

Village of Pleasant Prairie, WI
Tuesday, January 7, 2014

Chapter 180. FIRE AND RESCUE PROTECTION

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Pleasant Prairie 3-20-2000 by Ord. No. 00-28 (Ch. 5 of the 1988 Code); amended in its entirety 12-17-2012 by Ord. No. 12-44. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

Police and Fire Commission — See Ch. 18, Art. IV.

Alarm systems — See Ch. 114.

Emergency management — See Ch. 165.

Nuisances — See Ch. 234.

Police services — See Ch. 260.

Building and Mechanical Code — See Ch. 370.

§ 180-1. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT (ALS)

Emergency medical care provided by emergency medical technicians - paramedics that requires the use of life-sustaining equipment, utilizing an ambulance equipped with radio or constant telephone contact with a physician/hospital.

ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT (ALS) - WITHOUT TRANSPORT

Emergency medical care provided by emergency medical technicians - paramedics that requires the use of life-sustaining equipment, with radio or constant telephone contact with a physician/hospital, without transport.

ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT INTERCEPTS - PARAMEDIC

When it is necessary for a patient that is being transported by a nonparamedic ambulance service to require the services of a paramedic - advanced life support ambulance service. This includes when it is necessary for two ambulance services to be involved in the transport of a patient, when either the patient is transferred from the nonparamedic ambulance to the paramedic ambulance or where the paramedic staff and/or equipment boards the nonparamedic ambulance.

APPROVED

A. Acceptable to the Fire & Rescue Department.

B. Accepted by a recognized testing laboratory and/or the State of Wisconsin and its agencies or departments.

AREA

The maximum horizontal projected area on one floor of a building or structure using the exterior walls or between approved fire walls, including fire walls.

ATTIC

The space not used for human occupancy located between the ceiling of the uppermost story and the roof.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION

The Village of Pleasant Prairie Fire & Rescue Department.

AUTOMATIC CLOSING DEVICE

A device that functions without human intervention and is actuated as a result of the predetermined temperature rise, rate of rise of temperature, combustion products or smoke density.

AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM

An integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire-protection and engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir or pressure tank or connection beginning at the supply side of an approved gate valve located at or near the property line where the pipe or piping system provides water used exclusively for fire protection and related appurtenances and to standpipes connected to automatic sprinkler systems. The portion of the sprinkler system above the ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

AUTOMATIC FIRE-SUPPRESSION SYSTEM

A mechanical system designed and equipped to detect a fire, actuate an alarm and suppress or control a fire using water, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, or other approved suppression agent.

BASEMENT

Any story where less than half the height between floor and ceiling is above the average level of a street, sidewalk or finished grade.

BASIC LIFE SUPPORT (BLS)

Emergency first aid services that do not meet the ALS criteria.

BONFIRE

A recreational fire larger than three feet in diameter or three feet tall.

CENTRAL STATION

- A. An off-site facility equipped to receive and process fire alarms and that may act as the automatic fire alarm receiving center retained by the Village.
- B. The use of a system, or group of systems, in which the operations of circuits and devices are signaled automatically to, recorded in, maintained by, and supervised from a listed or approved central station having competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by this chapter. Such service is to be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing and maintaining of supervised signaling systems or whose properties are the protected premises.

CHANGE OF USE (NOT REPORTED)

A change in the use of property that was not made known by the owner to the Fire & Rescue Department through procedures established by the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

CHANGE OF USE (REPORTED)

A change in the use of property which has been made known by the owner to the Fire & Rescue Department through procedures established by the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

CHIEF

The Chief of the Fire & Rescue Department.

CLOSING DEVICE (FIRE DOOR)

A closing device that will close the door and be adequate to latch or hold, or both, a hinged or sliding door in closed position. An automatic closing device is one that functions without human intervention and is actuated by a fire detection or suppression device.

COMM

The Wisconsin Department of Commerce, *Editor's Note: The Department of Commerce is now the Department of Safety and Professional Services (see "SPS").* the fire code writing agency of the state, formerly known as DILHR, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

COMMERCIAL WASTE

Any material, including yard waste, that is transferred, delivered or received for the purpose of disposal by open burning.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Lumber; piping used in plumbing, including but not limited to plastics, polyvinyl chloride, copper, lead, galvanized steel and cast iron; plaster; drywall; insulation, including but not limited to Styrofoam, cellulose fiber, fiberglass, rock wool vermiculite, various extruded foams, and asbestos; shingles, including but not limited to wiring, electrical boxes, transformers and outlets; paints, including but not limited to varnishes, stains, paint thinners and removers; and painting supplies.

DEPARTMENT

The Fire & Rescue Department.

DEPUTY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Chief is the Deputy of the Department of Commerce and is responsible for the enforcement of the state codes identified within this chapter.

DILHR

The division of state government formerly known as the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, now the Department of Commerce. *Editor's Note: The Department of Commerce is now the Department of Safety and Professional Services (see "SPS").*

DISPOSABLE MEDICAL SUPPLIES

That equipment designed to have a one-time use and then be properly disposed of, to aid in the prevention and spread of infectious disease.

DWELLING

Any building that contains one or two dwelling units.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

Any structure containing one or more rooms providing sleeping and sanitary facilities, but not including a hotel, hospital, nursing home, dormitory, fraternity or sorority house.

DWELLING UNIT

A structure or that part of a structure which is used or intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by two or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.

ELEVATOR

Shall be defined within Department of Safety and Professional Services, Ch. SPS 318, Elevator Code, Wis. Adm. Code.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN - DEFIBRILLATION AUTOMATIC (EMT-DA)

A person licensed to provide basic life support and properly trained to transport sick, disabled and injured individuals. Training includes, but is not limited to, anatomy and physiology, treatment of bleeding and shock, use of pneumatic shock garment, soft tissue injuries, fractures and dislocations, emergency childbirth, burns and hazardous materials, and automatic defibrillation.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN - PARAMEDIC

An emergency medical technician who has more extensive training than the EMT-DA and under medical direction provides, but is not limited to, airway management, starting and administration of intravenous fluids, advanced rescue, emergency care and resuscitation, cardiac rhythm interpretation and defibrillation, advanced assessment, insertion of advanced airways, parenteral injections, treatment of shock and burns, and administration of emergency medications.

FALSE ALARM

The reporting of an emergency and/or the activation of an alarm box and/or the intent to deceive the Department, when no emergency exists.

FIRE & RESCUE CHIEF

The Chief of the Fire & Rescue Department, the Fire Chief or, in the absence of the Chief, the designee in charge of the Department.

FIRE & RESCUE DEPARTMENT

The provider of essential fire protection and emergency medical care to the people who live, work or travel through the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

FIRE CHIEF

The Chief of the Fire & Rescue Department or, in the absence of the Chief, the designee in charge of the Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire & Rescue Department.

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION (FDC)

A connection through which the Fire Department can pump an auxiliary supply of water into the sprinkler system for the purpose of maintaining sufficient volume and pressure.

FIRE INSPECTOR

The Chief shall hold the office of Fire Inspector and shall appoint one or more inspectors from within the Department who shall perform the same duties and have the same powers as the Fire Inspector. The Fire Inspector(s) is responsible for the enforcement of the state codes adopted within this chapter, as well as the enforcement of this chapter.

FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTION

An examination of public buildings and places of employment for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire, or any violation of any law or ordinance relating to fire hazards or the prevention of fire. Fire inspections shall be conducted at least once in each nonoverlapping six-month period per calendar year, at the time that occupancy of a building or tenant space is requested or upon special request.

FIRE-RESISTIVE

The type of construction in which the structural members, including walls, partitions, columns, floor and roof construction, are of noncombustible materials with a fire-resistive rating of at least four hours.

FIRE WALL

A wall which has a fire-resistance rating of not less than four hours and which subdivides a building or separates a building to restrict the spread of fire, including a three-foot parapet wall beyond the furthest point of the sides and roof.

FIREWORKS

A. Anything manufactured, possessed or packaged for exploding, emitting sparks or combustion which does not have another common use, including but not limited to any of the following:

- (1) Any device designed to produce an audible sound, whether or not it explodes, sparks, moves or emits an external flame.
- (2) Any device that emits smoke, whether or not it emits an external flame and whether or not it leaves the ground.
- (3) Any cylindrical fountain which emits sparks or smoke.
- (4) Any cone fountain which emits sparks or smoke.
- (5) Toy snakes, whether or not they contain mercury.
- (6) Such other devices which are defined as fireworks under § 167.10, Wis. Stats., as amended from time to time.

B. The definition of "fireworks" in this section does not include any to the following:

- (1) Fuel or a lubricant.
- (2) Firearm cartridge or shotgun shell.
- (3) A flare used, possessed or sold for use as a signal in an emergency or in the operations of a railway, aircraft, watercraft or motor vehicle.
- (4) A match, cigarette lighter, stove, furnace, candle, lantern or space heater.

GARBAGE

Refuse and accumulation of animal, fruit and vegetable matter that attends the preparation, use, cooking, dealing in or storage of meats, fish, fowl, fruits and vegetables.

GROUND FLOOR

A floor. Example: The ground floor, first floor and second floor comprise three floors.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL(S)

A substance (solid, liquid or gas) capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, the environment or property.

HIGH-HAZARD OCCUPANCY

Any building which by reason of its construction or highly combustible occupancy involves a severe life hazard to its occupants, as classified by the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

INCIDENT COMMANDER

The Chief or other officer or other member of the Department who is in charge of a fire, emergency medical or other emergency scene to which the services of the Department have been requested.

KEY BOX

A secure box placed upon a building that contains the keys to said building. The Fire & Rescue Department is able to access that box using standard operating procedures.

MABAS

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System which is an organized method of providing mutual aid between departments located in both of the states of Wisconsin and Illinois.

MINI STORAGE UNITS

A storage occupancy partitioned into areas that are rented or leased for the purposes of storing personal or business items where all of the following apply: 1) the storage areas are separated from each other by less than a one-hour-fire-resistance-rated barrier, 2) the owner of the facility does not have unrestricted access, and 3) the items being stored are concealed from view from outside the unit. Garage units that are primarily intended for vehicular storage as part of a multifamily development are not intended to be classified as mini storage buildings.

MULTIFAMILY DWELLING

An apartment building, row house, townhouse, condominium or manufactured building that does not exceed 60 feet in height or six stories and that consists of three or more attached living units, or two or more living units with a business occupancy attached, the initial construction of which is begun on or after January 1, 1993. "Multifamily dwelling" does not include a facility licensed under State of Wisconsin Ch. Comm 50, Wis. Adm. Code.

Editor's Note: For the Commercial Building Code, see Chs. SPS 361 to 366.

MUTUAL AID

The providing of and receiving fire or emergency medical services to and from other municipalities within the States of Wisconsin and Illinois with which the Village has signed agreements.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

An organization that facilitates the development and distribution of firesafety codes and standards.

NFPA

The National Fire Protection Association, an organization that facilitates the development and distribution of firesafety codes and standards.

OCCUPANCY INSPECTION

An inspection performed after the initial construction of a building or tenant space and prior to occupancy of same, or an inspection performed within an existing building or tenant space after a change in owner or occupant or after any modification or renovation.

OPEN BURNING

The act of starting a fire by means of igniting combustible materials by either a match, torch, or accelerant.

OUTDOOR COOKING

Any cooking activity which occurs in a grill or barbecue kettle or cooker designed expressly for cooking meals outside.

PUMPER PAD

An area designated for fire engine access to the Fire Department connection (FDC) and fire hydrant combination. The site can be a shared portion of the pavement (however it must not cause driveway access to be blocked) or an area designated for the sole use of the Fire Department. The Fire Department shall grant final approval.

RECREATIONAL BURNING

A fire to be used for cooking or warmth similar to that of a campfire. The fire shall be three feet in diameter or less if it is placed on the ground.

REINSPECTION

The need to perform one or more additional inspections after the initial fire prevention inspection was performed.

RETEST

The need to witness one or more additional tests after the initial performance test of a system, device or other part of a fire system was conducted.

