

ORDINANCE 2002-01

AN ORDINANCE ENACTING TOOELE COUNTY CODE TITLE 6,
CHAPTER 19, ESTABLISHING WILDFIRE PROTECTION
STANDARDS

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOOELE COUNTY COMMISSION
AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION I - PURPOSE. This ordinance is for the purpose of enacting providing public safety from wildfires. It establishes minimum planning criteria and defensible space requirements.

SECTION II - ENACTMENT. Title 6, Chapter 19 of the Tooele County Code is enacted to read as attached hereto, which attachment is by this reference made a part hereof.

SECTION III - REPEALER. Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.


SECTION IV - EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall become effective 15 days after its passage provided it has been published, or at such publication date, if more than 15 days after passage.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Tooele County Commission, which is the legislative body of Tooele County, passed, approved and enacted this ordinance this 8th day of January 2002.

ATTEST:

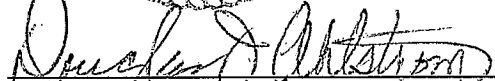
TOOELE COUNTY COMMISSION


DENNIS D. EWING, Clerk


DENNIS ROCKWELL, Chairman



APPROVED AS TO FORM:


DOUGLAS J. AHLSTROM
Tooele County Attorney

Commissioner Rockwell voted yes
Commissioner Hunsaker voted yes
Commissioner White voted yes

TITLE 6

PUBLIC SAFETY

CHAPTER 19

WILDFIRE PROTECTION STANDARDS

Section

- 6-19-1. Purpose.
- 6-19-2. Retroactivity.
- 6-19-3. Definitions.
- 6-19-4. Authority of county fire warden.
- 6-19-5. Appeals.
- 6-19-6. Additions or alteration and maintenance.
- 6-19-7. Maintenance.
- 6-19-8. Practical difficulties.
- 6-19-9. Technical assistance.
- 6-19-10. Alternative materials or method.
- 6-19-11. Permits.
- 6-19-12. Plans and specifications.
- 6-19-13. Inspection and enforcement.
- 6-19-14. Wildland/urban interface and intermix analysis.
- 6-19-15. Wildland/urban interface and intermix areas.
- 6-19-16. Interface area requirements.
- 6-19-17. Special building construction regulations.
- 6-19-18. Defensible space.

6-19-1. Purpose.

(1) This chapter presents minimum planning criteria for the protection of life and property from a wildfire. It includes information on safe procedures and practices at the wildland/urban interface or intermix. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the construction, alteration, moving, repair, maintenance and use of any building, structure or premises within the wildland/urban interface or intermix areas.

(2) Buildings or structures moved into or within the wildland/urban interface shall comply with the provisions of this chapter for new buildings or structures.

(3) The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding of life and property. This regulation is intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fires, fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildlands. The extent of this regulation is

intended to be tiered commensurate with the relative level of hazard present.

(4) The unrestricted use of property in wildland/urban interface areas is a potential threat to life and property from fire and resulting erosion. Safeguards to prevent the occurrence of fires and to provide adequate fire protection facilities to control the spread of fire in wildland/urban interface areas shall be in accordance with this chapter.

(5) This chapter shall supplement the building and fire codes.

6-19-2. Retroactivity.

The provisions of this chapter apply to structures constructed or placed after the adoption of this chapter. Prior-built structures are not subject to the standards imposed herein, although it is recommended that they conform to these standards.

6-19-3. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Access route" means principal vehicular ingress and egress to a structure or through a development crossing more than one parcel, including public and private roads that extend to and intersect with a publicly maintained road.

(2) "Accessory building or structure" means any building or structure used incidentally to another building or structure.

(3) "Aerial fuel" means standing and supported live and dead combustibles in direct contact with the ground, consisting mainly of foliage, twigs, branches, stems, cones, bark, and vines.

(4) "Approved" means acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction."

(5) "Aspect" means the direction toward which the slope faces.

(6) "ASTM" means American Society for Testing and Materials.

(7) "Authority having jurisdiction" means the organization, office or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation or a procedure.

(8) "Average daily traffic" means the average daily volume of vehicles traveling on a given road.

(9) "Brush" means shrubs and scrub vegetation or other growth heavier than grass but not full tree size.

(10) "Building" means any structure used or intended for supporting any use or occupancy.

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

(11) "Classified roof" means a roof constructed with a covering that is listed as meeting the requirements for Class A, B, or C roof materials (see NFPA 256, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings).

(12) "Combustible" means any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn.

(13) "Development" means human-made improvement of property.

