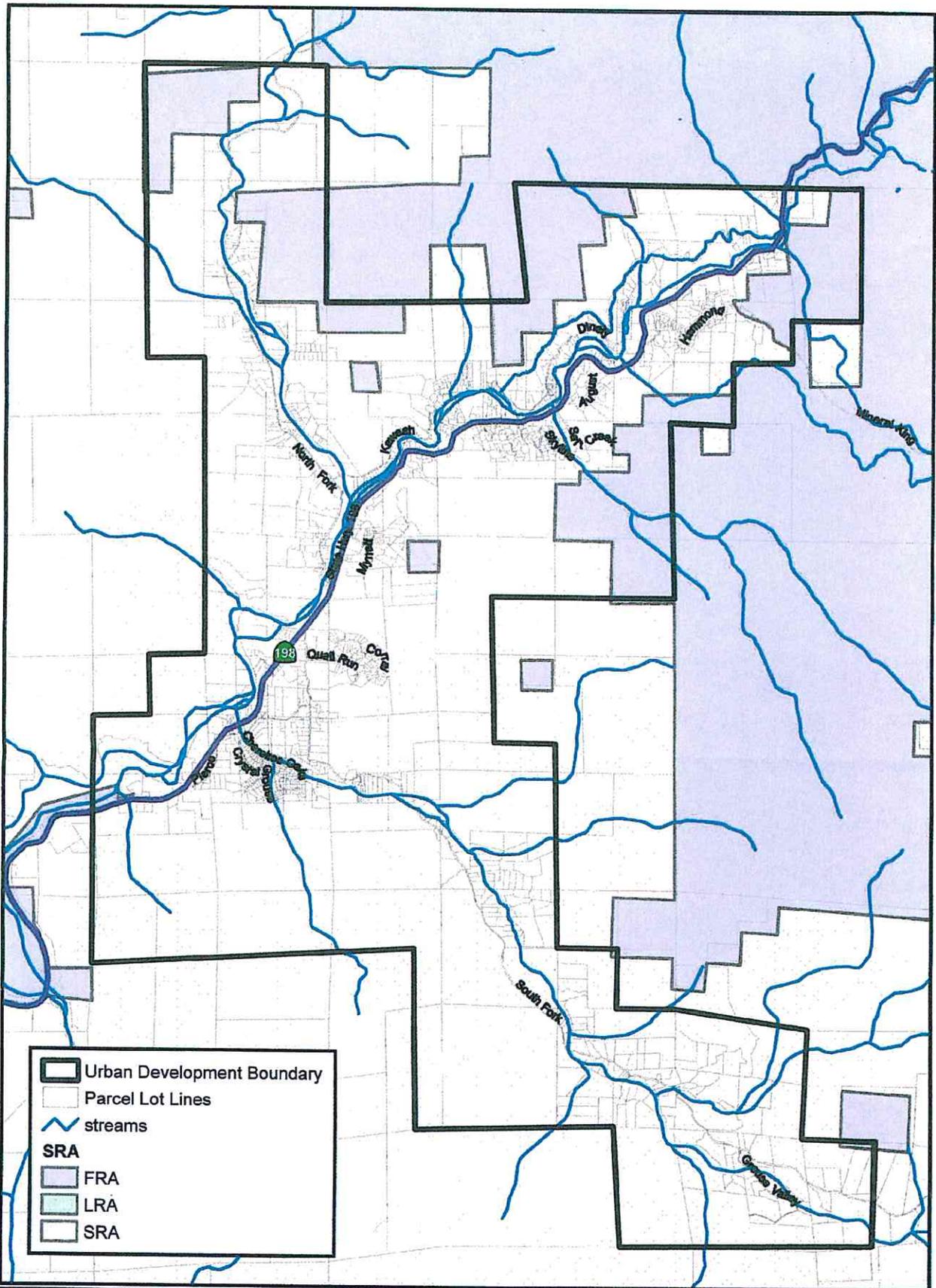
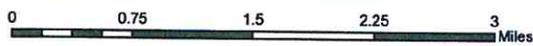
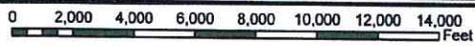


**4. Review of State Responsibility Area (SRA)
Title 14 SRA Regulations and Emergency
Operations Planning.**

(a) SRA Fire Safe Regulations Articles 1-5.



	Urban Development Boundary
	Parcel Lot Lines
	streams
SRA	
	FRA
	LRA
	SRA



Three Rivers
Community Plan

Three Rivers S.R.A. Community Plan Update

Tulare County Resource Management Agency

**Title 14- Natural Resources
Division 1.5- Department of Forestry
Chapter 7- Fire Protection
Subchapter 2 SRA Fire Safe Regulations
Articles 1-5**

Article 1. Administration

Article 2. Emergency Access

Article 3. Signing and Building Numbering

Article 4. Emergency Water Standards

Article 5. Fuel Modification Standards

Article 1. Administration

1270. Title

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

1270.01. Purpose

These regulations have been prepared and adopted for the purpose of establishing minimum wildfire protection standards in conjunction with building, construction, and development in SRA. A local jurisdiction may petition the Board for certification pursuant to Section 1270.03. Where Board certification has not been granted, these regulations shall become effective September 1, 1991. The future design and construction of structures, subdivisions and developments in State Responsibility Area (SRA) shall provide for basic emergency access and perimeter wildfire protection measures as specified in the following articles. These measures shall provide for emergency access; signing and building numbering; private water supply reserves for emergency fire use; and vegetation modification. The fire protection standards which follow shall specify the minimums for such measures. Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

1270.02. Scope

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

- (a) Permitting or approval of new parcels, excluding lot line adjustments as specified in Government Code (GC) Section 66412(d),
- (b) application for a building permit for new construction, not relating to an existing structure,

- (c) application for a use permit,
- (d) the siting of manufactured homes (manufactured homes are as defined by the National Fire Protection Association, National Fire Code, Section 501A, Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites and Communities, Chapter 1, Section 1-2, Definitions, page 4, 1987 edition and Health and Safety Code Sections 18007, 18008 and 19971).
- (e) road construction, including construction of a road that does not currently exist, or extension of an existing road.

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

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

1270.03. Local Ordinances

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

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4117 and 4290, Public Resources Code.

1270.04. Provisions for Application of these Regulations

This subchapter shall be applied as follows:

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

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

1270.05. Inspection Authority

(a) Inspection shall be made pursuant to Section 1270.06 by:

- (1) the Director; or
- (2) local jurisdictions that have assumed state fire protection responsibility on SRA lands, or
- (3) local jurisdictions where these regulations have been implemented through that jurisdiction's building permit or subdivision approval process.

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

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4119 and 4290, Public Resources Code.

Reference: Section 4290, Public Resources Code.

1270.06. Inspections.

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

Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4119, 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

1270.07. Exceptions to Standards

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

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

1270.08. Requests for Exceptions

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

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

1270.09. Appeals

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

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

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

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 1, Occupancy that requires a building permit.

Agriculture: Land used for agricultural purposes as defined in a local jurisdiction's zoning ordinances. **Building:** Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy that is defined in the California Building Code, 1989 Amendments, Chapter 11, except Group M, Division 1, Occupancy. For the purposes of this subchapter, building includes mobile homes and manufactured homes, churches, and day care facilities.

CDF: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

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

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

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

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

Driveway: A vehicular access that serves no more than two buildings, with no more than 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 state's interest in federal land in California.

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

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

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

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

Turnaround: A roadway, unobstructed by parking, which allows for a safe opposite change 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.

1271.05. Distance Measurements All specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground, unless otherwise stated.

