

REDMOND FIRE & RESCUE



Wildland-Urban Interface Code (WUI)

2026

**Redmond Fire & Rescue
341 NW Dogwood Avenue
Redmond, OR 97756
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AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Redmond Fire & Rescue has elected to administer and enforce a Wildland Urban-Interface (WUI) Code under the authority granted to us by ORS 476.030. The Redmond Wildland Urban-Interface Code is adapted in part from the International Wildland Urban-Interface Code, the Oregon Fire Code and Redmond Fire & Rescue Outdoor Burning Ordinance.

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Chapter 1

PART 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101—SCOPE AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

101.1 Title. These regulations shall be known as the Wildland-Urban Interface Code of Redmond Fire & Rescue, hereinafter referred to as “this code.”

101.2 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to all existing and new buildings and structures and undeveloped lots within the wildland-urban interface areas in this jurisdiction.

101.3 Purpose. The purpose of this code is to establish minimum regulations for the safeguarding of life and for property protection. 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 extent of this regulation is intended to be tiered commensurate with the relative level of hazard present.

101.4 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 and conditions that, in the opinion of the code official, constitute a distinct hazard to life or property.

Exception: Provisions of this code that specifically apply to existing conditions are retroactive. **For all existing residential properties, this code shall become enforceable on October 1, 2028.**

SECTION 102—APPLICABILITY

102.1 General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall govern. Where, in any specific case, different sections of this code specify different materials, methods of construction or other requirements, the most restrictive shall govern.

102.2 Other laws. The provisions of this code shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

102.3 Application of references. References to chapter or section numbers, or to provisions not specifically identified by number, shall be construed to refer to such chapter, section or provision of this code.

102.4 Referenced codes and standards. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be those that are listed in Chapter 7 and such codes and standards shall be considered as part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference and as further regulated in Sections 102.4.1 and 102.4.2.

102.4.1 Conflicts. Where conflicts occur between provisions of this code and the referenced standards, the provisions of this code shall govern.

102.4.2 Provisions in referenced codes and standards. Where the extent of the reference to a referenced code or standard includes subject matter that is within the scope of this code, the provisions of this code, as applicable, shall take precedence over the provisions in the referenced standard.

102.5 Subjects not regulated by this code. Where applicable standards or requirements are not set forth in this code, or are contained within other laws, codes, regulations, ordinances or policies adopted by the jurisdiction, compliance with applicable standards of other nationally recognized safety standards, as approved, shall be deemed as prima facie evidence of compliance with the intent of this code. Nothing herein shall derogate from the authority of the code official to determine compliance with codes or standards for those activities or installations within the code official's jurisdiction or responsibility.

102.6 Matters not provided for. Requirements that are essential for the public safety of an existing or proposed activity, building or structure, or for the safety of the occupants thereof, which are not specifically provided for by this code, shall be determined by the code official consistent with the necessity to establish the minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare.

PART 2—ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SECTION 103—CODE COMPLIANCE AGENCY

103.1 Creation of agency. The Redmond Fire & Rescue Fire & Life Safety Division is hereby created and the official in charge thereof shall be known as the *fire code official*. The function of the agency shall be the implementation, administration and enforcement of the provisions of this code.

103.2 Deputies. In accordance with the prescribed procedures of this jurisdiction and with the concurrence of the appointing authority, the *fire code official* shall have the authority to appoint a deputy code official, other related technical officers, inspectors and other employees. Such employees shall have powers as delegated by the *fire code official*.

SECTION 104—DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CODE OFFICIAL

104.1 Powers and duties of the fire code official. The *fire code official* is hereby authorized to enforce the provisions of this code.

104.2 Determination of compliance. The *fire code official* shall have the authority to determine compliance with this code, to render interpretations of this code and to adopt policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies and procedures:

1. Shall be in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code.
2. Shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided for in this code.

104.2.1 Compliance with code intent. An alternative material, design or method of construction shall comply with the intent of the provisions of this code.

104.3 Applications and permits. The *fire code official* is authorized to receive applications, review construction documents and issue permits for construction regulated by this code, issue permits for operations regulated by this code, inspect the premises for which such permits have been issued and enforce compliance with the provisions of this code

104.4 Right of entry. Where it is necessary to make an inspection to enforce the provisions of this code, or where the *fire code official* has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in a structure or on any premises a condition that is contrary to or in violation of this code that makes the structure or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the *fire code official* is authorized to enter the structure or premises at all reasonable times to inspect or to perform the duties imposed by this code. If such structure or premises is occupied, the code official shall present proper credentials to the occupant and request entry. If such structure or premises is unoccupied, the code official shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner, the owner's authorized agent or other person having charge or control of the structure or premises and request entry. If such entry is refused, then the code official shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.

104.5 Liability. The *fire code official*, member of the board of appeals or employee charged with the enforcement of this code, while acting for the jurisdiction, 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, either civilly or criminally, and is hereby relieved from all personal liability for any damage accruing to persons or property as a result of an act or by reason of any act or omission in the discharge of official duties.

SECTION 106—CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

106.1 General. Plans, engineering calculations, diagrams and other data shall be submitted in digital format where allowed by the *fire code official*, with each application for a permit. The construction documents shall be prepared by a registered design professional where required by the statutes of the jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed. Where special conditions exist, the code official is authorized to require additional documents to be prepared by a registered design professional.

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 on 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 relevant laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

106.3 Site plan. In addition to the requirements for plans in the Oregon Fire 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. The *fire code official* is authorized to waive or modify the requirement for a site plan where the application for permit is for alteration or repair or where otherwise warranted.

106.4 Vegetation management plans. Where utilized by the permit applicant, vegetation management plans shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the *fire code official* for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit.

106.5 Fire protection plan. Where required by the *fire code official* pursuant to Section 406, a fire protection plan shall be prepared and shall be submitted to the *fire code official* for review and approved as a part of the plans required for a permit.

106.6 Other data and substantiation. Where required by the *fire 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 of lot lines, including other structures, slope, vegetation, fuel breaks, water supply systems and access roads.

SECTION 112—MEANS OF APPEALS

112.1 General. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the *fire code official* relative to the application and interpretation of this code, there shall be and is hereby created a board of appeals. The board of appeals shall be appointed by the applicable governing authority and shall hold office at its pleasure. The board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant, with a duplicate copy to the *fire code official*.

112.2 Limitations on authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the true intent of this code or the rules legally adopted thereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply or an equivalent or better form of construction is proposed. The board shall not have authority to waive requirements of this code.

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 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. Acceptable to the code official

APPROVED AGENCY. An established and recognized organization that is regularly engaged in conducting tests, furnishing inspection services or furnishing product evaluation or certification where such organization has been approved by the code official.

BUILDING. Any structure intended for supporting or sheltering any occupancy

CODE OFFICIAL. The local government entity, such as the planning department, or city, county, or rural fire protection district, whose function includes regulating building use and occupancy or administering fire safety laws, ordinances, and regulations, including the provisions of this code.

COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PROTECTION PLAN (CWPP). A strategic document created by communities to address wildfire risks. It is developed through collaboration among local governments, fire departments, state forest management agencies, and federal land management entities.

CRITICAL FIRE WEATHER. A set of weather conditions (usually a combination of low relative humidity and wind) whose effects on fire behavior make control difficult and threaten firefighter safety.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. As defined in ORS 476.392, a natural or human-made area in which material capable of supporting the spread of fire has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate and intensity of advancing wildfire and allow space 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.

DWELLING. A building that contains one or two dwelling units used, intended or designed to be used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied for living purposes.

EXTENDED ZONE. 30-100 feet, out to 200 feet.

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

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

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

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. See “Critical fire weather.”

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.

FIRE-RESISTANT VEGETATION. Plants contained in the “Fire-resistant Plants for Home Landscapes” (publication PNW 590), or plants with the characteristics compiled in Appendix F of this code.

FIRE-RESISTIVE VEGETATION, NON. Plants that do not meet the definition for fire-resistive vegetation that ignite readily, add to the intensity of a wildfire, and may increase its spread.

FLAME SPREAD INDEX. A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84

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

FUEL, LIGHT. Vegetation consisting of herbaceous plants and round wood less than 1 /4 inch (6.4 mm) in diameter. See Fuel Models A, C, E, L, N, P, R and S described in Appendix D.

FUEL, MEDIUM. Vegetation consisting of round wood 1 /4 to 3 inches (6.4 mm to 76 mm) in diameter. See Fuel Models B, D, F, H, O, Q and T described in Appendix D.

FUEL, HEAVY. Vegetation consisting of round wood 3 to 8 inches (76 to 203 mm) in diameter. See Fuel Models G, I, J, K and U described in Appendix D.

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 firefighting.

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.

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 time-lag categories, and may include surface fuels or total fuels.

GROUND COVER. Ground covers shall include these following types of materials; wood chips, bark dust, rubber mulch, compost, straw, pine needles, shredded leaves, grass clippings, and cocoa hulls.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. As defined in the Oregon Fire Code.

HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION. As described in the Oregon Structural Specialty Code.

HOME IGNITION ZONE. The concept of the home ignition zone was developed by retired USDA Forest Service fire scientist Jack Cohen in the late 1990s, following some breakthrough experimental research into how homes ignite due to the effects of radiant heat. The HIZ is divided into three zones; Immediate, Intermediate and Extended.

IGNITION RESISTANT BUILDING MATERIAL. A type of building material that resists ignition or sustained flaming combustion sufficiently so as to reduce losses from wildfire exposure of burning embers and small flames.

IMMEDIATE ZONE. The home and the area 0-5' from the furthest attached exterior point of the home; defined as a non-combustible area.

INTERMEDIATE ZONE. 5-30' from the furthest exterior point of the home.

LADDER FUEL. Branches, leaves, needles, and other combustible vegetation that may spread wildfire from lower-growing to higher-growing vegetation.

LITTER. It is not referring to discarded trash; rather, it is referring to naturally occurring vegetative litter, such as fallen leaves and pine needles, broken branches, dislodged pinecones and diseased or dying branches. Dead branches, leaves and bark are easily ignitable.

NON-BUILDING FACILITIES. A "facility" includes exterior storage, processing or filling areas for flammable and combustible substances and hazardous materials; piers and wharves; recreational vehicle, mobile home and manufactured housing parks, sales and storage lots; permanent outdoor assembly venues for gatherings exceeding 1,000 persons; and similar uses.

OTHER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. Buildings and structures classified as Risk Category IV in accordance with the Oregon Structural Specialty Code, Table 1604.5.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating, or maintaining buildings or structures requiring defensible spaces are responsible for modifying or removing vegetation on the property owned, leased, or controlled by said person.

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.

SUBDIVISION. The division of a tract, lot or parcel of land into two or more lots, plats, sites or other divisions of land.

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.

WILDFIRE HAZARD. A numerical value or local determination considering relevant conditions, describing the likelihood and intensity of a wildfire, based on specific factors or conditions of weather, climate, topography, and vegetation.

WILDLAND. Forestland, as defined in ORS 477.001, or an unimproved area that contains enough unmanaged vegetation, at any time of the year, to constitute a fire hazard, in the judgment of the forester, regardless of how the area is zoned or taxed.

