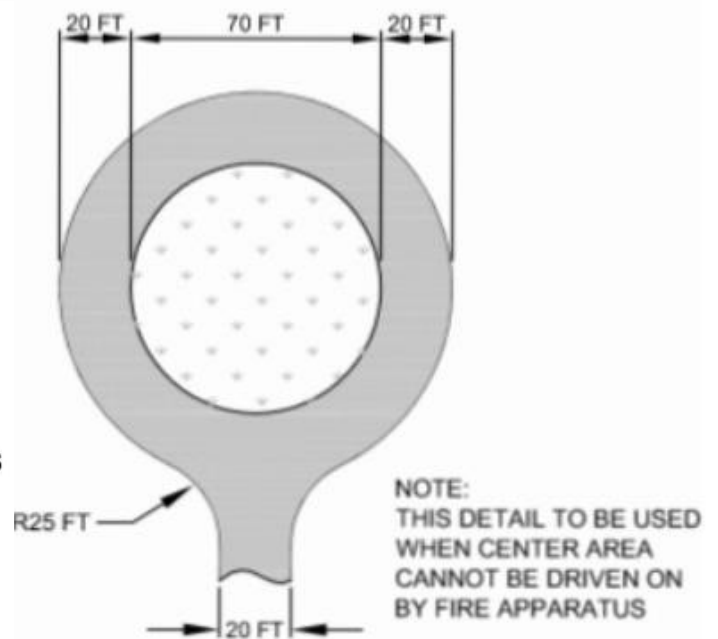
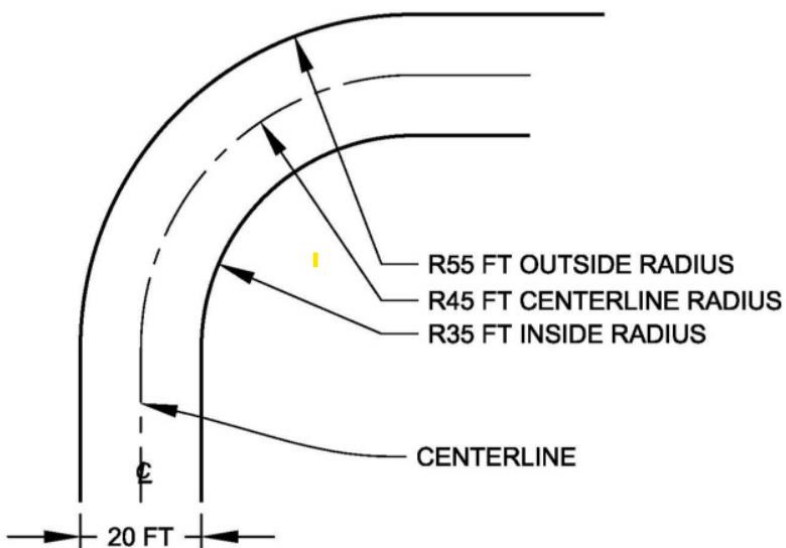
<https://www.lakecountyca.gov/579/Public-Works>

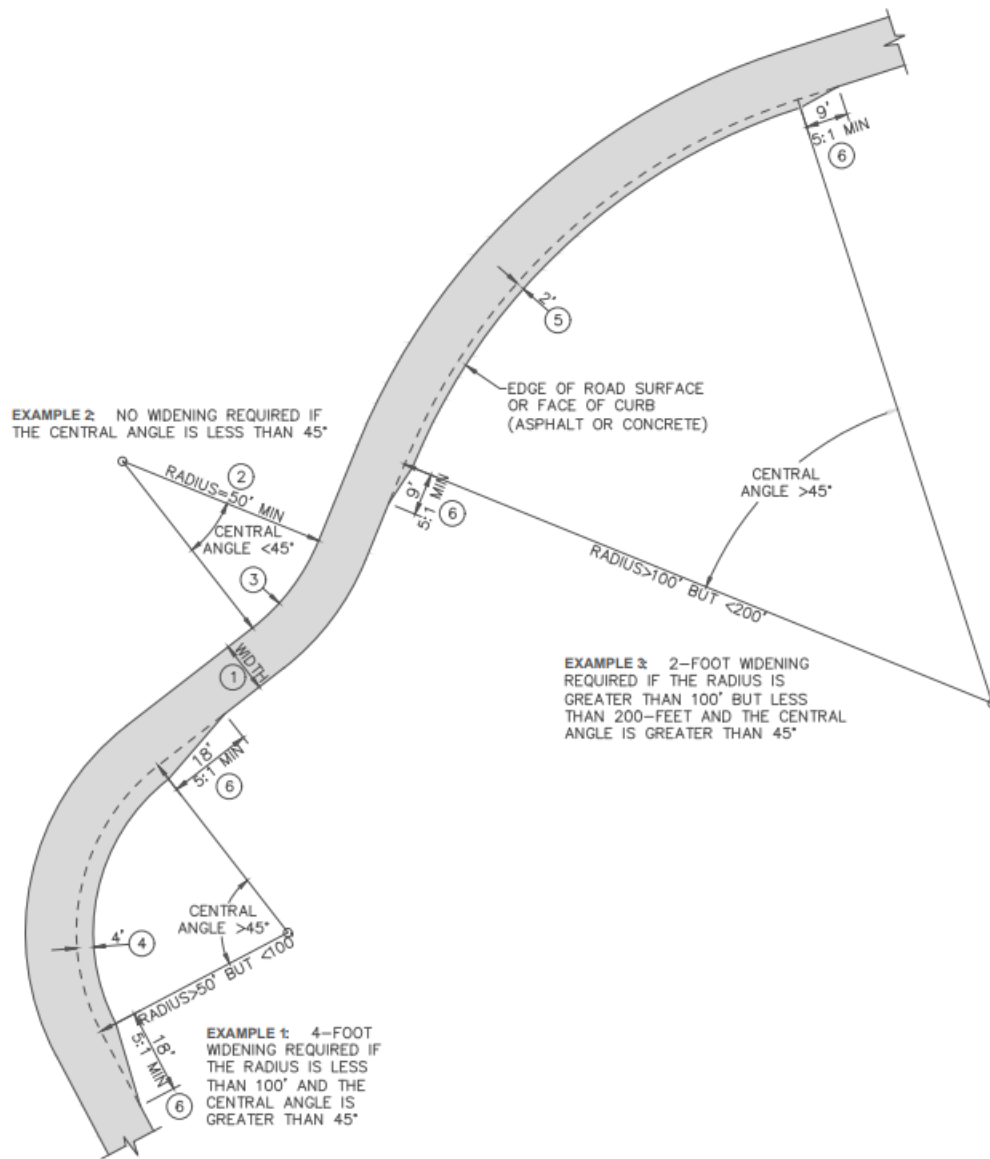


COUNTY OF LAKE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
255 N. Forbes Street
Lakeport, California 95453
Telephone 707-263-2341
Fax 707-263-7748



FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS ROAD TURNING RADIUS





§ 1273.05. Turnarounds

- (a) Turnarounds are required on Driveways and Dead-end Roads.
- (b) The minimum turning radius for a turnaround shall be forty (40) feet, not including parking, in accordance with the figures in 14 CCR §§ 1273.05(e) and 1273.05(f). If a hammerhead/T is used instead, the top of the "T" shall be a minimum of sixty (60) feet in length.
- (c) Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the Driveway. Where the driveway exceeds 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart.
- (d) A turnaround shall be provided on Driveways over 300 feet in length and shall be within fifty (50) feet of the building.
- (d) Each Dead-end Road shall have a turnaround constructed at its terminus. Where parcels are zoned five (5) acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1,320 foot intervals.
- (e) Figure A. Turnarounds on roads with two ten-foot traffic lanes.
Figure A/Image 1 on the left is a visual representation of paragraph (b).
- (f) Figure B. Turnarounds on driveways with one ten-foot traffic lane.
Figure B/Image 2 on the right is a visual representation of paragraph (b).

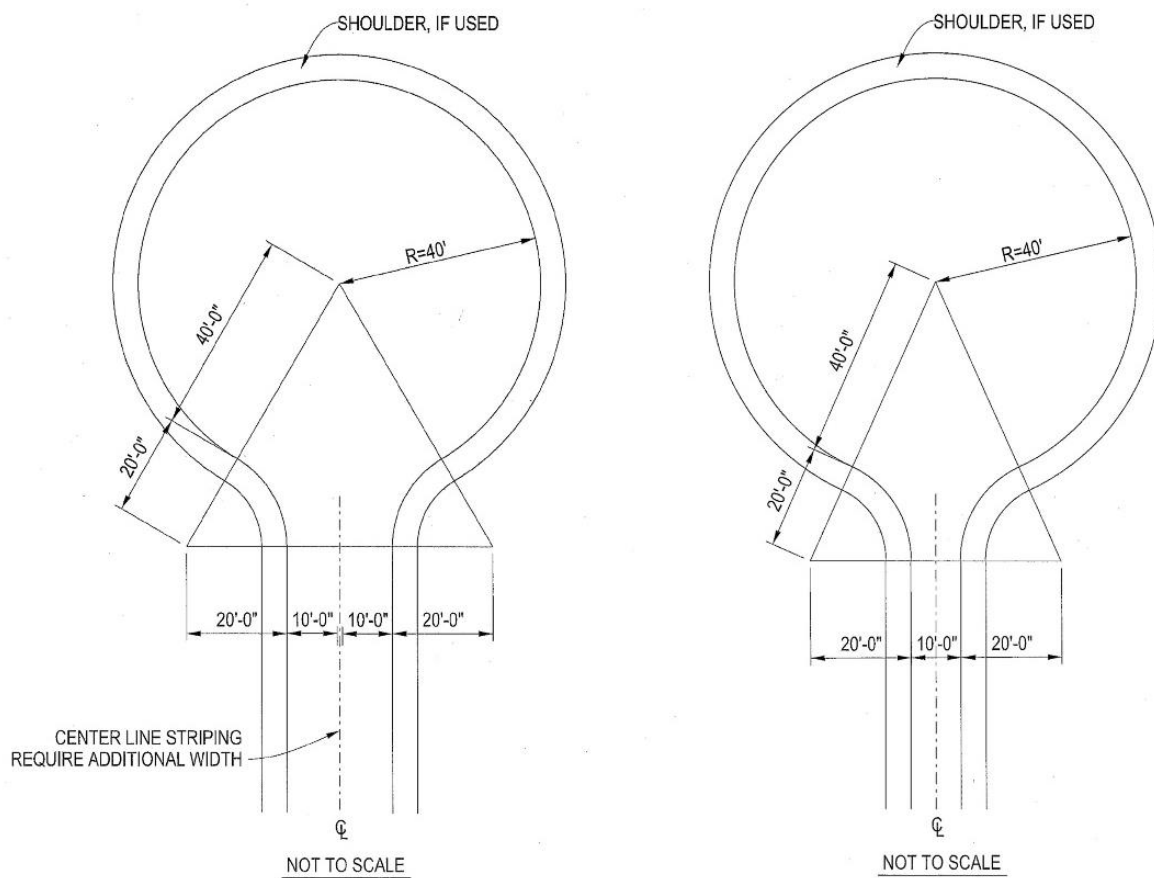
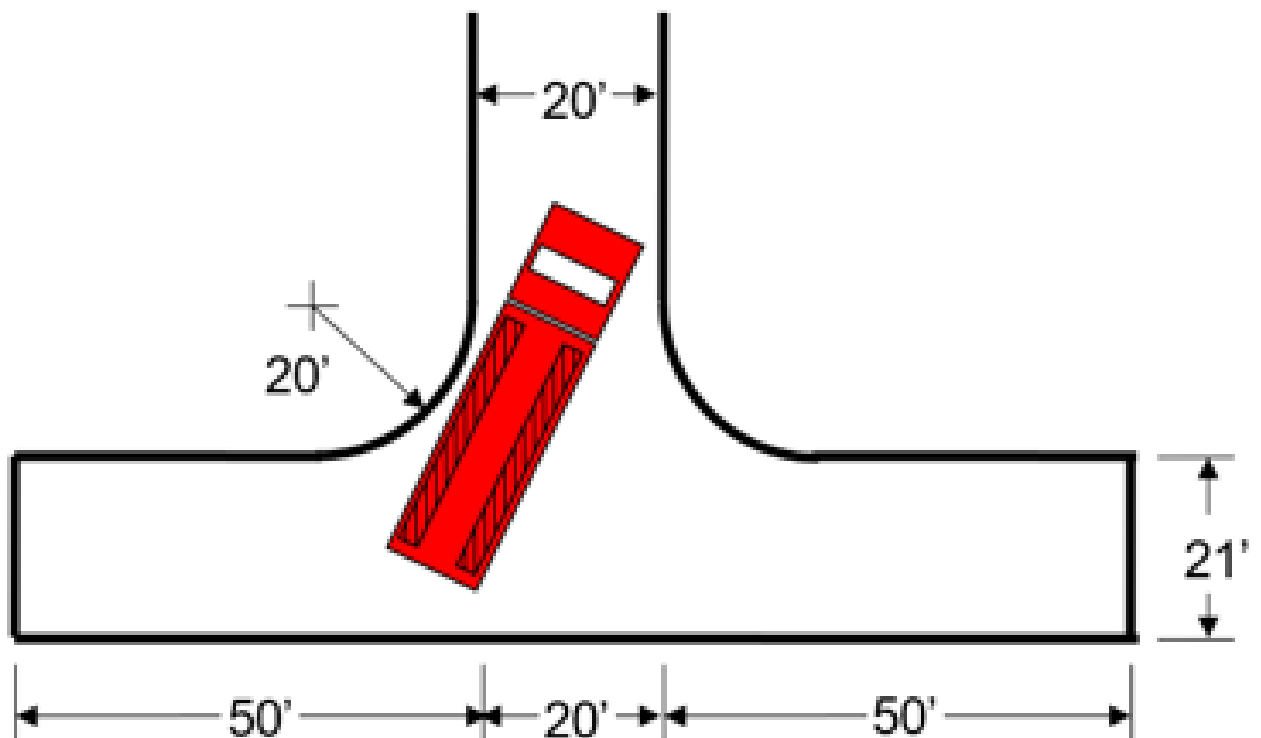
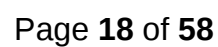


FIGURE FOR 14 CCR § 1273.05. TURNAROUND EXAMPLES





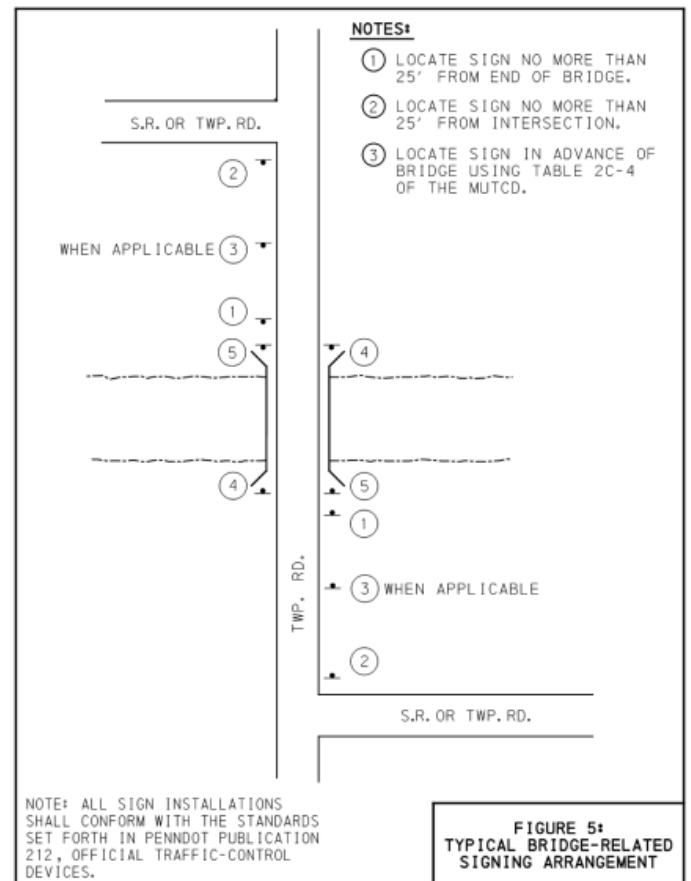
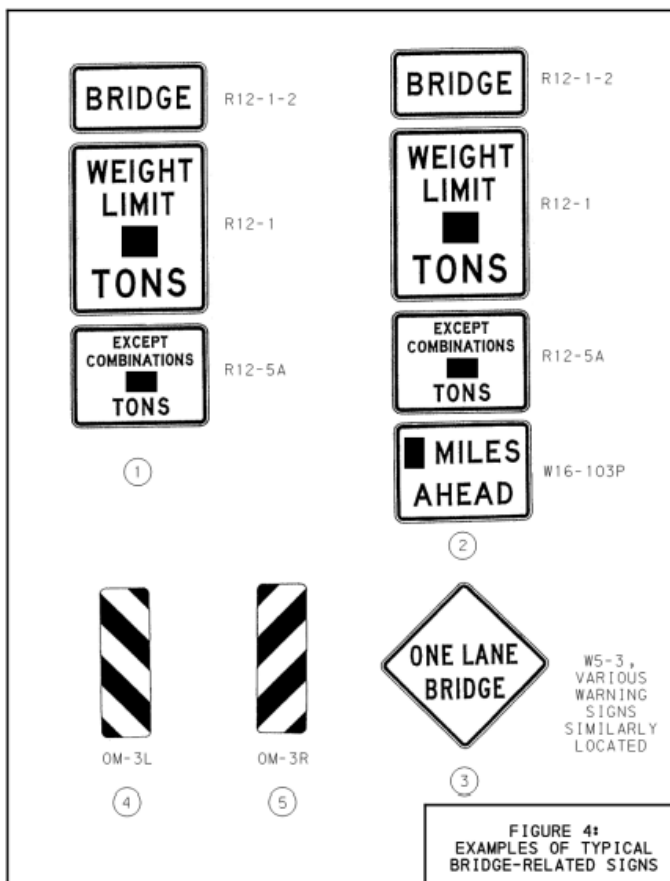
§ 1273.07. Road and Driveway Structures

