



**AB 2911 improves the fire safety of communities  
in high fire risk severity zones**

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Subdivision Review Program

## **Subdivision Review Program Mission**

To identify existing subdivisions located in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) or a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone identified pursuant to GC 51178, without a secondary means of egress route that are at significant fire risk. And provide recommendations in creating a secondary access to the subdivision, improvements to existing access roads, and other fire safety measures.

# Safety Element Compliance with SB 1241

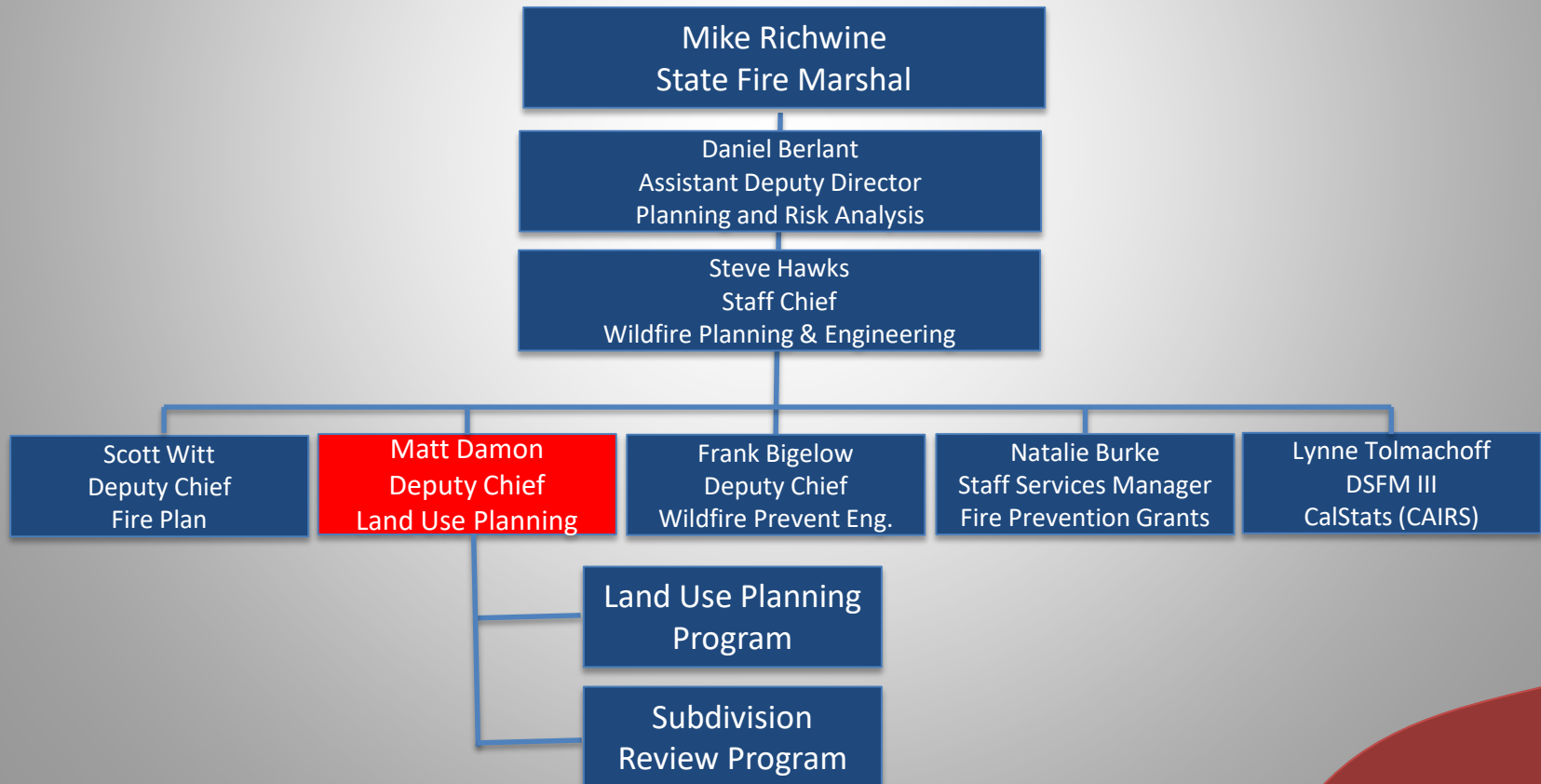
## Today's topics of discussion:

1. AB 2911, PRC 4290.5, and new article 1267.01 of CCR
  - Who, When, What, How
2. Improve fire safety in California's communities
3. Useful Resources



# About Us

## Land Use Planning



# Fire Hazard Planning - The Big Picture

## Emergency Management



The goal of fire hazard planning is to reduce the impact of wildland fire in the short, near, medium and long term by looking beyond jurisdictional boundaries.





