# State of Utah

# Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan

For the Wildland – Urban Interface

# Stagecoach Estates Lot Owners Association



15 November 2023



Stagecoach Estates Lot Owners Association Wildfire Preparedness Plan
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# **Declaration and Concurrence Page**

This list needs to be customized to the individual plan. Provide the names and affiliations of all cooperators. This page will then be signed after all cooperators have reviewed the plan <u>and concur with its contents</u>.

[D]	Stagecoach Estates HOA Fire Preparedness
Drew Jordan Name	Committee Chair AFFILIATION
IVAIVE	ATTLIATION
SIGNATURE	DATE
Mike Owens, Fire Marshal	Park City Fire Department
NAME	AFFILIATION
SIGNATURE	DATE
BRYCE BOYER	Summit County Fire Warden
NAME	AFFILIATION
SIGNATURE	DATE
	Utah DNR Forestry Fire and State Lands
KAYLI GUILD	Northeast area representative
NAME	AFFILIATION
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### INTRODUCTION

Over 600 of Utah's communities have been classified as "at risk" of wildfire. The safety of the citizens of any community and the protection of private property and community infrastructure is a shared responsibility between the citizens; the owner, developer or association; and the local, county, state and federal governments. The primary responsibility, however, remains with the local government and the citizen/owner.

### The purpose of wildfire preparedness planning is to...

- Motivate and empower local government, communities, and property owners to organize, plan, and take action on issues impacting the safety and resilience of values at risk
- Enhance levels of fire resilience and protection to the communities and infrastructure
- Identify the threat of wildland fires in the area
- Identify strategies to reduce the risks to structures, infrastructure and commerce in the community during a wildfire
- Identify wildfire hazards, education, and mitigation actions needed to reduce risk
- Transfer practical knowledge through collaboration between stakeholders toward common goals and objectives

### Outcomes of wildfire preparedness planning...

- Facilitate organization of sustainable efforts to guide planning and implementation of actions:
  - 1. Fire adapted communities 2. Resilient landscapes 3. Safe and effective fire response
- Improve community safety through:
  - ✓ Coordination and collaboration
  - ✓ Public awareness and education
- ✓ Firefighter training
- ✓ Fuel modification
- ✓ Improved fire response capabilities
- ✓ Fire prevention
- Development of longterm strategies

### RESOURCES

For resources to complete a wildfire preparedness plan for your community, consider organizations such as the following:

- ✓ Local / Primary fire protection provider
- ✓ Local Resource, Conservation and Development Districts
- ✓ Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands
- ✓ Utah State Fire Marshal (Dept. of Public Safety)
- ✓ Utah Division of Emergency Management
- ✓ Utah Living With Fire
- ✓ Local fire agencies

- ✓ Local emergency management services
- ✓ USDA Forest Service
- ✓ U.S. Department of Interior Agencies
- ✓ Utah Resource Conservation Districts
- ✓ Utah Soil Conservation Districts

### STATEMENT OF LIABILITY

The activities suggested by this template, associated checklist and guidance document, the assessments and recommendations of fire officials, and the plans and projects outlined by the community wildfire council, are made in good faith according to information available at this time. The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands assumes no liability and makes no guarantees regarding the level of success users of this plan will experience. Wildfire still occurs, despite efforts to prevent it or contain it; the intention of all decisions and actions made under this plan is to reduce the potential for, and the consequences of, wildfire.

\*\*Last revised March 2016\*\*

This document provides the outline for and specifies the information recommended for inclusion in a wildfire preparedness plan. Completed Community Wildfire Preparedness Plans should be submitted to the local Area Manager or Fire Management Officer with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands for final concurrence.

### **PLANNING OVERVIEW**

The Stagecoach Estates Lot Owners Association (SELOA) Fire Preparedness Committee was created in 2018 to address fire readiness within the Stagecoach Estates community. Committee members met with the Utah Department of Natural Resources Forestry, Fire & State Lands local representative; Mr. Travis Wright on January 9, 2019 to discuss actions Stagecoach Estates residents can initiate to reduce wildfire risks. Mr. Wright provided guidance on the steps necessary to complete the application process for the national FIREWISE Program. Ms. Jennifer Hansen, Utah Department of Natural Resources Forestry, Fire & State Lands Wildland-Urban Interface Coordinator was also consulted to answer questions regarding the FIREWISE program. On April 4, 2019, District Fire Marshall Captain Mike Owens of the Park City Fire Distict formed a committee for the purpose of exploring defensible space planning needs for our local communities. This program promoted interaction between Stagecoach Estates and other local communities including those HOAs adjoining our property. Information exchanges including comparing CWPP outlines, evacuation plans, and community fire prevention programs were invaluable resources for the SELOA Fire Preparedness Committee.

The following plan details Stagecoach Estates' commitment to wildfire preparedness.

### Goals of Plan

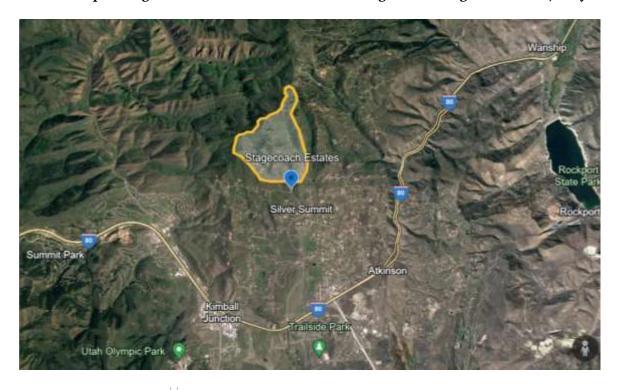
The goals of the Stagecoach Estates Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (SE CWPP) is twofold. We are working with individual lot owners to educate them on fire prevention strategies and promote defensible space around dwellings on each ~10-acre lot. The other focus item deals with emergency vehicle access and the improvement of road easements throughout the community.

- Educate the community and individual property owners on the responsible measures to take to minimize the risk of a wildfire.
- Communicate to all residents the protocol of a wildfire safety and evacuation procedure in case of an emergency.
- Work closely with Summit and Morgan Counties to develop an action plan to minimize fire risk and minimize emergency response times.

- Develop SELOA regulations, incentives, and penalties to encourage residents to participate.
- Develop partnerships with the neighboring communities to create a safer place to live and visit.
- Create a positive dialog among Stagecoach lot owners to develop a consensus of the future of this specimental community.
- Maintain an open dialog between Summit County, Morgan County and SELOA as it pertains to fire safety, see emergency response efforts, water issues, and road concerns.
- Coordinate with LDS Church camp managers on fire issues and safety concerns for the Beaver Ridge LDS Camp property in Morgan County, which has its sole entry/exit via Stagecoach Estates roads. [ST]
- Develop a Block Captain Hierarchy for emergency information / evacuation.
- Develop a dedicated on the SELOA website homepage section to educate and highlight fire prevention issues.
- Continue to host informational meetings for residents.
- Work with Park City Fire District to improve the hammerheads at Right of Way intersections.
- Use available resources to remove vegetation from the 100-foot Right of Ways to increase the specific from the specifi
- Encourage (existing) and require (new) the use of turnouts and turnarounds on private driveways. Encourage (existing) and require (new) driveways to be at least 12 feet wide with a steepness grade of pless than 12%. Encourage the removal of vegetation of at least 10 feet on both sides of driveways.
- Post signs of Address number and Lot number on all lots.

# PLAN OVERVIEW MAP Area of Interest

Overview map of Stagecoach Estates Subdivision including a buffer of greater than 1,000 yards



# PART I COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

### **COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION**

# **Community Attributes**

# **Location of Community**

The community of Stagecoach Estates is located around Kimball & Basin Canyons, mostly in Summit County with minor holdings in Morgan County, Utah. The subdivision is approximately 6 miles north of the Kimball Junction exit on Interstate 80. The gated two entrances of Stagecoach Estates are at the north end of Bitner Ranch Road, beyond the construction entrance for Glenwild and approximately 600 yards beyond the entrances of Goshawk Ranch and the Deerhill Road entrance of The Preserve HOA. Stagecoach is surrounded by the communities of: Pine Meadows/Forest Meadows (a.k.a. Tollgate) and Red Hawk (north and east), The Preserve (west), Silver Creek (Summit County Service Area 3) (south), Goshawk, and Glenwild (South). The north border of Stagecoach Estates' is the high elevations of the approximately 5000-acre Bitner Ranch in Morgan County. Bitner Ranch is zoned Forest Remote in Morgan County. No residences are located on the Bitner Ranch within 1 mile of the Stagecoach border.

# Access

# Directions to community

- From the I-80 Kimball Junction exit, head east one mile on the north frontage road to the historic Bitner Ranch. The road turns north and becomes Bitner Ranch Road (BRR). Follow BRR approximately 4.5 miles north (beyond the Glenwild construction entrance and beyond the 2<sup>nd</sup> gated entrance of The Preserve. Just beyond The Preserve's 2<sup>nd</sup> entrance, Bitner Ranch Road splits and becomes Kimball Canyon Road (straight ahead on the left) and Basin Canyon Road (right).
- 2 Second access being constructed 2023-2024: From the I-80 Silver Creek exit head north approximately 1/3 mile. Turn left (west) on Church? Road. Continue westward on Church Road approximately ½ mile to a roundabout with Bitner Ranch Road (BRR). Proceed north on BRR approximately 3.5 miles north (beyond the Glenwild construction entrance and beyond the 2<sup>nd</sup> gated entrance of The Preserve. Just beyond The Preserve's 2<sup>nd</sup> entrance, Bitner Ranch Road splits and becomes Kimball Canyon Road (straight ahead on the left) and Basin Canyon Road (right).

# All-weather access

Access may be limited on minor gravel or dirt roads in Stagecoach due to muddy conditions.    Conditions   Conditions									
Seasonal access									
L .	•			certain are or icy steep		_	1	snow	
				Roads					
Reset Option Buttons	None	Some	All	Adequate	Inade	equate	% Pavement	% gravel	% dirt
Road signs present	O	C	° <sub>x</sub>	C	(	9	80	[10	[10
Will support normal flow of traffic	C	c	C	$^{\circ}\mathbf{X}$	(	0	[80	[10	[10
Are loop roads	0	$^{\circ}\mathbf{x}$	0	C	(	9	80	[10	[10
Are dead-end roads	0	$^{\circ}\mathbf{x}$	0	C	0	9	80	[10	[10
Turnaround space available at end of road for emergency equipment (based on turning radius listed in the guidance document)	C	C	°x	C	•	0	80	[10	[10
Notes/comments:									
			D	riveways					
Reset Opti	on Buttons		Adequ	ate Inade	quate	No	Few	Most	All
Most driveways w clearance, road gra vegetation appeara	CX	C	)	C	С	CX	C		

	ndividual homeowners have posted heir name and address		C		x	C	CX	C	C		
	Notes/comments: Most lots with homes have address signs but few have names. Many of the vacant lots have lot numbers in black letter on vertical PVC markers.										
	Structures										
	Reset Opt	tion Buttons			None	Few	Some	Many	Mos	t All	
Wood frame co	onstruct	ion			0	0	C	0	X	O	
Have wood de	cks or po	orches			C	C	C	C	CX	0	
Have wood, sh	ake or s	shingle ro	ofs		CX	C	C	C	C	C	
Are visible from	m the m	ain subdi	vision	road	C	0	CX	0	0	C	
Notes/comments Cove Rd. / Lo					Cyn Rd	l / Basin	Cyn Rd	/ N. Chu	rch Rd	. / Upper	
				,							
		]	Bridg	es, Gate	, Culv	erts, o	ther				
	Rese	et Option Butt	tons			No		Some		All	
Bridges suppor	rt emerg	ency equi	pment			C	C			C <sub>N/A</sub>	
Gate provides	easy acc	cess to em	ergenc	y equipme	nt	C	C		C	C	
Culverts are ea	asily cro	ssed by er	nergen	cy equipm	ent	C		$\mathbf{X}$		0	
Notes/comments: Entry gates to subdivision emergency keypad code											
				Ut	ilities						
Reset Option But	ttons	Below ground	Abov	Provi	ded by	Phon numb	e a	marked w flag or oth nighly visib means	ner	% utilized	

Telephone service	C	O	[					[	
Electrical service	Cx	C	Rocky Mtn. Power	(888) 221-7070	0	90%	Ď	70%	
Are there homes utilizing propane?	Cx	CX	[			[10%	, )	90%	
Are there homes utilizing natural gas?	C	C	[					[0%	
Notes/comments: Note. serviced by Mountain R	-	1	on each lot and 1	narked with	h brig	ght red pain	t. Hya	lrants are	
		Prim	ary Water S	Sources					
Approximate % hom	es using ce	ntral wate	er system		950	%			
Approximate %home	es using ind	lividual w	ells		5%	)			
Approximate % hom	es having a	dditional	private water	source	100	%			
Water provided by	Mount	ain Region	nal Water			Phone	(435)	940-1916	
Notes/comments: Mou	ıntain Regi	onal Wate	er Emergency P	hone: (435	5) 64	5-2555			
L									
List locations of water sources:									
			Owner Address, lat/long, etc. Accessible						
Owner			Address,	lat/long	, et	с.		Accessible	
Owner		Refere	Address, nce Appendi		, et	c.		Accessible	
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The Stagecoach Estates subdivision is approximately 1200 acres in size. There are 108 privately owned residential lots ranging between 7 and 12 acres in size. Most of the subdivision is in mountainous terrain ranging in elevation from 6900 feet to 8100 feet. Vegetation on the lower elevations is mostly scrub oak, sagebrush, and grasses. Vegetation on the mid elevations is aspen, scrub oak, maple, and chokecherry. Vegetation at the highest elevations is and mixed aspen and conifer forest with and understory of shrubs. The understory is dense and could provide ladder fuels to create a catastrophic crown fire. There are no established fuel breaks on the property except for road easements. Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Desk Guide

Population					
Approximate number of homes	69				
Number of lots	108				
Approximate number of commercial entities	0				
Approximate number of full-time residents	140				
Approximated number of part-time residents 80					
Notes/comments: 69 lots have residential homes built on them, 39 lots are vacant or mostly vacant land					

# **Population Concerns**

Potentially vulnerable populations may experience difficulty preparing for and responding to wildfire.