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

1272.00. Maintenance of Defensible Space Measures.

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

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

Article 2. Emergency Access

1273.00. Intent

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

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

1273.01. Road Width

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

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

1273.02. Roadway Surface

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

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

1273.03. Roadway Grades

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

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

1273.04. Roadway Radius

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

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

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

1273.05. Roadway Turnarounds

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

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

1273.06. Roadway Turnouts

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

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

1273.07. Roadway Structures

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

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

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

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

1273.08 One-Way Roads

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

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

1273.09. 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	1320 feet
parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres	2640 feet
parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger	5280 feet

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

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

(c) Each dead-end road shall have a turnaround constructed at its terminus.
Note: Authority cited: Section 4290, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 4290 and 4291, Public Resources Code.

1273.10. Driveways

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

(a) Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 800 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the driveway. Where the driveway exceeds 800 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart. (b) A turnaround shall be provided at all building sites on driveways over 300 feet in length, and shall be within 50 feet of the building.

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

1273.11 Gate Entrances

(a) Gate entrances shall be at least two feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving that gate. (b) All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located at least 30 feet from the roadway and shall open to allow a vehicle to stop without obstructing traffic on that road. (c) Where a one-way road with a single traffic lane provides access to a gated entrance, a 40 foot turning radius shall be used.

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

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, streets, and buildings shall be designated by names or numbers, posted on signs clearly visible and legible from the roadway. This section shall not restrict the size of letters or numbers appearing on street signs for other purposes.

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

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

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

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

1274.02. Visibility and Legibility of Street and Road Signs

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

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

1274.03. Height of Street and Road Signs

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

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

1274.04. Names and Numbers on Street and Road Signs

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

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

1274.05. Intersecting Roads, Streets and Private Lanes

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

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

1274.06. Signs Identifying Traffic Access Limitations

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

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

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

1274.07. Installation of Road, Street, and Private Lane Signs

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

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

1274.08. Addresses for Buildings

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

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

1274.09. Size of Letters, Numbers and Symbols for Addresses

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

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

1274.10. Installation, Location and Visibility of Addresses

(a) All buildings shall have a permanently posted address, which shall be placed at each driveway entrance and visible from both directions of travel along the road. In all cases, the address shall be posted at the beginning of construction and shall be maintained thereafter, and the address shall be visible and legible from the road on which the address is located. (b) Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both the intended direction of travel and the opposite direction. (c) Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post. (d) Where a roadway provides access solely to a single commercial or industrial business, the address sign shall be placed at the nearest road intersection providing access to that site.

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

Article 4. Emergency Water Standards

1275.00. Intent

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

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

1275.01. Application

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

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

1275.10 General Standards

Water systems that meet or exceed the standards specified in Public Utilities Commission of California (PUC) revised General Order #103, Adopted June 12, 1956 (Corrected September 7, 1983, Decision 83-09-001), Section VIII Fire Protection Standards and other applicable sections relating to fire protection water delivery systems, static water systems equaling or exceeding the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1231, "Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting," 1989 Edition, or mobile water systems that meet the Insurance Services Office (ISO) Rural Class 8, 2nd Edition 3-80, standard shall be accepted as meeting the requirements of this article. These documents are available at CDF Ranger Unit Headquarters.

Nothing in this article prohibits the combined storage of emergency wildfire and structural firefighting water supplies unless so prohibited by local ordinance or specified by the local fire agency. Where freeze protection is required by local jurisdiction, such protection measures shall be provided.

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

1275.15 Hydrant/Fire Valve

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

- (1) be not less than 50 feet nor more than 1/2 mile by road from the building it is to serve, and
- (2) be located at a turnout or turnaround, along the driveway to that building or along the road that intersects with that driveway.

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

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

1275.20 Signing of Water Sources

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

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

(b) if located along a street or road,

- (1) a reflectorized blue marker, with a minimum dimension of 3 inches, shall be mounted on a fire retardant post. The sign shall be within 3 feet of said hydrant/fire valve, with the sign no less than 3 feet nor greater than 5 feet above ground, in a horizontal position and visible from the driveway, or
- (2) as specified in the State Fire Marshal's Guidelines for Fire Hydrant Markings Along State Highways and Freeways, May 1988.

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

Article 5. Fuel Modification Standards

1276.00. Intent To reduce the intensity of a wildfire by reducing the volume and density of flammable vegetation, the strategic siting of fuel modification and greenbelts shall provide (1) increased safety for emergency fire equipment and evacuating civilians; and (2) a point of attack or defense from a wildfire.

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

1276.01. Setbacks for Structure Defensible Space

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

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

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

1276.02. Disposal of Flammable Vegetation and Fuels

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

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

1276.03. Greenbelts Subdivisions and other developments, which propose greenbelts as a part of the development plan, shall locate said greenbelts strategically, as a separation between wildland fuels and structures. The locations shall be approved by the inspection authority.

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

1299. Defensible Space.

The intent of this regulation is to provide guidance for implementation of Public Resources Code 4291 (a) and (b), and minimize the spread of fire within a 100 foot zone around a building or structure.

(a) A person that owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is

covered with flammable material, and is within State Responsibility Area, shall do the following:

(1) Within 30 feet from each building or structure maintain a firebreak by removing and clearing away all flammable vegetation and other combustible growth pursuant to PRC § 4291 (a). Single specimens of trees or other vegetation may be retained provided they are well spaced, well-pruned, and create a condition that avoids spread of fire to other vegetation or to a building or structure.

(2) Within the 30 feet to 100 feet zone (Reduced Fuel Zone) from each building or structure (or to the property line, whichever is nearer to the structure), provide a fuel break by disrupting the vertical and/or horizontal continuity of flammable and combustible vegetation with the goal of reducing fire intensity, inhibiting fire in the crowns of trees, reducing the rate of fire spread, and providing a safer environment for firefighters to suppress wildfire pursuant to PRC § 4291 (b).

(b) Any vegetative fuels identified as a fire hazard by the fire inspection official of the authority having jurisdiction shall be removed or modified provided it is required by subsection (a)(1) & (a)(2).

(c) Within the intent of the regulations, the fire inspection official of the authority having jurisdiction may approve alternative practices which provide for the same practical effects as the stated guidelines.

(d) Guidance for implementation of this regulation is contained in the publication: "General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space" as published by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection by resolution adopted on February 8, 2006.



JOE GARCIA
CHIEF

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State Responsibility Area (SRA)

SITE PLAN REQUIREMENTS:

1. A 100-ft. clearance must be provided from all flammable vegetation. Vegetation must be disposed of prior to the start of construction. Disposal may be accomplished by chipping, discing and removal to a County waste disposal facility.

Private Road Standards:

1. A private road shall have a minimum 18 foot wide all weather surface traffic lane. Private roads that can not meet this standard shall meet the turnout requirements set forth for a driveway. Private roads shall be constructed with an all weather surface capable of supporting a minimum load of 40,000 pounds. Private Roads should not exceed a 16% grade. Private roads that exceed 16% grade shall be in accordance with the Tulare County Road Improvement Standards which require 2 inches of asphalt concrete over 4 inches of aggregate base material.

Driveway Standards:

1. Driveways are limited to 16% grade with an all weather surface that can sustain a load tolerance of 40,000 lbs. Driveways that are 18 ft. or wider with all weather access do not have to provide turnouts.
- A. A minimum of a 12 ft. wide all weather surface for residential driveway shall be provided and A minimum of a 20 ft. wide all weather surface for commercial driveway shall be provided. A minimum of 15 ft. vertical clearance shall be provided the length of both a driveway and a private road.

Turnouts:

- 1) Driveways exceeding 150 ft., but less than 800 ft., shall provide a turnout midpoint.
- 2) Driveways in excess of 800 ft. shall provide an approved turnout every 400 ft.
- 3) Turnouts shall be a minimum of 10 ft. wide and 30 ft. long with a minimum of 25 ft. taper on each end.
- 4) A bulb turnaround (40 ft. unobstructed turn radius) or hammerhead "T" shall be provided at all building sites. Driveways in excess of 300 ft. shall provide a turnaround within 50 ft. of the proposed structure.

