

# 2025 Wayne County, Utah Community Wildfire Protection Plan

122225 Version

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## **Acronyms**

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CARs	Communities at Risk
CWC	Community Wildfire Counsels
CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
CWS	Cooperative Wildfire System
FFSL	Utah Forestry, Fire and State Lands
HFRA	Healthy Forests Restoration Act
HIZ	Home Ignition Zone
ISO	Insurance Services Organization
RWPP	Central Utah Regional Wildfire Protection Plan
USFS	United States Forest Service
WC CWPP	Wayne County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
WCFD	Wayne County Fire District
WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

# 1 Introduction

## **Wayne County**

Located within the Colorado Plateau in south central Utah, Wayne County is small, rural, supported largely by agriculture and tourism, and known for its vast, undeveloped areas and popular natural attractions.

The land area is roughly 2500 square miles and the population is roughly 2,500 people – that’s *about* 1 person per square mile – one of the lowest in the state and the continental United States. Of the total 1,559,040 acres of land in Wayne County, only 55,903.15 acres are private land (much of which is not developable due to lack of water and county zoning ordinances). That’s a whopping 96.4% of the county that is publicly owned – the highest percentage in Utah and the third highest in the continental United States. Extensive federal lands and increasingly restrictive management of these lands have resulted in

- a lack of private land available for economic activity,
- a lack of economic uses on federal lands, and
- a small property tax base.

Additionally, Wayne County has an aging population, older housing resources, a significant lack of young families, a shortage of services and infrastructure, and razor thin budgeting margins.

## **Wildfire**

Throughout the west, wildfire has always been a natural part of the ecosystem, predominantly low intensity surface fires that thinned fuel accumulation. That is, until the last century when fire suppression (to protect human interests) has encouraged the formation of larger, denser reservoirs of fuel that threatens high-intensity wildfires, and which pose an even more significant threat when drought is a factor as it is here in the arid southwest.

Recently, more and more communities are developing in areas adjacent to these fire-prone lands increasing wildfire risk and the threat to people and their property. A wildland fire in these areas could have many consequences, including:

- Damage to property, as well as infrastructure, including roads, and electrical systems;
- Business disruptions, leading to lost jobs and revenue;
- Industries like tourism, agriculture, and power are especially vulnerable to wildfires;
- Reduced personal income tax revenue when people lose wages;
- Damage to homes and reduced property values, making housing less affordable and reducing the tax base even lower;
- Increased insurance premiums or refused coverage; and,
- Health risks from smoke, watershed pollution, and post-fire erosion.

In addition to protecting residents from wildfire, the county has the added challenge of informing and protecting seasonal visitors that reach well over a million annually.

Recently, communities across the United States are seeing the most destructive wildfire seasons in history; statistics demonstrate that wildfires are becoming larger and harder to control. As wildfire severity and extent increases, communities need a plan to help prepare for, reduce the risk of, and adapt to wildland fire events. Community wildfire protection plans (CWPPs) help accomplish these goals.

## 2 Background

Over two decades of federal, national, state, and regional planning efforts led up to our own CWPP, including:

### **Federal**

#### 2.1 The Healthy Forest Restoration Act

In 2003, the U.S. Congress recognized widespread declining forest health by passing the Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA). The HFRA was revised in 2009 to address changes to funding and provide a renewed focus on wildfire mitigation (H.R. 4233 - Healthy Forest Restoration Amendments Act of 2009). The HFRA expedites the development and implementation of hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land and emphasizes the need for federal agencies to work collaboratively with communities. A key component of the HFRA is the development of CWPPs, which facilitate the collaboration between federal agencies and communities in order to develop hazardous fuels reduction projects and place priority on treatment areas identified by communities in a CWPP. A CWPP also allows communities to establish their own definition of the wildland urban interface (WUI), which is used to delineate priority areas for treatment. It is also a required prerequisite for receiving hazardous fuels reduction funding under the HFRA. Priority is placed upon municipal watersheds, critical wildlife habitat, and areas impacted by wind throw, insects, and disease. Communities with an established CWPP are given priority for funding of hazardous fuels reduction projects carried out in accordance with the HFRA.