WILDLAND FUELS. Natural vegetation occurs in areas where development is essentially non-existent, including grasslands, brushlands, rangelands, woodlands, timberlands, or wilderness. Wildland fuels are a type of vegetative fuel.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA. A geographic area, as defined in ORS 477.015, in which there is a concentration of dwellings in an urban or suburban setting near wildland.

Chapter 3

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREAS

SECTION 301—GENERAL

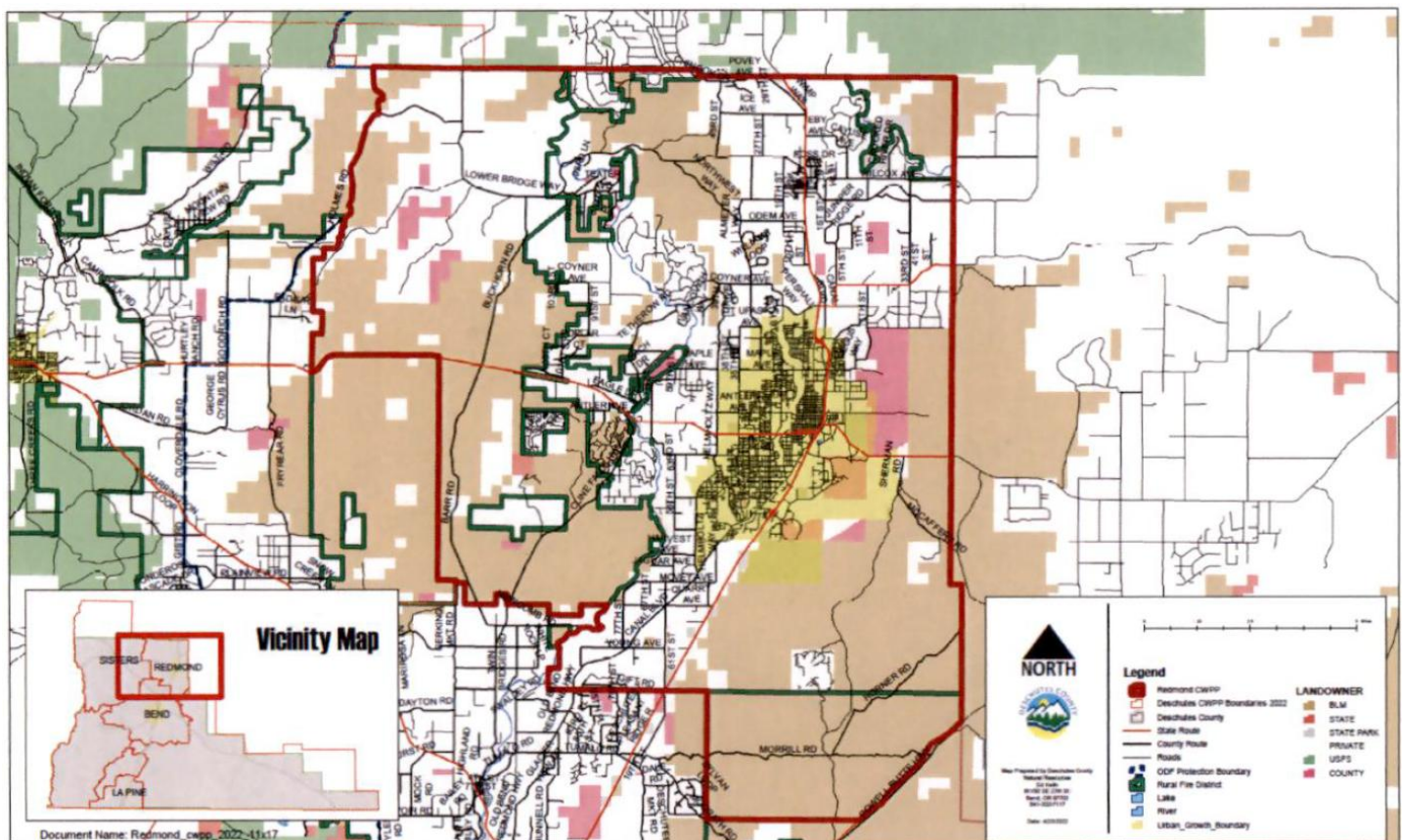
301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter provide methodology to establish and record wildland-urban interface areas based on the findings of fact.

301.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to provide simple baseline criteria for determining wildland-urban interface areas.

SECTION 302—WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE AREA DESIGNATIONS

302.1 Declaration. The wildland-urban interface area shall be established through the Greater Redmond Community Wildfire Protection Plan. The wildland-urban interface areas shall be based on the findings of fact. The wildland-urban interface area boundary shall correspond to natural or manmade features. The established area is considered to be at high risk.

302.2 Mapping. The wildland-urban interface areas shall be recorded on maps available for inspection by the public.

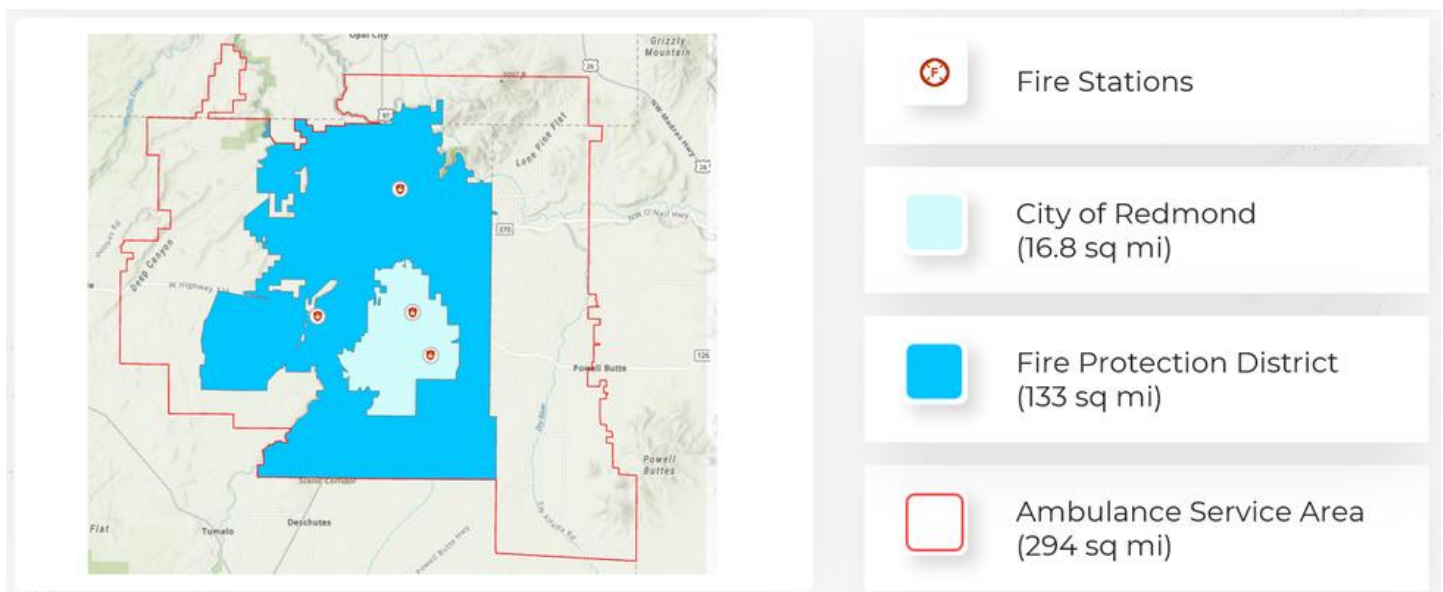


302.3 Wildland-Urban Interface Description: The Greater Redmond CWPP is multi-jurisdictional and addresses all lands and all ownerships within the boundaries of the plan area. Greater Redmond is located in the northern portion of Deschutes County and includes the City of Redmond in its entirety in addition to the surrounding rural lands protected by Redmond Fire and Rescue and lands protected by the Lower Bridge Rangeland Fire Protection Association. US Highway 97 and US Highway 26, major transportation routes through the state, intersect the plan area. The southern edge of the boundary is the northern boundary of the Greater Bend CWPP. The northern part of the WUI is the Jefferson County CWPP boundary. The west side of the WUI is met by the Greater Sisters Country CWPP boundary and the east side is met by the Crook County CWPP.

Exception: This code shall only apply to areas served by Redmond Fire & Rescue. This does not include the ambulance service area.

302.3 Review of wildland-urban interface areas. The code official shall reevaluate and recommend modification to the wildland urban interface areas in accordance with Section 302.1 on a 5-year basis or more frequently as deemed necessary by the body.

302.4 Annexation. Properties that are annexed into Redmond Fire & Rescues fire district shall become part of the wildland-urban interface area.



Redmond Fire & Rescue Fire District

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 and the Oregon Fire Code.

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

SECTION 402—APPLICABILITY

402.1 Subdivisions. Subdivisions shall comply with Sections 402.1.1 and 402.1.2. Subdivisions located in rural areas where no municipal water supply is available shall comply with Redmond Fire & Rescues Rural Water Supply Guidelines.

402.1.1 Access. New subdivisions, as determined by this jurisdiction, shall be provided with fire apparatus access roads in accordance with the Oregon 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. Individual structures shall comply with Sections 402.2.1 and 402.2.2.

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 the Oregon Fire Code and driveways 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 of the Oregon Residential Specialty Code R327 of ignition-resistant construction.
2. Buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet (56 m²).

402.3 Existing conditions. Existing buildings shall be provided with address markers in accordance with Section 403.6. Existing roads and fire protection equipment shall be provided with markings in accordance with Sections 403.4 and 403.5, respectively.

SECTION 403—ACCESS

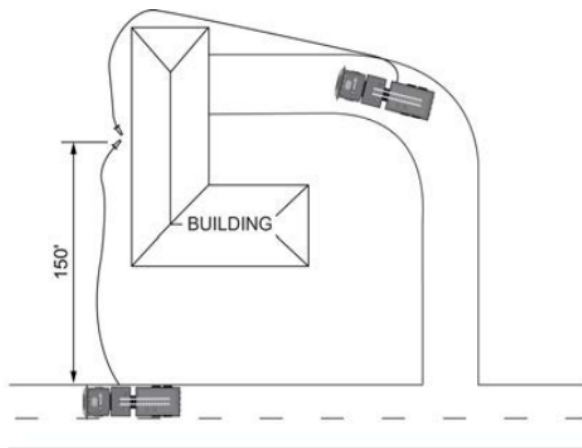
403.1 Restricted access. Where emergency vehicle access is restricted because of secured access roads or driveways or where immediate access is necessary for lifesaving or firefighting purposes, the code official is authorized to require a key box to be installed in an approved location. The key box 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 Gates: Gates securing fire apparatus roads shall comply with all of the following (OFC D103.5, and 503.6):

1. Minimum unobstructed width shall be not less than 20 feet (or the required roadway surface width).
2. Gates serving three or less single-family dwellings shall be a minimum of 12 feet in width.
3. Gates shall be set back at minimum of 30 feet from the intersecting roadway or as approved.
4. Electric gates shall be equipped with a means for operation by fire department personnel
(A red fire access box equipped with a micro switch and secured with a Knox padlock is required for electric gates)
5. Electric automatic gates shall comply with ASTM F 2200 and UL 325.