ROOF SPACES

As follows:

- A. **MULTIRESIDENTIAL** — Roof spaces shall be subdivided above every two apartments on the uppermost floor by a one-hour-rated partition. All openings must have a one-hour-rated self-closing door, except when the building is fully sprinkled.
- B. **COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, GOVERNMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS** — Buildings with a combustibile roof shall all have roof spaces subdivided every 3,000 square feet by a one-hour-rated partition, except when the building is fully sprinkled. All openings must have a one-hour-rated self-closing door.

RUBBISH AND REFUSE

Old rags, paper, newspaper, furniture, white goods, metal, plastics, wood other than wood classified as yard waste, and other combustible materials.

SELF-CLOSING DEVICE (DOOR)

A device that will maintain a door in a closed position.

SHALL

Indicates a mandatory requirement.

SHOULD

A recommendation which is advised but not required.

SOLID WASTE

As defined in § 289.01, Wis. Stats.

SPECIAL INSPECTION

An inspection performed at the request of an owner, occupant, another Village department or court order.

SPS

The Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services formerly known as the Wisconsin Department of Commerce (COMM), the fire code writing agency of the state, and prior to COMM formerly known as DILHR, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

STANDPIPE

An arrangement of piping, valves, hose connections, and allied equipment installed in a building or structure with the hose connections located in such a manner that water can be discharged in streams or spray patterns through attached fire hose and nozzles for the purpose of extinguishing a fire and so protecting a building or structure and its contents in addition to protecting the occupants. This is accomplished by connections to water supply systems or by pumps, tanks, and other equipment necessary to provide an adequate supply of water to the hose connections.

STORY

That part of a building comprised between a floor and the roof next above.

VILLAGE

The Village of Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha County, Wisconsin.

WATER FLOW ALARM

A device that is listed for the service and so constructed and installed that any flow of water from a sprinkler system equal to or greater than that from a single automatic sprinkler of the smallest orifice size installed on the system will result in an audible, visual alarm and send such notification to a central station within one minute after such flow begins.

YARD WASTE

Leaves, branches, twigs and organic material from household gardens which have become dried to the extent that they are combustible without an accelerant.

§ 180-2. Fire & Rescue Department recognized.

- A. Pursuant to § 61.65(2)(a) and (b), Wis. Stats., the Village of Pleasant Prairie Fire & Rescue Department is officially recognized as the provider of the essential services of fire protection and emergency medical care to the people that live, work or travel through the Village of Pleasant Prairie. The Department also provides service to those communities that reciprocally provide mutual aid to Pleasant Prairie. The contemporary duties expected of a Fire & Rescue Department include but may not be limited to paramedic-level emergency care and transportation, fire prevention inspections, public fire and safety education, fire suppression, first responder first aid and defibrillation, hazardous material incident mitigation, rescue from water, ice, confined space, heights, transportation accidents, construction accidents, and industrial accidents, and assistance to law enforcement, as well as operations at natural and man-made disasters. The duties of the Fire & Rescue Department need to stay current with the needs of a dynamic community.
- B. The Fire & Rescue Department shall be in charge of firefighting and emergency care where fires, emergency medical incidents, accidents or disasters threaten life and/or property and those duties related to the performance of this service within the Village.
- C. Unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this Code to the "Fire Department" or "Department" shall mean the Fire & Rescue Department and include the provision of emergency medical care and other rescue services where life(s) is threatened.

§ 180-3. Department composition.

The Department is comprised of a combination of full-time, part-time and paid-on-call personnel. The Department shall have a Chief as well as other officers and personnel as may be authorized by the Village Board and appointed by the Police and Fire Commission.

§ 180-4. Department funding and compensation.

The Department shall receive the funding necessary to provide service as determined by the Village Board. The Village Board shall also establish the level of compensation for all personnel assigned to the Department.

§ 180-5. Department organization.

The organization and internal regulation of the Department shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter and by such rules, regulations, standard operating procedures and guidelines as adopted by the Department and approved by the Police and Fire Commission.

§ 180-6. Appointment, powers and duties of Chief.

- A. Fire & Rescue Chief. Unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this Code to the "Chief," "Fire Chief" or "incident commander" shall mean the Chief of the Fire & Rescue Department. In the absence of the Chief, "Chief" shall mean the next highest ranking officer.
- B. Education. The Fire & Rescue Chief shall hold as a minimum requirement of the position:
- (1) Certified Fire Officer.
 - (2) Certified Fire Instructor II.
 - (3) Certified Fire Inspector.
 - (4) Paramedic.
 - (5) A minimum of an associate degree in fire administration or fire science or fire technology.
- C. Appointment. The Chief shall be appointed by a majority vote of the Village Board upon recommendation of the Police and Fire Commission.
- D. Vacancy. A vacancy in the office of the Chief shall be filled by appointment by a majority vote of the Police and Fire Commission. Upon creation of a vacancy in the office of the Chief, the next highest ranking officer shall perform the duties of the Chief until such time as an interim Chief has been appointed or until the vacancy has been filled.
- E. Tenure. The Chief shall immediately assume office upon appointment and shall hold office until removed for cause or after a hearing before the Police and Fire Commission, unless the services of the Chief are terminated sooner by residence outside the Village or death.
- F. Residency. The Chief, if not a resident of the Village, shall become a resident and remain a resident throughout the term of the office of Chief of the Department.
- G. General supervision. The Chief shall have the responsibility of overall supervision of the Department and personnel assigned to the Department, which shall be subject to and not to conflict with this chapter. The Chief shall be responsible for all activities within the Department, as well as the personnel, Department budget and general efficiency of the Department, and shall report directly to the Village Administrator on all matters that do not conflict with § 66.0105, Wis. Stats. The Chief shall perform such other duties as are usually incumbent upon the commanding officer of a Fire & Rescue Department and as are detailed in the job description for this position.
- H. Command at incidents. The Chief shall have all of the authority and responsibility for command at all firefighting, rescue, and emergency medical incidents and other incidents that the Department may respond to where life and/or property is threatened within the Village. The Chief shall plan the control of the same, direct the actions of the Department and/or mutual aid personnel and other agencies which may be called to assist, assure that the Department performs the duties required, and grant leaves and/or release personnel and equipment from the scene of the emergency when appropriate. In the absence of the Chief, the next highest ranking officer or, in the absence of an officer, the most senior member of the Department shall be in charge and shall have the same authority and responsibility at incidents as the Chief.
- I. Readiness. The Chief shall maintain the Department, personnel and equipment in a constant state of readiness in anticipation of an emergency response. The Chief shall keep the Village Board and Administrator apprised of the Department's readiness and report deficiencies in the Department's ability to provide service.

- J. Mutual aid. The Chief shall recommend and maintain the necessary mutual aid contracts as approved by the Village Board. Mutual aid with other municipalities within the States of Wisconsin and Illinois shall be organized within the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System or with a community directly when necessary. The Chief shall have the authority to dispatch units to respond out of the Village in response to mutual aid requests from signatories of a mutual aid agreement and the responsibility to assure that the Village is adequately protected during said incidents.
- K. Enforcement of fire prevention ordinances. The Fire Chief of the Village of Pleasant Prairie or his/her designee shall enforce all fire prevention ordinances of the Village of Pleasant Prairie and the State of Wisconsin. The Chief and/or his/her designees are authorized to cite violations of the fire prevention ordinances of the Village of Pleasant Prairie in accordance with Chapter 1, Article I, of the Village Code.
- L. Fire investigation. The Chief shall cause every fire to be investigated to determine the cause, origin and other circumstances.

§ 180-7. Control and care of apparatus, vehicles and equipment.

- A. Chief responsible. The Chief shall have control of all apparatus, vehicles and equipment used by the Department and shall be responsible for its proper maintenance. The Chief may authorize emergency repairs.
- B. Use. Fire apparatus and rescue vehicles shall be used for official purposes only.
- C. Injury to equipment. No person shall willfully injure any hose, hydrant, fire apparatus, rescue vehicle and equipment related to the provision of said services that belongs to the Village, and no vehicle, streetcar or railroad equipment shall be driven over any unprotected hose of the Department when laid down on any street, private driveway, track or other place to be used at any fire or alarm of fire or other emergency without the consent of the Chief.

§ 180-8. Authority of Department at fires, emergency incidents and other emergencies.

- A. Pursuant to § 213.095, Wis. Stats., the Chief or other officer acting as the incident commander at the scene of a fire, emergency medical call or other emergency where the Department has been called to perform service to persons or property shall have the authority to do the following:
- (1) Suppress any disorder and order all individuals or companies to leave the neighborhood of any fire, emergency medical incident or other emergency.
 - (2) Command from the inhabitants of the Village all necessary assistance for the suppression of fires and the preservation of property exposed to fire and the necessary assistance for rendering aid during an emergency medical incident or other emergencies.
 - (3) Enter any property or premises to do whatever may be reasonably necessary in the performance of the officer's duties while engaged in the work of extinguishing any fire or performing any duties incidental thereto and/or while engaged in the work of aiding persons or minimizing the loss to property at an emergency medical incident or other emergency.

- B. The incident commander conducting operations in connection with the extinguishment and control of any fire, explosion or other emergency shall have the authority to direct all operations of fire extinguishment or control and to take the necessary precautions to save life, protect property, and prevent further injury or damage. During such operation, including the investigation of the cause of such emergency, the incident commander shall be permitted to control or prohibit the approach to the scene of such emergency by any vehicle, vessel or person.
- C. No person shall obstruct the operations of the Department in connection with extinguishing or control of any fire, or actions relative to other emergencies, or disobey any lawful command of the incident commander in charge of the emergency, or any part thereof, or any lawful order of a police officer assisting the Department.
- D. The incident commander in charge of an emergency scene shall have the authority to establish barriers to control access in the vicinity of such emergency and to place, or cause to be placed, ropes, guards, barricades, or other obstructions across any street or alley to delineate such emergency scene barrier. No person, except as authorized by the incident commander in charge of the emergency, shall be permitted to cross such barriers.
- E. The incident commander in charge of an emergency scene shall have the authority to have property damaged by fire or other emergency barricaded or otherwise protected from persons or the elements. The expense of such preventative action shall be borne by the property owner.

§ 180-9. Records and reports.

- A. Legal custodian. The Chief is the legal custodian of the reports, records and property within the Department.
- B. Fire reports. Per § 101.141, Wis. Stats., the Department shall maintain a record of all fires. The Department shall participate in the Wisconsin Fire Reporting System, supplying data collected to the Department of Safety and Professional Services. Fire reports shall be maintained a minimum of seven years.

§ 180-10. Fire inspectors.

- A. Chief to be a Deputy of the Department of Safety and Professional Services. Pursuant to § 101.14, Wis. Stats., adopted herein, the Chief is a Deputy of the Department of Safety and Professional Services. The Chief is responsible for the enforcement of the state codes adopted within this chapter.
- B. Fire inspectors. The Chief shall hold the office of Fire Inspector and shall appoint one or more inspectors from within the Department who shall perform the same duties and have the same powers as the Fire Inspector.
- C. Required inspections. The Chief of the Department shall be responsible for having all public buildings and places of employment inspected for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire or any violations of any law or ordinance relating to fire hazards or to the prevention of fires. Repairs or alterations necessary to remove a hazard or hazardous condition shall be at the owner's expense and within a reasonable time or sooner if so ordered by the Chief.
- D. Special inspections. The Chief, upon the request of the Village Administrator or the Administrator's designee, or upon receiving the complaint of any person or whenever the

Chief deems it necessary, shall inspect any public building and premises where inspections are required within the Village.

