



**NOTICE AND AGENDA
SANTA CLARA CITY COUNCIL MEETING
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2026
TIME: 6:00 PM**

Public Notice is hereby given that the Santa Clara City Council will hold a Regular Meeting in the Santa Clara City Council Chambers located at 2603 Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara Utah on Wednesday, January 14, 2026, commencing at 6:00 PM. The meeting will be broadcasted on our city website at <https://santaclarautah.gov>.

1. Call to Order:

2. Opening Ceremony:

- Pledge of Allegiance: Councilwoman Burton
- Opening Comments: Rabbi Helene Ainbinder, Beit Chaverim Jewish Community of Greater Zion

3. Conflicts and Disclosures:

4. Working Agenda:

A. Public Hearing(s) 6:00 pm:

1. None

B. Consent Agenda:

1. Approval of Minutes and Claims:

- December 10, 2025, City Council Work and Regular Meeting
- January 5, 2026, City Council Special Meeting
- Claims through January 14, 2026

2. Calendar of Events:

- January 19, 2026, Martin Luther King Jr. Day (Offices Closed)
- January 28, 2026, City Council Work and Regular Meeting
- February 11, 2026, City Council Work and Regular Meeting

C. General Business:

1. Fire Department Swearing In and Promotion Recognition. Presented by Dan Cazier, Fire Chief.
2. Discussion and action to consider Appointing Rick Rosenberg to the Santa Clara City Hillside Review Board. Presented by Jim McNulty, Planning Director.
3. Discussion and action to consider approval of adopting Large Water User Policy and approve Ordinance No. 2026-01. Presented by Jim McNulty, Planning Director.
4. Discussion and action to consider approval to adopt the 2006 Wildland-Urban Interface Code and approve Ordinance No. 2026-02. Presented by Dan Cazier, Fire Chief.
5. Discussion and action to consider approval of Washington County Flood Control Project and approve Resolution No. 2026-02R. Presented by Dan Cazier, Fire Chief.

5. Reports:

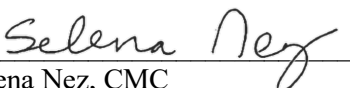
A. Mayor / Council Reports

6. Closed Meeting Session:

7. Adjournment:

Note: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals needing special accommodation during this meeting should notify the city no later than 24 hours in advance of the meeting by calling 435-673-6712. In accordance with State Statute and Council Policy, one or more Council Members may be connected via speakerphone or may by two-thirds vote to go into a closed meeting.

The undersigned, duly appointed City Recorder hereby certify that the above notice and agenda was posted within the Santa Clara City limits on this 8th day of January 2026 at the Santa Clara City Hall, on the City Hall Notice Board, at the Santa Clara Post Office, on the Utah State Public Notice Website, and on the City Website at <http://santaclarautah.gov>.


Selena Nez, CMC
City Recorder

**SANTA CLARA CITY COUNCIL
SPECIAL MEETING
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 2026
MEETING MINUTES**

THE CITY COUNCIL FOR SANTA CLARA CITY, WASHINGTON, UTAH, met for a Special Meeting on Monday, January 5, 2026, at 5:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers located at 2603 Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, Utah. The meeting will be broadcasted on our city website at <https://santaclarautah.gov>.

Present: Mayor Rosenberg
Councilman Jarett Waite
Councilman Dave Pond
Councilwoman Christa Hinton
Councilwoman Janene Burton
Councilman Ben Shakespeare

Staff Present: Brock Jacobsen, City Manager
Selena Nez, City Recorder
Matt Ence, City Attorney
Jim McNulty, Planning Director
Cody Mitchell, Building Official
Dan Cazier, Fire Chief
Dustin Mouritsen, Public Works Director
Gary Hall, Power Director
Ryan VonCannon, Parks Director
Lance Haynie, Government Affairs Director
Jaron Studly, Police Chief

1. Call to Order

Mayor Rosenberg called the special meeting to order at 5:01 p.m. The mayor welcomed everyone and noted that a full council was present: Councilman Ben Shakespeare, Councilwoman Janene Burton, Councilwoman Christa Hinton, Councilman Dave Pond, and Councilman and Mayor-elect Jarett Waite.

2. Working Agenda

1. Discussion and action to approve Resolution No. 2026-01R, Establishing Procedures to fill the 2026 City Council set midterm vacancy. Presented by Brock Jacobsen, City Manager and Matt Ence, City Attorney.

City Attorney Matt Ence presented Resolution No. 2026-01R, which outlined the procedures for filling the upcoming City Council vacancy that would occur when Mayor-elect Waite takes office. Ence highlighted two key aspects of the resolution:

First, the questioning process for candidates was designed to preserve flexibility while providing structure. Candidates would draw numbers to determine their order, and each Council member would have the opportunity to ask questions until they run out. Once all candidates have answered initial questions, follow-up questions could be asked, followed by 3-minute closing statements from each candidate in reverse order. The Mayor would have discretion to set time limits for responses based on the number of candidates.

Second, Ence explained the resolution's approach to handling potential tie votes. Since there are conflicting statutory provisions regarding who can vote in tiebreaker situations, the resolution takes a hybrid approach: the Mayor would vote with the Council, but the City Recorder would first tally only Council votes to determine if a majority exists. The Mayor's vote would only be counted if needed to break a tie or create a majority.

Councilman Pond sought clarification about majority requirements, confirming that three votes would constitute a majority. Ence explained how the process would handle multiple candidates with tied votes, emphasizing that this approach would avoid the need for coin flips.

City Manager Brock Jacobsen noted a discrepancy in the application deadline, requesting it be changed from January 21 to January 16 at noon. Councilwoman Burton questioned whether time limits would be set for Council questioning, with Ence confirming this would be at the Mayor's discretion. Councilwoman Hinton requested that the resolution specify applications must be submitted in person, which Ence agreed to add.

Motion: Councilman Pond moved to APPROVE Resolution No. 2026-01R, Establishing Procedure to fill the 2026 City Council seat midterm vacancy. Councilwoman Burton seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Aye, Hinton - Aye, Burton - Aye, Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed unanimously.

2. Presentation of Service Recognition for the Mayor Rosenberg and Councilman Shakespeare.

City Manager Brock Jacobsen presented service recognition gifts to Mayor Rosenberg and Councilman Shakespeare, thanking them for their dedication to the city and acknowledging their families' sacrifices. Mayor Rosenberg received a personalized street sign, while Councilman Shakespeare received a belt buckle with his birthstone, acknowledging his cowboy attire at city functions.

Mayor Rosenberg expressed his appreciation for the community and how it had blessed his life, noting that he would remain available if needed. Councilman Shakespeare echoed these sentiments, praising the city staff as "the best staff" who could run the city even if the Council were absent. He expressed love for the community, appreciation for the turnout, and special thanks to his wife for her support.

3. Swearing in of Candidates.

The newly elected officials were sworn in by City Recorder Selena Nez, with Jarett Waite taking the oath as Mayor first, followed by Mark Hendrickson and Christa Hinton as Council members.

Mark Hendrickson, noting it was his birthday, expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to serve and his eagerness to "get to work." He agreed with Councilman Shakespeare's assessment that Santa Clara has "the best staff in the state."

Councilwoman Hinton thanked the citizens for re-electing her and expressed her commitment to working with and for the residents over the next four years to maintain Santa Clara as an "amazing place" to live and raise families.

Mayor Waite expressed that it was a "true honor" to serve in his new position and committed to serving "with fidelity." He reassured everyone that no big changes were coming and that Mayor Rosenberg was leaving the city in an "amazing position." He mentioned they had a few "fun projects" to work on while continuing to move the city forward.

3. Adjournment

Motion: Councilman Hendrickson moved to adjourn. Councilwoman Hinton seconded the motion. All in favor. Motion passed unanimously.

The City Council meeting was adjourned at 5:24 p.m.

Selena Nez
City Recorder

Approved: _____

**SANTA CLARA CITY COUNCIL WORK MEETING
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2025
MEETING MINUTES**

THE CITY COUNCIL FOR SANTA CLARA CITY, WASHINGTON, UTAH, met for a Work Meeting on Wednesday, December 10, 2025, at 4:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers located at 2603 Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, Utah. The meeting will be broadcasted on our city website at <https://santaclarautah.gov>.

Present: Mayor Rosenberg
Councilman Jarett Waite
Councilman Dave Pond
Councilwoman Christa Hinton
Councilwoman Janene Burton
Councilman Ben Shakespeare

Staff Present: Brock Jacobsen, City Manager
Selena Nez, City Recorder
Matt Ence, City Attorney
Jim McNulty, Planning Director
Cody Mitchell, Building Official
Dan Cazier, Fire Chief
Dustin Mouritsen, Public Works Director
Gary Hall, Power Director
Ryan VonCannon, Parks Director
Jaron Studly, Police Chief
Kelly Bowthorpe, Building Inspector

1. Call to Order

Mayor Rick Rosenberg called the Santa Clara City Council Work Meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. Present from the council were Councilman Jarett Waite, Councilman David Pond, Councilwoman Christa Hinton, Councilwoman Burton and Councilman Ben Shakespeare.

2. Working Agenda

A. General Business:

1. Introduction of New Building Department Employee. Presented by Cody Mitchell, Building Official.

Cody Mitchell, Building Official, introduced Kelly Bowthorpe as a new employee in the Building Department. Cody expressed excitement about finally Kelly, noting his 30+ years of experience in the field. Kelly shared that he is originally from North Salt Lake but relocated to the area because his children and grandkids, and his wife wanted to be closer to the grandchildren. When asked about his previous employment, Kelly stated that he had worked for several municipalities including Murray, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, South Salt Lake, and Sunrise Engineering. The Council welcomed Kelly to the city.

2. Discussion regarding Pet Wall of Fame. Presented by Santa Clara Youth Council.

The Santa Clara Youth Council presented a proposal for a Pet Wall of Fame to be located at Swiss Heritage Park. The presentation was led by several youth council members including Taija Batt (Mayor Pro Tem), Elias Chaffee, Norman Nielsen, RJ Stevens, and Levi Chaffee, with Jennifer Chaffee serving as the Youth Council Director.

The proposed wall would be a public tribute honoring pets that have touched the lives of residents and would be incorporated into an existing wall at Swiss Heritage Park. The purpose would be to celebrate community bonds through shared love of pets, promote animal welfare and adoption, foster civic pride, and support Friends of Southern Utah Canines, a nonprofit organization.

The youth council explained that residents wishing to memorialize their pets would purchase plaques from a designated website and place orders through a local trophy shop. The plaques would be durable, engraved plastic with a metal-like finish that would not rust or erode. The youth council would collect the completed plaques monthly and install them on the wall, as well as maintain the wall as part of their quarterly service projects.

Representatives from the Friends of Southern Utah Canines, including Joe Watson and Officer Jesse Hall with K9 Rosko, explained that proceeds from the plaque sales would benefit their organization, which supports local police canines with medical bills and other expenses, especially in retirement.

Ryan VonCannon, Parks Director, confirmed that the wall would be located on the backside of an existing wall in the southwest corner of Swiss Heritage Park, ensuring it wouldn't interfere with the park's pioneer heritage theme. The wall is approximately 30 feet long and 4-5 feet high.

The Council discussed details including mounting methods, durability, and price point. Jennifer Chaffee estimated the plaques would cost around \$15 to produce, and they would likely be sold for approximately \$40, with the difference going to the canine foundation.

Councilman Ben Shakespeare raised concerns about maintenance and vandalism, asking who would be responsible for replacements. The discussion revealed uncertainty about the plaques' resistance to intentional damage, with Jennifer Chaffee suggesting they might need to set aside some funds for potential vandalism repairs and hopefully negotiate with the trophy shop for replacement assistance if needed.

Councilwoman Christa Hinton asked about the payment process and how residents would access the service. The youth council explained they hoped to set up ordering through the city website pending approval, with funds held by the city and distributed to the trophy company and Friends of Southern Utah Canines. The plaques would include pet names, dates, and potentially a brief sentence, with the youth council wanting to maintain aesthetic consistency with limited design options.

The Council was supportive of the project and requested that a formal agreement be created outlining all aspects of the project. Brock Jacobsen, City Manager, noted that a public hearing would be needed to adopt the fee.

3. Discussion regarding Cemetery Columbarium. Presented by Ryan VonCannon, Parks Director.

Ryan VonCannon, Parks Director, presented an update on the columbarium project for the cemetery. He explained that after previous discussions, they had decided on 80-niche columbariums at just under \$26,000 each. The site plan created with Rosenberg Associates shows space for six columbariums with benches on the perimeter and a central square bench with a monument or statue. The proposed location was the south end of the middle section of the cemetery, where the non-functioning water feature currently sits.

Ryan presented cost estimates, noting that the six columbariums would cost approximately \$172,000, with the total project including concrete work, fencing, benches, and other elements estimated at \$250,000-\$300,000. He explained that Kenworthy, the supplier, would require 50% down payment with the remainder due upon delivery and installation, with a 6-8 month delivery timeframe as the units come from India and China. He noted that timing could be affected by tariffs and global conditions.

The Council discussed various options including installing all six columbariums at once or phasing them in. Ryan noted that if they were purchased at different times, the granite might not match perfectly. The Council also discussed pricing for the niches, with Ryan mentioning he would research

what other cities charge. Based on costs, each niche would need to be priced around \$520 to recoup expenses, plus additional fees for openings and closings.

City Manager Brock Jacobsen explored funding options, mentioning the possibility of using RAP tax funds, though there was some uncertainty about whether cemetery improvements qualified. He also suggested that ordering could be timed strategically - if they waited to order until February and received delivery in 6-8 months, most costs could fall into the next fiscal year.

Council members expressed a preference for completing the entire project at once if financially feasible, though they acknowledged it might need to be funded over multiple fiscal years. There was consensus to consider the project further at the upcoming budget retreat when they would have more detailed cost information.

4. Discussion regarding Lowering Speed Limit in Downtown Santa Clara Drive to 25 MPH. Presented by Dustin Mouritsen, Public Works Director and Jaron Studley, Police Chief.

The Mayor postponed this agenda item until the next work meeting.

5. Discussion regarding process for Appointment to vacated City Council seat. Presented by Brock Jacobsne, City Manager and Matt Ence, City Attorney.

Brock Jacobsen opened the discussion by turning time over to Matt Ence to explain the state code requirements, to gain clarity on several aspects of the appointment process including timing for advertising, application requirements, when to hold the special meeting, and the interview process.

Matt Ence outlined the statutory requirements, explaining that the Council has 30 days from the vacancy to fill the position and must give at least 14 calendar days public notice before the meeting where the appointment would occur. He detailed the voting process, which would involve an initial vote to determine the top two candidates if there are more than two applicants. He also explained the tie-breaking provisions in the code.

The Council discussed the timeline and application process. They decided to adopt a resolution establishing the procedure on January 5th, post the notice on January 6th, accept applications until noon on January 16th, and hold the interviews and appointment meeting during the regular Council meeting on January 28th.

The Council determined that applicants would need to submit a resume and cover letter addressing several specific questions, similar to questions used by other municipalities. Brock Jacobsen confirmed applications would need to be delivered in person to the city recorder, similar to the filing process for candidates. They discussed the interview format, deciding to maintain flexibility in questioning depending on the number of applicants, with the possibility of time limits if needed.

Brock Jacobsen summarized the process, confirming that a resolution would be presented on January 5th, applications would be accepted for 10 days, and the appointment would occur at the January 28th meeting.

6. Discussion regarding \$1 TDS PEG Channel Charge. Presented by Councilman Waite.

The Mayor postponed this item to allow the meeting to adjourn on time, noting it could be addressed in future meetings.