Some Stagecoach homeowners are older adults who may have difficulty evacuating rapidly and who may be at greater risk during a prolonged smoke episode.

<u>Wildfire Risk to Communities Portal</u> - click on Explore - Enter community name - click on Vulnerable Population Tab

Community Evacuation Plan should be attached as Appendix A

# **Community Legal Structure**

List the government entities associated with the community – city, town, unincorporated community, special service district, homeowner association(s), other.

Organization	<b>Contact Person</b>	Phone Number	E-mail
Summit County Council	Roger Armstrong, chair	435-487-9324	rarmstrong@summitcounty.org
Summit County Sheriff	Frank Smith. sheriff	(435) 615-3600	N/A

Summit County Manager	Shayne Scott	(435) 336-3110	sscott@summitcounty.org
Summit County Land and Natural Resources	Jessica Kirby, Director	435-602-0308	jkirby@summitcounty.org
Summit County Emergency Manager	Kathryn McMullin	435-336-0155	kmcmullin@summitcounty.org
Morgan County Commission	Mike Newton, chiar	801-317-6275	mnewton@morgancountyutah.gov
Morgan County Sheriff Dept.	Corey Stark, sherriff	(801) 829-0590	
Stagecoach Estates Lot Owners Assoc.	Drew Jordan, secretary	(801) 556-2850	seloasecretary@gmail.com
	[		

Restricting Covenants, Ordinances, etc. (Attach as appendix) For example, home association bylaws may have requirements regarding building construction materials or vegetation removal, or regarding access in a gated community.					
Source	Details				
SELOA Protective Covenants	Item 13: 2x operable fire extinguishers on every lot. Each lot shall be kept free of stored, piled, or accumulated combustible or fire hazardous material.				
SELOA Architectural Controls	3.1.12 All chimneys must be equipped with a U.L. or I.C.B.O. approved spark arrestor.				
SELOA Architectural Controls	2.10 Fire Pits and fires must conform with "Recreational Site Fire Pit Standards" as recognized by the Forest Service, State Lands, BLM, and County.				

### **PART II:**

### RISK ASSESSMENT

# Wildfire Risk

Wildfire Risk is a combined assessment of the likelihood of a fire occurring (Threat) and the values of most concern potentially adversely impacted by fire (Fire Effects). Fire Effects consist of the Impacts on Values and Suppression Difficulty.

The Wildfire Threat Index is derived from historical fire occurrence, landscape characteristics including surface fuels and canopy fuels, percentile weather derived from historical weather observations and terrain conditions. <u>Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (UWRAP)</u>

The UWRAP provides a consistent, comparable set of scientific results to be used as a foundation for wildfire mitigation and prevention planning in Utah. Including maps from the UWRAP report may also be beneficial in this section and can be attached as Appendix D. Consider using the following as an example.

- Location Specific Ignitions
- Water Impacts
- Suppression Difficulty

- Fire Occurrence Density
- Rate of Spread
- Fire Effects

The UWRAP Area of Interest Report can be generated using the Advanced Viewer which you will need a registered account to be able to access.

**UWRAP Basic Viewer Basic Viewer** 

**UWRAP User Manuals** 

# Estimated Values at Risk Provide an approximation of the estimated current values of residential and commercial property in the area. The County Assessor should be able to assist with this information. Estimated values at risk of commercial and residential property Year 2023

# Natural Resources at Risk

Describe the natural resources at risk in the area, such as watershed, forest products, wildlife, recreation tourism, etc.

Watershed for East Canyon Creek / Natural wildlife habitat areas to include open grass areas, scrub oak, and mixed conifer and deciduous forest.

# **Insurance Rating**

**Protection Capabilities:** Insurance Services Organization (ISO) rating for the community will serve as an overall indicator of its fire protection capabilities:

1 - Moderate - ISO Rating of 6 or lower. 2 - High - ISO Rating of 7-9. 3 - Extreme - ISO Rating of 10

You can contact your local fire department to find your ISO rating

ISO Fire Insurance Rating:

8

The following information is based on the Communities At Risk (CARs) list that was developed cooperatively at the local and state level to assist land management agencies and other stakeholders in determining the scope of the WUI challenge and to monitor progress in mitigating the hazards in these areas. This information is updated annually through the interagency fuel groups. Input the fields that are reflected on the state list found on our website at forestry.utah.gov.

Fire Occu	Fire Occurrence: Number of fires in the area for the last 10 years2013 to2023						
C	0	No Risk					
C	1	Moderate	0 to 1 fire/township				
X <sup>C</sup>	2	High	2 to 14 fires/township				

C	3	Extreme	Greater than 14 fires/township
Rating			Reset Option Buttons

	Area Fire History				
Month/Year of fire	Ignition point	Ignition source	Acres burned		
09/2013	Forest ground cover	Fireplace ash disposal	.5		
[10/2020	Car on Kimball Cyn Rd	Overheating vehicle fire	0.1		
08/2022	Large conifer	Lightning	.1		
	[				

Fuel Haz	ard: Asse	ess the fuel condi	itions of the landscape and surrounding the community
C	0	No Risk	
[ <b>x</b>	1	Moderate	Moderate to low to control, fire intensities would generally cause moderate damage to resources based on slope, wind speed and fuel. Vegetation Types: Ponderosa pine/mountain shrub, grassland, alpine, dry meadow, desert grassland, Ponderosa pine, Aspen and mountain riparian.
[	2	High	High resistance to control, high to moderate intensity resulting in high to moderate damage to resources depending on slope, rate of spread, wind speed and fuel loading. Vegetation Type: Maple, mountain shrubs, sagebrush, sagebrush/perennial grass, salt desert scrub, Black Brush, Creosote and Greasewood.
[C	3	Extreme	High resistance to control, extreme intensity level resulting in almost complete combustion of vegetation and possible damage to soils and seed sources depending on slopes, wind speed, rate of spread and fuel loading.
Rating	high		Reset Option Buttons

Values Pr	rotected:	Evaluate the hur	nan and economic values associated with the community or
landscape	e, such as	homes, business	es, and community infrastructure.
0	0	No Risk	
C	1 Moderate	Moderate	Secondary Development: This would be seasonal or secondary
	1	Moderate	housing and recreational facilities.
C	2	High	Primary Development: This would include primary residential
	2	піві	housing, commercial and business areas.
			Community infrastructure and community support: This would be
			water systems, utilities, transportation systems, critical care
x	3	Extreme	facilities, schools manufacturing and industrial sites. It may also
			include valuable commercial timber stands, municipal watersheds
			and areas of high historical, cultural and/or spiritual significance

		which support and/or are critical to the well-being of the community.
Rating	high	Reset Option Buttons

Fire Occurrence	Fuel Hazard	Values Protected	Fire Protection Capabilities	Overall Rating
	1Error! Reference source not found.	3Error! Reference source not found.	3Error! Reference source not found.	9
Tota	ıl: 4-7 Moderate	, 8-11 High, 12	Extreme	9

**Update Changes** 

### PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

# PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

Fire mitigation and fuel reduction efforts conducted in 2007 are rapidly filling in with new growth that is compromising the effectiveness of the road easement fuel breaks. New fuel breaks and an authorization for the use of herbicides to maintain the fuel breaks in the future are needed to help safeguard the property. At lower elevations, fuel breaks need to be established in the expansive areas of scrub oak stands. The scrub oak needs to be thinned and bunched together to prevent a continuous fuel source for fire movement up the hill. Additional fire breaks beyond road easements need to be established. The mineral soil fire line should run the length of the fuel break, enabling suppression resources more options (including back-firing) with which to fight the fire.

On June 15<sup>th</sup> 2019, community leaders Mr. Mike McComb (Park City Emergency Program Manager), Mr. Chris Crowley (Summit County Emergency Program Manager), Mr. Travis Wright (DNR Wasatch Region Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator), and Mr. Mike Owens (Park City Fire Department) were invited on to our property to familiarize their departments with the access roads within our property for EMS and fire fighting accessibility. Leadership conducted a community brief to members of our association with regards to EMS issues, creating fire boundaries, and "home hardening." Afterwards a break-out group accompanied Mr. Travis Wright to tour two homes within the community where he highlighted fire hazards, suggested corrective actions, and educated members of the group so they would have the knowledge to help other members in the association create defensible space around their structures.

	Past Accomplishments
Prevention	<ul> <li>Stagecoach Estates representation at all Park City Fire Dept. Blue Ribbon Committee meetings (2019).</li> <li>Formed an active CWPP committee that meets once a month, composed of residents (2019).</li> </ul>
Preparedness	<ul> <li>Completed a community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) in 2019, updated in 2023.</li> <li>Hosted a community awareness day with local EMS and fire prevention representatives (2019).</li> <li>June 20-27 2021 emergency egress signs were installed on 12058 N Church Rd (Lot 99) highlighting the Northern most egress route in Stagecoach Estates Association with the Tollgate HOA community. An "open house" invite to allow residents from both communities to walk the egress route and familiarize themselves was coordinated with the homeowner.</li> <li>July 2022 a rapid response communication platform via text (text groups) was established for resident groups. Basin Canyon Rd + N Church Rd residents North of Basin Cyn Rd.) Kimball Canyon Rd + Lower Cove Rd + Upper Cove Rd + N Church Rd residents South of Kimball Cyn. Rd.</li> </ul>
Mitigation	<ul> <li>Community members logged 312 hours clearing brush &amp; deadfall in 2019.</li> <li>Community members logged 712 hours clearing brush &amp; deadfall in 2021.</li> <li>Community members logged 1320 hours clearing brush &amp; deadfall in 2021.</li> <li>Community members logged 686 hours clearing brush &amp; deadfall in 2023.</li> <li>Community members logged 414 hours clearing brush &amp; deadfall in 2023.</li> <li>Annual community chipper program participation with Park City Fire Department (5 to 15 properties participating annually 2019)</li> <li>The HOA's home hardening program worked with Mr. JJ Wallace; Fire Warden Summit County and the Summit County wood chipping program to chip 46 piles of branches, logs, and brush stacked along HOA roads by property owners on 3-5 September and 9-13 September 2019.</li> <li>July-2021 Lot 106 (11018 Hailes Loop Rd) coordinated with a private Forestry management company (Alpine Forestry) to rehabilitate 4 acres of land with extensive deadfall, understory overgrowth, and tree stand thinning. The efforts of the vendor were recorded and promulgated to the membership for education. As of 2023 five lots (~10 acres each) have utilized a private forestry management vendor to reduce fire risks on their lots.</li> <li>May 15-30 2022 community volunteers contributed 62 hours clearing back brush, aspen saplings, and felled trees along the Basin Canyon Rd. easement between the lower entry gate and 10565 Basin Canyon Rd. (Lot 82). A wood chipper and chainsaws were utilized.</li> <li>August 8-23 2022 a community volunteer effort focused on clearing back brush clearing masticator, and volunteers the existing dirt access road between the two communities was widened and cleared of understory.</li> <li>September 4-8 2022 the N. Church road easement between Kimball Canyon Rd and the northern most intersection with Hailes</li> </ul>

	Loop Rd was cleared back of understory, aspen saplings, and felled trees. Clearing efforts were focused on the downhill side of the road utilizing a skid-steer with a brush masticator attachment.
Maintenance	<ul> <li>Road surfaces were improved for emergency vehicle access in 2023. Road widening and maintaining road surface for better travel was the primary focus.</li> <li>Electronic gates were updated in 2022 to provide reliable electronic access with a permanent EMS key code programmed into the system</li> </ul>

# PART III: RISK REDUCTION GOALS/ ACTIONS

Goals of Plan: Provide a brief statement under the Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation and Maintenance goals. These should align with the pillars of the National Cohesive Strategy and the Utah Catastrophic Wildfire Reduction Strategy (1.Reslient Landscapes 2. Fire Adapted Communities 3. Wildfire Response).

**Identification of Actions:** Provide detailed project information. These projects/actions can be mapped/tracked in the Utah WRA portal and should be consistent with a Cooperative Agreement in compliance with the Wildfire Policy if applicable.

**GOAL A: PREVENTION** – Activities directed at reducing the occurrence of fires, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	<b>Priority:</b>
Educate HOA membership on home hardening practices.	[2024]	Drew Jordan	<b>#1</b> ]
Educate HOA membership on proper firescaping of their 10-acre lots.	[2024]	Drew Jordan	[#2]
	[ ]	[ ]	

**GOAL B: PREPAREDNESS** – Activities that lead to a state of response readiness to contain the effects of wildfire to minimize loss of life, injury, and damage to property. Including access to home/community, combustibility of homes/structures and creating survivable space.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority:
ack growth along primary access roads in HOA	2024	Drew Jordan	#1
ote that lot owners take action to install driveway address markers	2024	Jackie Pender	#2
e a list of individuals who requiring additional evacuation ance.	2024	Drew Jordan	#4
ž	2024		Drew Jordan

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority:
Host an annual HOA fire prevention meeting with community leaders.	2024	Drew Jordan	[#1
		[	[
		[	
		[	
	[	[	[

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority
Assure EMS personnel have gate access godes.	2024	Drew Jordan	[#1
	[		[
	1		
	ent.		
Notes, updates, and monitoring  Goal B.4 – Evaluate response facilities and equipments  Action(s):	ent. Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority
Goal B.4 – Evaluate response facilities and equipme		Community Lead:	Priority
Goal B.4 – Evaluate response facilities and equipment of the Action(s):		Community Lead:	Priority
Goal B.4 – Evaluate response facilities and equipment of the Action(s):		Community Lead:	Priority
Goal B.4 – Evaluate response facilities and equipment of the Action(s):		Community Lead:	Priority

**GOAL C: MITIGATION** – Actions that are implemented to reduce or eliminate risks to persons, property or natural resources including fuel treatments and reduction.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority:
Set up yearly wood chipping program with Summit County	2024	Drew Jordan	[#1
	[	[	[
	[	[	[
	[	[	[
	[	[	

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority:
Continue to attend PCFD Blue Ribbon Committee meetings	2024	Drew Jordan	<b>#</b> 1
Invite PCFD/EMS and DNR Fire Mitigation personnel to tour SELOA to review gate access procedures and review access roads.	2024	Drew Jordan	#2
		[	
		[	[

**GOAL D: MAINTENANCE** – the process of preserving actions that have occurred including fuel treatments and reduction.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Community Lead:	Priority:
Cut back vegetative growth along roads within HOA	2024	Drew Jordan	<b>#1</b>
Explore the use of sheep in a mobile penned in area to reduce undergrowth.	2024	Drew Jordan	#2
		[	
		[	
Notes and updates			

# PART IV: CONTACTS

The contacts in this part identify community resources that can be used to complete the goals of the plan.