(14) "Driveway" means vehicular ingress and egress access from a public road or improved private road to adjacent property.

(15) "Dwelling unit" means any building or structure or portion thereof that contains living facilities with provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation for not more than one family.

(16) "Fire hydrant" means a valved connection on a piped water supply system having one or more outlets and that is used to supply hose and fire department pumpers with water.

(17) "Fuel break" means an area, usually a long strip strategically located, wherein vegetative fuels are reduced in volume and maintained to cause a reduction of fire intensity if ignited by a wildland fire.

(18) "Fuel loading" means the volume of fuel in a given area, generally expressed in tons per acre.

(19) "Fuel model" means a description of fuel characteristics that relate to fire spread.

(20) "Fuel modification" means the removal of fuels, conversion of vegetation to fire-resistant species, increased spacing of individual plants, reduction of fuel loading, or lowering of age class.

(21) "Fuels" means any combustible material such as grass, bushes, trees, including vegetation and structures.

(22) "Hammerhead-T" means a roadway that provides a shaped, three-point turnaround for emergency equipment, being no narrower than the road that it serves, with the top of the "T" being a minimum of forty feet (12.2 m) long.

(23) "IFCI" means the International Fire Code Institute.

(24) "ISO" means the International Organization for Standardization.

(25) "Listed" means equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation and maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment

or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

(26) "NFPA" means National Fire Protection Association, which develops nationally recognized standards.

(27) "Noncombustible" means a material that, in the form in which is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not aid combustion or add appreciable heat to an ambient fire. Materials tested in accordance with the Standard Test method for behavior of materials in a vertical tube furnace at 750°C (1382°F), ASTM E136, and conforming to the criteria contained in Section 7 of the referenced standard shall be considered as noncombustible.

(28) "Occupancy" means the purpose for which a building, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

(29) "Prescribed fire" means the knowledgeable application of fire a specific land area to accomplish predetermined land management objectives.

(30) "Roads, streets, or private lanes" means an open way for passage of vehicles giving access to more than one parcel, any industrial or commercial occupancy, or to a single parcel with four or more dwelling units.

(31) "Roadway" means any surface improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

(32) "Shoulder" means the surface of a road adjacent to the traffic lane.

(33) "Slope" means upward or downward incline or slant, usually calculated as a percent of slope and measured in rise or fall per one hundred feet of horizontal distance.

(34) "Street or road signage" means any sign containing words, numbers, directions, or symbols that provides information emergency responders.

(35) "Structure" means that which is built or constructed, a building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner.

(36) "Surface fuels" means any native or landscape vegetation not considered a tree and generally in contact with the ground.

(37) "Traffic lane" means that portion of a roadway that provides a single lane of vehicle travel in one direction.

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

(38) "Traveled way" means the portion of a roadway that provides for vehicular travel in all permitted directions.

(39) "Turnaround" means a roadway, unobstructed by parking, that allows for a safe reversal of direction for emergency equipment.

(40) "Turnout" means a widening in a roadway of sufficient length and width to allow vehicles to pass one another.

(41) "Wildland/urban interface" means an area where development and wildland fuels meet at a well-defined boundary.

(42) "Wildland/urban intermix" means an area where development and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary.

(43) "Wildfire" means an unplanned and unwanted fire requiring suppression action; an uncontrolled fire, usually spreading rough vegetative fuels but often threatening structures.

6-19-4. Authority of county fire warden.

(1) The county fire warden is hereby authorized to administer and enforce this chapter and all ordinances of Tooele County pertaining to designated wildland/urban interface or intermix areas.

(2) The county fire warden shall have the power to render interpretations of this chapter and to adopt and enforce rules and supplemental regulations to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, rules and regulations shall be in conformance with the intent and purpose of this chapter.

(3) A copy of such rules and regulations shall be filed with the Tooele County Clerk and shall be in effect immediately thereafter. Additional copies shall be available for distribution to the public.

(4) When requested to do so by the county fire warden, other officials of this jurisdiction shall assist and cooperate with the county fire warden in the discharge of the duties required by this chapter.

6-19-5. Appeals.

To determine the suitability of alternative materials and methods and to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this chapter, the sheriff or his appointed designee shall hear appeals and shall render decisions and findings in writing to the county fire warden, building official and zoning administrator, with a duplicate copy to the appellant.

6-19-6. Additions or alteration and maintenance.

(1) Additions or alterations may be made to any building or structure without requiring the existing building or structure to comply with all the requirements of this chapter, provided the addition or alteration conforms to that required for a new building or structure.