(Rev 01-12)

Gate Entrances:

1. Driveway gates shall be 2 feet wider than the access lane and be set back a minimum of 30 ft. to allow a fire engine to stop and open the gate without blocking the street. The gate swing direction must be taken into account. A Knox padlock or gate override shall be required at all gates.

Premises identification:

1. House numbers / structure numbers shall be provided. The numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches high with a ½ inch line width. The numbers shall be placed so that they are clearly visible from an adjacent public roadway and shall be of a reflective color that contrasts sharply with the background. If the structure is located more than 100 ft. from a public roadway, the numbers shall be placed upon a non-combustible sign and posted at the intersection of the driveway and the public road.

Fire Protection:

Install an automatic fire sprinkler system within each dwelling unit as per standards set forth in NFPA 13D. Three (3) copies of said sprinkler plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department for review and approval prior to construction. The contractor for the system must be appropriately licensed.

The applicant shall select one of the following as a means of providing fire flow protection:

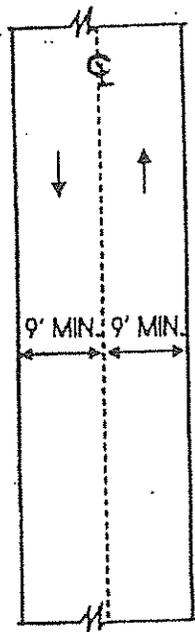
1. Install a pressurized fire hydrant (system) in compliance with NFPA 24 Standards. Copies of improvement plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department and the Public Works Department (3 copies each) for review prior to construction..
2. Install a fire suppression water storage tank meeting NFPA 1142 & NFPA 22 requirements. The locations shall be designated by the Fire Department. The tank shall be equipped with a valved 4-1/2" (National Hose Thread) connection (Also see Tank Standard). Plans for said system shall be reviewed and approved by the Fire Department prior to the start of any construction.

Note: An alternate means of protection may be required or submitted to the Fire Marshal to offset other conditions that cannot be met.

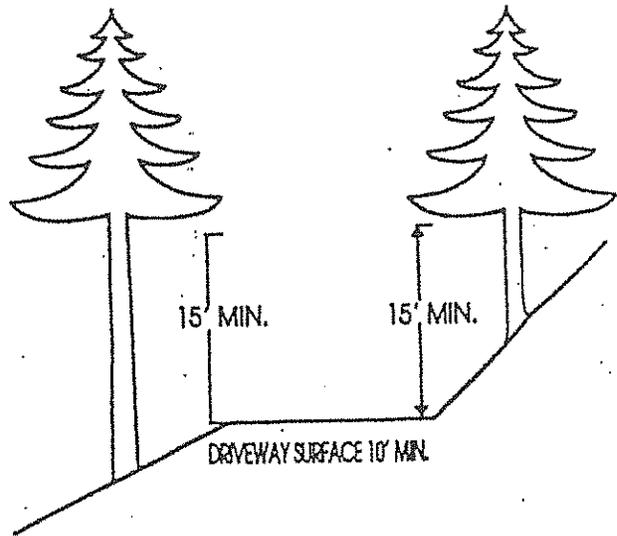
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS:

1. All building construction shall meet California Building Code, Chapter 7A, Wildland Urban Interface building standards.

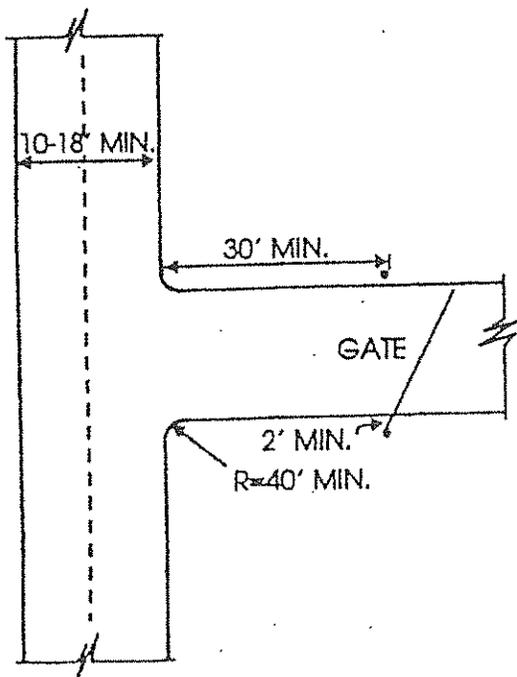
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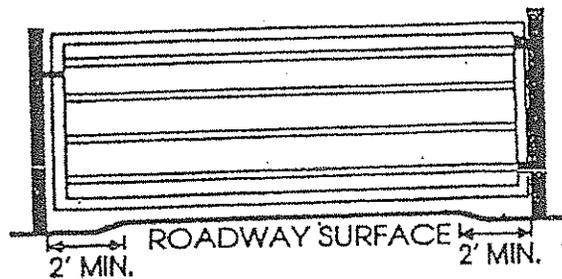
TWO-LANE ROAD



DRIVEWAY



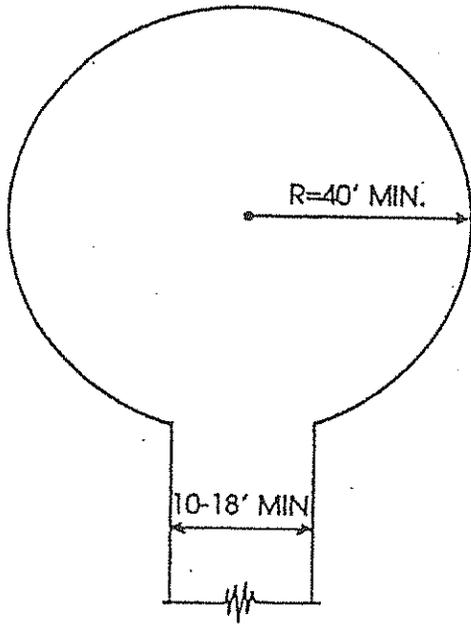
GATED ENTRANCES



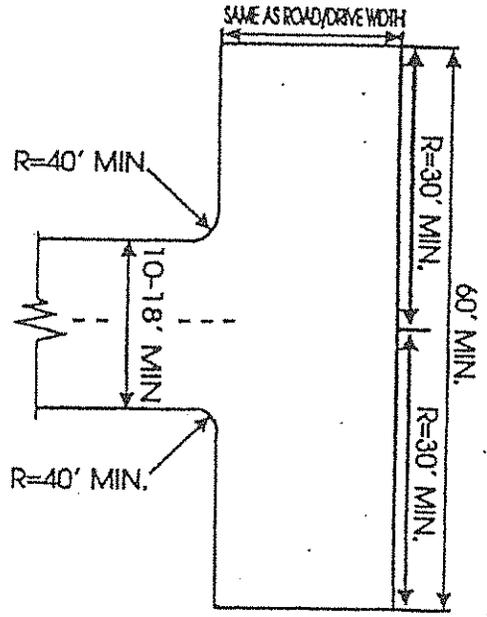
GATES

GATES, ROADWAY WIDTHS AND VERTICAL CLEARANCE

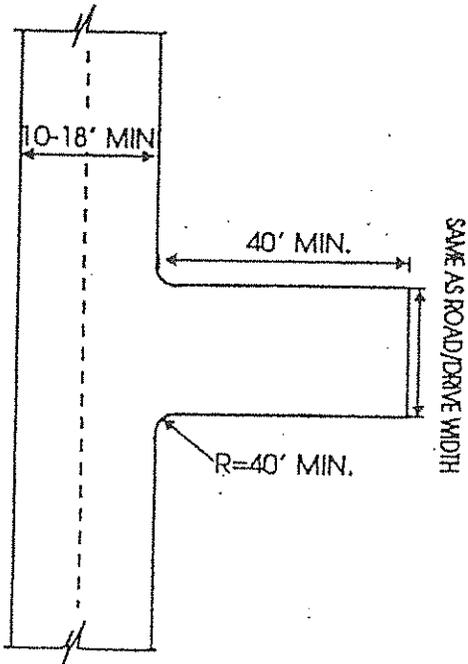
PRC 4290 GUIDEBOOK
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY & FIRE PROTECTION



