

## LAND MANAGEMENT CODE

Park City Municipal Corporation has been working to update the Municipal Code and Land Management Code to reflect industry-wide best practices, while taking into account Park City's unique natural and built environments. This summer, City staff is planning to bring forward proposed Code amendments in order to put in place Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) standards for the community. This will cover topics such as, including but not limited to:

- 1) Administration, Inspections, and Enforcement – When WUI standards apply to properties and projects, and when modifications may be granted by City officials.
- 2) Home Hardening – Industry-wide practices to reduce threat of structure ignition.
- 3) Vegetation Management – Identify ignition zones, prescribed vegetation and fuel modification techniques.
- 4) Maintenance/Acceptance of Existing Plans – Depict who is responsible for maintaining a property's vegetation and structures.
- 5) Suggested Firewise Plant List – Suggested resource for community members to use when selecting plants for properties.
- 6) Landscaping Plans – How WUI standards will affect landscaping in Park City and when modifications may be granted by City officials.
- 7) Applicability to Sensitive Lands Overlay Zone, Master Planned Developments, Annexations – Put in place regulations for each of these types of developments.

If you have questions, please reach out to Dave Thacker, Chief Building Official ([dave.thacker@parkcity.org](mailto:dave.thacker@parkcity.org) or 435-615-5115) or Liz Jackson, Planner ([liz.jackson@parkcity.org](mailto:liz.jackson@parkcity.org) or 435-6150-5065).

## PARK CITY EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

### Call 9-1-1 for Life Threatening Emergencies

#### STAY INFORMED DURING AN EMERGENCY

- BeReadyParkCity.org: This website will be updated regularly during an emergency.
- 435-615-5999: The community emergency hotline will have recorded emergency messages.
- KPCW 91.7: Tune into KPCW and Park City Highway Alert Radio 1700 AM.
- SummitCountyAlerts.org or Park City Alerts.org: Sign up and register to receive emergency notifications by text, cell phone, landline or app. either link takes you to the same place.
- eNotify Me ([parkcity.org/how-do-i/notify-me](http://parkcity.org/how-do-i/notify-me)): Sign up and register to receive news and information about Park City Municipal.

#### EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS, MONDAY-FRIDAY, 8 AM TO 5 PM

- City Hall Front Desk 435-615-5001
- Building Department 435-615-5100
- Emergency Hotline 435-615-5999
- Emergency Manager 435-615-5185
- Public Works 435-615-5301
- Public Utilities 435-615-5335

#### AFTER REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, NIGHTS, WEEKENDS & HOLIDAYS

Call Police Dispatch at 435-615-5500. They will contact the appropriate on-call staff.

## NÚMEROS DE INFORMACIÓN EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA

### Llaman a 9-1-1 para amenazas a la vida y otras emergencias graves

#### MANTÉNGASE INFORMADO DURANTE UN DESASTRE

- BeReadyParkCity.org: Este sitio web se mantendrá corriente durante un desastre.
- 435-615-5999: Esta línea directa tendrá grabados mensajes urgentes.
- KPCW 91.7: Escuché Ud. a la estación de radio, KPCW, o a Park City Highway Alert Radio 1700 AM.
- SummitCountyAlerts.org: Registrarse para recibir notificaciones urgentes por text, móvil, teléfono, o aplicación.
- eNotify Me ([parkcity.org/how-do-i/notify-me](http://parkcity.org/how-do-i/notify-me)): Registrarse para recibir noticias e información sobre Park City Municipal

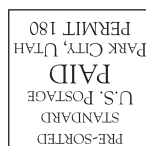
#### NÚMEROS DE EMERGENCIA: LUNES - VIERNES, ENTRE LAS HORAS 08:00AM A 5:00PM.