AB 2911 (Friedman 2018)

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Subdivision Review Program

# Assembly Bill 2911 (Friedman 2018)

## Where did this all come from?

“One of the key areas that is our responsibility to take a hard look at is wildfire prevention, as well as recovery from fires. As one of the many consequences of climate change, we are seeing precipitation levels alter dramatically from historical trends. With that, the lands that are home to communities throughout California are at a rapidly increasing risk of severe, disaster-level, fires. From Butte County to the hills of our district, to the forests and mountains surrounding Redding and Santa Rosa, we have already seen devastation.” – said Friedman



# Assembly Bill 2911 (Friedman 2018)

## 2017 Fire History

### Redwood Valley Fire – Mendocino County

- 36,523 acres
- 546 structures destroyed
- 9 deaths

### Tubbs Fire – Napa & Sonoma County

- 36,807 acres
- 5,636 structures destroyed
- 22 deaths

### Atlas Fire – Napa & Solano County

- 51,624 acres
- 783 structures destroyed
- 6 deaths

### Thomas Fire - Ventura & Santa Barbara County

- 281,893 acres
- 1,063 structures destroyed
- 2 deaths

### Nuns Fire – Napa & Sonoma County

- 54,382 acres
- 1,355 structures destroyed
- 3 deaths





# Assembly Bill 2911 (Friedman 2018)

## Section 4290.5 is added to the Public Resource Code:

4290.5. (a) On or before July 1, 2021, and every five years thereafter, the board, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal, shall survey local governments, including counties, cities, and fire districts to identify existing subdivisions located in a **state responsibility area or a very high fire hazard severity zone**, identified pursuant to Section 51178 of the Government Code, **without a secondary egress route** that are at significant fire risk.

(b) (1) The board, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the local government that identified the subdivision, shall develop recommendations to improve the subdivision's fire safety. The recommendations may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (A) Creating secondary access to the subdivision.
- (B) Improvements to the existing access road.
- (C) Other additional fire safety measures.

(2) The board shall provide the final recommendations developed pursuant to this subdivision to the local government that identified the subdivision and to the residents of the subdivision.

(c) The board may enter into contracts with an independent group to conduct the survey required in subdivision (a).

(d) For purposes of this section, "subdivision" means an existing residential development of **more than 30 dwelling units**.

(e) The board shall maintain a list of the subdivisions identified in subdivision (a) and the status of the implementation of the recommendations provided pursuant to subdivision (b).





# Fire Safety Survey

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Title 14 of the CCR § 1267.00 – 1267.03

# Fire Safety Survey

## 14 CCR § 1267.00 Definitions

(a) The following definitions apply to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14 CCR), Division 1.5, Chapter 7, Subchapter 1, Article 2.

**Dwelling unit:** A “dwelling unit” has the same definition as a “residential unit” below.

**Local responsibility area (LRA):** Those areas of land classified by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board) where the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing wildfires is not that of the state or federal government, pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) 4125.

**Residential unit:** Any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and/or sanitation, for one or more persons. Manufactured homes, mobilehomes, and factory-built housing are considered residential units (14 CCR § 1271.00).

**Road:** Any surface designed, improved, or ordinarily used for vehicle travel. Includes public and private streets and lanes.

**State Responsibility Area (SRA):** as defined in Public Resources Code 4102.

**Subdivision:** an existing development of more than thirty (30) residential units, not necessarily subdivided as defined in Government Code 66424.

**Very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ):** as defined in Government Code 51177(i) and identified pursuant to Government Code 51178.



# Fire Safety Survey

## 14 CCR § 1267.01 Fire Safety Survey

(a) On or before July 1, 2021, and every five years thereafter, the board, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal, shall survey local governments, including counties, cities, and fire districts, to identify existing subdivisions without an adequate secondary egress route in all SRA or LRA mapped as a very high fire hazard severity zone.

(i) An adequate secondary egress route is a road, navigable by a passenger vehicle weighing 6,000 pounds or less, of equal construction standard to the primary road. The secondary road does not have to be rated to carry the same quantity of traffic (e.g., a two-lane paved road and a one-lane paved road is acceptable).

(ii) An adequate secondary egress route is not:

(A) a road with locked gates or limited access; or

(B) a road that directs traffic to the same outlet road as the primary road or results in a circular traffic flow, to the extent practicable.

(b) Local government officials, including elected officials, fire officials, or representatives of agencies that govern land use planning and subdivision design, may request the board and the State Fire Marshal survey specific subdivisions in their jurisdiction.





# Fire Safety Survey

## 14 CCR § 1267.02

- (a) The Board, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal and the local government that identified the subdivision, shall develop recommendations to improve the subdivision's fire safety.
- (b) The Board shall provide the final recommendations developed pursuant to § 1267.03(a) to the local government that identified the subdivision and to the residents of the subdivision.





# Fire Safety Survey

## **14 CCR § 1267.03**

- (a) The Board shall maintain a list of the subdivisions identified in § 1267.01.
- (b) The Board shall track the status of the implementation of the recommendations provided pursuant to § 1267.02.