- E. Number of inspections. The Chief shall be responsible for determining the number of public buildings and places of employment to be inspected within the Village.
- F. Scheduling of inspections. Fire prevention inspections shall be conducted at least once in each nonoverlapping six-month period per calendar year or more often if ordered by the Chief.
- G. Written reports. Written reports of inspections shall be made and kept on file.
- H. Authority to inspect. The Chief acting as the Fire Inspector or other fire inspectors shall be authorized at all reasonable times to enter and examine any building, structure, vehicle or premises, excepting only the interior of private dwellings, where inspections are required for the purpose of making fire inspections. The owner, agent or occupant of any such premises who refuses to permit, or prevents or interferes with, any entry into or upon the premises by any such inspector shall be in violation of this chapter.
- I. Special inspection warrant. If consent for entry to personal or real properties which are not public buildings or to portions of public buildings which are not open to the public has been denied, the Chief shall obtain a special inspection warrant under § 66.0119, Wis. Stats.
- J. Correction of hazards. At such time as the Fire Inspector identifies a violation or fire hazard, the Fire Inspector shall serve notice in writing upon the owner of the property, giving such owner a reasonable time in which to remove the hazard. However, where an extreme or hazardous condition exists which, for the protection of the public, must be corrected or removed immediately, the Chief shall have the authority to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the public and property, including closing and the vacating of a building, structure or premises. If the owner fails to comply with the order to correct the hazard within the time allowed, it shall be deemed a nuisance. The Fire Chief shall also have the authority to take such steps as may be necessary, including obtaining appropriate court orders, to enforce any order of the Chief correcting a hazardous or potential fire condition. The Fire Chief may also have a hazard corrected or removed by the Village. The cost of such removal shall be recovered in an action by the Village against the property owner and may be entered in the tax roll as a special charge against the property.
- K. Compliance. No building or structure, or any part of a building or structure, land, water, or air space within the Village shall be used or occupied, and no building or structure within the Village shall be constructed, placed, moved, extended, reconstructed, structurally altered or repaired or converted to a new use, and no site development work shall be conducted in the Village, except in full compliance with this chapter, Chapter **420**, all other applicable Village ordinances and codes, all applicable decisions, orders, permits and other approvals made or issued pursuant thereto, and all other applicable federal, state, or local laws, statutes, ordinances, rules or regulations.

[Added 10-7-2013 by Ord. No. 13-49]

- L. Certificate of occupancy.

[Added 10-7-2013 by Ord. No. 13-49]

- (1) Requirement. No person shall use or occupy any newly completed building or structure, and no person shall use or occupy any newly completed portion of any existing building or structure, unless a valid certificate of occupancy has first been issued for such use or occupancy and such permit has neither expired nor been suspended or revoked. No person shall commence any new occupancy of any existing building or

structure for any use other than a permitted residential use in a residential zoning district or a permitted agricultural use in any agriculture zoning district unless a valid certificate of occupancy has first been issued for such use or occupancy and such permit has neither expired nor has been suspended or revoked.

- (2) Preconditions. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued unless:
 - (a) All required and applicable permits have been issued, and all permits, fees and assessments are paid for in full.
 - (b) The project, as built, was completed in accordance with all applicable provisions of this chapter, Chapter **370**, Chapter **420** and any orders, decisions, permits or other approvals made or issued pursuant to Village ordinances.
- (3) Verbal occupancy. To facilitate occupancy and prevent unnecessary hardship, the Fire Chief or his designee is authorized to issue a verbal occupancy with respect to any building or structure, or any part of a building or structure, for which valid permits have been issued, prior to completion of the building or structure, provided that such temporary occupancy will not jeopardize the safety, health, or public welfare of the occupants or the general public. Said verbal authorization shall be valid for 30 days, or such other specified time frame, as determined by the Fire Chief or his designee, and all outstanding issues shall be satisfied prior to the Fire Chief issuing a written certificate of occupancy or certificate of compliance. The Fire Chief or his designee is authorized to impose as conditions upon the issuance of such verbal occupancy whatever temporary precautionary measures may be required to safeguard the public. No such verbal occupancy shall be construed as vesting in the applicant any right to receive a certificate of occupancy for a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, unless it satisfies all requirements of this chapter or other ordinances that would be applicable to such building or structure in the absence of the verbal occupancy certificate or any activity conducted pursuant thereto.

§ 180-11. Fire prevention.

- A. Wisconsin regulations adopted. The following chapters of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Department of Safety and Professional Services (SPS), are hereby adopted by reference with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein and as the same may be from time to time amended:
 - (1) Explosive materials, Ch. SPS 307.
 - (2) Flammable and combustible liquids, Ch. SPS 310.
 - (3) Fire prevention, Ch. SPS 314.
 - (4) Electrical Code, Ch. SPS 316.
 - (5) Elevator Code, Ch. SPS 318.
 - (6) Smoke detectors for UDC, Ch. SPS 328.
 - (7) Safety, Ch. SPS 332.
 - (8) Public Employee Safety and Health, Ch. SPS 332.
- B. Compliance. Any act required to be performed or prohibited by any chapter of the Wisconsin Administrative Code incorporated herein by reference is required or prohibited by this section. Any violation of these provisions constitutes a violation of this chapter.
- C. Code updates. Any future updates to the Wisconsin Administrative Codes are also adopted prospectively by reference.

- D. Fire Department access. A road shall be provided to all construction sites at the commencement of construction having suitable strength and width to support the apparatus operated by the Department. Such road will have a minimum clear width of 12 feet and shall be subject to the approval of the Fire Chief and the Building Department.
- E. Final site access. Access shall be provided around the perimeter of the site for all Fire & Rescue Department apparatus and shall comply with the State of Wisconsin and the current adopted construction code. A minimum wall-to-wall turning radius of 45 feet zero inches shall be allowed for apparatus movement.
- (1) All entrances from public streets, as well as road and driveways around the proposed building, shall be a minimum of thirty feet zero inches wide.
 - (2) All exterior pathways as well as access to the fire pump room shall have a hard surface leading to a hard surface.
 - (3) An exterior personnel door shall be located in close proximity to each fire sprinkler riser.

§ 180-12. False alarms.

No person shall give a false alarm of fire with intent to deceive, or pull the lever of any signal box except in case of fire, or tamper, meddle or interfere with the fire alarm system or any part thereof.

§ 180-13. Open burning.

- A. Prohibited fires. No person shall kindle, start, or maintain any fire other than fires as allowed in Subsection **B**.
- (1) The following fires are prohibited:
 - (a) The burning of any construction waste.
 - (b) The burning of any solid waste.
 - (c) The burning of any garbage.
 - (d) The burning of any rubbish.
 - (e) The burning of any field or grassland or prairie.
 - (f) The burning of green or soft yard waste, including grass clippings.
 - (g) The burning of commercial waste.
 - (2) Open burning shall be prohibited when local circumstances make the fire potentially hazardous. Local circumstances include, but are not limited to, thermal inversions, wind, ozone alerts, very dry conditions and during the Village-declared hours for Halloween trick or treating.
 - (3) No person shall kindle, start or maintain any fire which can or will emit smoke and/or objectionable odors which shall result in the discomfort, annoyance, or danger to the adjacent property owners or the traveling public.
 - (4) No person shall kindle, start or maintain any fire upon any street, road, park, right-of-way, ditch, or culvert within the Village, or upon property of another, without the property owner's permission.
 - (5) Fires shall not be started within a minimum of:
 - (a) Fifty feet from any structure.
 - (b) Fifteen feet from any property line.
- B. Permitted fires. Fires permitted by the Fire & Rescue Department are the following:

- (1) Burning of dried yard waste.
- (2) Burning of structures for the purpose of Fire & Rescue Department training.
- (3) Burning of recreational fires.
- (4) Burning of outdoor cooking fires.
- (5) Fires permitted by the Chief of Fire & Rescue as established in Subsection **C** of this section.

C. Rules. The Chief of Fire & Rescue shall establish rules for permits.

- (1) Within the limits of this chapter, the Chief of Fire & Rescue may permit certain fires with the issuance of a permit. Permitted fires shall include:
 - (a) Controlled prairie fires.
 - (b) Bonfires.
 - (c) Recreational fires.
 - (d) Instructional and training fires.
 - (e) Burning of dried yard waste, excluding leaves.
- (2) The Chief of Fire & Rescue shall establish administrative rules for the issuance and tracking of burning permits.
- (3) Conditions to be satisfied before or during open burning.
 - (a) The owner of the property shall obtain permits where the permitted fire will take place.
 - (b) Fires shall not be ignited with flammable or combustible liquids, such as gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, diesel fuel, etc.
 - (c) Hours. Fires are permitted within the following time periods:
 - [1] Fires (except for cooking) may be started or kindled after 10:00 a.m., when conditions permit.
 - [2] Fires (except for cooking and recreation) shall be out by sunset.
 - [3] All recreational fires shall be out by 11:00 p.m.
- (4) Supervision. A competent person shall constantly attend open fires and cooking fires until such fires are extinguished. This person shall have a garden hose connected to the water supply or other fire-extinguishing equipment readily available for use.
- (5) No open flame, candles, or other flame fixtures shall be used in any public building or structure, except within a duly constituted church, lodge building or structure. Unattended open flame, candles, or other open flame fixtures shall not be used in seated areas of any public assembly room or building, including church or lodge buildings.

D. Open burning permits and fees.

- (1) Initial or original open burning permits will be issued by the Fire & Rescue Department upon completion of a fire prevention inspection of the site where the burning is intended to take place.
- (2) Open burning permits will be reissued in the following calendar year when there was a burning permit on record for the previous year and the location of the burning site has not changed.
- (3) Fees.
 - (a) Initial open burning permit: \$25.
 - (b) Reissue open burning permit: \$10.

E. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section, or any order, rule or regulation made hereunder, shall be subject to a penalty as provided in § **180-26** of this chapter and Chapter **1**, Article **I**, of this Code.

§ 180-14. Fireworks.

A. Sale. No person shall sell, or possess with intent to sell, fireworks except:

- (1) For the purposes specified under Subsection **B(3)(a)** to (f).
- (2) To a person holding a permit under Subsection **B(4)(a)** to (f).
- (3) To a city, village or town.

B. Use.

- (1) No person shall possess or use fireworks, as defined within this chapter, without a user's permit from the Village President or from an official or employee of the Village designated by the Village President to issue such permit.
- (2) No person shall use fireworks, as defined in this chapter, or devices defined in § 167.10 (1)(g), (i), (k), (l), (m) and (n), Wis. Stats., while attending a fireworks display for which a permit has been issued to a person listed under Subsection **B(4)(a)** to (f).
- (3) Subsection **B(1)** does not apply to:
 - (a) The Village, but the Village fire and law enforcement officials shall be notified of the proposed use of fireworks at least two days in advance.
 - (b) The possession or use of explosives in accordance with rules or general orders of the Department of Safety and Professional Services.
 - (c) The disposal of hazardous substances in accordance with the rules adopted by the Department of Natural Resources.
 - (d) The possession or use of explosive or combustible materials in any manufacturing process.
 - (e) The possession or use of explosive or combustible materials in connection with classes conducted by educational institutions.
 - (f) A possessor or manufacturer of explosives in possession of a license or permit under 18 U.S.C. §§ 841 to 848, if the possession of the fireworks is authorized under the license or permit.
- (4) A permit under this Subsection **B** shall be issued only to the following:
 - (a) A public authority.
 - (b) A fair association.
 - (c) An amusement park.
 - (d) A park board.
 - (e) A civic organization.
 - (f) An agricultural producer for the protection of crops from predatory birds or animals. A person issued a permit for crop protection shall erect appropriate warning signs disclosing the use of fireworks for crop protection.
- (5) The person obtaining a permit under this Subsection **B** shall be required to provide an indemnity bond with good and sufficient sureties or policy of liability insurance for the payment of all claims that may or may not arise by reason of injuries to persons or property from the handling, use or discharge of fireworks under the permit. The bond or policy, if required, shall be taken in the name of the Village, and any person injured thereby may bring an action on the bond or policy in the person's own name to recover the damage the person has sustained, but the aggregate liability of the surety

or insured to all persons shall not exceed the amount of the bond or policy. The bond or policy, together with a copy of the permit, shall be filed in the office of the Village Clerk.