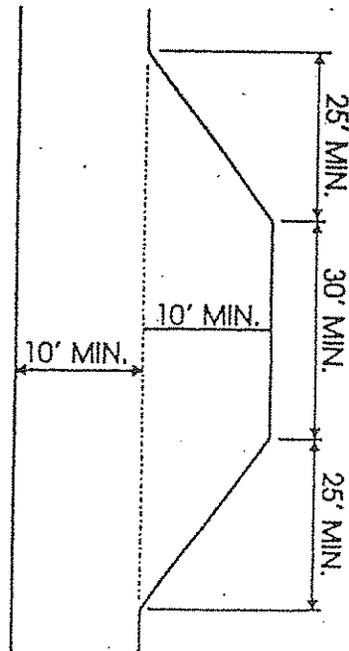
TURNAROUND



HAMMERHEAD/T



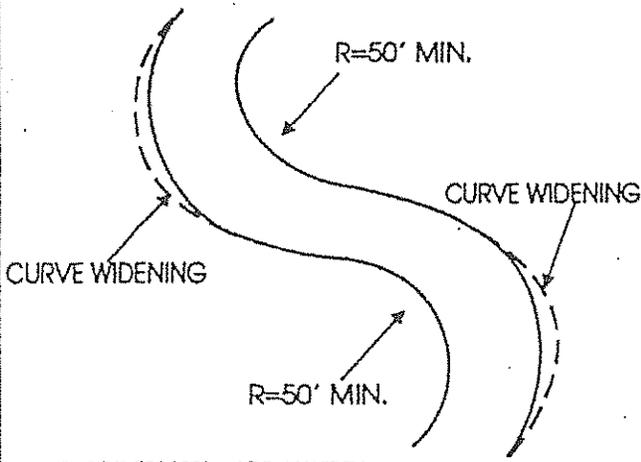
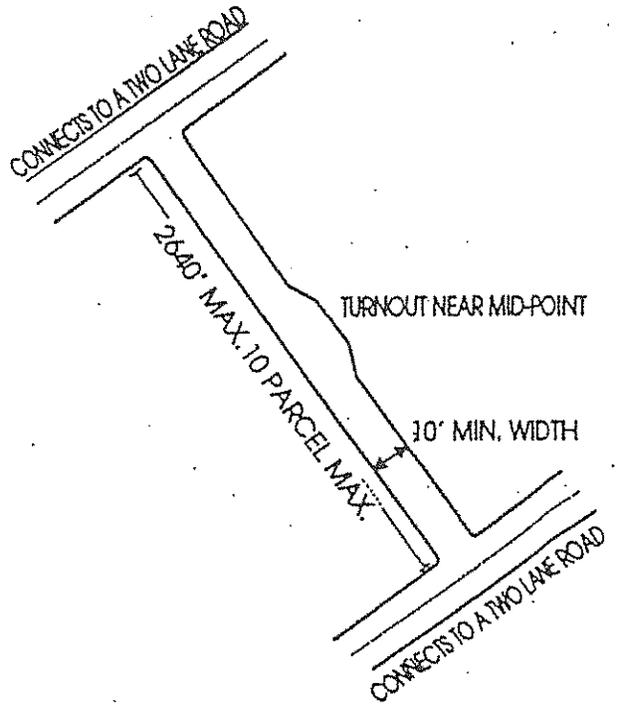
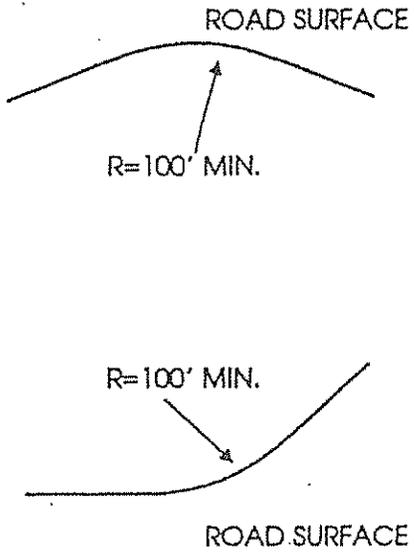
TURNAROUND



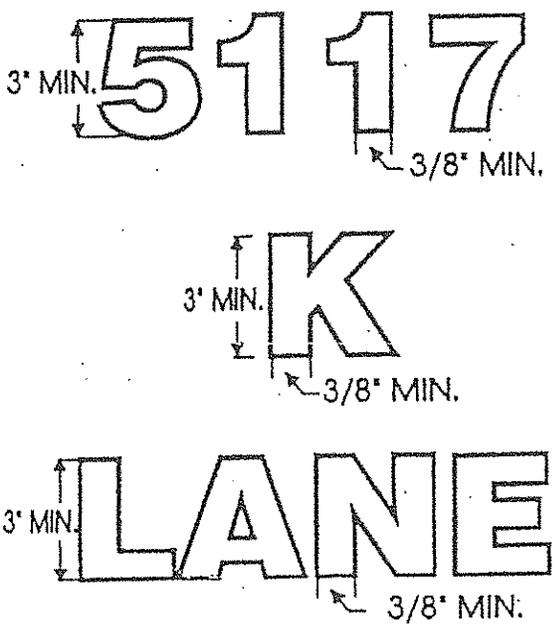
TURNOUT

TURNOUTS AND TURNAROUNDS

PRC 4290 GUIDEBOOK
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FORESTRY & FIRE PROTECTION



RADIUS 50'-100' = ADD 2' WIDTH
 RADIUS 100'-200' = ADD 4' WIDTH



CURVES, ADDRESSES & ONE-WAY ROADS

PRC 4290 GUIDEBOOK
 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
 FORESTRY & FIRE PROTECTION

**(b) Tulare County General Plan Policies
(Emergency Response).**

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

TULARE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN 2030 UPDATE POLICIES

HEALTH AND SAFETY ELEMENT

HS-1.1 Maintain Emergency Public Services

The County shall ensure that during natural catastrophes and emergency situations, the County can continue to provide essential emergency services.

HS-1.5 Hazard Awareness and Public Education

The County shall continue to promote awareness and education among residents regarding possible natural hazards, including soil conditions, earthquakes, flooding, fire hazards, and emergency procedures.

HS-1.9 Emergency Access

The County shall require, where feasible, road networks (public and private) to provide for safe and ready access for emergency equipment and provide alternate routes for evacuation.

HS-1.10 Emergency Services Near Assisted Living Housing

In approving new facilities, such as nursing homes, housing for the elderly and other housing for the mentally and physically infirm, to the extent possible, the County shall ensure that such facilities are located within reasonable distance of fire and law enforcement stations.

HS-1.12 Addressing

The County shall seek to expand the Street Names and House Numbering Ordinance to all areas of the County, including private roads, for emergency 911 purposes.

HS-4.1 Hazardous Materials

The County shall strive to ensure hazardous materials are used, stored, transported, and disposed of in a safe manner, in compliance with local, State, and Federal safety standards, including the Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Emergency Operations Plan, and Area Plan.

HS-7.1 Coordinate Emergency Response Services with Government Agencies

The County shall coordinate emergency response with local, State, and Federal governmental agencies, community organizations, volunteer agencies, and other response partners during emergencies or disasters utilizing SEMS and NIMS.

HS-7.2 Mutual Aid Agreement

The County shall participate in established local, State, and Federal mutual aid systems. Where necessary and appropriate, the County shall enter into agreements to ensure the effective provision of emergency services, such as mass care, heavy rescue, hazardous materials, or other specialized function.