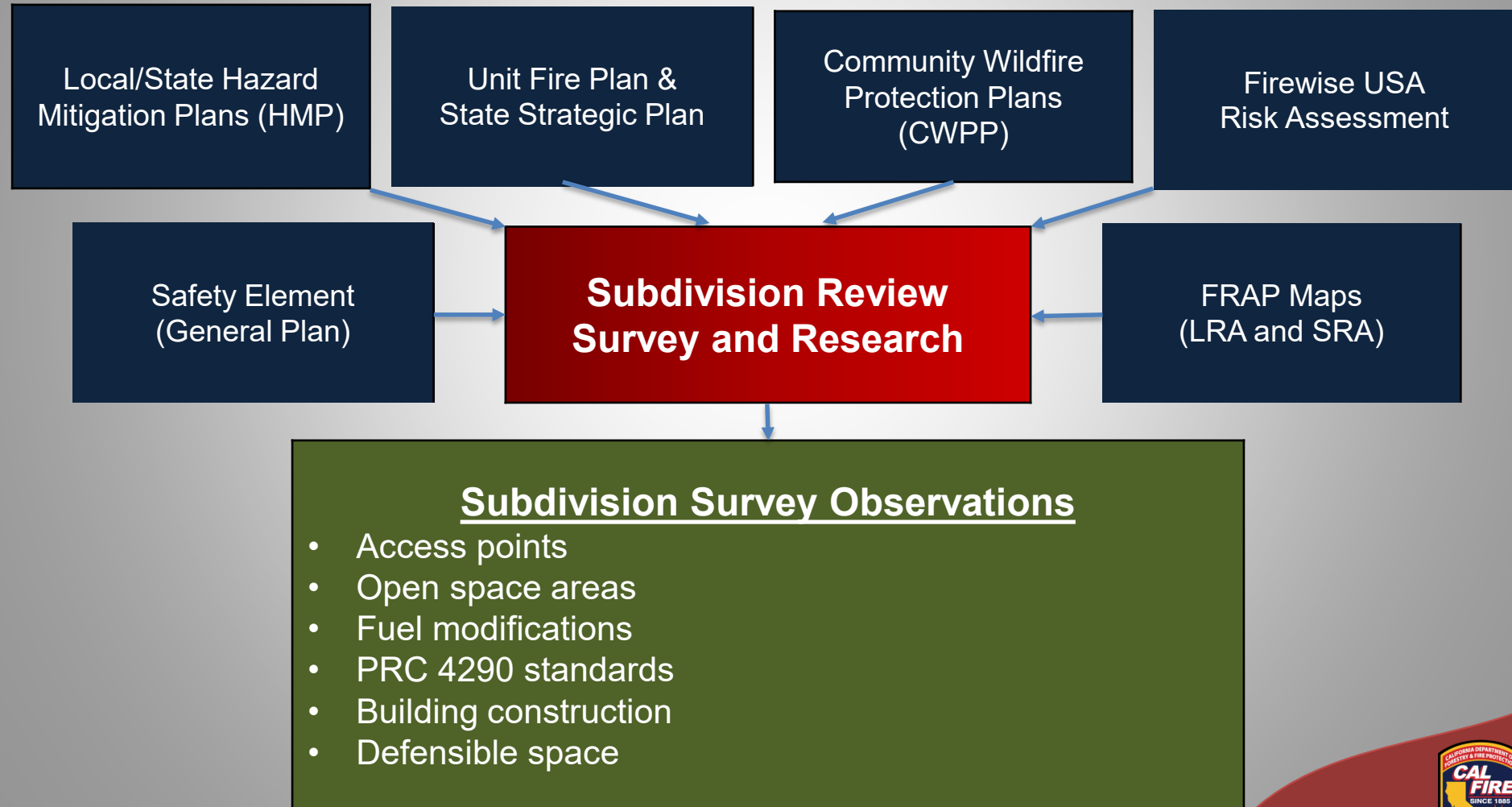


# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

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Research and Recommendations Process

# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys



# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

## **Survey Priority List**

- Significant fire incidents
- Fire history (1970-2019)
- Firewise USA sites
- Communities at Risk
- Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (approval and adoption date)
- Safety Element (review and submittal to the Board date)