- (6) A permit under this Subsection **B** shall specify all of the following:
 - (a) The name and address of the permit holder.
 - (b) The date on and after which fireworks may be purchased.
 - (c) An itemized and specific enumeration of the kind and quantity of fireworks which may be purchased.
 - (d) The date and location of permitted use.
 - (e) Other special conditions that may be prescribed by local ordinance or state statute at the time of the issuance of the permit.
 - (7) A copy of the permit under this Subsection **B** shall be given to the Village Fire Chief and the Village Police Chief at least two days before the date of authorized use.
 - (8) A permit under this Subsection **B** may not be issued to a minor.
- C. Storage, handling or possession. Pursuant to § 167.10(5)(a)2, Wis. Stats., the Village Board deems it in the best interest of the health, safety and welfare of its citizens to further prohibit the storage, handling or possession of fireworks within the Village for sale, at wholesale or otherwise, by any wholesaler, dealer, jobber or any other person, regardless of whether delivery is made outside of the state as otherwise provided for in § 167.10(4), Wis. Stats.
- D. Liability. A parent or legal guardian of a minor who consents to the use of fireworks by the minor is liable for damages caused by the minor's use of the fireworks.
- E. Enforcement.
- (1) The Village may petition the Circuit Court of Kenosha County for an order enjoining violation of this section.
 - (2) Fireworks stored, handled, sold, possessed or used by any person who violates this section or a court order under Subsection **E(1)** shall be seized. The fireworks shall be destroyed after the conviction for a violation or otherwise returned to the owner.

§ 180-15. Ambulance service rates.

- A. The Village of Pleasant Prairie provides emergency ambulance service to those needing emergency medical attention after the sudden onset of a medical condition manifesting itself by acute symptoms of such severity (including severe pain) that the absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in placing the patient's health in serious jeopardy or the serious impairment of bodily functions or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part.
- B. Fees to be charged for emergency service. Every person receiving emergency service from the Village by the use of its emergency equipment, medical drugs and disposable medical equipment in attending to and/or transporting such person from the scene of an incident to an emergency hospital shall pay for such service if rendered within the Village, unless such person is injured as a result of fire (excluding a fire resulting from a motor vehicle accident).
- C. Fees for outlying areas (with a mutual aid agreement). In all cases where the emergency service of the Village is summoned in response to an emergency call in areas outside the Village where a mutual aid agreement does exist, every person receiving such emergency service, the administration of medical drugs and disposable medical equipment used in

attending at the scene of the incident and transporting such person to an emergency hospital shall be charged for such service, consistent with the applicable mutual aid agreement.

[Amended 12-2-2013 by Ord. No. 13-55]

- D. Fees for outlying areas (without a mutual aid agreement). In all cases where the emergency service of the Village is summoned in response to an emergency call in areas outside the Village where no mutual aid agreement exists, every person receiving such emergency service, the administration of medical drugs and disposable medical equipment used in attending at the scene of the incident and transporting such person to a private or emergency hospital shall be charged for such service.
- E. Fees for paramedic - advanced life support intercepts. In all cases where paramedic - advanced life support intercept service is requested from the Village by a municipal ambulance service or rescue squad that does not provide paramedic level of care, that municipality or rescue squad shall be billed for the paramedic service provided.
- F. Schedule of fees for service, transfer service, medical drugs and disposable medical equipment.

[Amended 12-2-2013 by Ord. No. 13-55]

Description:	Fee
Resident Rates	
Basic life support	\$735
Mileage, per loaded miles traveled	\$14
Basic life support, without transport	\$635
Advanced life support	\$975
Mileage, per loaded miles traveled	\$14
Advanced life support, without transport	\$635
Advanced life support, paramedic intercept fee	\$975

Description:	Fee
Nonresident Rates	
Basic life support	\$835
Mileage, per loaded miles traveled	\$14
Basic life support, without transport	\$735
Advanced life support	\$1,075

Description:	Fee
Nonresident Rates	
Mileage, per loaded miles traveled	\$14
Advanced life support, without transport	\$735
Advanced life support, paramedic intercept fee	\$1,075

§ 180-16. Automatic fire sprinkler, fire suppression and fire alarm systems and fire hydrants.

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to protect the health, safety and welfare of those who live, work, visit, or travel through the Village, including the fire personnel who serve the Village or assist the Village, by establishing minimum standards for firesafety through the standardization of the design, installation, testing and maintenance requirements for automatic fire sprinkler, fire suppression and fire alarm systems.
- B. Application. The provisions of this chapter shall apply equally to public and private property, and they shall apply to all structures. The property owner and the occupant of the property shall comply with the provisions of this chapter. The Fire Chief or his/her designee shall be the enforcing officer of this chapter.
- C. Enforcement. The Village of Pleasant Prairie Fire & Rescue Department shall be responsible for the enforcement of this section.
- D. Compliance. A letter shall be submitted to the Fire & Rescue Department prior to receiving a building permit, stating that the project will comply will all requirements of the Village of Pleasant Prairie ordinances.
- E. State regulations. All Building Code requirements, rules and laws of the State of Wisconsin shall apply to all buildings located within the Village of Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin. The requirements of this section shall not lessen any Building Code requirements, rules or laws of the State of Wisconsin. Should any conflict arise between this section and the codes, rules or laws of the state, the more stringent regulation shall govern.
- F. Owner's responsibility.
- (1) Within buildings that the Fire & Rescue Department is required to inspect, no owner may construct or alter any building, or portion of a building, or permit any building to be constructed or altered except in compliance with this chapter.
 - (2) The owner is also responsible for maintaining a current set of plans for all detection, suppression and fire alarm systems.
 - (3) The owner shall maintain and provide proper testing per the applicable NFPA code, for all automatic fire sprinkler, suppression and alarm systems (and the alarm monitoring of those systems) that were required by the Village as a condition of occupancy.
- G. Where installed.
- (1) Classification of occupancies. Occupancy classifications for this standard relate to sprinkler installations and their required water supplies only. They are not intended to be a general classification of occupancy hazards.

- (a) Light-hazard occupancies: occupancies or portions of other occupancies where the quantity and/or combustibility of contents is low and fires with relatively low rates of heat release are expected.
 - (b) Ordinary-hazard occupancies:
 - [1] Group 1: occupancies or portions of other occupancies where combustibility is low, quantity of combustibles is moderate, stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed eight feet in height, and fires with moderate rates of heat release are expected.
 - [2] Group 2: occupancies or portions of other occupancies where combustibility of contents is moderate to high, stockpiles do not exceed 12 feet in height, and fires with moderate to high rates of heat release are expected.
 - (c) Extra high hazards: occupancies or portions of other occupancies where quantity and combustibility of contents are very high and flammable and combustible liquids, dust, lint, or other materials are present, introducing the probability of rapidly developing fires with high rates of heat release. Extra hazard occupancies involve a wide range of variables that may produce severe fires. The following shall be used to evaluate the severity of extra hazard occupancies:
 - [1] Group 1: includes occupancies with little or no flammable or combustible liquids.
 - [2] Group 2: includes occupancies with moderate to substantial amounts of flammable or combustible liquids or where shielding of combustibles is extensive.
 - (d) Special occupancy hazards: include occupancies that contain flammable and combustible liquids, manufacture and storage of aerosol products, storage and handling of cellulose nitrate motion-picture film, storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases, fur storage, fumigation and cleaning, general storage, rack storage, storage of rubber tires, storage of baled cotton, storage of rolled paper, storage of records and aircraft hangers. This is not an exhaustive list.
- (2) Approved automatic fire sprinkler equipment shall be installed and maintained in all buildings, including the following: commercial, office, industrial, institutional, and government buildings and public buildings.
- (a) In all principal buildings, as follows:
 - [1] Fire-resistive buildings: throughout every building which is either 3,500 square feet or more in total area or is over two stories in height.
 - [2] Non-fire-resistive buildings: throughout every building which is either 3,500 square feet or more in total area or is over two stories in height.
 - (b) Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
- (3) Approved automatic fire sprinkler equipment shall be installed and maintained in the following accessory buildings and special principal buildings and building areas, except in mini storage buildings when in compliance with this chapter, and one- and two-family dwellings:
- (a) Garages and open parking structures as follows: garages and open parking structures within, attached to, above or below other occupancies and garages and

- open parking structures used as passenger terminals. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
- (b) The basement and subbasements of principal and accessory buildings, as follows: basements having a total area of 2,500 square feet or more and all subbasements regardless of size. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (c) Theaters and assembly buildings: Sprinklers shall be designed and installed throughout all buildings of 3,500 square feet or more. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (d) Hospitals: throughout all buildings of 3,500 square feet or more. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (e) Nursing, convalescent, old-age, and adult living centers, community-based residential facilities (CBRF), and other similar institutional buildings: throughout all nursing, convalescent, old-age, and adult living centers, CBRF and other institutional buildings regardless of size. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (f) Schools, colleges and universities: throughout every building which is either 3,500 square feet or more in total area or is over two stories in height. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (g) Hotels, motels, dormitories, fraternities, and sorority houses: throughout all buildings, regardless of size. This applies to all new construction or renovations. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (h) Adult and child day-care center: All new construction, regardless of size, shall have sprinklers. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
 - (i) Community-based residential facilities (CBRF): All new construction regardless of size shall have sprinklers. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a

- central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
- (j) Commercial, industrial and industrial garages and service centers: throughout every building which is either 3,500 square feet or more in total area or is over two stories in height.
- [1] Approved automatic sprinkler equipment shall be installed and maintained in all buildings with a high-hazard occupancy.
- [2] Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
- (k) Extra-high-hazardous occupancy(ies): as defined in NFPA 13, 3,500 square feet or more in total area or over two stories in height. Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24 hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.
- (l) Mini storage buildings are exempt from the requirements of fire sprinkler protection when the following criteria are met:
- [1] No portion of the mini storage building shall exceed 2,000 square feet in size with the separation being a two-hour-rated fire separation. The location of the fire separation shall be identified on each exterior wall using a Fire & Rescue Department approved method.
- [2] Each mini storage unit shall have a heat detector that, when activated, illuminates an indicator light outside of the unit; a strobe light on the building forward end; and transmits a fire alarm signal to a central station.
- [3] The owner shall include with the leasing documents that the storage of vehicles, combustible or flammable liquids, ammunitions and explosives is prohibited.
- (4) Multifamily dwelling.
- (a) An automatic fire sprinkler system or two-hour fire resistance shall be installed in every multifamily dwelling that contains any of the following:
- [1] Total floor area for all individual dwelling units exceeding 6,000 square feet.
- [2] Three or more dwelling units.
- [3] Total floor area of its non-dwelling-unit portions exceeding the following limits:
- [a] Type 1 fire-resistive construction: 12,000 square feet.
- [b] Type 2 fire-resistive construction: 10,000 square feet.
- [c] Type 3 metal frame protected construction: 8,000 square feet.
- [d] Type 4 heavy timber construction: 8,000 square feet.
- [e] Type 5A exterior masonry protected: 5,600 square feet.
- [f] Type 5B exterior masonry unprotected: 5,600 square feet.
- [g] Type 6 metal frame unprotected: 5,600 square feet.
- [h] Type 7 wood frame protected construction: 5,600 square feet.
- [i] Type 8 wood frame unprotected construction: 4,800 square feet.
- (b) Sprinkler water flow, other suppression devices, smoke and heat detection equipment and manual pull stations shall be monitored by a central station 24

hours a day throughout the building and the alarm when activated sent to a central station.

H. How installed.

- (1) Incorporation of standards by reference. The most current printed editions of all NFPA documents are hereby incorporated by reference into this section.
- (2) Material and test certificates. All fire-protection systems installed in the Village shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of the Wisconsin state code and NFPA codes and standards. In the event that a conflict between these documents occurs, the fire-protection contractor shall comply with the most stringent requirements. Two copies of each material and test certificate shall be provided to the Department before an occupancy permit will be granted.
- (3) When using nonpotable water and/or a nonfreeze solution. Whenever nonpotable water is used to supply a fire sprinkler system and/or when a fire sprinkler system uses any type of nonfreeze solution, a backflow prevention device as required by the State of Wisconsin and the Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility shall be required as part of those systems.
- (4) Fire pump test header. Fire pump test headers shall be placed on the exterior of the fire pump room.
- (5) Safety factor. The safety factor for a hydraulically calculated sprinkler system shall be a minimum of 10% or five psi, whichever is greater.
- (6) A map shall be provided of the fire sprinkler system. The location of the individual systems shall be displayed on the map. The map shall be located near in fire riser/fire pump room.