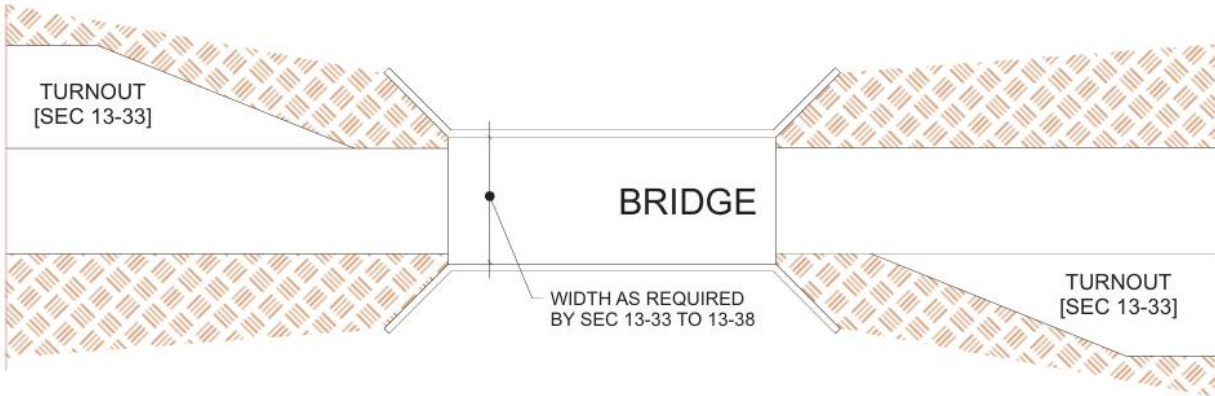
(a) Appropriate signing, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, One-way Road or single traffic lane conditions, shall reflect the capability of each bridge.

(b) Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a Fire Apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the American Association of State and Highway Transportation Officials Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, 17th Edition, published 2002 (known as AASHTO HB-17), hereby incorporated by reference. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges when required by the local authority having jurisdiction.

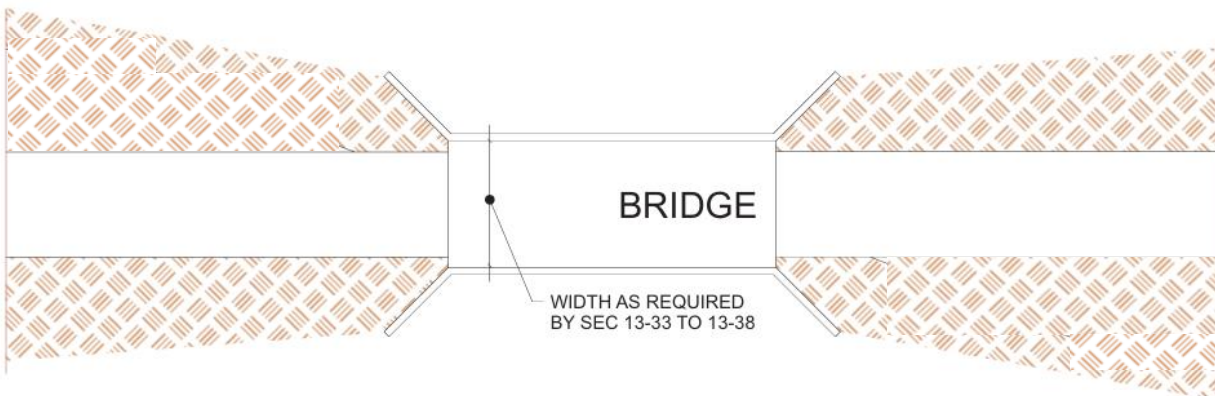
(c) Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are not designed for such use, barriers, or signs, or both, as approved by the local authority having jurisdiction, shall be installed and maintained.

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





One Way Bridge – 12 Foot Wide – Turnouts on each side



Two Way Bridge – 20 Foot Wide – No turnouts needed

BRIDGE WIDTH: 12' MAX.
LOAD: 80,000 LBS
CERT YEAR. XXXX

SIGN EXAMPLE
NOT TO SCALE



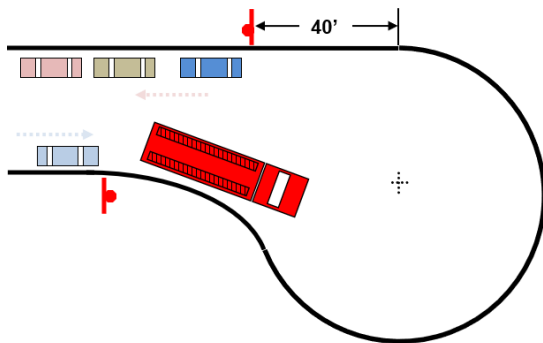
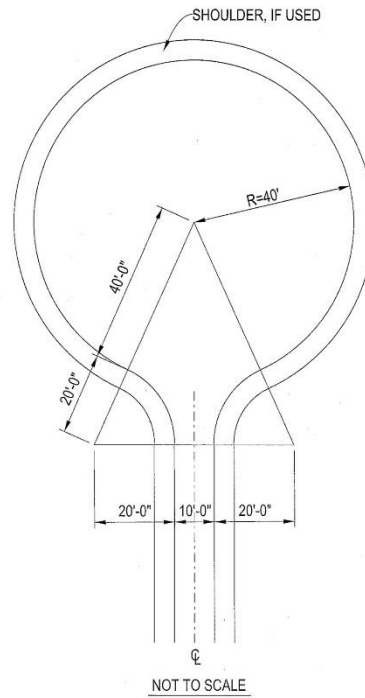
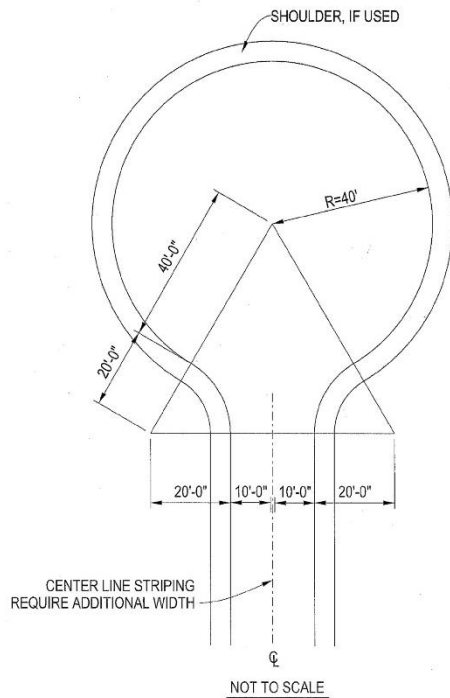
§ 1273.08. Dead-end Roads

(a) The maximum length of a Dead-end Road, including all Dead-end Roads accessed from that Dead-end Road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the number of parcels served:

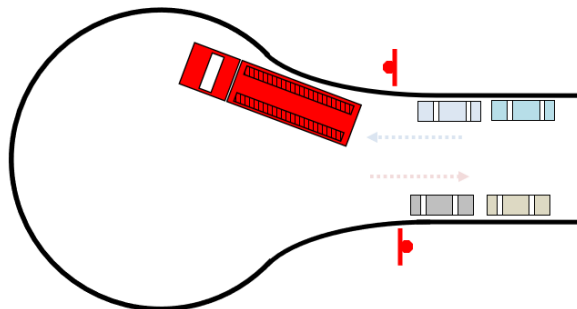
- parcels zoned for less than one acre - 800 feet
- parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres - 1,320 feet
- parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres - 2,640 feet
- parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger - 5,280 feet

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

(b) See 14 CCR § 1273.05 for dead-end road turnaround requirements.



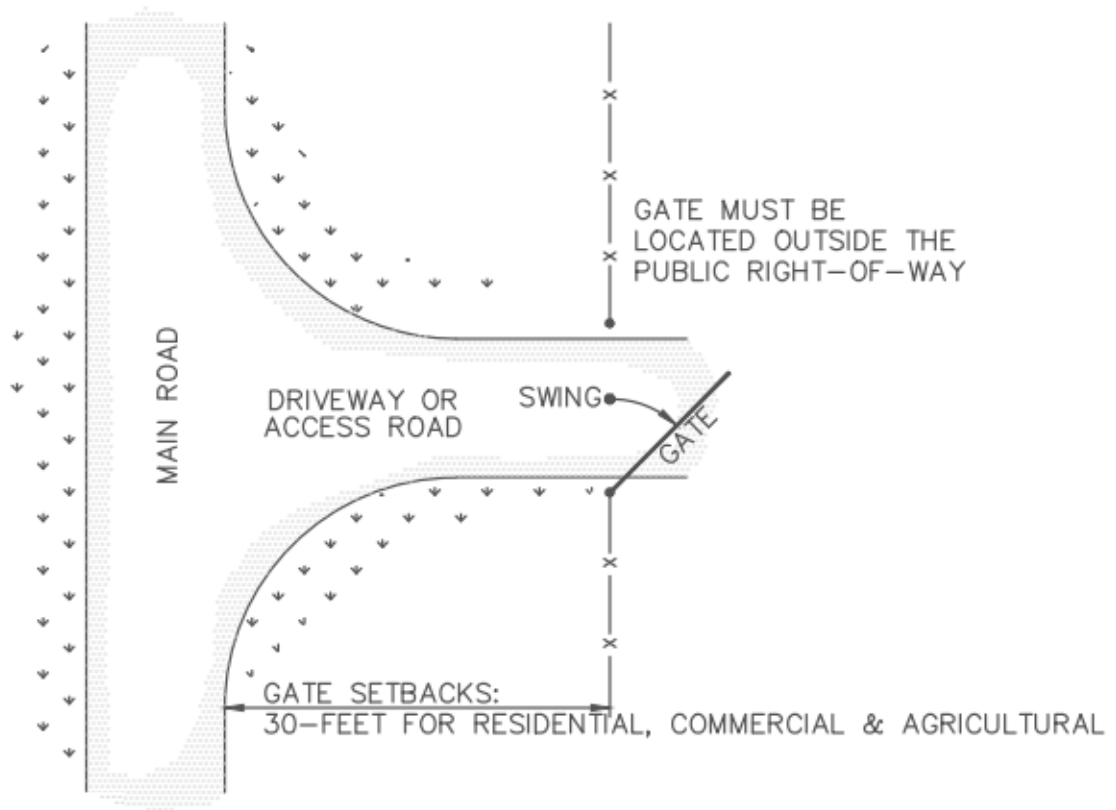
Offset 40' Radius Cul-De-Sac



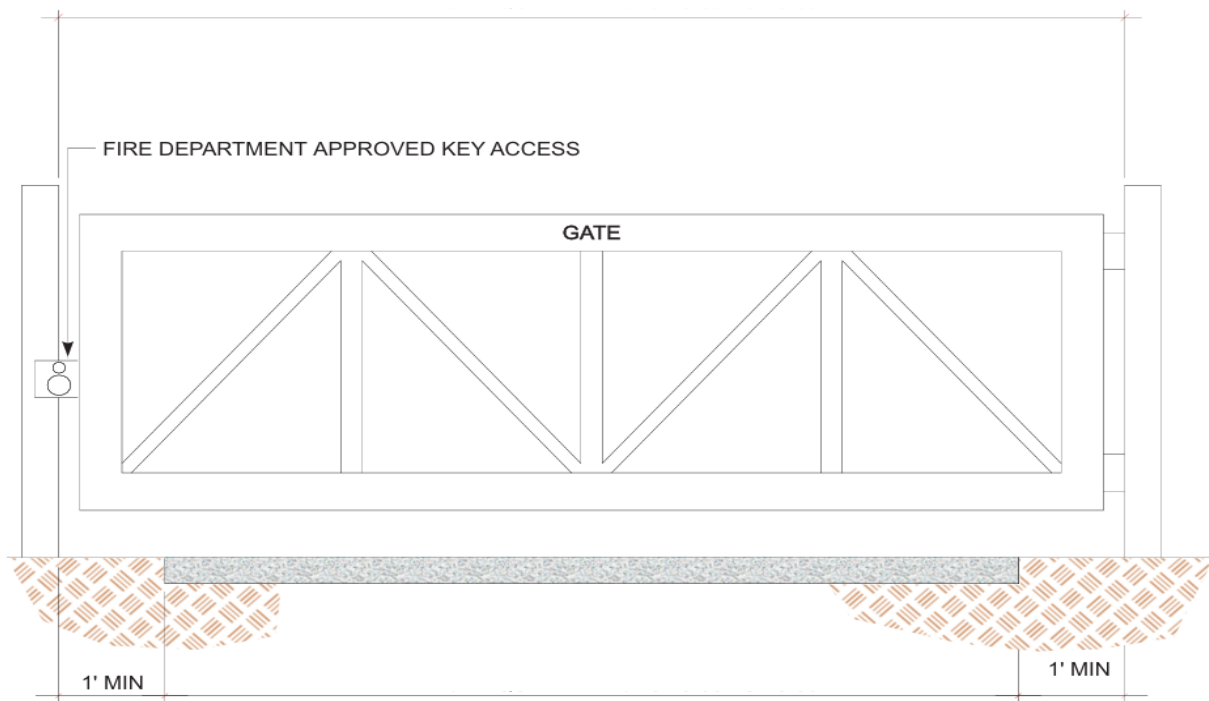
Standard 40' Radius Cul-De-Sac

§ 1273.09. Gate Entrances

- (a) Gate entrances shall be at least two (2) feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate and a minimum width of fourteen (14) feet unobstructed horizontal clearance and unobstructed vertical clearance of thirteen feet, six inches (13' 6").
- (b) All gates providing access from a Road to a Driveway shall be located at least thirty (30) feet from the roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on that Road.
- (c) Where a One-way Road with a single traffic lane provides access to a gated entrance, a forty (40) foot turning radius shall be used.
- (d) Security gates shall not be installed without approval. Where security gates are installed, they shall have an approved means of emergency operation. Approval shall be by the local authority having jurisdiction. The security gates and the emergency operation shall be maintained operational at all times



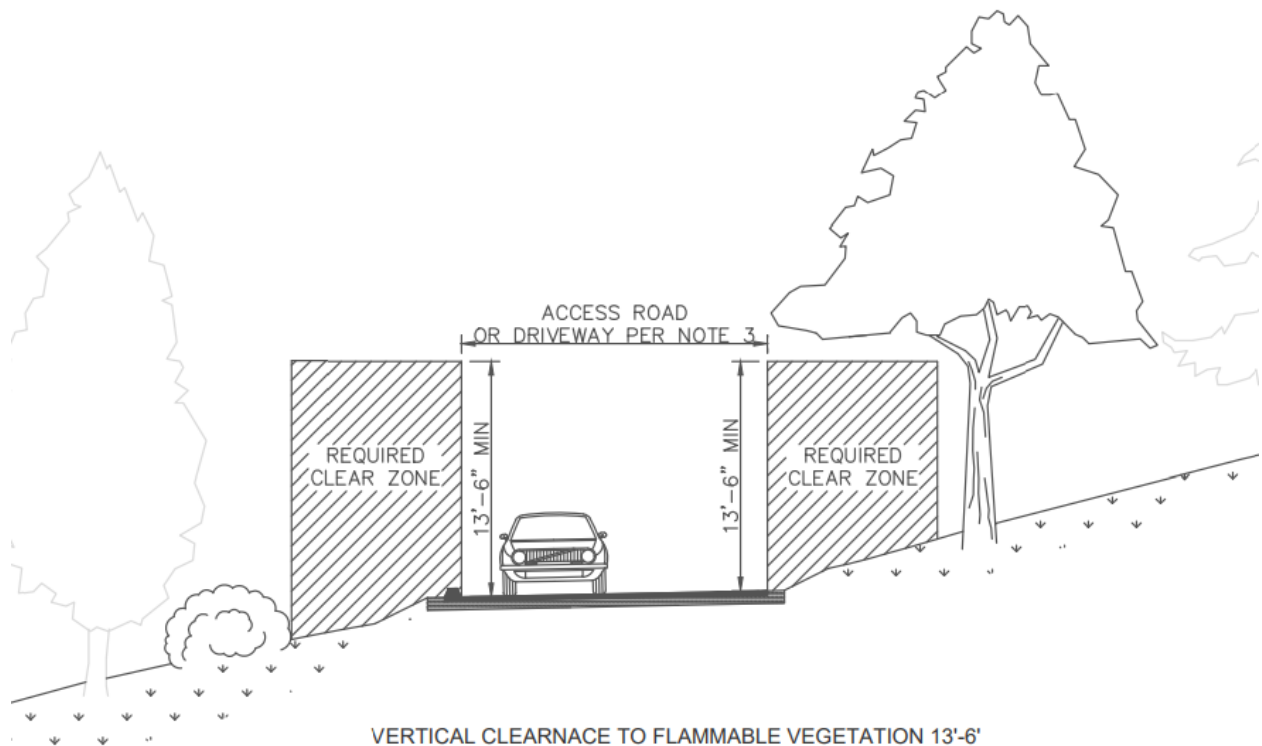
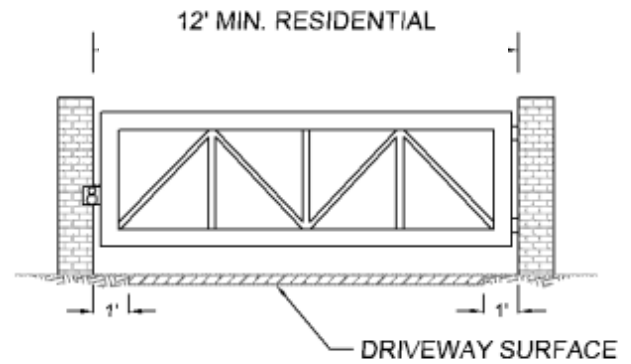
GATE LOCATION



Driveway – 10 Foot Wide – Gate Minimum Width 12 Foot Wide
 One Lane Road – 12 Foot Wide – Gate Minimum Width 14 Foot Wide
 Two Lane Road – 20 Foot Wide – Gate Minimum Width 22 Foot Wide

NOTES:

1. FOR GATES THAT SWING TOWARD PUBLIC ROADWAY THE MINIMUM SET BACK SHALL BE A TOTAL OF THE SET BACK DISTANCE PLUS THE TOTAL WIDTH OF THE GATE PLUS 2 FEET.