3. Staff Reports

The Mayor indicated staff reports would be handled at the regular council meeting.

4. Adjournment

Mayor Rosenberg adjourned the work meeting at 5:39 p.m., noting they would reconvene at 6:00 p.m. for the regular council meeting.

Selena Nez
City Recorder

Approved: _____

DRAFT

**SANTA CLARA CITY COUNCIL
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 2025
MEETING MINUTES**

THE CITY COUNCIL FOR SANTA CLARA CITY, WASHINGTON, UTAH, met for a Regular Meeting on Wednesday, December 10, 2025, at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers located at 2603 Santa Clara Drive, Santa Clara, Utah. The meeting will be broadcasted on our city website at <https://santaclarautah.gov>.

Present: Mayor Rosenberg
Councilman Jarett Waite
Councilman Dave Pond
Councilwoman Christa Hinton
Councilwoman Janene Burton
Councilman Ben Shakespeare

Staff Present: Brock Jacobsen, City Manager
Selena Nez, City Recorder
Jim McNulty, Planning Director
Cody Mitchell, Building Official
Dustin Mouritsen, Public Works Director
Gary Hall, Power Director
Ryan VonCannon, Parks Director

1. Call to Order

Mayor Rick Rosenberg called the regular scheduled meeting to order at 6:02 p.m. The mayor welcomed everyone and noted that a full council was present: Councilman Ben Shakespeare, Councilwoman Janene Burton, Councilwoman Christa Hinton, Councilman Dave Pond, and Councilman Jarett Waite.

2. Opening Ceremony

Pledge of Allegiance: Councilman Waite

Opening Comments: Reverend Jimi Kestin, Solomon's Porch Foursquare Fellowship

3. Conflicts and Disclosures

No other conflicts were disclosed by council members.

4. Working Agenda

A. Public Hearing(s) 6:00 pm

1. None

B. Consent Agenda

1. Approval of Minutes and Claims:
 - November 12, 2025, City Council Work Meeting
 - November 12, 2025, City Council Regular Meeting
 - Claims through December 10, 2025
2. Calendar of Events:
 - December 24, 2025, City Council Work Meeting (Cancelled)
 - December 24, 2025, City Council Regular Meeting (Cancelled)
 - December 25-26, 2025, Christmas Day (Offices Closed)
 - January 1, 2026, New Years Day (Offices Closed)
 - January 5, 2026, City Council Special Meeting
 - January 14, 2026, City Council Work Meeting
 - January 14, 2025, City Council Regular Meeting

Motion: Councilman Pond moved to APPROVE the consent agenda as presented. Councilman Waite seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Aye, Hinton - Aye, Burton – Aye and Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed unanimously.

C. General Business

1. Discussion and action to approve the 2026 Santa Clara Meeting Schedule. Presented by Selena Nez, City Recorder.

City Recorder Selena Nez presented the 2026 Santa Clara meeting schedule, noting that there were no changes from the 2025 meeting schedule. No questions were asked so a motion was made.

Motion: Councilwoman Hinton moved to APPROVE the 2026 Santa Clara Meeting Schedule. Councilman Pond seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Aye, Hinton - Aye, Burton - Aye, Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed unanimously.

2. Discussion and action consider approval of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and approve Resolution No. 2025-18R. Presented by Dustin Mouritsen, Public Works Director.

Public Works Director Dustin Mouritsen requested approval of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, referring to the previous detailed discussion at a work meeting in October. He explained that the plan involves the city being put on a water budget based on annual water usage, though it may not significantly affect Santa Clara since the city only uses regional water for about four months of the year (June through September).

Mr. Mouritsen explained that if the city goes outside its water budget, costs would increase dramatically (300% to 500%). The Technical Advisory Committee (TACK) would advise the Administrative Advisory Committee (AAC) on drought stages, but the final decision on declaring drought stages would rest with the board. The plan provides guidelines rather than strict rules for water savings measures.

Mayor Rosenberg added that Santa Clara would be less impacted than neighboring communities because only 15% of the city's annual water comes from the water district. The contingency plan would primarily impact construction watering and time-of-day watering restrictions.

Motion: Councilman Shakespeare moved to APPROVE the Water Shortage Contingency Plan and approve Resolution No. 2025-18R. Councilwoman Hinton seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Aye, Hinton - Aye, Burton – Aye and Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed unanimously.

3. Discussion and action to consider approving a donation of \$5,000 to the Southern Utah Performing Arts Foundation. Presented by Councilwoman Hinton.

Councilwoman Hinton presented this item, explaining that the Southern Utah Performing Arts Foundation had previously made presentations to the Council regarding the renovation of a facility on the Utah Tech campus that will serve as the home for Southwest Symphony and Heritage Choir. She noted that Council had previously indicated support for the project but had not yet made a donation.

There was significant discussion among Council members regarding the proposed donation:

Councilwoman Burton shared that she had received feedback from several residents opposed to the donation, who felt tax dollars should not be used and that funding should come from private donations and business sponsorships instead.

Councilman Pond relayed that residents who contacted him felt it was a "double tax" since they already pay property taxes that support higher education, and they did not want any donation from the city.

Councilman Shakespeare supported the donation, noting that Santa Clara residents would utilize and benefit from this facility. He compared it to other regional projects the city has supported and pointed out that the bulk of funding for the renovation was coming from private donations.

Councilwoman Hinton mentioned that there was precedent for supporting organizations outside of Santa Clara, including previous funding for the children's museum in St. George and Tuacahn.

Councilman Waite supported the donation, viewing it as a sponsorship that would recognize the city's contribution, and noted that several Santa Clara residents participate in the symphony and heritage choir.

Mayor Rosenberg expressed support, stating it would be a source of pride for the community to have the City of Santa Clara recognized on the donor wall and that supporting the performing arts in the region was part of the "Dixie spirit" of communities working together.

Motion: Councilman Shakespeare moved to APPROVE to donate \$5,000 to the Southern Utah Performing arts Foundation. Councilwoman Hinton seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Nay, Hinton - Aye, Burton – Aye and Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed 4-1 in a roll call vote.

4. Discussion and action to consider Proclamation proclaiming December 13 as Wreath Across America and Anton “Tony” Kuhlmann Day. Presented by Councilwoman Burton, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Councilwoman Burton asked Valerie King from the Daughters of the American Revolution to present information about Tony Kuhlmann and his contributions to the Wreaths Across America program. Ms. King shared that in 2018, Mr. Kuhlmann became interested in the program and personally led the effort to include Santa Clara Cemetery as a participating location. He personally funded all the wreaths required to cover every veteran grave at Santa Clara Cemetery until it became self-sustaining. Ms. King described him as a humble patriot who was dedicated to honoring veterans and expanding the program throughout Washington County.

Mayor Rosenberg read the proclamation declaring December 13, 2025, as Wreaths Across America and Anton "Tony" Kuhlmann Day in the city of Santa Clara. The Mayor noted that Tony was a 35-year neighbor and friend, despite having had many spirited debates with him over the years. The Mayor's wife has continued Tony's legacy by helping with additional cemeteries in New Harmony and Kanarraville.

The proclamation was presented to Tony Kuhlmann's family members who were in attendance, and Ms. King presented them with a ceremonial wreath.

Motion: Councilwoman Burton moved to APPROVE the Proclamation proclaiming December 13 as Wreath Across America and Anton “Tony” Kuhlmann Day. Councilman Pond seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Aye, Hinton - Aye, Burton – Aye and Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed unanimously.

5. Discussion and action to consider approval of the Virgin River Land Trust Letter of Intent for Conservation Easement of Tuacahn Wash city owned land. Presented by Councilwoman Hinton and Mayor Rosenberg.

Mayor Rosenberg presented this item, explaining that the letter of intent would apply to city-owned property in the Tuacahn Wash. The property would remain in city ownership, but a conservation easement would be placed on it to permanently protect it as open space.

The Mayor explained that certain areas would be excluded from the conservation easement, including:

- The utility corridor in Tuacahn Wash where sewer lines are located and future utility expansions may be needed
- Areas around the trail to allow for maintenance
- Property adjacent to Pioneer Parkway that may be needed for future road widening

Councilwoman Hinton added that this initiative has been championed by Mayor Rosenberg for a long time and that it's an important piece of property to preserve for residents. She emphasized that the city would still own the land, but it would be protected from development.

Councilman Shakespeare raised the question of whether there might be financial opportunities the city could explore related to the conservation easement, such as potential tax credits, density transfer credits, or land trades. The Mayor noted they would look into possibilities, including potential wetlands mitigation credits that could be used for future projects.

Councilman Waite confirmed that the city would still own the land but would be selling the development rights, and that the city would need to keep the property inside its liability insurance coverage.

Motion: Councilman Waite moved to APPROVE the Virgin River Land Trust Letter of Intent for Conservation Easement of Tuacahn Wash city owned land. Councilman Pond seconded the motion. Roll call vote: Waite - Aye, Pond - Aye, Hinton - Aye, Burton – Aye and Shakespeare - Aye. Motion passed unanimously.

5. Reports

A. Mayor / Council Reports

Various department heads provided updates:

Parks Director, Ryan VonCannon announced a new hire, Kyson Johndrow, and reminded everyone about the Wreaths Across America ceremony on Saturday at 10 AM at the Veterans Memorial in Santa Clara City Cemetery.

Power Director, Gary Hall reported that two staff members took their second year step test, with one passing all phases. He also reported that the Veyo power plant was back online after repairs to the bearings in the generator. UAMPS will be next week.

Public Works Director, Dustin Mouritsen reported:

- The roundabout in South Hills was replaced with a drivable curb
- A new pump was installed in well number 7 in preparation for the January Quail Creek treatment plant shutdown
- Santa Clara was awarded \$853,000 for Hamlin Parkway phase 2 and \$347,000 for a bike lane on Pioneer Parkway
- He received disappointing news that the \$1.5 million awarded for the Western Corridor environmental process is only about half of what will be needed
- A 16-inch water main break on Rachel Drive was quickly repaired by dedicated staff
- Whitaker Construction will start a waterline replacement project in early January

Building Official, Cody Mitchell reported that building permit numbers were steady with 35 issued, 25 pending payment, and 3 in process. He also mentioned that the America 250 plaque was received and Gary Hall was working on fabricating it.

Planning Director, Jim McNulty distributed copies of the adopted general plan to Council members.

Councilman Ben Shakespeare thanked staff for the Christmas party and expressed appreciation to Mayor Rosenberg for his service to Santa Clara.

Councilwoman Janene reported on attending youth council leadership training in North Salt Lake, the fire department appreciation dinner on November 17, and the National League of Cities Conference from November 20-22. She also mentioned volunteering at the food bank with the local Rotary on November 24 and a youth council meeting with police officers on December 1. She praised the Christmas party organization and thanked Mayor Rosenberg for his service.

Councilwoman Christa Hinton reported on the Legislative Policy Committee meeting on November 17, which covered upcoming legislation on land use, housing, property tax assessment, charter schools, regional

infrastructure funding, election signs, and e-motorcycle requirements. She mentioned meetings with the Senate President and House Speaker to discuss various issues. She also commented on the Christmas party and tree lighting ceremony, and thanked Mayor Rosenberg for his service.

Councilman Dave Pond reported on attending the LPC meeting and League of Cities conference. He also mentioned the solid waste board meeting where they discussed the new road into the landfill and issues with battery disposal causing truck fires. He encouraged proper battery disposal and mentioned potential battery drop box programs. He thanked Mayor Rosenberg for his service.

Councilman Jarett Waite discussed an issue regarding the CEC (Community Education Channel) closure and options for the \$1 per cable subscriber fee currently coming to the city. He reported on the mosquito abatement meeting, noting significant issues with *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in Santa Clara this year. He also attended the NLC summit, public safety work group, UMS meeting, and Utah Infrastructure Agency (Utopia) meeting. He expressed appreciation to Mayor Rosenberg for his 10 years of leadership.

Mayor Rosenberg reported on the MPO meeting where he learned about \$45 million a year in funding for the Utah Trail Network grants. He met with Black Desert regarding the PGA tournament, which had attendance of 16,000, down from the previous year. He reported on water district meetings where impact fees were increased to \$17,266 per ERC, and they secured a \$195 million loan at 0.5% interest for a 40-year term. The district approved a \$279 million budget with \$195 million in capital projects for 2026. He also reported on flood control meetings and efforts to remove flood debris above Gunlock Reservoir.

6. Closed Meeting Session

Mayor Rosenberg confirmed there was no need for a closed meeting session.

7. Adjournment

Motion: Councilman Shakespeare moved to adjourn. Councilman Pond seconded the motion. All in favor. Motion passed unanimously.

The City Council meeting was adjourned at 7:19 p.m.

Selena Nez
City Recorder

Approved: _____

Mayor

Jarett Waite

City Manager

Brock Jacobsen



City Council

Christa Hinton

David Pond

Janene Burton

Mark Hendrickson

CITY COUNCIL

Meeting Date: January 14, 2026

Agenda Item: 2

Applicant: Santa Clara city

Requested by: Jim McNulty

Subject: Appointment to Hillside Review Board

Description:

Appointment of Rick Rosenberg to the Santa Clara City Hillside Review Board. Rick is a long time resident of Santa Clara City (since 1989), and has recently served as mayor for 18 years. Rick will be present at the meeting to discuss his appointment with the City Council.

Recommendation: Approval

Attachments: N/A

Cost: N/A

Legal Approval: N/A

Finance Approval: N/A

Budget Approval: N/A

Mayor

Jarett Waite

City Manager

Brock Jacobsen



City Council

Christa Hinton

David Pond

Janene Burton

Mark Hendrickson

CITY COUNCIL

Meeting Date: January 14, 2026

Agenda Item: 3

Applicant: Santa Clara City

Requested by: Jim McNulty

Subject: Code Amendment

Description:

The Washington County Water Conservancy District WCWCD has recently adopted a Large Users Policy. The policy requires proposed connections to the regional system with estimated demands of 9 million gallons per year or more to receive advanced approval from the Administrative Advisory Committee AAC.

Recommendation: Approval

Attachments: N/A

Cost: N/A

Legal Approval: Yes

Finance Approval: N/A

Budget Approval: N/A



TO: Santa Clara City Council
FROM: Jim McNulty, Planning Director
DATE: January 14, 2026
RE: Chapter 17.92.010, Water Efficient Landscaping and Conservation
Standards Applicability (**Public Meeting**)

Mayor Rosenberg and Dustin Mouritsen have attended Washington County Water Conservancy District, WCWCD meetings for several months. Recently, the WCWCD Administrative Advisory Committee AAC adopted a Large Users Policy. This policy requires proposed connections to the regional system with estimated demands of nine (9) million gallons or more to receive advance approval from the AAC.

City staff and legal counsel have determined that this additional provision can be added to city code (Chapter 17.92.010) without changes to the existing code language.

A working copy of Chapter 17.92.010 is included for your review and consideration.

State Code Requirements:

Utah State Code, Section 10-20-502, includes requirements for land use ordinance amendments. To amend an ordinance, a City Planning Commission must hold at least one public hearing. Additionally, a public hearing to consider an ordinance amendment requires a 10-day notice which requires the date, time, and place of the public hearing. City staff have determined that all State Code requirements have been met with this application.

Recommendation:

On December 11, 2025, the Planning Commission held a public hearing and forwarded a recommendation of approval to the City Council. City staff recommends that the City Council hold a public meeting and consider granting approval of this code amendment (Chapter 17.92.010, Water Efficient Landscaping and Conservation Standards Applicability).