	Planning Committee Member List					
Name	Affiliation	Phone Number	E-mail			
Mr.Andrew Jordan	SELOA Fire Preparedness Committee	801-556-2850	drewcycle@gmail.com			
Ms. Jackie Pender	SELOA Fire Preparedness Committee	435-513-4891	j_pender_pcut@yahoo.com			

Commercial Entities				
Organization	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail	Address
N/A				

Formal Associations					
Organization	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail		
SELOA HOA	Mr. Steve Cuttitta	810-625-3761	seloapresstevec@gmail.com		

Media Support					
Organization	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail		
KPCW Radio	Ms. Leslie Thatcher	435-649-9004 Ext. 330	leslie@kpcw.org		
Park City Record	Ms. Tiffany Rivera	435-649-9014	frontdesk@parkrecord.com		
Park City Public Information Officer	Ms. Linda Jager	435-615-5191	N/A		

Schools				
School	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail	Address
Park City High School	Administrative Office	435-645-5650	N/A	1750 Kearns Blvd. Park City UT 84060
Treasure Mountain Jr. High School	Administrative Office	435-645-5640	N/A	2530 Kearns Blvd. Park City UT 84060

Transportation					
Organization	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail		
Peak Transportation	Dispatcher	435-901-4266	peak transportation.com		
Park City & Summit County Transit	Dispatcher	435-615-5350	park city transit.org		
Park City Taxi Transportation	Dispatcher	335-655-3010	parkcitydirectshuttle.com		

Private Equipment Capabilities					
Type of Equipment	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail	Address	
Trackhoe/Skid Steer/ Wheel Loader/Road Grader	Mr. Ed Byer	435-640- 3506	N/A		
Backhoe, skid steer	Mr. Brian Bitner	801-580- 0232	Briankbitner@gmail.com	Bitner Ranch	
Skid steer	Mr. Wim deJager	385-239- 0259	family.dejager@hotmail.com	10261 N CHURCH RD	
Skid steer	Mr. Todd Skrypek	(435) 640-5823	todd@moorhousecoating.com	10001 Kimball Canyon Rd	

Other				
Organization	Name	Phone Number	E-mail	

# **APPENDIX**

### **APPENDIX**

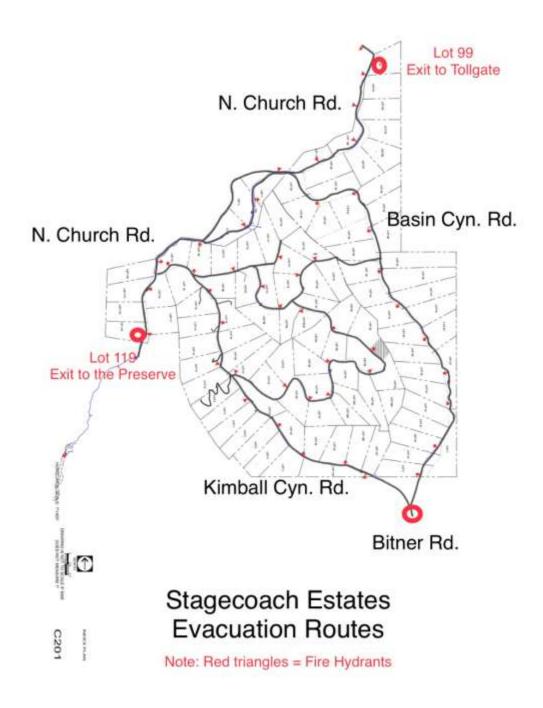
# Appendix A: Community Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Narrative: This plan will be used by the community as a framework for a safe, coordinated effort to evacuate members in the event of a wildfire. The strategies can include but are not limited to 1) A coordination structure to determine who will be in charge, and who the key contacts are, 2) An emergency communications strategy to inform officials and the community, 3) Traffic control measures, (be sure to think about utilizing all modes of transportation including existing transit, walking, biking, e-scooters), and 4) A plan to ensure disadvantaged and vulnerable populations have the resources to evacuate.

# Insert plan here

Community is utilizing Summit County Code Red notification system for evacuation order. Two Stagecoach Groupme text groups will be used to notify lot owners of emergencies. Stagecoach Estates Facebook post will be posted.

Emergency evacuation plan is communicated to lot owners at the annual lot owners meeting.



### Appendix B: (\*Optional) Community Smoke Mitigation Plan NOT INCLUDED

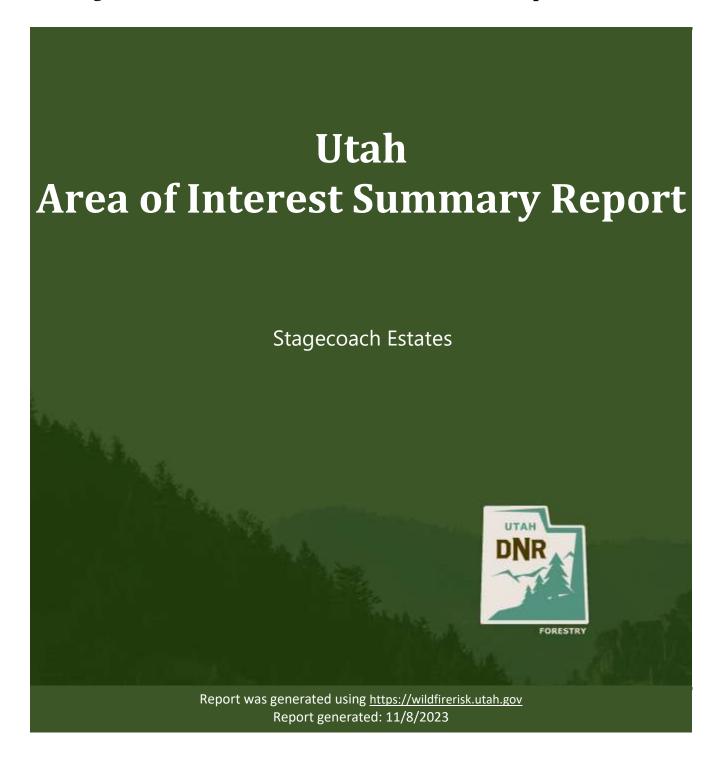
Narrative: This plan will be used by the community to address what strategies can be followed to keep the community safe in the event the air quality downgrades to unhealthy levels due to smoke caused by wildfires. The strategies can include but are not limited to 1) Understanding the vulnerable demographics within the community, 2) Strategy on how to inform community members of wildland fire smoke risks. 3) Strategy on how communities/community members can prepare for low air quality days e.g.: Designing a clean room in the house where air is filtered, having an air filtration plan for the whole building/house, creating a clean air space in the community, addressing air filtration in schools, or attaining a cache of air filters to loan out to vulnerable populations etc. Smoke Ready Resources can be found here, Community Fire Planning.

# **Appendix C: Restricting Covenants and Ordinances**

1970 Protective Covenants, 2011 Architectural Control Committee Guidelines

### Appendix D: UWRAP Report

: UWRAP Area of Interest Risk Summary Report for Stagecoach Estates, November 2023. 60 pages.



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**Conditional Ember Production** 

Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings

Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN)

To navigate to a specific section of the report, press the Ctrl key and click on the section title.

## Citation:

Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Land. 2023. Utah Area of Interest Summary Report [Computer Application]. Retrieved from https://wildfirerisk.utah.gov.

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# Introduction

# **Utah Area of Interest Summary Report**

The Area of Interest tool allows users of the Advanced Viewer application to define a specific location to further explore its wildfire risks. This information can then be exported, providing a detailed summary using attributes selected by the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Land. The data layers for many of these map products were created with publicly available data and information submitted by volunteer fire departments. These map products have been summarized explicitly for the active Area of Interest. To access all data layers as a GIS file, users must "export data as a .zip file" after creating an area of interest.



This report was designed so that information can be copied and pasted into other plans, reports, or documents depending on user needs.

Examples include, but are not limited to, Community Wildfire Protection Plans, Local Fire Plans, Fuels Mitigation Plans, Hazard Mitigation Plans, Homeowner Risk Assessments, and Forest Management or Stewardship Plans.

The Utah Wildfire Risk
Assessment provides a
consistent, comparable set of
scientific results to be used as a
foundation for wildfire
mitigation and prevention
planning in Utah.

Results of an assessment can be used to help prioritize areas in the state where mitigation treatments, community interaction, and education or tactical analyses might be necessary to reduce risk from wildfires.

The Utah Wildfire Risk Explorer's map products and descriptions included in this summary report are designed to provide the information needed in support of the following key priorities:

- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire.
- Plan and prioritize fuel treatment within programs.
- Allow agencies to work together to better define priorities and improve emergency response, particularly across jurisdictional boundaries.

- Increase communication with local residents and the public to address community priorities and needs.
- Identify areas where additional tactical planning may be desirable, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning.
- Provide the information necessary to support resource, budget, and funding requests.
- Plan for response and wildfire suppression resource needs.

#### **Map Products and Descriptions**

Each map product in this Summary Report is accompanied by a general description, table, chart, or map. Please see the table below for a list of data layers available in the Summary Report.

Utah WRAP Layer Description

Fire History Statistics	Fire history statistics provide insight as to the number of fires, acres burned, and cause of fires, and are useful for fire prevention and mitigation planning.
Wildfire Hazard Potential	The wildfire hazard potential (WHP) dataset represents an index that quantifies the relative potential for wildfire that may be difficult to control.
Risk to Drinking Watersheds and Population layer was created multiplying wildfire threat (in the form of the Structure Exposure by potential impacts (in a metric incorporating three factors: the Suppression Difficulty Index, estimated surface drinking water importance, and population density).	
Burn Probability  This dataset is a 30-m cell size raster representing annual burn proba	
Damage Potential	Damage Potential (DP) represents the potential consequences of fire to a home at a given location if a fire were to occur and if a home were located there.
Structure Exposure Score	Structure Exposure Score (SES) combines wildfire likelihood (burn probability) and consequence (represented by Damage Potential) assuming a home is present on every pixel.
Conditional Risk to Potential Structures	The conditional risk to potential structures (cRPS) dataset represents the potential consequences of fire to a home at a given location, if a fire occurs there and if a home were located there.
Risk to Potential Structures	The expected risk to potential structures (RPS) dataset represents a measure that integrates wildfire likelihood and intensity with generalized consequences to a home on every pixel.
Probability of Exceeding Manual Control  This dataset represents the probability of heading flame lengths exceeding 4 feet, which is generally considered the threshold for exceeding the possibility of manual control during fire operation	
Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control	This dataset represents the probability of heading flame lengths exceeding 8 feet, which is generally considered the threshold for exceeding the possibility of mechanical control during fire operations.
Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior	This dataset represents the probability of heading flame lengths exceeding 11 feet, which is generally considered the threshold for extreme fire behavior during fire operations.
Suppression Difficulty Index	Wildfire Suppression Difficulty Index is a quantitative rating of relative difficulty in performing fire control work.
Flame Length	This dataset represents the weighted-average flame length (FL) in feet for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fuel).
Rate of Spread (chains/hr)	This dataset represents the weighted-average rate of spread (ROS) in chains per hour for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fire spread rate).
Heat per Unit Area	This dataset represents the weighted-average heat per unit area (HPA) in kilojoules per square meter for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fuel).

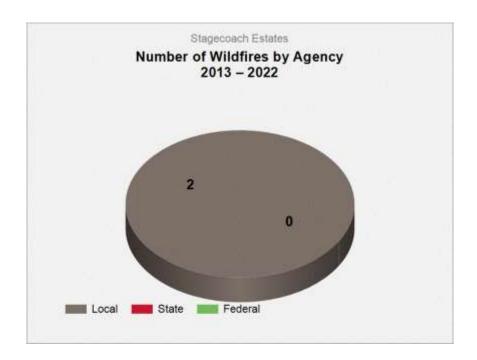
Utah WRAP Layer	Description
Conditional Ember Production	This dataset indicates where embers are originating when fires occur (so they could be targeted for treatment).
Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings	This dataset indicates where embers might land near buildings.
Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN)	This layer displays housing-unit density.