HS-7.3 Maintain Emergency Evacuation Plans

The County shall continue to create, revise, and maintain emergency plan for the broad range of natural and human-made disasters and response activities that could foreseeably impact Tulare County. This shall include, but not be limited to, flooding, dam failure, extreme weather, evacuation/transportation, mass care and shelter, and animal evacuation

and sheltering. Emergency Planning projects shall be in line with the County's Strategic Plan and Emergency Operations Plan, and incorporate current guidance and initiatives from State and Federal Emergency Management Agencies.

HS-7.4 Upgrading for Streets and Highways

The County shall evaluate and upgrade vital streets and highways to an acceptable level for emergency services.

HS-7.5 Emergency Centers

The County shall require emergency backup systems to enable uninterrupted continuous operations as required by the California Essential Facilities Act.

HS-7.6 Search and Rescue

The County should continue to provide search and rescue operation capabilities for the Tulare County Sheriff's Department in mountainous areas, including those areas on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada that are not served by all weather roads.

HS-7.7 Joint Exercises

The County shall encourage fire, law enforcement, emergency medical services, resource management, public health, and other governmental and non-governmental response partners to periodically conduct joint training exercises with the goal of developing the best possible coordinated action in the event of a natural or human-made disaster across all local jurisdictions.

WATER RESOURCES ELEMENT

WR-3.7 Emergency Water Conservation Plan

The County shall develop an emergency water conservation plan for County operated water systems to identify appropriate conservation policies that can be implemented during times of water shortages caused by drought, loss of one or more major sources of supply, contamination of one or more sources of supply, or other natural or man-made events.

FOOTHILL GROWTH MANAGEMENT PLAN

FGMP-10.3 Fire and Crime Protection Plan

The County shall require that fire and crime protection plan considerations, including financing, be incorporated into all proposed developments to ensure adequate emergency services are available and able to serve new development.

**(c) Tulare County Operational Area
Emergency Operations Plan (Overview).**

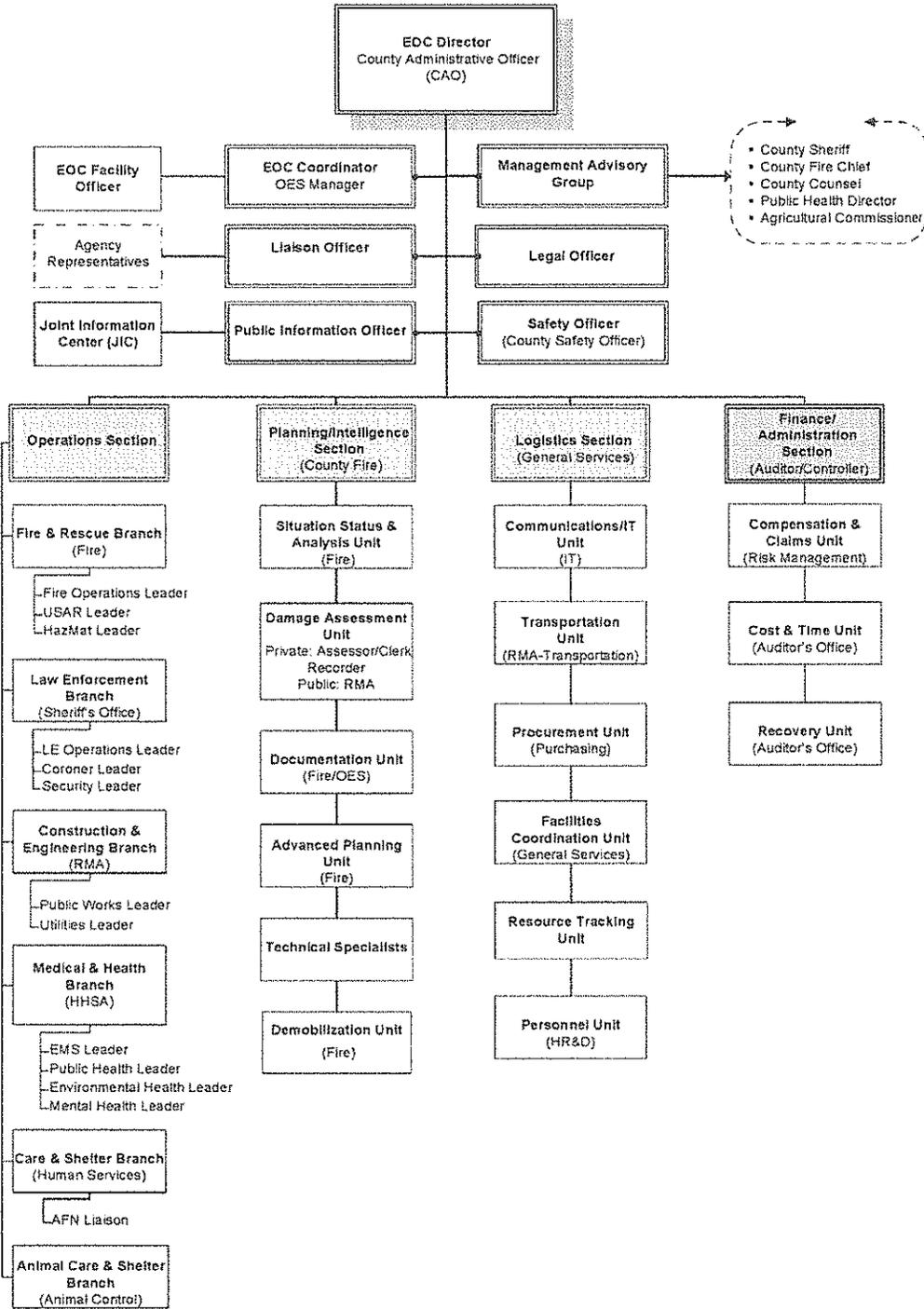


Figure 5 - EOC Organization

9.4 Roles and Responsibilities



from each jurisdiction will coordinate as a team to:

- Gather, verify and produce information for dissemination to the media and public (such as news releases, background information, fact sheets, public service announcements, briefings and news conference materials).
- Respond to media questions and requests.
- Schedule media releases, briefings, news conferences, interviews, public service announcements, etc.
- Arrange for media interviews and tours.
- Assign agency representatives to coordinate information from their agency with other team members before it is released to the public.

9.11 Stand-Down and Deactivation

Once the critical aspects of an emergency or disaster have been secured, EOC operations may begin to scale down, as conditions warrant. Staffing levels and/or hours of operation of the EOC may be reduced prior to deactivation.

During extended EOC operations, the EOC Director, with input from Incident Commanders in the field and Section Chiefs in the EOC, may determine that current circumstances are such that the EOC can stand down for a period of time or can be deactivated. The EOC Director shall stand down the EOC at such time he/she feels it appropriate to do so.

A detailed procedure for standing down and deactivating the EOC is contained in Part 3, Section 4.0 of this plan.

10.0 CONCEPT OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

The information contained in this section provides a summary overview of the Tulare Operational Area approach to managing major emergencies. More detailed information can be found in Part 2 – Annexes and Part 3 - Emergency Procedures.

10.1 Levels of Emergency

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) provides a standardized methodology for typing incidents by scope and complexity, ranging from a Type 5 (routine incident) to Type 1 (incident of national significance). A summary of each incident type is below:

- Type 5: Routine incident, mitigated with few single resources (i.e. a traffic accident, medical aid). Does not require ICS positions other than the IC.
 - No EOC activation or emergency proclamation.
- Type 4: Several resources required to mitigate the incident, limited to one operational period (i.e. a structure fire). May involve filling some Command/General Staff positions.
 - EOC activation and emergency proclamation very unlikely.
- Type 3: Expanding incident, may extend beyond one operational period (OP) and/or require local mutual aid from within the OA or Region V, Some or all Command/General staff positions filled, may activate Branch/Unit level positions. May require an Incident Management Team and/or written IAPs.