- Recepcionista de City Hall 435-615-5001
- Departamento de Construcción 435-615-5100
- Línea Directa de Emergencias 435-615-5999
- Gerente de Emergencias 435-615-5911
- Obras Públicas 435-615-5301
- Utilidades Públicas 435-615-5335

#### DESPUÉS DE LAS HORAS DE NEGOCIOS REGULARES, DURANTE LAS NOCHES, FINES DE SEMANAS, Y FERIADOS PÚBLICOS

Llaman al despacho del Condado de Summit, 435-615-5500, el cual contactará al departamento apropiado.

Postal Patron



PARK CITY  
1884

445 MARSAC P.O. BOX 1480 PARK CITY, UTAH 84060 435-615-5001 BeReadyParkCity.org

## BE READY PARK CITY! SUMMER 2020

### Room for Two...or More?

What an interesting year (so far)! Who would have thought we could have experienced a natural disaster such as the 5.7 earthquake in Magna during a global pandemic? While we in Park City and Summit County were fortunate not to sustain any damage from the earthquake, it turns out that more than one disaster at a time is possible.

Besides a major earthquake, the natural hazard posing the most likely threat to our community is wildfire. A wildfire impacting our resorts, trails, businesses, and homes would be devastating - not only in physical damages, but also in terms of long-lasting economic impacts. By one estimate, it took tourism levels more than 10 years to return to pre-fire levels in Yellowstone following the wildfires there in the late 1990s. At publishing time, local economic recovery from COVID-19 still looks to be a significant challenge - how much more would an additional multi-year reduction in tourism further impact the local economy and our way of life?

Here in Park City and Summit County, Utah, we live in what is known as a Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), meaning that while our hillsides and mountains are beautiful, they are also an ideal environment for wildfire. Climate, geography, topography, vegetation, and new construction contribute to the risk. We have already experienced several small fires throughout the County, and neighboring Wasatch County this year. Wildfires, even small ones, can pose a significant threat to our community. For those suffering respiratory issues, just the smoke from wildfire imposes additional risks.

Inside this newsletter, we provide information for creating defensible spaces to protect your home and property by reducing the risk of wildfire exposure. And while we cannot predict how long our economy may be temporarily impacted in order to slow the spread of coronavirus, there are likely some additional measures you can take now in and around your home to help reduce the wildfire risk, and protect not only yourself and your family, but also your property, neighbors, and community.

Thank you for being part of the solution, loving where you live, and we hope you find this information useful. Wishing you a safe, healthy, and happy summer!

### Espacio para dos... o más?

¡Qué año tan interesante (hasta ahora)! ¿Quién habría pensado que podríamos haber enfrentado un desastre natural como el terremoto de Magna, durante una pandemia global? Mientras que nosotros en Park City y Summit County tuvimos la suerte de que no sufrimos daños por terremoto, aparentemente es posible tener más de un desastre al mismo tiempo.

Aparte de un terremoto mayor, el peligro natural mayor que amenaza a nuestra comunidad son los incendios forestales. Un incendio que impacta nuestros resorts, senderos, negocios, y hogares sería devastador - no sólo en el tema de daños físicos, sino también en el tema de daños económicos durante el tiempo largo. Según una estimación, en la década de 1990, los niveles turísticos no volverían a los anteriores a los incendios en Yellowstone Park durante más de diez años. En el momento de esta publicación, la recuperación de los efectos económicos de COVID-19 todavía parecen un obstáculo significativo: ¿cuánto más nos veríamos afectados por una reducción de varios años en los niveles del turismo y la forma en que vivimos?

Aquí en Park City y Summit County, vivimos en un área llamada la zona Interfaz Tierrasalvage-Urbana, lo que significa que mientras que nuestro medio ambiente es hermoso, también es un medio ambiente ideal para incendios forestales. El clima, la geografía, la topografía, la vegetación y la construcción nueva contribuyen al riesgo. Ya hemos visto múltiples pequeños incendios en todo el condado este año. Los incendios forestales, incluidos los pequeños, son una amenaza significativa para nuestra comunidad. Y para aquellos que sufren de enfermedades respiratorias, el humo de los incendios forestales presenta riesgos adicionales.

