FIREWORKS MODIFICATIONS
2024 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan
Senate Sponsor: Curtis S. Bramble
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill modifies provisions related to fireworks.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 modifies the classification of explosives;
 provides that fire districts may issue permits to discharge fireworks; and
makes technical changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
11-3-3.5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 61
15A-5-303, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 14
53-7-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2015, Chapter 448
53-7-221, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 34
53-7-222, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 13 and last amended by
Coordination Clause, Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 13
53-7-226, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2007, Chapter 322



Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 11-3-3.5 is amended to read:
11-3-3.5. Licensing of retail sellers of fireworks Permit required Fee,
insurance, or bond.
(1) (a) A municipality or county may require a retail seller to obtain a license and pay a
reasonable fee before selling class C common state-approved explosives within the jurisdiction
of that municipality or county.
(b) A municipality or county may not restrict the number of licenses to be issued under
this section.
(2) (a) A municipality [or], county, or fire district shall require:
(i) a permit to discharge all display fireworks, special effects, and flame effects
performances; and
(ii) evidence that the display operator, special effects operator, or flame effects operator
who will set up and discharge the display has received a license from the State Fire Marshal
Division, Department of Public Safety.
(b) A municipality [or], county, or fire district may require a fee, insurance, or a bond
before issuing a permit under this Subsection (2).
Section 2. Section 15A-5-303 is amended to read:
15A-5-303. Amendments and additions to NFPA related to manufacture,
transportation, storage, and retail sales of fireworks.
(1) For purposes of this section and subject to Subsection (2), the Utah Fire Prevention
Board shall adopt standards by rule for the retail sales of consumer fireworks, and in doing so,
shall consider the applicable provisions of the most recent edition of NFPA 1124, Chapter 7,
Retail Sales of Consumer Fireworks.
(2) NFPA 1124 Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks
and Pyrotechnic Articles:
(a) In NFPA 1124, Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Special Limits for Retail Sales of Consumer
Fireworks, Subsection 7.2.8 is added as follows: "Display of [Class C] division 1.4G common
state approved explosives inside of buildings protected throughout with an automatic fire

59	sprinkler system shall not exceed 25% of the area of the retail sales floor or exceed 600 square
60	feet, whichever is less."
61	(b) In NFPA 1124, Chapter 7, Section 7.2, Special Limits for Retail Sales of Consumer
62	Fireworks, Subsection 7.2.9 is added as follows: "Rack storage of [Class C] division 1.4G
63	common state approved explosives inside of buildings is prohibited."
64	(c) NFPA 1124, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.1, Exempt Amounts, Subsection 7.3.1.1, is
65	deleted and rewritten as follows: "Display of [Class C] division 1.4G common state approved
66	explosives inside of buildings not protected with an automatic fire sprinkler system shall not
67	exceed 125 pounds of pyrotechnic composition."
68	(d) NFPA 1124, Chapter 7, Section 7.3.15.2, Height of Sales Displays, Subsection
69	7.3.15.2.2, is amended as follows: On line three delete "12 ft. (3.66m)" and replace it with "6
70	ft.".
71	Section 3. Section 53-7-202 is amended to read:
72	53-7-202. Definitions.
73	As used in this part:
74	(1) "Agricultural and wildlife fireworks" means a [class C] division 1.4G dangerous
75	explosive that:
76	(a) uses sound or light when deployed; and
77	(b) is designated to prevent crop damage or unwanted animals from entering a
78	specified area.
79	[(2) "Class A explosive" means a division 1.1 or 1.2 explosive as defined by the United
80	States Department of Transportation in Part 173, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.]
81	[(3) "Class B explosive" means a division 1.2 or 1.3G explosive as defined by the
82	United States Department of Transportation in Part 173, Title 49, Code of Federal
83	Regulations.]
84	[(4) "Class C explosive" means a division 1.4G explosive as defined by the United
85	States Department of Transportation in Part 173, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.]
86	[(5) "Class C common state approved explosive" means a firework that:]
87	[(a) is purchased at retail for use by a consumer; and]
88	[(b) is not a Class C dangerous explosive.]
89	[(6) (a) "Class C dangerous explosive" means a class C explosive that is:]