- At this level, the County/OA EOC may be activated (low level), and a Local Emergency may be proclaimed.
- Type 2: Incident exceeds local capabilities (i.e. dam failure), requires mutual aid from the Region, State, and/or Federal / inter-state level. Written IAPs required; may involve a Delegation of Authority from involved jurisdiction(s) to an Incident Management Team (IMT).
 - At this level, the County/OA EOC would be activated (level 2 or 3), and a local emergency would be proclaimed. A request for a Governor's proclamation of a State of Emergency would be made, and a Presidential Declaration would likely be requested.
- Type 1: Most complex, requires national resources (i.e. catastrophic earthquake, large hurricane). Thousands of personnel committed, all ICS positions filled, all SEMS levels fully activated.
 - At this level, the County/OA EOC would be activated at level 3, and Local and State proclamations and a Federal Disaster Declaration would be issued.

10.2 Response Priorities

The priorities to be implemented for a given emergency will be established at the time of the event. Some of these priorities will be addressed simultaneously, depending on the type of incident, the nature and location of the problems, the type and extent of damages, accessibility to the site(s), and the number and classification of personnel available for emergency response. Nonetheless, there will undoubtedly be situations in which competition for limited resources will exist. Under such circumstances, the following priorities should serve as a guide for the distribution of available resources:

- Meeting the immediate needs of people (rescue, medical care, food, shelter, clothing);
- Temporary restoration of facilities and infrastructure essential to protecting health and safety, whether publicly or privately owned (sanitation, water, electricity, road, street and highway repairs); and
- Meeting the rehabilitation needs of people (temporary housing, food stamps, employment, etc.).

10.3 Emergency Proclamations

A Local Emergency Proclamation is generally the first step taken to obtain non-routine (i.e. Fire/Law Enforcement) mutual aid, for requesting assistance from other jurisdictions (local, state, and federal), and applying for state and federal disaster assistance. A Local Emergency may be proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors (BOS), or by the Director of Emergency Services or his successor, if the Board is not in session. A detailed procedure and checklist for proclaiming and periodically renewing a Local Emergency are included in Part 3 - Procedures of this plan.

The Local Emergency Proclamation may include:

- Request for Gubernatorial Proclamation of State of Emergency
- Request for Presidential Disaster Declaration



- Designation of Applicant's Agent (for state and federal disaster reimbursements).

A Local Emergency Proclamation provides the jurisdiction with:

- Additional powers and authorities as detailed by local ordinance (GC §8634).
- The ability to render mutual aid to other political subdivisions (GC §8631).
- Extends liability coverage (GC §8655-8660).
- Initiation to receive state (GC §8685.2 & 8685.4) and federal disaster assistance (PL 93-288, §§401 & 501).
- The ability to receive mutual aid approved by the Governor from other jurisdictions as a cost to the State GC §8633).

10.4 Alert & Warning

Alert and warning involves the notification of emergency response personnel, as well as notifying the affected public. Emergency Responders will be notified using departments' existing systems. AlertTC may be utilized for notifying responders, and is the primary mechanism for notifying emergency management personnel. Tulare County maintains the Emergency Management Staff Notification List as a backup to the automated system in the event manual notifications must be made.

The County Sheriff and Fire Departments have the primary responsibility for alerting and warning the public, with assistance from the Office of Emergency Services and Public Information Officer(s)/JIC as appropriate and available. Mass alerting / warning of the public will primarily be initiated through AlertTC, which interfaces with FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) to initiate Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS) and traditional Emergency Alert System (EAS) messages. Press releases, social media, and special media broadcasts will be employed as appropriate for the circumstances. Mass notification technologies will not replace, but rather supplement, public safety units making door-to-door notifications or utilizing public address systems while driving up and down the streets.

A detailed Alert & Warning procedure is contained in Section 1.0, Part 3 of this plan.

10.5 Notification & Mobilization

When an emergency or disaster affects the County of Tulare and poses a major threat to life, property, and/or the environment, the responding County department(s) will utilize internal procedures to notify their respective command staffs. Immediate notification to emergency management staff is essential to a timely, coordinated response to a large-scale emergency. The first emergency management staff member receiving notification, as listed on the Emergency Management Staff Notification List, will be provided with a complete status report on the incident or disaster, identifying resources available and committed, incident prognosis, damages sustained (infrastructure, critical facilities, etc.), current response actions, and any other pertinent information available.

The individual receiving notification shall attempt to contact the Director and Coordinator of Emergency Services, and in consultation with either (or both) and the responding department(s), determine the appropriate level of EOC activation (see Section 10.6). Once activation is authorized, the Emergency Services Director, Coordinator, or Manager shall direct the Sheriff or Fire Communications Centers, or OES staff, to make the necessary notifications to EOC staff and allied agencies.



County OES staff will notify the California State Warning Center and the OA member jurisdictions of the situation and the level of County/OA EOC activation. The EOC Liaison will make additional internal and external notifications as directed by the EOC Director and/or EOC Coordinator.

In the event of wide-scale damage to the County's communications infrastructure, local radio and television stations may be used to notify and recall County staff. For obvious emergencies, such as earthquakes, major floods, or sudden dam failures, staff pre-assigned to emergency functions are expected to report automatically after ensuring the safety of their families and dependents.

10.6 Activation

Tulare County has developed criteria that identify the events/situations that would require EOC activation and has established three levels of activation. For each level, a minimum staffing guide has been developed. This information is detailed in Section 4.0, Part 3 of this plan. The three activation levels for the Tulare OA EOC and EMO are listed below, along with their typical triggers:

- Level 1 – Small Incidents involving two or more Tulare County Departments or member jurisdictions, and/or activation is requested by a Local Government with an activated EOC
- Level 2 – Two or more large incidents involving two or more County Departments or member jurisdictions, and/or a Local Emergency is proclaimed by two or more cities or Tulare County and one city
- Level 3 – Major County-wide or regional emergency

Depending on the nature and scope of the event, activation may range from a single Duty Officer or minimal staffing (Level 1), to partial (Level II) or full (Level III) EOC activation.

10.7 Reporting Locations and Work Shifts

During response to major emergencies with an extended emergency response period, the Tulare OA EOC staff may be assigned to work 12-hour shifts, as determined by the EOC Director. Field staff (those who respond to the scene of an emergency), to the maximum extent practicable, will remain on their regular shifts, with a minimum of eight hours off between shifts for rest. When assigning employees to other emergency functions, County Department Heads or their designee(s) shall assign work shifts and reporting locations/duty stations for their staff.

When an obvious emergency (e.g., major earthquake) occurs during off-duty hours, Tulare OA EOC staff and employees with emergency assignments will report automatically on the pre-assigned shift to the designated duty station. If unable to reach the assigned location, employees will report to the closest County facility or other local jurisdiction and will attempt to contact the assigned work supervisor to advise him/her of the status. If contact cannot be made, non-safety employees shall report to the supervisor at the facility to receive a work assignment. Periodic attempts to contact the regular supervisor should be made until contact is established.

10.8 Staging Areas



Staging Areas are locations established at the time of an incident where non-assigned member jurisdiction, County/OA, and/or mutual aid staff, volunteers, vehicles and emergency equipment can be assembled for deployment to an incident location. A Staging Area Manager, assigned by the Tulare OA EOC Operations Section Chief or a Department Operations Center: 1) establishes and maintains a communications and coordination link with the DOC/EOC; 2) implements a check-in/check-out process for tracking personnel and equipment; and 3) deploys personnel and equipment resources, as directed by the DOC or OA EOC Operations Section staff.

10.9 Assembly Areas

With the assistance of each building's designated Safety Officer(s), the County Department head(s) shall designate one or more outdoor Assembly Area(s). The Assembly Area serves as a central location to which facility occupants report whenever the building is evacuated. Employees gather by department or workgroup, and Department heads or supervisors account for all employees who were on-site when the evacuation took place. Until the facility is deemed safe by a qualified individual, direction will be given to staff to remain in the Assembly Area to receive disaster work assignments.