CHAPTER 17.92

WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING AND CONSERVATION STANDARDS

SECTION:

17.92.010: Applicability

17.92.020: Definitions

17.92.030: Single Family And Multiple Family Residential Water Efficiency Standards

17.92.040: Nonresidential Water Efficiency Standards

17.92.050: Landscape And Irrigation Design And Operation Standards

17.92.060: Restrictive Covenants In Conflict With Water Efficiency Standards

17.92.010: APPLICABILITY:

A. The provisions of this title are applicable to all new construction, development (including redevelopment), and landscape improvements in the city, except for (a) permitted uses in the Open Space zone; (b) permitted agricultural, horticultural, and gardening uses (including fruit trees) in any zone; (c) public parks or playgrounds, or public or school-owned active recreation areas, in any zone; however, all new uses which fall under (c) must be required to be served by secondary and not culinary municipal water. The provisions of this chapter are severable and if any provision, clause, sentence, word, or part thereof is held illegal, invalid, unconstitutional, or inapplicable to any person or circumstances, such illegality, invalidity, unconstitutionality, or inapplicability must not affect or impair any of the remaining provisions, clauses, sentences, sections, words, or parts of this chapter or their applicability to other persons or circumstances.

B. The Washington County Water Conservancy District has adopted Ultra Water Efficient Landscape Standards which may be more restrictive than this Chapter in many ways, but which also may allow an applicant to secure more or additional impact fee credits from WCWCD. An applicant to the City under this chapter may voluntarily elect to comply with the WCWCD Ultra Water Efficient Landscape Standards. In the event that the applicant obtains approval or certification from WCWCD of landscape plans meeting the Ultra Water Efficient Standards, then the applicant may present documentation evidencing WCWCD's approval of landscape plans under the Ultra Water Efficient Landscape Standards and the City will accept said approval in lieu of the City's review and approval of the same plans under this chapter. (Ord. 2025-11: Ord. 2024-02: Ord. 2022-05)

C. The Washington County Water Conservancy District WCWCD has adopted a Large Users Policy. This policy requires proposed connections to the regional system with estimated demands of 9 million gallons per year or more to receive advance approval from

the Administrative Advisory Committee AAC. An application to the City under this chapter is required to comply with the WCWCD Large Users Policy.

17.92.020: DEFINITIONS:

ACTIVE RECREATION AREA:

Dedicated active play areas where irrigated lawn is used as the playing surface, such as a sports field designed for public use. Active recreation areas shall be:

1. A minimum of one thousand five hundred (1,500) contiguous square feet of lawn area.
2. Not less than thirty (30) feet in dimension.
3. Not less than ten (10) feet from areas dedicated to vehicular use, such as a street or parking lot.
4. Designed and located to be accessible to large populations, such as at a school, daycare, recreation center, senior center, public park, private park, water park or religious institution.
5. Co-located with amenities, including but not limited to trash bins, benches, tables, walking paths, drinking water, playground equipment and/or other recreational amenities.

CONTROLLER:

A device used in irrigation systems to automatically control when and how long sprinklers or drip irrigation systems operate.

DRIP IRRIGATION:

An irrigation system that delivers water by adding water at the plant's base and root zone, usually measured in gallons per hour. Drip irrigation exhibits a droplet, trickle, umbrella or short stream pattern, to reduce evaporation, overspray, and water use, and improving water conservation.

DRIP EMITTER:

A drip irrigation fitting that delivers water slowly at the root zone of the plant, usually measured in gallons per hour.

GRADING PLAN:

The grading plan shows all finish grades, spot elevations, drainage as necessary, and new and existing contours with the developed landscaped area.

GROUND COVER:

Material planted in such a way as to form a continuous cover over ground that can be maintained at a height no more than twelve inches (12").

HARDSCAPE:

Elements of landscape constructed from non-living materials such as concrete, boulders, brick, blacktop, and lumber. Includes patios, decks, and paths, but does not include driveways and sidewalks.

HYDROZONE:

Portion of landscape area having plants with similar water needs and rooting depth. A hydrozone may be irrigated or non-irrigated.

IRRIGATION PLAN:

A plan that shows the components of the irrigation system with water meter size, backflow prevention, precipitation rates, flow rate, and operating pressure for each irrigation circuit, and identification of all irrigation equipment.

IRRIGATION RUNOFF:

Irrigation water that is not absorbed by the soil or landscape area to which it is applied, and that flows onto other areas.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:

A person who holds a professional license to practice landscape architecture in the state of Utah. Pursuant to Utah Code, licensed landscape architects, licensed architects, licensed land surveyors, and licensed engineers can professionally stamp plans that fall under the practice of landscape architecture. This includes commercial landscape and irrigation plans.

LANDSCAPE AREA:

Area of a Lot not including any building footprints, driveways, sidewalks, and patios; also not including areas of agricultural, horticultural, or gardening uses which are permitted by applicable zoning.

LANDSCAPE DESIGNER:

A person who may or may not hold professional certificates for landscape design/architecture, and who generally focuses on residential design and horticultural needs of home landscapes. Landscape designers may assist developers and property owners with landscape design but may not submit landscape plans for multifamily residential or nonresidential properties and projects under this chapter unless certified by a landscape architect.

LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE:

The documentation of graphic and written criteria, specifications, and detailed plans to arrange and modify the effects of natural features to comply with the provisions of this chapter. The Landscape Documentation Package must include a project data sheet, a site plan, a planting plan, an irrigation plan, construction details, and a grading plan.

LANDSCAPE OR LANDSCAPING:

Any combination of berms; living plants, such as trees, shrubs, vines, ground cover, annuals, perennials, ornamental grass, or seeding; natural features such as rock, stone, or bark chips; and structural features, including but not limited to, fountains, reflecting pools, outdoor artwork, screen walls, fences, or benches that create an attractive and pleasing environment.

LANDSCAPE OR LANDSCAPING MAINTENANCE:

Maintaining or keeping any landscaping, or any area required to be landscaped:

- A. In a live and thriving condition, with consideration for normal growth and water needs; and
- B. Fertilized, mowed, trimmed, edged, mulched and free from weeds, dead plants, litter, refuse, or debris in compliance with regionally accepted horticultural practice and city ordinances.

LANDSCAPE PLAN:

A plan that clearly and accurately identifies the location and species of new and existing trees, shrubs, ground cover, and other plants on a site, and any other landscape element, and includes an irrigation plan.

LAWN:

Irrigated nonagricultural land planted in closely mowed, managed grasses.

MULCH:

Material (such as, but not limited to, rock, bark, wood chips) uniformly applied upon the surface of the soil to reduce evaporation and weed growth. Mulches must allow penetration of water and air. For purposes of these standards, ungrouted pavers, stepping stones and artificial turf manufactured to be permeable to air and water may be considered mulch.

MULTIFAMILY:

Any residential use comprised of a dwelling or dwellings designed for occupation by more than one family in any zone, but for purposes of this Chapter, excludes single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings, dwellings containing an approved internal accessory dwelling unit, or dwellings which are an approved accessory dwelling unit to a primary dwelling.

PARK STRIP:

A typically narrow landscaped area located between the back-of-curb and sidewalk.

PLANTING BED:

Areas of the landscape that consist of plants, such as trees, ornamental grasses, shrubs, perennials, and other regionally appropriate plants.

PLANTING PLAN:

A planting plan that clearly and accurately identifies the type, size, and locations for new and existing trees, shrubs, planting beds, ground cover, lawn areas, driveways, sidewalks, hardscape features, and fences.

PRECIPITATION RATE:

The depth of water applied to a given area, usually measured in inches per hour.

PRESSURE REGULATING VALVE:

A valve installed in an irrigation mainline that reduces a higher supply pressure at the inlet down to a regulated lower pressure at the outlet.

REHABILITATED LANDSCAPE:

Landscape area in which over fifty percent (50%) of existing landscaping is removed and replaced. Includes all landscaping funded in part, or completely, by Washington County Water Conservancy District's landscape conversion program.

SECONDARY IRRIGATION WATER:

Non-potable water that is untreated and used for irrigation of outdoor landscaping.

SINGLE FAMILY:

Any residential use comprised of a dwelling designed for occupation by only one family in any zone, and for purposes of this Chapter includes primary dwellings, dwellings containing an approved internal accessory dwelling unit, and approved accessory dwelling units.

SLOPE:

A vertical rise in feet measured over a horizontal distance, expressed as a percentage, measured generally at right angles to contour lines.

TWO-FAMILY:

Any residential use comprised of a dwelling designed for occupation by two families in any zone, but for purposes of this Chapter excludes dwellings containing an approved internal accessory dwelling unit, or dwellings which are an approved accessory dwelling unit to a primary dwelling.

WATER-CONSERVING PLANT:

A plant that can generally survive with available rainfall once established, with possible supplemental irrigation needed or desirable during spring and summer months or during drought periods. (Ord. 2024-02: Ord. 2022-05)

17.92.030: SINGLE FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL WATER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS:

The provisions of this section are applicable to all new single family or two-family residential development or redevelopment in any zone.

A. Construction Standards:

1. New single family or two-family dwellings, including accessory dwelling units, having at least one thousand (1,000) square feet of living space must have installed a hot water recirculation system or systems, unless hot water delivery can be demonstrated to occur without first displacing more than 0.5 gallons of system water.

2. New single family or two-family residential dwellings, including accessory dwelling units, must use WaterSense labeled fixtures, including but not limited to faucets, showerheads, toilets, and urinals.

B. Landscape Standards: For all residential construction and development which is subject to this section, landscaping must meet the following requirements:

1. The total irrigated landscape area must not exceed eight percent (8%) of the lot square footage, up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet of lawn area. Lots less than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet are allowed up to six hundred (600) square feet of lawn.

2. Single-family homes with limited common areas designated for the exclusive use of the adjacent dwelling shall have the same allowances as a single-family home.

3. Lawn is prohibited in park strips, in all landscape areas less than eight (8) feet wide, and on any slope that exceeds twenty percent (20%).

4. Any lot in any zone which is larger than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) acre must use secondary irrigation to irrigate any agricultural, horticultural, or gardening uses which are permitted in the applicable zone. (Ord. 2024-02; Ord. 2022-05)

17.92.040: MULTIFAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL WATER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS:

The provisions of this section are applicable to all new multifamily residential and nonresidential development or redevelopment in any zone.

A. Construction Standards:

1. Hot water recirculation systems must be installed, unless hot water delivery can be demonstrated to occur without first displacing more than 0.5 gallons of system water.

2. New and future installations of plumbing fixtures must meet or exceed the water conservation requirements specified in the building code as adopted by Santa Clara City.

3. All units located partially or completely on a ground floor, and which are individually subdivided, must be separately metered, sub metered, or equipped with alternative technology capable of tracking the water use of the individual unit, and the information must be made available to the resident of each unit. Individually platted condominium units are excepted if a condominium owners' association owns and maintains the water lines and meters. All nonresidential projects require separate water meters for all outdoor water usage, including landscaping.

4. All commercial car washes must utilize a wastewater recirculation system and limit water use to a maximum amount of thirty-five (35) gallons per vehicle washed.

5. Manmade ornamental water features are limited to twenty-five (25) square feet per parcel and are limited to the parcel.

6. All golf courses using water district or municipal water supplies shall have a separate meter and irrigate with secondary irrigation water. Irrigation with potable water is prohibited. Each golf course development must submit and follow a water budget with the Landscape Documentation Package and identify water conservation measures for city approval.

7. Outdoor misting systems may only be operated during the May through September time period where the daily high temperature is ninety degrees (90°) Fahrenheit or greater.

B. Landscape Standards: For all multifamily residential and nonresidential development subject to this section, landscaping must meet the following requirements:

1. Lawn is prohibited in park strips, all landscape areas less than eight (8) feet wide, and on any slope that exceeds twenty percent (20%).

2. Attached multi-family residential units may have up to one hundred (100) square feet of lawn per dwelling unit. Properties with less than six (6) dwelling units are allowed up to six hundred (600) square feet of lawn.

3. Lawn areas are prohibited for nonresidential uses except where an active recreation area is appropriate, such as a childcare center or athletic complex.

4. Landscape and irrigation installers must follow plans that have been signed and approved by the city.

5. Each project must propose and comply with an approved planting plan that has a minimum of forty percent (40%) vegetative cover of a landscaped area with water-efficient shade trees and bushes adequate in number and configuration to visually enhance the project, prevent heat islands, and prevent soil erosion. The city has sole discretion to approve or require adjustments to the configuration of vegetation in the planting plan.

6. If secondary irrigation water is available, each project shall connect to the system for all outdoor water use. The city may make minor exceptions, allowing use of treated water for outdoor plantings in small beautification areas, in its sole discretion.

C. Required Documentation:

1. Landscape Documentation Package: A copy of a Landscape Documentation Package must be submitted to and approved by the city prior to the issue of any building permit. A copy of the approved Landscape Documentation Package must be provided to the property owner or site manager. The Landscape Documentation Package must be prepared by a professional landscape architect (PLA) and must consist of the following items:

a. Project Data Sheet containing the following:

- (1) Project name and address;
- (2) Applicant or applicant agent's name, address, phone number, and email address;
- (3) Landscape architect's name, address, phone number, and email address; and
- (4) Landscape contractor's name, address, phone number and email address, if available currently.

b. Planting Plan. A detailed planting plan must be drawn at a scale that clearly identifies the following:

- (1) Location of all plant materials, a legend with common and botanical names, and size of plant materials;
- (2) Property lines and street names;
- (3) Existing and proposed buildings, walls, fences, utilities, paved areas and other site improvements;
- (4) Existing trees and plant materials to be removed or retained;
- (5) Scale: graphic and written;
- (6) Date of design;
- (7) Designation of hydrozones; and
- (8) Details and specifications for tree staking, soil preparation, and other planting work.

c. Irrigation Plan. A detailed irrigation plan must be drawn at the same scale as the planting plan and contain the following information:

- (1) Layout of the irrigation system and a legend summarizing the type and size of all components of the system, including manufacturer name and model numbers;

(2) Static water pressure in pounds per square inch (psi) at the point of connection to the public water supply;

(3) Flow rate in gallons per minute and design operating pressure in psi for each valve and precipitation rate in inches per hour for each valve with irrigation equipment (i.e., sprinklers, drip emitters, bubblers, etc.); and

(4) Installation details for irrigation components.

d. Grading Plan. A grading plan must be drawn at the same scale as the planting plan and must contain the following information:

(1) Property lines and street names, existing and proposed buildings, walls, fences, utilities, paved areas, and other site improvements; and

(2) Existing and finished contour lines and spot elevations as necessary for the proposed site improvements, as well as drainage.

2. Plan Review, Construction Inspection, and Post-Construction Monitoring:

a. As part of the building permit approval process, a copy of the Landscape Documentation Package must be submitted with a city provided pre-submittal checklist completed for the city to initiate a review and approval process before construction begins.

b. All installers and designers must meet state and local license, insurance, and bonding requirements, and be able to show proof of such.

c. During construction, site inspection of the landscaping may be performed by the Building Department or other city official tasked with such inspections.

d. Following construction and prior to issuing an occupancy permit, an inspection must be scheduled with the Building Department or other city official tasked with such inspections to verify compliance with the approved landscape plans. The Certificate of Substantial Completion must be completed by the property owner, developer, contractor, or landscape architect and submitted to the city. The Certificate of Substantial Completion must be accompanied by a certification from the landscape architect that the landscaping, irrigation, and related improvements have been installed consistent with the approved Landscape Documentation Package.

e. The Building Department or other city official tasked with such inspections reserves the right to perform site inspections at any time before, during, or after the irrigation system and landscape installation, and to require corrective measures if requirements of this chapter are not satisfied. (Ord. 2024-02; Ord. 2022-05)

17.92.050: LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION DESIGN AND OPERATION STANDARDS:

The provisions of this section shall apply to all new landscaping and irrigation in the City.