403.3 Driveways. Driveways shall be provided where 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.



Access to within 150 Feet of All Portions of the Exterior Wall

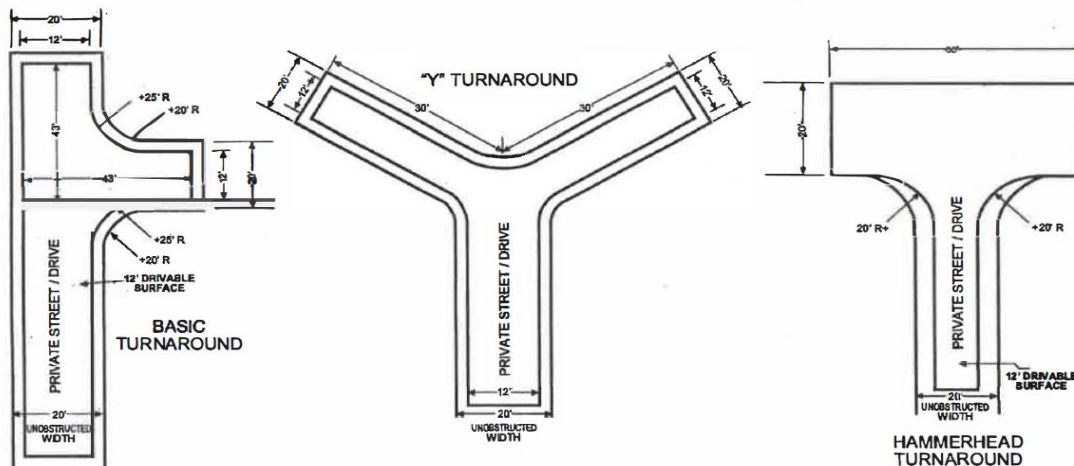
403.3.1 Dimensions. Driveways shall have a minimum unobstructed drivable width of 12 feet and a minimum unobstructed height of 13 feet 6 inches with an overall clearance of 20 feet.

403.3.2 Length. 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.

403.3.3 Service limitations. A 12-foot-wide driveway shall not serve in excess of three dwelling units. The fire district will approve access roads of 12 feet for up to three dwelling units (Group R-3) and accessory (Group U) buildings.

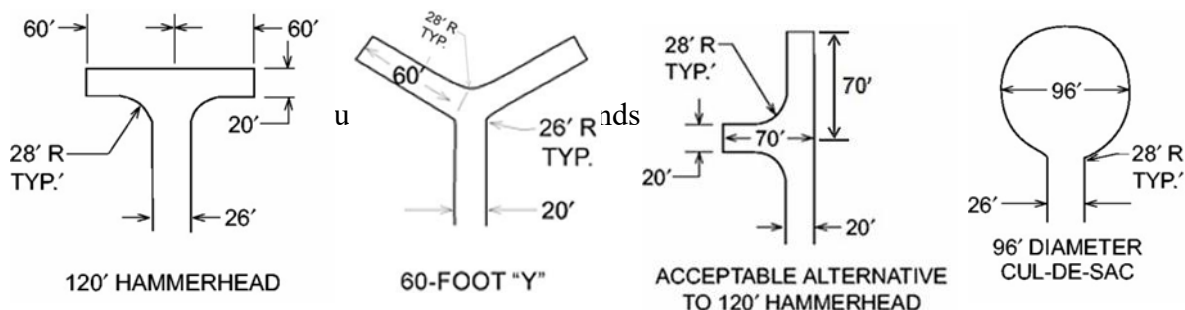
403.3.4 Surface and Load Capacities: Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus of 75,000 lbs and shall be surfaced as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. The travel lane will be constructed with 6 inches of base rock and 2 inches of surface rock. The fire official may approve the delay of surface rock installation until the completion of the project; however, 6" of base rock is always required (OFC 503.2.3)

403.3.5 Turnarounds (Not more than 5 dwellings units). Driveway turnarounds shall have inside turning radii of not less than 30 feet and outside turning radii of not less than 50 feet. Driveways that connect with a road or roads at more than one point shall be considered as having a turnaround if all changes of direction meet the radii requirements for driveway turnarounds.



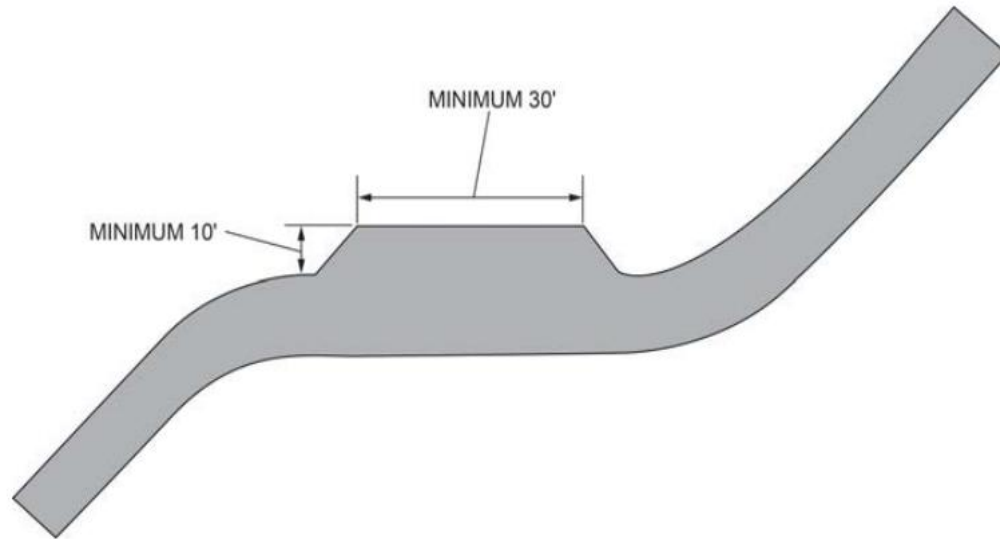
Single-Family Residential Turnarounds

403.3.6 Turnarounds Subdivisions (More than 5 dwellings). Driveway turnarounds shall have inside turning radii of not less than 30 feet and outside turning radii of not less than 50 feet. Driveways that connect with a road or roads at more than one point shall be considered as having a turnaround if all changes of direction meet the radii requirements for driveway turnarounds.



Subdivision Turnarounds

403.3.7 Turnouts. Driveway turnouts shall be an all-weather road surface not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) wide and 30 feet (9144 mm) long. Driveway turnouts shall be located as required by the *fire code official*.



403.3.8 Bridges. Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed in accordance with AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications and maintained in accordance with ODOT's Bridge Maintenance Design Manual. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits shall be posted at both entrances to bridges where required by the fire code official. The design engineer shall give, in writing; final approval of the bridge to the fire district after construction is completed. Maintenance of the bridge shall be the responsibility of the party or parties that use the bridge for access to their property. The fire district may at any time, for due cause, ask that a registered engineer inspect the bridge for structural stability and soundness at the expense of the property owner(s) the bridge serves.

403.3.9 Access During Construction: Approved fire apparatus access roadways shall be installed and operational prior to any combustible construction or storage of combustible materials on the site. Temporary address signage shall also be provided during construction.

403.4 Marking of roads. Approved signs shall be provided and maintained for access roads and driveways to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof.

403.4.1 Sign construction. Road identification signs and supports shall be of noncombustible materials. Signs shall have minimum 4-inch-high reflective letters or numbers with 1/2-inch stroke on a contrasting 6-inch-high sign. Road identification signage shall be mounted at a height of 7 feet from the road surface to the bottom of the sign.

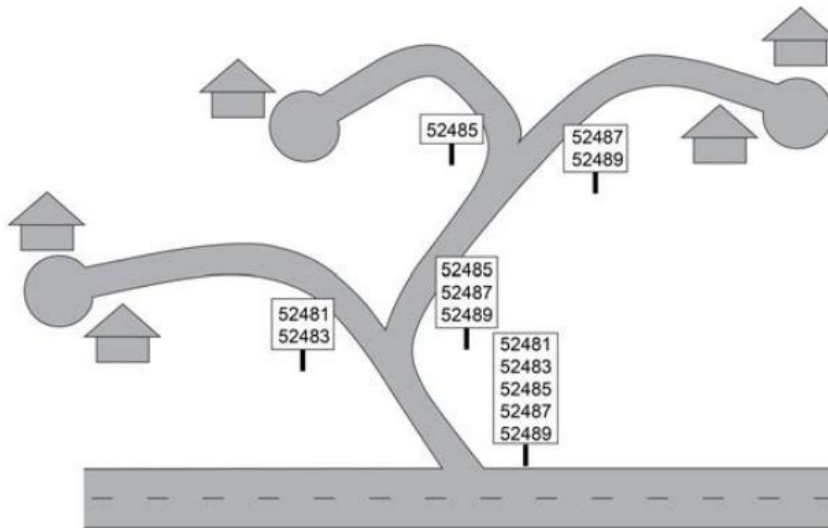
403.5 Marking of fire protection equipment. Fire protection equipment and fire hydrants shall be clearly identified in a manner approved by the *fire code official* to prevent obstruction.

403.6 Address markers. New and existing 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. The address numbers shall contrast with their background. Numbers shall be a minimum of 4 inches high with a minimum stroke width of 1/2 inch. Addresses shall be posted on green signs with white reflective numbers.



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

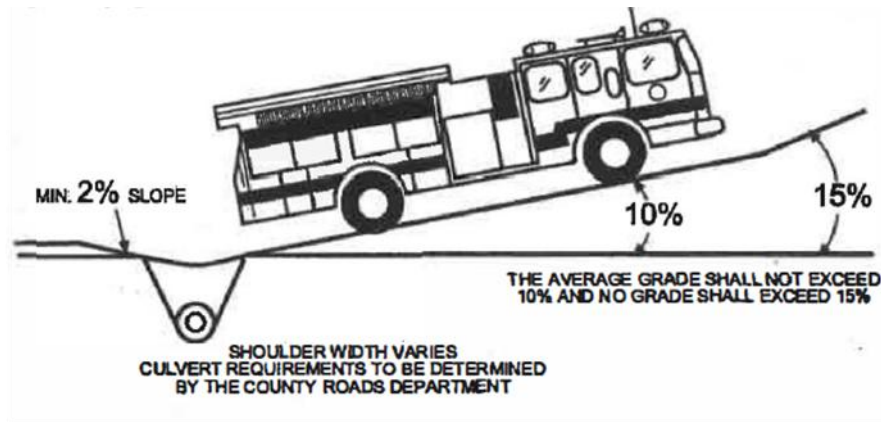
403.6.2 Multiple addresses. Where multiple addresses are required at a single driveway, they shall be mounted on a single post, and additional signs shall be posted at locations where driveways divide.