## **Research resources**

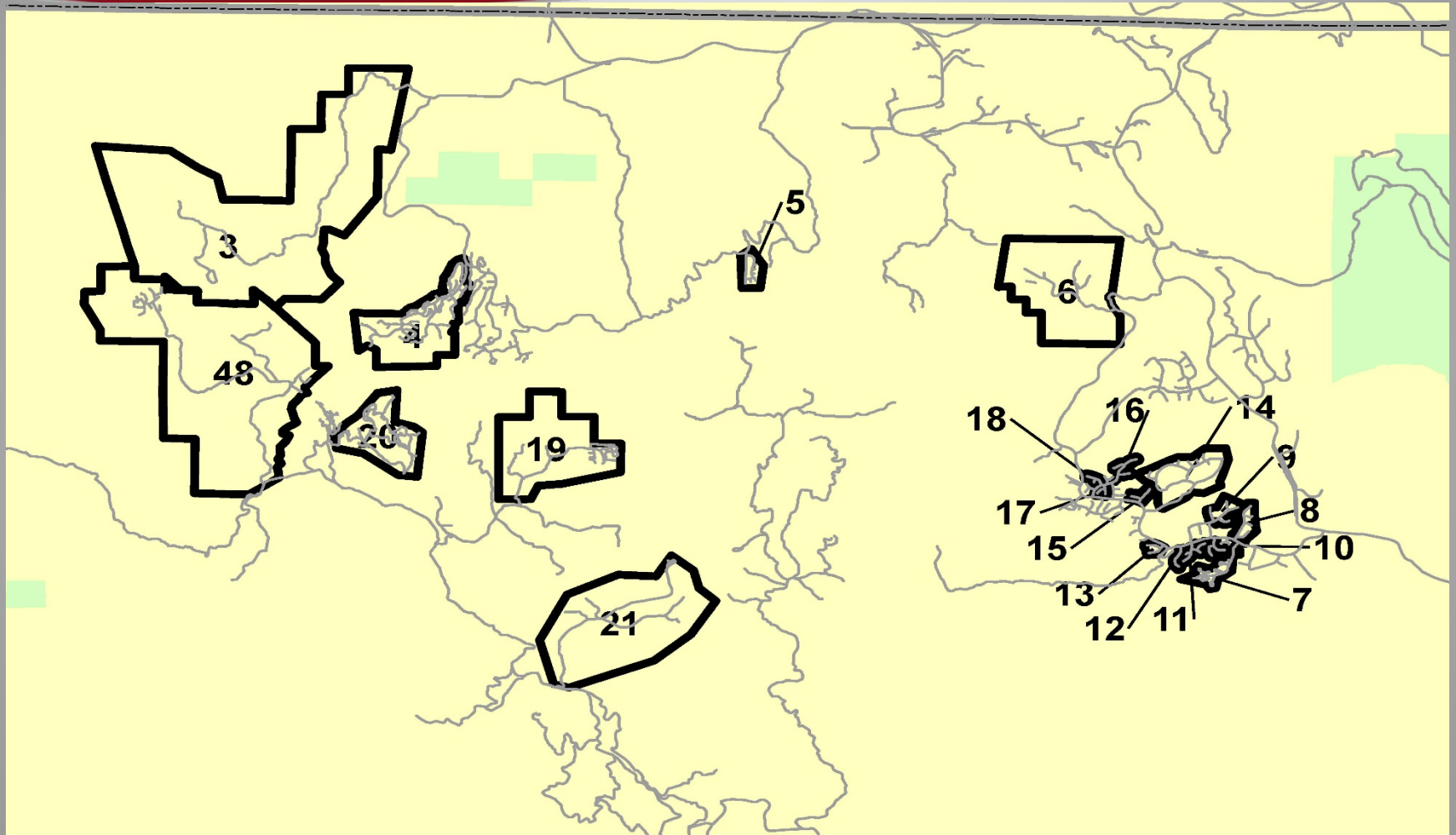
- [California Department of Real Estate](#)
- Local jurisdiction GIS Coordinator
- Local Fire Marshal and/or Fire Protection Agency
- Planning Department
- Building Department

## **Data collection tools**

- ArcGIS Collector
- ArcGIS Survey 123
- ArcGIS Quick Capture
- Record and maintain Subdivision list