A. Plants must be well-suited to the microclimate and soil conditions at the project site. Native, locally adaptable, and environmentally sustainable plants are acceptable. See the Washington County Water Conservancy District's recommended plant list on <https://wcwcd.org>. Plants with similar water needs must be grouped together as much as possible into hydrozones for efficient irrigation. Invasive plant species as identified by Washington County must not be planted.

1. Areas with slopes greater than twenty percent (20%) slope must be landscaped with deep-rooting, water-conserving plants that do not include lawn.

2. Park strips and other landscaped areas less than eight feet (8') wide must be landscaped with water-conserving plants and/or mulch that do not include lawn.

B. Tree species must be selected based on growth characteristics and site conditions, including available space, overhead clearance, soil conditions, exposure, and desired color and appearance. Trees should be suited for water-efficient landscapes; however, fruit trees are allowed where permitted by zoning. Trees must be selected and planted in accordance with the following city guidance:

1. Broad canopy trees may be selected where shade or screening of tall objects is desired.

2. Low-growing trees must be selected for spaces under utility wires.

3. Select trees from which lower branches will be trimmed to maintain a healthy growth habit where visual clearance and natural surveillance is a concern.

4. Narrow or columnar trees are recommended for small spaces, or where awnings or other building features limit growth, or where greater visibility is desired between buildings and the street for natural surveillance.

5. Tree placement must provide canopy cover (shade) and avoid conflicts with existing trees, retaining walls, above and below ground utilities, lighting, and other obstructions.

C. Irrigation Design Standards:

1. Pressure Regulation. A pressure regulating valve must be installed by the builder or developer, and maintained by the owner, if the static service pressure exceeds ninety (90) pounds per square inch (psi). The pressure regulating valve must be located between the meter and the first point of water use, or first point of division in the pipe, and must be set at the manufacturer's recommended pressure for the sprinklers.

2. Irrigation Controller. It is required that landscaped areas use a WaterSense labeled smart irrigation controller, which automatically adjusts the frequency and/or duration of irrigation events in response to changing weather conditions. All controllers must be equipped with automatic rain delay or rain shut-off capabilities. All controllers must have memory retention capability to retain pre-programmed irrigation schedules. Sites are not exempt from water waste prohibitions.

3. Low-volume irrigation equipment (i.e., drip emitters, bubblers) must be provided for each tree.

4. Drip irrigation must be used to irrigate plants in non-lawn areas.

5. High conservation efficiency spray nozzles are required for sprinkler applications.

6. Sprinkler heads must have matched precipitation rates with each control valve circuit.

7. Filters and end-flush valves must be provided for drip irrigation lines.

D. Irrigation Operation Standards:

1. Landscape watering with potable (treated) water is prohibited from ten o'clock (10:00) a.m. to eight o'clock (8:00) p.m., from June 1 to October 1, to maximize irrigation efficiency.

2. Water waste is prohibited. Waste includes overwatering, irrigating during a precipitation event, water that sprays or flows off your property, failure to comply with drought restrictions and/or a failure to repair irrigation system leaks and/or malfunctions in a timely manner.

3. Overwatering can be avoided by following the water district's recommended irrigation schedule and practices as noted on wcwcd.org. The generally recommended schedule is:

a. Winter (Nov - Feb) - sprinkler and drip irrigation up to one (1) day a week. Irrigation is typically not needed in December and January.

b. Spring (Mar - April) - sprinkler irrigation up to three (3) days a week and drip irrigation up to two (2) days a week.

c. Summer (May - Aug) - sprinkler irrigation up to four (4) days a week and drip irrigation up to three (3) days a week.

d. Fall (Sept - Oct) - sprinkler irrigation up to three (3) days a week and drip irrigation up to two (2) days a week.

4. Program valves for multiple repeat cycles are required to reduce runoff on slopes and for soils with slow infiltration rates. (Ord. 2024-02; Ord. 2022-05)

17.92.060: RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS IN CONFLICT WITH WATER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS:

Any homeowners', condominium owners', or property owners' association governing documents, such as bylaws, operating rules, covenants, conditions, and restrictions that govern the operation of a common interest development, recorded after passage of this chapter, are void and unenforceable if they conflict with the water efficiency standards in

this chapter, or if they have the effect of prohibiting or restricting compliance with this chapter. (Ord. 2024-02: Ord. 2022-05)

DRAFT

Mayor

Jarett Waite

City Manager

Brock Jacobsen



City Council

Christa Hinton

David Pond

Janene Burton

Mark Hendrickson

CITY COUNCIL

Meeting Date: January 14, 2026

Agenda Item: 4

Applicant: N/A

Requested by: Dan Cazier

Subject: 2006 WUI code is a requirement for HB 48.

Description:

Adopt the 2006 Wildland-Urban Interface Code.

Recommendation: Approval

Attachments: N/A

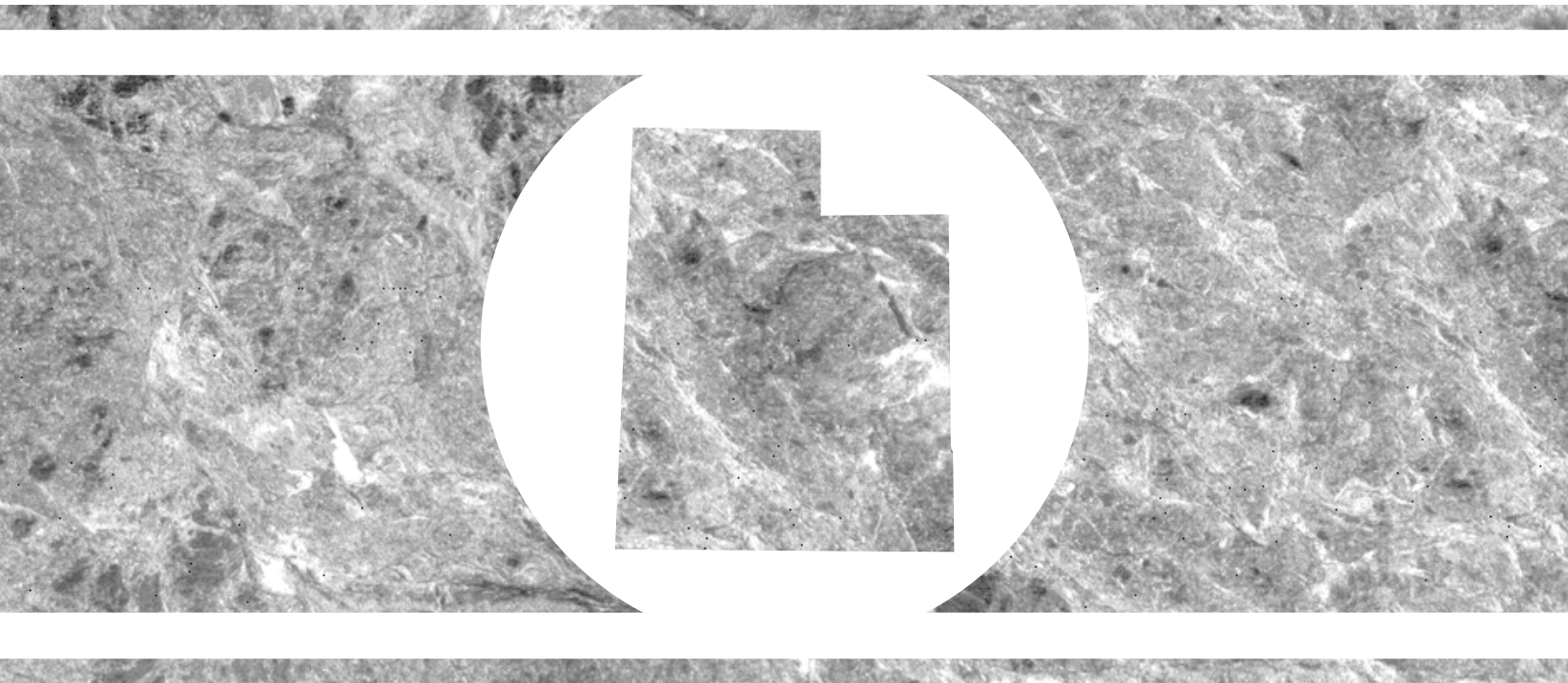
Cost: N/A

Legal Approval: N/A

Finance Approval: N/A

Budget Approval: N/A

2006 UTAH WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE CODE



2006 Utah Wildland-Urban Interface Code

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PREFACE

Introduction

Internationally, code officials recognize the need for a modern, up-to-date code addressing the mitigation of fire in the urban-wildland interface. The *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*™, in this 2003 edition, is designed to bridge the gap between enforcement of the *International Building Code*® and *International Fire Code*® by mitigating the hazard of wildfires through model code regulations, which safeguard the public health and safety in all communities, large and small.

This comprehensive urban-wildland interface code establishes minimum regulations for land use and the built environment in designated urban-wildland interface areas using prescriptive and performance-related provisions. It is founded on data collected from tests and fire incidents, technical reports and mitigation strategies from around the world. This 2003 edition is fully compatible with all the *International Codes*™ (“I-Codes”™) published by the International Code Council® (ICC®), including the *International Building Code*®, *ICC Electrical Code*™, *International Energy Conservation Code*®, *International Existing Building Code*®, *International Fire Code*®, *International Fuel Gas Code*®, *International Mechanical Code*®, *ICC Performance Code*™, *International Plumbing Code*®, *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*®, *International Property Maintenance Code*®, *International Residential Code*® and *International Zoning Code*®.

The *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* provisions provide many benefits, including the model code development process, which offers an international forum for fire safety professionals to discuss performance and prescriptive code requirements. This forum provides an excellent arena to debate proposed revisions. This model code also encourages international consistency in the application of provisions.

Development

This is the first edition of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* (2003) and is the culmination of an effort initiated in 2001 by the ICC and the three statutory members of the International Code Council: Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc. (BOCA), International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO) and Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI). The intent was to draft a comprehensive set of regulations for mitigating the hazard to life and property from the intrusion of fire from wildland exposures and fire from adjacent structures, and preventing structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels. Technical content of the 2000 *Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, published by the International Fire Code Institute, was utilized as the basis for the development, followed by the publication of the 2001 Final Draft. This 2003 edition is based on the Final Draft, with changes approved in the 2002 ICC Code Development Process. A new edition such as this is promulgated every three years.

With the development and publication of the family of *International Codes* in 2000, the continued development and maintenance of the model codes individually promulgated by BOCA (“BOCA National Codes”), ICBO (“Uniform Codes”) and SBCCI (“Standard Codes”) was discontinued. The 2003 *International Codes*, as well as their predecessors—the 2000 *International Codes*—are intended to be the successor set of codes to those codes previously developed by BOCA, ICBO and SBCCI.

The development of a single family of comprehensive and coordinated *International Codes* was a significant milestone in the development of regulations for the built environment. The timing of this publication mirrors a milestone in the change in structure of the model codes, namely, the pending consolidation of BOCA, ICBO and SBCCI into the ICC. The activities and services previously provided by the individual model code organizations will be the responsibility of the consolidated ICC.

This code is founded on principles intended to mitigate the hazard from fires through the development of provisions that adequately protect public health, safety and welfare; provisions that do not unnecessarily increase construction costs; provisions that do not restrict the use of new materials, products or methods of construction; and provisions that do not give preferential treatment to particular types or classes of materials, products or methods of construction.

Adoption

The *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* is available for adoption and use by jurisdictions internationally. Its use within a governmental jurisdiction is intended to be accomplished through adoption by reference in accordance with proceedings establishing the jurisdiction’s laws. At the time of adoption, jurisdictions should insert the appropriate information in provisions requiring specific local information, such as the name of the adopting jurisdiction. These locations are shown in bracketed words in small capital letters in the code and in the sample ordinance. The sample adoption ordinance on page v addresses several key elements of a code adoption ordinance, including the information required for insertion into the code text.

Maintenance

The *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* is kept up-to-date through the review of proposed changes submitted by code enforcing officials, industry representatives, design professionals and other interested parties. Proposed changes are carefully considered through an open code development process in which all interested and affected parties may participate.

The contents of this work are subject to change both through the Code Development Cycles and the governmental body that enacts the code into law. For more information regarding the code development process, contact the Code and Standard Development Department of the International Code Council.

Although the development procedure of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* assures the highest degree of care, ICC and the founding members of ICC—BOCA, ICBO and SBCCI—their members and those participating in the development of this code do not accept any liability resulting from compliance or noncompliance with the provisions, because ICC and its founding members do not have the power or authority to police or enforce compliance with the contents of this code. Only the governmental body that enacts the code into law has such authority.

Authority

The Division is required to establish minimum standards for a wildland fire ordinance and specify minimum standards for wildland fire training, certification and wildland fire suppression equipment in accordance with subsections 65A-8-6(3)(a) and 65A-8-6(3)(b). This requirement is promulgated under general rule-making authority of subsection 65A-1-4(2).

ORDINANCE

The *International Codes* are designed and promulgated to be adopted by reference by ordinance. Jurisdictions wishing to adopt the 2003 *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* as an enforceable regulation for the mitigation of fire in the urban-wildland interface should ensure that certain factual information is included in the adopting ordinance at the time adoption is being considered by the appropriate governmental body. The following sample adoption ordinance addresses several key elements of a code adoption ordinance, including the information required for insertion into the code text.

Minimum Standards for Wildland Fire Ordinance

The division uses the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* as a basis for establishing the minimum standards discussed in this document. A county ordinance that at least meets the minimum standards should be in place by September 2006.

The Division incorporates by reference the 2003 *International Code Council Wildland-Urban Interface Code* as the minimum standard for wildland fire ordinance in conjunction with Utah requirements.

SAMPLE ORDINANCE FOR ADOPTION OF THE *INTERNATIONAL WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE CODE*

ORDINANCE NO. _____

An ordinance of the [JURISDICTION] adopting the 2003 edition of the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* as currently amended by the division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, regulating and governing the mitigation of hazard to life and property from the intrusion of fire from wildland exposures, fire from adjacent structures and prevention of structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels in the [JURISDICTION]; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; repealing Ordinance No. _____ of the [JURISDICTION] and all other ordinances and parts of the ordinances in conflict therewith.

The [GOVERNING BODY] of the [JURISDICTION] does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That a certain document, three (3) copies of which are on file in the office of the [TITLE OF JURISDICTION'S KEEPER OF RECORDS] of [NAME OF JURISDICTION], being marked and designated as the *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code*, 2003 edition, including Appendix Chapters [FILL IN THE APPENDIX CHAPTERS BEING ADOPTED], as published by the International Code Council, be and is hereby adopted as the Urban-Wildland Interface Code of the [JURISDICTION], in the State of [STATE NAME] for regulating and governing the mitigation of hazard to life and property from the intrusion of fire from wildland exposures, fire from adjacent structures and prevention of structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels as herein provided; providing for the issuance of permits and collection of fees therefor; and each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of said Urban-Wildland Interface Code on file in the office of the [JURISDICTION] are hereby referred to, adopted, and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this ordinance, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Section 2 of this ordinance.

Section 2. The following sections are hereby revised:

Section 101.1. Insert: [NAME OF JURISDICTION]

Section 3. That Ordinance No. _____ of [JURISDICTION] entitled [FILL IN HERE THE COMPLETE TITLE OF THE ORDINANCE OR ORDINANCES IN EFFECT AT THE PRESENT TIME SO THAT THEY WILL BE REPEALED BY DEFINITE MENTION] and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 4. That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The [GOVERNING BODY] hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 5. That nothing in this ordinance or in the *Wildland-Urban Interface Code* hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 2 of this ordinance; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this ordinance.