Multiple Address Signs

403.6.3 Single-business sites. 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.

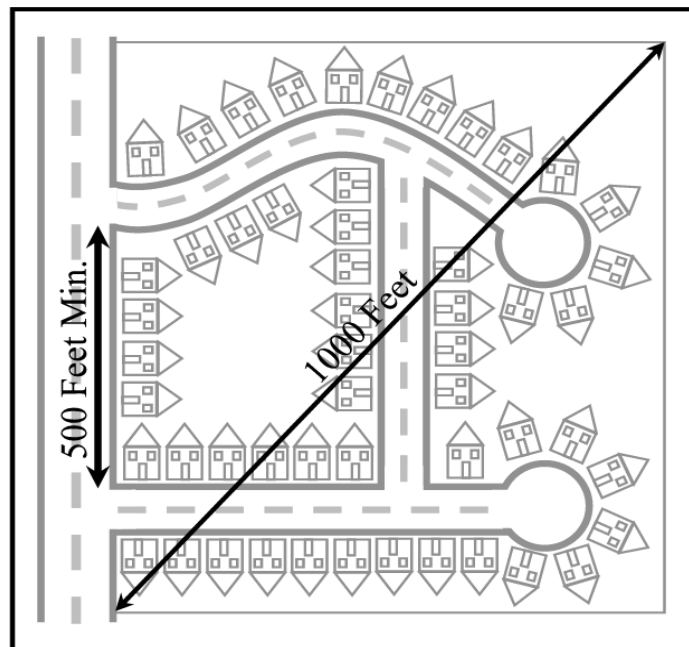
403.7 Grade. Fire apparatus access roadway grades shall not exceed 10%.



403.8 Additional Access Roads Subdivisions. Developments of one- or two-family dwellings, where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30, shall be provided with separate and approved fire apparatus access roads and shall meet the requirements of Section D104.3 of the Oregon Fire Code.

Exception: Where there are more than 30 dwelling units on a single public or private fire apparatus access road and all dwelling units are equipped throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with sections 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2, or 903.3.1.3 of the Oregon Fire Code, access from two directions shall not be required.

403.9 Multiple Access Roads Separation. Where two access roads are required, they shall be placed a distance apart equal to not less than one half of the length of the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the area to be served (as identified by the Fire Marshal), measured in a straight line between accesses.



Multiple Access Roads Separation

403.10 Emergency Egress Routes from Wildland-Urban Interface Areas Subdivisions. Developments of one- or two-family dwellings, where the number of dwelling units exceeds 30, shall be provided with separate and approved emergency evacuation access routes.

SECTION 404—WATER SUPPLY

404.1 General. Where provided in order to qualify as a conforming water supply as required for new subdivisions in accordance with Section 402.1.2, 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.

Exception: Buildings containing only private garages, carports, sheds and agricultural buildings with a floor area of not more than 600 square feet.

404.2 Rural water sources. The point at which a water source is available for use shall be located not more than 600 feet from the building and be *approved* by the *fire code official*. The distance shall be measured along an unobstructed line of travel.

Water sources shall comply with the following:

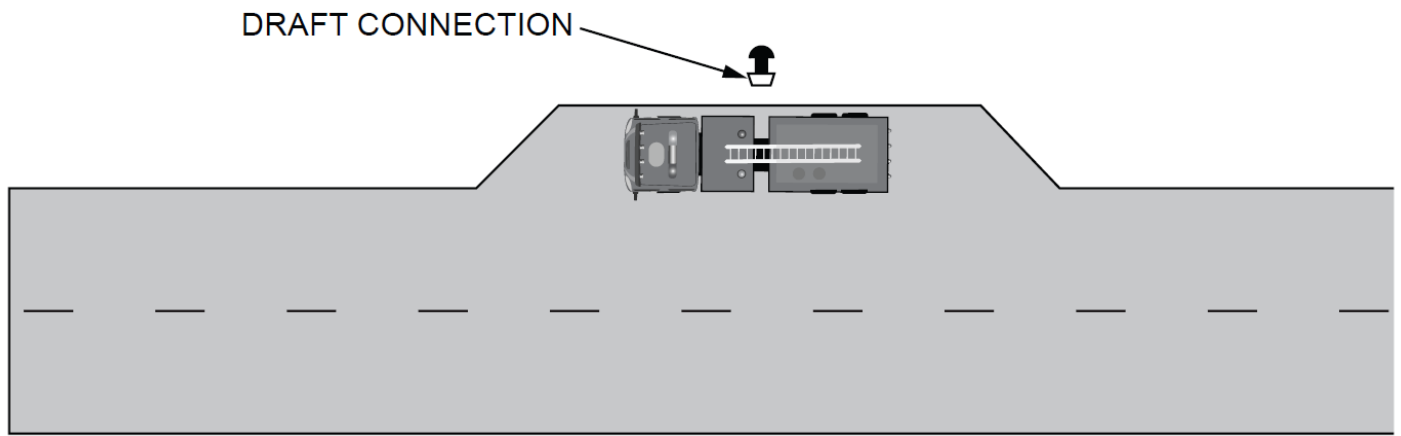
1. Man-made water sources shall have a minimum usable water volume as determined by the adequate water supply needs in accordance with Section 404.5. This water source shall be equipped with an *approved* hydrant. The water level of the water source shall be maintained by rainfall, water pumped from 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 *fire 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 water 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 *fire code official*.

404.2.1 Water sources in rural areas subdivisions. In areas without fixed and reliable water supply, approved firefighting water supplies shall be installed and operational prior to any combustible construction or storage of combustible materials on the site. See Redmond Fire & Rescues Rural Water Supply Guidelines for more information.

404.3 Draft sites. *Approved* draft sites shall be provided at 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 *fire code official*.

404.3.1 Access. The draft site shall have emergency vehicle access from an access road in accordance with Section 403.

404.3.2 Pumper access points. The pumper access point shall be either an emergency vehicle access area alongside a conforming access road or an *approved driveway* not longer than 150 feet. 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*.



Pumper Access Point

404.4 Fire hydrants-One- and Two-Family Dwellings & Accessory Structures. Where the most remote portion of a structure is more than 600 feet from a hydrant on a fire apparatus access road, as measured in an approved route around the exterior of the structure(s), on-site fire hydrants and mains shall be provided.

404.4.1 Fire hydrant number and distribution. The minimum number and distribution of fire hydrants available to a building shall not be less than that listed in Table C 105.1. (OFC Appendix C)

404.4.2 Fire hydrant(s) placement:

- Existing hydrants in the area may be used to meet the required number of hydrants as approved. Hydrants that are up to 600 feet away from the nearest point of a subject building that is protected with fire sprinklers may contribute to the required number of hydrants. (OFC 507.5.1)
- Hydrants that are separated from the subject building by railroad tracks shall not contribute to the required number of hydrants unless approved by the Fire Marshal.
- Hydrants that are separated from the subject building by divided highways or freeways shall not contribute to the required number of hydrants. Heavily traveled collector streets may be considered when approved by the Fire Marshal.
- Hydrants that are accessible only by a bridge shall be acceptable to contribute to the required number of hydrants only if approved by the Fire Marshal.

404.4.3 Private Fire Hydrant Identification. Where a fire hydrant is not connected to a municipal water system, the fire hydrant shall be painted red in color.

404.4.4 Fire hydrant distance from an access road. Fire hydrants shall be located not more than 15 feet from an approved fire apparatus access roadway unless approved by the Fire Marshal.

404.5 Adequate water supply. Adequate water supply shall be determined for purposes of initial attack and flame front control in accordance with Redmond Fire & Rescues Rural Water Supply Guidelines.

404.6 Obstructions. Access to 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.

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

404.8 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*. 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.

404.9 Reliability. Water supply reliability shall comply with Sections 404.9.1 through 404.9.3.

404.9.1 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.

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

404.9.3 Standby power. Standby power shall be provided in accordance with the *Oregon Structural Specialty Code*.

SECTION 405—PROTECTION OF PUMPS AND WATER STORAGE FACILITIES

405.1 General. The reliability of the water supply shall be in accordance with Sections 405.2 through 405.5.

405.2 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.

405.3 Fuel modification area. Water storage and pumping facilities shall be provided with a *defensible space* of not less than 30 feet 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.

405.4 Trees. Portions of trees that extend to within 30 feet of combustible portions of water storage and pumping facilities shall be removed.

SECTION 406—FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

406.1 General. Where required by the *fire code official*, a *fire protection plan* shall be prepared. See Appendix D for a template.

406.2 Content. The plan shall be based on 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.

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

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

Chapter 5

SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS

SECTION 501—GENERAL

501.1 Scope. Buildings and structures that require a building permit shall be constructed in accordance with the *Oregon Structural Specialty Code* or the *Oregon Residential Structural Code*. Contact your local Building Department for all permitting requirements.

504.1 Fences. Wood or vinyl fences shall not be connected directly to a structure. A 5-foot non-combustible break shall be installed between the structure and the wood or vinyl fence.



Non-combustible break

See Appendix A for examples of fire-resistant fencing.

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, *non-building facilities*, premises and undeveloped lots located within *wildland-urban interface areas*.

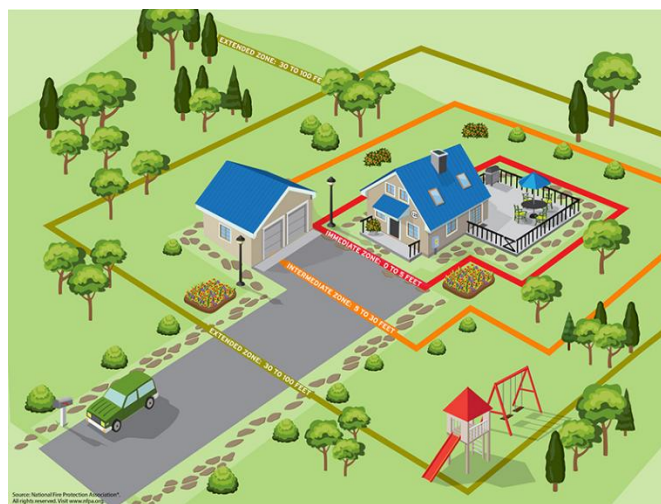
601.2 Objective. The objective of this chapter is to establish minimum requirements to mitigate the risk to life and property from wildland fire exposures, exposures from adjacent structures and to prevent structure fires spreading to wildland fuels.

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. Buildings or structures, located within the *wildland-urban interface area* shall comply with the *fuel modification* distances as described in the *home ignition zone*. Distances specified in the *home ignition zone* are allowed to be increased or decreased by the *fire code official* because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the *fire protection plan*.

603.2.1 5-foot noncombustible space. All buildings, decks, and other human development shall include a space of at least 5 feet that is free of all combustible vegetation, including grass, weeds, bark dust, ladder fuel, and shrubs. Non-combustible materials (e.g., gravel, concrete) or fire-resistant vegetation shall be used. No firewood, lumber, or other combustible materials shall be stored in this zone. Wooden fences shall comply with Section 504.1.