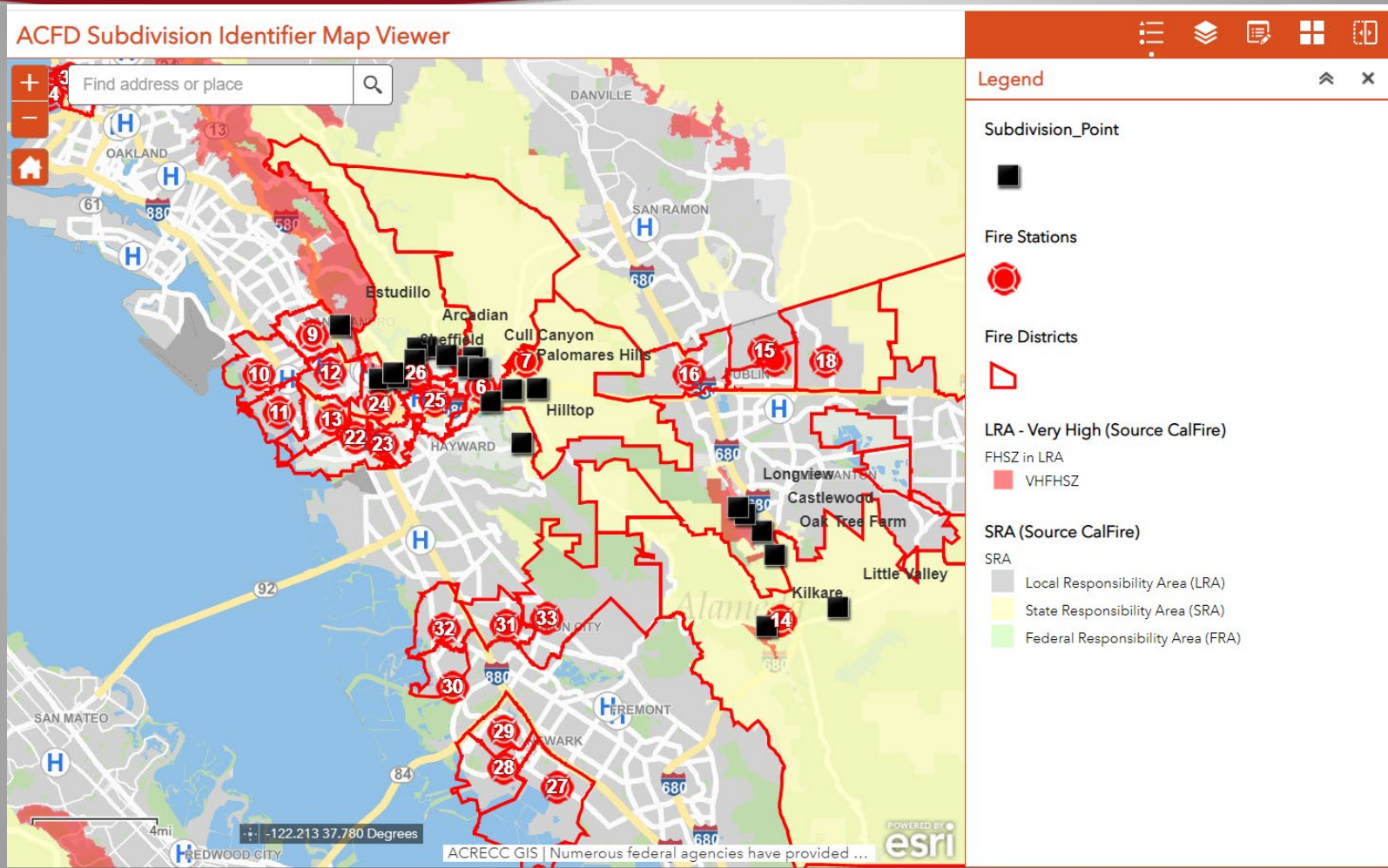


# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys





# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys



# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

The screenshot displays the ACFD Subdivision Identifier Map Viewer interface. The main map area shows a geographical view of the Palomares Hills area, with roads like Jensen Rd and Crow Canyon Rd visible. A search bar at the top left allows for finding addresses or places. A detailed popup window for the 'Palomares Hills' subdivision is open, providing the following information:

- Subdivision Name:** Palomares Hills
- Intersection:** E Castro Valley Blvd/Palomares Hills
- ResponseArea:** SRA
- Dwelling Units:** [Symbol]
- Notes:** One way in/out on Villareal, gates block egress on other roads
- Address:** 5900 Villareal Dr Castro Valley CA 94546
- Attachments:** No attachments found

The popup also includes the editor's name (brian.direcicolo@acaov.org), a date (23), a 'Zoom to' link, and an 'esri' logo.

On the right side, a legend panel lists the following layers and symbols:

- Subdivision\_Point:** [Black square symbol]
- Fire Stations:** [Red fire station symbol]
- Fire Districts:** [Red outline symbol]
- LRA - Very High (Source CalFire):**
  - FHSZ in LRA: [Red square symbol]
  - VHFHSZ: [Red square symbol]
- SRA (Source CalFire):**
  - SRA: [List of symbols for Local Responsibility Area (LRA), State Responsibility Area (SRA), and Federal Responsibility Area (FRA)]

The bottom of the map shows a scale bar (0.2mi) and coordinates (-122.049 37.711 Degrees). The footer text reads 'ACRECC GIS | Numerous federal agencies have provided ...'.