Section 6. That the [JURISDICTION'S KEEPER OF RECORDS] is hereby ordered and directed to cause this ordinance to be published. (An additional provision may be required to direct the number of times the ordinance is to be published and to specify that it is to be in a newspaper in general circulation. Posting may also be required.)

Section 7. That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect [TIME PERIOD] from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

Section 8. Specific boundaries of natural or man-made features of wildland-urban interface areas shall be as shown on the wildland area interface map. The legal description of such areas is as described as follows: [INSERT LEGAL DESCRIPTION]

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CHAPTER 1

ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101 GENERAL

101.1 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, movement, repair, maintenance and use of any building, structure or premises within the urban-wildland interface areas in this jurisdiction.

Buildings or conditions in existence at the time of the adoption of this code are allowed to have their use or occupancy continued, if such condition, use or occupancy was legal at the time of the adoption of this code, provided such continued use does not constitute a distinct danger to life or property.

Buildings or structures moved into or within the jurisdiction shall comply with the provisions of this code for new buildings or structures.

101.2 Objective. The objective of this code is to establish minimum regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding of life and property. Regulations in this code are intended to mitigate the risk to life and structures from intrusion of fire from wildland fire exposures and fire exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

The development and 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 code.

This code shall supplement the jurisdiction's building and fire codes, if such codes have been adopted, to provide for special regulations to mitigate the fire- and life-safety hazards of the wildland-urban interface areas.

101.3 Retroactivity. The provisions of the code shall apply to conditions arising after the adoption thereof, conditions not legally in existence at the adoption of this code, to conditions which, in the opinion of the code official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

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

Exception: Provisions of this code that specifically apply to existing conditions are retroactive. See Section 601.1 and Appendix A.

Additions or alterations shall not be made to an existing building or structure that will cause the existing building or structure to be in violation of any of the provisions of this code nor shall such additions or alterations cause the existing building or structure to become unsafe. 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 code or will obstruct existing exits or access; will create a fire hazard; will reduce required fire resistance or will otherwise create conditions dangerous to human life.

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

SECTION 102 AUTHORITY OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

102.1 Powers and duties of the code official. The code official is hereby authorized to administer and enforce this code, or designated sections thereof, and all ordinances of the jurisdiction pertaining to designated wildland-urban interface areas. For such purposes, the code official shall have the powers of a law enforcement officer.

102.2 Interpretations, rules and regulations. The code official shall have the power to render interpretations of this code 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 to the intent and purpose of this code.

A copy of such rules and regulations shall be filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction and shall be in effect immediately thereafter. Additional copies shall be available for distribution to the public.

102.3 Liability of the code official. The code official charged with the enforcement of this code, acting in good faith and without malice in the discharge of the duties required by this code or other pertinent law or ordinance, shall not thereby be rendered personally liable for damages that may accrue to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of an act or omission in the discharge of such duties. A suit brought against the code official or employee because of such act or omission performed by the code official or employee in the enforcement of any provision of such codes or other pertinent laws or ordinances implemented through the enforcement of this code or enforced by the code enforcement agency shall be defended by this jurisdiction until final termination of such proceedings, and any judgment resulting therefrom shall be assumed by this jurisdiction. The code enforcement agency or its parent jurisdiction shall not be held as assuming any liability by reason of the inspections authorized by this code or any permits or certificates issued under this code.

102.4 Other agencies. When requested to do so by the code official, other officials of this jurisdiction shall assist and coop-

erate with the code official in the discharge of the duties required by this code.

SECTION 103 COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVES

103.1 Practical difficulties. When there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the code official is authorized to grant modifications for individual cases on application in writing by the owner or a duly authorized representative. The code official shall first find that a special individual reason makes enforcement of the strict letter of this code impractical, the modification is in conformance to the intent and purpose of this code, 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 agency.

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

103.2 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 code official, the code official is authorized to require the owner or the person in possession or control of the building or premises to provide, without charge to the jurisdiction, a technical opinion and report. The opinion and report shall be prepared by a qualified engineer, specialist, laboratory or fire safety specialty organization acceptable to the code official 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.

103.3 Alternative materials or methods. The code official, in concurrence with approval from the building official and fire chief, is authorized to approve alternative materials or methods, provided that the code official finds that the proposed design, use or operation satisfactorily complies with the intent of this code 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 code. Approvals under the authority herein contained shall be subject to the approval of the building official whenever the alternate material or method involves matters regulated by the *International Building Code*.

The code official 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 agency.

SECTION 104 APPEALS

104.1 General. To determine the suitability of alternative materials and methods and to provide for reasonable interpretations of the provisions of this code, there shall be and hereby is created a board of appeals consisting of five members who are qualified by experience and training to pass judgment on pertinent matters. The code official, building official and fire chief shall be ex officio members, and the code official shall act as secretary of the board. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the legislative body and shall hold office at their discretion. The board shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations for conducting its investigations and shall render decisions and findings in writing to the code official, with a duplicate copy to the applicant.

104.2 Limitations of authority. The board of appeals shall not have authority relative to interpretation of the administrative provisions of this code and shall not have authority to waive requirements of this code.

SECTION 105 PERMITS

105.1 General. When not otherwise provided in the requirements of the building or fire code, permits are required in accordance with Section 105.

105.2 Permits required. Unless otherwise exempted, no building or structure regulated by this code 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 code official.

When required by the code official, a permit shall be obtained for the following activities, operations, practices or functions within an wildland-urban interface area:

1. Automobile wrecking yard;
2. Candles and open flames in assembly areas;
3. Explosives or blasting agents;
4. Fireworks;
5. Flammable or combustible liquids;
6. Hazardous materials;
7. Liquefied petroleum gases;
8. Lumberyards;
9. Motor vehicle fuel-dispensing stations;
10. Open burning;
11. Pyrotechnical special effects material;
12. Tents, canopies and temporary membrane structures;
13. Tire storage;
14. Welding and cutting operations; or
15. Other activities as determined by the code official.

105.3 Work exempt from permit. Unless otherwise provided in the requirements of the building or fire code, a permit shall not be required for the following:

1. 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 (11.15 m²) and

the structure is located more than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from the nearest adjacent structure.

2. Fences not over 6 feet (1829 mm) high.

Exemption from the permit requirements of this code shall not be deemed to grant authorization for any work to be done in any manner in violation of the provisions of this code or any other laws or ordinances of this jurisdiction.

The code official is authorized to stipulate conditions for permits. Permits shall not be issued when public safety would be at risk, as determined by the code official.

105.4 Permit application. To obtain a permit, the applicant shall first file an application therefor in writing on a form furnished by the code enforcement agency for that purpose. Every such application shall:

1. Identify and describe the work, activity, operation, practice or function to be covered by the permit for which application is made.
2. Describe the land on which the proposed work, activity, operation, practice or function is to be done by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitely locate the proposed building, work, activity, operation, practice or function.
3. Indicate the use or occupancy for which the proposed work, activity, operation, practice or function is intended.
4. Be accompanied by plans, diagrams, computation and specifications and other data as required in Section 106 of this code.
5. State the valuation of any new building or structure or any addition, remodeling or alteration to an existing building.
6. Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
7. Give such other data and information as may be required by the code official.

105.5 Permit approval. Before a permit is issued, the code official, or an authorized representative, 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.

105.6 Permit issuance. The application, plans, specifications and other data filed by an applicant for a permit shall be reviewed by the code official. If the code official 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 code, the code official is allowed to issue a permit to the applicant.

When the code official issues the permit, the code official shall endorse in writing or stamp the plans and specifications APPROVED. Such approved plans and specifications shall not be changed, modified or altered without authorization from the code official, and all work regulated by this code shall be done in accordance with the approved plans.

105.7 Validity of permit. 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 violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or conceal the provisions of this code or other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

105.8 Expiration. Every permit issued by the code official under the provisions of this code shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the building, use or work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of such permit, or if the building, use or work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180 days.

Any permittee holding an unexpired permit may apply for an extension of the time within which work may commence under that permit when the permittee is unable to commence work within the time required by this section for good and satisfactory reasons. The code official may extend the time for action by the permittee for a period not exceeding 180 days on written request by the permittee showing that circumstances beyond the control of the permittee have prevented action from being taken. No permit shall be extended more than once.

105.9 Retention of permits. Permits shall at all times be kept on the premises designated therein and shall at all times be subject to inspection by the code official or other authorized representative.

105.10 Revocation of permits. Permits issued under this code may be suspended or revoked when it is determined by the code official that:

1. It is used by a person other than the person to whom the permit was issued.
2. It is used for a location other than that for which the permit was issued.
3. Any of the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit have been violated.
4. The permittee fails, refuses or neglects to comply with any order or notice duly served on him under the provisions of this code within the time provided therein.
5. 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.
6. When the permit is issued in error or in violation of any other ordinance, regulations or provisions of this code.

The code official is allowed to, in writing, suspend or revoke a permit issued under the provisions of this code 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 code.

SECTION 106 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

106.1 General. Plans, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in at least two sets with each application for a permit. When such plans are not prepared by an architect or engineer, the code official may require the applicant submitting such plans or other data to demonstrate that state law does not require that the plans be prepared by a li-

censed architect or engineer. The code official may require plans, computations and specifications to be prepared and designed by an architect or engineer licensed by the state to practice as such even if not required by state law.

Exception: 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 code.

106.2 Information on plans and specifications. Plans and specifications shall be drawn to scale upon substantial paper or cloth 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 code and all relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

106.3 Site plan. In addition to the requirements for plans in the *International Building Code*, 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.

106.4 Vegetation management plans. When utilized by the permit applicant pursuant to Section 502, vegetation management plans shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the code official for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit. See Appendix B.

106.5 Fire protection plan. When required by the code official pursuant to Section 405, a fire protection plan shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the code official for review and approved as a part of the plans required for a permit.

106.6 Other data and substantiation. When required by the code official, the plans and specifications shall include classification of fuel loading, fuel model light, medium or heavy, and substantiating data to verify classification of fire-resistive vegetation.

106.7 Vicinity plan. In addition to the requirements for site plans, plans shall include details regarding the vicinity within 300 feet (91 440 mm) of property lines, including other structures, slope, vegetation, fuel breaks, water supply systems and access roads.

106.8 Retention of plans. One set of approved plans, specifications and computations shall be retained by the code official for a period of not less than 90 days from date of completion of the work covered therein; and one set of approved plans and specifications shall be returned to the applicant, and said 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.

SECTION 107 INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

107.1 Inspection.

107.1.1 General. All construction or work for which a permit is required by this code shall be subject to inspection by the code official and all such construction or work shall

remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes until approved by the code official.

It shall be the duty of the permit applicant to cause the work to remain accessible and exposed for inspection purposes. Neither the code official nor the jurisdiction shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection.

Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

A survey of the lot may be required by the code official to verify that the mitigation features are provided and the building or structure is located in accordance with the approved plans.

107.1.2 Authority to inspect. The code official shall inspect, as often as necessary, buildings and premises, including such other hazards or appliances designated by the code official for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions that could reasonably be expected to cause fire or contribute to its spread, or any violation of the purpose of this code and of any other law or standard affecting fire safety.

107.1.3 Reinspections. To determine compliance with this code, the code official 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.

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 code official.

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

107.2 Enforcement.

107.2.1 Authorization to issue corrective orders and notices. When the code official finds any building or premises that are in violation of this code, the code official is authorized to issue corrective orders and notices.

107.2.2 Service of orders and notices. Orders and notices authorized or required by this code 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 said 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.

107.3 Right of entry. Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this code, or whenever the code official has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or on any premises any condition that makes such building or premises unsafe, the code official is authorized to enter such building or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or to perform any duty authorized by this code, provided that if such building or premises is occupied, the code official shall first present proper credentials and request entry; and if such building or premises is unoccupied, the code official 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.

If such entry is refused, the code official 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 code official for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this code.

107.4 Compliance with orders and notices.

107.4.1 General compliance. Orders and notices issued or served as provided by this code shall be complied with by the owner, operator, occupant or other person responsible for the condition or violation to which the corrective order or notice pertains.

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

107.4.2 Compliance with tags. A building or premises shall not be used when in violation of this code as noted on a tag affixed in accordance with Section 107.4.1.

107.4.3 Removal and destruction of signs and tags. A sign or tag posted or affixed by the code official shall not be mutilated, destroyed or removed without authorization by the code official.

107.4.4 Citations. Persons operating or maintaining an occupancy, premises or vehicle subject to this code 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 code official shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

107.4.5 Unsafe conditions. Buildings, structures or premises that 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 code or any other ordinance, are unsafe conditions. Unsafe buildings or structures shall not be used. Unsafe 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.

SECTION 108 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

No building, structure or premises shall be used or occupied, and no change in the existing occupancy classification of a building, structure, premise or portion thereof shall be made until the code official has issued a certificate of completion therefor as provided herein. The certificate of occupancy shall not be issued until the certificate of completion indicating that the project is in compliance with this code has been issued by the code official.

Issuance of a certificate of occupancy shall not be construed as an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other pertinent laws and ordinances of the jurisdiction. Certificates presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other laws or ordinances of the jurisdiction shall not be valid.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 201 GENERAL

201.1 Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings shown in this chapter.

201.2 Interchangeability. Words stated in the present tense include the future; words stated in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter, and the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular.

201.3 Terms defined in other codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in other *International Codes*, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have their ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

SECTION 202 DEFINITIONS

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. A building or structure used to shelter or support any material, equipment, chattel or occupancy other than a habitable building.

APPROVED. Approval by the code official as the result of review, investigation or tests conducted by the code official or by reason of accepted principles or tests by national authorities, or technical or scientific organizations.

BRUSH, SHORT. Low-growing species that reach heights of 1 to 3 feet. Sagebrush, snowberry and rabbitbrush are some varieties.

BRUSH, TALL. Arbor-like varieties of brush species and/or short varieties of broad-leaf trees that grow in compact groups or clumps. These groups or clumps reach heights of 4 to 20 feet. In Utah, this includes primary varieties of oak, maples, chokecherry, serviceberry and mahogany, but may also include other species.

BUILDING. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

BUILDING OFFICIAL. The officer or other designated authority charged with the administration and enforcement of the *International Building Code*, or the building official's duly authorized representative.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION. Written documentation that the project or work for which a permit was issued has been completed in conformance with requirements of this code.

CODE OFFICIAL. The official designated by the jurisdiction to interpret and enforce this code, or the code official's authorized representative.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. An area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire suppression operations to occur.

DRIVEWAY. A vehicular ingress and egress route that serves no more than two buildings or structures, not including accessory structures, or more than five dwelling units.

FIRE AREA. The floor area, in square feet (square meters), used to determine the adequate water supply.

FIRE CHIEF. The chief officer or the chief officer's authorized representative of the fire department serving the jurisdiction.

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN. A document prepared for a specific project or development proposed for the wildland-urban interface area. It describes ways to minimize and mitigate the fire problems created by the project or development, with the purpose of reducing impact on the community's fire protection delivery system.

FIRE WEATHER. Weather conditions favorable to the ignition and rapid spread of fire. In wildfires, this generally includes high temperatures combined with strong winds and low humidity.

FIRE-RESISTANCE-RATED CONSTRUCTION. The use of materials and systems in the design and construction of a building or structure to safeguard against the spread of fire within a building or structure and the spread of fire to or from buildings or structures to the wildland-urban interface area.

FLAME SPREAD RATING. As used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified by a nationally recognized standard.