10.10 Lines of Authority and Reporting

10.10.1 FIELD RESPONSE - COUNTY, CITIES, SPECIAL DISTRICTS, OPERATIONAL AREA

Each local government jurisdiction continues to maintain its autonomy and control over its personnel and equipment resources when responding to disasters under a Local Emergency proclamation. In its role as the OA Lead Agency, Tulare County is responsible for coordinating emergency activities between the County, incorporated cities, tribes, and special districts, and serving as the coordination and communications link between all local jurisdictions and private agencies/organizations and the state's emergency operating centers.

County field response units report status and findings to their respective EOC representatives, either directly or through their Communications/Dispatch or Department Operations Center (DOC), if activated.

County resources providing contracted services to a local government other than the County shall continue to report to the assigned DOC or Communications/Dispatch Center, but also report to the local government EOC via the Incident Commander (IC).

Cities with their own police and/or fire departments provide first-in response at the field level within their respective jurisdictions and may request mutual aid response by the County or other local jurisdictions, when necessary. Such mutual aid resources will report to the requesting jurisdiction's Incident Commander until such time as they are released from the incident.

When the service territory of a special district is contained within the boundaries of one incorporated city, the district typically assigns an Agency Representative to the City EOC, which reports to the County/OA EOC on behalf of both local governments. More often, special district service territories overlap more than one jurisdiction (two or more cities or cities and



unincorporated areas) and a special district EOC is established, which reports directly to the County/OA EOC.

10.10.2 STATE AND FEDERAL FIELD RESPONSE

There are some instances where a state or federal agency field response will be warranted. State agency field responses may be the result of a flood fight effort, oil spill, hazardous materials incident or other hazard scenarios. Federal field response could result from the same scenarios or a military aircraft accident, where the federal military authorities are the Incident Commander.

When a state agency or federal agency is involved in field operations, coordination will be established with the County/OA EOC, and the local government (i.e. city) EOC if applicable. State or federal agencies operating in the field may be found in any ICS section, branch, or unit; or part of a Unified Command. The nature of the incident will determine their location in the ICS organization.

10.10.3 TULARE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS CENTERS

The appropriate Tulare County EOC Section/Branch/Unit will coordinate with DOCs, if established, to obtain information for advance planning, logistical needs, available personnel and equipment resources, and other information as required. If established, the DOCs will assist the Tulare County EOC in supporting field operations.

10.10.4 TULARE OPERATIONAL AREA MEMBER JURISDICTIONS

Direct communications and coordination will be established between Tulare County (via the OA EOC) and any Operational Area Member Jurisdiction's activated EOC. Additionally, as time permits, communications will be established with other member jurisdictions that have not activated their EOCs. Initially, communications will be established by any means available and with whoever is available, regardless of their functional EOC position. Ideally, communications and coordination with the city / tribal EOCs will occur along functional lines where practical, and through the Liaison Officer in all other instances.

Whenever feasible, an agency representative from each jurisdiction with an activated EOC will send a representative to the Tulare OA EOC. These representatives will ensure that adequate coordination and information sharing occurs with the applicable OA EOC functions.

The OA EOC is the single point of contact between local government / member jurisdictions and the State of California for resources and response coordination. Therefore, it is vital that local jurisdictions make complete, timely, and accurate reports, requests, and other communications to the OA.

10.10.5 SPECIAL DISTRICTS

The emergency response role of special districts is generally focused on their normal services or functional area of responsibility. During disasters, some types of special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by directly coordinating, communicating, and assisting local governments. In Tulare County, overlapping boundaries complicates



relationships with special districts and local governments. For the special districts that serve more than one local government and/or serve the County unincorporated areas, they will coordinate and communicate directly with the County/OA EOC.

Ideally, the special district involved in the emergency response will have a representative at the Tulare OA EOC, serving as the focal point of coordination and working with other local government representatives in the EOC. If a special district is unable to send a representative, the Liaison Officer in the EOC will be responsible for establishing communications and coordination with the special district.

10.10.6 PRIVATE AND VOLUNTEER AGENCIES

The EOC will establish direct coordination with the private and volunteer agencies that have multi-jurisdictional or countywide response roles, including the American Red Cross (ARC) and Salvation Army (SA). These agencies will assign representatives to report to the Operational Area EOC whenever requested to do so.

Coordination with other volunteer and private agencies that do not have a multi-jurisdictional or countywide response role will be accomplished through telecommunications, liaison to community councils that represent several agencies, or involvement in special multi-agency groups on specific issues.

10.10.7 NORTHERN REGION EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER / REGIONAL MUTUAL AID

Direct coordination and communications with the Northern Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC) is essential. This can be accomplished by a Cal OES representative in the OA EOC, or by communicating with the REOC through the various communications systems available in the OA EOC. Coordination and communications between the OA EOC and the Northern REOC will occur between the five SEMS functions.

Direct coordination and communications will also be established between the OA Mutual Aid Coordinators and their counterpart Regional Mutual Aid Coordinators, both of whom may be located in the respective EOCs or functioning remotely depending on the situation and mutual aid system in question.

10.11 **Status Reporting**

Following a major emergency, all on-duty County personnel are required to provide initial and periodic verbal status reports concerning personal status and any injuries or damages observed to the assigned supervisor. County employees who may be traveling on County-related business (conference, training, meeting, etc.) at the time of a significant emergency at the travel location must contact the assigned County supervisor as soon as possible and provide a personal welfare/status report.

Supervisors will compile reports from assigned employees and will provide, through established processes, a summary status report to the Department Head. As soon as possible following an event that occurs during normal business hours, all Department Heads will submit a standard Status Report to the EOC Director (see Section 7.0, Part 3). Updated reports will be submitted as needed, or as directed by the EOC Director.



10.12 Action Planning

An integral part of the Incident Command System (ICS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), Action Plans are developed in the field (Incident Action Plan) and in the EOC (EOC Action Plan). The use of the Action Plan provides a clear and measurable process for identifying objectives and priorities for a given event and operational period.

Action planning is an important management tool that involves:

- A process for identifying priorities and objectives for emergency response or recovery efforts.
- Producing written plans, which document these priorities and objectives, and the tasks and personnel assignments associated with meeting the objectives.

The Planning/Intelligence Section is responsible for facilitating the action planning process and completing and distributing the EOC Action Plan. Action Plans are developed for a specified operational period, which may range from a few hours to upwards of 24 hours. The operational period is determined by the EOC Director, and initial action plans should set the operational period by first establishing a set of priority actions that need to be performed, then setting a reasonable timeframe within which to accomplish those actions.

Action plans need not be complex, but should be sufficiently detailed to guide OA EOC staff in implementing the priority actions. EOC action plans must remain strategic, setting overall objectives and avoiding specific tactical direction of field resources and tactics. A detailed procedure for developing Action Plans is contained in Section 6.0, Part 3.

10.13 Resource Requests

During response to significant emergencies, multiple requests for similar and/or scarce resources require close coordination between all activated local government EOCs and the OA EOC, and between the Operations and Logistics Sections at both EOC levels. Consequently, whenever the Tulare OA EOC is activated, requests for personnel and equipment resources from member jurisdictions will be made to the OA EOC. Any action which involves a financial outlay by Tulare County or a request for military assistance must be authorized by the County/OA EOC Director.

Within discipline-specific mutual aid systems, resource requests will be made first to the OA Mutual Aid Coordinator, then to the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator, through the system's normal process. Whenever possible, the OA Mutual Aid Coordinator should be located at the OA EOC or the discipline's DOC.

All other resource requests outside of established mutual aid systems shall be made in writing to the OA EOC, via WebEOC or any other available means. Requests that cannot be fulfilled by / within the OA will be forwarded to the REOC via the Response Information Management System (RIMS). Verbal requests may be made and should be acted upon without delay, however written documentation of the request must follow shortly thereafter.

Detailed resource management procedures are included in Section 11.0, Part 3 of this plan.



10.14 Coordination with External Agencies

Coordination with external agencies takes place during the emergency management preparedness phase when roles, responsibilities, and expectations are defined and emergency response procedures are established, as well as during the emergency response and recovery phases.