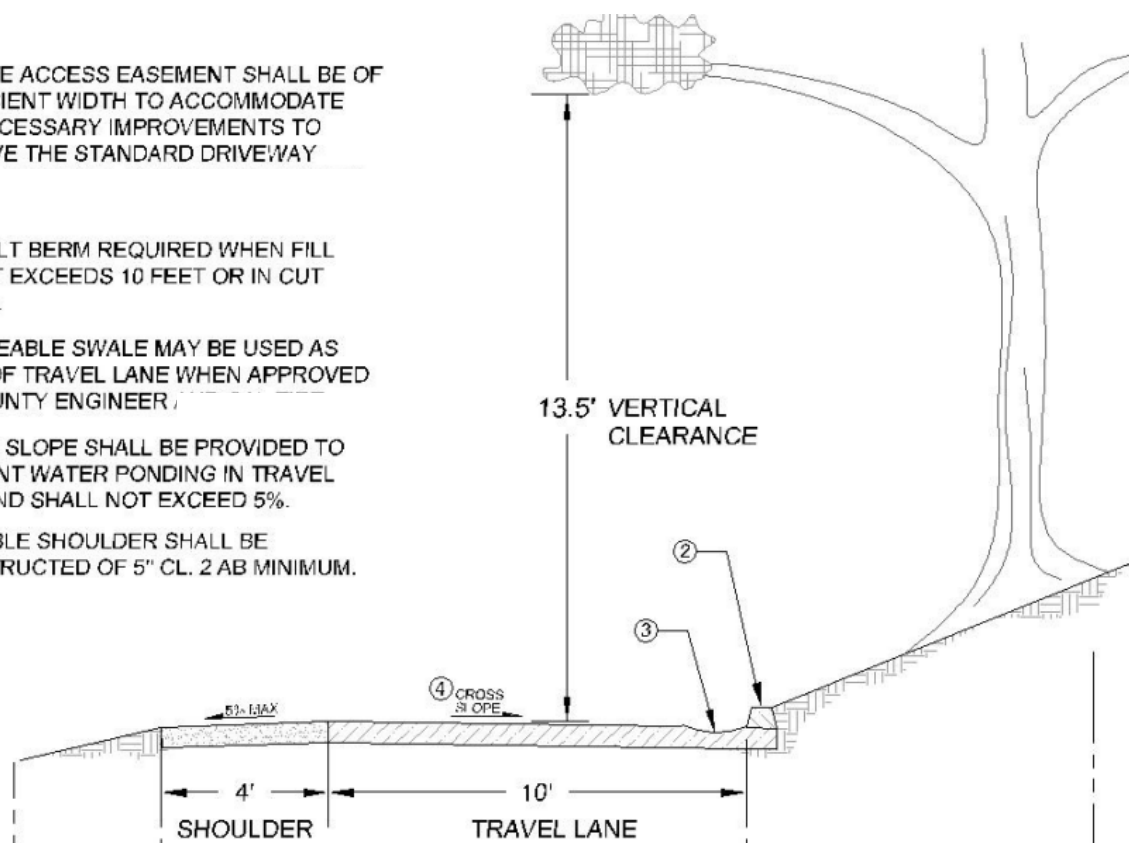
① PRIVATE ACCESS EASEMENT SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT WIDTH TO ACCOMMODATE ALL NECESSARY IMPROVEMENTS TO ACHIEVE THE STANDARD DRIVEWAY

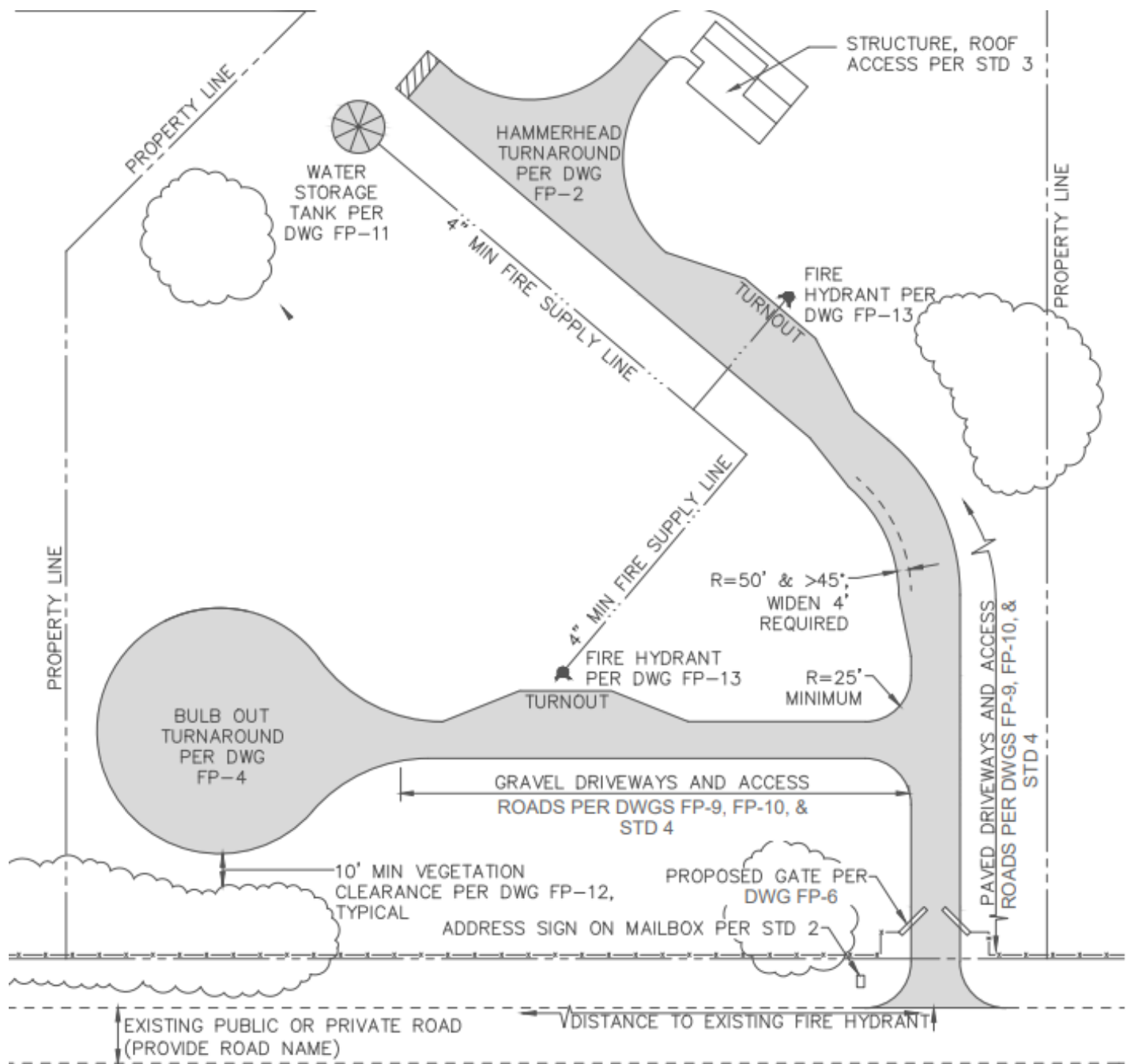
② ASPHALT BERM REQUIRED WHEN FILL HEIGHT EXCEEDS 10 FEET OR IN CUT AREAS.

③ A DRIVEABLE SWALE MAY BE USED AS PART OF TRAVEL LANE WHEN APPROVED BY COUNTY ENGINEER

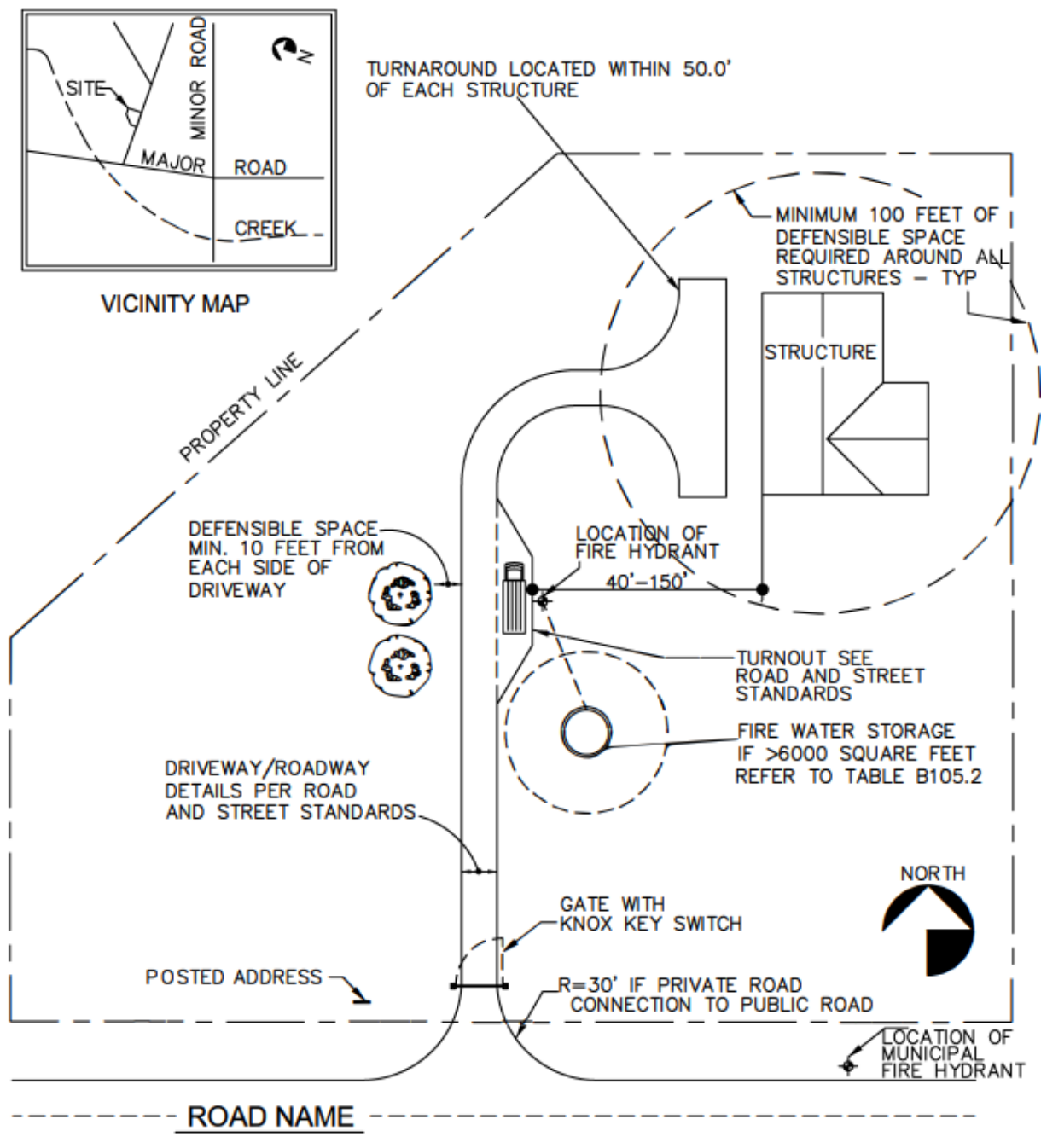
④ CROSS SLOPE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT WATER PONDING IN TRAVEL WAY AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 5%.

⑤ DRIVABLE SHOULDER SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 5" CL. 2 AB MINIMUM.





Site Plan Example



Site Plan Example

Article 3 Signing and Building Numbering

§ 1274.00. Intent

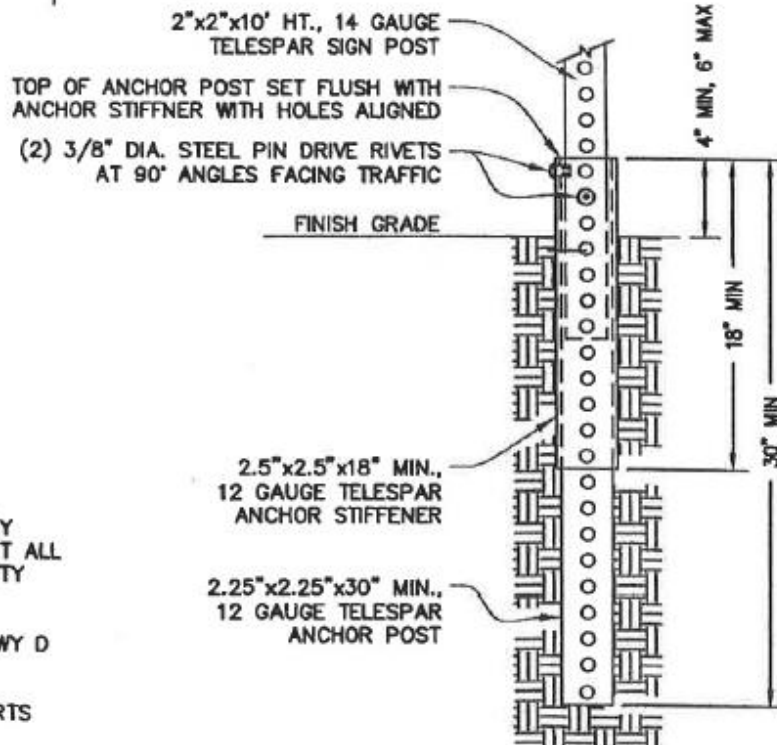
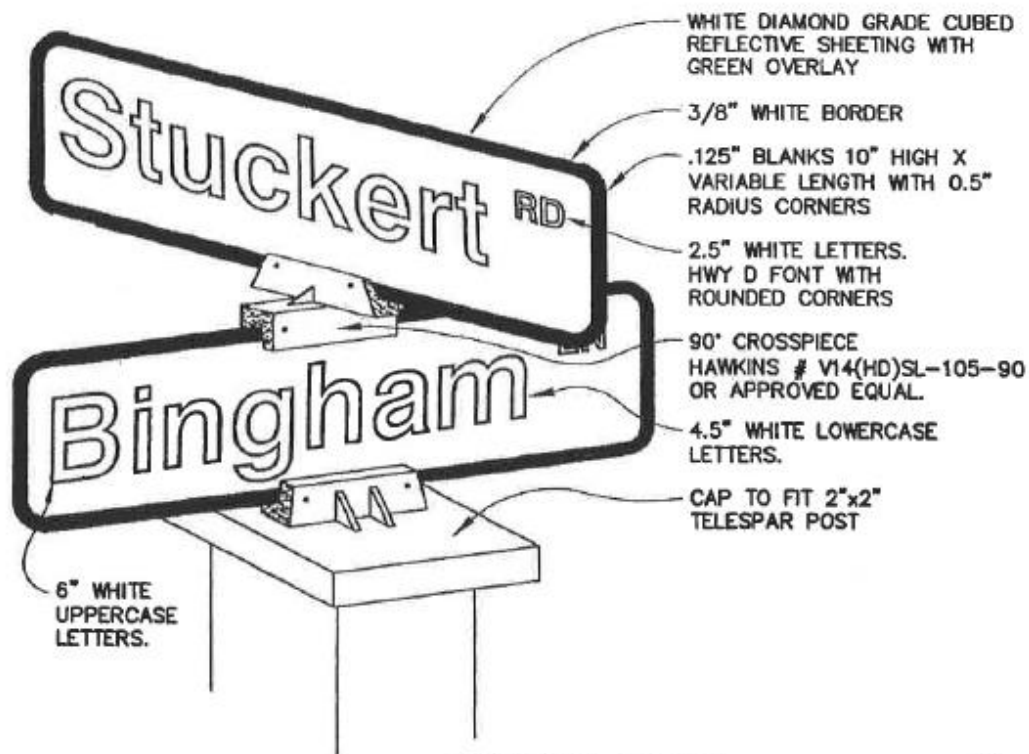
To facilitate locating a fire and to avoid delays in response, all newly constructed or approved Roads and Buildings shall be designated by names or numbers posted on signs clearly visible and legible from the Road. This section shall not restrict the size of letters or numbers appearing on road signs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

§ 1274.01. Road Signs.