90	[(i) a firecracker, cannon cracker, ground salute, M-80, cherry bomb, or other similar
91	explosive;]
92	[(ii) (A) a skyrocket;]
93	[(B) a missile type rocket;]
94	[(C) a single shot, or reloadable aerial shell; or]
95	[(D) a rocket similar to one described in Subsections (6)(a)(ii)(A) through (C),
96	including an aerial salute, a flash shell, a comet, a mine, or a cake containing more than 500
97	grams of pyrotechnic composition; or]
98	[(iii) (A) a bottle rocket;]
99	[(B) a roman candle;]
100	[(C) a rocket mounted on a wire or stick; or]
101	[(D) a device containing a rocket described in this Subsection (6)(a)(iii).]
102	[(b) A "class C dangerous explosive" does not mean exempt explosives.]
103	[(7)] <u>(2)</u> "Commercial cooking appliance fire suppression system":
104	(a) means an automatic or manual fire protection system designed for commercial
105	cooking appliances, exhaust hoods, and ducts; and
106	(b) includes a commercial kitchen exhaust system attached to a fire suppression system
107	that is designed to remove smoke, soot, toxic gases, and grease-laden vapor resulting from
108	cooking operations.
109	[(8)] (3) (a) "Display fireworks" means large firework devices that consist of explosive
110	materials that are intended for use in outdoor aerial fireworks displays to produce visible or
111	audible effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation.
112	(b) "Display fireworks" includes aerial shells, salutes, roman candles, flash shells,
113	comets, mines, and other similar explosives.
114	[(9)] (4) (a) "Display operator" means a person licensed under Section 53-7-223 and
115	who is responsible for site selection, setting up, permits, overseeing assistants and support
116	personnel, and discharging display fireworks outdoors in situations where the audience
117	maintains a specific distance separating it from the display fireworks being discharged.
118	(b) "Display operator" does not mean a fire department.
119	(5) "Division 1.4G common state approved explosive" means a firework that:
120	(a) is purchased at retail for use by a consumer; and

121	(b) is not a division 1.4G dangerous explosive.
122	(6) (a) "Division 1.4G dangerous explosive" means a division 1.4G explosive that is:
123	(i) a firecracker, cannon cracker, ground salute, M-80, cherry bomb, or other similar
124	explosive;
125	(ii) (A) a skyrocket;
126	(B) a missile type rocket;
127	(C) a single shot or reloadable aerial shell; or
128	(D) a rocket similar to an item described in Subsection (6)(a)(ii)(A), (B), or (C),
129	including an aerial salute, a flash shell, a comet, a mine, or a cake containing more than 500
130	grams of pyrotechnic composition; or
131	(iii) (A) a bottle rocket;
132	(B) a roman candle;
133	(C) a rocket mounted on a wire or stick; or
134	(D) a device containing a rocket described in this Subsection (6)(a)(iii).
135	(b) "Division 1.4G dangerous explosive" does not mean an exempt explosive.
136	(7) "Division 1.1G explosive" means an explosive described in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 173.50
137	<u>(b)(1).</u>
138	(8) "Division 1.2G explosive" means an explosive described in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 173.50
139	<u>(b)(2).</u>
140	(9) "Division 1.3G explosive" means an explosive described in 49 C.F.R. Sec.
141	173.50(b)(3).
142	(10) "Division 1.4G explosive" means an explosive described in 49 C.F.R. Sec. 173.50
143	<u>(b)(4).</u>
144	[(10)] (11) "Exempt explosive" means a model rocket, toy pistol cap, emergency signal
145	flare, snake or glow worm, party popper, trick noisemaker, match, and wire sparkler under 12
146	inches in length.
147	[(11)] (12) "Fire executive" means a fire chief, deputy fire chief, or other active
148	member of a fire department or fire district who has been appointed by the elected officials of a
149	municipality or county, by a fire district board, or by an established procedure within a
150	volunteer fire service organization, to officially represent a fire department.
151	[(12)] (13) "Fire extinguisher" means a portable or stationary device that discharges