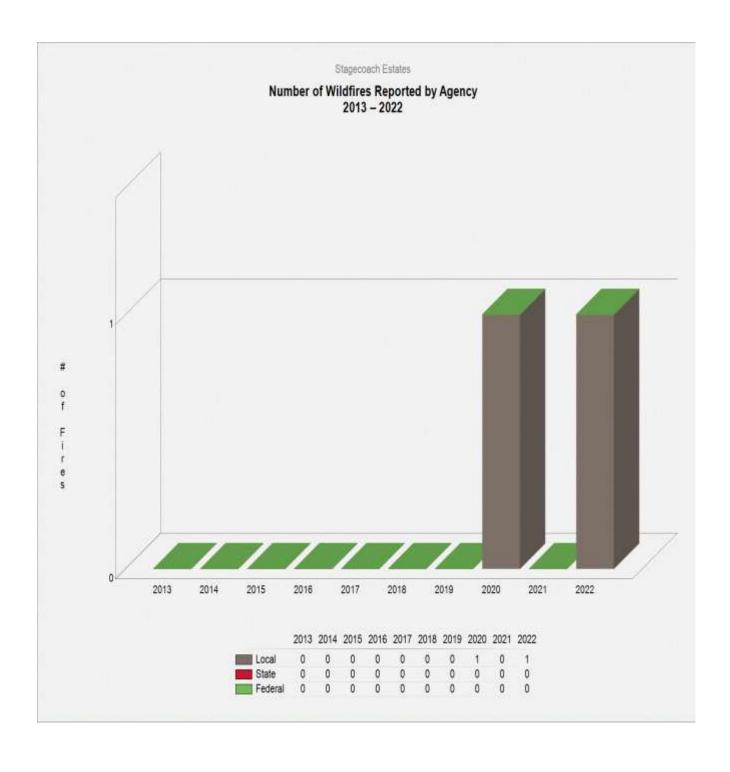
## **Fire History Statistics**

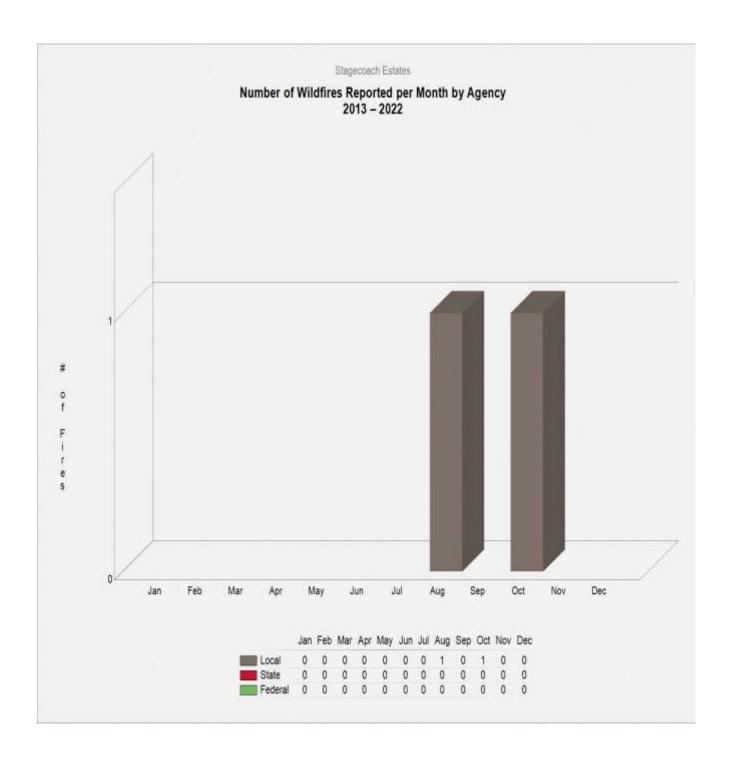
#### **Description**

**Fire history statistics provide insight into data related to reported wildfires in Utah.** These statistics are useful for fire prevention and mitigation planning. They can be used to quantify the level of fire business, determine the time of year most fires typically occur and develop a fire prevention program aimed at reducing the fire occurrence rate based on specific fire cause information.

Ten years of historic fire report data where fires had a specific defined location were used to create the fire occurrence summary charts. Wildfire Ignition data was compiled from federal and state sources for the years 2013 through 2022.



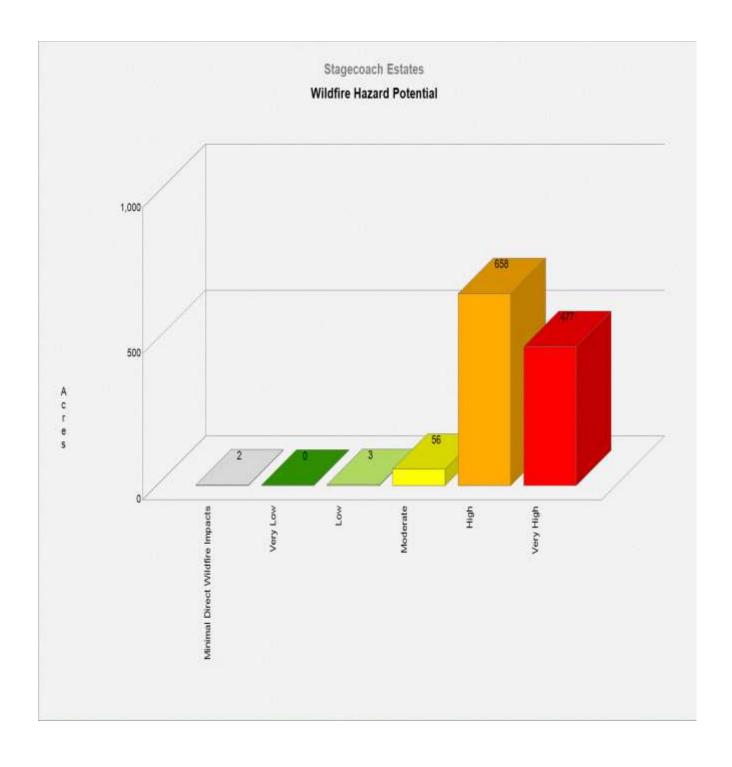


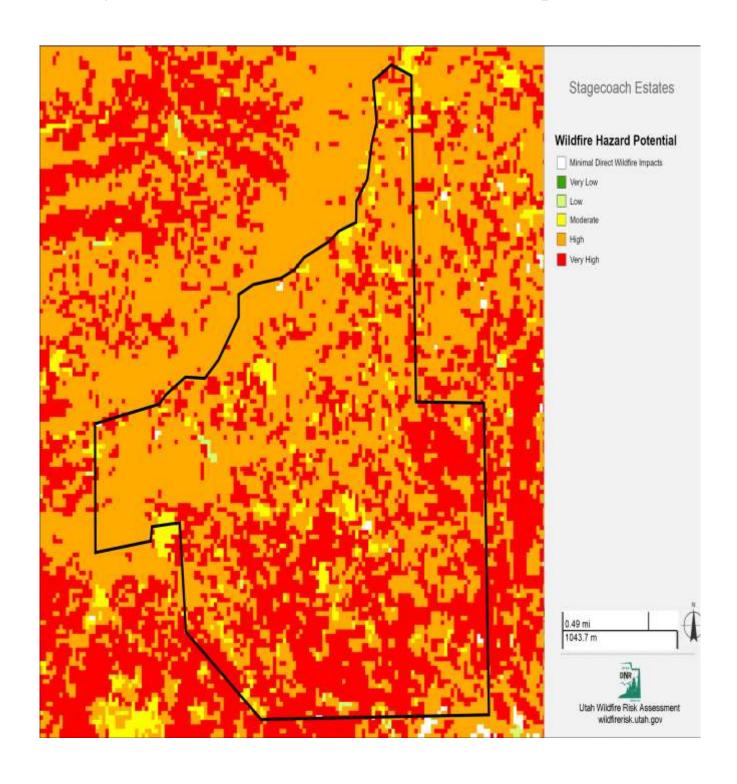


## **Wildfire Hazard Potential**

The wildfire hazard potential (WHP) dataset represents an index that quantifies the relative potential for wildfire that may be difficult to control. WHP can be used as a measure to help prioritize where fuel treatments may be needed.

Wildfire Hazard Potential Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	2	0.2 %
Very Low	0	0.0 %
Low	3	0.3 %
Moderate	56	4.7 %
High	658	55.0 %
Very High	477	39.9 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %

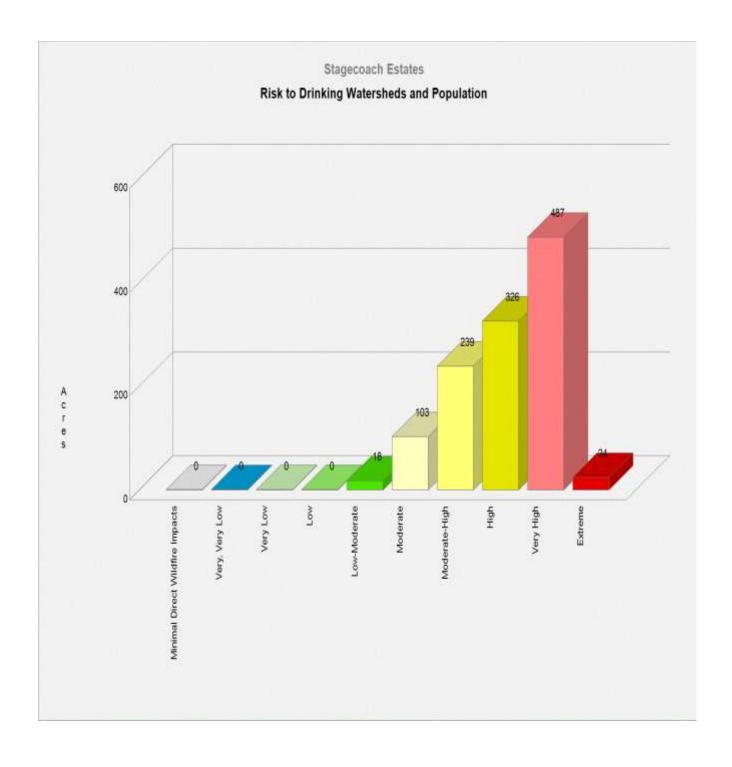


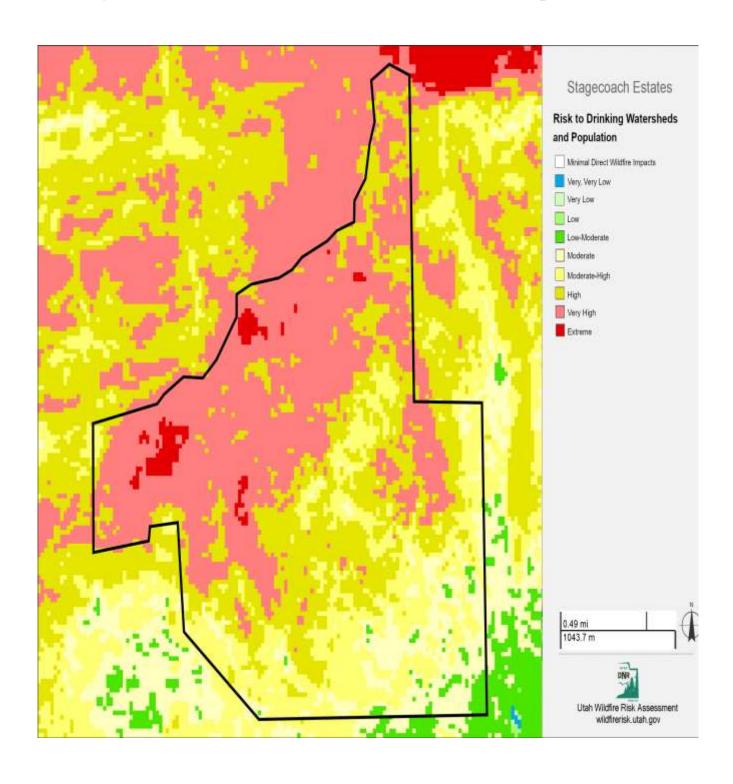


## **Risk to Drinking Watersheds and Population**

The Risk to Drinking Watersheds and Population layer was created by multiplying wildfire threat (in the form of the Structure Exposure Score) by potential impacts (in a metric incorporating three factors: the Suppression Difficulty Index, estimated surface drinking water importance, and population density).

Risk to Drinking Watersheds and Population Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	0	0.0 %
Very, Very Low	0	0.0 %
Very Low	0	0.0 %
Low	0	0.0 %
Low-Moderate	18	1.5 %
Moderate	103	8.6 %
Moderate-High	239	20.0 %
High	326	27.2 %
Very High	487	40.7 %
Extreme	24	2.0 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %



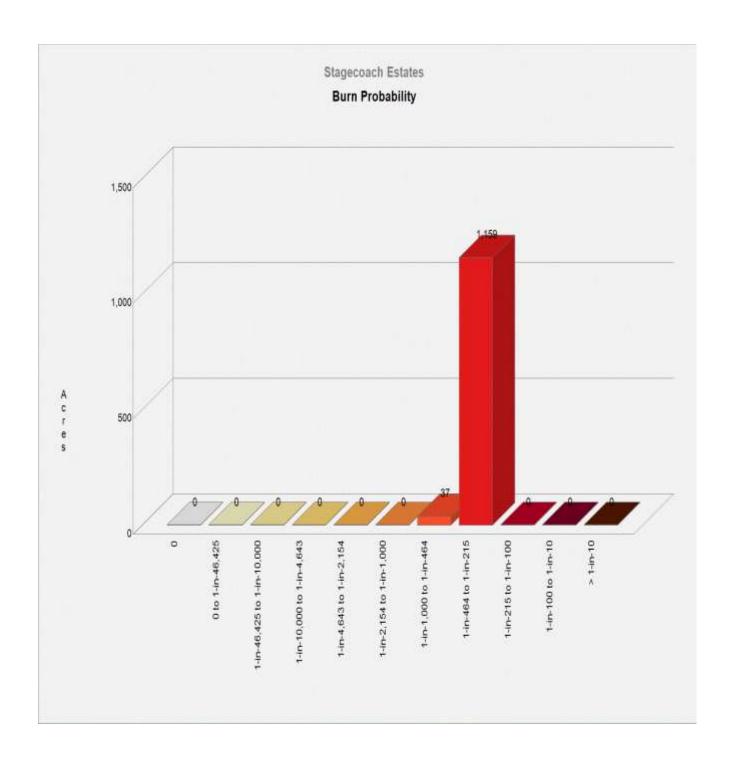


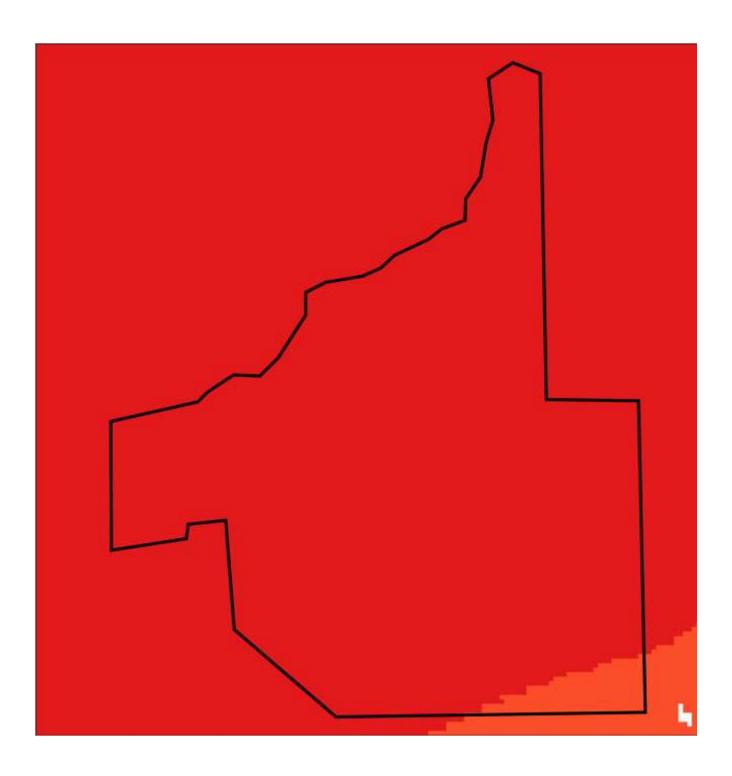
## **Burn Probability**

Burn probability is the annual probability of wildfire burning in a specific location. At the community level, burn probability or wildfire likelihood is averaged where housing units occur. Burn Probability is based on fire behavior modeling across thousands of simulations of possible fire seasons. In each simulation, factors contributing to the probability of a fire occurring, including weather, topography, and ignitions are varied based on patterns derived from observations in recent decades.