(a) Newly constructed or approved Roads must be identified by a name or number through a consistent system that provides for sequenced or patterned numbering and/or non-duplicative naming within each Local Jurisdiction. This section does not require any entity to rename or renumber existing roads, nor shall a Road providing access only to a single commercial or industrial Occupancy require naming or numbering.

(b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for Road signs shall be a minimum four (4) inch letter height, half inch (.5) inch stroke, reflectorized, contrasting with the background color of the sign.





NOTES:

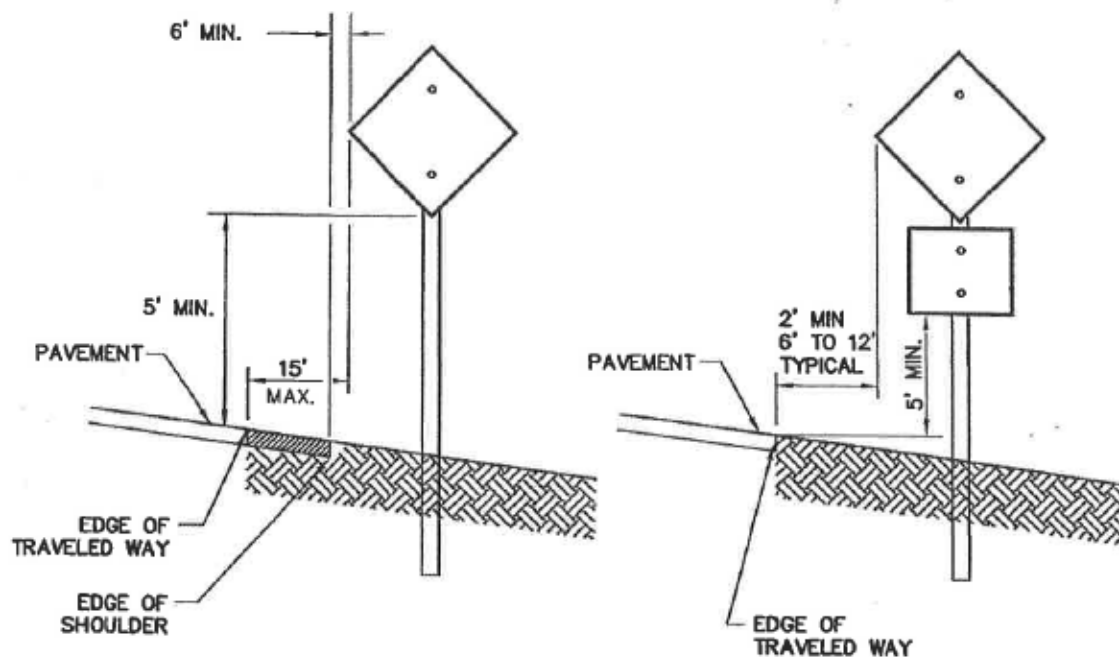
1. DETAIL APPLIES TO COUNTY MAINTAINED ROADS AND AT ALL INTERSECTIONS WITH COUNTY MAINTAINED ROADS.
2. LETTER FONT SHALL BE HWY D WITH ROUNDED CORNERS.
3. ALL METAL SIGN POST PARTS TO BE GALVANIZED



**STREET NAME SIGN
AND SIGN POST DETAIL**

**STD. NO.
402**

SCALE: NONE DRAWN: DDB CHK: *TM* APPVD: *PD* REV: JULY 2016 DATE: JUNE 2012



RURAL AREA

NOTE:

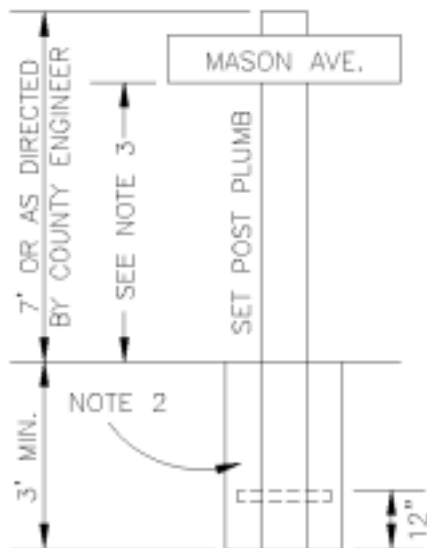
1. DESIGN SHALL CONFORM TO THESE REQUIREMENTS EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE D.P.W. DIRECTOR.
2. POSTS AND ANCHORS PER LAKE COUNTY STD. NO. 402
3. ATTACH SIGN PANEL TO POST WITH A MIN. OF 2 - 3/8" DIA. STEEL PIN DRIVE RIVETS



**ROADSIDE SIGN LOCATIONS
RURAL AREAS**

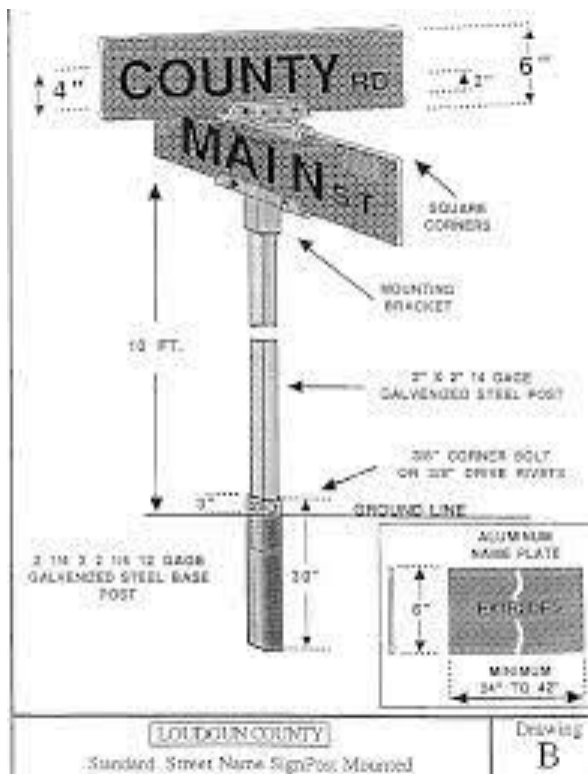
**STD. NO.
401**

SCALE: NONE | DRAWN: LMM | CHK: TEM | APPVD: *SD* | REV: JULY 2016 | DATE: JUNE 2004

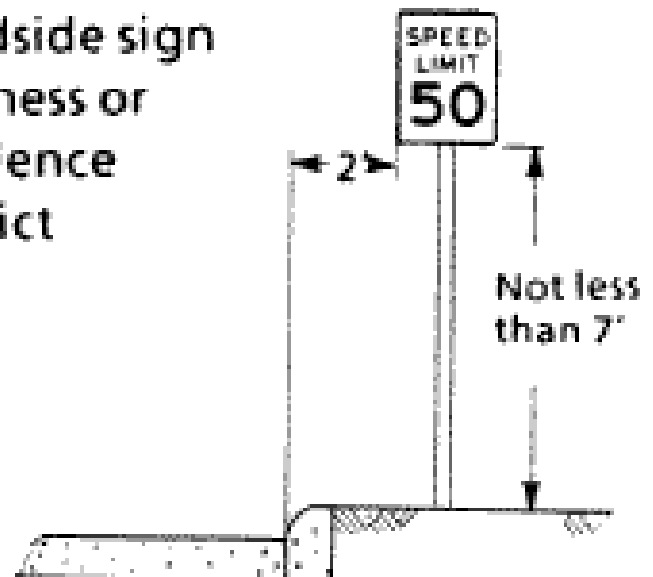


NOTE:

1. LOCATION OF INSTALLATION SHALL BE ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE PRIMARY ROAD, APPROACHING INTERSECTION. THE SIGN IDENTIFYING THE SECONDARY ROAD SHALL BE UPPERMOST ON THE POST.
2. BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL BE SUITABLE MATERIAL AND SHALL BE THOROUGHLY TAMPED AND COMPACTED. IN AREA OF PCC SLABS, FORM 12" SQUARE OR CIRCLE TO EXCLUDE PCC. PLACE BACKFILL TO WITHIN 2" OF F.G. AND TOP WITH MORTAR.
3. IN PEDESTRIAN WALK AREAS, MINIMUM HEIGHT SHALL BE 7' UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE COUNTY ENGINEER. MAY BE 5' TO BOTTOM OF SIGN IN RURAL AREAS WITH NO PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS.



**Roadside sign
Business or
residence
district**



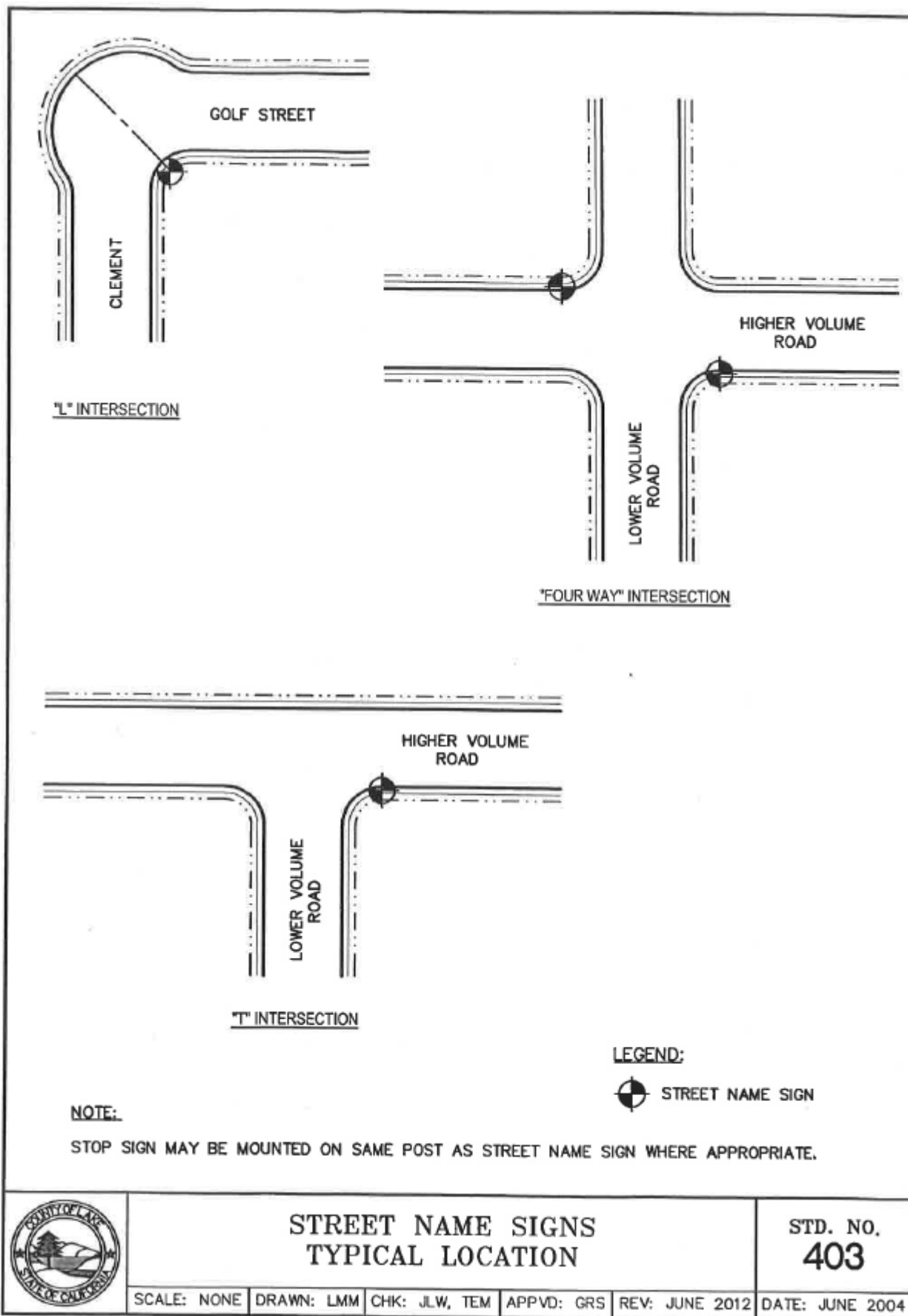
STANDARD STREET SIGNS

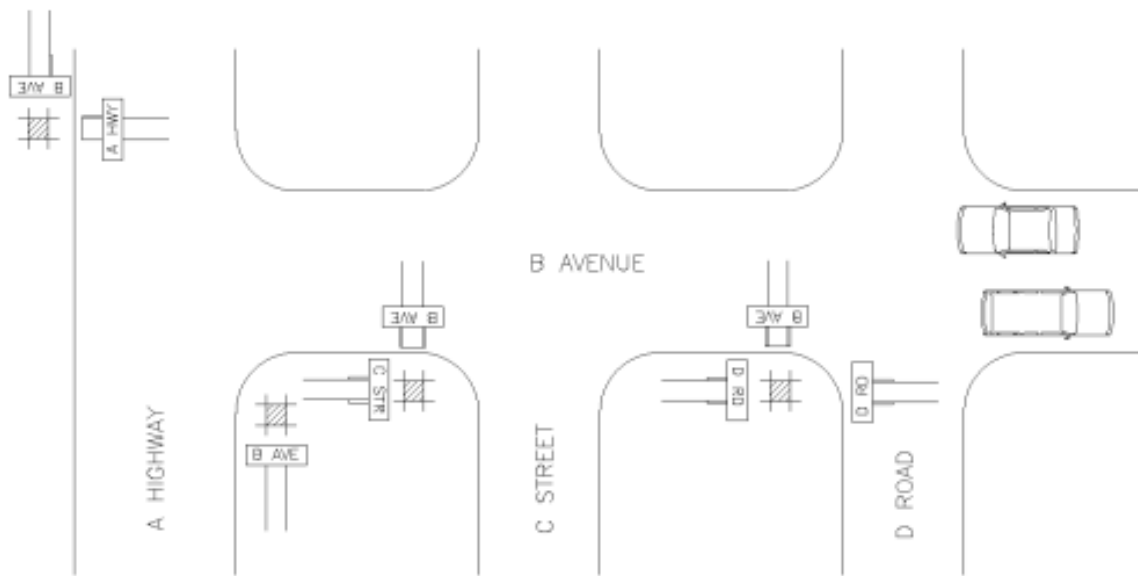
Street Sign Type A

Size:	30"x9" (36"x9" may be used where additional length is required due to length of copy. If 36" is not sufficient, copy shall be on two lines and size shall be 30" x 18" and 36"x18" may be used if necessary.) If directional arrow is necessary, size shall be as specified for State of California Department of Transportation Type G-7 "Street Name" sign.
Material:	.125 gage thickness sheet aluminum 6061-T6 alloy or 5052-H38, State of California "Interstate Green" high intensity wide angle retroreflective sheeting.
Copy:	All copy to be in 6" Series C upper case letters, and 4 ½" Series C lower case letters, nomenclature for street, road, avenue, etc.
Borders:	All borders to be ½" wide with radiused comers die cut white high intensity wide angle retroreflective sheeting.
Layout:	Letter spacing and copy layout to be similar to State of California Department of Transportation Type C 1-7 "Street Name Sign."
Fabrication:	Blanks to be cut to size with approximately ½" rounding of the comers; two (2) holes drilled for ⅜" bolt mountings, ½" inset on center of blanks: face to be of State of California specification "Interstate Green" high intensity wide angle retroreflective sheeting prior to the application of the copy and borders. All copy, borders and sheeting to be applied by the thermo-vacuum process. Copy shall be edge sealed when applied.
Installation:	Signs to be mounted on 4" x 4" S4S Redwood or 4" x 4" S4S pressure treated Douglas Fir posts of length necessitated by physical conditions, per Caltrans Standard Specs. ⅜" dia. Carriage bolts with nuts and 1" dia. Washers (all galvanized) for fasteners. Alternate post material and installation will be considered but approval must be obtained prior to installation.