152	water, foam, gas, or other material to extinguish a fire.
153	[(13)] (14) "Fire suppression system" means an automatic fire protection system that
154	automatically detects fire and discharges a fire extinguishing agent onto or in the area of the
155	fire.
156	[(14)] <u>(15)</u> (a) "Fireworks" means:
157	(i) [class C explosives] a division 1.4G explosive;
158	(ii) [elass C dangerous explosives] a division 1.4G dangerous explosive; and
159	(iii) [class C] a division 1.4G common state approved [explosives] explosive.
160	(b) "Fireworks" does not mean:
161	(i) <u>an</u> exempt [explosives] explosive; or;
162	(ii) [class A explosives; or] a division 1.1G explosive, a division 1.12 explosive, or a
163	division 1.3G explosive.
164	[(iii) class B explosives.]
165	[(15)] (16) "Flame effects" means the combustion of flammable solids, liquids, or
166	gases to produce thermal, physical, visual, or audible phenomena before an audience.
167	$[\frac{(16)}{(17)}]$ (a) "Flame effects operator" means a person licensed under Section
168	53-7-223 who, regarding flame effects, is responsible for:
169	(i) storage, setup, operations, teardown, devices, equipment, overseeing assistants and
170	support personnel, and preventing accidental discharge; and
171	(ii) completion of the sequence of control system functions that release the fuel for
172	ignition to cause combustion and create the flame effects.
173	(b) (i) "Flame effects operator" does not include a person who participates in a
174	meeting, as limited under Subsection (16)(b)(ii), with other persons solely to receive training,
175	to practice, or provide instruction regarding flame effects performance.
176	(ii) A meeting under Subsection (16)(b)(i) may include a nonpaying and unsolicited
177	audience of not more than 25 persons.
178	[(17)] (18) "Importer" means a person who brings [class B or class C] division 1.2G
179	explosives, division 1.3G explosives, or division 1.4G explosives into [Utah] the state for the
180	general purpose of:
181	(a) resale or use within the state; or

182

(b) exportation to other states.

213

183	[(18)] (19) (a) "Pyrotechnic" means any composition or device manufactured or used to
184	produce a visible or audible effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation.
185	(b) "Pyrotechnic" does not mean exempt explosives.
186	[(19)] (20) "Retail seller" means a person who sells [class C] division 1.1G common
187	state approved explosives to the public during the period authorized under Section 53-7-225.
188	[(20)] (21) "Service" means the inspection, maintenance, repair, modification, testing,
189	or cleaning of an automatic fire suppression system.
190	[(21)] (22) "Special effects" means a visual or audible effect caused by chemical
191	mixtures that produce a controlled, self-sustaining, and self-controlled exothermic chemical
192	reaction that results in heat, gas, sound, or light and may also create an illusion.
193	[(22)] (23) "Special effects operator" means a person licensed under Section 53-7-223
194	who is responsible for setting up, permits, overseeing assistants and support personnel,
195	analyzing potential hazards, setting clearances, and discharging pyrotechnic devices, either
196	indoor or outdoor, where the audience is allowed to be in closer proximity to the pyrotechnic
197	devices than the audience separation distance generally required for display fireworks.
198	[(23)] (24) "Trick noisemaker" includes a:
199	(a) tube or sphere containing pyrotechnic composition that produces a white or colored
200	smoke as its primary effect when ignited; and
201	(b) device that produces a small report intended to surprise the user, including a:
202	(i) "booby trap," which is a small tube with a string protruding from both ends that
203	ignites the friction sensitive composition in the tube when the string is pulled;
204	(ii) "snapper," which is a small paper-wrapped device containing a minute quantity of
205	explosive composition coated on bits of sand that explodes producing a small report;
206	(iii) "trick match," which is a kitchen or book match coated with a small quantity of
207	explosive or pyrotechnic composition that produces a small shower of sparks when ignited;
208	(iv) "cigarette load," which is a small wooden peg coated with a small quantity of
209	explosive composition that produces a small report when ignited; and
210	(v) "auto burglar alarm," which is a tube that:
211	(A) contains pyrotechnic composition that produces a loud whistle and smoke when
212	ignited;