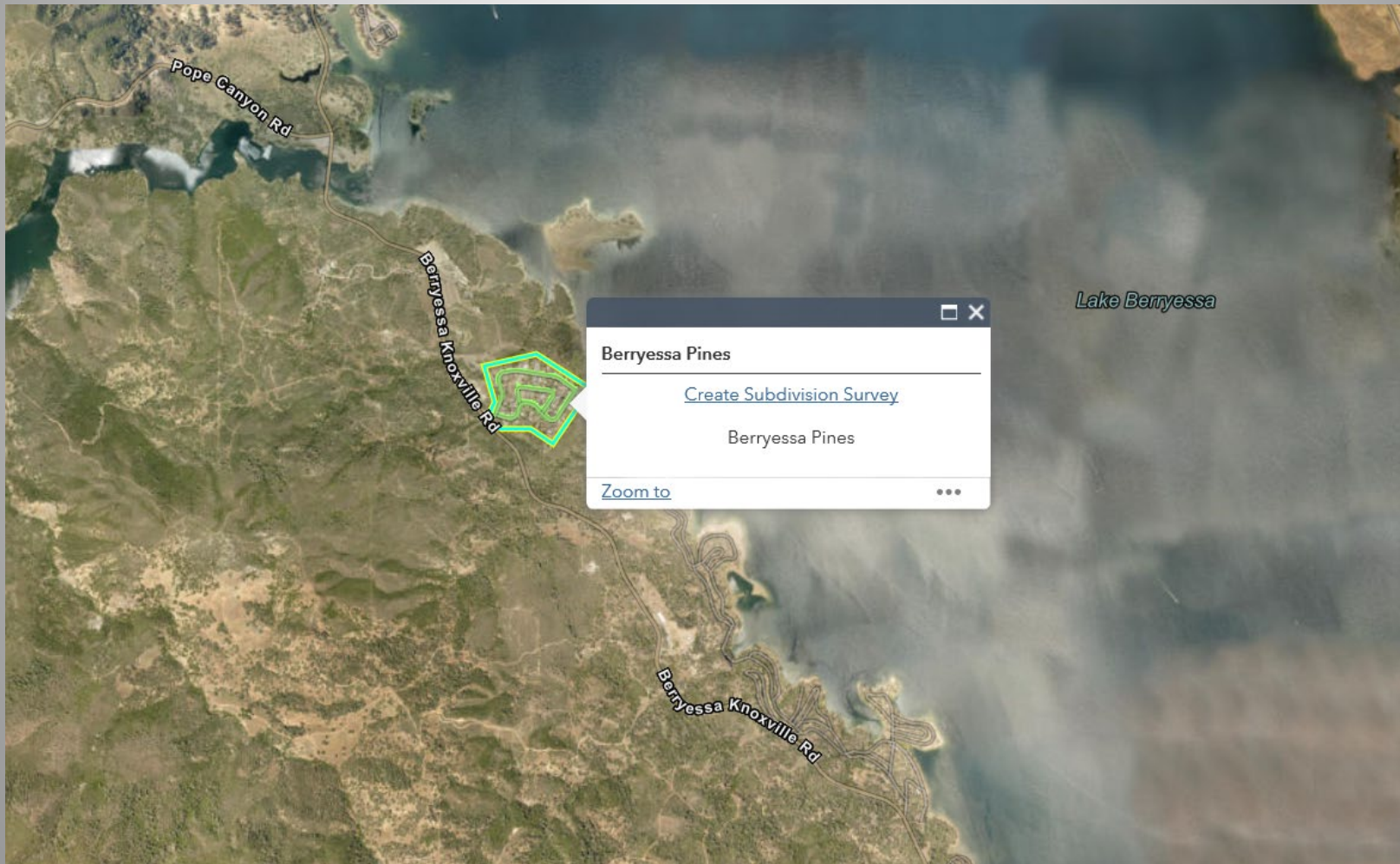


# ArcGIS Collector



# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

## ArcGIS Survey 123





# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

## ArcGIS Survey 123

### Subdivision Survey 2020 Production

**Subdivision Name:**

Berryessa Highlands

- **Part I: Site Information** ▶
- **Part II: Site Information and Fire Survey** ▶
- **Part III: Subdivision Review Recommendations** ▶

Submit





# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

## Survey Report

### Access and Evacuation

Is there a secondary egress route in the subdivision? (PRC 4290.5, 14 CCR 1267.01(a)(i)(ii))

☐ Yes

☐ No

Is the secondary egress route navigable by a passenger vehicle weighing 6,000 pounds or less, of equal construction standard of the primary road? (14 CCR 1267.01(a)(i))

☐ Yes

☐ No

Is there another road with locked gates or limited access; or a road that directs traffic to the same outlet road as the primary road or results in a circular traffic flow, to the extent practicable? (14 CCR 1267.01(a)(ii))

☐ Yes

☐ No



# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

## Recommendation Report

### Part III: Subdivision Review Recommendations ▼

#### Access and Evacuation Recommendations:

☐

Create a secondary access to the subdivision.

☐

Make improvements to the existing secondary access to the subdivision.

☐

Install reflective addressing signs for structures and roads in conformance with 14 CCR § 1274.01, 1274.02, 1274.03, and 1274.04 and the California Fire code, California Code of Regulations, title 24, part 9.