Dentro de esta hoja informativa, proporcionamos información para crear espacios defensivos para proteger a su hogar y propiedad mediante la reducción del riesgo de incendio forestal. Y aunque no podemos predecir cuánto tiempo nuestra economía puede reducirse a los efectos del coronavirus, hay algunos pasos que puede tomar ahora dentro y alrededor de su casa para ayudar a reducir el riesgo de incendios forestales, y proteger no sólo a usted y a su familia, sino también a su propiedad, vecinos y comunidad.

Gracias por ser parte de la solución, amar donde vive, y esperamos que encuentre esta información útil. ¡Deseándole un verano seguro, lleno de salud y felicidad!

Mike McComb  
Emergency Manager  
Park City Municipal Corporation



### FAMILY EMERGENCY TOUCHPOINTS

Early summer is a good time to make sure your family emergency kits are prepared and easy to access. Disasters can strike quickly and without warning, forcing your family to evacuate or remain sheltered in-place until local officials and emergency workers can provide relief. Waiting until the last minute to plan your evacuation or stock up on emergency supplies will not meet with success.

In disasters there will not be enough emergency responders to go around. It may take 3-7 days or even more for help to arrive so we need your help in caring for your family, your neighborhood, and your business. Be prepared, build a kit!

#### 100-HOUR EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

- 1 gallon of water per person, per day + pets + cooking + sanitation
- Non-perishable food and can opener
- Battery-powered radio
- Flashlight with extra batteries or a crank flashlight
- Matches in waterproof container
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Cell phones and chargers
- First Aid Kit with extra prescription medicine
- Eye glasses
- Sleeping bags or warm blankets
- Spare clothing: pants, long-sleeved shirt and sturdy shoes for everyone
- Mess kit, paper cups, plates and utensils
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and ties

For more information, visit [utah.gov/beready/family/get-a-kit.html](http://utah.gov/beready/family/get-a-kit.html)

#### PUNTOS DE CONTACTO PARA EMERGENCIAS

El inicio de la temporada de verano es el tiempo ideal en el que uno debe asegurarse que sus kits familiares para emergencias estén listos y en un lugar de fácil acceso. Los desastres pueden producirse rápidamente y sin dar aviso, forzando a nuestras familias, ya sea a evacuar, o a buscar refugio en un lugar resguardado hasta que los funcionarios locales y trabajadores de emergencias nos puedan asistir. Esperar hasta el último momento para planear sus rutas de evacuación y abastecerse de suministros necesarios durante una emergencia no producirá resultados favorables.

Cuando nos encontremos en medio de un desastre, no habrá suficientes socorristas para servir a toda la comunidad. El tiempo de espera puede ser de 3-7 días o quizás más tiempo por lo que necesitamos de su ayuda para cuidar de su familia, su vecindario, y sus negocios. Prepárese, arme su equipo de emergencias!

#### KIT DE CIEN HORAS - SUMINISTROS DE EMERGENCIA

- 1 galón de agua por cada persona, cada día (+ para mascotas!) + para cocinar + para la sanitación
- Comida no perecedero y abrelatas
- Rádio + pilas
- Linterna eléctrica con pilas extras, o una linterna eléctrica de manivela
- Las mechas en un contenedor hidrófugo
- Llave inglesa o alicates para apagar las utilidades (agua, gas, luz si sea necesario)
- Teléfonos móviles y encargadores
- Botiquín de primeros auxilios con medicina de prescripción extra
- Los anteojos
- Bolsas de dormir o mantas
- Ropa extra - pantalones, camisas de manga larga, zapatos robustos + ropa de abrigo, impermeable, o resistente al agua
- Utensilios para comer + copas, platos de papel
- Toallitas, bolsas de basura, cremalleras Para más información, visité Ud. a [utah.gov/beready/family/get-a-kit.html](http://utah.gov/beready/family/get-a-kit.html)

# HOME HARDENING

Preparing and maintaining adequate defensible space will guard against flame contact and radiant exposures from nearby vegetation—but because of the likely ember exposure to your home during a wildfire, you cannot ignore building material and design considerations. Similarly, if you ignore your defensible space (i.e., you do not have it or do not maintain it), the wildfire will produce maximum ember, flame, and radiant exposures to your home. It is very unlikely that even hardened buildings can survive such exposure, as a weak link will likely exist somewhere in the building enclosure.