(2) An unsafe condition shall be deemed to have been created if an addition or alteration will cause the existing building or structure to become structurally unsafe or overloaded will not provide adequate access in compliance with the provisions of this chapter or will obstruct existing exits or access will create a fuel hazard; will reduce required fire resistance or will otherwise create conditions dangerous to human life.

6-19-7. Maintenance.

All buildings, structures, landscape materials, vegetation, defensible space or other devices or safeguards regulated by this chapter shall be maintained in conformance with the code sections under which installed. The owner or the owner's designated agent shall be responsible for the maintenance of buildings, structures, landscape materials and vegetation.

6-19-8. Practical difficulties.

(1) When there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the county fire warden, in consultation with the building official, is authorized to grant modifications for individual cases on application in writing by the owner or a duly authorized representative. The county fire warden shall first find that a special circumstance makes enforcement of this chapter impractical, the modification is in conformance with the intent and purpose of this chapter, and the modification does not lessen any fire protection requirements or any degree of structural integrity. The details of any action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered into the files of the code enforcement officer.

(2) If the county fire warden determines that difficult terrain, danger of erosion or other unusual circumstances make compliance with the vegetation control provisions of the code detrimental to safety or impractical, enforcement thereof may be suspended provided reasonable alternative measures are taken.

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

6-19-9. Technical assistance.

To determine the acceptability of technologies, processes, products, facilities, materials and uses attending the design, operation or use of a building or premises subject to the inspection of the building official, the county fire warden is authorized to require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide, without charge to Tooele County, a technical opinion and report. The opinion and response shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist, laboratory or fire-safety specialty organization acceptable to the county fire warden and the owner and shall analyze the fire safety of the design, operation or use of the building or premises, the facilities and appurtenances situated thereon and fuel management for purposes of establishing fire hazard severity to recommend necessary changes.

6-19-10. Alternative materials or method.

(1) The county fire warden, in concurrence with the building official, is authorized to approve alternative materials or methods, provided the building official finds that the proposed design, use or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of this chapter and that the alternative is, for the purpose intended, at least equivalent to the level of quality, strength, effectiveness, fire resistance, durability and safety prescribed by this chapter. Approvals shall be subject to the approval of the building official whenever the alternate material or method involves matters regulated by the Uniform Building Code.

(2) The building official, zoning administrator, or county fire warden shall require that sufficient evidence or proof be submitted to substantiate any claims that may be made regarding its use. The details of any action granting approval of an alternate shall be recorded and entered in the files of the code enforcement officer.

6-19-11. Permits.

(1) Unless otherwise exempted, no building or structure regulated by this chapter shall be erected, constructed, altered, repaired, moved, removed, converted or demolished unless a separate permit for each building or structure has first been obtained from the building official.

(2) Unless otherwise required by the building code, fire code, or zoning ordinance, a permit shall not be required for:

(a) one-story detached accessory buildings used as tool and storage sheds, playhouses and similar uses, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet and the structure is located more than 50 feet from the nearest adjacent structure; or

(b) fences not over six feet high.

(3) Exemption from the permit requirements of this chapter shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this chapter or any other ordinance of Tooele County.

(4) The county fire warden is authorized to stipulate conditions for permits. Permits shall not be issued when public safety would be at risk as determined by the county fire warden.

(5) Before a permit is issued within an wildland/urban interface or intermix area, the county fire warden, building official and zoning administrator, or their authorized representatives, shall review and approve all permitted uses, occupancies or structures. Where laws or regulations are enforceable by other agencies or departments, a joint approval shall be obtained from all agencies or departments concerned.

(6) The application, plans, specifications and other data filed by an applicant for a building or land use permit shall be reviewed by the county fire warden. If the county fire warden finds that the work described in an application for a permit and the plan, specifications and other data filed therewith conform to the requirements of this chapter, the county fire warden is allowed to give approval for the issuance of a permit to the applicant.

(7) Before the building official, zoning administrator or planning commission issues any permit, the county fire warden shall be notified, and may respond in writing or stamp the plans and specifications "APPROVED, TOOELE COUNTY FIRE WARDEN" within five working days. Failure of the county fire warden to respond within the time allowed shall be deemed as an approval of the plans as presented. Approved plans and specifications shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the county fire warden, and all work regulated by this chapter shall be done in accordance with the approved plans.

(8) The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans, specifications and computations shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any other ordinance of Tooele County. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or conceal the provisions of this chapter or other ordinances of Tooele County shall not be valid.