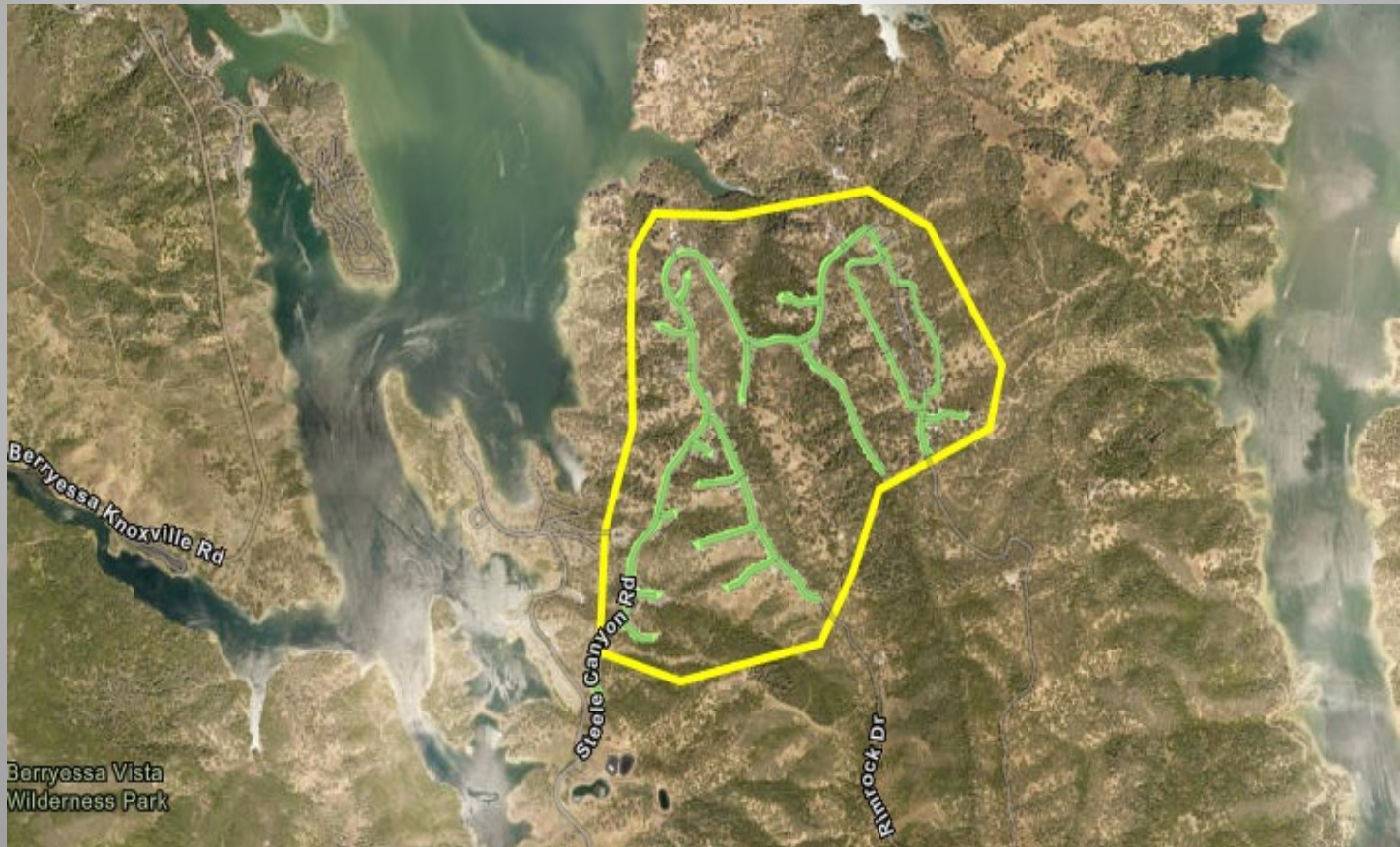
☐

Install reflective evacuation route street signs directing residents from their local roads to the nearest collector road(s) and/or arterial highway(s) (see California Highway Design manual for definitions), based on the standards for emergency management signing in the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.