Home Ignition Zone

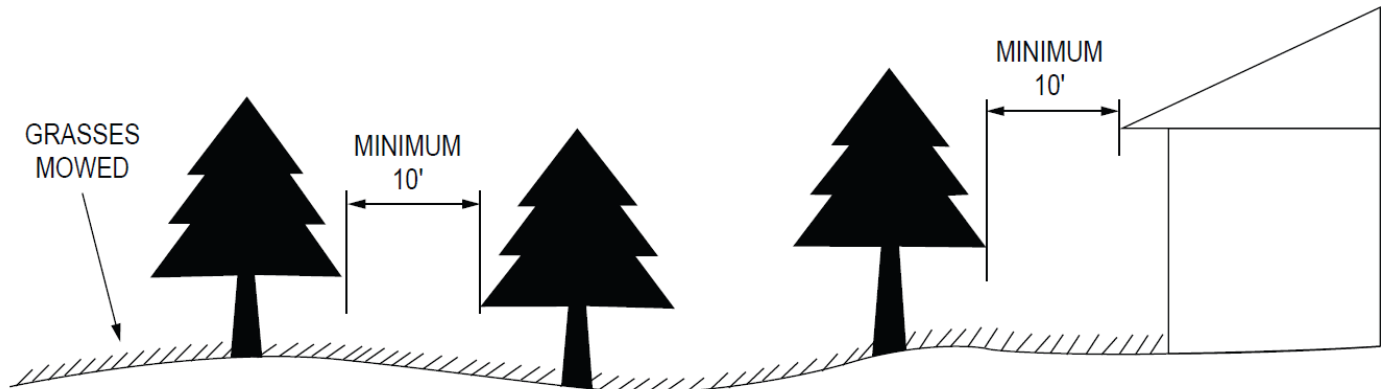
603.2.1 Responsible party. Persons owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining buildings or structures requiring *defensible spaces* are responsible for modifying or removing nonfire-resistive vegetation on

the property owned, leased or controlled by said person. Property owners are responsible for removal of noxious vegetation on public rights-of-way adjacent to their property, excluding medians and roundabouts. Flammable vegetation located in the right-of-way or easement shall be the responsibility of the adjacent property owner and/or the person in charge of the property.

603.2.2 Trees. Trees are allowed within the *defensible space*, provided that the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures, overhead electrical facilities or unmodified fuel is not less than 10 feet. Distances specified in this section are allowed to be decreased by the *fire code official* because of a site-specific analysis based on local conditions and the *fire protection plan*. Deadwood shall regularly be removed from trees.

603.2.2.1 Trees greater than 18 feet tall. Tree crowns extending to within 10 feet (3048 mm) of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal and vertical 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.

603.2.2.2 Trees 18 feet tall or less. To preserve the health of established trees, no more than 18 (5486 mm) feet tall, lower limbs shall be removed to a height of 1/3 of the tree's total height. Exception: Newly planted trees or immature trees.



10-Foot Separation between Tree Crowns and Structures

603.2.3 Ground cover. 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 that they do not form a means of transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure.

SECTION 604-FIRE RESISTANT VEGETATION

604.1 General. *Fire resistant vegetation* required by Section 604 shall be maintained in accordance with Section 605. See Appendix C for approved fire resistant vegetation.

604.2 Objective. All plants will burn under extreme fire weather conditions such as drought. However, plants burn at different intensities and rates of consumption. Fire resistive plants burn at a relatively low intensity, slow rates of spread and with short flame lengths. The objective of this section is to establish minimum

requirements for fire resistant vegetation. All new plantings within 30 feet of the structure are required to come from the approved list in Appendix D.

604.3 Ground cover. The use of specific types of *ground cover* within the *immediate zone* shall not be used. The use of non-combustible ground covers are approved for use. *Ground covers* shall not be used within 5 feet of combustible fencing.

604.4 Non-Woody Plants. Non-woody plants can be located within the 0-5 zone. Plants can be located within non-combustible containers.

SECTION 605—MAINTENANCE OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE

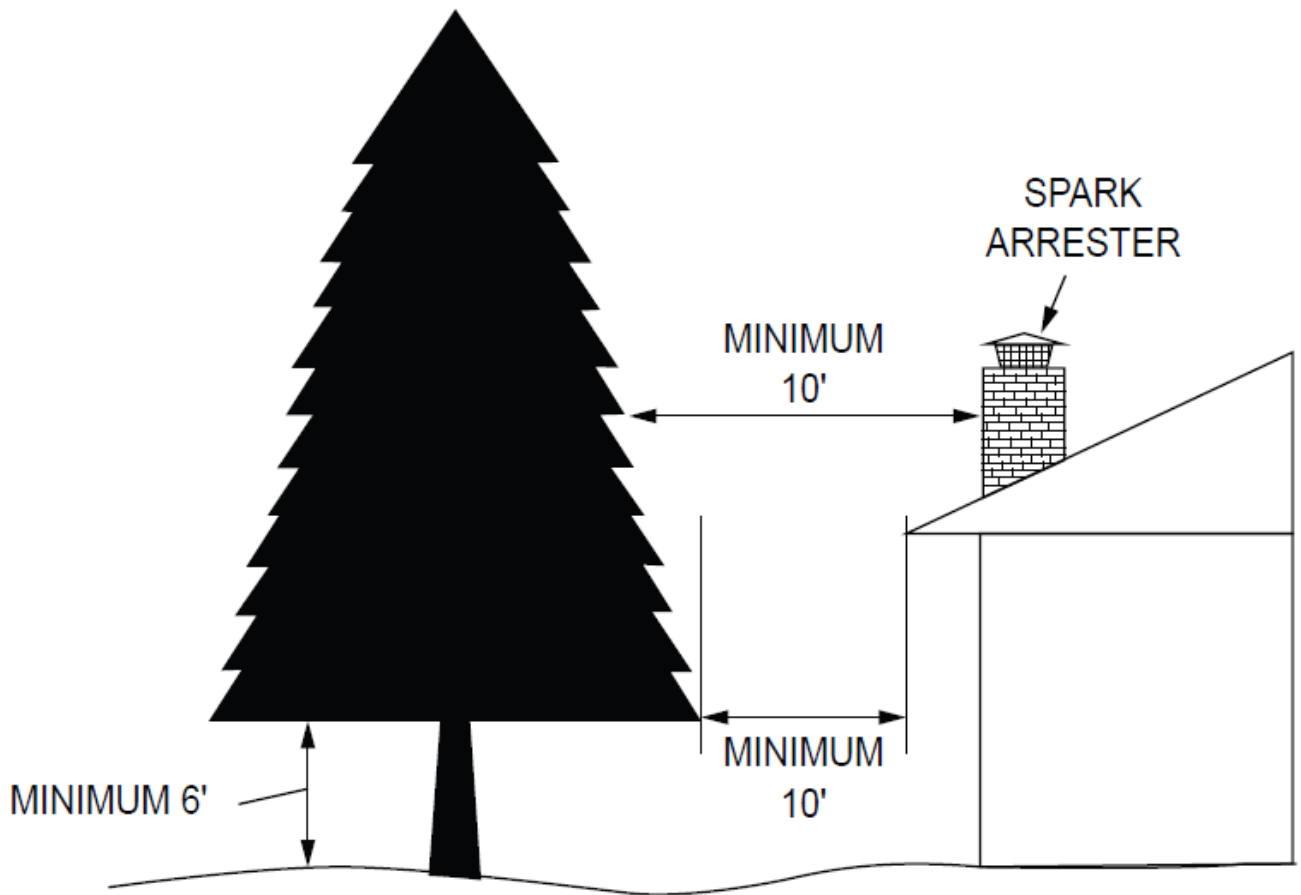
605.1 General. *Defensible spaces* required by Section 603 shall be maintained in accordance with Section 605.

605.2 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.

605.3 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.

605.4 Trees. Tree crowns extending to within 10 feet of any structure shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet. Tree crowns within the *defensible space* shall be pruned to remove limbs located less than 6 feet above the ground surface or 1/3 of the tree's height. Trees should have a 5 foot clearance from the roof.

605.4.1 Chimney clearance. Portions of tree crowns that extend to within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney shall be pruned to maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet.



Trees Must Be Trimmed and Maintained

605.4.2 Deadwood removed. Deadwood and *litter* shall be removed from trees at least annually or more frequently as needed.

605.5 Inspection and Compliance. The code official or designee may conduct periodic inspections to verify compliance with Section 603 and 605.

605.6 Maintenance Plan. Property responsible parties meeting the local criteria for wildland-urban interface, as identified by the authority having jurisdiction, should have an articulable plan to maintain the zone in accordance with this code.

SECTION 606—SPARK ARRESTORS

606.1 General. Chimneys serving fireplaces, barbecues, incinerators or decorative heating appliances in which solid, briquettes, pellet, or wood fuel is used shall be provided with a spark arrestor. Spark arrestors shall be constructed of woven or welded wire screening of 12 USA standard gage wire (0.1046 inch) having openings not exceeding 1/2 inch.

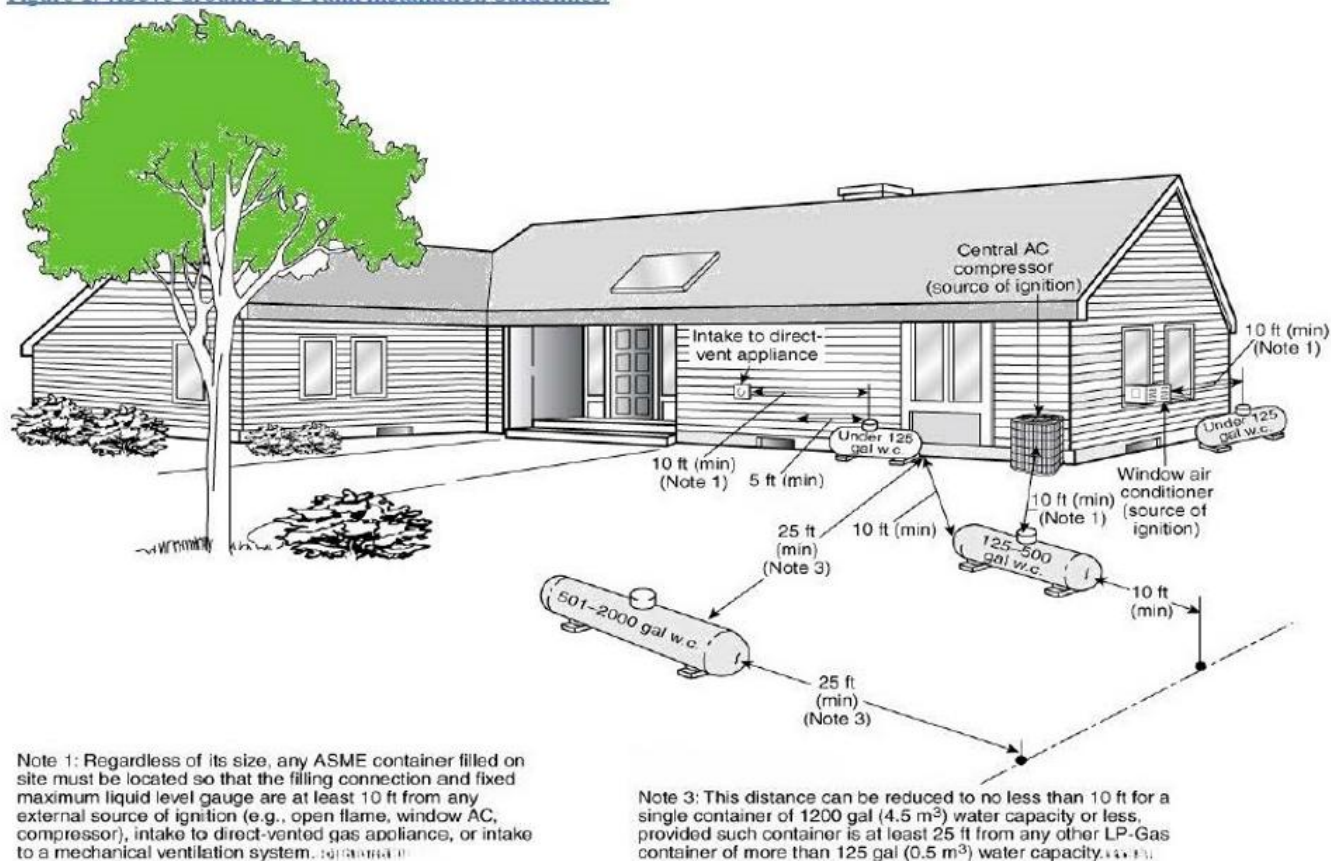
606.2 Net free area. The net free area of the spark arrestor shall be not less than four times the net free area of the outlet of the chimney.