Burn Probability is not predictive and does not reflect any currently forecasted weather or fire danger conditions. Burn Probability is simply a probability that any specific location (pixel) may experience wildfire in any given year. It does not say anything about the intensity of fire if it occurs.

Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	0	0.0 %
0 to 1-in-46,425	0	0.0 %
1-in-46,425 to 1-in-10,000	0	0.0 %
1-in-10,000 to 1-in-4,643	0	0.0 %
1-in-4,643 to 1-in-2,154	0	0.0 %
1-in-2,154 to 1-in-1,000	0	0.0 %
1-in-1,000 to 1-in-464	37	3.1 %
1-in-464 to 1-in-215	1,159	96.9 %
1-in-215 to 1-in-100	0	0.0 %
1-in-100 to 1-in-10	0	0.0 %
> 1-in-10	0	0.0 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %

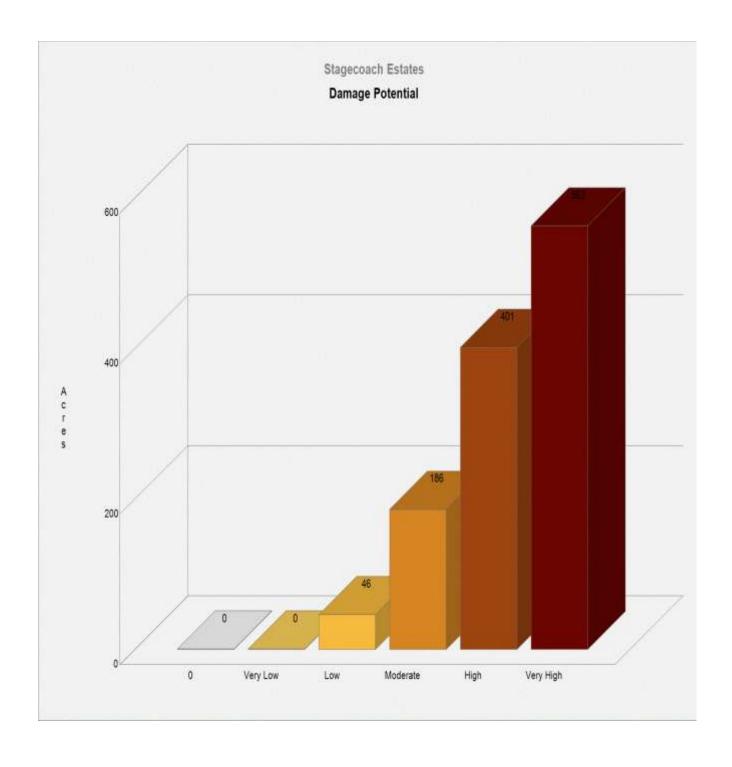


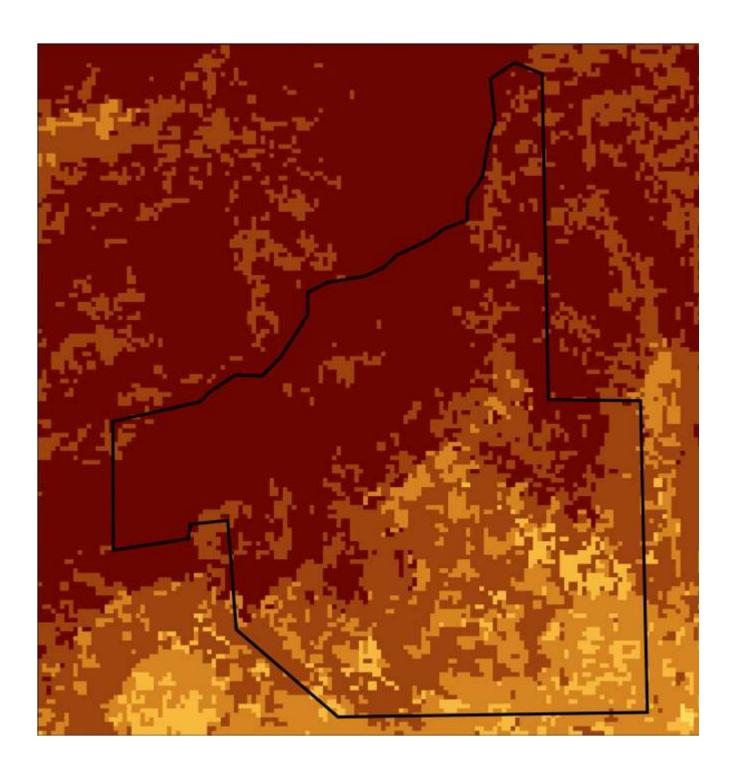


## **Damage Potential**

Damage Potential (DP) represents the potential consequences of fire to a home at a given location if a fire were to occur and if a home were located there. DP incorporates ember load and conditional risk to potential structures as a generalized measure of potential loss to homes.

Damage Potential Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	0	0.0 %
Very Low	0	0.0 %
Low	46	3.8 %
Moderate	186	15.6 %
High	401	33.5 %
Very High	563	47.1 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %

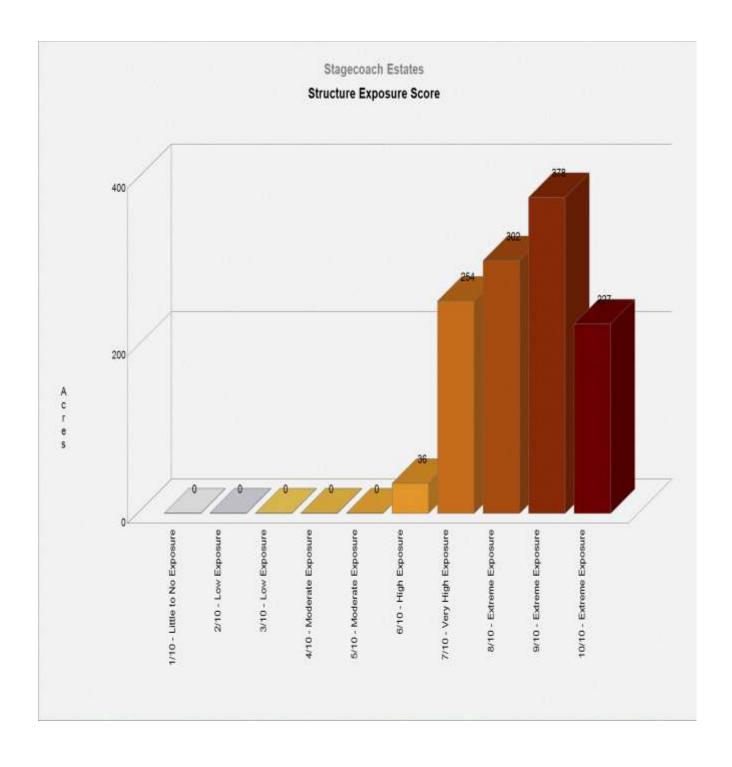


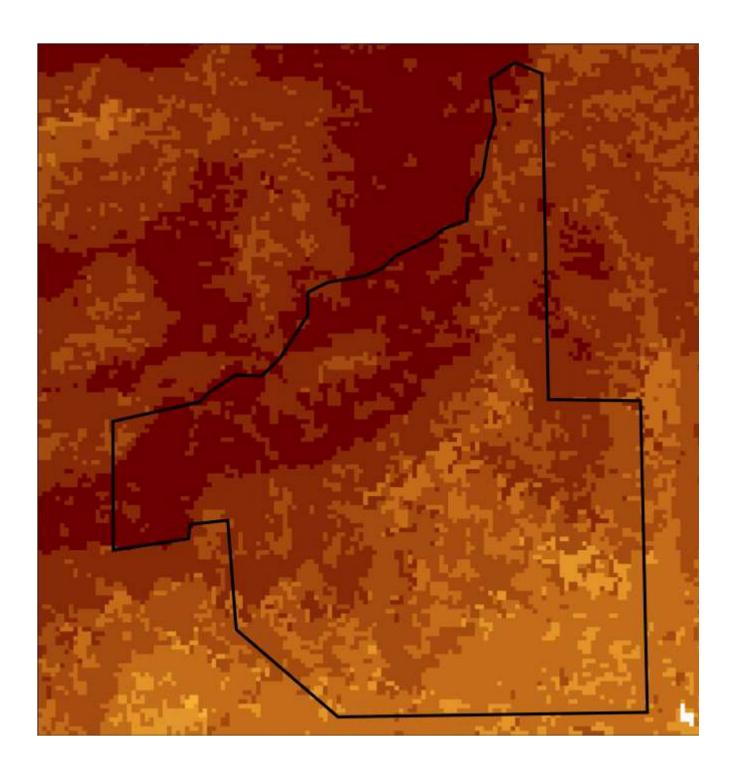


## **Structure Exposure Score**

Structure Exposure Score (SES) combines wildfire likelihood (burn probability) and consequence (represented by Damage Potential) assuming a home is present on every pixel. SES is analogous to the Risk to Potential Structures dataset but includes ember load.

Structure Exposure Score Category	Acres	Percent
1/10 - Little to No Exposure	0	0.0 %
2/10 - Low Exposure	0	0.0 %
3/10 - Low Exposure	0	0.0 %
4/10 - Moderate Exposure	0	0.0 %
5/10 - Moderate Exposure	0	0.0 %
6/10 - High Exposure	36	3.0 %
7/10 - Very High Exposure	254	21.2 %
8/10 - Extreme Exposure	302	25.2 %
9/10 - Extreme Exposure	378	31.6 %
10/10 - Extreme Exposure	227	19.0 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %

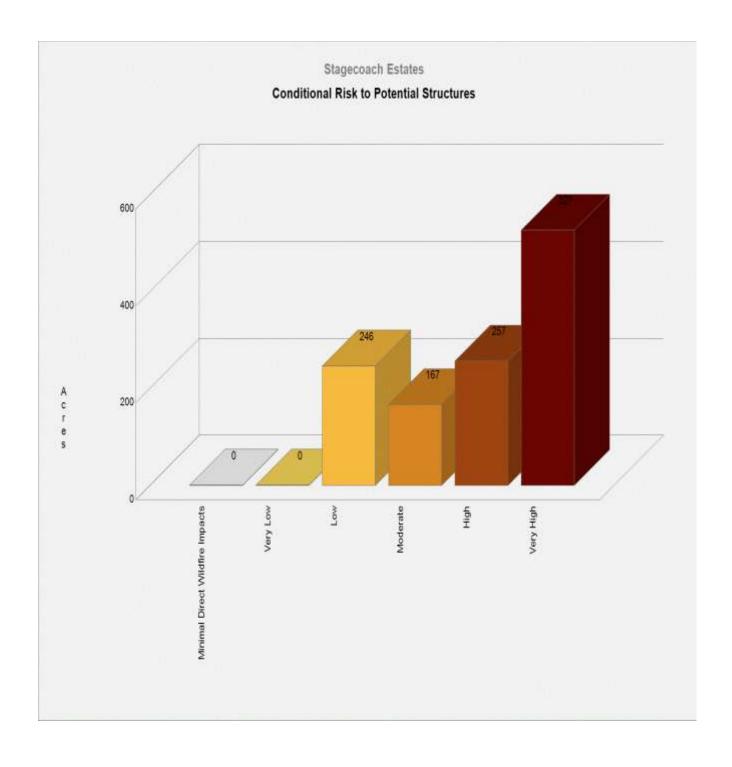


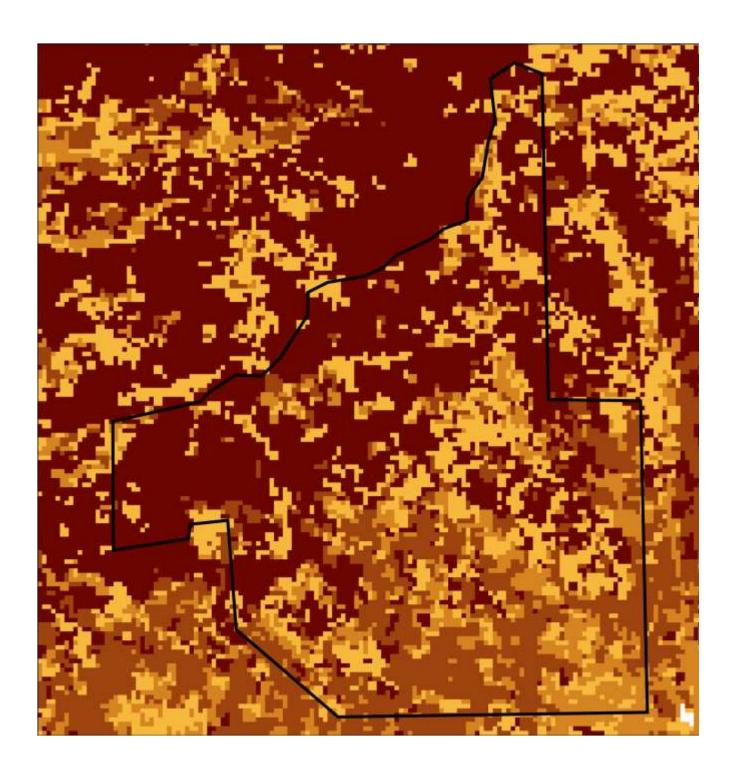


### **Conditional Risk to Potential Structures**

The conditional risk to potential structures (cRPS) dataset or "Risk to Homes" represents the potential consequences of fire to a home at a given location, if a fire occurs there and if a home were located there. It is a measure that integrates wildfire intensity with generalized consequences to a home on every pixel, but does not account for the actual probability of fire occurrence.