I. Standpipes and hose connections.

- (1) Wet automatic standpipes shall be provided in all buildings three stories or more in height. Standpipes shall be sized and distributed as described in Subsection **G(2)**.
- (2) When the Fire & Rescue Department or NFPA requires the installation of small hose and small hose valve connections, this Department will require the installation of two-and-one-half-inch hose valves in lieu of the former. The two-and-one-half-inch hose valves shall be supplied from a separate piping system or from adjacent sprinkler systems. The two-and-one-half-inch NST valve shall be capable of delivering 250 gpm at 75 psi measured at the hose valve. The standpipes shall be wet and placed first adjacent to the exterior exit doors and then move inward to provide the required coverage. Hose valves shall be no further than 150 feet apart, per floor.

J. Fire Department connection. The Fire Department connection (FDC) for both the sprinkler system and standpipe systems shall be located remote from the building, curbside to a street or driveway. The minimum distance from the building shall be equal to the height of the building. FDCs may be placed at a greater distance from the building if the building is of extra hazard occupancy. The location of the FDC shall be approved by the Fire Department. The FDC shall have an automatic drip for drainage of the waterline enclosed within an inspection pit and accessed through a manhole, when the automatic drip cannot be placed within the structure.

K. Fire hydrant(s) and pumper pad.

- (1) Scope. The requirements of this section apply to fire hydrants and water main systems supplying private fire hydrants or fire suppression systems.

- (2) Installation and maintenance standards. Private fire hydrants and water mains shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24 and the Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility. Private fire hydrants and water mains shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 25.
- (3) Approval required. Plans shall be submitted to the Fire Chief for review to determine compliance with the applicable standards prior to the installation of private fire hydrants.
- (4) Approved water hydrant. "An approved water hydrant" shall mean a water hydrant connected to a municipal water main, and the hydrant shall have one four-and-five-tenths-inch (Kenosha thread) connection and two two-and-five-tenths-inch connections. The connecting waterline between the municipal water main and the approved water hydrant shall not be less than six inches. All water hydrants shall be installed in such a manner and location so as to be accessible at all times to the Fire Department. Note: The hydrant shall be capable of supplying the highest area of fire sprinkler water demand, including the demand for hose stream allowance (both inside and outside the building) as well as a safety factor of 10% or 5 psi, whichever is greater.
- (5) Number of required fire hydrants. A minimum of one fire hydrant shall be installed on the property where a sprinkler system (or standpipe system) is installed within the building. The hydrant shall be located remote from the building at a minimum distance equal to the height of the building and adjacent (maximum distance five feet) to the Fire Department connection(s), curbside. Hydrants may be placed at a greater distance from the building if the building is of extra hazard occupancy. The FDC and the fire hydrant shall be incorporated into a pumper pad to assure access for the Fire Department pumpers. This access must be maintained at all times. Additional hydrant (s) shall be provided around the perimeter of the building so that no hydrant is more than 350 feet from other approved hydrants measured by normal access routes used by Fire & Rescue Department apparatus.
- (6) The pumper pad shall have a space dedicated to the fire apparatus to be used during emergency operations. The space shall be located off the normal access route and not interfere with normal or emergency traffic routes.
- (7) Size of the FDC approach and space dedicated to the fire department apparatus will be determined by the Fire & Rescue Department.
- (8) Approved signage and/or marking of the pumper pad to restrict vehicle parking may be required by the Fire & Rescue Department.
- (9) Setback distances. Private fire hydrants shall be no more than five feet from the curb or edge of the street or fire apparatus access. Alternative setback distances may be considered when site conditions conflict with the provisions of this section.
- (10) System design.
 - (a) Valves. Control valves shall be provided to limit the number of private hydrants and/or sprinkler systems affected by maintenance, repair or construction. Valves shall be located at street intersections and at no more than eight-hundred-foot intervals, and sectional control valves shall be placed so that no more than a combination of five hydrants and sprinkler systems can be isolated between control valves. Valves shall be provided in each hydrant lead.
 - (b) Outlet position. All hydrants shall be positioned so that the largest outlet faces the street or fire apparatus access route. Sectional control valves for private fire mains and fire sprinkler riser underground mains (lead-ins) shall be of the aboveground

- post indicator (PIV) type and shall be electronically supervised by the building's fire alarm system.
- (c) Hydrant height above grade. The center of the lowest outlet cap of the fire hydrants shall be at least 18 inches above grade and not more than 23 inches above grade.
- (11) Hydrant specifications. All fire hydrants shall meet the specifications of the Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility.
- (12) Bollards. Private hydrants shall be protected from vehicular traffic damage with bollards. Bollards shall be at least six inches in diameter. The Chief or designee shall determine the number of bollards needed.
- (13) Hydrant colors.
- (a) Hydrants fed by municipal water shall be red barrel and silver reflective caps.
- (b) Private hydrants fed by a fire pump shall be painted a solid color, both barrel and caps.
- (c) No person shall alter the color or paint scheme of an approved municipal fire hydrant or an approved private fire hydrant. That person or persons who alter the color of a fire hydrant identified above shall be in violation of this chapter.
- (14) Hydrant markers. Whenever the location of a fire hydrant may be obscured by its placement or due to the placement of a building, structure, fencing, grade or land, vegetation, snow accumulation or other obstruction of vision, the Fire Chief may require such fire hydrants to be identified and marked with above-grade markers. Above-grade markers are any devices, approved for use by the Fire Chief, designed to promote and enhance the ready identification of fire hydrant locations.
- (15) Obstructions. No obstructions, including but not limited to structures, culverts, power poles, landscaping, trees, bushes, fences or posts, shall be located within five feet of a fire hydrant. Grade changes exceeding 1.5 feet are not permitted within five feet of a fire hydrant or hydrant lead. Owners shall remove snow, vegetation or other material that has covered or obstructed the view of a hydrant(s) on their property.
- (16) Installation prior to construction. Fire hydrants shall be installed, tested and placed in service prior to combustible construction.
- (17) Out-of-service fire hydrants. Private fire hydrants and water systems placed out of service or made inoperable for maintenance, repair or construction shall be covered with a durable and weather-resistant bag to indicate the hydrant is unusable. The Fire & Rescue Department shall be notified immediately when hydrants and/or systems are out of service. Fire hydrants and/or water systems shall be repaired and returned to service within 48 hours.
- (18) Maintenance. The inspection(s), test and maintenance of required fire hydrants shall be recorded on forms approved by the Fire Chief. Completed forms shall be maintained on premises and made available to the Fire & Rescue Department upon request or during required fire inspections. Copies of the above records shall be provided to the Department upon request. Failure to provide the completed forms as required shall constitute a rebuttable presumption that required inspections, tests and maintenance have not been performed.
- (19) Mobile home parks. Mobile home parks or additions to existing mobile home parks shall have an approved fire-protection water supply system. The system shall include water mains, hydrants and appurtenances capable of providing a minimum of 500 gpm

with residual pressure of 20 psi at any hydrant on said system. Approved hydrants shall be installed so that every lot or structure in the mobile home park is within 500 feet of a hydrant. Materials and equipment used must meet the standards, rules and regulations of the Village of Pleasant Prairie Water Utility.

- L. Protection of fire hydrants and other control valves. Private fire hydrants and those fire-protection control valves and devices placed along drives and parking areas of a building shall be protected by bollards. The Department shall determine the number of bollards needed.
- M. Strobe light.
- (1) A red strobe light shall be placed in the vertical position above the audible water flow alarm. The light shall be activated by a sprinkler water flow. Additional strobe lights will be required on the exterior of buildings that have multiple sprinkler (risers in multiple locations) systems.
 - (2) Strobe specifications. The following strobe lights are acceptable for use: Federal, Model 131 ST/DST, and Whelen, Model 1550. Alternate manufacturers must be approved by the Department prior to installation.
- N. Annual inspections.
- (1) Every standpipe system or sprinkler system required by the Village Code or by the administrative rules of the State of Wisconsin shall be inspected at least once within each consecutive twelve-month period and maintained in accordance with the most current Wisconsin Administrative Code and NFPA 25, Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.
 - (2) Every fire alarm system required by the Village Code or by the administrative rules of the State of Wisconsin shall be inspected at least once within each consecutive twelve-month period and maintained in accordance with the current edition of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.
 - (3) Annual maintenance permit and inspection form. Prior to performing the annual inspection required by NFPA 72 and NFPA 25 of a fire alarm system and fire sprinkler system and/or fire pump, the owner shall obtain a permit and inspection form from the Fire & Rescue Department. The results of the inspection shall be recorded on the Department form and copies given to the Fire Chief, owner and all others authorized by the owner within 10 days of the date the inspection was performed. In the case that deficiencies are found, the Department shall be given a schedule as to when repairs will be made at such time the inspection report is filed with the Department. In the event that a permit is not obtained prior to the inspection being performed, the owner may be subject to an additional fee, in accordance with **§ 180-17S**.
- O. Non-hydrant areas. For any building or areas of buildings which have been described herein and are built in a non-hydrant area of the Village (no public water mains), said building shall include an approved sprinkler system. Any approved sprinkler system must be connected to a sufficient water supply and sufficient pressure prior to occupancy. At such time municipal water becomes available to the site, connection to the municipal water system must be made within six months.
- P. Completion of work. At such time that each sprinkler project is completed, the sprinkler contractor shall provide the owner of the building and the Fire & Rescue Department with a letter stating that the sprinkler system, or portion thereof, is one-hundred-percent

operational and built according to the design of the licensed and certified fire-protection engineer.

- Q. Maintenance of automatic fire sprinkler, suppression and fire alarm systems. Sprinkler systems, standpipe systems, fire alarm systems and other fire-protective or extinguishing systems or appliances which have been installed in compliance with a permit or order, or because of any law or ordinance, shall be maintained in operative condition at all times in accordance with NFPA 25, Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, and other applicable NFPA codes as identified in Subsection **H** of this section. Further, it shall be unlawful for any owner or occupant to reduce the effectiveness of the protection so required, except that this shall not prohibit the owner or occupant from temporarily reducing or discontinuing the protection where necessary to make tests, repairs, alterations or additions. The Chief of the Fire & Rescue Department shall be notified before repairs, alterations or additions are begun and shall be notified again when the system has been restored to service.
- R. Additions, remodeled buildings, and change of use. All existing public buildings or places of employment and all additions shall conform to this section, as follows:
- (1) More than 50% remodeled or added: if more than 50% of the gross area of a building is remodeled and/or added, the entire building shall be provided with the requirements in this section, provided that the Village determines the existing water supply is adequate.
 - (2) Twenty-five percent to 50% remodeled or added: if 25% to 50% of the gross area of a building is remodeled and/or added, that part of the building which is remodeled and/or added shall be provided with the requirements of this section, provided that the Village determines the existing water supply is adequate.
 - (3) Less than 25% remodeled or added: if less than 25% of the gross area of a building is remodeled and/or added, the requirements in this section need not be provided unless the remodeling includes dwelling units.
 - (4) If the percentage remodeled or added is done from this date forward, all percentages are added together every time to get the total percentages remodeled.
 - (5) Change of use. If the use of an existing building is changed to a new use or the building undergoes physical remodeling, the entire building shall comply with this chapter.
- S. Exemptions. Rooms or buildings devoted to the manufacture or storage of aluminum powder, calcium carbide, calcium phosphate, metallic sodium or potassium, quicklime, magnesium powder, sodium peroxide or like materials where the application of water may cause or increase combustion are exempt from the use of automatic water sprinkling systems but are required to install other forms of fire-protection systems approved by the Fire Chief.
- T. Early warning detection.
- (1) Smoke and heat detection systems shall be installed throughout the following buildings. These systems shall be monitored 24 hours per day by a remote central station service. When activated, the systems shall send an alarm signal to the central station.
 - (a) Theaters and assembly buildings.
 - (b) Hospitals.
 - (c) Nursing homes.
 - (d) Convalescent homes.
 - (e) Homes for the aged.
 - (f) Adult living centers.