SECTION 607—LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS INSTALLATIONS

606.1 General. The storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) and the installation and maintenance of pertinent equipment shall be in accordance with the Oregon *Fire Code* and NFPA 58.

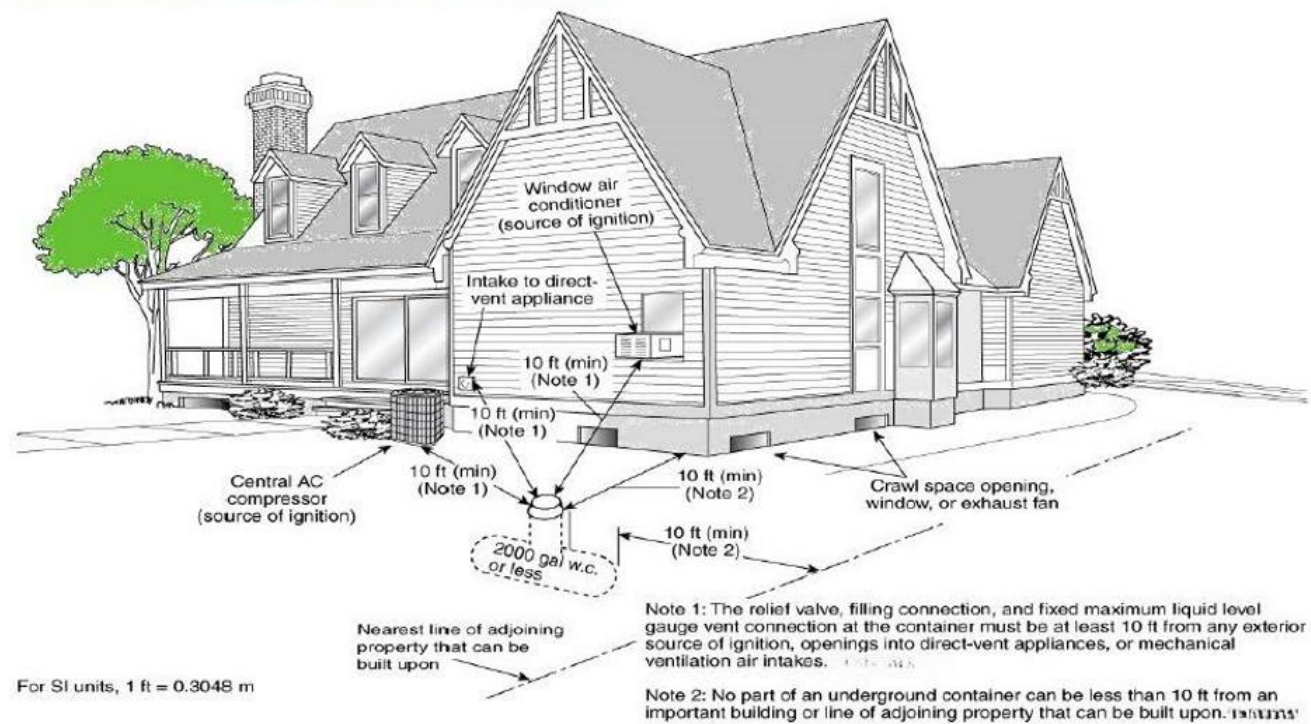
607.2 Location of containers or tanks. LP-gas containers or tanks shall be located within the *defensible space* in accordance with the Oregon *Fire Code* and NFPA 58.

Figure 1: Above Ground LPG Tank Installation Guidelines:



Above Ground LPG Tank Installation

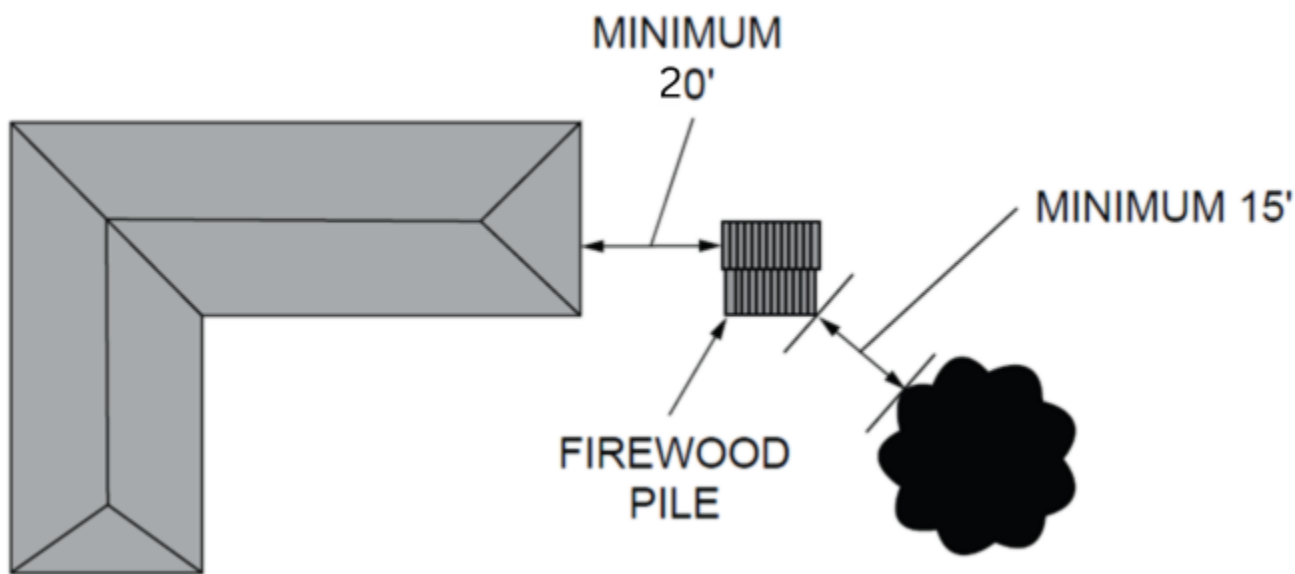
Figure 2: Underground LPG Tank Installation Guidelines:



Underground LPG Tank Installation

SECTION 607—STORAGE OF FIREWOOD AND COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

607.1 General. 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. Where required by the *fire code official*, storage of firewood and combustible material stored in the *defensible space* shall be located not less than 20 feet from structures and separated from the crown of trees by a horizontal distance of not less than 15 feet.



Firewood Storage

607.2 Storage for off-site use. Firewood and combustible materials not for consumption on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a hazard. See Appendix A.

SECTION 608—VEGETATION CONTROL

608.1 General. Vegetation control shall comply with Sections 608.1 through 608.4.

608.2 Clearance of brush or vegetative growth from roadways. The *fire code official* is authorized to require areas within 10 feet 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.

608.3 Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines. Clearance of brush and vegetative growth from electrical transmission and distribution lines shall be in accordance with Sections 608.1 through 608.3.2.3.

Exception: Sections 608.3.1 through 608.3.2.3 do not authorize persons not having legal right of entry to enter on or damage the property of others without consent of the owner. Property owners shall coordinate with local utility companies to have vegetation removed from utility rights of way.

608.3.1 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 in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower during such periods of time as designated by the *fire code official*.

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

608.3.2 Electrical distribution and transmission line clearances. Clearances between vegetation and electrical lines shall be in accordance with Sections 608.3.2.1 through 608.3.2.3.

608.3.2.1 Trimming clearance. At the time of trimming, clearances not less than those established by Table 608.3.2.1 shall be provided. The radial clearances shown are minimum clearances that shall be established, at time of trimming, between the vegetation and the energized conductors and associated live parts.

Exception: The *fire code official* is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table 608.3.2.1 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to and *approved* by the *fire code official*.

TABLE 608.3.2.1—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.	

608.3.2.2 Minimum clearance to be maintained. Clearances not less than those established by Table 608.3.2.2 shall be maintained during such periods of time as designated by the *fire 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 *fire code official* is authorized to establish minimum clearances different than those specified by Table 608.3.2.2 when evidence substantiating such other clearances is submitted to and *approved* by the *fire code official*.

TABLE 608.3.2.2—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.	

Note that the dimensions in Table 608.3.2.1 (trimming) are listed in feet, while the dimensions in Table 608.3.2.2 (maintenance) are listed in inches. Both tables apply. The exception allows for the approval of different trimming dimensions. Such approval should be based on documented or tested separation distances. The reduced distances could consider the specific vegetation and conductor types.

608.3.2.3 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 608.3.2.2.

608.4 Correction of condition. The *fire code official* is authorized to give notice to the owner of the property on which conditions regulated by Section 608 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 609-VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

609.1 Scope. Vegetation management plans shall be submitted to the *fire code official* for review and approval as part of the plans required for a permit.

609.2 Plan content. 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 the following information:

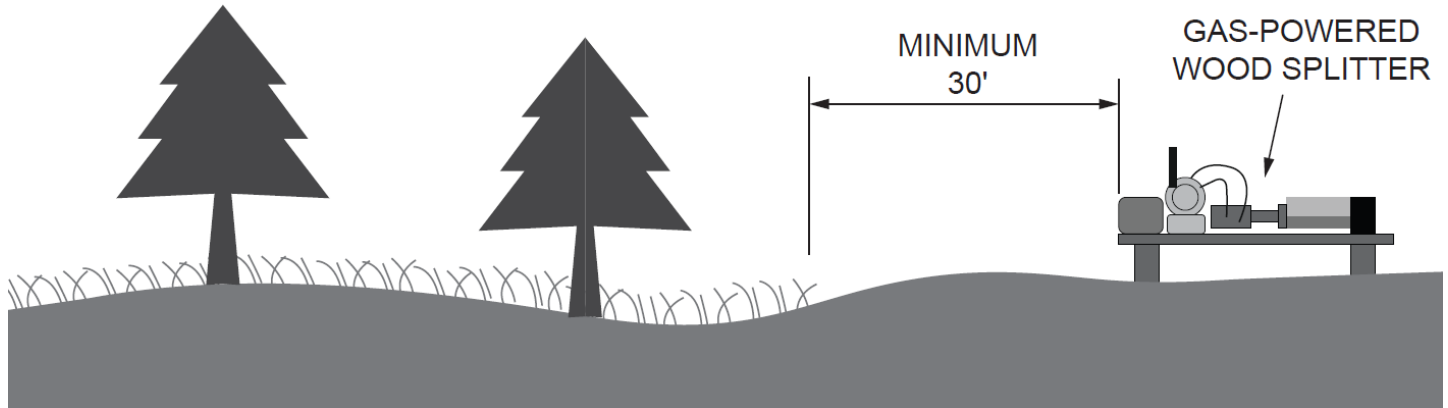
1. A copy of the site plan.
2. Methods and timetables for controlling, changing or modifying areas on the property. Elements of the plan shall include removal of slash, snags, vegetation that may grow into overhead electrical lines, other ground fuels, ladder fuels and dead trees, and the thinning of live trees.
3. A plan for maintaining the proposed fuel-reduction measures.