§ 1274.02. Road Sign Installation, Location, and Visibility.

- (a) Road signs shall be visible and legible from both directions of vehicle travel for a distance of at least one hundred (100) feet.
- (b) Signs required by this article identifying intersecting Roads shall be placed at the intersection of those Roads.
- (c) A sign identifying traffic access or flow limitations, including but not limited to weight or vertical clearance limitations, dead-end roads, one-way roads, or single lane conditions, shall be placed:
 - (1) at the intersection preceding the traffic access limitation, and
 - (2) no more than one hundred (100) feet before such traffic access limitation.
- (d) Road signs required by this article shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.





§ 1274.03. Addresses for Buildings.

(a) All Buildings shall be issued an address by the Local Jurisdiction which conforms to that jurisdiction's overall address system. Utility and miscellaneous Group U Buildings are not required to have a separate address; however, each Residential Unit within a Building shall be separately identified.

(b) The size of letters, numbers, and symbols for addresses shall conform to the standards in the California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9.

(c) Addresses for residential Buildings shall be reflectorized.

§ 1274.04. Address Installation, Location, and Visibility.

(a) All buildings shall have a permanently posted address which shall be plainly legible and visible from the Road fronting the property.

(b) Where access is by means of a private Road and the address identification cannot be viewed from the public way, an unobstructed sign or other means shall be used so that the address is visible from the public way.

(c) Address signs along one-way Roads shall be visible from both directions.

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

(e) Where a Road provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest Road intersection providing access to that site, or otherwise posted to provide for unobstructed visibility from that intersection.

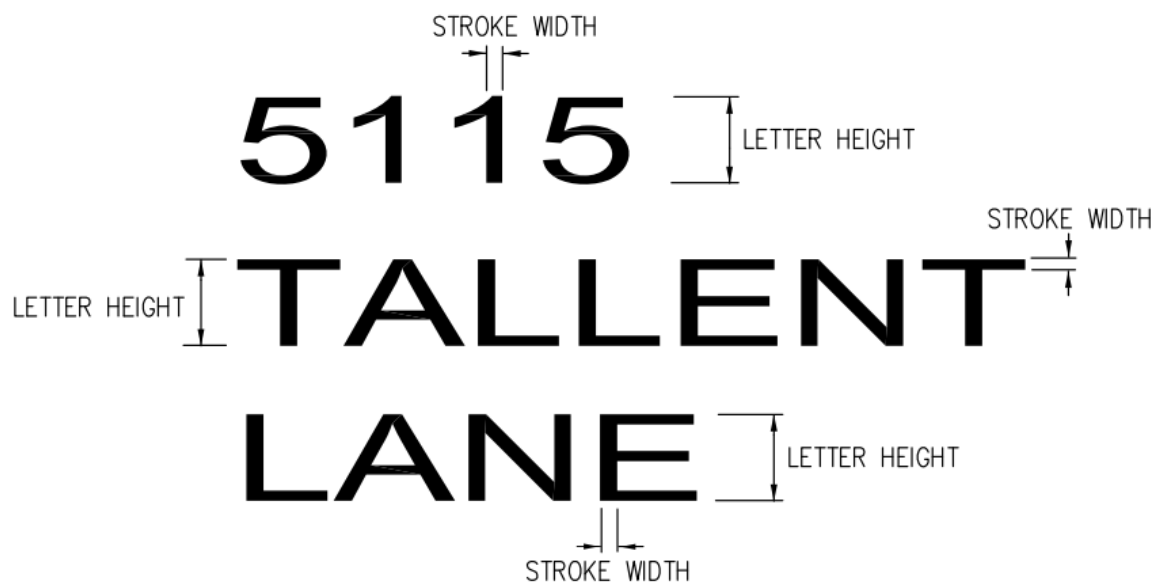
(f) In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter.



- 24"x6" Street Name Ln 20 characters
2 uppercase, 2 lowercase
- 30"x6" Street Name Ln 22 characters
2 uppercase, 2 lowercase
- 36"x6" Street Name Ln 25 characters
2 uppercase, 2 lowercase
- 24"x9" Street Name Ln 12 characters
2 uppercase, 2 lowercase
- 30"x9" Street Name Ln 16 characters
2 uppercase, 4 lowercase
- 36"x9" Street Name Ln 20 characters
2 uppercase, 4 lowercase
- 42"x9" Street Name Ln 22 characters
2 uppercase, 2 lowercase



SIGNAGE SIZE AND LOCATION OF ADDRESSES



	MINIMUM LETTER HEIGHT	MINIMUM STROKE WIDTH
RESIDENTIAL	4"	1/2"
COMMERCIAL	6"	3/4"
INDUSTRIAL	12"	1-1/2"

NOTE: LETTERING SHALL BE REFLECTORIZED AND CONTRASTING WITH THE BACKGROUND COLOR OF THE SIGN.

Article 4 Emergency Water Standards

§ 1275.00. Intent

Emergency water for Wildfire protection shall be available, accessible, and maintained in quantities and locations specified in the statute and these regulations in order to attack a Wildfire or defend property from a Wildfire.

§ 1275.01. Application

The provisions of this article shall apply in the tentative and parcel map process when new parcels are approved by the Local Jurisdiction.

§ 1275.02. Water Supply.

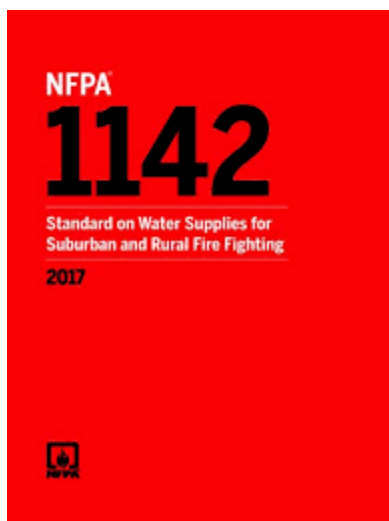
(a) When a water supply for structure defense is required to be installed, such protection shall be installed and made serviceable prior to and during the time of construction except when alternative methods of protection are provided and approved by the Local Jurisdiction.

(b) Water systems equaling or exceeding the California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, or, where a municipal-type water supply is unavailable, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1142, "Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting," 2017 Edition, hereby incorporated by reference, shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this article.

(c) Such emergency water may be provided in a fire agency mobile water tender, or naturally occurring or manmade containment structure, as long as the specified quantity is immediately available.

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

(e) Where freeze or crash protection is required by Local Jurisdictions, such protection measures shall be provided.



NFPA 1142



Concrete Water Tank



Fiberglass Water Tank



Steel Water Tank



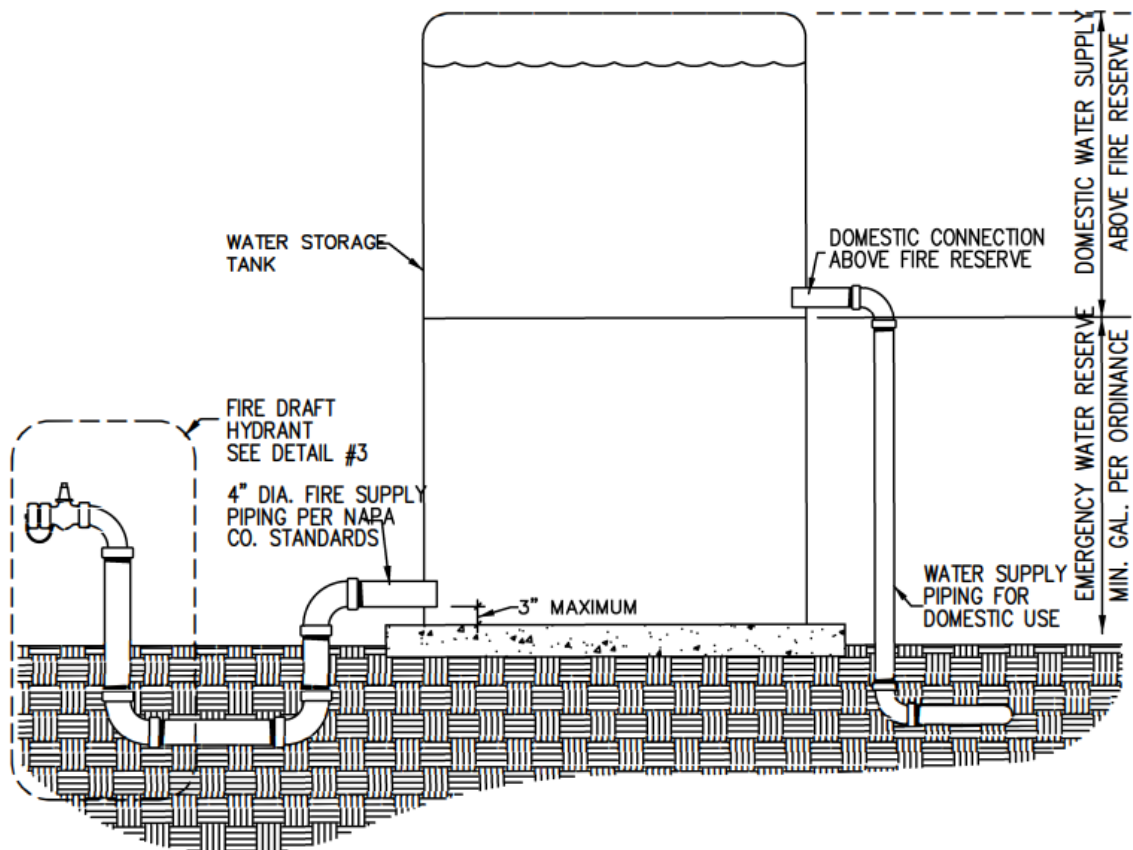
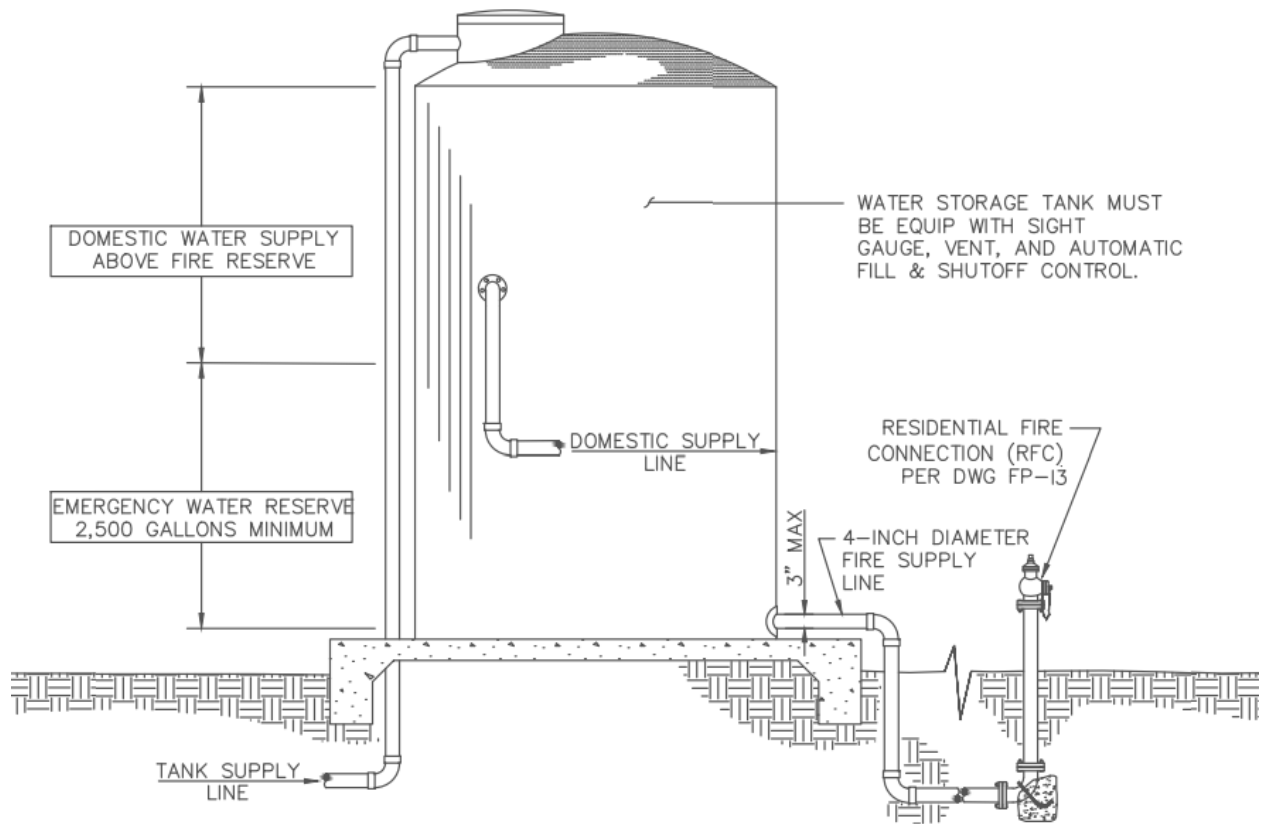
Plastic Water Tanks, Not Allowed



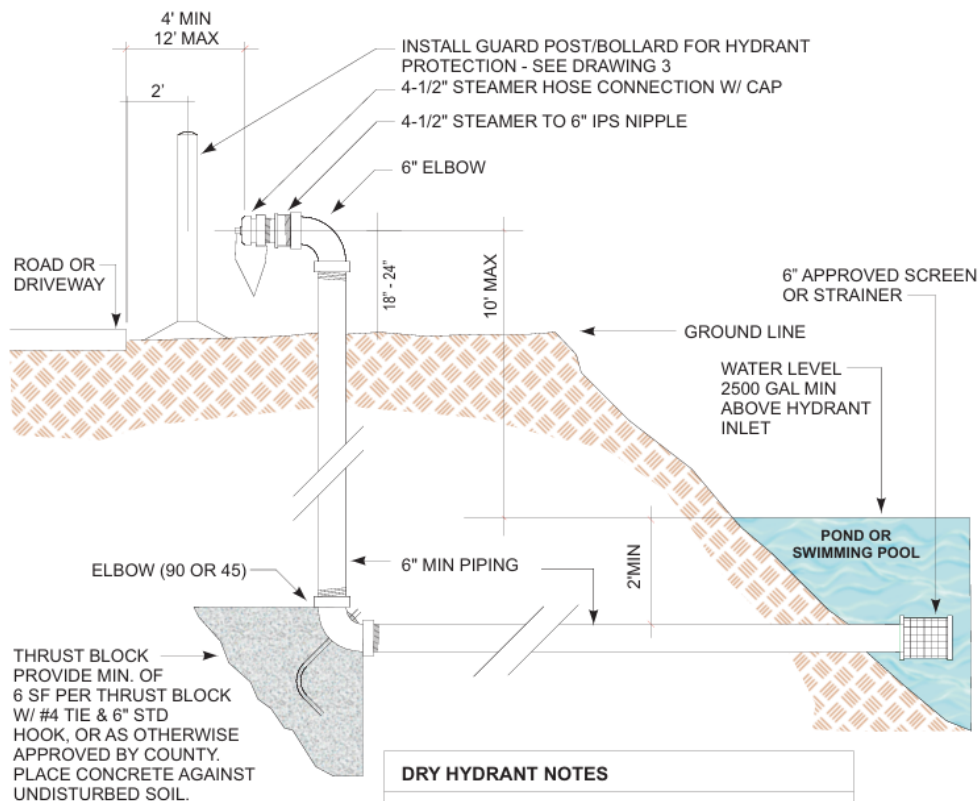
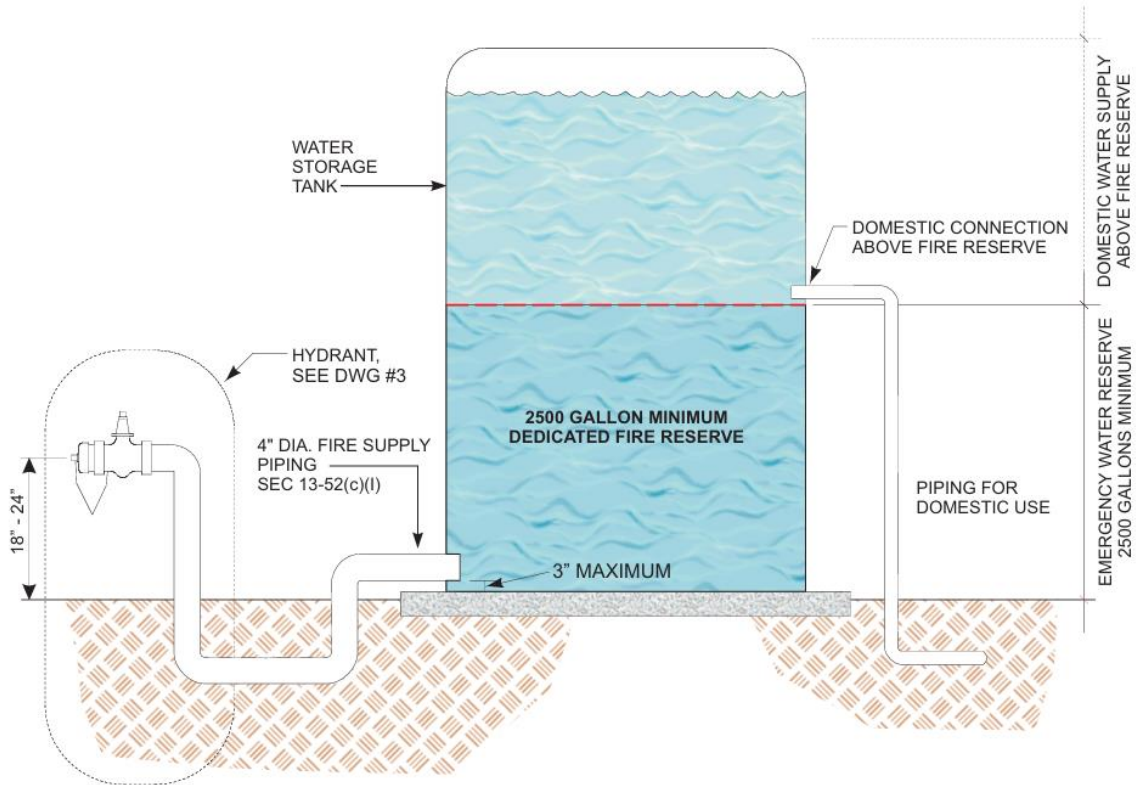
Plastic Water Tanks, Prohibited

Special Consideration:

For decades plastic water tanks have occasionally been approved by multiple AHJs in Lake County for the storage of Fire Water. NFPA1142, Title 14 Section, 1275.02 no longer allows plastic water tanks to be used for Fire Water Supply.