- (g) Adult day-care facilities.
 - (h) Community-based residential facilities.
 - (i) Schools and other places of instruction.
 - (j) Hotels.
 - (k) Motels.
 - (l) Dormitories.
 - (m) Fraternities.
 - (n) Sororities.
 - (o) Child day-care facilities.
 - (p) Multifamily buildings.
- (2) Location. Approved fire detection devices shall be located per NFPA 70 and 72 and any other applicable state or NFPA codes.
 - (3) Installation. Approved fire detection devices shall be installed per NFPA 70 and 72 and any other applicable state or NFPA codes.

U. Automatic closing devices.

- (1) Where installed:
 - (a) Except on single- and two-family dwellings, there shall be an automatic closing device on all fire and smoke doors, except doors leading directly outside in all buildings, regardless of size.
 - (b) On all fire shutters and vents.
 - (c) Wired into the fire alarm system when a fire alarm system is required.
- (2) How installed: per National Fire Protection Association Standard 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives.
- (3) How maintained and inspected: per National Fire Protection Association Standard 80, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives.

V. Fire alarm systems.

- (1) All fire suppression and detection systems shall be monitored by an approved central station.
- (2) The signal for a fire alarm shall be sent to an approved central station. The signal for tamper and/or supervision shall be sent to the central station only.
- (3) A minimum of one fire alarm control panel (FACP) shall be placed in the fire sprinkler riser/fire pump room or a location approved by the Fire & Rescue Department.
- (4) The remote annunciator(s) alarm/indicator panel(s) shall be located in a location approved by the Fire & Rescue Department. All functions for alarm silence, reset and area identification shall be performed at this panel.
- (5) The fire alarm system and the annunciator panel shall be addressable.
- (6) The addressable system shall include fire detection and suppression systems, pull stations, tamper supervision, and audio/visual devices.
- (7) In places of public occupancy, pull stations shall be required in new construction and during remodel projects.
- (8) A map shall be provided of the fire alarm system. The location of the initiating device and the corresponding fire alarm number shall be displayed on the map. The map shall be located near the main fire alarm control panel.
- (9) The owner shall maintain all fire alarm systems and monitoring of those systems that were required by the Village as a condition of occupancy. No system or part of a system or monitoring thereof can be removed without approval of the Village. The

owner who removes or causes the removal of the alarm system or monitoring of the alarm system shall be in violation of this chapter.

(10) The Central Station shall immediately retransmit the fire alarm to the Pleasant Prairie Dispatch Center, which shall be the first notification made.

W. Spray booths. All spray booths greater than 10 square feet in area shall have an approved suppression system per NFPA 15, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection. The suppression system shall be interconnected with the required alarm system as an individual zone.

X. Cooking hoods: shall be connected to the required fire alarm system.

Y. Exit lights and emergency lights.

(1) Exit and emergency lights are required in all places of public occupancy.

(2) Exit and emergency lights shall have battery backup unless connected to an emergency generator.

(3) Combination exit and emergency lights are acceptable and recommended.

(4) Emergency lighting shall be installed in the sprinkler riser or fire pump room.

(5) Emergency lighting shall be installed in any electrical equipment rooms.

Z. Plan review, approval and conditions.

(1) The plans for all fire sprinkler, fire suppression and fire alarm systems, both new and modified, must be submitted to the Department for review. The Department may use a third-party contractor to perform the review.

(2) No automatic fire sprinkler, fire suppression or fire alarm equipment shall be installed or altered in a building until plans have been submitted and approved by the Department. Upon payment of the review fees, the Fire & Rescue Department shall issue a permit. Work started before a permit is issued may be subject to fine up to three times the original permit fee.

(3) The Wisconsin-registered fire-protection contractor or other contractor(s) who was given the permit to work shall keep at the job site at all times one set of approved plans bearing the stamp of conditional approval from the Department and a copy of the specifications. The plans shall be open to inspection by an authorized representative of the Department immediately upon request.

AA. Revocation, extension and liability.

(1) Revocation of approval. The Fire & Rescue Department may revoke any approval issued under the provisions of this section for any false statements or misrepresentation of facts on which the approval was based.

(2) Expiration of plan approval. Plan approvals issued by the Department shall expire two years after the approval date indicated on the fire-protection plans.

(3) Extension of plan approval. Upon written request and payment of the fees specified under § **180-17** of this chapter, the expiration date described under Subsection **AA(2)** may be extended for a single two-year period, provided that the written request and fee are submitted prior to the expiration date of the original approval and the originally approved plans are revised to comply with the requirements of this section at the time that the request is made.

(4) Limitation of liability. The conditional approval of an automatic fire sprinkler, suppression or fire alarm design by the Fire & Rescue Department shall not be construed as an assumption of any design responsibility.

BB. Appeals. Whenever the Chief of the Fire Department shall disapprove an application or refuse to grant a permit applied for or when it is claimed that the provisions of the code do not apply or that the true intent and meaning of the code have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, the applicant may appeal from the decision of the Chief of the Fire Department to the Zoning Board of Appeals within 30 days from the date of the decision appealed.

§ 180-17. Fire protection systems and tank fees.

[Amended 12-2-2013 by Ord. No. 13-55]

A. Automatic fire sprinkler systems.

- (1) The permit fee is based on the total number of sprinklers. The fee structure shall apply to both new systems and existing systems undergoing revision.

Number of Sprinklers	Permit Fee
1 to 20	\$472
21 to 100	\$935
101 to 200	\$1,288
201 to 300	\$1,345
301 to 500	\$2,172
Over 500	\$2,172 plus \$1.80 each sprinkler over 500

- (2) Fast-track plan review. The fee for a fast-track (rush) plan review shall be added to the fee structure identified within this § **180-17**:

- (a) Fast-track (rush) plan reviews will reduce the typical review period of 20 business days to a maximum of seven business days.
- (b) Fast-track (rush) plan review fees will be charged by adding 100% to the base fee, plus the cost of overnight mail service, when applicable.
- (c) Plans that have received a rush review will be returned via overnight mail service when requested for an additional shipping charge of \$25.
- (d) Pleasant Prairie Fire & Rescue retains the right to extend the review time on large projects for quality assurance.

B. Fire-protection equipment.

- (1) Fire protection underground:

Distance (feet)	Fee
0 to 200	\$560
201 to 500	\$640
501 to 999	\$720

Distance (feet)	Fee
1,000 or more	\$799

(2) Fire hydrants: \$120 each.

C. Gas suppression and dry chemical system permit fees. The fee is based on the total pounds of suppression agent used.

Pounds of Suppression Agent	Fee
1 to 50	\$521
51 to 100	\$552
101 to 200	\$697
201 to 300	\$871
301 to 400	\$1,002
401 to 500	\$1,046
501 to 750	\$1,220
751 to 1,000	\$1,482
Over 1,000	\$1,482 plus \$0.73 each pound of agent over 1,000 pounds

D. Restaurant wet chemical systems.

Number of Nozzles	Permit Fee
1 to 15	\$628
16 to 30	\$865
31 to 50	\$1,103
Over 50	\$1,103 plus \$22 for each nozzle over 50

E. Restaurant mechanical hood and duct systems.

(1) Restaurant system: \$752 per hood.

(2) Each additional system or hood reviewed at the same time, for the same building: \$392 per hood.

F. Smoke control/management/exhaust systems.

(1) Smoke control system: \$1,320 per system, plus hourly rate of \$110 per hour.

G. Fire detection and alarm systems. The permit fee is based on the total number of devices:

Number of Devices	Fee
1 to 10	\$515
11 to 25	\$766
26 to 50	\$1,003
51 to 75	\$1,175
76 to 100	\$1,526
101 to 125	\$1,900
Over 125	\$1,900 plus \$6 per additional device over 125

H. Standpipe systems and fire pumps.

(1) Standpipe permit fee: \$396 per standpipe.

(2) Fire pump permit fee: \$496 per fire pump.

I. Petroleum/chemical tank. The permit fee for the installation or removal of aboveground or underground petroleum/chemical tanks charged by the Fire & Rescue Department shall be as follows:

Tank System Category	Plan Review Fee	Installation/ Removal Inspection Fee	Plan Revision Fee	Reinspection Fee
Aggregate capacity equal to or less than 1,100 gallons installed on a farm premises with inspection in 5 days or less		\$75		\$0
Aggregate capacity equal to or less than 1,100 gallons installed on a farm premises with inspection in 2 days or less	\$60	\$100	\$100	\$0
Aggregate capacity equal to or less than 1,100 gallons	\$125	\$100	\$100	\$100

Tank System Category	Plan Review Fee	Installation/ Removal Inspection Fee	Plan Revision Fee	Reinspection Fee
Aggregate capacity 1,101 gallons through 48,000 gallons	\$150 (up to 10,000 gallons)	\$250	\$100 (up to 10,000 gallons)	\$100
Aggregate capacity 48,001 gallons through 80,000 gallons	\$150	\$300	\$100	\$100
Aggregate capacity 80,001 gallons through 120,000 gallons	\$180	\$450	\$120	\$150
Aggregate capacity 120,001 gallons or greater	\$360	\$600	\$150	\$200
Addition of corrosion protection to an existing system	\$35	\$100	\$100	\$100
Conversion of existing system to a point-of-sale type of dispensing system	\$35	\$100	\$100	\$100
Upgrade, exchange or conversion of existing leak detection methodology to another approved methodology or manufacturer	\$35	\$100, except conversion to SIR	\$100	\$100
UST pre-lining inspection	Aggregate as above	\$50 per tank	\$100	\$100
Upgrade or install Stage II vapor recovery on existing system	Aggregate as above	Aggregate as above	\$100	\$100

J. Testing.

- (1) Tests must be scheduled a minimum of 48 hours in advance.
 - (2) Tests shall be scheduled when the contractor can assure the required work has been completed. Tests scheduled before the job is complete will be charged a reinspection fee.
 - (3) Tests must begin within 30 minutes after the arrival of the Fire Inspector.
- K. Triple fees. Contractors that start a job without first obtaining and receiving the appropriate review and permit will be charged a fee that is triple the fees identified within this section, and a stop-work order will be issued.
- L. Administrative fee. An administrative fee equal to 20% of the permit fee will be assessed for a re-review of the same fire alarm, fire sprinkler, fire-protection water main, fire-suppression plan or component of the plan that did not pass the initial review.
- M. Permits. Permits will be issued only after the plans have been submitted and receive a satisfactory review.
- N. Witness of test fees.
- (1) The fee to witness the following tests is included in the plan review fee:
 - (a) Fire-protection water supply hydrostatic test.
 - (b) Sprinkler system hydrostatic test.
 - (c) Standpipe system hydrostatic test.
 - (d) Dry system hydrostatic test.
 - (e) Dry valve trip test.
 - (f) Deluge system trip test.
 - (g) Fire pump acceptance test.
 - (h) Carbon dioxide system.
 - (i) Dry chemical system.
 - (j) Foam system.
 - (k) Halogenated agents systems.
 - (l) Special agent systems.
 - (m) Standpipe system flow test.
 - (n) Sprinkler system flow test.
 - (o) Foam system flow test.
 - (p) Fire hydrant flow test.
 - (q) Annunciator panel.
 - (r) Smoke detection.
 - (s) Heat detection.
 - (t) Infrared detection.
 - (u) Ultraviolet detection.
 - (v) Pull stations.
 - (w) Automatic fire doors.
 - (x) Flush underground piping.
 - (2) Dry pipe and double interlock system(s) air test of 24 hours shall require an additional permit fee of \$232.
- O. Fees to witness a retest of systems listed above:
- (1) One-hour test: \$110.
 - (2) Two-hour test: \$220.
 - (3) Each additional hour: \$110.