FUEL BREAK. An area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for fire fighting.

FUEL, HEAVY. Vegetation consisting of round wood 3 inches (76 mm) or larger in diameter. The amount of fuel (vegetation) would be 6 tons per acre or greater.

FUEL, LIGHT. Vegetation consisting of herbaceous and round wood less than 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) in diameter. The amount of fuel (vegetation) would be 1/2 ton to 2 tons per acre.

FUEL, MEDIUM. Vegetation consisting of round wood 1/4 to 3 inches (6.4mm to 76 mm) in diameter. The amount of fuel (vegetation) would be 2 to 6 tons per acre.

FUEL MODIFICATION. A method of modifying fuel load by reducing the amount of nonfire-resistive vegetation or altering the type of vegetation to reduce the fuel load.

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FUEL MOSAIC. A fuel modification system that provides for the creation of islands and irregular boundaries to reduce the visual and ecological impact of fuel modification.

FUEL-LOADING. The oven-dry weight of fuels in a given area, usually expressed in pounds per acre (lb/a) (kg/ha). Fuel loading may be referenced to fuel size or timelag categories, and may include surface fuels or total fuels.

GREENBELT. A fuel break designated for a use other than fire protection.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. As defined in the *International Fire Code*.

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION. As described in the *International Building Code*.

INSURANCE SERVICES OFFICE (ISO). An agency that recommends fire insurance rates based on a grading schedule that incorporates evaluation of fire fighting resources and capabilities.

LEGISLATIVE BODY. The governing body of the political jurisdiction administering this code.

LOG WALL CONSTRUCTION. A type of construction in which exterior walls are constructed of solid wood members and where the smallest horizontal dimension of each solid wood member is at least 6 inches (152 mm).

MULTILAYERED GLAZED PANELS. Window or door assemblies that consist of two or more independently glazed panels installed parallel to each other, having a sealed air gap in between, within a frame designed to fill completely the window or door opening in which the assembly is intended to be installed.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE. As applied to building construction material means a material that, in the form in which it is used, is either one of the following:

1. Material of which no part will ignite and burn when subjected to fire. Any material conforming to ASTM E 136 shall be considered noncombustible within the meaning of this section.
2. Material having a structural base of noncombustible material as defined in Item 1 above, with a surfacing material not over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch (3.2 mm) thick, which has a flame-spread rating of 50 or less. Flame-spread rating as used herein refers to rating obtained according to tests conducted as specified in ASTM E 84.

“Noncombustible” does not apply to surface finish materials. Material required to be noncombustible for reduced clearances to flues, heating appliances or other sources of high temperature shall refer to material conforming to Item 1. No material shall be classed as noncombustible that is subject to increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating, beyond the limits herein established, through the effects of age, moisture or other atmospheric condition.

NONCOMBUSTIBLE ROOF COVERING. One of the following:

1. Cement shingles or sheets.
2. Exposed concrete slab roof.
3. Ferrous or copper shingles or sheets.

4. Slate shingles.

5. Clay or concrete roofing tile.

6. Approved roof covering of noncombustible material.

SLOPE. The variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet (meters) rise or fall per 100 feet (30 480 mm) measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

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 manner.

TREE CROWN. The primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

UNENCLOSED ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. An accessory structure without a complete exterior wall system enclosing the area under roof or floor above.

WILDFIRE. An uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures.

WILDLAND. An area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities.

WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE. The line, area or zone where structures or other human development (including critical infrastructure that if destroyed would result in hardship to communities) meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.

CHAPTER 3

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREAS

SECTION 301 WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA DESIGNATIONS

301.1 Declaration. The legislative body shall declare the wildland-urban interface areas within the jurisdiction. The urban-wildland interface areas shall be based on the maps created in accordance with Section 301.

301.2 Mapping. In cooperation, the code official and the Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) wildfire representative (per participating agreement between county and FFSL) will create or review Wildland-Urban Interface Area maps, to be recorded and filed with the clerk of the jurisdiction. These areas shall become effective immediately thereafter.

301.3 Review of wildland-urban interface areas. The code official and the FFSL wildfire representative shall reevaluate and recommend modification to the wildland-urban interface areas in accordance with Section 301.1 on a three-year basis or more frequently as deemed necessary by the legislative body.

CHAPTER 4

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 401 GENERAL

401.1 Scope. Wildland-urban interface areas shall be provided with emergency vehicle access and water supply in accordance with this chapter.

401.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish the minimum requirements for emergency vehicle access and water supply for buildings and structures located in the wildland-urban interface areas.

401.3 General safety precautions. General safety precautions shall be in accordance with this chapter. See also Appendix A.

SECTION 402 APPLICABILITY

402.1 Subdivisions.

402.1.1 Access. New subdivisions, as determined by this jurisdiction, shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads in accordance with the *International Fire Code* and access requirements in accordance with Section 403.

402.1.2 Water supply. New subdivisions as determined by this jurisdiction shall be provided with water supply in accordance with Section 404.

402.2 Individual structures.

402.2.1 Access. Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall be provided with fire apparatus access in accordance with Section 403.2. Marking of fire protection equipment shall be provided in accordance with Section 403.5 and address markers shall be provided in accordance with Section 403.6.

402.2.2 Water supply. Individual structures hereafter constructed or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall be provided with a conforming water supply in accordance with Section 404.

Exceptions:

1. Structures constructed to meet the requirements for the class of ignition-resistant construction specified in Table 503.1 for a nonconforming water supply.
2. Buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet (56 m²).

SECTION 403 ACCESS

403.1 Restricted access. Where emergency vehicle access is restricted because of secured access roads or driveways or where immediate access is necessary for life-saving or fire-fighting purposes, the code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an accessible location. The key box shall be of a type approved by the code official and shall contain keys to gain necessary access as required by the code official.

403.2 Driveways. Driveways shall be provided when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building is located more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a fire apparatus access road. Driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 12 feet (3658 mm) and a minimum unobstructed height of 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm). Driveways in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with turnarounds. Driveways in excess of 200 feet (60 960 mm) in length and less than 20 feet (6096 mm) in width shall be provided with turnouts in addition to turnarounds.

A driveway shall not serve in excess of five dwelling units.

Driveway turnarounds shall have inside turning radii of not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) and outside turning radii of not less than 45 feet (13 716 mm). 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.

Driveway turnouts shall be an all-weather road surface at least 10 feet (3048 mm) wide and 30 feet (9144 mm) long. Driveway turnouts shall be located as required by the code official.

Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges on driveways and private roads. Design loads for bridges shall be established by the code official.

403.3 Fire apparatus access road. When required, fire apparatus access roads shall be all-weather roads with a minimum width of 20 feet (6096 mm) and a clear height of 13 feet 6 inches (4115 mm); shall be designed to accommodate the loads and turning radii for fire apparatus; and have a gradient negotiable by the specific fire apparatus normally used at that location within the jurisdiction. Dead-end roads in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) in length shall be provided with turnarounds as approved by the code official. An all-weather road surface shall be any surface material acceptable to the code official that would normally allow the passage of emergency service vehicles to protect structures and wildlands within the jurisdiction.

403.4 Marking of roads. 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.

All road identification signs and supports shall be of noncombustible materials. Signs shall have minimum 4-inch-high (102 mm) reflective letters with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (12.7 mm) stroke on a contrasting 6-inch-high (152 mm) sign. Road identification signage shall be mounted at a height of 7 feet (2134 mm) from the road surface to the bottom of the sign.

403.5 Marking of fire protection equipment. Fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the code official to prevent obstruction.

403.6 Address markers. All buildings shall have a permanently posted address, which shall be placed at each driveway entrance and be 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.

Address signs along one-way roads shall be visible from both the intended direction of travel and the opposite direction.

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.

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.

403.7 Grade. The gradient for fire apparatus access roads and driveways shall not exceed the maximum approved by the code official. It will be up to the code official to ascertain the standard based on local fire equipment grade not to exceed 12 percent.

SECTION 404 WATER SUPPLY

404.1 General. When provided in order to qualify as a conforming water supply for the purpose of Table 503.1, an approved water source shall have an adequate water 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 area of the jurisdiction in accordance with this section.

404.2 Water sources. The point at which a water source is available for use shall be located not more than 1,000 feet (305 m) from the building and be approved by the code official. The distance shall be measured along an unobstructed line of travel.

Water sources shall comply with the following:

1. Man-made water sources shall have a minimum usable water volume as determined by the adequate water supply needs in accordance with Section 404.5. This water source shall be equipped with an approved hydrant. The water level of the water source shall be maintained by rainfall, water pumped from a well, water hauled by a tanker, or by seasonal high water of a stream or river. The design, construction, location, water level maintenance, access, and access maintenance of man-made water sources shall be approved by the code official.
2. Natural water sources shall have a minimum annual water level or flow sufficient to meet the adequate water supply needs in accordance with Section 404.5. This wa-

ter level or flow shall not be rendered unusable because of freezing. This water source shall have an approved draft site with an approved hydrant. Adequate water flow and rights for access to the water source shall be ensured in a form acceptable to the code official.

404.3 Draft sites. Approved draft sites shall be provided at all natural water sources intended for use as fire protection for compliance with this code. The design, construction, location, access and access maintenance of draft sites shall be approved by the code official.

The pumper access point shall be either an emergency vehicle access area alongside a conforming access road or an approved driveway no longer than 150 feet (45 720 mm). Pumper access points and access driveways shall be designed and constructed in accordance with all codes and ordinances enforced by this jurisdiction. Pumper access points shall not require the pumper apparatus to obstruct a road or driveway.

404.4 Hydrants. All hydrants shall be designed and constructed in accordance with nationally recognized standards. The location and access shall be approved by the code official.

404.5 Adequate water supply. Adequate water supply shall be determined for purposes of initial attack and flame front control by the local jurisdiction. NFPA 1142 may be used as a reference.

404.6 Fire department. The water system required by this code can only be considered conforming for purposes of determining the level of ignition-resistant construction (see Table 503.1).

404.7 Obstructions. Access to all water sources required by this code shall be unobstructed at all times. The code official shall not be deterred or hindered from gaining immediate access to water source equipment, fire protection equipment or hydrants.

404.8 Identification. Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and fire protection equipment shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the code official to identify location and to prevent obstruction by parking and other obstructions.

404.9 Testing and maintenance. Water sources, draft sites, hydrants and other fire protection equipment required by this code shall be subject to periodic tests as required by the code official. Code official shall establish a periodic testing schedule. Costs are to be covered by the water provider. All such equipment installed under the provisions of this code 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. Mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24. Water tanks for private fire protection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 22. The costs are to be covered by the water provider.

404.10 Reliability.

404.10.1 Objective. The objective of this section is to increase the reliability of water supplies by reducing the exposure of vegetative fuels to electrically powered systems.

404.10.2 Clearance of fuel. Defensible space shall be provided around water tank structures, water supply pumps and pump houses in accordance with Section 603.

404.10.3 Standby power. Stationary water supply facilities within the wildland-urban interface area dependent on electrical power supplied by power grid to meet adequate water supply demands shall provide functional standby power systems in accordance with the ICC *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.

Exceptions: When approved by the code official, a standby power supply is not required where the primary power service to the stationary water supply facility is underground or there is an on-site generator.

SECTION 405 FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

405.1 Purpose. The plan is to provide a basis to determine overall compliance with this code, for determination of Ignition Resistant Construction (IRC) (see Table 503.1) and for determining the need for alternative materials and methods.

405.2 General. When required by the code official, a fire protection plan shall be prepared and approved prior to the first building permit issuance or subdivision approval.

405.3 Content. The plan shall be based upon a site-specific wildfire risk assessment that includes considerations of location, topography, aspect, flammable vegetation, climatic conditions and fire history. The plan shall address water supply, access, building ignition and fire-resistance factors, fire protection systems and equipment, defensible space and vegetation management.

405.4 Cost. The cost of fire protection plan preparation and review shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

405.5 Plan retention. The fire protection plan shall be retained by the code official.

CHAPTER 5

SPECIAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

SECTION 501 GENERAL

501.1 Scope. Buildings and structures shall be constructed in accordance with the *International Building Code* and this code.

Exceptions:

1. Accessory structures not exceeding 120 square feet (11 m²) in floor area when located at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.
2. Agricultural buildings at least 50 feet (15 240 mm) from buildings containing habitable spaces.

501.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum standards to locate, design and construct buildings and structures or portions thereof for the protection of life and property, to resist damage from wildfires, and to mitigate building and structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels. The minimum standards set forth in this chapter vary with the critical fire weather, slope and fuel type to provide increased protection, above the requirements set forth in the *International Building Code*, from the various levels of hazards.

SECTION 502 FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY

The fire hazard severity of building sites for all buildings hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into wildland-urban

interface areas shall be established in accordance with Appendix C.

The fire hazard severity is allowed to be reduced by implementing a vegetation management plan in accordance with Appendix B.

SECTION 503 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

503.1 General. Buildings and structures hereafter constructed, modified or relocated into or within wildland-urban interface areas shall meet the construction requirements in accordance with Table 503.1. Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Sections 504, 505 and 506, respectively.

SECTION 504 CLASS 1 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

504.1 General. Class 1 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section 504.

504.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have a Class A roof covering or a Class A roof assembly. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

**TABLE 503.1
IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION^a**

DEFENSIBLE SPACE ^c	FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY					
	Moderate Hazard		High Hazard		Extreme Hazard	
	Water Supply ^b		Water Supply ^b		Water Supply ^b	
	Conforming ^d	Nonconforming ^e	Conforming ^d	Nonconforming ^e	Conforming ^d	Nonconforming ^e
Nonconforming	IR 2	IR 1	IR 1	IR 1 N.C.	IR 1 N.C.	Not Permitted
Conforming	IR 3	IR 2	IR 2	IR 1	IR 1	IR 1 N.C.
1.5 x Conforming	Not Required	IR 3	IR 3	IR 2	IR 2	IR 1

a. Access shall be in accordance with Section 402.

b. Subdivisions shall have a conforming water supply in accordance with Section 402.1.

IR 1 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 504.

IR 2 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 505.

IR 3 = Ignition-resistant construction in accordance with Section 506.

N.C. = Exterior walls shall have a fire-resistance rating of not less than 1-hour and the exterior surfaces of such walls shall be noncombustible. Usage of log wall construction is allowed.

c. Conformance based on Section 603.

d. Conformance based on Section 404.

e. A nonconforming water supply is any water system or source that does not comply with Section 404, including situations where there is no water supply for structure protection or fire suppression.

504.3 Protection of eaves. Eaves and soffits shall be protected on the exposed underside by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction. Fascias are required and must be protected on the backside by materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or 2-inch (51 mm) nominal dimension lumber.

504.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

504.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

504.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls in accordance with Section 504.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

504.7 Appendages and projections. Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed of approved noncombustible materials.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 504.5.

504.8 Exterior glazing. Exterior windows, window walls and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multilayered glazed panels, glass block or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes.

504.9 Exterior doors. Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1³/₄ inches thick (45 mm), or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Section 504.8.

Exception: Vehicle access doors.

504.10 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents, or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

504.11 Detached accessory structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction or constructed with approved noncombustible materials on the exterior side.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 504.5 or underfloor protection in accordance with Section 504.6.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction.

See Section 504.2 for roof requirements.

SECTION 505

CLASS 2 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

505.1 General. Class 2 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section 505.

505.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a Class A roof covering, Class B roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

505.3 Protection of eaves. Combustible eaves, fascias and soffits shall be enclosed with solid materials with a minimum thickness of 3/4 inch (19 mm). No exposed rafter tails shall be permitted unless constructed of heavy timber materials.