# Conducting Subdivision Review Surveys

## ArcGIS QuickCapture

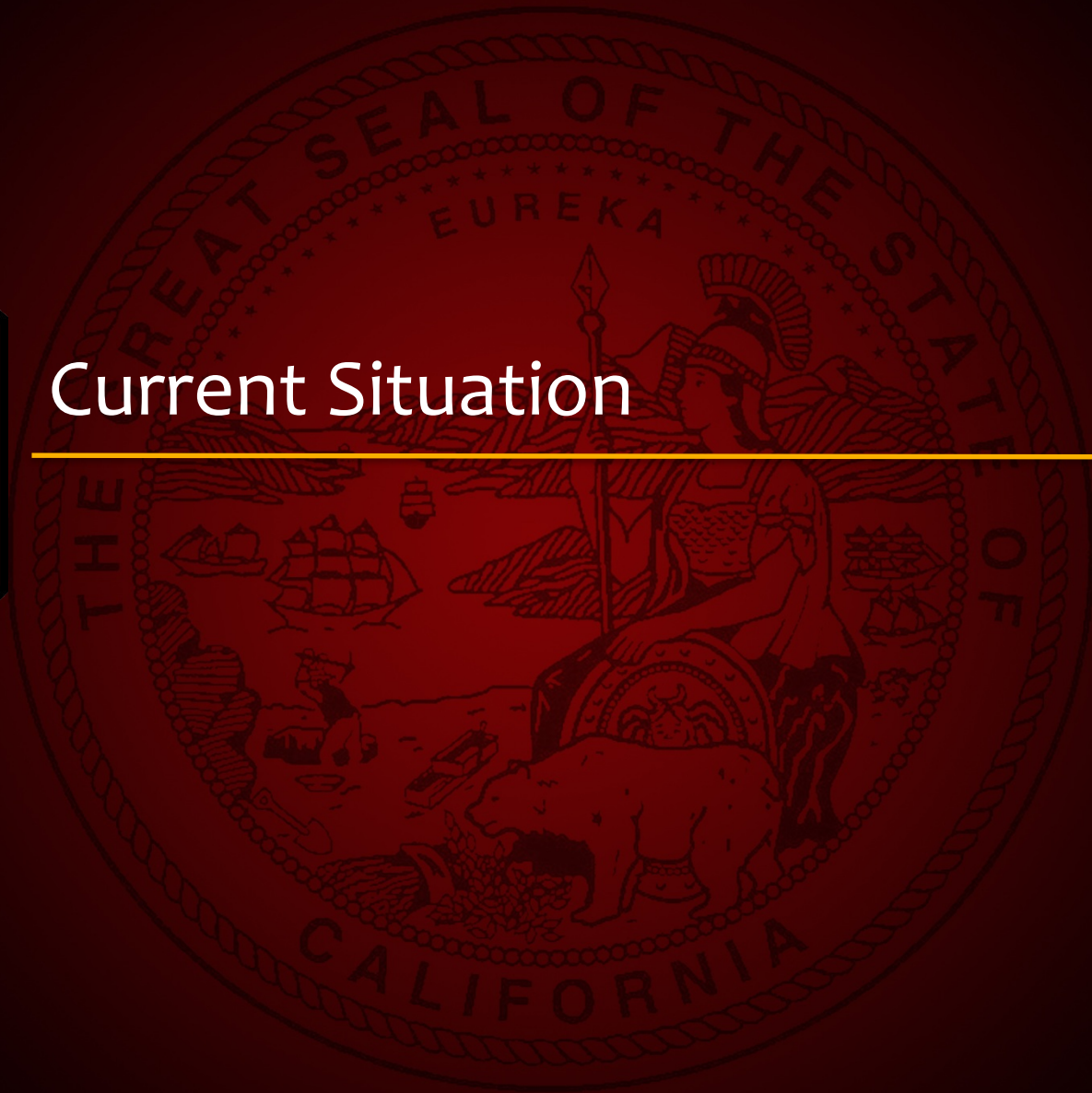






# Current Situation

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# Current Situation

Top 20 Most Destructive California Wildfires

	FIRE NAME (CAUSE)	DATE	COUNTY	ACRES	STRUCTURES	DEATHS
1	CAMP FIRE (Powerlines)	November 2018	Butte	153,336	18,804	85
2	TUBBS (Electrical)	October 2017	Napa & Sonoma	36,807	5,636	22
3	TUNNEL - Oakland Hills (Rekindle)	October 1991	Alameda	1,600	2,900	25
4	CEDAR (Human Related)	October 2003	San Diego	273,246	2,820	15
5	<b>NORTH COMPLEX</b> (Under Investigation) *	August, 2020	Butte, Plumas, & Yuba	318,935	2,352	15
6	VALLEY (Electrical)	September 2015	Lake, Napa & Sonoma	76,067	1,955	4
7	WITCH (Powerlines)	October 2007	San Diego	197,990	1,650	2
8	WOOLSEY (Under Investigation)	November 2018	Ventura	96,949	1,643	3
9	CARR (Human Related)	July 2018	Shasta County, Trinity	229,651	1,614	8
10	GLASS FIRE (Under Investigation) *	September 2020	Napa & Sonoma	67,484	1,520	0
11	LNU LIGHTNING COMPLEX (Under Investigation)*	August 2020	Lake, Napa, Sonoma, Yolo & Solano	363,220	1,491	6
12	CZU LIGHTNING COMPLEX (Lightning)	August 2020	Santa Cruz, San Mateo	86,509	1,490	1
13	NUNS (Powerline)	October 2017	Sonoma	54,382	1,355	3
14	THOMAS (Powerline)	December 2017	Ventura & Santa Barbara	281,893	1,063	2
15	OLD (Human Related)	October 2003	San Bernardino	91,281	1,003	6
16	JONES (Undetermined)	October 1999	Shasta	26,200	954	1
17	<b>AUGUST COMPLEX</b> (Under Investigation) *	September 2015	Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Glenn, Lake, & Colusa	1,032,649	935	1
18	BUTTE (Powerlines)	September 2015	Amador & Calaveras	70,868	921	2
19	<b>CREEK FIRE</b> (Under Investigation)*	September 2020	Fresno & Madera	377,693	856	0
20	ATLAS (Powerline)	October 2017	Napa & Solano	51,624	783	6

"Structures" include homes, outbuildings (barns, garages, sheds, etc) and commercial properties destroyed.

This list does not include fire jurisdiction. These are the Top 20 regardless of whether they were state, federal, or local responsibility.

\*Numbers not final



11/3/2020





# Current Situation

## California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

### Emergency Fund Fire Suppression Expenditures

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
1979—1980	\$11,978,000	2000—2001	\$114million
1980—1981	\$21,178,000	2001—2002	\$166million
1981—1982	\$12,582,000	2002—2003	\$135million
1982—1983	\$8,619,000	2003—2004	\$252million
1983—1984	\$12,358,000	2004—2005	\$170million
1984—1985	\$16,847,000	2005—2006	\$117million
1985—1986	\$35,510,000	2006—2007	\$206million
1986—1987	\$14,799,000	2007—2008	\$524million
1987—1988	\$56,769,000	2008—2009	\$499million
1988—1989	\$57,983,000	2009—2010	\$274+ million
1989—1990	\$39,345,000	2010—2011	\$90.1 million
1990—1991	\$70,825,000	2011—2012	\$140million
1991—1992	\$22,524,000	2012—2013	\$310million
1992—1993	\$85,591,000	2013—2014	\$242million
1993—1994	\$65,679,000	2014—2015	\$402million
1994—1995	\$69,858,000	2015—2016	\$608million
1995—1996	\$60.4 million	2016—2017	\$534million
1996—1997	\$107 million	2017—2018	\$773 million
1997—1998	\$47.7 million	2018—2019	\$890 million
1998—1999	\$43.8 million	2019—2020*	\$691 million (EST)
1999—2000	\$178.5 million	2020—2021**	\$372 million (EST)



# Conclusion

# Thank you... questions?

**Please contact our Subdivision Review Program:**

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