WATER STORAGE TANK



DRY HYDRANT NOTES

1. PIPING MAY BE IRON, STEEL OR PVC SCHEDULE 40 MIN.
2. USE SIMILAR HYDRANT CONFIGURATION FOR SWIMMING POOL AS WATER SOURCE.
3. SCREEN OR STRAINER PER NFPA APPENDIX B-5.3.1.1(f)
4. SHALL HAVE SIGN STATING POOL OR POND

§ 1275.03. Hydrants and Fire Valves.

(a) The hydrant or fire valve shall be eighteen (18) inches above the finished surface. Its location in relation to the road or driveway and to the building(s) or structure(s) it serves shall comply with California Fire Code, California Code of Regulations title 24, part 9, Chapter 5, and Appendix C.

(b) The hydrant head shall be a two and half (2 1/2) inch National Hose male thread with cap for pressure and gravity flow systems and four and a half (4 1/2) inch for draft systems.

(c) Hydrants shall be wet or dry barrel and have suitable freeze or crash protection as required by the local jurisdiction.

§ 1275.04. Signing of Water Sources.

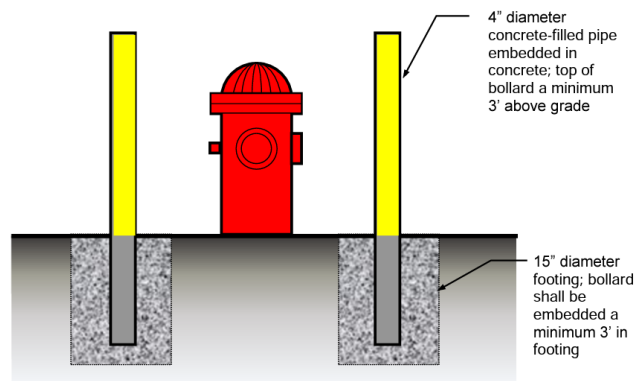
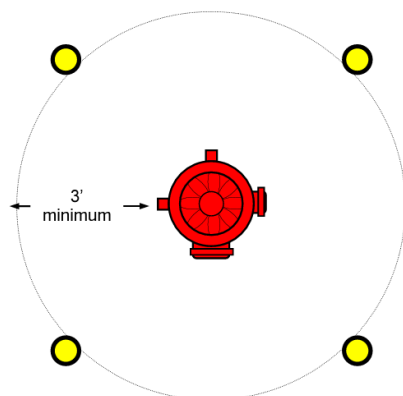
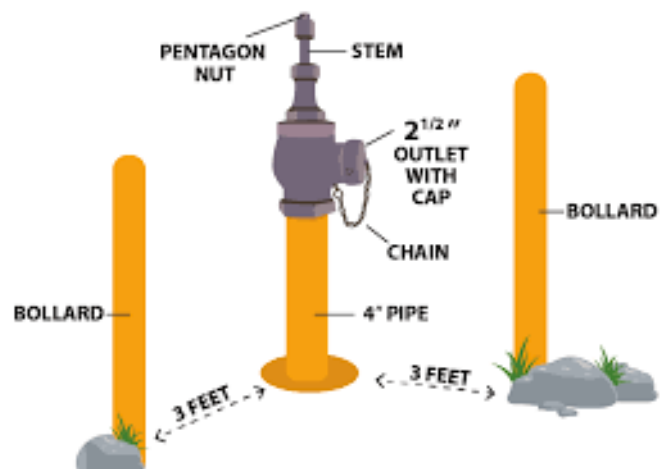
(a) Each hydrant, fire valve, or access to water shall be identified as follows:

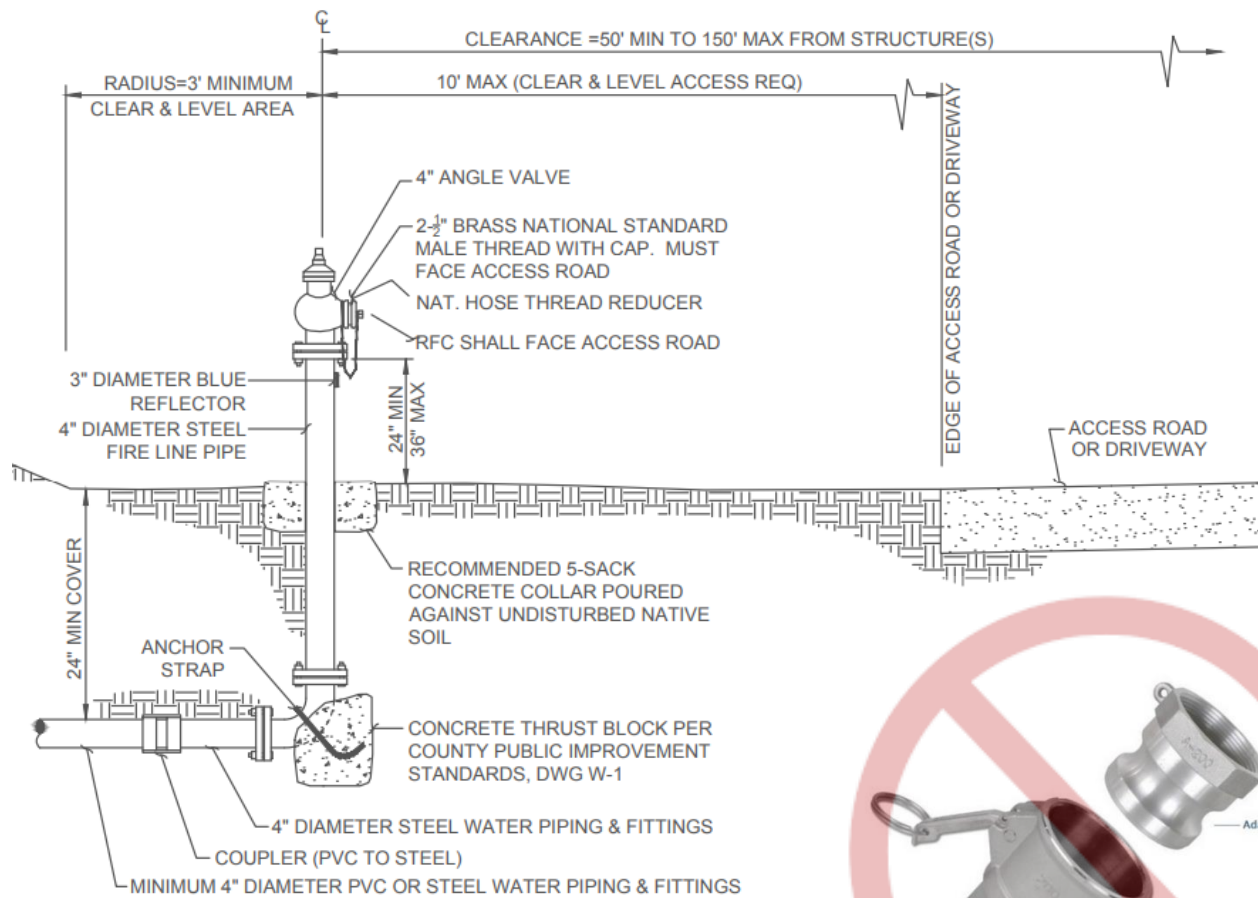
(1) if located along a driveway, a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches shall be located on the driveway address sign and mounted on a fire retardant post, or

(2) if located along a road,

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

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



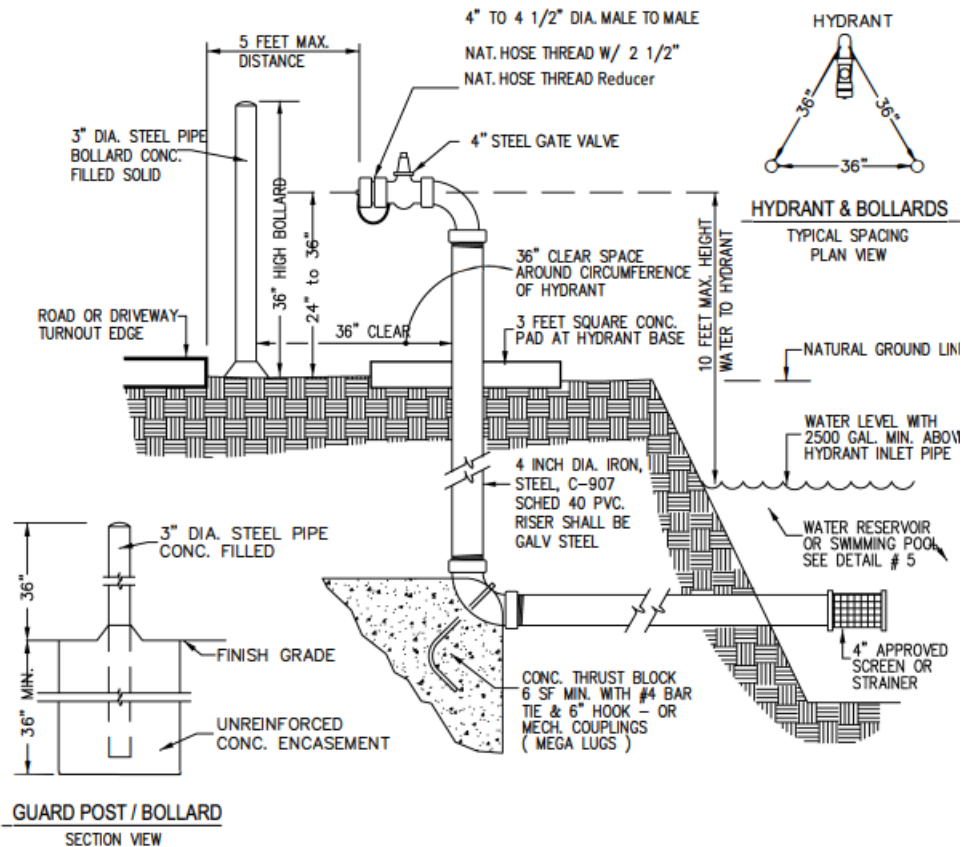


CAM-LOCK Fittings Not Allowed



NOTES:

1. RESIDENTIAL FIRE CONNECTION (RFC) MUST BE INSTALLED AND FULLY FUNCTIONAL PRIOR TO AND DURING CONSTRUCTION.
2. RFC MUST BE INSTALLED WITHIN 10-FEET OF THE EDGE OF ACCESS ROAD OR DRIVEWAY AND THE AREA BETWEEN MUST BE LEVEL AND CLEAR OF ALL OBSTACLES.
3. THE RFC OUTLET MUST BE 24-36 INCHES ABOVE FINISHED GRADE.
4. THE RFC MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH EITHER A BRASS OR PLASTIC CAP.
5. THE RFC MUST BE LOCATED BETWEEN 50-FEET AND 150-FEET FROM ALL STRUCTURES.
6. A 3-FOOT MINIMUM CLEAR AND LEVEL ZONE MUST BE PROVIDED ALL AROUND THE CENTER OF THE RFC.
7. A 3-INCH BLUE REFLECTOR MEETING COUNTY FIRE REQUIREMENTS MUST BE PROVIDED.
8. A 10' CLEAR ZONE PER DWG FP-12 MUST BE MAINTAINED AROUND RFC FOR CAL FIRE ACCESS.



NOTES

- ALL DRAFT HYDRANTS SHALL BE "WET"
- LOCATION OF WET DRAFT HYDRANT SHALL BE BETWEEN 40' - 150' OF STRUCTURE, BUT NO CLOSER THAN 40 FEET.
- WATER STORAGE REQUIRED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES SHALL BE IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIRED STORAGE FOR FIRE PROTECTION. ALL PIPES OR VALVES FOR DOMESTIC WATER PURPOSES SHALL BE INSTALLED ABOVE THE LEVEL REQUIRED FOR FIRE PROTECTION. SEE WATER TANK DETAIL #4.
- A "BLUE DOT" REFLECTOR SHALL BE LOCATED ADJACENT TO WET DRAFT FIRE HYDRANT.
- WET DRAFT HYDRANT CONNECTION SHALL BE WITH IN 5 FEET OF DRIVEWAY TURNAROUND OR ROADWAY AND TO NOT BLOCK EGRESS/INGRESS.
- FIRE HYDRANT SHALL BE PAINTED "RED" AND SIGNAGE POSTED ON THE HYDRANT TO READ "WET DRAFT" IN ONE INCH MINIMUM HIGH WHITE LETTERS.



CAM-LOCK Fittings Not Allowed – Fittings shall be 2-1/2 inch National Male Threads

§ 1275.04. Signing of Water Sources.

(a) Each Fire Hydrant or access to water shall be identified as follows:

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

(2) if located along a Road,

(i) a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of three (3) inches, shall be mounted on a fire retardant post. The sign post shall be within three (3) feet of said Fire Hydrant with the sign no less than three (3) feet nor greater than five (5) feet above ground, in a horizontal position and visible from the Driveway, or

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



Article 5 Building Siting, Setbacks, and Fuel Modification

§ 1276.00 Intent

To reduce the intensity of a Wildfire, reducing the volume and density of flammable vegetation around Development through strategic fuel modification, parcel siting and Building setbacks, and the protection of Undeveloped Ridgelines shall provide for increased safety for emergency fire equipment, including evacuating civilians, and a point of attack or defense from a Wildfire.

§ 1276.01. Building and Parcel Siting and Setbacks

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

(b) A reduction in the minimum setback shall be based upon practical reasons, which may include but are not limited to, parcel dimensions or size, topographic limitations, Development density requirements or other Development patterns that promote low-carbon emission outcomes; sensitive habitat; or other site constraints, and shall provide for an alternative method to reduce Structure-to-Structure ignition by incorporating features such as, but not limited to:

(1) non-combustible block walls or fences; or

(2) non-combustible material extending five (5) feet horizontally from the furthest extent of the Building; or

(3) hardscape landscaping; or

- (4) a reduction of exposed windows on the side of the Structure with a less than thirty (30) foot setback; or
- (5) the most protective requirements in the California Building Code, California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 7A, as required by the Local Jurisdiction.