505.4 Gutters and downspouts. Gutters and downspouts shall be constructed of noncombustible material.

505.5 Exterior walls. Exterior walls of buildings or structures shall be constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction on the exterior side or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

Exception: Heavy timber or log wall construction.

Such material shall extend from the top of the foundation to the underside of the roof sheathing.

505.6 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground, with exterior walls in accordance with Section 505.5.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

505.7 Appendages and projections. Unenclosed accessory structures attached to buildings with habitable spaces and projections, such as decks, shall be a minimum of 1-hour fire-re-

sistance-rated construction, heavy timber construction or constructed with approved noncombustible materials.

When the attached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 505.5.

505.8 Exterior glazing. Exterior windows, window walls and glazed doors, windows within exterior doors, and skylights shall be tempered glass, multilayered glazed panels, glass block or have a fire-protection rating of not less than 20 minutes.

505.9 Exterior doors. Exterior doors shall be approved noncombustible construction, solid core wood not less than 1³/₄-inches thick (45 mm), or have a fire protection rating of not less than 20 minutes. Windows within doors and glazed doors shall be in accordance with Section 505.8.

Exception: Vehicle access doors.

505.10 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

Attic ventilation openings shall not be located in soffits, in eave overhangs, between rafters at eaves, or in other overhang areas. Gable end and dormer vents shall be located at least 10 feet (3048 mm) from property lines. Underfloor ventilation openings shall be located as close to grade as practical.

505.11 Detached accessory structures. Detached accessory structures located less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from a building containing habitable space shall have exterior walls constructed with materials approved for a minimum of 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction, heavy timber, log wall construction, or constructed with approved noncombustible material on the exterior side.

When the detached structure is located and constructed so that the structure or any portion thereof projects over a descending slope surface greater than 10 percent, the area below the structure shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to within 6 inches (152 mm) of the ground, with exterior wall construction in accordance with Section 505.5 or underfloor protection in accordance with Section 505.6.

Exception: The enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy-timber construction.

See Section 505.2 for roof requirements.

SECTION 506

CLASS 3 IGNITION-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

506.1 General. Class 3 ignition-resistant construction shall be in accordance with Section 506.

506.2 Roof covering. Roofs shall have at least a Class A roof covering, Class C roof assembly or an approved noncombustible roof covering. For roof coverings where the profile allows a space between the roof covering and roof decking, the space at the eave ends shall be firestopped to preclude entry of flames or embers.

506.3 Unenclosed underfloor protection. Buildings or structures shall have all underfloor areas enclosed to the ground with exterior walls.

Exception: Complete enclosure may be omitted where the underside of all exposed floors and all exposed structural columns, beams and supporting walls are protected as required for exterior 1-hour fire-resistance-rated construction or heavy timber construction.

506.4 Vents. Attic ventilation openings, soffit vents, foundation or underfloor vents or other ventilation openings in vertical exterior walls and vents through roofs shall not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m²) each. Such vents shall be covered with noncombustible corrosion-resistant mesh with openings not to exceed 1/4 inch (6.4 mm).

SECTION 507

REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR OF ROOF COVERINGS

The roof covering on buildings or structures in existence prior to the adoption of this code that are replaced or have 25 percent or more replaced in a 12-month period shall be replaced with a roof covering required for new construction based on the type of ignition-resistant construction specified in accordance with Section 503.

CHAPTER 6

FIRE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

SECTION 601 GENERAL

601.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter establish general requirements for new and existing buildings, structures and premises located within wildland-urban interface areas.

601.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and property from wildland fire exposures, exposures from adjacent structures and to mitigate structure fires from spreading to wildland fuels.

SECTION 602 AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS DELETED

SECTION 603 DEFENSIBLE SPACE

603.1 Objective. Provisions of this section are intended to modify the fuel load in areas adjacent to structures to create a defensible space.

603.2 Fuel modification. In order to qualify as a conforming defensible space for individual buildings or structures on a property, fuel modification shall be provided within a distance from buildings or structures as specified in Table 603.2. For all other purposes, the fuel modification distance shall not be less than 30 feet (9144 mm) or to the property line, whichever is less. Distances specified in Table 603.2 shall be measured on a horizontal plane from the perimeter or projection of the building or structure as shown in Figure 603.2. Distances specified in Table 603.2 may be modified by the code official because of a

site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the fire protection plan.

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 said person.

Trees are allowed within the defensible space, provided the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet (3048 mm). Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

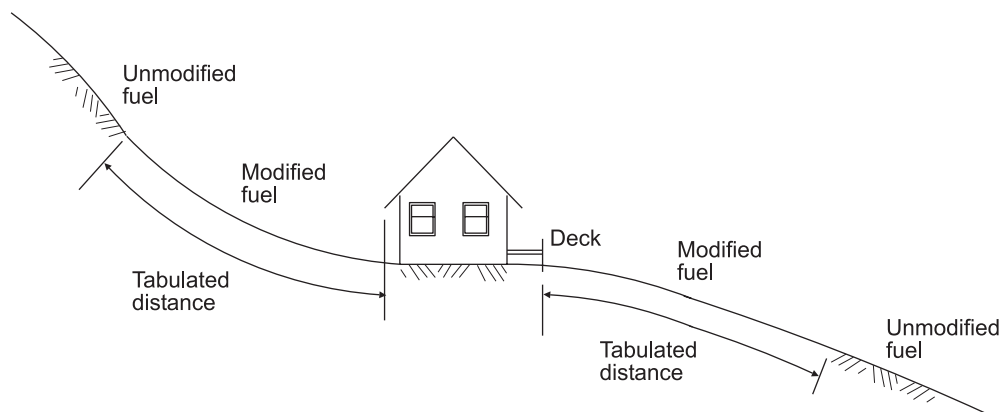
Where ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants are used as ground cover, they are allowed to be within the designated defensible space, provided they do not form a means of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

**TABLE 603.2
REQUIRED DEFENSIBLE SPACE**

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA	FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE (feet)
Moderate hazard	30
High hazard	50
Extreme hazard	100

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

603.3 Community fuel modification zones. Fuel modification zones to protect new communities shall be provided when required by the code official in accordance with Section 603, in order to reduce fuel loads adjacent to communities and structures.



**FIGURE 603.2
MEASUREMENTS OF FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE**

603.3.1 Land ownership. Fuel modification zone land used to protect a community shall be under the control of an association or other common ownership instrument for the life of the community to be protected.

603.3.2 Fuel modification zone plans. Fuel modification zone plans shall be approved prior to fuel modification work and shall be placed on a site grading plan shown in plan view. An elevation plan shall also be provided to indicate the length of the fuel modification zone on the slope. Fuel modification zone plans shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Plan showing existing vegetation.
2. Photographs showing natural conditions prior to work being performed.
3. Grading plan showing location of proposed buildings and structures, and set backs from top of slope to all buildings or structures.

SECTION 604 MAINTENANCE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE

604.1 General. Defensible spaces required by Section 603 shall be maintained annually, or as necessary in accordance with Section 604.

604.2 Modified area. Nonfire-resistive vegetation or growth shall be kept clear of buildings or structures, in accordance with Section 603, in such a manner as to provide a clear area for fire suppression operations.

604.3 Responsibility. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures are responsible for maintenance of defensible spaces. Maintenance of the defensible space shall include modifying or removing nonfire-resistive vegetation and keeping leaves, needles and other dead vegetative material regularly removed from roofs of buildings and structures.

604.4 Trees. Individual trees and/or small clumps of trees or brush crowns, extending to within 10 feet (3048 mm) of any structure, shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet (3048 mm). Tree crowns within the defensible space shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet (1829 mm) above the ground surface adjacent to the trees.

Portions of tree crowns that extend within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the outlet of a chimney shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet (3048 mm).

Deadwood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees.

SECTION 605 SPARK ARRESTERS

Chimneys serving fireplaces, barbecues, incinerators or decorative heating appliances in which solid or liquid fuel is used, shall be provided with a spark arrester. Spark arresters shall be constructed of woven or welded wire screening of 12 USA standard gage wire (0.1046 inch) (2.66 mm) having openings not exceeding 1/2 inch (12.7 mm).

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.

SECTION 606 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS INSTALLATIONS

606.1 General. The storage of LP-gas and the installation and maintenance of pertinent equipment shall be in accordance with the *International Fire Code* or, in the absence thereof, recognized standards.

606.2 Location of containers. LP-gas containers shall be located within the defensible space in accordance with the *International Fire Code*.

SECTION 607 STORAGE OF FIREWOOD AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

Firewood and combustible material shall not be stored in unenclosed spaces beneath buildings or structures, or on decks or under eaves, canopies or other projections or overhangs. When required by the code official, storage of firewood and combustible material stored in the defensible space shall be located a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from structures and separated from the crown of trees by a minimum horizontal distance of 15 feet (4572 mm).

Firewood and combustible materials not for consumption on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a hazard. See Appendix A.

APPENDIX A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (optional)

SECTION A101 GENERAL

A101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix establish general requirements applicable to new and existing properties located within urban-wildland interface areas.

A101.2 Objective. The objective of this appendix is to provide necessary fire-protection measures to reduce the threat of wild-fire in an urban-wildland interface area and improve the capability of controlling such fires.

SECTION A102 VEGETATION CONTROL

A102.1 General. Vegetation control shall comply with this section.

A102.2 Clearance of brush or vegetative growth from roadways. The code official is authorized to require areas within 10 feet (3048 mm) on each side of portions of fire apparatus access roads and driveways to be cleared of nonfire-resistive vegetation growth.

Exception: Single specimens of trees, ornamental vegetative fuels or cultivated ground cover, such as green grass, ivy, succulents or similar plants used as ground cover, provided they do not form a means of readily transmitting fire.

A102.3 Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines.

A102.3.1 General. Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines shall be in accordance with Section A102.3.

Exception: Section A102.3 does not authorize persons not having legal right of entry to enter on or damage the property of others without consent of the owner.

A102.3.2 Support clearance. Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining electrical transmission or distribution lines shall have an approved program in place that identifies poles or towers with equipment and hardware types that have a history of becoming an ignition source, and provides a combustible free space consisting of a clearing of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower during such periods of time as designated by the code official.

Exception: Lines used exclusively as telephone, telegraph, messenger call, alarm transmission or other lines classed as communication circuits by a public utility.

A102.3.3 Electrical distribution and transmission line clearances.

A102.3.3.1 General. Clearances between vegetation and electrical lines shall be in accordance with Section A102.3.3.

A102.3.3.2 Trimming clearance. At the time of trimming, clearances not less than those established by Table A102.3.3.2 shall be provided. The radial clearances shown below are minimum clearances that shall be established, at time of trimming, between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts.

**TABLE A102.3.3.2
MINIMUM CLEARANCES BETWEEN VEGETATION
AND ELECTRICAL LINES AT TIME OF TRIMMING**

LINE VOLTAGE	MINIMUM RADIAL CLEARANCE FROM CONDUCTOR (feet)
2,400-72,000	4
72,001-110,000	6
110,001-300,000	10
300,001 or more	15

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

Exception: The code official is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table A102.3.3.2 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to and approved by the code official.

A102.3.3.3 Minimum clearance to be maintained. Clearances not less than those established by Table A102.3.3.3 shall be maintained during such periods of time as designated by the code official. The site-specific clearance achieved, at time of pruning, shall vary based on species growth rates, the utility company-specific trim cycle, the potential line sway due to wind, line sag due to electrical loading and ambient temperature and the tree's location in proximity to the high voltage lines.

Exception: The code official is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table A102.3.3.3 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to and approved by the code official.

**TABLE A102.3.3.3
MINIMUM CLEARANCES BETWEEN VEGETATION AND
ELECTRICAL LINES TO BE MAINTAINED**

LINE VOLTAGE	MINIMUM CLEARANCE (inches)
750-35,000	6
35,001-60,000	12
60,001-115,000	19
115,001-230,000	30.5
230,001-500,000	115

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

A102.3.3.4 Electrical power line emergencies. During emergencies, the utility shall perform the required work to the extent necessary to clear the hazard. An emergency

can include situations such as trees falling into power lines, or trees in violation of Table A102.3.3.3.

A102.4 Correction of condition. The code official is authorized to give notice to the owner of the property on which conditions regulated by Section A102 exist to correct such conditions. If the owner fails to correct such conditions, the legislative body of the jurisdiction is authorized to cause the same to be done and make the expense of such correction a lien on the property where such condition exists.

SECTION A103 ACCESS RESTRICTIONS

A103.1 Restricted entry to public lands. The code official is authorized to determine and publicly announce when urban-wildland interface areas shall be closed to entry and when such areas shall again be opened to entry. Entry on and occupation of urban-wildland interface areas, except public roadways, inhabited areas or established trails and campsites that have not been closed during such time when the urban-wildland interface area is closed to entry, is prohibited.

Exceptions:

1. Residents and owners of private property within urban-wildland interface areas and their invitees and guests going to or being on their lands.
2. Entry, in the course of duty, by peace or police officers, and other duly authorized public officers, members of a fire department and members of the Wildland Firefighting Service.

A103.2 Trespassing on posted private property.

A103.2.1 General. When the code official determines that a specific area within an urban-wildland interface area presents an exceptional and continuing fire danger because of the density of natural growth, difficulty of terrain, proximity to structures or accessibility to the public, such areas shall be restricted or closed until changed conditions warrant termination of such restriction or closure. Such areas shall be posted in accordance with Section A103.2.2.

A103.2.2 Signs. Approved signs prohibiting entry by unauthorized persons and referring to this code shall be placed on every closed area.

A103.2.3 Trespassing. Entering and remaining within areas closed and posted is prohibited.

Exception: Owners and occupiers of private or public property within closed and posted areas; their guests or invitees; authorized persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of necessary utilities such as electrical power, gas, telephone, water and sewer; and local, state and federal public officers and their authorized agents acting in the course of duty.

A103.3 Use of fire roads and defensible space. Motorcycles, motor scooters and motor vehicles shall not be driven or parked on, and trespassing is prohibited on, fire roads or defensible space beyond the point where travel is restricted by a cable, gate or sign, without the permission of the property owners. Vehicles shall not be parked in a manner that obstructs the entrance to a fire road or defensible space.

Exception: Public officers acting within their scope of duty.

Radio and television aerials, guy wires thereto, and other obstructions shall not be installed or maintained on fire roads or defensible spaces, unless located 16 feet (4877 mm) or more above such fire road or defensible space.

A103.4 Use of motorcycles, motor scooters, ultralight aircraft and motor vehicles. Motorcycles, motor scooters, ultralight aircraft and motor vehicles shall not be operated within urban-wildland interface areas, without a permit by the code official, except on clearly established public or private roads. Permission from the property owner shall be presented when requesting a permit.

A103.5 Tampering with locks, barricades, signs and address markers. Locks, barricades, seals, cables, signs and address markers installed within urban-wildland interface areas, by or under the control of the code official, shall not be tampered with, mutilated, destroyed or removed.

Gates, doors, barriers and locks installed by or under the control of the code official shall not be unlocked.

SECTION A104 IGNITION SOURCE CONTROL

A104.1 General. Ignition sources shall be in accordance with Section A104.

A104.2 Objective. Regulations in this section are intended to provide the minimum requirements to prevent the occurrence of wildfires.

A104.3 Clearance from ignition sources. Clearance between ignition sources and grass, brush or other combustible materials shall be maintained a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm).

A104.4 Smoking. When required by the code official, signs shall be posted stating NO SMOKING. No person shall smoke within 15 feet (4572 mm) of combustible materials or nonfire-resistant vegetation.