(9) Permits shall at all times be kept on the premises designated therein and subject to inspection by the county fire warden or other authorized representative.

(10) A permit issued under this chapter may be suspended or revoked when it is determined by the county fire warden, building official or zoning administrator that:

(a) it is used for a location other than that for which the permit was issued;

(b) any of the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit have been violated;

(c) the permittee fails, refuses or neglects to comply with any order or notice duly served on him under the provisions of this chapter within the time provided therein;

(d) there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or application was made; or

(e) when the permit is issued in error or in violation of any other ordinance, regulations or provisions of this chapter.

(11) The county fire warden shall submit in writing to the building official or zoning administrator, reasons to suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this chapter whenever the permit is issued in error or on the basis of incorrect information supplied or in violation of any ordinance or regulation or any of the provisions of this chapter.

6-19-12. Plans and specifications.

(1) Plans, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in at least two sets with each application for a permit. The county fire warden may require plans, computation and specifications to be prepared and designed by an architect or engineer licensed by the state to practice as such. An exception to the foregoing is the submission of plans, calculations, construction inspection requirements and other data if it is found that the nature of the work applied for is such that reviewing of plans is not necessary to obtain compliance with this chapter.

(2) Plans and specifications shall be drawn to scale upon substantial paper or Mylar and shall be of

sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that it will conform to the provisions of this chapter and all relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

(3) Site plans shall include topography, width and percent of grade of access roads, landscape and vegetation details, locations of structures or building envelopes, existing or proposed overhead utilities, occupancy classification of buildings, types of ignition-resistant construction of buildings, structures and their appendages, roof classification of buildings, and site water supply systems.

(4) When utilized by the permit applicant, vegetation management plans shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the county fire warden for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit.

(5) When required by the county fire warden, the plans and specifications shall include classification of fuel loading, fuel model, and substantiating data to verify classification of fire-resistive vegetation.

(6) In addition to the requirements for site plans, plans shall include details regarding the vicinity within 300 feet of property lines, including other structures, slope aspect and elevation, vegetation, fuel breaks, water supply systems, and access roads.

(7) One set of approved plans, specifications and computations shall be retained by the engineering department. One set of approved plans and specifications shall be returned to the applicant, which set shall be kept on the site of the building, use or work at all times during which the work authorized thereby is in progress.

6-19-13. Inspection and enforcement.

(1) All construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the county fire warden.

(2) It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the county fire warden nor Tooele County shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.

(3) Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this chapter or of other Tooele County ordinances. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this chapter or of other ordinances of Tooele County shall not be valid.

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

(4) A survey of the lot may be required by the county fire warden to verify that the mitigation features are provided and the building or structure is located in accordance with the approved plans.

(5) The county fire warden shall inspect, as often as necessary, buildings and premises, including such other hazards or appliances designated by the county fire warden for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions which could reasonably be expected to cause fire or contribute to its spread, or any violation of the purpose of this chapter and of any other law or standard affecting fire safety.

(6) To determine compliance with this chapter, the county fire warden may cause a structure to be reinspected. A fee may be assessed for each inspection or reinspection when such portion of work for which inspection is called is not complete or when corrections called for are not made.

(7) Reinspection fees may be assessed when the approved plans are not readily available to the inspector, for failure to provide access on the date for which inspection is requested, or for deviating from plans requiring the approval of the county fire warden.

(8) To obtain a reinspection, the applicant shall pay the reinspection fee as set forth in the fee schedule adopted by Tooele County. When reinspection fees have been assessed, no additional inspection of the work will be performed until the required fees have been paid.

(9) When the county fire warden finds any building or premises in violation of this chapter, the warden is authorized to issue corrective orders and notices.

(10) Orders and notices authorized or required by this chapter shall be given or served on the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation either by verbal notification, personal service, or delivering the same to and leaving it with a person of suitable age and discretion on the premises; or, if no such person is found on the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of the premises and by mailing a copy thereof to such person by registered or certified mail to the person's last known address. Orders or notices that are given verbally shall be confirmed by service in writing as herein provided.

(11) Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, or whenever the county fire warden has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or on any

premises any condition which makes such building or premises unsafe, the county fire warden is authorized to enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty authorized by this chapter, provided that if such building or premises is occupied, the county fire warden shall first present proper credentials and request entry; and if such building or premises is unoccupied, the warden shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of the building or premises and request entry.

(12) If entry is refused, the warden shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry. Owners, occupants or any other persons having charge, care or control of any building or premises, shall, after proper request is made as herein provided, promptly permit entry therein by the warden for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this chapter.