Conditional Risk to Potential Structures Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	0	0.0 %
Very Low	0	0.0 %
Low	246	20.6 %
Moderate	167	14.0 %
High	257	21.5 %
Very High	527	44.0 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %

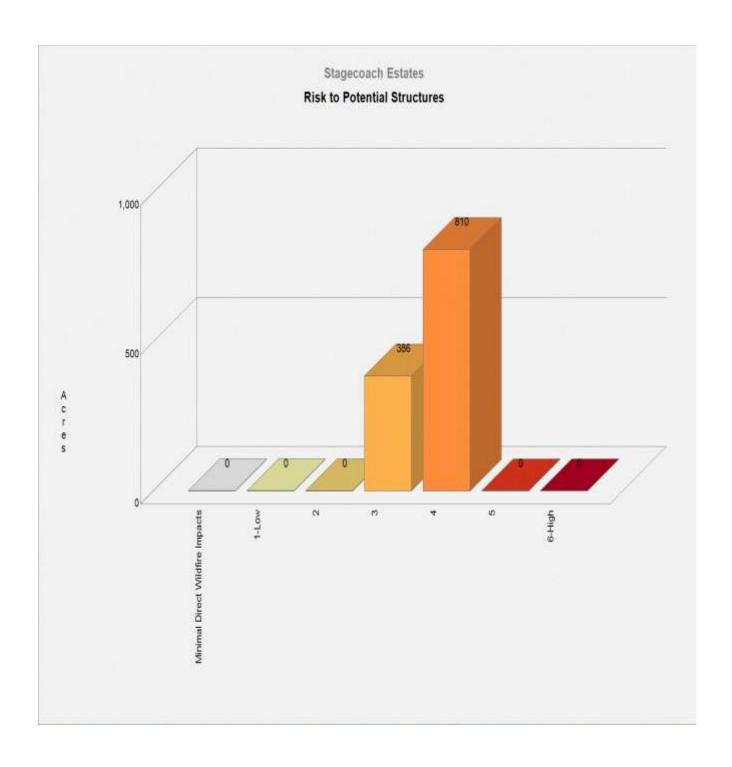


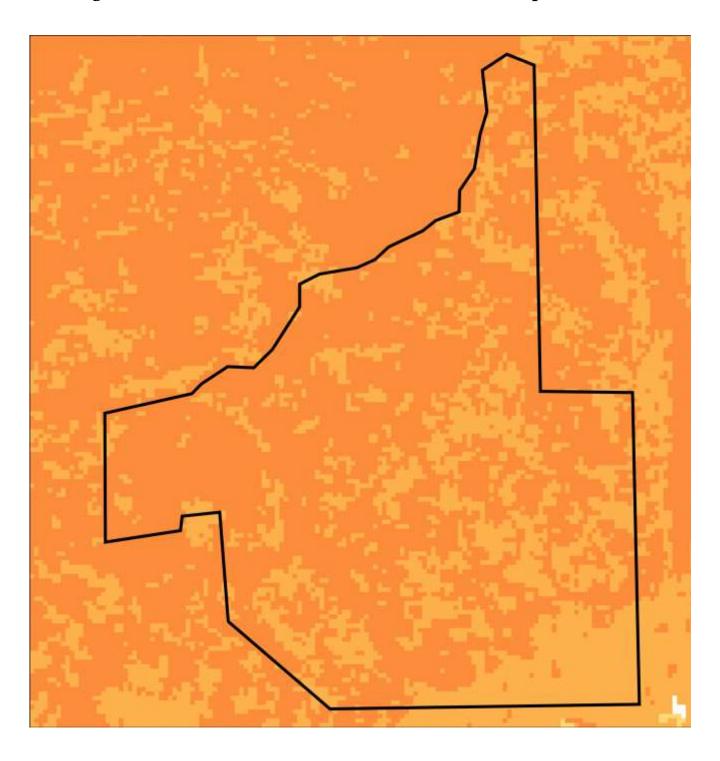


### **Risk to Potential Structures**

The expected risk to potential structures (RPS) dataset represents a measure that integrates wildfire likelihood and intensity with generalized consequences to a home on every pixel. For every place on the landscape, it poses the hypothetical question, "What would be the relative risk to a house if one existed here?" This allows comparison of wildfire risk in places where homes already exist to places where new construction may be proposed.

Risk to Potential Structures Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	0	0.0 %
1-Low	0	0.0 %
2	0	0.0 %
3	386	32.3 %
4	810	67.7 %
5	0	0.0 %
6-High	0	0.0 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %

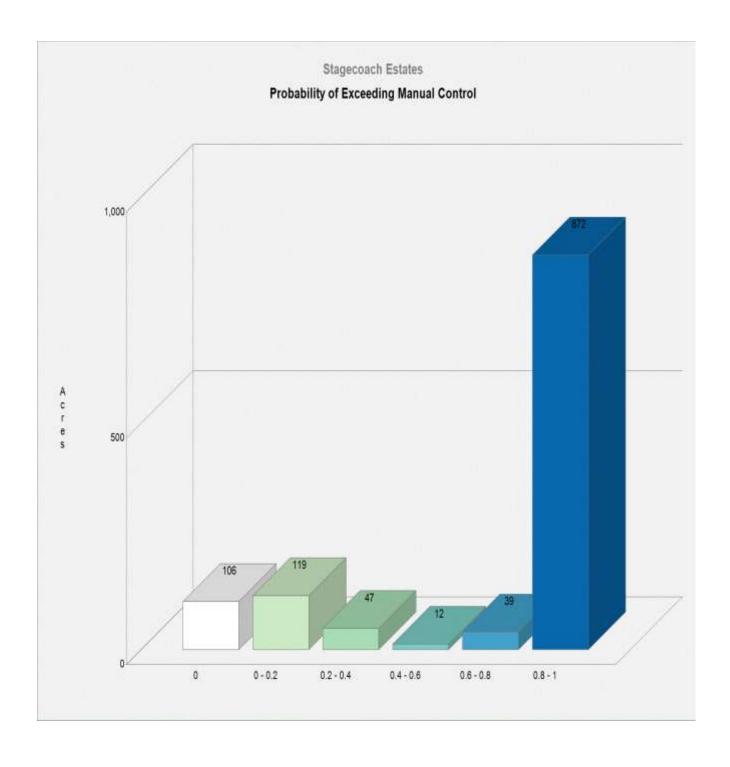


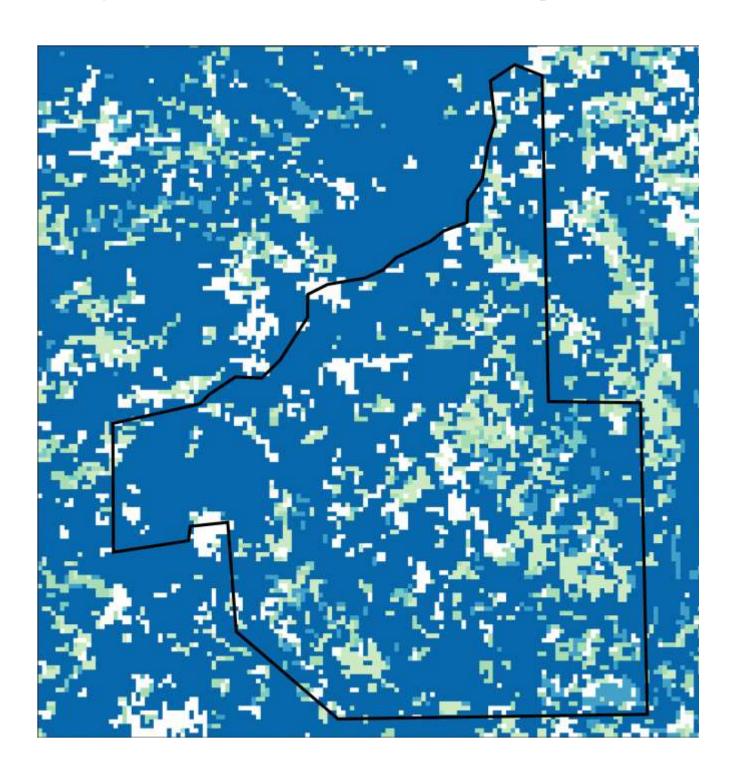


# **Probability of Exceeding Manual Control**

This dataset represents the probability of heading flame lengths exceeding 4 feet, which is generally considered the threshold for exceeding the possibility of manual control during fire operations.

Probability of Exceeding Manual Control Category	Acres	Percent
0	106	8.9 %
0 - 0.2	119	10.0 %
0.2 - 0.4	47	3.9 %
0.4 - 0.6	12	1.0 %
0.6 - 0.8	39	3.3 %
0.8 - 1	872	73.0 %
Total	1,195	100.0 %

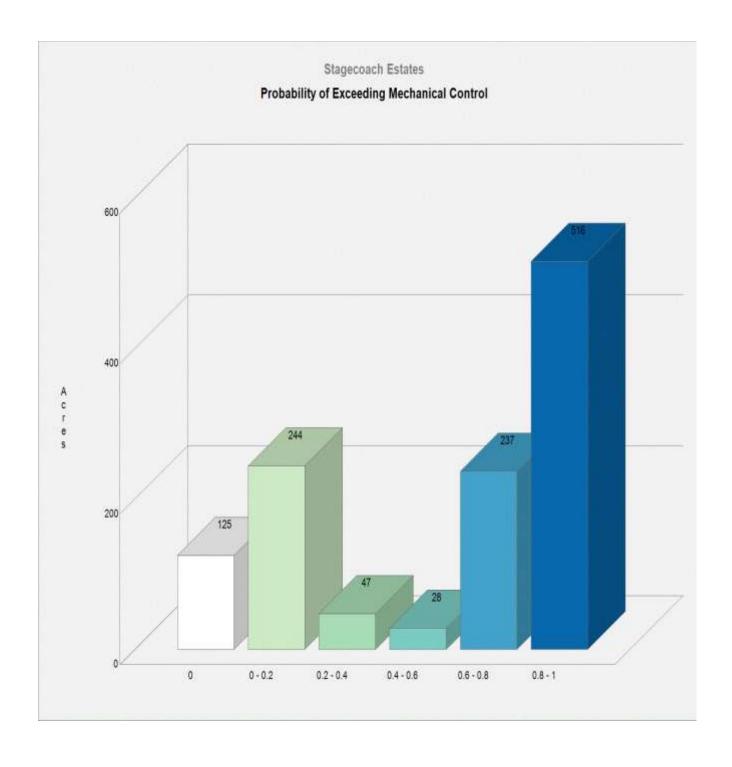


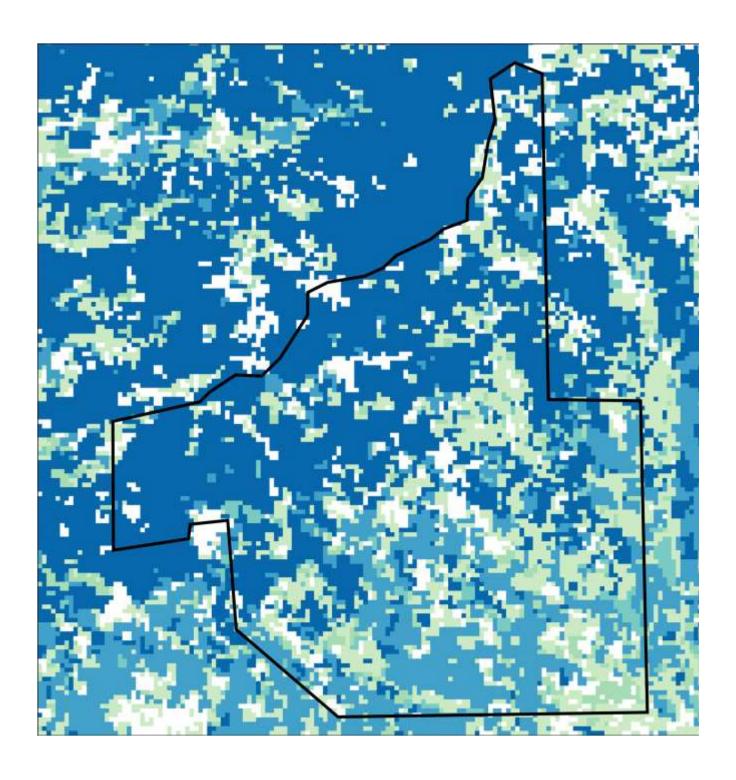


# **Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control**

This dataset represents the probability of heading flame lengths exceeding 8 feet, which is generally considered the threshold for exceeding the possibility of mechanical control during fire operations.

Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control Category	Acres	Percent
0	125	10.4 %
0 - 0.2	244	20.4 %
0.2 - 0.4	47	3.9 %
0.4 - 0.6	28	2.3 %
0.6 - 0.8	237	19.8 %
0.8 - 1	516	43.1 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %

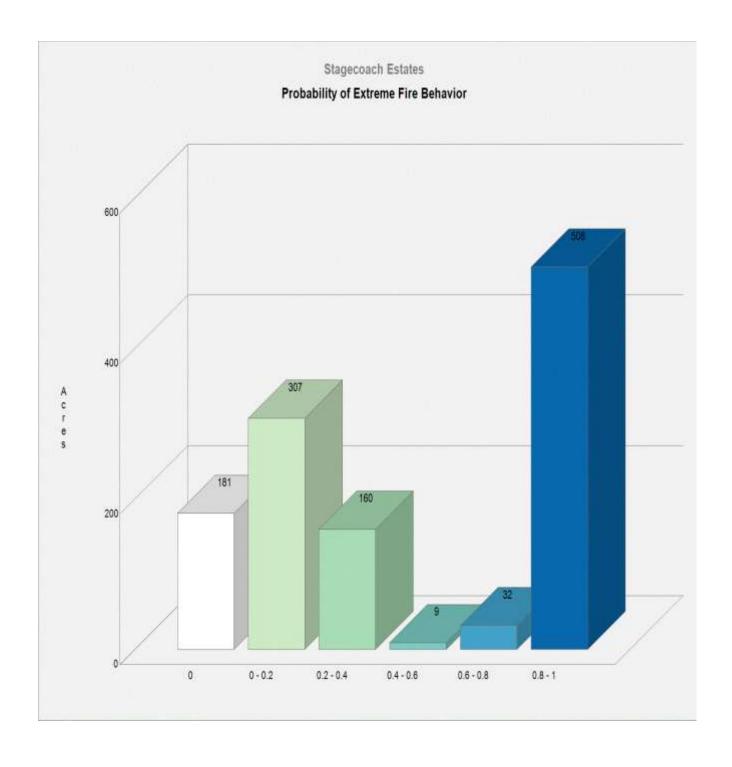


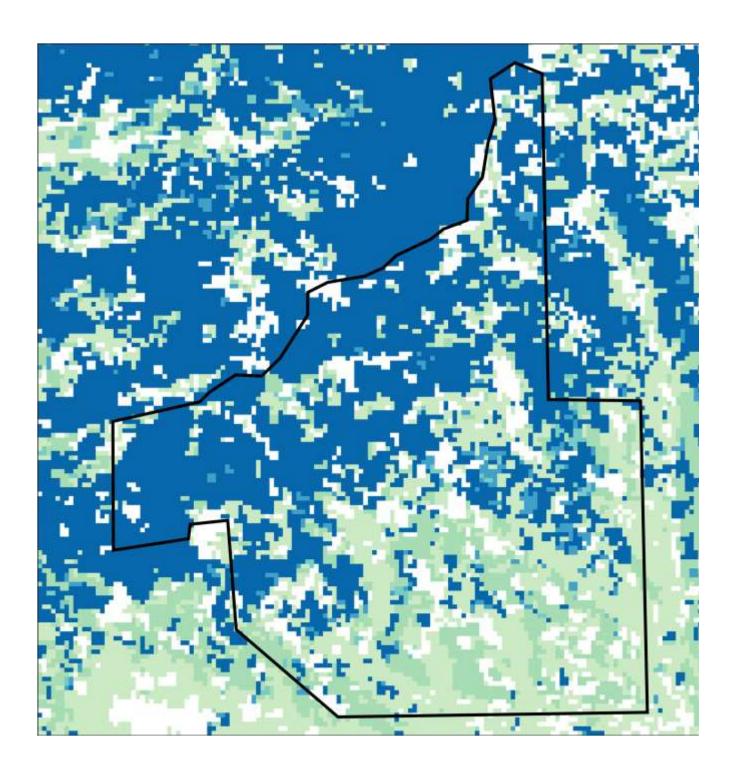


# **Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior**

This dataset represents the probability of heading flame lengths exceeding 11 feet, which is generally considered the threshold for exceeding extreme fire behavior during fire operations.

Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior Category	Acres	Percent
0	181	15.1 %
0 - 0.2	307	25.6 %
0.2 - 0.4	160	13.4 %
0.4 - 0.6	9	0.8 %
0.6 - 0.8	32	2.7 %
0.8 - 1	508	42.4 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %

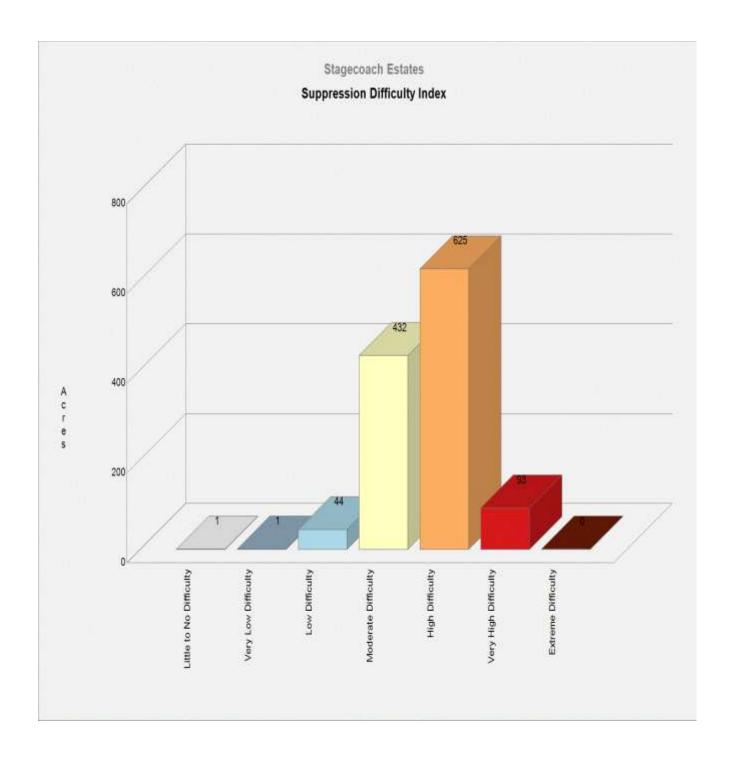


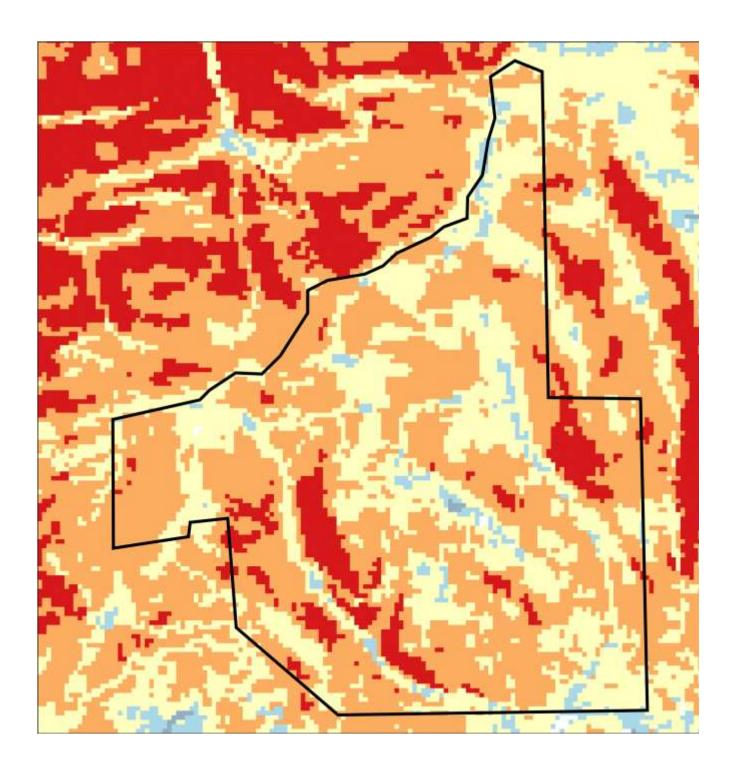


## **Suppression Difficulty Index**

Wildfire Suppression Difficulty Index (SDI) is a quantitative rating of relative difficulty in performing fire control work. SDI factors in topography, fuels, expected fire behavior under severe fire weather conditions, firefighter line production rates in various fuel types, and accessibility (distance from roads/trails) to assess relative suppression difficulty.

Suppression Difficulty Index Category	Acres	Percent
Little to No Difficulty	1	0.1 %
Very Low Difficulty	1	0.1 %
Low Difficulty	44	3.7 %
Moderate Difficulty	432	36.1 %
High Difficulty	625	52.3 %
Very High Difficulty	93	7.8 %
Extreme Difficulty	0	0.0 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %



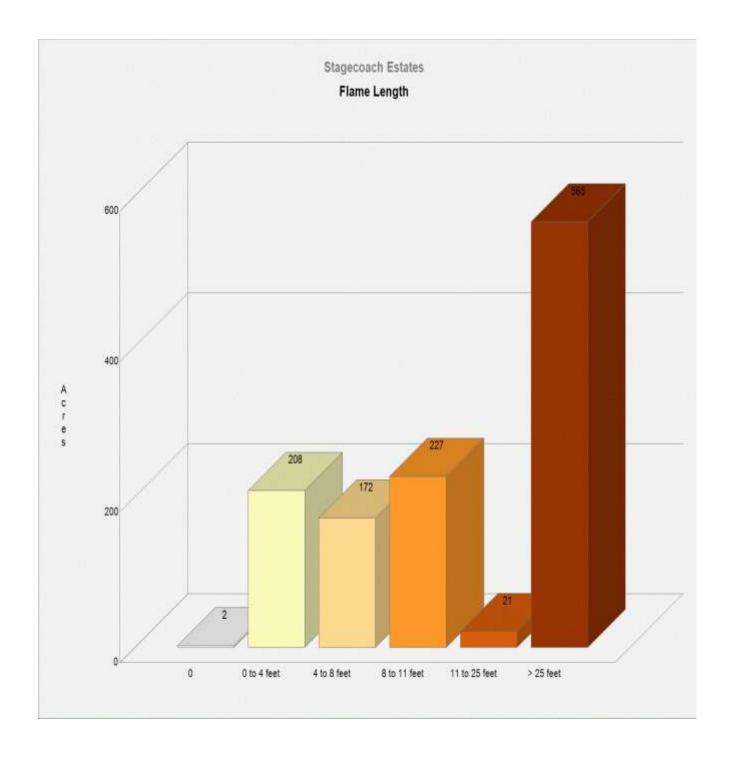


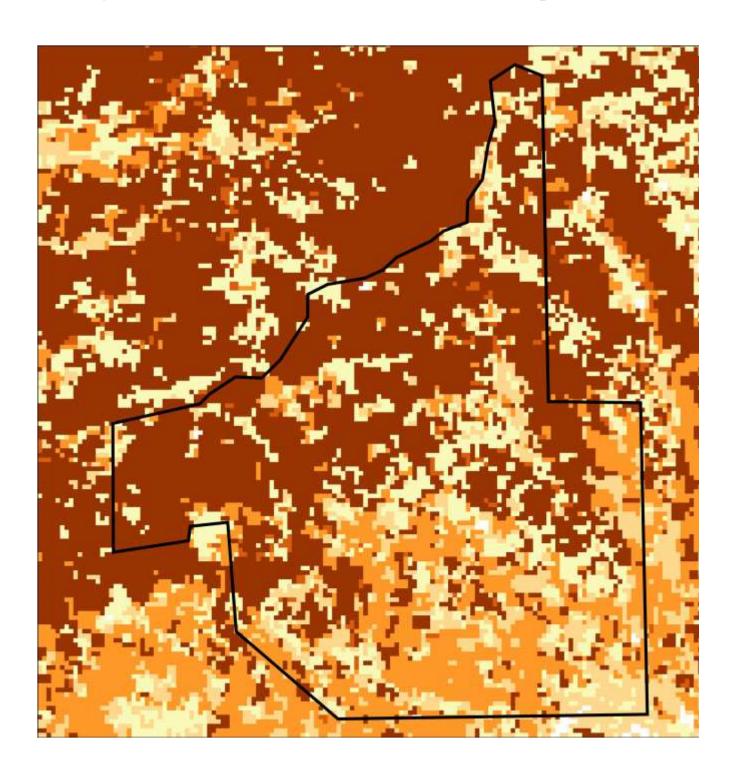
## **Flame Length**

This dataset represents the weighted-average flame length (FL) in feet for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fuel). Flame length is the distance (in feet) between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base (generally the ground surface). This is a good indicator of fire intensity. Flame length is a strong indicator of the potential damage to structures; longer flame lengths will likely have a greater negative consequence. Flame lengths are also utilized in fuel-break planning.

Flame Length Category	Acres	Percent
0	2	0.2 %
0 to 4 feet	208	17.4 %
4 to 8 feet	172	14.4 %
8 to 11 feet	227	19.0 %
11 to 25 feet	21	1.8 %
> 25 feet	565	47.3 %
Total	1,195	100.0 %



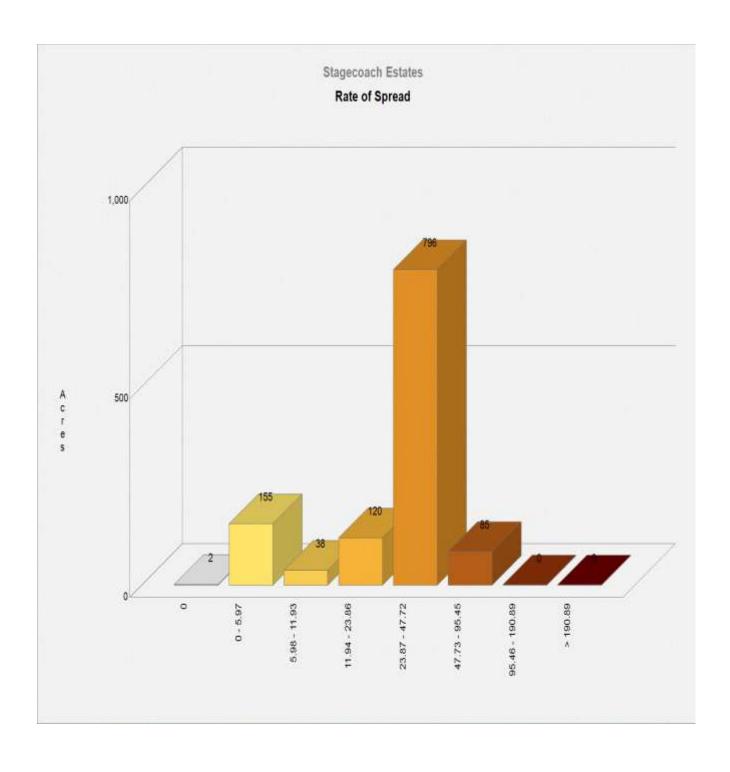


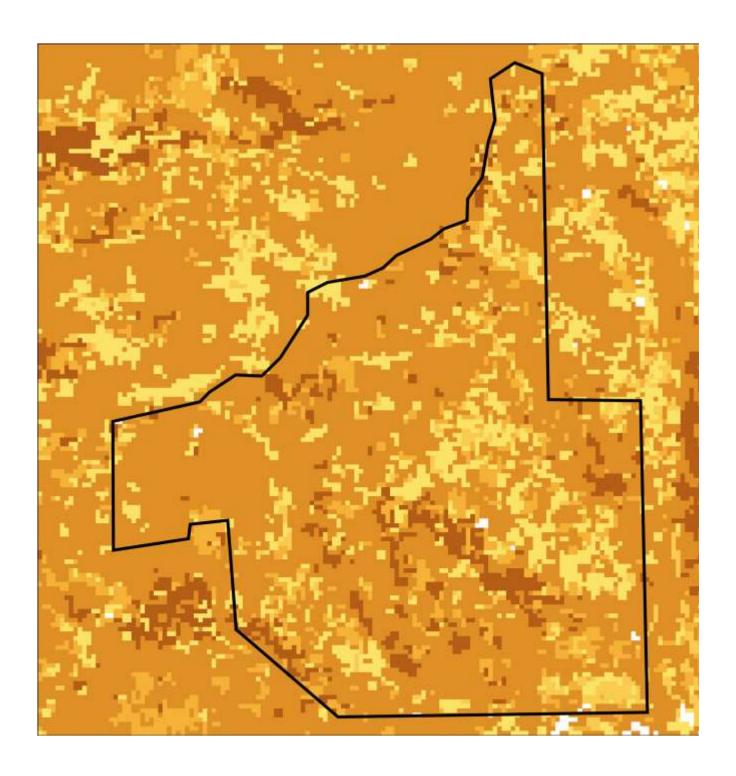


# Rate of Spread (chains/hr)

Rate of Spread (ROS) represents the weighted-average rate of spread in chains per hour for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fire spread rate). Rate of spread can affect suppression efforts by "outrunning" direct attack and can have an impact on evacuation.