### **National**

#### 2.2 National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy

In 2009, Congress passed the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement Act which directs the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior to develop a national cohesive wildland fire management strategy to comprehensively address wildland fire management across all lands in the United States.

The primary national goals identified are:

1. **Restore and maintain landscapes** – landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to fire-related disturbances in accordance with management objectives.
2. **Fire-adapted communities** – human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property.
3. **Wildfire response** – all jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions.

## **State**

### 2.3 Utah Catastrophic Wildfire Reduction Strategy

Tasked with reducing the size, intensity and frequency of catastrophic wildland fires in Utah, this effort divided the state into six wildfire planning and protection regions to deal with the unique complexities that are inherent to a state as geographically large and diverse as Utah. Each region is directed to assist its counties, communities, and government agencies in reducing the risk of catastrophic wildland fire.

### 2.4 Wildfire Management in Utah

Commissioned by the Governor's Executive Order 2025-03, this informative report assesses current practices, identifies challenges, and proposes actionable solutions across prevention, preparedness, mitigation, and response.

## **Regional**

### 2.5 Central Utah Regional Wildfire Protection Plan

The Central Utah Regional Wildfire Protection Plan (RWPP) is a regional effort to identify high-risk areas across the Central Utah region (covering Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne Counties) and set broad priorities for recommendations and actions to reduce the risk to human life and property due to catastrophic wildland fire in the wildland urban interface of the state-identified communities at risk (CARs). Counties and communities in the region are provided with a landscape-level overview of factors to consider in wildfire planning, and to identify local communities where additional community fire planning may be needed.

## **County**

### 2.6 Wayne County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

The Wayne County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (WC CWPP) is the document presented here. The WC CWPP aims to assist in protecting human life and reducing property loss due to wildfire throughout the county. Compiled from reports, documents, data, and Core Team and public input, this plan relies on the relevant science and literature cited in the reference documents.

*Reference documents can be found in [Appendix A](#).*

One goal of the WC CWPP is to enable local communities to improve their wildfire mitigation capacity, while working with government agencies to identify high fire risk areas and prioritize areas for mitigation, fire suppression, and emergency preparedness.

An additional goal is to enhance public awareness by helping residents better understand the natural and human-caused risk of wildland fires that threaten lives, safety, and the local economy.

To attain those goals, it is the intent of the WC CWPP to:

- provide a countywide scale of wildfire risk and protection needs,

- bring together all responsible wildfire management and suppression entities in Wayne County to address the identified needs,
- support these entities in planning and implementing the necessary mitigation measures, and
- provide information to inform future land use planning, building codes, and wildfire mitigation and prevention related ordinances.

Note that Wayne County participates in the Cooperative Wildfire System (CWS) which is a partnership between the state of Utah's Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) and local governments that are responsible for wildfire suppression. CWS reflects a philosophical shift for FFSL from a reactive, suppression-focused system to a proactive wildfire risk-reduction system. The state pays the costs of catastrophic fires in exchange for local governments providing initial attack on wildfires and taking action to reduce their wildfire risk. Among the required actions to reduce risk is the development of an active CWPP, as well as implementing measurable prevention, preparedness and mitigation actions to reduce fire risk locally.

### 3 Planning Process

The guide entitled *Preparing a Community Wildfire Protection Plan: A Handbook for Wildland-Urban Interface Communities* (SAF 2004) provides communities with a clear process in developing a CWPP. The guide outlines eight steps for developing a CWPP, the first 3 establish a meaningful collaboration among the many stakeholders:

**Step One: Convene Decision-makers.** Form a Core Team made up of representatives from the appropriate local governments, local fire authorities, and state agencies responsible for forest management.

**Step Two: Involve Federal Agencies.** Identify and engage local federal representatives and contact and involve other land management agencies as appropriate.

**Step Three: Engage Interested Parties.** Contact and encourage active involvement in plan development from a broad range of interested organizations and stakeholders.

**Step Four: Establish a Community Base Map.** Work with partners to establish a base map(s) defining the community's WUI and showing inhabited areas at risk, wildland areas that contain critical human infrastructure, and wildland areas at risk for large-scale fire disturbance.