SECTION 610—IGNITION SOURCE CONTROL

610.1 General. Ignition sources shall be controlled in accordance with Sections 609.2 through 609.10.

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

610.3 Clearance from ignition sources. Clearance between ignition sources and grass, brush or other combustible materials shall be maintained at not less than 30 feet.



Separation of Ignition Sources

610.4 Smoking. Where required by the *fire code official*, signs shall be posted stating NO SMOKING. Persons shall not smoke within 15 feet of combustible materials or nonfire-resistive vegetation.

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

610.5 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 *wildland-urban interface areas* without a permit from the *fire code official*.

Exception: Use of *approved* equipment within inhabited premises or designated campsites that are not less than 30 feet from grass-, grain-, brush- or forest-covered areas.

610.6 Fireworks. Fireworks shall not be used or possessed in *wildland-urban interface areas*.

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

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

610.7 Outdoor fires. Outdoor fires in *wildland-urban interface areas* shall comply with Sections 609.7.1 through 609.7.2 and Redmond Fire & Rescue's Outdoor Burning Ordinance.

610.7.1 General. Persons shall not build, ignite or maintain any outdoor fire of any kind for any purpose in or on any *wildland-urban interface area*, except by the authority of a written permit from the *fire 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 not less than 30 feet from any combustible material or nonfire-resistive vegetation.

610.7.2 Restrictions. Persons shall not use a permanent barbecue, portable barbecue, outdoor fireplace or grill for the disposal of rubbish, trash or combustible waste material.

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

610.8.1 Maintenance. 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: Where *approved* by the *fire code official*, unprotected openings in barbecues and grills necessary for proper functioning.

610.9 Reckless behavior. The *fire 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.

610.10 Planting vegetation under or adjacent to energized electrical lines. Vegetation that, at maturity, would grow to within 10 feet (3048 mm) of the energized conductors shall not be planted under or adjacent to energized power lines.

Chapter 7

REFERENCED STANDARDS

2025 Oregon Structural Specialty Code

2025 Oregon Residential Specialty Code

2025 Oregon Fire Code

2022 Redmond Fire & Rescue Ordinance 5

2024 NFPA 58

2026 Oregon Defensible Space Code

Appendix A

Tips to Avoid Fence Ignitions

Recent research conducted by IBHS and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), both independently and in a collaborative project, provided additional information about the vulnerability of combustible fencing.

1. Use a non-combustible fence section when it's attached to a building.
2. The area at the base of the fence should be kept clear of debris. Flame spread to the building will be more likely if fine vegetative fuels (e.g., pine needles, leaf litter, and small twigs) have accumulated. Avoid placement of combustible mulch near the fence.
3. A fence design that allows for greater airflow, such as a single panel lattice fence, makes it more difficult for wind-blown embers to accumulate at plank, or lattice panel to horizontal support locations. If an ignition occurs, it's also more difficult for lateral flame spread to occur in the fencing material. Fence ignitions from wind-blown embers are more likely to occur at locations where vertical fencing planks attach to horizontal support members.
4. The most vulnerable fencing from this perspective is a "privacy" fence, where the fence planks are on the same side as the horizontal support members. A fence built from lattice that's applied to both sides of the support posts may be desired for privacy or other landscaping purposes but should be avoided in wildfire-prone areas. Recent research at NIST has demonstrated that fire growth and lateral flame spread are much greater in this design style.
5. Vinyl fencing is not vulnerable to ember exposures alone but did burn when subjected to flaming exposures from burning debris. Vinyl fencing will deform if subjected to radiant heat.

Steel Perimeter Fencing

When neighboring buildings are within 20 feet of each other, using steel fencing for the perimeter area can serve as a radiant barrier, providing added protection should a neighboring building ignite and burn. Research in Australia demonstrated the ability of panelized steel fencing to resist radiant heat exposure. There are many options and styles available including wood grain look and vibrant colors.

METAL FENCES



New Euro Fencing metal slat fencing





Metal Perimeter Fence

Fiber Cement Fencing

Fiber cement is a noncombustible product composed of cement, sand and cellulose fibers. The product comes in many different styles, heights and colors with texture options that can mimic a wood fence.



Hardie Board



American Precast Concrete



Hardie Board

Non-Combustible Gates

There are many noncombustible gate options to choose from. Several manufacturers have ready made steel and aluminum gates in a variety of styles and colors. Hardie board is a good option and if privacy is not a major concern, hogwire gates are a less expensive option. Many manufacturers can fabricate a custom ornamental metal gate.



Aluminum



Aluminum



Hogwire Gate



Hardie Board

[National Institute of Standards and Technology](#) (NIST) published results of 187 experiments that examined how fire spread toward a structure is affected by combustible fences and mulch under conditions that may be encountered in a wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire. The research generated a number of recommendations:

- Avoid parallel fences, to reduce exposure to large flames. Parallel fences can result in highly hazardous fuel accumulation corridors that are difficult to access and maintain. Spacing of 3 feet between fences is not sufficient.
- Avoid proximity to other combustible fuels, to reduce fire intensity and limit fire spread. This includes fuels above the fence and fuels across parcel boundaries. Avoid mulch at base of fence.
- Avoid proximity of combustible fences to residence, including neighboring residence, to prevent direct ignition.
- Fire spread is more likely with wood and wood-plastic composite fences than with fences made of vinyl or noncombustible materials such as stone, brick, or steel.
- Keep fence and yard clear of debris, to reduce the amount of fuel and potential pathways for fire.
- Harden structures against firebrands to prevent structure ignition from embers produced by fences or other combustible sources.

Appendix B

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM

Purpose. The requirements in Chapter 4 provide a method for assessing fire hazard severity.

SECTION C101—FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM

C101.1 Fire hazard severity form. Table C101.1 is to be used for analyzing the fire hazard severity of building sites.

TABLE C101.1—FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM	
A. Subdivision Design Points	
1. Ingress/Egress	
Two or more primary roads	1__
One road	3__
One-way road in, one-way road out	5__
2. Width of Primary Road	
20 feet (6096 mm) or more	1__
Less than 20 feet (6096 mm)	3__
3. Accessibility	
Road grade 5% or less	1__
Road grade more than 5%	3__
4. Secondary Road Terminus	
Loop roads, cul-de-sacs with an outside turning radius of 45 feet (13 716 mm) or greater	1__
Cul-de-sac turnaround	2__
Dead-end roads 200 feet (60 960 mm) or less in length	3__
Dead-end roads greater than 200 feet (60 960 mm) in length	5__

TABLE C101.1—FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY FORM—continued	
5. Street Signs	
Present	1__
Not present	3__
B. Vegetation (IWUIC Definitions)	
1. Fuel Types	
Light	1__
Medium	5__
Heavy	10__
2. Defensible Space	
70% or more of site	1__
30% or more, but less than 70% of site	10__
Less than 30% of site	20__
C. Topography	
8% or less	1__
More than 8%, but less than 20%	4__
20% or more, but less than 30%	7__
30% or more	10__
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 (1892.5 L/min) hydrant within 1,000 feet (304.8 m)	1__
Hydrant farther than 1,000 feet (304.8 m) or draft site	2__
Water source 20 min. or less, round trip	5__
Water source farther than 20 min., and 45 min. or less, round trip	7__
Water source farther than 45 min., round trip	10__
F. Existing Building Construction Materials	
Noncombustible siding/deck	1__
Noncombustible siding/combustible deck	5__
Combustible siding and deck	10__
G. Utilities (gas and/or electric)	
All underground utilities	1__
One underground, one above ground	3__
All above ground	5__
Total for Subdivision	
Moderate Hazard	40–59
High Hazard	60–74
Extreme Hazard	75+

Appendix C

Fire Resistant Plants

Groundcovers

Antennaria species (Pussytoes or cat's ears)
Arabis species (Rockcress)
Aubrieta deltoidei (False rock cress)
Aurinia saxatilis (Basket-of-gold)
Bellium minutum (Miniature mat daisy)
Callirhoe involucrate (Poppy mallow)
Ceanothus prostrates (Mahala mat)
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer)
Convallaria majalis (Lily of the valley)
Delosperma species (Iceplant)
Eriogonum umbellatum (Sulphur buckwheat)
Fragaria species (Wild strawberry)
Galium odoratum (Sweet woodruff)
Lamium species (Dead nettle)
Marrubium rotundifolium (Silver-edged horehound)
Pachysandra terminalis (Japanese pachysandra)
Phlox subulate (Creeping phlox)
Saponaria ocymoides (Soapwort)
Sedum species (Sedum or stonecrop)
Sempervivum species (Hens and chicks)
Thymus praecox (Creeping thyme)
Veronica species (Speedwell)

Broadleaf Evergreens

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Kinnikinnick)
Berberis aquifolium (syn. *Mahonia*) (Oregon grape)
Berberis repens (syn. *Mahonia*) (Creeping holly)
Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes ceanothus)
Cistus purpureus (Orchid rockrose)
Cotoneaster apiculatus (Cranberry cotoneaster)
Daphne x burkwoodii var. 'Carol Mackie' ('Carol Mackie' daphne)
Gaultheria shallon (Salal)
Hesperaloe parviflora (Texas red yucca)
Paxistima myrtifolia (Oregon boxwood)
Rhododendron macrophyllum (Pacific rhododendron)
Yucca species (Yucca)

Shrubs

Abeliophyllum distichum (White forsythia)
Acer circinatum (Vine maple)
Acer glabrum (Rocky Mountain maple)
Amelanchier species (Serviceberry)
Aronia melanocarpa (Black chokeberry)
Berberis species (Barberry)
Buddleia (*Buddleia* (sterile varieties))
Caryopteris x clandonensis (Blue-mist spirea)
Ceanothus x pallidus 'Marie Simon' (California lilac)
Cornus sericea 'Kelsey' (Kelsey dogwood)
Cornus sericea (Red-osier dogwood)
Dasiphora fruticosa (Shrubby cinquefoil)
Forsythia x intermedia (*Forsythia* hybrids)
Holodiscus discolor (Oceanspray)
Philadelphus species (Mockorange)
Physocarpus species (Ninebark)
Prunus besseyi (Western sandcherry)
Rhamnus frangula 'SMNRFBT' ('Fine Line® Improved' buckthorn)
Rhododendron occidentale (Western azalea)
Rhus aromatica 'Gro-Low' ('Gro-Low' fragrant sumac)
Ribes species (Flowering currant)
Rosa species (Hardy shrub rose)
Rosa woodsia (Wood's rose)
Salix species (Willow)
Salvia yangii (Russian sage)
Sambucus species (Elderberry)
Spiraea species (Spirea)
Spiraea douglasii (Western spirea)
Symphoricarpos albus (Snowberry)
Syringa species (Lilac)
Viburnum trilobum 'Compactum' (Compact American cranberrybush viburnum)