Some steps you can take to “harden” your home against wildfire:

## Roof

The roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildfire. Build your roof or re-roof with materials such as composition, metal or tile.

Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent embers from catching.

## Eaves and Soffits

Eaves and soffits should be protected with ignition-resistant or non-combustible materials.

## Rain Gutters

Screen or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris

## Vents

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

Cover all vent openings with 1/16” to 1/8” metal mesh as a minimum. Traditional 1/4” wire mesh openings are too large, and allow embers to pass. Vents with wire mesh AND baffles are best, or use vents marketed specifically as ember resistant and approved by the Fire Marshal. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh.

Protect vents in eaves or cornices with baffles to block embers. Mesh is not enough!

## Windows

Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home ignites. This allows burning embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

Install dual-paned windows with one pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage in a fire. Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.

## Walls and Siding

Wood products, such as boards, panels or shingles, are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for fire-prone areas. Build or remodel your walls with ignition resistant\* building materials, such as stucco, fiber cement, wall siding, fire retardant, treated wood, or other approved materials. Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof. Learn more about fire resistant siding

## Decks

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant, non-combustible, or other approved materials. Ensure that all combustible items are removed from underneath your deck.

## Patios

Patio surfaces should be made from noncombustible “hardscape” materials such as stone, tile, concrete, or decomposed granite.

Consider fire resistant patio furniture made from metal like iron or cast aluminum instead of wood, teak, wicker, or other combustible materials.

## Chimneys

Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-combustible screen. Use metal screen material with openings no smaller than 3/8 inch and no larger than 1/2 inch to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

## Garage

Install weather stripping around and under the garage door to prevent embers from blowing in.

Store all combustible and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

Install a battery backup to your garage door opener to ensure you can open and CLOSE it when evacuating, especially in the dark. Practice opening the door manually if you do not have a battery backup, since the power may be out when a wildfire approaches.

Have a fire extinguisher and tools such as a shovel, rake, bucket, and hoe available for fire emergencies in your garage.

## Fences

Consider using ignition resistant or non-combustible fence materials to protect your home during a wildfire.

Separate wood fences from buildings with a 3'-5' section of metal fence, or a metal gate, where they attach to the house.

## Driveways and Access Roads

Driveways should be built and maintained in accordance with state and local codes to allow fire and emergency vehicles to reach your home. Consider maintaining access roads with a minimum of 10 feet of clearance on either side, allowing for two way traffic.

Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to allow emergency vehicles to pass. 10' of horizontal clearance, using the same standards as the immediate zone of defensible space, are required along driveways and roadways adjacent to your property.

Property owners are responsible for maintaining vegetation on their property, even if it is in the “right of way.”

## Address Numbers

Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road.

Brass or bronze numbers will oxidize, and become difficult to read against a weathered wood background. Use white, stainless steel, or reflective numbers.