Exception: Places of habitation or in the boundaries of established smoking areas or campsites as designated by the code official.

A104.5 Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames. Equipment and devices generating heat, sparks or open flames capable of igniting nearby combustibles shall not be used in urban-wildland interface areas without a permit from the code official.

Exception: Use of approved equipment in habitated premises or designated campsites that are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered areas.

A104.6 Fireworks. Fireworks shall not be used or possessed in urban-wildland interface areas.

Exception: Fireworks allowed by the code official under permit in accordance with the *International Fire Code* when not prohibited by applicable local or state laws, ordinances and regulations.

The code official is authorized to seize, take, remove or cause to be removed fireworks in violation of this section.

A104.7 Outdoor fires.

A104.7.1 General. No person shall build, ignite or maintain any outdoor fire of any kind for any purpose in or on any urban-wildland interface area, except by the authority of a written permit from the code official.

Exception: Outdoor fires within inhabited premises or designated campsites where such fires are in a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace, incinerator or grill and are a minimum of 30 feet (9144 mm) from any combustible material or nonfire-resistive vegetation.

A104.7.2 Permits. Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions that will reasonably safeguard public safety and property. Outdoor fires shall not be built, ignited or maintained in or on hazardous fire areas under the following conditions:

1. When high winds are blowing,
2. When a person 17 years old or over is not present at all times to watch and tend such fire, or
3. When a public announcement is made that open burning is prohibited.

A104.7.3 Restrictions. No person shall use a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace or grill for the disposal of rubbish, trash or combustible waste material.

A104.8 Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills. Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall not be built, installed or maintained in urban-wildland interface areas without approval of the code official.

Incinerators, outdoor fireplaces, permanent barbecues and grills shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe condition at all times. Openings in such appliances shall be provided with an approved spark arrestor, screen or door.

Exception: When approved by the code official, unprotected openings in barbecues and grills necessary for proper functioning.

A104.9 Reckless behavior. The code official is authorized to stop any actions of a person or persons if the official determines that the action is reckless and could result in an ignition of fire or spread of fire.

A104.10 Planting vegetation under or adjacent to energized electrical lines. No vegetation shall be planted under or adjacent to energized power lines that, at maturity, shall grow within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the energized conductors.

SECTION A105 CONTROL OF STORAGE

A105.1 General. In addition to the requirements of the *International Fire Code*, storage and use of the materials shall be in accordance with Section A105.

A105.2 Hazardous materials. Hazardous materials in excess of 10 gallons (37.8 L) of liquid, 200 cubic feet (5.66 m³) of gas, or 10 pounds (4.54 kg) of solids require a permit and shall comply with nationally recognized standards for storage and use.

A105.3 Explosives. Explosives shall not be possessed, kept, stored, sold, offered for sale, given away, used, discharged, transported or disposed of within urban-wildland interface areas, except by permit from the code official.

A105.4 Combustible materials.

A105.4.1 General. Outside storage of combustible materials such as, but not limited to, wood, rubber tires, building materials or paper products shall comply with the other applicable sections of this code and this section.

A105.4.2 Individual piles. Individual piles shall not exceed 5,000 square feet (465 m²) of contiguous area. Piles shall not exceed 50,000 cubic feet (1416 m³) in volume or 10 feet (3048 mm) in height.

A105.4.3 Separation. A clear space of at least 40 feet (12192 mm) shall be provided between piles. The clear space shall not contain combustible material or nonfire-resistive vegetation.

SECTION A106 DUMPING

A106.1 Waste material. Waste material shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in urban-wildland interface areas, or in, on or along trails, roadways or highways or against structures in urban-wildland interface areas.

Exception: Approved public and approved private dumping areas.

A106.2 Ashes and coals. Ashes and coals shall not be placed, deposited or dumped in or on urban-wildland interface areas.

Exceptions:

1. In the hearth of an established fire pit, camp stove or fireplace.
2. In a noncombustible container with a tightfitting lid, which is kept or maintained in a safe location not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from nonfire-resistive vegetation or structures.
3. Where such ashes or coals are buried and covered with 1 foot (305 mm) of mineral earth not less than 25 feet (7620 mm) from nonfire-resistive vegetation or structures.

SECTION A107 PROTECTION OF PUMPS AND WATER STORAGE FACILITIES

A107.1 General. The reliability of the water supply shall be in accordance with Section A107.

A107.2 Objective. The intent of this section is to increase the reliability of water storage and pumping facilities and to protect such systems against loss from intrusion by fire.

A107.3 Fuel modification area. Water storage and pumping facilities shall be provided with a defensible space of not less than 30 feet (9144 mm) clear of nonfire-resistive vegetation or growth around and adjacent to such facilities.

Persons owning, controlling, operating or maintaining water storage and pumping systems requiring this defensible

space are responsible for clearing and removing nonfire-resistive vegetation and maintaining the defensible space on the property owned, leased or controlled by said person.

A107.4 Trees. Portions of trees that extend to within 30 feet (9144 mm) of combustible portions of water storage and pumping facilities shall be removed.

A107.5 Protection of electrical power supplies. When electrical pumps are used to provide the required water supply, such pumps shall be connected to a standby power source to automatically maintain electrical power in the event of power loss. The standby power source shall be capable of providing power for a minimum of two hours in accordance with the ICC *Electrical Code*.

Exception: A standby power source is not required where the primary power service to pumps are underground as approved by the code official.

SECTION A108 LAND USE LIMITATIONS

A108.1 General. Temporary fairs, carnivals, public exhibitions and similar uses must comply with all other provisions of this code in addition to enhanced ingress and egress requirements.

A108.2 Objective. The increased public use of land or structures in urban-wildland interface areas also increases the potential threat to life safety. The provisions of this section are intended to reduce that threat.

A108.3 Permits. Temporary fairs, carnivals, public exhibitions or similar uses shall not be allowed in a designated urban-wildland interface area, except by permit from the code official.

Permits shall incorporate such terms and conditions that will reasonably safeguard public safety and property.

A108.4 Access roadways. In addition to the requirements in Section 403, access roadways shall be a minimum of 24 feet (7315 mm) wide and posted NO PARKING. Two access roadways shall be provided to serve the permitted use area.

When required by the code official to facilitate emergency operations, approved emergency vehicle operating areas shall be provided.

APPENDIX B

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Vegetation management plans shall be submitted to the code official for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit. Vegetation management plans shall describe all actions that will be taken to prevent a fire from being carried toward or away from the building. A vegetation management plan shall include at least the following information:

1. A copy of the site plan.
2. Methods and timetables for controlling, changing or modifying areas on the property. Elements of the plan shall in-

clude removal of slash, snags, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines, other ground fuels, ladder fuels and dead trees, and the thinning of live trees.

3. A plan for maintaining the proposed fuel-reduction measures.

To be considered a fuel modification for purposes of this code, continuous maintenance of the clearance is required.

UTAH FIRE RESISTIVE SPECIES

*Adapted from "Utah Forest Facts: Firewise Plants for Utah Landscapes"
Utah State University Extension, 2002*

Grasses

Agropyron cristatum (Crested Wheatgrass)
Agropyron smithii (Western Wheatgrass)
Buchloe dactyloides (Buffalograss)
Dactylis glomerata (Orchardgrass)
Festuca cinerea and other species (Blue Fescue)
Lolium species (Rye Grass)
Poa pratensis (Kentucky Bluegrass)
Poa secunda (Sandberg Bluegrass)

Herbaceous Perennials

Achillea clavennae (Silvery Yarrow)
Achillea filipendulina (Fernleaf Yarrow)
Achillea - other species & hybrids (Yarrow)*
Aquilegia - species & hybrids (Columbine)
Armeria maritime (Sea Pink, Sea Thrift)
Artemisia stelleriana (Beach Wormwood, Dusty Miller)
Artemisia - other species & hybrids (Various names)*
Bergenia – species & hybrids (Bergenia)
Centranthus ruber (Red Valerian, Jupiter's Beard)
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer)
Coreopsis auriculata var. *Nana* (Dwarf Mouse Ear Coreopsis)
Coreopsis – other perennial species (Coreopsis)
Delosperma nubigenum (Hardy Ice Plant)
Dianthus plumarius & others (Pinks)
Erigeron hybrids (Fleabane)*
Gaillardia X grandiflora (Blanket Flower)
Geranium cinereum (Hardy Geranium)
Geranium sanguineum (Bloody Cranesbill, Bloodred Geranium)

Geranium species (Geranium)
Hemerocallis species (Daylily)
Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells, Alum Root)
Iberis sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft)
Iris species & hybrids (Iris)
Kniphofia species & hybrids (Red-hot Poker)
Lavandula species (Lavender)
Leucanthemum X superbum (Shasta Daisy)
Limonium latifolium (Sea-lavender, Statice)
Linum species (Flax)
Liriope spicata (Lily-turf)
Lupinus species & hybrids (Lupine)*
Medicago sativus (Alfalfa)
Oenothera species (Primrose)
Papaver species (Poppy)
Penstemon species & hybrids (Penstemon)
Perovskia atriplicifolia (Russian Sage, Azure Sage)
Potentilla nepalensis (Nepal Cinquefoil)
Potentilla tridentata (Wineleaf Cinquefoil)
Potentilla verna (tabernaemontani) (Spring Cinquefoil; Creeping Potentilla)
Potentilla – other non-shrubby species & hybrids (Cinquefoil, Potentilla)*
Salvia species & hybrids (Salvia, Sage)*
Sedum species (Stonecrop, Sedum)
Sempervivum tectorum (Hen and Chicks)
Stachys byzantina (Lamb's Ear)
Yucca filamentosa (Yucca)

continued

APPENDIX B

Shrubs and Woody Vines

Atriplex species (Saltbush)
Ceanothus americanus (New Jersey Tea)
Ceanothus ovatus & others (Ceanothus)
Cistus species (Rock-rose)
Cotoneaster dammeri (Bearberry Cotoneaster)
Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rockspray or Rock Cotoneaster)
Cotoneaster – other compact species (Cotoneaster)
Hedera helix (English Ivy)
Lonicera species & hybrids (Honeysuckle)
Mahonia repens (Creeping Oregon Grape)
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)
Prunus besseyi (Sand Cherry)
Purshia tridentata (Bitterbrush, Antelope Bitterbrush)
Pyracantha species (Firethorn, Pyracantha)
Rhamnus species (Buckthorn)
Rhus trilobata (Skunkbush Sumac)
Rhus – other species (Sumac)
Ribes species (Currant, Gooseberry)
Rosa rugosa & other hedge roses (Rugosa Rose)
Shepherdia canadensis (Russet Buffaloberry)
Syringa vulgare (Lilac)
Vinca major (Large Periwinkle)
Vinca minor (Dwarf Periwinkle, Common Periwinkle)

Trees

Acer species (Maple)
Betula species (Birch)
Cercis canadensis (Eastern Redbud)
Populus tremuloides (Quaking Aspen)
Populus – other species (Poplar, Cottonwood)
Salix species (Willow)

*** Plants or groups of plants marked with an asterisk (*) can become weedy in certain circumstances, and may even be noxious weeds with legal restrictions against their planting and cultivation. Check with your local Extension office or State Department of Agriculture for information on noxious weeds in your area.**

Note: Some of the listed plants may not be considered “water-wise” or drought-tolerant for arid climates.

APPENDIX C

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM

This appendix is to be used to determine the fire hazard severity.

A. Subdivision Design

Points

1. Ingress/Egress

- Two or more primary roads 1__
- One road 10__
- One-lane road in, one-lane road out 15__

2. Width of Primary Road

- 20 feet or more 1__
- Less than 20 feet 5__

3. Accessibility

- Road grade 5% or less 1__
- Road grade 5-10% 5__
- Road grade greater than 10% 10__

4. Secondary Road Terminus

- Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with an outside turning radius of 45 feet or greater 1__
- Cul-de-sac turnaround 5__
- Dead-end roads 200 feet or less in length 8__
- Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet in length 10__

5. Street Signs

- Present but unapproved 3__
- Not present 5__

B. Vegetation (IUWIC Definitions)

1. Fuel Types

Surface

- Lawn/noncombustible 1__
- Grass/short brush 5__
- Scattered dead/down woody material 10__
- Abundant dead/down woody material 15__

Overstory

- Deciduous trees (except tall brush) 3__
- Mixed deciduous trees and tall brush 10__
- Clumped/scattered conifers and/or tall brush 15__
- Contiguous conifer and/or tall brush 20__

2. Defensible Space

- 70% or more of lots completed 1__
- 30% to 70% of lots completed 10__
- Less than 30% of lots completed 20__

C. Topography

- Located on flat, base of hill, or setback at crest of hill 1__
- On slope with 0-20% grade 5__
- On slope with 21-30% grade 10__
- On slope with 31% grade or greater 15__
- At crest of hill with unmitigated vegetation below 20__

D. Roofing Material

- Class A Fire Rated 1__
- Class B Fire Rated 5__
- Class C Fire Rated 10__
- Nonrated 20__

E. Fire Protection—Water Source

- 500 GPM hydrant within 1,000 feet 1__
- Hydrant farther than 1,000 feet or draft site 5__
- Water source 20 min. or less, round trip 10__
- Water source farther than 20 min., and 45 min. or less, round trip 15__
- Water source farther than 45 min., round trip 20__

F. Siding and Decking

- Noncombustible siding/deck 1__
- Combustible siding/no deck 5__
- Noncombustible siding/combustible deck 10__
- Combustible siding and deck 15__

G. Utilities (gas and/or electric)

- All underground utilities 1__
- One underground, one aboveground 3__
- All aboveground 5__

Total for Subdivision

- Moderate Hazard 50–75
- High Hazard 76–100
- Extreme Hazard 101+

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Mayor

Jarett Waite

City Manager

Brock Jacobsen



City Council

Christa Hinton

David Pond

Janene Burton

Mark Hendrickson

CITY COUNCIL

Meeting Date: January 14, 2026

Agenda Item: 5

Applicant: N/A

Requested by: Dan Cazier

Subject: Washington County Flood Control Project.

Description:

The Project is a fuels mitigation as well as flood control project for Washington County. Rick Rosenberg is the point of contact, he and I will oversee the project.

Recommendation: Approval

Attachments: N/A

Cost: N/A

Legal Approval: Yes

Finance Approval: Yes

Budget Approval: Yes

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT WITH
THE SANTA CLARA AND IVINS FIRE DEPARTMENT REGARDING FUEL
REDUCTION AND FLOOD CONTROL FOR THE SANTA CLARA RIVER

WHEREAS, securing the health, safety, and economic well-being of residents and citizens is the top priority of Washington County;

WHEREAS, Washington County desires to enter into an agreement titled: Professional Service Agreement for the Fuel Reduction and Flood Control Project for the Santa Clara River (the “Agreement” for the “Project”); and

WHEREAS, Washington County (the “County”) and the Santa Clara and Ivins Fire Department (the “Consultant”) have negotiated the terms of the Agreement whereby the County agrees to pay for services including vegetation and wood removal from the Santa Clara River channel up to \$20,000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH, that the County authorizes execution of the Agreement to memorialize the terms and conditions of Project costs to be paid to the Consultant, subject to review and approval of the final terms by the County Attorney’s Office, which may be signed by the Commission Chair without further action from the County Commission.

VOTED UPON AND PASSED BY THE WASHINGTON COUNTY COMMISSION AT A SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON THE 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2025.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Victor Iverson, Chair
Washington County Commission

ATTEST:

Ryan Sullivan
Washington County Clerk-Auditor

Commissioner Almquist voted ____
Commissioner Iverson voted ____
Commissioner Snow voted ____

Approved as to Form:

Deputy Washington County Attorney