Certain key external agencies, such as utilities, are cooperating agencies and are an integral part of the Tulare OA emergency management organization. When indicated by the nature of the emergency, these agencies assign a representative to the Tulare OA EOC Operations or Logistics Section, as appropriate. The Liaison Officer in the Tulare OA EOC establishes and maintains a communications and coordination link with any key external agencies that do not have a representative in the EOC.

A cooperating agency supplies assistance other than direct tactical resources to the incident control effort. AT&T, Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas), Southern California Edison (SCE), American Red Cross (ARC), the Salvation Army (SA), and other private and volunteer agencies are cooperating agencies depending on the type of incident.

The level of involvement of special districts, public utilities, private organizations, and volunteer agencies will vary considerably depending upon the kind of incident. In general, special districts or other agencies that have a statutory or jurisdictional responsibility with the incident should be represented at the incident. The form of involvement or coordination for these districts and agencies may be as part of Unified Command in the field, or as an Agency Representative in the EOC who coordinates with the Liaison Officer. The emergency response role of special districts will be focused on their normal services and functional area of responsibility.

10.15 Volunteer Support

Volunteer and private agencies are a critical part of the Tulare Operational Area's emergency response support system. The American Red Cross, Salvation Army and other non-governmental organizations are essential partners of the Tulare OA to address care and shelter needs of disaster victims. Tulare County's Community Disaster Partner (CDP) Task Force, consisting of community-based, faith-based and private sector agencies, will partner with the Tulare OA EOC to supplement the provision of volunteers and other resources. Private sector medical/health resources are an essential part of the County's medical response. These agencies will be represented at the Tulare OA EOC when activated, but will mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems.

In addition to the organized groups of volunteers, there are two categories of individual volunteers who may respond to support the Tulare OA following a disaster: 1) those who are part of an established volunteer program, and 2) those who emerge at the time of a disaster. Although those in the first category may be pre-assigned to an emergency function, and, therefore, easily incorporated into the EMO, the emergent volunteers may also provide valuable support to the EMO following a proper orientation.

A designated Volunteer Coordinator in the Tulare OA EOC Personnel Unit assigns and orients volunteers to specific functions as necessary, and ensures that each volunteer is registered as a Disaster Service Worker before being assigned to support an emergency function or location.



11.0 MUTUAL AID

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is the Governor's Office of Emergency Services' statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. It created a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed.

State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions and two administrative regions. Tulare County is located within Mutual Aid Region V and the Inland Division of the Northern (Administrative) Region (Attachment 9).

11.1 Agreements & Systems

Tulare County is a participant in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. This agreement serves as the underlying authority for several statewide mutual aid systems and/or plans, including:

- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid System:
- Coroner's Mutual Aid System
- Fire & Rescue Mutual Aid System
- Medical Mutual Aid Plan / Medical & Health Mutual Aid System
- Emergency Managers Mutual Aid Plan

Additionally, Tulare County is party to the California Fire Assistance Agreement, and its own Operational Area Mutual Aid Agreement with OA member jurisdictions, which specify the conditions for additional types of assistance.

11.2 Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid

In order to facilitate the provision of mutual aid during day-to-day emergencies, as well as in disasters, Law Enforcement, Fire & Rescue and Medical Mutual Aid Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area (county), Mutual Aid Region (two or more counties) and State SEMS levels. The Operational Area (OA) serves as the focal point for processing mutual aid requests from cities and special districts within the Tulare OA.

The Mutual Aid Coordinators at each SEMS level receive requests for mutual aid, coordinate the provision of resources from within the geographic area of responsibility, and pass on unfilled requests to the next level of response. The adoption of SEMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems.

11.3 Mutual Aid Requests

The Tulare Operational Area will coordinate mutual aid requests outside of normal Fire, Law Enforcement, and EMS systems, between the OA member jurisdictions, the OA, and the Cal OES Northern Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC). Requests should specify, at a minimum:



- Number and type of personnel needed, and/or; type and amount of equipment needed;
- Reporting time and location;
- Authority to whom forces should report;
- Safe access routes into the affected area(s);
- Estimated duration of operations; and
- Any known risks or hazards

12.0 RECOVERY OPERATIONS

There is no clearly defined separation between response and recovery. As the threat to life, property and the environment dissipates, the attention and efforts of the EOC will focus on recovery issues. Recovery occurs in two phases - short-term and long-term – and addresses both public and private damages. Section 15.0, Part 3 to this plan provides more detailed recovery information and procedures.

12.1 Short Term Recovery

Short-term recovery operations will begin during the response phase of the emergency. The goal of short-term recovery is to restore the communities of the Tulare Operational Area to at least a minimal capacity, including:

- Utility and infrastructure restoration;
- Expanded social, medical, and mental health services;
- Re-establishment of government operations;
- Transportation route re-opening;
- Debris removal;
- Cleanup operations;
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures; and
- Segregation and tracking of response costs to support effective cost recovery.

Each jurisdiction will coordinate its efforts to restore infrastructure and services during recovery operations. Medical services may need to operate from temporary facilities, as necessary. Tulare County Mental Health may also be called upon to coordinate and conduct Critical Incident Stress Management for emergency response personnel and victims of the disaster.

For federally declared disasters, call centers may be established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to assist disaster victims and businesses in applying for grants, loans, and other benefits. In coordination with the County Health and Human Services Agency and the American Red Cross (ARC), the Tulare OA may provide shelter for disaster victims, until long-term housing can be arranged.

The Tulare OA EOC will ensure that debris removal and cleanup operations are expedited. On the basis of damage assessment and safety inspections, structures that pose a public safety concern will be cordoned off to prevent entry, repaired, or demolished.



12.2 Long Term Recovery

The major objectives of long-term recovery operations include:

- Coordinating delivery of social and health services;
- Improving land use planning;
- Restoring local economy to pre-disaster levels;
- Recovering disaster response costs; and
- Integrating mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations.

The goal of long-term recovery is to restore the community to its pre-disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of damaged public and private infrastructure / facilities, and disaster response cost recovery. Tulare County and each OA member jurisdiction are individually responsible for their own approach to mitigation, which could include zoning variances, building code changes, plan reviews, seismic safety elements, and other land use planning measures.

13.0 AFTER ACTION REPORTING

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations (GC §2450(a)) require any city, city and county, or county declaring a local emergency, for which the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency, to complete and transmit an after-action report (AAR) to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period. The AAR will provide, at a minimum, the following:

- Response actions taken;
- Application of SEMS;
- Suggested modifications to SEMS;
- Necessary modifications to plans and procedures;
- Training needs;
- Recovery activities to date; and
- Corrective Action / Improvement Plan.

The AAR will document the jurisdiction's emergency response activities, and identify areas of success and concern. It will also be utilized to develop a work plan for implementing corrective actions and needed improvements. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the completion and submission of its respective AAR to Cal OES within 90 days of the end of the incident period.

The Tulare County Office of Emergency Services will be responsible for the completion and distribution of the Tulare County and Operational Area AAR, including submission to Cal OES within the required 90-day period. Tulare County OES will coordinate with the applicable member jurisdictions and special districts in compiling their respective AARs into the OA AAR. The OA AAR will cover all SEMS levels, providing a broad perspective of the incident, referencing more detailed documents, and addressing all areas specified in regulations. It will include an overview of the incident, including enclosures, and will also address specific areas of the response, if necessary. Hazard mitigation efforts may be included in the "recovery actions to date" portion of the AAR.



These After Action Reports' primary audience will be County and city employees, especially management staff within each jurisdiction. As public documents, they are accessible to anyone who requests a copy and will be made available through the Tulare County Office of Emergency Services.

The SEMS statute and implementing regulations are written broadly enough to encompass the National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements for a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) without any additional SEMS regulatory changes. Therefore, the SEMS Guidelines will serve as the primary resource for developing AARs and the associated CAP.

See Section 14.0, Part 3 for more detailed information.