P. Occupancy inspection fees: an inspection performed after the initial construction of a building or tenant space and prior to occupancy or performed within an existing building of tenant space after a change in owner, tenant or use.

Building Square Footage	Fee
0 to 5,000	\$75
\$5,001 to 25,000	\$100
25,001 to 100,000	\$125
100,001 to 500,000	\$175
500,001 to 1,000,000	\$225
Over 1,000,000	\$275

Q. Special inspection: an inspection performed at the request of the owner, occupant, a Village of Pleasant Prairie department or court order. A special inspection fee is charged at \$105 per hour, including travel time.

R. Reinspection fees. This section applies when there is a need to perform one or more inspections after the initial fire-prevention inspection or occupancy inspection.

Building Square Footage	Reinspection Fee
0 to 5,000	\$50
5,001 to 100,000	\$75
100,001 to 500,000	\$125
500,001 to 1,000,000	\$175
Over 1,000,000	\$225

S. Annual fire sprinkler (NFPA 25) and fire alarm (NFPA 72) inspection permits.

(1) Per § 180-16N(3), the fee for an annual inspection permit and inspection form is as follows:

Risers/Pump	Fee
1 to 5	\$35
6 to 10	\$40
11 to 15	\$45
16 to 20	\$50

Risers/Pump	Fee
21 to 25	\$55
26 or more	\$60
Fire pump, per pump	\$35
Fire alarm system	\$35

- (2) Failure to obtain a permit for an annual inspection form: minimum of \$50 plus triple fee for each applicable item listed above.
- (3) Failure to return a completed annual inspection form: minimum of \$50 plus triple fee for each applicable item listed above.

T. Professional services.

- (1) Professional services are billed when the Village subcontractor provides such services and/or on-site inspection of the systems described within the ordinance.
- (2) Fees for professional services (fire-protection consultant) are billed at \$175 per hour, plus mileage.
- (3) Performance-based code review(s) is(are) billed at \$175 per hour.
- (4) The need for professional services or on-site inspections to be performed by the Village subcontractor will be at the discretion of the Fire Chief.

U. Overtime fees.

- (1) This fee will apply to all fire-protection systems (sprinkler, detection, alarms, etc.), testing and occupancy inspections.
 - (a) Tests required before 8:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.
 - (b) Weekends.
- (2) The fee will be assessed at 1.5 times the hourly rate of \$110 with a minimum charge of two hours.

V. Village holidays.

- (1) A Village holiday is any weekday that the Village Hall is closed.
- (2) The fee will be assessed at two times the hourly rate of \$110, with a minimum charge of two hours.

W. Stop-work order. The inspector may issue a stop-work order for construction to be stopped for any of the following reasons:

- (1) If written violations are not corrected within 30 days.
- (2) Construction significantly deviates from approved and permitted plans, as determined by the inspector.
- (3) When construction is dangerously unsafe, as determined by the inspector.
- (4) The inspector is denied access to property.

§ 180-18. Hazardous materials and spills.

- A. Prohibited discharges. No person, firm or corporation shall discharge or cause to be discharged, leaked, leached or spilled upon any public or private street or alley, or public, private or Village-owned property, or onto the ground, surface waters, subsurface waters, or aquifers, within the Village of Pleasant Prairie, except those areas specifically licensed

for waste disposal activities and to receive such materials, any explosive, flammable or combustible liquid or gas, any radioactive material at or above nuclear regulatory restriction levels, etiologic agents, or any solid, liquid or gas creating a hazard, potential hazard, or public nuisance or any solid, liquid or gas have a deleterious effect on the environment.

- B. Containment, cleanup and restoration. Any person, firm or corporation in violation of this section shall, upon direction of the Chief, begin immediate actions to contain, clean up and remove to an approved repository the offending material(s) and restore the site to its original condition. The spiller (offending person, firm, or corporation) is responsible for all expenses incurred by the Department, mutual aid departments and contractors retained during the mitigation, removal and cleanup. Should any person, firm, or corporation fail to engage the necessary personnel and equipment to comply with or to complete the requirements of this section, the Chief shall notify the Office of Emergency Government, which may order the required actions to be taken by public or private resources and allow the recovery of any and all costs incurred by the Village and those assisting the Village in this matter.
- C. Response by emergency services. A response by emergency services includes but is not limited to fire services, emergency medical services, and police and law enforcement services. A person, firm or corporation who or which possesses or controls a hazardous substance which is discharged or who or which causes the discharge of a hazardous substance shall be responsible for reimbursement to the responding agencies for actual and necessary expenses incurred in carrying out their duties under this section.
- D. Expenses. Actual and necessary expenses may include but are not limited to personnel hourly costs; fire and rescue vehicle hourly costs; equipment expense; replacement of equipment damaged by the hazardous material; the replacement costs of any extinguishing agent or chemical, neutralizer or materials used to extinguish a fire or suppress a vapor; confinement, neutralizing or cleanup of any flammable or combustible liquid, gas, solid or any hazardous material or chemical involved in any fire or accidental spill; cleaning, decontamination, and maintenance of the equipment specific to the incident; costs incurred in the procurement and use of specialized equipment specific to the incident; specific laboratory expenses incurred in the recognition and identification of hazardous substances in the evaluation of the response; and decontamination, cleanup and medical surveillance of response personnel as required by the responding agency's medical advisor.

§ 180-19. Health and safety provisions adopted by reference.

Chapter SPS 330, Fire Department Safety and Health, Wis. Adm. Code, Department of Safety and Professional Services (SPS), is hereby adopted by reference with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein and as the same may be from time to time amended.

§ 180-20. Elevators.

- A. Purpose; intent. It is the purpose of this section to establish minimum requirements relating to the specification and installation of an elevator within a building or structure that adequately meets the needs of the Department. It is the intent of this section to ensure adequate access to any floor or level that is above or below the ground or first floor level. It has been the past experience that elevators have been specified and installed within

buildings and structures within the Village of Pleasant Prairie that do not adequately meet the needs of the Department. It is recognized that an ordinance is needed to identify the minimum size elevator that will be accepted by the Department.

B. Scope. This section applies to all new construction that is covered within the Wisconsin Administrative Code. All existing public buildings or places of employment and all additions shall conform to this section, as follows:

(1) Additions, remodeled buildings, and change of use.

(a) Any existing building that is to be modified by addition or remodel in a percentage of 25% or more shall comply with the intent of this section when a new elevator installation is required.

(b) If the use of an existing building is changed to a new use and the building undergoes physical remodeling, the building shall comply with the intent of this section when a new elevator installation is required.

(c) Exemptions:

[1] Multitenant dwelling buildings which have separated, private entrances and that do not share an internal common corridor.

[2] Mezzanine levels which are not utilized as work environments, provided that their primary function is as storage space.

C. Reference: Department of Safety and Professional Services, Ch. SPS 318, Elevator Code, Wis. Adm. Code.

D. Minimum rated load and capacity for elevators. At least one elevator for each building or structure shall be designed to accommodate an ambulance stretcher that is a minimum 80 inches by 24 inches in the horizontal position along with three Department personnel and all associated equipment. The door and car size shall permit the entrance and exit of an ambulance stretcher without tilting the stretcher at any time.

(1) Acceptable minimum size.

(a) Passenger (general purpose): capacity 4,000 pounds with a minimum clear cab inside of seven feet eight inches by five feet five inches.

(b) Hospital/service: capacity 4,500 pounds with a minimum clear cab inside of five feet eight inches by seven feet 9 1/2 inches.

(c) The proposed elevator shall meet or exceed these minimum clear cab inside dimensions.

E. Location within the building. The Department shall review and approve the proposed location being considered for the elevator. This is to ensure that the elevator is easily accessible and readily available to the emergency services. This will be done in conjunction with site and operational approval for a building permit and is not associated with the shop drawing approval process described in the following sections.

F. Submittal. All shop drawings of proposed elevators for each building or structure shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval.

G. All shop drawings will be reviewed and returned accepted or not accepted within three weeks of being received.

H. The elevator emergency notification device shall report to the Village of Pleasant Prairie Dispatch Center using the fire emergency phone number. Notification shall consist of a prerecorded message stating the name and address of the occupancy and have the capability for the occupant to speak directly with a Village of Pleasant Prairie dispatcher.

- I. No installation shall begin until the Department has completed a satisfactory review and issued a permit.

§ 180-21. Key box system.

- A. The Department has adopted a key box system requiring the installation of miniature vaults placed upon the exterior of buildings, gateposts or other applicable locations. Contained within the vault are the keys that will allow the Department to access the respective structure in a timely manner to combat a fire emergency, medical emergency or other emergency alarms.
- B. Key boxes shall be placed on a building of which the Department is required to perform an inspection or which has a fire alarm or a combination of fire alarms as well as detection and suppression devices. The Chief may require one or more boxes dependent on the size of the structure or facility.
- C. Typically, key boxes are placed upon a new structure or during change of use or occupancy. However, the Chief shall have the authority to require an owner to place a key box on an existing building. The Chief shall determine the size and location of the key box so as to be readily accessible in case of an alarm or emergency.
- D. A minimum of one Fire & Rescue-approved material safety data sheet storage box(s) shall be provided for each tenant to contain data sheets on all products that are considered hazardous within the facility. The location of the storage box shall be determined by the Fire & Rescue Department.
- E. The Chief may require the installation of a key box on a private dwelling where a fire alarm system exists and multiple false alarms have occurred.
- F. The Department shall approve a key box system, prior to the installation of such system, which meets existing specifications and the needs of the Department.
- G. Knox key boxes and related products used by the Fire & Rescue Department within the Village of Pleasant Prairie shall be purchased directly from the Fire & Rescue Department. The sale price shall include the most current price of each product, the current shipping and handling costs, plus an administrative fee of 10%.

§ 180-22. Storage tanks.

- A. Plan and permits. A permit is required for the installation, upgrade or removal of new and existing aboveground or below-ground storage tanks, piping or appliances. The Department, upon a satisfactory review of the plans submitted, issues this permit.
- B. Department of Safety and Professional Services codes. The installation, upgrade and/or removal of storage tanks shall be in compliance with the State of Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services codes.
- C. Violation. Any person failing to obtain a permit is in violation of this chapter.

§ 180-23. Fees for response and service on roads, streets, highways, public waterways and railroads.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie from time to time responds to provide emergency service on a local street, county trunk highway, state trunk highway, the interstate system, public waterways, and the railroad system, where emergencies such as vehicle fires, vehicle accidents, transportation incidents and spills create a hazardous condition.

A. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

COUNTY TRUNK HIGHWAY

A road maintained by the County Highway Department.

DISPOSABLE SUPPLIES

Any material used to control and/or remove a hazard and then must be replenished, such as firefighting foam and/or oil dry.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Fire apparatus, ambulance vehicles, and support vehicles operated by the Village of Pleasant Prairie and/or by the municipalities that are signatories to the MABAS (Mutual Aid Box Alarm System) mutual aid agreement that are providing service within the Village of Pleasant Prairie.

HAZARDOUS CONDITION

A condition or substance (solid, liquid or gas) capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, the environment or property.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Any highway maintained by the State Department of Transportation that is a part of the national system of interstate highways, including entrance and exit ramps, frontage access roads, service centers, and inspection and weigh stations.

SERVICE

An act performed by the Fire & Rescue Department upon the national highway system, state trunk highway or local street that includes but is not limited to extinguishing a vehicle fire, using extrication equipment to aid in the removal of victims of a vehicular accident, and cleanup of a hazardous condition or spill.

SPECIALIZED VEHICLES

Vehicles such as heavy-lifting tow trucks, cranes, and vacuum trucks, owned or operated by the Village or a subcontractor to the Village, that are needed to control and/or remove a hazardous condition.

STATE TRUNK HIGHWAY

A road maintained by the State Department of Transportation.