(B) may contain a small quantity of explosive to produce a small explosive noise; and

214	(C) is ignified by a squib.
215	[(24)] (25) "Unclassified fireworks" means:
216	(a) a pyrotechnic device that is used, given away, or offered for sale, that has not been
217	tested, approved, and classified by the United States Department of Transportation;
218	(b) an approved device that has been altered or redesigned since obtaining approval by
219	the United States Department of Transportation; and
220	(c) a pyrotechnic device that is being tested by a manufacturer, importer, or wholesales
221	before receiving approval by the United States Department of Transportation.
222	[(25)] <u>(26)</u> "Wholesaler" means:
223	(a) a person who sells [class C] division 1.4G common state approved explosives to a
224	retailer; or
225	(b) a person who sells [class B explosives or class C dangerous] division 1.2G
226	explosives, division 1.3G explosives, or division 1.4G explosives for display use.
227	Section 4. Section 53-7-221 is amended to read:
228	53-7-221. Exceptions from Utah Fireworks Act.
229	(1) Sections 53-7-220 through 53-7-225 do not apply to [class A, class B, and class C
230	explosives that are] a division 1.1G explosive, a division 1.2G explosive, a division 1.3G
231	explosive, or a division 1.4G explosive that is not for use in [Utah] the state, but [are] is
232	manufactured, stored, warehoused, or in transit for destinations outside of [Utah] the state.
233	(2) Sections 53-7-220 through 53-7-225 do not supersede Section 23A-2-208,
234	regarding use of fireworks and explosives by the Division of Wildlife Resources and federal
235	game agents.
236	(3) Section 53-7-225 does not supersede Section 65A-8-212 regarding the authority of
237	the state forester to close hazardous areas.
238	Section 5. Section 53-7-222 is amended to read:
239	53-7-222. Restrictions on the sale or use of fireworks.
240	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b), [class C dangerous explosives] a
241	division 1.4G dangerous explosive may not be possessed, discharged, sold, or offered for retain
242	sale.
243	(b) (i) The following persons may purchase, possess, or discharge [class C dangerous
244	explosives] a division 1.4G dangerous explosive:

245	(A) display operators and special effects operators who receive a license from the
246	division in accordance with Section 53-7-223 and approval from their local licensing authority
247	in accordance with Section 11-3-3.5; and
248	(B) operators approved by the Division of Wildlife Resources or Department of
249	Agriculture and Food to discharge agricultural and wildlife fireworks.
250	(ii) Importers and wholesalers licensed under Section 53-7-224 may possess, sell, and
251	offer to sell [class C] <u>division 1.4G</u> dangerous explosives.
252	(2) Unclassified fireworks may not be sold, or offered for sale.
253	Section 6. Section 53-7-226 is amended to read:
254	53-7-226. Violations Misdemeanor.
255	A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he:
256	(1) violates this part;
257	(2) violates any order made under this part;
258	(3) produces, reproduces, or uses the official seal of registration of the division in any
259	manner or for any purpose inconsistent with the designated purpose of the seal;
260	(4) removes, uses, or damages service tags or other labels or markings in a manner
261	inconsistent with the designated use of the service tag;
262	(5) engages in the sale, storage, or handling of [class C fireworks] division 1.4G
263	explosive without a permit where a local government requires a permit;
264	(6) sells at retail, transports, possesses, or discharges [elass C] division 1.4G dangerous
265	explosives [as defined in Section 53-7-202];
266	(7) performs or intends to perform services or induces the public to enter into any
267	obligation relating to the performance of those services that are untrue, misleading, or
268	reasonably known to be untrue or misleading; or
269	(8) builds in violation of the division's plan review or written instructions conducted on
270	building specifications, building plans, or amendments of those specifications or plans as
271	required under this part.
272	Section 7. Section 76-10-306 is amended to read:
273	76-10-306. Explosive, chemical, or incendiary device and parts Definitions
274	Persons exempted Penalties.
275	(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Explosive, chemical, or incendiary device" means:

- (i) dynamite and all other forms of high explosives, including water gel, slurry, military C-4 (plastic explosives), blasting agents to include nitro-carbon-nitrate, ammonium nitrate, fuel oil mixtures, cast primers and boosters, R.D.X., P.E.T.N., electric and nonelectric blasting caps, exploding cords commonly called detonating cord, detcord, or primacord, picric acid explosives, T.N.T. and T.N.T. mixtures, nitroglycerin and nitroglycerin mixtures, or any other chemical mixture intended to explode with fire or force;
 - (ii) any explosive bomb, grenade, missile, or similar device; and
- (iii) any incendiary bomb, grenade, fire bomb, chemical bomb, or similar device, including any device, except kerosene lamps, if criminal intent has not been established, which consists of or includes a breakable container including a flammable liquid or compound and a wick composed of any material which, when ignited, is capable of igniting the flammable liquid or compound or any breakable container which consists of, or includes a chemical mixture that explodes with fire or force and can be carried, thrown, or placed.
- (b) "Explosive, chemical, or incendiary device" does not include rifle, pistol, or shotgun ammunition, reloading components, or muzzleloading equipment.
- (c) "Explosive, chemical, or incendiary parts" means any substances or materials or combinations which have been prepared or altered for use in the creation of an explosive, chemical, or incendiary device. These substances or materials include:
- (i) timing device, clock, or watch which has been altered in such a manner as to be used as the arming device in an explosive;
 - (ii) pipe, end caps, or metal tubing which has been prepared for a pipe bomb; and
- (iii) mechanical timers, mechanical triggers, chemical time delays, electronic time delays, or commercially made or improvised items which, when used singly or in combination, may be used in the construction of a timing delay mechanism, booby trap, or activating mechanism for any explosive, chemical, or incendiary device.
- (d) "Explosive, chemical, or incendiary parts" does not include rifle, pistol, or shotgun ammunition, or any signaling device customarily used in operation of railroad equipment.
 - (2) The provisions in Subsections (3) and (6) do not apply to:
- (a) any public safety officer while acting in an official capacity transporting or otherwise handling explosives, chemical, or incendiary devices;

- 307 (b) any member of the armed forces of the United States or Utah National Guard while acting in an official capacity;
 - (c) any person possessing a valid permit issued under the provisions of [Uniform Fire Code, Article 77] the International Fire Code, Section 105 and Chapter 56, or any employee of the permittee acting within the scope of employment;
 - (d) any person possessing a valid license as an importer, wholesaler, display operator, special effects operator, or flame effects operator under the provisions of Sections 11-3-3.5 and 53-7-223; and
 - (e) any person or entity possessing or controlling an explosive, chemical, or incendiary device as part of its lawful business operations.
 - (3) Any person is guilty of a second degree felony who, under circumstances not amounting to a violation of Part 4, Weapons of Mass Destruction, knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly possesses or controls an explosive, chemical, or incendiary device.
 - (4) Any person is guilty of a first degree felony who, under circumstances not amounting to a violation of Part 4, Weapons of Mass Destruction, knowingly or intentionally:
 - (a) uses or causes to be used an explosive, chemical, or incendiary device in the commission of or an attempt to commit a felony;
 - (b) injures another or attempts to injure another person or another person's property through the use of an explosive, chemical, or incendiary device; or
 - (c) transports, possesses, distributes, or sells any explosive, chemical, or incendiary device in a secure area established pursuant to Section 76-8-311.1, 76-8-311.3, 76-10-529, or 78A-2-203.
 - (5) Any person who, under circumstances not amounting to a violation of Part 4, Weapons of Mass Destruction, knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly removes or causes to be removed or carries away any explosive, chemical, or incendiary device from the premises where the explosive, chemical, or incendiary device is kept by the lawful user, vendor, transporter, or manufacturer without the consent or direction of the lawful possessor is guilty of a second degree felony.
 - (6) Any person who, under circumstances not amounting to a violation of Part 4, Weapons of Mass Destruction, knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly possesses any explosive, chemical, or incendiary parts is guilty of a third degree felony.

H.B. 333 01-18-24 11:03 AM

338 Section 8. Effective date.

This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.