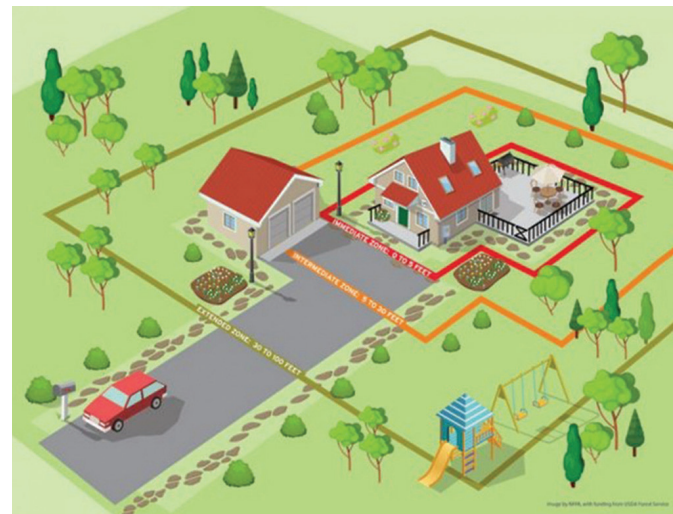
Remember that firefighters may need to locate your home quickly at night, during storms, or in smoky conditions.

Illuminate your numbers if possible and place them where they can be seen from the road by emergency vehicles travelling in both directions.

## Water Supply

Consider having multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach all areas of your home and other structures on your property. Hoses should reach around building corners. If you have a swimming pool, hot tub, or well, consider installing a pump and a back-up generator.

# HARDENING YOUR HOME AGAINST WILDFIRE



Homes ignite from contact with flames or embers. Flying embers can destroy homes up to a mile ahead of a wildfire. Homeowners should “harden” their homes long before a fire starts.

A wildfire-safe home must be resistant to ignition from wind-blown embers. Even if the flames never reach your home, it must be able to withstand exposure to millions of tiny embers that can be carried a mile or more in front of a wildfire.

In order to have a wildfire-safe home, two equally important steps must be implemented: 1) the selection of building materials and designs that will help the home resist the wildfire, discussed in the Home Hardening section of this newsletter; and 2) the creation of adequate defensible space, based on the selection, placement, and maintenance of vegetation within 100’ of all structures.

## Defensible Space Zones:

**Zone 1. 0-5 feet** This is the highest priority zone. Start with the house and work outwards by creating a 5-foot wide noncombustible zone around the entire house (and under the deck) to reduce the potential for an ignition by wind-blown embers. If ignited, these materials will result in a direct flame contact to the house. Use hardscape (pavers or crushed rock), maintained lawn, or low-cut grass. Cut tree branches that overhang the house.

**Zone 2. 5-30 feet** Lean and green zone. The goal is to reduce the intensity of the fire and potential for ember generation from the landscape. Trees and taller vegetation should be well-maintained separated from the house and each other. Remove vegetation under trees to prevent fire from climbing to the top of the trees. Prune mature trees up to 6-10 feet from the ground. Landscaping in this area should include low growing, open structured, less resinous, higher moisture content plants.

**Zone 3. 30-100 feet or property line** Reduced fuel zone. The goal is to interrupt the fire and keep flames on the ground. Remove or dispose of tree needles or leaves, remove dead trees, thin out small trees and shrubs creating islands of vegetation, limb and prune mature trees up to 6-10 feet. Thin mature trees so that canopies do not touch.

Credit: Adapted from Firewise Communities. For more information on creating defensible space on your land, visit [firewise.org/wildfire-preparedness](http://firewise.org/wildfire-preparedness).

# WHAT IS A PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF?

Rocky Mountain Power, which supplies our power here in Summit County, has identified areas in their service territory which are at higher risk of fast-spreading, catastrophic fires. In identifying these areas, they followed a systematic tested process and used historical data and wildfire risk analysis.

In order to protect these areas against a devastating wildfire, the company has or is installing modified insulated conductors and non-spark equipment such as fuses and lightning arrestors. During the year, Rocky Mountain Power manages vegetation in and around power lines, and conducts enhanced inspections of lines. During extreme risk days (high temperatures, high winds, low fuel-moisture content, low humidity, for example) additional Rocky Mountain Power staff are

deployed to the area for assessment and local condition monitoring. Weather conditions and forecasts are monitored through additional weather stations. Finally, as a last line of defense, a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) may be implemented.