(13) Orders and notices issued or served as provided by this chapter shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the order or notice pertains.

(14) If the building or premises is not occupied, such corrective orders or notices shall be complied with by the owner.

(15) A building or premises shall not be used when in violation of this chapter as noticed in accordance with subparagraph (10).

(16) A sign posted or affixed by the county fire warden shall not be mutilated, destroyed or removed without authorization by the county fire warden.

(17) Persons operating or maintaining an occupancy on any property subject to this chapter who allow a hazard to exist or fail to take immediate action to abate a hazard on such occupancy, premises or vehicle when ordered or notified to do so by the county fire warden shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

(18) Buildings, structures or premises which constitute a fire hazard or are otherwise dangerous to human life, or which in relation to existing use constitute a hazard to safety or health or public welfare, by reason of inadequate maintenance, dilapidation, obsolescence, fire hazard, disaster damage or abandonment as specified in this chapter or any other ordinance, are unsafe conditions. Unsafe buildings or structures shall not be used. Unsafe

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

buildings are hereby declared to be public nuisances and shall be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal, pursuant to applicable state and local laws and codes.

6-19-14. Wildland/urban interface and intermix analysis.

(1) The analysis of the wildland/urban interface or intermix will help identify and document local problem areas and guide the application of standards and establishment of priorities relative to fire danger.

(2) Tooele County shall perform a wildland fire protection analysis of all developments, existing or planned, to determine wildland fire protection ratings. The ratings developed under the authority of this section shall be the basis for the implementation of fire safe design and construction criteria. The higher the relative value, the higher the wildland/urban interface or wildland/urban intermix hazard rating.

(3) The analysis shall contain the following components:

- (a) wildland/urban interface or wildland/urban intermix boundaries;
- (b) fuel hazard rating;
- (c) slope hazard rating;
- (d) structure hazard rating;
- (e) additional factors rating;
- (f) wildland/urban interface or wildland/urban intermix hazard rating; and
- (g) other ratings as they apply.

6-19-15. Wildland/urban interface and intermix areas.

(1) Areas shall be delineated as wildland/urban interface and intermix by designation of an overlay zone placed in accordance with 17-27-403, UCA. The boundaries of the overlay zones shall be based upon an assessment of fuel types and physical characteristics affecting wildland fire behavior. Such areas shall be delineated on county zoning maps.

(2) The county fire warden shall reevaluate and recommend modification to the wildland/urban interface areas on a three-year basis or more frequently as necessary by prevailing weather and environmental conditions.

6-19-16. Interface area requirements.

(1) Wildland/urban interface areas shall be provided

with emergency vehicle access and water supply in accordance with this chapter. The objective is to establish minimum requirements for emergency vehicle access and water supplies for buildings and structures located in the wildland/urban interface areas.

(2) Subdivisions.

(a) New subdivisions shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads in accordance with Titles 13 and 15 of the Tooele County Code and related fire codes.

(b) New subdivisions with buildings shall provide a fire suppression water supply system.

(3) Individual structures.

(a) Individual structures constructed or relocated into wildland/urban interface areas shall be provided with a driveway when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building is located more than 150 feet from a fire apparatus access road.

(b) Driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 12 feet and a minimum unobstructed height of 13 feet 6 inches. Driveways in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with turnarounds. Driveways in excess of 200 feet in length and less than 20 feet in width shall be provided with turnouts in addition to turnarounds.

(c) Driveway turnarounds shall have inside turning radii of not less than 30 feet and outside turning radii of not less than 45 feet. Driveways that connect with a road or roads at more than one point may be considered as having a turnaround if all changes of direction meet the radii requirements for driveway turnarounds.

(d) Driveway turnouts shall be an all-weather road surface at least ten feet wide and 30 feet long. Driveway turnouts shall be located as required by the county fire warden.

(4) Access.

(a) If a key is not available to a locked gate or other restricted access by authorized fire personnel for the purpose of fire suppression, they are authorized to gain access by cutting locks, removing gates, breaching fences or by any other reasonable means.

(b) When required, fire apparatus access roads shall be all-weather roads with a minimum width of 20 feet and a clear height of 13 feet 6 inches which shall be designed to accommodate the loads and turning radii for fire apparatus and which has a

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

gradient negotiable by the specific fire apparatus normally used at that location within the jurisdiction. Dead-end roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with turnarounds as approved by the county fire warden. All-weather road surface shall be any surface material acceptable to the county engineer which would normally allow the passage of emergency service vehicles typically used to respond to that location within the jurisdiction.