Zone 0 – Non-Combustible Fence to Structure Examples

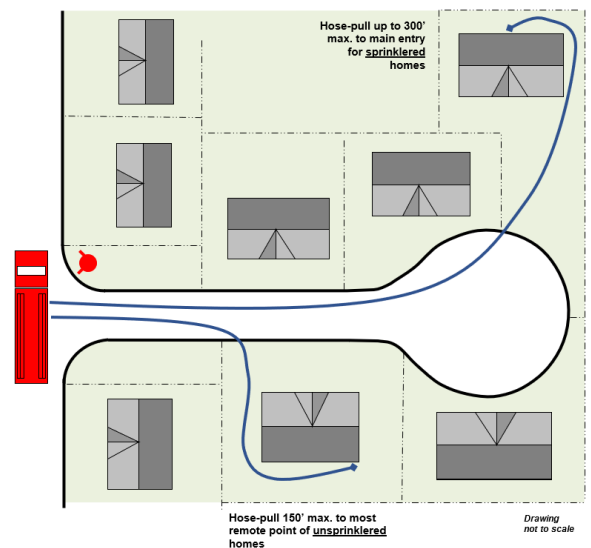
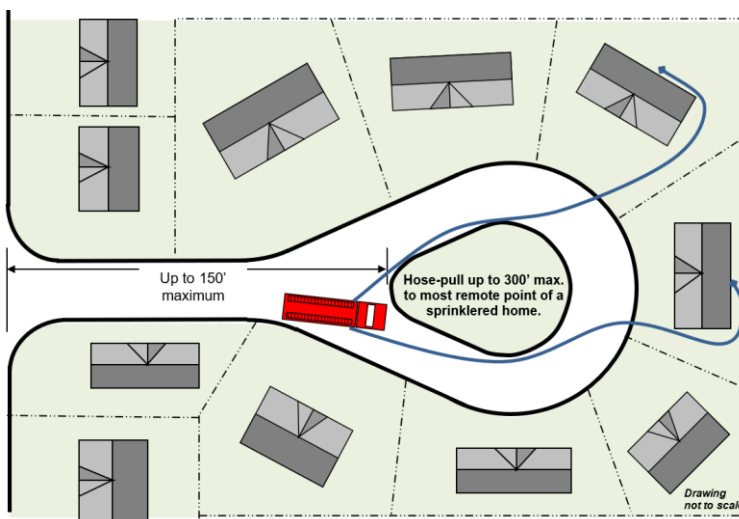
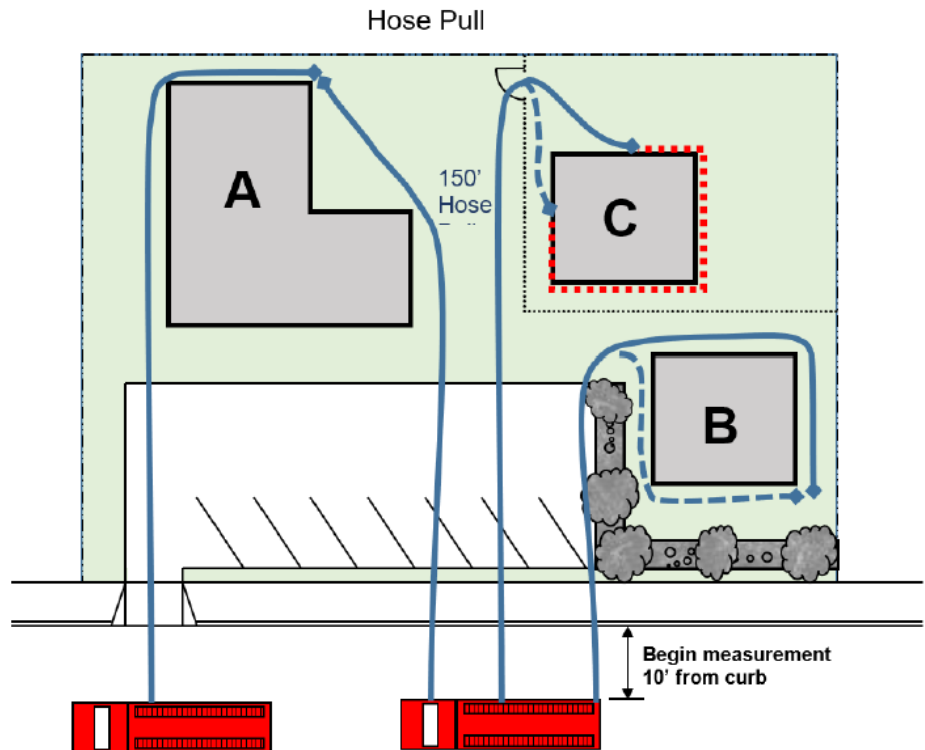


For the hose pull example below, assume that the parking lot is not accessible to fire apparatus due to turning radii and fire lane widths less than the required minimums.

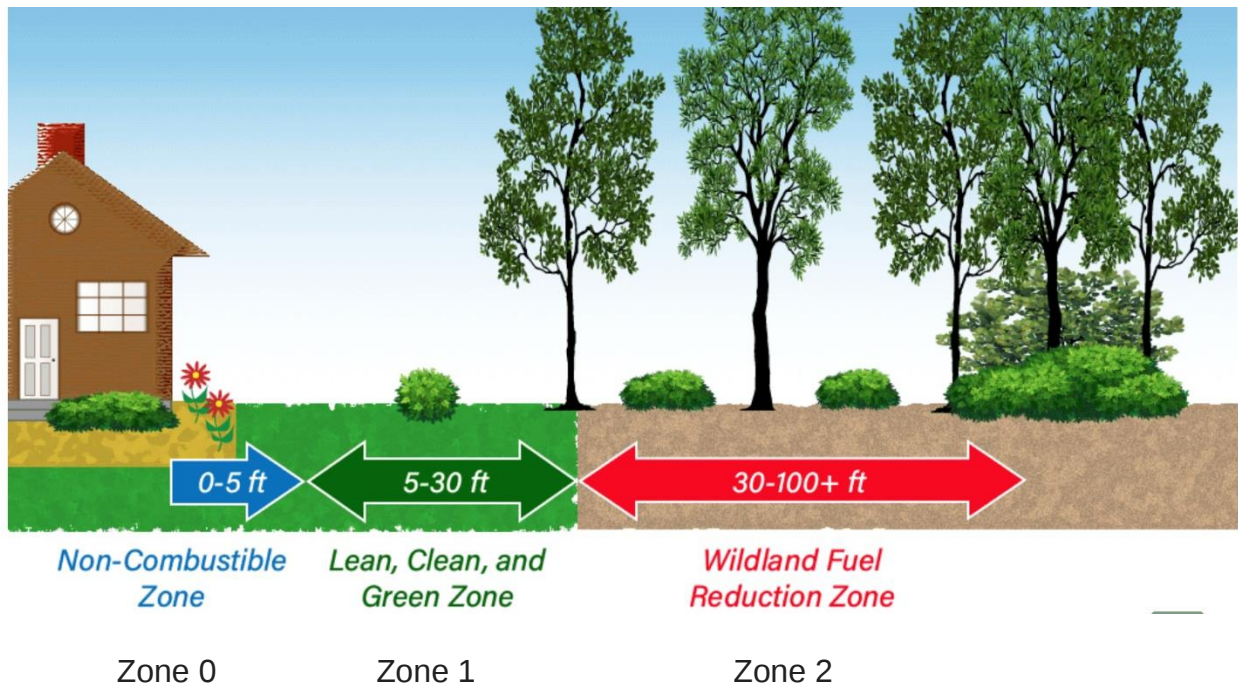
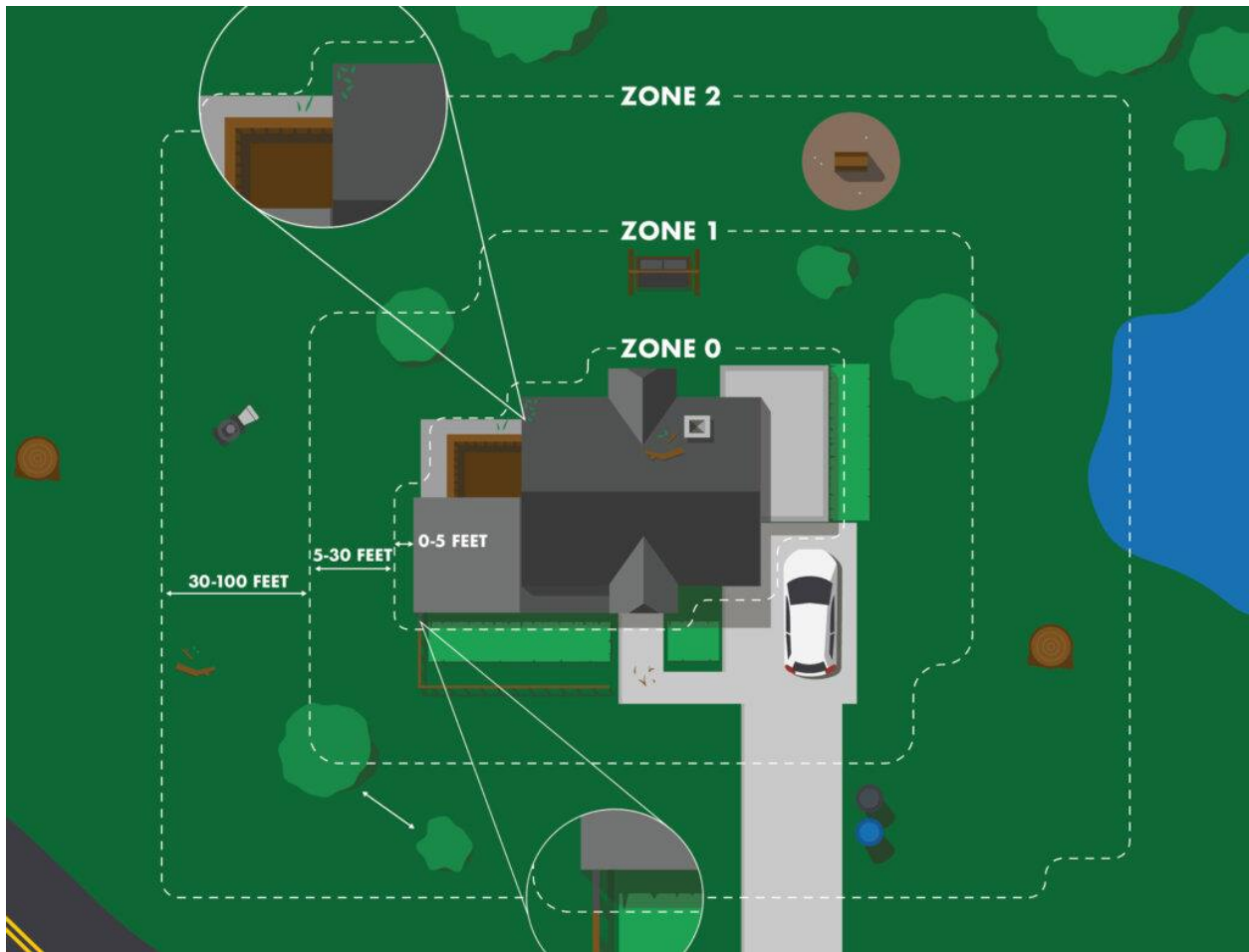
Building A – All portions of the buildings are within 150 feet of the public road as measured along the path of firefighter travel. This building is in access.

Building B – The building is in access despite the obstruction presented by the planter and hedges due to its proximity to the road.

Building C – The building is out of access; the presence of a chain-link fence forces firefighters to backtrack once they pass through the gate, increasing their travel distance to the dashed part of the perimeter beyond 150'. On-site fire access roadways and/or a change in the location of the gate would be necessary to provide access to Building "C".



Structure Distance Examples – Not in Public Resource Code



Zone 0 extends 5 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc.

While not legally required yet, Zone 0 is key for wildfire defense and preventing fires from spreading to your home. Here are the current guidelines:

- Use gravel, pavers, or concrete instead of combustible mulch
- Clear dead weeds, grass, and debris; check roofs, gutters, and outdoor areas
- Keep branches trimmed 10 feet away from chimneys and stovepipes
- Minimize combustible items like furniture and planters on decks
- Move firewood and lumber to Zone 2 for safety
- Replace combustible fencing and gates with fire-resistant materials
- Shift garbage and recycling containers to a safer area outside this zone
- Relocate boats, RVs, and vehicles away from this zone to reduce fire risks

Zone 1 extends 30 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc. or to your property line, whichever is closer.

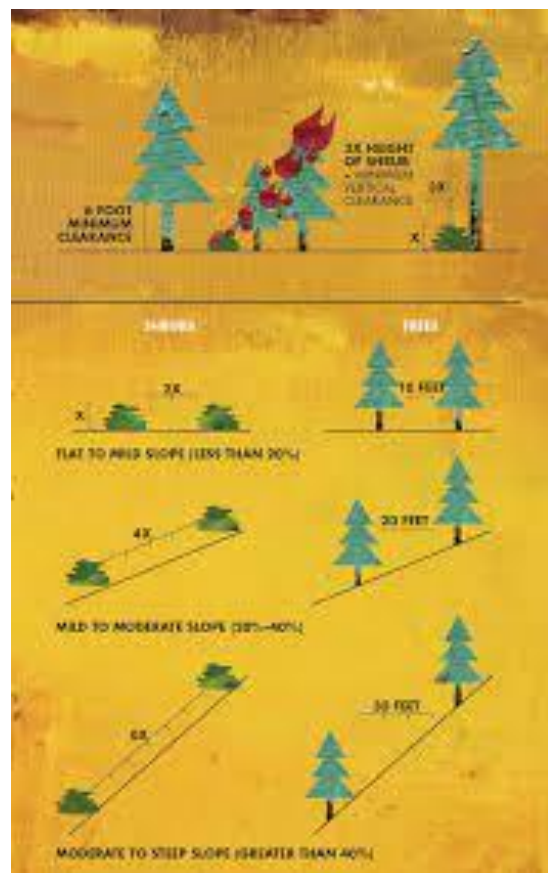
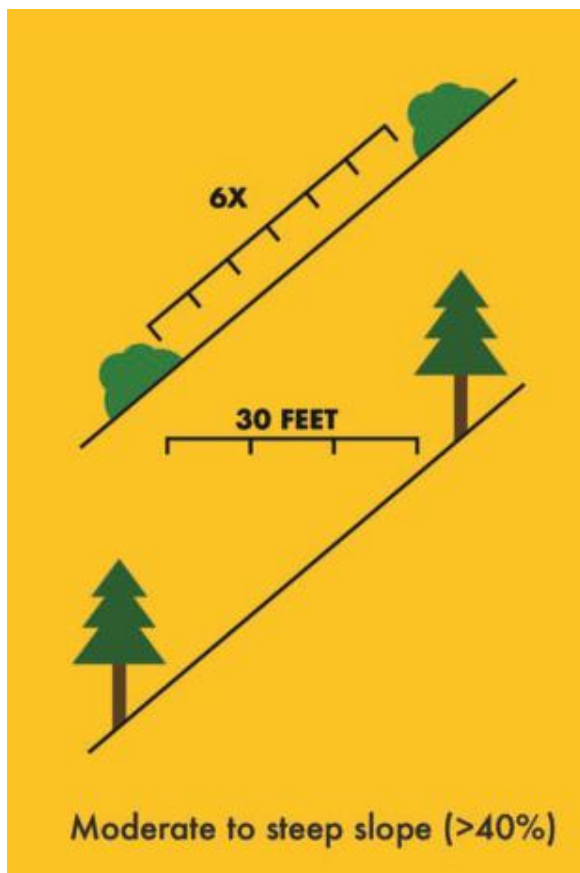
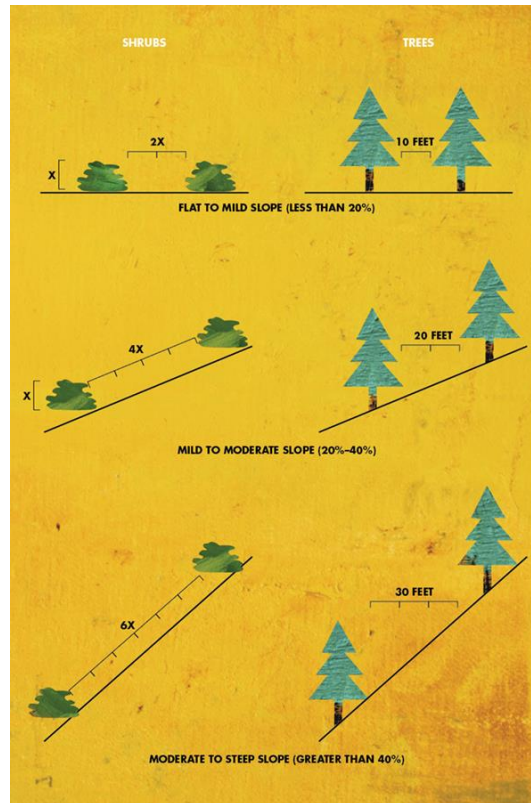
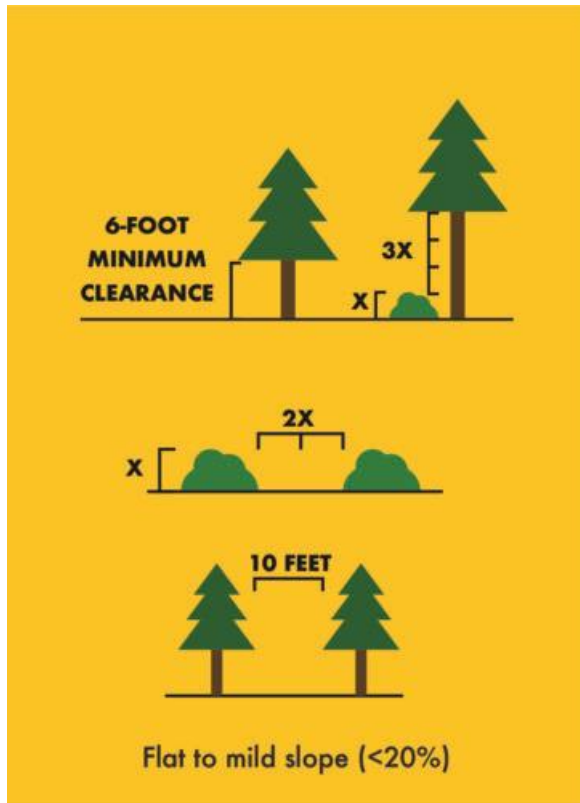
- Clear all dead plants, grass, and weeds
- Remove dead leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof, and gutters
- Trim overhanging branches and keep them 10 feet from your chimney
- Regularly trim trees to maintain a 10-foot gap from others
- Move wood piles to Zone 2
- Prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows
- Clear flammable vegetation and items from under decks, balconies, and stairs
- Maintain space between trees, shrubs, and flammable items like patio furniture and wood piles
- Ensure outbuildings and LPG tanks have 10 feet of clear space to bare soil and no flammable vegetation within an additional 10 feet around them