A PSPS is not a step taken lightly - Rocky Mountain Power is, after all, in the business of providing electrical service to its customers - but not at the risk of causing a devastating fire. The PSPS measure focuses on areas where there is fire spread risk, presence of people and property, and weather patterns which could have catastrophic impacts to those populations. Based on historic weather data, this public safety measure would occur when key trigger conditions are forecast. While worsening conditions may require swift action, advance notice will be provided to public safety officials and communicated to customers whenever and wherever possible. Once the danger has passed, based on local conditions, power will be restored. And while it may pose a temporary inconvenience for most, the tradeoff in terms of wildfire risk is incomparable.

Rocky Mountain Power provides an online wildfire safety resource center, where customers can access an interactive map to view the PSPS areas, get a detailed look at boundaries and view the 7-day status forecasts in these designated zones. These tools help customers stay informed and provide actionable information so they can be prepared in a PSPS event should occur and are available at [rockymountainpower.net/psps](http://rockymountainpower.net/psps)

More information is available at [www.rockymountainpower.net/wildfiresafety](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/wildfiresafety)

# ¿QUÉ ES UN APAGADO DE ENERGÍA DE SEGURIDAD PÚBLICA (PSPS)?

Rocky Mountain Power, que suministra nuestro poder aquí en el condado de Summit, ha identificado áreas en su territorio de servicio que corren un mayor riesgo de sufrir incendios catastróficos y de rápida propagación. Al identificar estas áreas, siguieron un proceso sistemático probado y utilizaron datos históricos y análisis de riesgo de incendios forestales.

Con el fin de proteger estas áreas contra un devastador incendio forestal, la compañía tiene o está instalando conductores aislados modificados y equipos no chispas tales como fusibles y pararrayos. Durante el año, Rocky Mountain Power administra la vegetación dentro y alrededor de las líneas eléctricas, y lleva a cabo inspecciones mejoradas de las líneas. Durante los días de riesgo extremo (altas temperaturas, vientos fuertes, bajo contenido de humedad de combustible, baja humedad, por ejemplo) se despliega personal

adicional de Rocky Mountain Power en el área para su evaluación y monitoreo de condiciones locales. Las condiciones climáticas y los pronósticos se supervisan a través de estaciones meteorológicas adicionales. Por último, como última línea de defensa, se puede implementar un Apagado de Energía de Seguridad Pública (PSPS).

Un PSPS no es un paso dado a la ligera - Rocky Mountain Power es, después de todo, en el negocio de proporcionar servicio eléctrico a sus clientes - pero no a riesgo de causar un incendio devastador. La medida PSPS se centra en las áreas donde hay riesgo de propagación del fuego, presencia de personas y patrones climáticos que podrían tener impactos catastróficos para esas poblaciones. Sobre la base de datos meteorológicos históricos, esta medida de seguridad pública se produciría cuando se pronostican las condiciones clave del desencadenante. Si bien el empeoramiento de las condiciones puede requerir una acción rápida, se notificará con antelación a los funcionarios de seguridad pública y se comunicará a los clientes siempre que sea posible. Una vez que el peligro haya pasado, en función de las condiciones locales, se restablecerá la energía. Y aunque puede suponer

un inconveniente temporal para la mayoría, el equilibrio en términos de riesgo de incendios forestales es incomparable.

Rocky Mountain Power proporciona un centro de recursos de seguridad contra incendios forestales en línea, donde los clientes pueden acceder a un mapa interactivo para ver las áreas de PSPS, obtener una visión detallada de los límites y ver las previsiones de estado de 7 días en estas zonas designadas. Estas herramientas ayudan a los clientes a mantenerse informados y proporcionar información procesable para que puedan estar preparados en un evento de PSPS y estén disponibles en [rockymountainpower.net/psps](http://rockymountainpower.net/psps)

Más información en [www.rockymountainpower.net/wildfiresafety](http://www.rockymountainpower.net/wildfiresafety)