(c) Approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for access roads and driveways to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof or both.

(d) All road identification signs and supports shall be of noncombustible materials. Signs shall have minimum four inch-high reflective letters with ½ inch stroke on a contrasting six inch-high sign. Road identification signage shall be mounted at a height of seven feet from the road surface to the bottom of the sign.

(e) Existing fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the inspection official to prevent obstruction.

(f) Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post, and additional signs shall be posted at locations where driveways divide.

(g) 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.

(h) The gradient for fire apparatus access road driveways shall not exceed the maximum approved by the county engineer

(5) Water supply.

(a) Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into wildland/urban interface areas shall be provided with a water supply in accordance with subparagraph (6) or ignition-resistant construction requirements.

(b) Non-residential buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural uses with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet are exempt from having a water supply.

(c) 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.

(d) Existing fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the inspection official to prevent obstruction.

(6) Water source.

(a) When an approved water source is provided in order to qualify as a conforming water supply, it must be capable of providing an adequate supply for the use of the fire protection service to protect buildings and structures from exterior fire sources or to suppress structure fires within the wildland/urban interface areas of the jurisdiction accordance with this section. Non-residential buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural uses with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet are exempt from this requirement.

(b) The point at which a water source is available for use shall be located not more than 1,000 feet from the building, and be approved by the county fire warden. The distance shall be measured along an unobstructed line of travel.

(c) Water sources shall comply with NFPA guidelines for the type of occupancy and level of development.

(d) Approved draft sites shall be provided at all natural water sources intended for use as fire protection for compliance with this chapter. The design, construction, location, access and access maintenance of draft sites shall be approved by the county fire warden.

(e) The draft site shall have emergency vehicle access from an access road. The pumper point shall be either an emergency vehicle access area alongside a conforming access road or an approved driveway no longer than 150 feet. Pumper access points and access driveways shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Tooele County code. Pumper access points shall not require the pumper apparatus to obstruct a road or driveway.

(f) All hydrants shall be designed and constructed in accordance with nationally recognized standards. The location and access shall be approved by the county fire warden.

(g) Adequate water supply shall be determined for

WILDFIRE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

purposes of initial attack and flame front control as outlined in the NFPA regulations.

(h) The water supply required by this chapter shall only be approved when a fire department rated Class 9 or better in accordance with ISO Commercial Rating Service, 1995, is available.

(i) Access to all water sources required by this section shall be unobstructed at all times. The county fire warden shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to water source equipment, fire protection equipment or hydrants.

(j) Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and other fire protection equipment required by this chapter will be subject to periodic tests as required by the county fire warden. All such equipment installed under the provisions of this chapter shall be maintained in an operative condition at all times and shall be repaired or replaced where defective. Additions, repairs, alterations and servicing of such fire protection equipment and resources shall be in accordance with approved standards.

(k) Defensible space shall be provided around water tank structures, water supply pumps and pump houses.

(l) Stationary water supply facilities within the wildland/urban interface areas dependent on electrical power to meet adequate water supply demands shall provide standby power systems in accordance with the National Electrical Code to ensure that an uninterrupted water supply is maintained. The standby power source shall be capable of providing power for a minimum of two hours unless the following exceptions exist:

- (i) When approved by the county fire warden, a standby power supply is not required where the primary power service to the stationary water supply facility is underground.
- (ii) A standby power supply is not required where the stationary water supply facility serves no more than one single-family dwelling.

6-19-17. Special building construction regulations.

Regulations for special building construction standards shall be those in the most current publication Chapter 5, Special Building Construction Regulations, Urban - Wildland Interface Code, IFCI.

6-19-18. Defensible space.

(1) Fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 1. Distances specified in Table 1 shall be measured along the grade from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure.

(2) Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating, or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing nonfire-resistive vegetation on the property owned, leased or controlled by such person.

(3) Ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, are allowed within the designated defensible space provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

(4) Trees are allowed within the defensible space provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees, and crowns of trees and structures, overhead electrical facilities, or unmodified fuel is not less than ten feet. Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

(5) Nonfire-resistive vegetation or growth shall be kept clear of buildings or structures in such a manner as to provide a clear area for fire suppression operations.

(6) Notwithstanding Table 1, the net free area of the spark arrester shall not be less than four times the net free area of the outlet of the chimney.

TABLE 1, REQUIRED DEFENSIBLE SPACE

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE AND INTERMIX AREAS	FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE IN FEET
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100