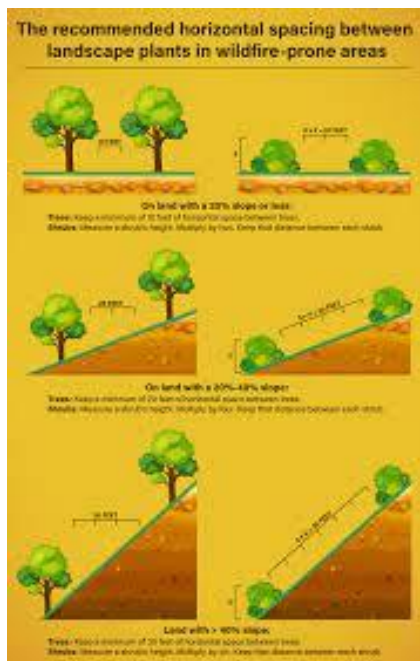
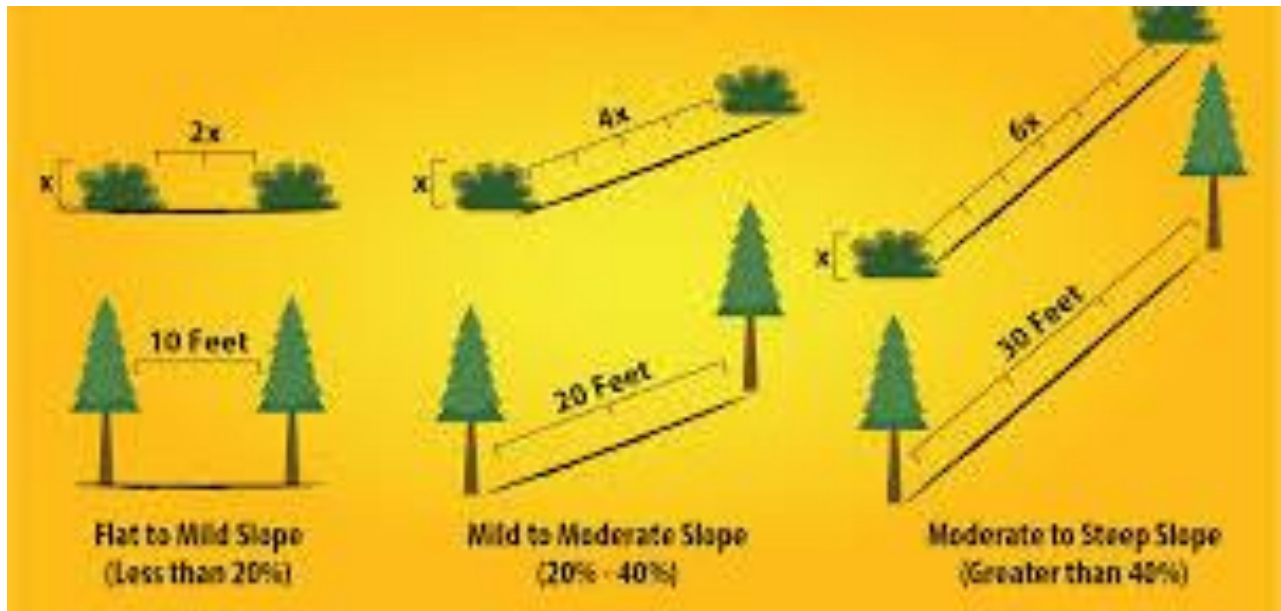
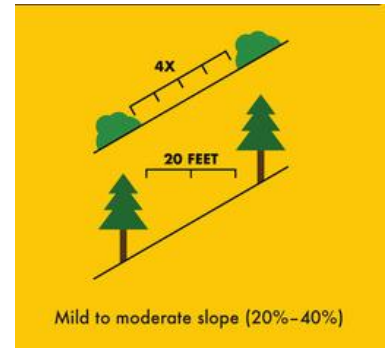
Zone 2 extends from 30 feet to 100 feet out from buildings, structures, decks, etc. or to your property line, whichever is closer.

- Trim annual grass to a maximum height of 4 inches
- Space out shrubs and trees horizontally (See diagram)
- Ensure vertical spacing between grass, shrubs, and trees (See diagram)
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, and small branches, but can leave up to 3 inches
- Keep exposed wood piles at least 10 feet clear from surroundings, down to the soil
- Ensure outbuildings and LPG tanks have 10 feet of clear space to bare soil and no flammable vegetation within an additional 10 feet around them

Vegetation Spacing:

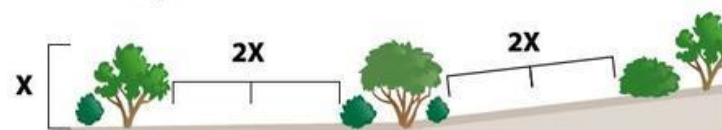
- Trim tree branches up to at least 6 feet from the ground.
- Increase vertical space between shrubs and trees to prevent fire from climbing.
- Use a formula for vertical spacing: Multiply shrub height by 3 for clearance.





(A)

0–20% slope



(B)

20–40% slope



(C)

>40% slope

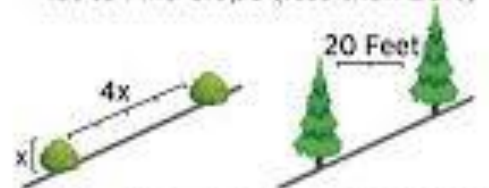
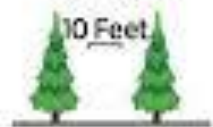


Shrubs

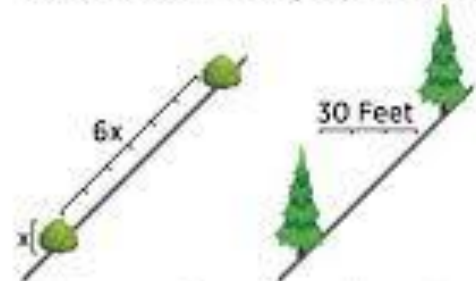


Flat to Mild Slope (less than 20%)

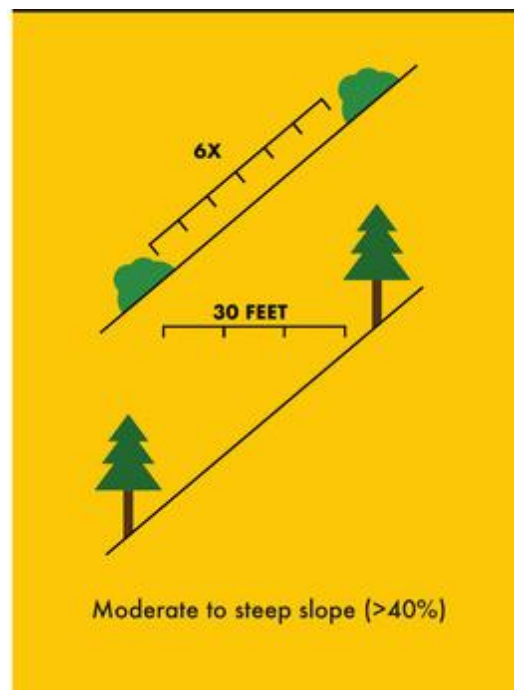
Trees



Mild to Moderate Slope (20%–40%)



Moderate to Steep Slope (more than 40%)



TWO-TOURTS MAKE UP THE BOUNDARY 180 FEET OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE:

ZONE 1: 30 FEET of Trees, Shrubs & Flowers

- 1 Remove all dead plants, grass and weeds.
- 2 Remove dead or dying trees and large shrubs from your yard, back and front yards.
- 3 Keep new branches 10 feet away from your chimney and other trees.

ZONE 2: 50–100 FEET of Reduced Fuel

- 4 Cut or mow around grass down to a maximum height of 4 inches.
- 5 Create horizontal spacing between shrubs and trees.
- 6 Create vertical spacing between grass, shrubs and trees.

Use Equipment Properly to Keep from Sparking a Wildfire

- 7 Mow before 12 noon, and mow on a hot or windy day. Using trimmers and a leaf blower (or lawnmower) for clearing vegetation.

VERTICAL SPACING

Long trees do not have to be removed, removed do long as all of the plants beneath them are removed. This principle is called "fire ladder."

HORIZONTAL SPACING

Create horizontal and vertical spacing between plants, the amount of spacing will depend on how steep the slope is and the size of the plants.

HOW CAN I PREVENT WILDFIRES?



DROWN & STIR CAMPFIRE



**DON'T USE FIREWORKS -
NOT EVEN SPARKLERS**



DON'T SMOKE IN THE PARKS!



SHOOTING MAKES SPARKS



**DON'T START FIRES
IN HIGH WINDS**



**DRAGGING CHAINS
CAUSES SPARKS**



**TAKE A REFLECTOR WHEN
HIKING - NO DISTRESS FIRES!**



**INSPECT YOUR VEHICLE -
SPARKS CAUSE FIRES**



**WILDFIRES ARE
"NO DRONE ZONES"**

§ 1276.02. Ridgelines

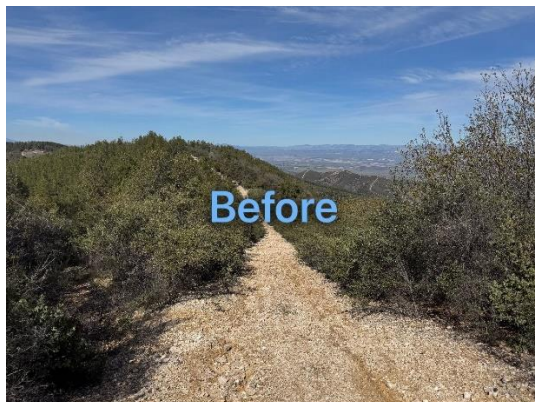
(a) The Local Jurisdiction shall identify Strategic Ridgelines, if any, to reduce fire risk and improve fire protection through an assessment of the following factors:

- (1) Topography.
- (2) Vegetation.
- (3) Proximity to any existing or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial land uses.
- (4) Construction where mass grading may significantly alter the topography resulting in the elimination of Ridgeline fire risks.
- (5) Ability to support effective fire suppression; and
- (6) Other factors, if any, deemed relevant by the Local Jurisdiction.

(b) Preservation of Undeveloped Ridgelines identified as strategically important shall be required pursuant to this section.

(c) New Buildings on Undeveloped Ridgelines identified as strategically important are prohibited, as described in subsections (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3).

- (1) New Residential Units are prohibited within or at the top of drainages or other topographic features common to Ridgelines that act as chimneys to funnel convective heat from Wildfires.
- (2) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter the extent to which utility infrastructure, including but not limited to wireless telecommunications facilities, as defined in Government Code section 65850.6, subdivision (d)(2), or Storage Group S or Utility and Miscellaneous Group U Structures, may be constructed on Undeveloped Ridgelines.
- (3) Local Jurisdictions may approve Buildings on Strategic Ridgelines where Development activities such as mass grading will significantly alter the topography that results in the elimination of Ridgeline fire risks.
- (d) The Local Jurisdiction may implement further specific requirements to preserve Undeveloped Ridgelines.



§ 1276.03. Fuel Breaks

- (a) When Building construction meets the following criteria, the Local Jurisdiction shall determine the need and location for Fuel Breaks in consultation with the Fire Authority:
- (1) the permitting or approval of three (3) or more new parcels, excluding lot line adjustments as specified in Government Code (GC) section 66412(d); or
 - (2) an application for a change of zoning increasing zoning intensity or density; or
 - (3) an application for a change in use permit increasing use intensity or density.
- (b) Fuel Breaks required by the Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with the Fire Authority, shall be located, designed, and maintained in a condition that reduces the potential of damaging radiant and convective heat or ember exposure to Access routes, Buildings, or infrastructure within the Development.
- (c) Fuel Breaks shall have at a minimum, one point of entry for fire fighters and any Fire Apparatus. The specific number of entry points and entry requirements shall be determined by the Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with the Fire Authority.
- (d) Fuel Breaks may be required at locations such as, but not limited to:
- (1) Directly adjacent to defensible space as defined by 14 CCR § 1299.02 to reduce radiant and convective heat exposure, ember impacts, or support fire suppression tactics.
 - (2) Directly adjacent to Roads to manage radiant and convective heat exposure or ember impacts, increase evacuation safety, or support fire suppression tactics.
 - (3) Directly adjacent to a Hazardous Land Use to limit the spread of fire from such uses, reduce radiant and convective heat exposure, or support fire suppression tactics;
 - (4) Strategically located along Ridgelines, in Greenbelts, or other locations to reduce radiant and convective heat exposure, ember impacts, or support community level fire suppression tactics.
- (e) Fuel Breaks shall be completed prior to the commencement of any permitted construction.
- (f) Fuel Breaks shall be constructed using the most ecologically and site appropriate treatment option, such as, but not limited to, prescribed burning, manual treatment, mechanical treatment, prescribed herbivory, and targeted ground application of herbicides.
- (g) Where a Local Jurisdiction requires Fuel Breaks, maintenance mechanisms shall be established to ensure the fire behavior objectives and thresholds are maintained over time.
- (h) The mechanisms required shall be binding upon the property for which the Fuel Break is established, shall ensure adequate maintenance levels, and may include written legal agreements; permanent fees, taxes, or assessments; assessments through a homeowners' association; or other funding mechanisms.

§ 1276.04 Greenbelts, Greenways, Open Spaces and Parks

- (a) Where a Greenbelt, Greenway, open space, park, landscaped or natural area, or portions thereof, is intended to serve as a Fuel Break, the space or relevant portion thereof shall conform with the requirements in § 1276.03 (Fuel Breaks).

§ 1276.05 Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels

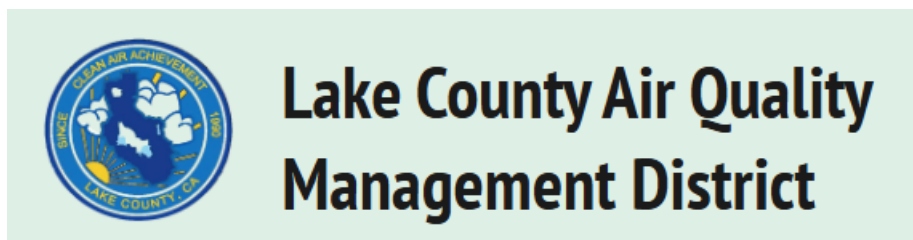
The disposal, including burning or removal to a site approved by the Local Jurisdiction, in consultation with the Fire Authority, of flammable vegetation and fuels caused by site construction, Road, and Driveway construction shall be in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.



Special Consideration:

Burning of vegetation in Lake County requires a permit from the Lake County Air Quality Management District. Permits are available online at:

<https://www.lcaqmd.net/>



THIS GUIDELINE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY
Illustrations and Example within this guideline are artist
renderings, not to scale

View the official California Code of Regulations online at
<https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs>

§ 1271.00. Definitions

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

Agriculture: Land Used for agricultural purposes as defined in a local jurisdiction's zoning ordinances. Building: Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy that is defined in the California Building Code, 1989 Amendments, Chapter 11, except Group M, Division L Occupancy. For the purposes of this subchapter, building includes mobile homes and manufactured homes, churches, and day care facilities.

CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

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

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

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

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

Driveway: A vehicular access that serves no more than two buildings, with no more than 3 dwelling units on a single parcel, and any number of accessory buildings.

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

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

Fire Valve: see hydrant.

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

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

Hammerhead-T: A roadway that provides a 'T' shaped, three-point turnabout space for emergency equipment, being no narrower than the road that serves it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shoulder: Roadbed or surface adjacent to the traffic lane,

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

State Responsibility Area (SRA): As defined in Public Resources Code Sections 41264.127; and the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 15, Chapter 7, Article I, Sections 1220-1220.5.

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

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

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

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

Turnouts: A widening in a roadway to allow vehicles to pass. Vertical clearance: The minimum specified height of a bridge or overhead projection above the roadway.

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

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