Section 16.17.02 Definitions.

As used in this Title and as used in the County's review and approval procedures, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(1) Active fault. A fault displaying evidence of greater than four (4) inches of displacement along one (1) or more of its traces during Holocene time [about eleven thousand (11,000) years ago to the present].

(2) Addition or Home addition. Any expansion of the footprint of a structure designed for human occupancy, commercial building, or essential facility, or any alteration, expansion, modification to such structures that requires grading or excavation; provided that the addition of an outside deck shall not constitute an addition unless constructing the outside deck requires grading or excavation.

(3) Buildable area. That portion of a site, which an engineering geology report has concluded, is not impacted by geologic hazards where structures may be safely sited after consideration of setback requirements or other regulations that limit areas for building.

(4) Building envelope. The footprint of a proposed structure, the access drive thereto, areas requiring grading or excavation, and a twenty (20) foot buffer surrounding the footprint, access drive, and graded or excavated areas.

(5) Critical facilities. Essential facilities, and lifelines such as major utility, transportation, and communication facilities and their connections to essential facilities.

(6) Debris flow. A moving mass of rock fragments, soil and mud moved by an excessive amount of water and transported in an extremely fast and destructive flow through a valley or across an alluvial fan; includes a continuum of sedimentation events and processes including debris flows, debris floods, mudflows, clear-water floods, and alluvial fan flooding.

(7) Engineering geologist. A geologist who, through education, training and experience, is able to conduct field investigations and interpret geologic conditions to assure that geologic factors affecting engineered works are recognized, adequately interpreted, and presented for use in engineering practice and for the protection of the public.

(8) Engineering geology. The application of geological data, principles and interpretation so that geological factors affecting planning, design, construction and maintenance of engineered works are properly recognized and adequately interpreted.

(9) Essential facility. Buildings and other structures that are intended to remain operational in the event of extreme environmental loading from flood, wind, snow or earthquakes, as defined in the 2000 International Uniform Building Code. Essential facilities include police stations, jails, fire stations, emergency medical facilities, search and rescue facilities, hospitals, schools (public or private), public buildings, churches, structures having an occupancy load of three hundred (300) persons or more, and other similar structures.

(10) Fault. A fracture in the earth's crust forming a boundary between rock or soil masses that have moved relative to each other (see "Active fault").

(11) Fault setback or setback. An area on either side of a fault within which construction of structures for human occupancy or critical facilities is not permitted.

(12) Fault scarp. A steep slope or cliff formed by movement along a fault.

(13) Fault trace. The intersection of a fault plane with the ground surface, often present as a fault scarp, or lineament on aerial photographs.

(14) Fault zone. A corridor of variable width along one or more fault traces, within which deformation has occurred.

(15) Geologic hazard. Surface fault rupture, liquefaction, landslide, debris flow, rock-fall, and/or other geologic hazards.

(16) Geologic Hazards Overlay Zone. The total of the areas shown as potentially hazardous areas on the series of maps adopted with this Title, or in other areas defined under the sections on Applicability within this Title.

(17) Geologic Hazards Overlay Zone Area. A portion of the potentially hazardous areas shown on the Geologic Hazards Overlay Zone Maps, or in other areas defined under Applicability within which a geologic hazards evaluation and/or a topographic mapping is generally recommended or required by this Title prior to development.

(18) Geologic Hazards Overlay Zone Maps. Refers to a series of maps adopted by this Title that show areas of potential geologic hazards in Wasatch County, specifically the Timberlakes Geologic Hazards Map dated July 1, 2002, and the high hazard areas identified in Open File 319. These maps are available in the Wasatch County

Planning Office. A smaller scale map of the Geologic Hazard Overlay Zone is attached in Appendix 4.
(19) Geologic Hazard Report. Any report obtained, either by recommendation or as required, under section 16.17.07 of this chapter.
(20) Geotechnical Engineer. A professional engineer licensed in the State of Utah whose education, training and experience, is in the field of Geotechnical Engineering.
(21) Geotechnical Engineering. The investigation and engineering evaluation of earth materials including soil, rock and man-made materials and their interaction with earth retention systems, foundations, and other civil engineering works. The practice involves the fields of soil mechanics, rock mechanics, and earth sciences and requires knowledge of engineering laws, formulas, construction techniques, and performance evaluation of engineering.
(22) Governing body. The County Legislative Body, or a future successor body to the County Legislative Body.
(23) Landslide. A general term for the down-slope movement of a mass of soil, surficial deposits or bedrock, including the continuum between landslides, earth-flows, mud-flows, debris-flows and avalanches.
(24) Liquefaction. A process by which certain water-saturated soils lose bearing strength because of earthquake-related ground shaking and subsequent increase of groundwater pore pressure.
(25) Non-Buildable area. That portion of a site, which an engineering geology report has concluded, may be impacted by geologic hazards, where siting of structures is not permitted, considering required setbacks, offsets, or other areas as specified.
(26) Percent slope. The measured natural slope of the ground surface prior to any human modifications.
(27) Quaternary fault. A fault displaying evidence of displacement in the last one and six-tenths (1.6) million years but lacking evidence for Holocene displacement.
(28) Rock-fall. A mass of rock newly detached from a cliff or other very steep slope, which free-falls or precipitously moves down-slope; includes rock-slides, rock-fall, avalanches, and talus.
(29) Slope stability. The resistance of a natural or artificial slope or other inclined surface to failure by landsliding; usually assessed under both static and dynamic\seismic (earthquake induced) conditions.
(30) Structure designed for human occupancy. Any residential dwelling or any other structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any human use or occupancy. This would include homes, home additions, and most commercial and public buildings. This would not include garages, workshops or other structures designed for minimal human occupancy or storage.