STREET

A local thoroughfare or roadway, either private or owned and maintained by the Village.

B. Fees to be charged for emergency service. The owner of each and every vehicle receiving emergency service from the Village for the use of its emergency fire vehicles, equipment, and disposable supplies, such as firefighting foam, oil dry and other material used to remove a hazardous condition, shall pay for such service when rendered within the Village on a local street, county trunk highway, state trunk highway, the interstate system, public waterways, and the railroad system.

- (1) At such time the Fire & Rescue Department provides the services described above, the owner of the vehicle(s) is charged the following fees:
 - (a) Pumper/tanker: \$400 per hour per pumper/tanker.
 - (b) Engine: \$300 per hour per engine.
 - (c) Ladder truck: \$350 per hour per ladder truck.
 - (d) Tanker fire truck: \$300 per hour per tanker fire truck.
 - (e) Grass fire truck: \$150 per hour per grass fire truck.
 - (f) Command car: \$100 per hour per command car.

- (g) Ambulance (when used as a fire unit and not an emergency medical unit): \$200 per hour per ambulance.
- (2) Personnel charges are billed at the actual rates for the length of service performed.
- (3) Specialized contracted vehicles, equipment and disposable supplies: actual costs.
- (4) An administration charge of 5% of the subtotal will be added.

§ 180-24. Fees for recovery of costs.

The Village of Pleasant Prairie Fire & Rescue Department from time to time responds to provide a service after which it can be determined that a fire was intentionally set, a false alarm occurred because a fire or rescue call was falsely reported either verbally or through the activation of a fire alarm device, a fire detection device and/or a fire suppression system, or by the failure of the property owner to properly and adequately make prior notification that would have prevented the unnecessary response by the Fire & Rescue Department during a scheduled test, scheduled maintenance or scheduled repair of either a fire alarm device, fire detection device and/or fire suppression systems. When in fact it is determined that an event such as those described above has occurred, the Village will seek to recover the costs expended during such a response from the responsible party or the property owner when applicable.

A. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

FALSE ALARM

A report of an emergency that was found to be not true and caused by an unintentional or accidental activation.

(1) **PREVENTABLE FALSE ALARM** — A report of an emergency either verbally, automatically or during a scheduled test, scheduled maintenance or scheduled repair of either a fire alarm device, fire detection device and/or fire suppression system that could have been prevented by prior notification to the central station and/or local fire department which in fact would have prevented an emergency response by the fire department.

(2) **MALICIOUS FALSE ALARM** — A report of an emergency that was found to be not true and caused by an intentional verbal reporting or manual activation of a fire alarm or fire suppression system.

FIRE ALARM AND DETECTION DEVICE

A device designed to send a fire alarm thus reporting an emergency and/or which monitors the products of combustion, most commonly known as "heat," "smoke" and "radiant energy," and which in fact will send an alarm of emergency when appropriate.

FIRE, DELIBERATELY SET, LAWFUL

A fire where the evidence supports the conclusion that the fire was intentionally set but the circumstances indicate that no law was broken, such as an open burning fire where there is a valid open burning permit in effect.

FIRE, DELIBERATELY SET, UNLAWFUL

A fire where the evidence supports the conclusion that the fire was intentionally set and that it was unlawful, such as an open burning fire where there is no valid open burning permit in effect.

FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM

A device or system that uses water or special agents to automatically or manually release for the purpose of extinguishing a fire.

PROPERTY OWNER

The owner of record.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

The person or persons found to be responsible for causing the incident.

SERVICE

The service provided by the Fire & Rescue Department during such events as fires, hazardous material, emergency medical calls, and other events requiring the Department to contain, control and remove.

UNINTENTIONAL FALSE ALARM

When a device such as a fire alarm, fire detection system or fire suppression system is accidentally tripped, such as being struck by a forklift or falling boxes or excessive heating of a fusible link.

- B. Cost recovery for emergency service at intentionally set fires. The person or persons found to be responsible for intentionally setting an unlawful fire may be charged for the services provided by the Village and/or by the departments identified within the mutual aid agreement for the use of emergency fire and rescue vehicles, equipment, disposable supplies, such as firefighting foam, and other material used to remove a hazardous condition, as well as contracted services and services from other municipal departments within the Village, and shall pay for such services when rendered within the Village.
- C. Cost recovery for emergency service provided at what is determined to be a false alarm.
- (1) When a person(s) is found to be responsible for a fire or rescue call that was falsely reported either verbally or through the activation of a fire alarm device, a fire detection device and/or a fire suppression system, that person may be charged for the services provided by the Village and/or by the departments identified within the mutual aid agreement for the use of emergency fire and rescue vehicles during the response to the incident described within.
 - (2) When the property owner fails to properly and adequately make prior notification that would prevent an unnecessary response by the Fire & Rescue Department during a scheduled test, scheduled maintenance or scheduled repair of either a fire alarm device, fire detection device and/or fire suppression system, the property owner may be charged for the services provided by the Village and/or by the departments identified within the mutual aid agreement for the use of emergency fire and rescue vehicles.
- D. Fees to be charged for emergency service.
- (1) At such time the Fire & Rescue Department provides the services described above, the owner of the vehicle(s) is charged the following fees, at a minimum of one hour, then every quarter hour thereafter:
 - (a) Pumper/tanker: \$400 per hour per pumper/tanker.
 - (b) Engine: \$300 per hour per engine.
 - (c) Ladder truck: \$350 per hour per ladder truck.
 - (d) Tanker fire: \$300 per hour per tanker fire truck.
 - (e) Grass fire truck: \$150 per hour per grass fire truck.
 - (f) Command car: \$100 per hour per command car.
 - (g) Ambulance (when used as a fire unit and not an emergency medical unit): \$200 per hour per ambulance.

- (2) Personnel charges are billed at the actual rates for the length of service performed at a minimum of one hour, then every quarter hour thereafter.
- (3) Specialized contracted vehicles, equipment and disposable supplies: actual costs.
- (4) An administration charge of 5% of the subtotal will be added.

§ 180-25. Outdoor wood-fired boilers/furnaces and ovens.

A. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

BIOMASS, OTHER

Within this section, refers only to automatically fed fuels such as wood pellets, shelled corn, and wood chips (which shall comply with the "natural wood, dried" definition below).

CHIMNEY

A flue or flues or smokestack that carries exhaust created by the products of combustion from a fire box or burn chamber.

CLEAN WOOD

See "natural wood, dried."

EXISTING NONCONFORMING OUTDOOR WOOD-FIRED BOILER/FURNACE

An outdoor wood-fired boiler/furnace which was purchased, installed with a valid permit and in operation prior to the effective date of this section.

NATURAL WOOD, DRIED

A wood or wood product that has not been painted, varnished or coated with a similar material, that has not been treated with preservatives and does not contain resins or glues as found in plywood or other composite wood products and is dry, and the leaves have turned brittle or fallen from any branches.

OPEN BURNING

The act of starting, kindling or maintaining a fire by igniting combustible materials by a match, torch, or accelerant, where the products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a chimney.

OUTDOOR BURNING

Open burning or burning in an outdoor wood-fired boiler/furnace.

OUTDOOR WOOD-FIRED BOILER/FURNACE (OWBF)

An OWBF is any furnace, stove, boiler or device designed to burn dried natural wood where the unit is not located within a building intended for habitation by humans or domestic animals. OWBFs provide heating and/or hot water to a single residence. OWBFs are also known as "water stoves" (typically look like a small detached utility building with a chimney) or may also be referred to as an "outdoor wood boiler," an "outdoor wood furnace," or an "outdoor wood-fired hydronic heater."

OUTDOOR WOOD-FIRED OVEN

A woodburning pizza/bread oven made out of clay adobe, refractory fire bricks or refractory concrete.

RESIDENCE

A permanent structure constructed for the primary purpose of providing housing to a person or persons and being utilized for that purpose.

RUBBISH AND REFUSE

Old rags, paper, newspaper, furniture, white goods, metal, plastics, wood other than wood classified as yard waste, and other combustible materials.

B. Purpose and intent.

- (1) An OWBF may provide an economical alternative to conventional heating systems; however, concerns have been raised regarding the safety and environmental impacts of these heating devices, particularly the production of offensive odors and potential health effects of uncontrolled emissions.
- (2) This section is intended to ensure that existing nonconforming OWBFs are utilized in a manner that does not create a nuisance and is not detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the Village.

C. Use of outdoor wood-fired boilers/furnaces prohibited. The use of an OWBF is prohibited in the Village, unless the unit has been determined to be an existing nonconforming OWBF and is in full compliance with this section.

D. Existing nonconforming wood-fired boilers/furnaces. The use of an existing nonconforming OWBF is allowed to continue, provided that the following requirements are met:

- (1) The OWBF shall be fueled by dried natural wood, clean wood, or other biomass as defined within Subsection **A** of this section.
- (2) The OWBF shall not be fueled by rubbish and refuse as defined within Subsection **A** of this section.
- (3) The OWBF shall not be operated in violation of § **180-13** of the Village Municipal Code of Ordinances.
- (4) The OWBF shall be operated in compliance with the manufacturer's operating instructions.
- (5) The OWBF shall not be operated in such a manner as to become hazardous, harmful, noxious, or offensive to the surrounding neighborhood as determined by the Village Building Inspector and/or Village Fire & Rescue Chief.
- (6) The owner of the property which houses the OWBF shall obtain an annual outdoor wood-fired boiler/furnace operating permit pursuant to Subsection **E** of this section.

E. Operating permit required. Upon adoption of this section, the owner of any existing nonconforming OWBF shall obtain an annual outdoor wood-fired boiler/furnace operating permit from the Village Fire & Rescue Department before continuing to operate the existing nonconforming OWBF.

F. Revocation of permit. The Village Fire & Rescue Chief shall have the authority to revoke a permit for a nonconforming OWBF for any one of the following reasons:

- (1) The OWBF has not been used for a period of 12 consecutive months.
- (2) The OWBF has been the subject of successful prosecution of a nuisance complaint(s).
- (3) The OWBF is not being operated pursuant to the manufacturer's operating instructions.
- (4) The required annual outdoor wood-fired boiler/furnace operating permit has not been obtained.

G. Outdoor wood-fired ovens. The use of an outdoor wood-fired oven is permitted subject to the following conditions:

- (1) The outdoor wood-fired oven shall be fueled by dried natural wood, clean wood, or other biomass as defined within Subsection **A** of this section.
- (2) The OWBF shall not be fueled by rubbish and refuse as defined within Subsection **A** of this section.
- (3) The outdoor wood-fired oven shall not be operated in violation of § **180-13** of the Village Municipal Code of Ordinances.

- (4) The outdoor wood-fired oven must be operated in compliance with the manufacturer's operating instructions, when such instructions exist.
- (5) Should any outdoor wood-fired oven operating under this section become hazardous, harmful, noxious, or offensive to the surrounding neighborhood as determined by the Village Building Inspector and/or Fire & Rescue Chief, then the owner shall correct, improve or cease to use the outdoor wood-fired oven.

H. Fees. Annual outdoor wood-fired boiler/furnace operating permit fee: \$20.

§ 180-26. Violations and penalties.

- A. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter or any order, rule or regulation made hereunder shall be subject to a penalty as provided in Chapter 1, § 1-4, of the Village Municipal Code.
- B. A person who violates a court order under § 180-14E(1) shall be subject to the penalties provided for in § 167.10(9), Wis. Stats, as may be amended from time to time.
- C. Any other person who violates § 180-14 shall be subject to the penalties as set forth in § 167.10(9)(b), Wis. Stats., as may be amended from time to time.

§ 180-27. Severe weather shelter.

The building architect shall identify the area within the building that can be used as a severe weather shelter of safe haven during severe weather such as a tornado. The designated area shall be identified with signage.

§ 180-28. Automated external defibrillator (AED).

- A. An automated external defibrillator shall be located in each building or tenant of the building. The number and location of AEDs shall be determined by the Fire & Rescue Department.
- B. Employees of the occupancy shall be trained in the use of the AED.