Rate of Spread Category (chains/hr)	Acres	Percent
0	2	0.2 %
0 - 5.97	155	13.0 %
5.98 - 11.93	38	3.2 %
11.94 - 23.86	120	10.0 %
23.87 - 47.72	796	66.6 %
47.73 - 95.45	85	7.1 %
95.46 - 190.89	0	0.0 %
> 190.89	0	0.0 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %

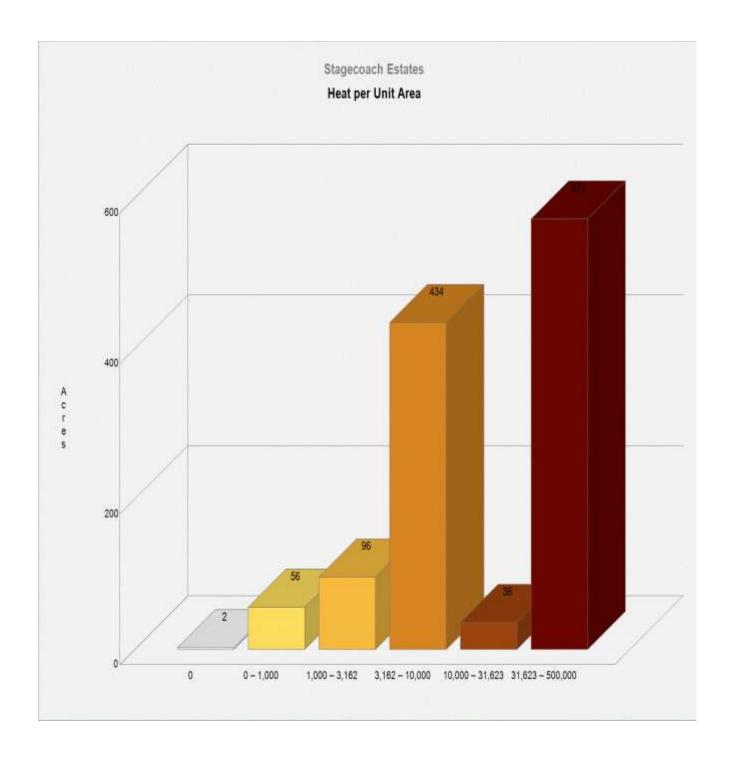


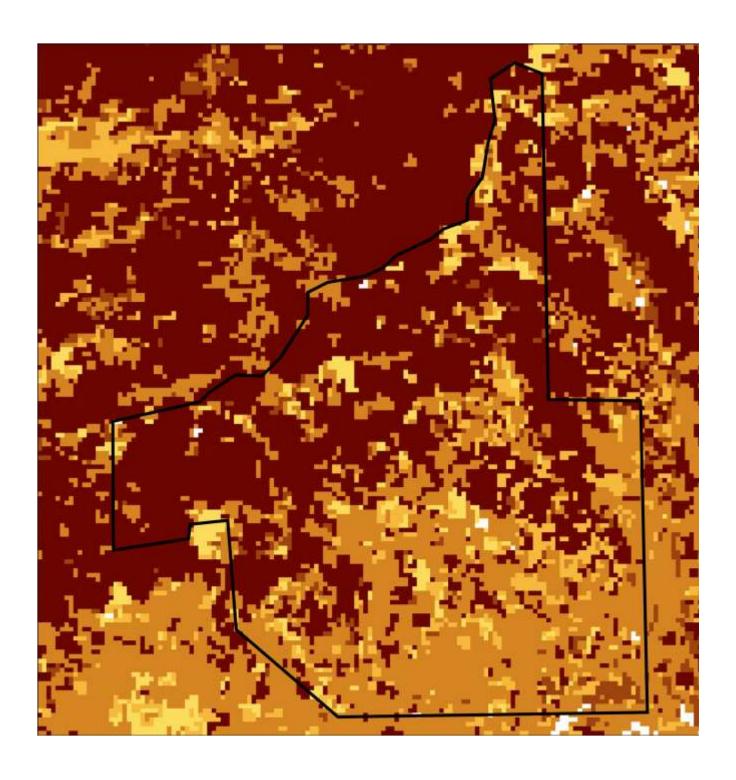


# **Heat per Unit Area**

This dataset represents the weighted-average heat per unit area (HPA) in kilojoules per square meter for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fuel).

Heat per Unit Area Category	Acres	Percent
0	2	0.2 %
0 – 1,000	56	4.7 %
1,000 – 3,162	96	8.0 %
3,162 – 10,000	434	36.3 %
10,000 – 31,623	36	3.0 %
31,623 – 500,000	572	47.8 %
Total	1,196	100.0 %

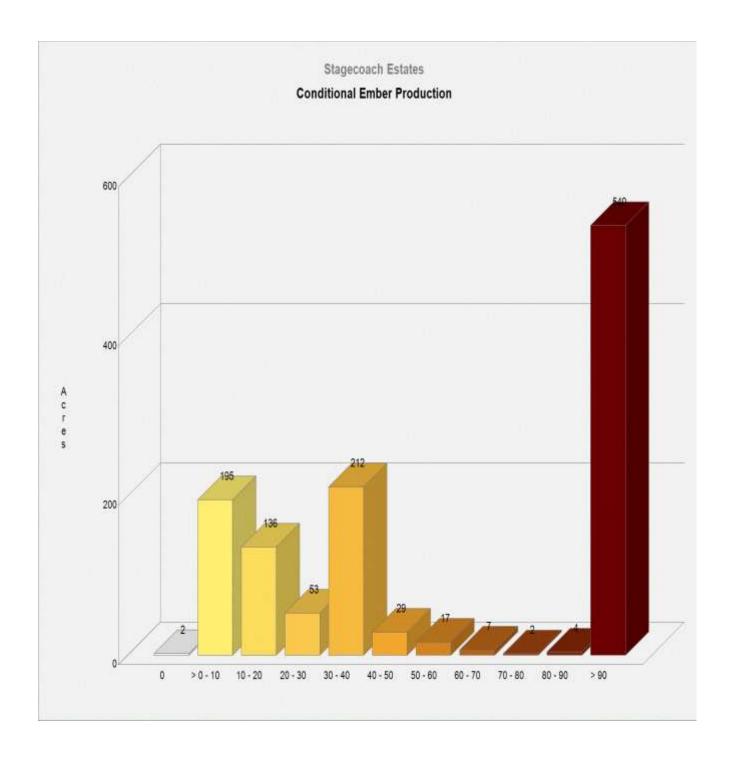


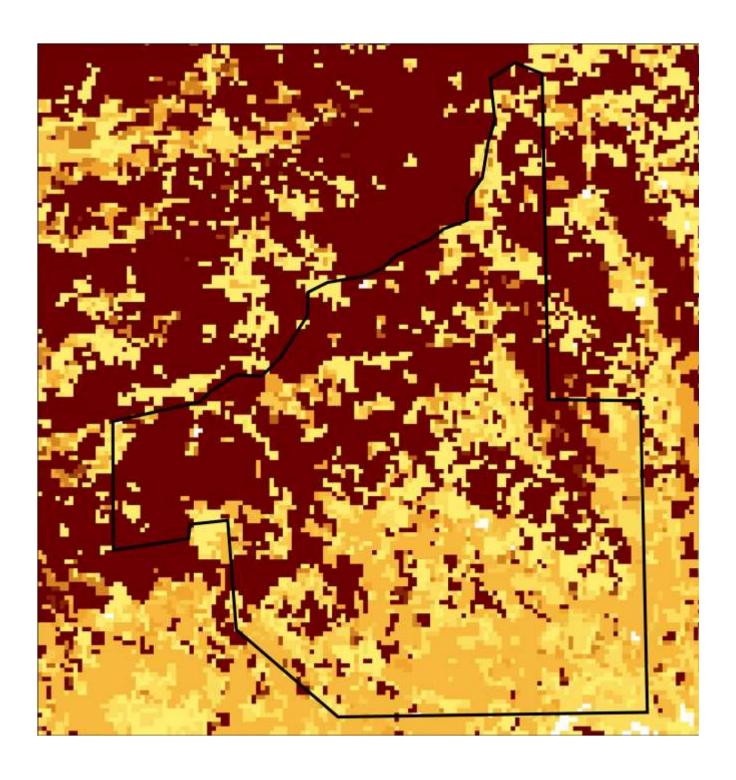


# **Conditional Ember Production**

This dataset indicates where embers are originating when fires occur (so they could be targeted for treatment).

Conditional Ember Production Category	Acres	Percent
0	2	0.2 %
> 0 - 10	195	16.3 %
10 - 20	136	11.4 %
20 - 30	53	4.4 %
30 - 40	212	17.7 %
40 - 50	29	2.4 %
50 - 60	17	1.4 %
60 - 70	7	0.6 %
70 - 80	2	0.2 %
80 - 90	4	0.3 %
> 90	540	45.1 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %

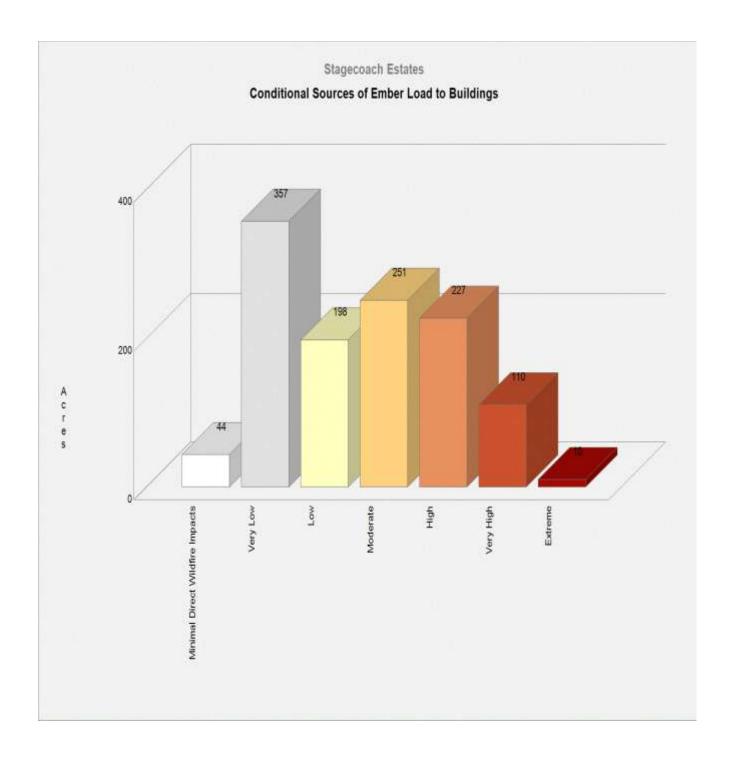


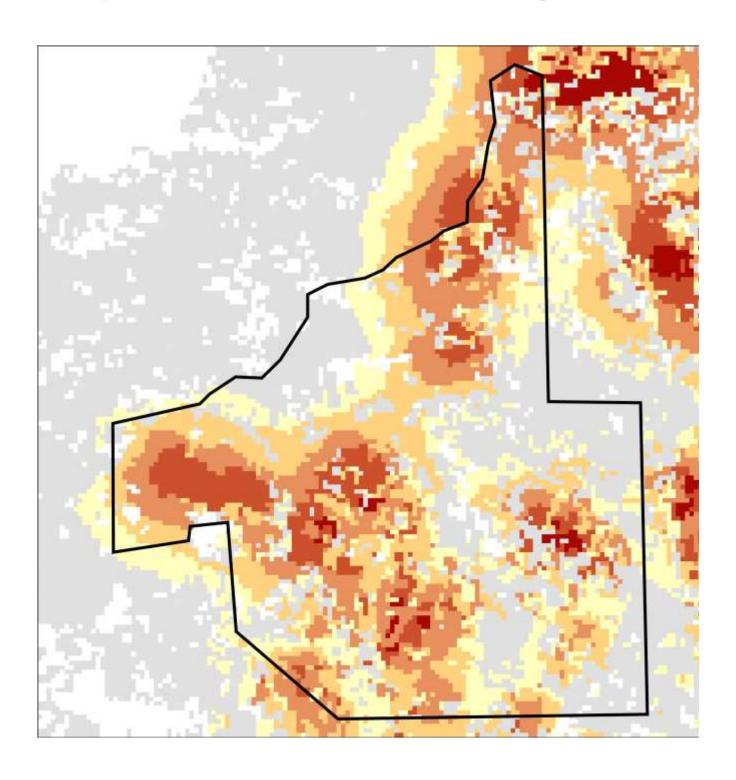


# **Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings**

This dataset indicates where embers might land near buildings.

Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings Category	Acres	Percent
Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	44	3.7 %
Very Low	357	29.8 %
Low	198	16.5 %
Moderate	251	21.0 %
High	227	19.0 %
Very High	110	9.2 %
Extreme	10	0.8 %
Total	1,197	100.0 %





## **Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN)**

This dataset is the Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN) raster for the United States. HUDEN is a nationwide raster of housing-unit density measured in housing units per square kilometer. It reflects 2018 estimates of housing unit and population counts from the U.S. Census Bureau, combined with building footprint data from Microsoft (version 1.1), LandScan where building footprint data were unavailable, and land cover data from LANDFIRE.

Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN) Category	Acres	Percent
No Housing Units	801	67.0 %
Below Density Rating	191	16.0 %
Very Low	138	11.5 %
Low	41	3.4 %
Medium	24	2.0 %
Medium-High	0	0.0 %
High	0	0.0 %
Very High	0	0.0 %
Total	1,195	100.0 %