Trees

Acer ginnala (Amur maple)
Acer grandidentatum (Bigtooth maple)
Acer macrophyllum (Bigleaf maple)
Acer rubrum or *Acer x freemanii* (red maple hybrids)
Acer saccharum (Sugar maple)
Aesculus x carnea (Red horsechestnut)
Alnus rubra (Red alder)
Alnus tenuifolia (Mountain alder)
Amelanchier species (Serviceberry or juneberry)
Betula species (Birch)
Catalpa speciosa (Western catalpa)

(Trees Con't)

Celtis occidentalis (Common hackberry)
Cercis canadensis (Eastern redbud)
Cornus florida (Flowering dogwood)
Cotinus coggygria (Common smoketree)
Crataegus species (Hawthorn)
Fagus sylvatica (European beech)
Frangula purshiana (Cascara)
Gleditsia triacanthos var. *inermis*. Cvs (Thornless honeylocust)
Gymnocladus dioicus (Kentucky coffee tree)
Juglans species (Walnut)
Liquidambar styraciflua (American sweetgum)
Malus species (Crabapple)
Platanus racemosa (Western or California sycamore)
Populus tremuloides (Quaking aspen)
Prunus virginiana (Chokecherry)
Quercus garryana (Oregon white oak)
Quercus palustris (Pin oak)
Quercus rubra (Red oak)
Robinia pseudoacacia 'Purple Robe' (Purple Robe locust)
Syringa reticulata (Japanese tree lilac)

Perennials

Achillea species (Yarrow)
Agastache species (Hummingbird mint)
Allium cernuum (Nodding onion)
Allium cristophii ('Star of Persia' allium)
Allium 'Globemaster' (Ornamental onion)
Allium karataviense 'Ivory Queen' ('Ivory Queen' allium)
Allium schoenoprasum (Chives)
Aquilegia species (Columbine)
Armeria maritima (Sea thrift)
Asclepias tuberosa (Orange butterfly weed)
Baptisia hybrid (False indigo)
Bergenia cordifolia (Heartleaf Bergenia)
Calochortus species (Mariposa lily)
Carex species (Sedge)
Coreopsis species (Coreopsis or tickseed)
Delphinium varieties (Delphinium)
Dianthus species (Dianthus, garden carnation or pinks)
Dicentra Formosa (Pacific bleeding heart)
Echinacea purpurea (Coneflower)
Epilobium canum (syn. *Zauschneria*) (California fuchsia)
Erigeron linearis (Desert yellow fleabane)
Gaillardia varieties (Blanket flower)
Geranium cinereum or *Geranium striatum* (Grayleaf cranesbill or bloody cranesbill)
Geum triflorum (Prairie smoke)

Helianthemum nummularium (Sun rose)
Hemerocallis species (Daylily)
Heuchera sanguinea (Coral bells)
Hosta species (Hosta lily)
Hylotelephium herbstfreude ('Autumn Joy' sedum)
Iberis sempervirens (Candytuft)
Iris hybrids (Tall bearded iris)
Kniphofia uvaria (Torch lily or red-hot poker)
Lavandula species (Lavender)
Leucanthemum x superbum (Shasta daisy)
L. x longipetala or *L. cotyledon* (Lewisia species)
Liatris sp. (Blazing star)
Lilium spp. (Asiatic lilies)
Linum perenne (Blue flax)
Lonicera species (Honeysuckle)
Lupinus varieties (Lupine)

Oenothera species (Evening primrose)
Opuntia spp. (Prickly pear cactus)
Papaver orientale (Oriental poppy)
Penstemon species (Penstemon or beardtongue)
Phlox paniculata varieties (Tall garden phlox)
Polemonium spp. (Jacob's ladder)
Polygonatum commutatum (Solomon's seal)
Pulsatilla patens (Pasque flower)
Ratibida columnifera (Prairie coneflower)
Rudbeckia fulgida or *Rudbeckia hirta* (Black-eyed Susan)
Salvia sylvestris (Salvia)
Saxifraga x arendsii (Mossy saxifrage)
Scutellaria species (Skullcap)
Solidago spp. (Goldenrod)
Sphaeralcea munroana (Orange globe mallow)
Stachys byzantine (Lamb's ear)
Symphotrichum species (Aster)
Thalictrum fendleri (Fendler's meadowrue)
Tradescantia occidentalis (Western spiderwort)

Examples of Non-woody Plants

Groundcovers

- Creeping Thyme (*Thymus serpyllum*)
- Ice Plant (*Delosperma* spp. and *Carpobrotus* spp.)
- Stonecrop/Sedum (*Sedum* spp.)
- Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*)
- Clover (*Trifolium* spp.)
- Kinnikinnick (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) (technically a woody groundcover but often used in fire-wise landscapes)

Perennials

- Daylily (*Hemerocallis* spp.)
- Coral Bells (*Heuchera* spp.)
- Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia* spp.)
- Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*)
- Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
- Columbine (*Aquilegia* spp.)
- Hosta (*Hosta* spp.)
- Peony (*Paeonia* spp.)
- Iris (*Iris* spp.)

Succulents

These are among the most fire-resistant plants due to their high water content:

- Hens and Chicks (*Sempervivum* spp.)
- Sedum species
- Agave species (maintain and remove dead leaves)
- Aloe species (where climate appropriate)
- Jade Plant (*Crassula ovata*)

Appendix D

Wildfire Fire Protection Plan Template

WILDFIRE FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Facility / Property Information

Property Name: _____

Address: _____

Owner/Organization: _____

Primary Contact: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Plan Date: _____

Review Date: _____

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Fire Protection Plan (FPP) is to identify wildfire hazards, establish prevention and mitigation measures, and provide procedures to protect life, property, and natural resources from wildfire impacts.

Objectives include:

- Protect residents, occupants, employees, and visitors.
- Reduce wildfire risk through vegetation management.
- Improve emergency access and water supply.
- Establish evacuation procedures.
- Coordinate with local fire agencies.
- Enhance community preparedness and resilience.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Site Characteristics

- Total Acres: _____
- Current Use: _____
- Number of Structures: _____
- Occupancy Type: _____
- Construction Type: _____
- Year Built: _____

Wildland Fuels Present

- ☐ Grass
- ☐ Brush/Shrubs
- ☐ Timber
- ☐ Slash/Piles
- ☐ Mixed Fuels
- ☐ Other: _____

Topography

- Flat
- Rolling Hills
- Moderate Slope
- Steep Slope

Describe terrain and wildfire concerns:

3. WILDFIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

Hazard Identification

Potential wildfire hazards include:

- Dry vegetation

- Accumulated debris
- Wind-driven fire spread
- Limited access roads
- Limited water supply
- Powerline ignition sources
- Recreational activities
- Equipment use

Risk Rating

Hazard	Low	Moderate	High
Vegetation Density	☐	☐	☐
Structure Vulnerability	☐	☐	☐
Fire Department Access	☐	☐	☐
Water Supply	☐	☐	☐
Evacuation Routes	☐	☐	☐

Overall Wildfire Risk:

- ☐ Low
- ☐ Moderate
- ☐ High
- ☐ Extreme
-

4. DEFENSIBLE SPACE MEASURES

Zone 0 (0-5 feet from structures)

Actions:

- ☐ Remove combustible mulch.
- ☐ Remove dead vegetation.

- ☐ Store combustible materials away from structures.
- ☐ Screen vents with ember-resistant mesh.
- ☐ Keep roofs and gutters free of debris.

Notes:

Zone 1 (5-30 feet)

Actions:

- ☐ Remove ladder fuels.
- ☐ Prune trees.
- ☐ Separate shrubs and vegetation.
- ☐ Reduce fuel loading.
- ☐ Maintain irrigated landscaping.

Notes:

Zone 2 (30-100+ feet)

Actions:

- ☐ Thin vegetation.
- ☐ Remove dead trees.
- ☐ Reduce fuel continuity.
- ☐ Maintain access roads.
- ☐ Create fuel breaks where appropriate.

Notes:

5. STRUCTURE PROTECTION

Buildings

- ☐ Class A fire-rated roofing.
- ☐ Noncombustible siding.
- ☐ Enclosed eaves.
- ☐ Ember-resistant vents.
- ☐ Dual-pane tempered glass windows.
- ☐ Spark arrestors installed.

Utilities

- ☐ Emergency power available.
- ☐ Propane tanks cleared of vegetation.
- ☐ Utility shutoffs identified.

Notes:

6. FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS

Access Roads

Primary Access Road:

Secondary Access Road:

Requirements

- ☐ Road maintained year-round.
- ☐ Minimum width meets local standards.
- ☐ Turnarounds provided.
- ☐ Bridges rated for fire apparatus.
- ☐ Reflective addressing installed.

Notes:

7. WATER SUPPLY

Available Water Sources

- ☐ Municipal System
- ☐ Fire Hydrants
- ☐ Water Storage Tank
- ☐ Pond
- ☐ Draft Site
- ☐ Swimming Pool
- ☐ Other: _____

Water System Details

Location:

Capacity:

Fire Department Connection Available?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Notes:

8. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Monitoring Sources

- ☐ Emergency Alerts
- ☐ Reverse 911
- ☐ Local Fire Agency
- ☐ County Emergency Management

☐ NOAA Weather Radio

☐ Evacuation Alert Systems

Responsible Person

Name:

Phone:

9. EVACUATION PLAN

Evacuation Triggers

- Fire within predetermined distance.
- Official evacuation notice.
- Unsafe air quality or smoke conditions.
- Loss of safe access routes.

Evacuation Levels

Level 1: BE READY

- Monitor conditions.
- Review evacuation plans.
- Prepare for possible evacuation.

Level 2: BE SET

- Pack go-bags.
- Load vehicles.
- Move vulnerable occupants early.

Level 3: GO NOW

- Leave immediately.
- Follow designated evacuation routes.
- Notify emergency contacts.

Primary Evacuation Route

Secondary Evacuation Route

Assembly/Reunification Location

10. RESIDENT/OCCUPANT RESPONSIBILITIES

Each resident or occupant shall:

- Maintain defensible space.
- Prepare an emergency kit.
- Know evacuation routes.
- Register for emergency alerts.
- Report hazardous conditions.
- Participate in preparedness activities.

11. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Annual activities include:

- ☐ Wildfire preparedness meeting
- ☐ Evacuation drill
- ☐ Defensible space inspections
- ☐ Fire extinguisher training
- ☐ Emergency communication testing

Date Scheduled:

12. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTIONS

Item	Frequency	Responsible Party
Vegetation Management	Monthly/Seasonal	
Road Inspection	Quarterly	
Water Supply Inspection	Semi-Annual	
Address Sign Inspection	Annual	
Building Ember Assessment	Annual	

13. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Emergency

911

Fire Department

Agency: _____

Phone: _____

Emergency Management

Agency: _____

Phone: _____

Utility Providers

Electric: _____

Gas: _____

Water: _____

14. PLAN REVIEW

This plan shall be reviewed:

- ☐ Annually
- ☐ After a wildfire incident
- ☐ Following major property improvements
- ☐ As required by local authorities

Plan Approval

Property Representative:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Fire Agency Representative (if applicable)

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix A

- Site map
- Road access map
- Water source locations
- Evacuation routes
- Defensible space map

Appendix B

- Inspection forms
- Vegetation management records
- Training records
- Emergency contact list