**Step Five: Develop a Community Risk-Hazard Assessment.** Work with partners to develop a community Risk-Hazard Assessment that considers fuel hazards; risk of wildfire occurrence; homes, businesses, and essential infrastructure at risk; other values at risk (VARs); and local preparedness capability. Rate the level of risk for each factor and incorporate this information into the base map as appropriate.

**Step Six: Establish Community Priorities and Recommendations.** Use the base map and Community Risk-Hazard Assessment to facilitate a collaborative community discussion that leads to the identification of local priorities for treating fuels, reducing structural ignitability and other issues of interest, such as improving fire response capability. Clearly indicate whether priority projects are directly related to the

protection of communities and essential infrastructure or to reducing wildfire risks to other community values.

**Step Seven: Develop an Action Plan and Assessment Strategy.** Consider developing a detailed implementation strategy to accompany the CWPP as well as a monitoring plan that will ensure its long-term success.

**Step Eight: Finalize Community Wildfire Protection Plan.** Finalize the CWPP and communicate the results to community and key partners.

### 3.1 Core Team and Public Involvement

The FFSL manages, sustains, and strengthens Utah’s forests, rangelands, sovereign lands, and watersheds for its citizens and visitors. In Wayne County, they are responsible for achieving wildland fire suppression on state and private lands and associated wildfire education, as well as forest health goals and objectives with a fuels reduction focus. Their Fire program partners with our volunteer fire departments to aid in responding to wildland fire. Their fire wardens provide communication, training and support to our volunteer fire departments. Their WUI program obtains grants to provide financial assistance to private landowners who want to address hazardous fuels on their private lands.

The FFSL has been mandated by Governor Cox to develop rules and regulations in support of HB 48 and implement the mitigation strategies; this is their project. They have contracted SWCA (an environmental consulting firm) to facilitate establishment of Community Wildfire Counsels (CWC) across the state. Our local CWC has been meeting most months since 2024. The core team is made up of WUI residents, our district fire chief, deputy chief, and volunteers, as well as representatives from FFSL, SWCA, and Wayne County. If their budgets permit, we also hope in the near future to have participation from USFS, BLM, and CRNP.

If you would like to participate in the CWC, email [centralutahfire@swca.com](mailto:centralutahfire@swca.com).

Stakeholder involvement is critical in producing a meaningful document that includes all collaborators’ diverse perspectives. Feedback, comments, and suggestions received from community members during outreach events are synthesized and utilized to craft project recommendations for the CWPP to address the concerns and priorities of the community.

Thank you for sending your comments to [WC.CWPP.2026@gmail.com](mailto:WC.CWPP.2026@gmail.com).

*Plan participants can be found in [Appendix B](#).*

## 3.2 WC CWPP Updates

The WC CWPP should be treated as a living document to be continually revised to reflect changes, modifications, or new information such as projects completed and lessons learned from public education and project implementation.

The Core Team members are encouraged to meet on an annual basis to

- review the project list,
- discuss project successes,
- strategize regarding project implementation funding, and
- determine whether a plan revision is needed to address
  - extensive wildfire or another disaster event,
  - changes to the local planning outlook, and
  - local adoption of the international WUI code.

It is also suggested that a formal revision be made on the fifth anniversary of signing and every 5 years following.

## 4 Assessments

Assessments provide foundational information about wildfire risks and hazards across all land ownerships within the county; this is crucial for protecting lives and property by informing proactive measures to reduce wildfire impacts.

### 4.1 Risk-Hazard Assessment

The Risk-Hazard Assessments are tools for mitigation and pre-fire planning, from which land use managers, fire officials, planners, and others can prepare strategies and methods for reducing the threat of wildfire, as well as work with community members to educate them about methods for reducing the damaging consequences of fire. Findings from these Wayne County assessments include:

- FFSL has ranked several inhabited areas as being close to extreme risk.
- The EPA found nine watersheds that would be affected by wildfire.
- Extreme and High Hazard Wildfire Areas make up approximately 1,588 square miles.
- A main industry is tourism and would be affected by a wildfire.
- 12 state facilities in high or extreme wildfire risk areas; the loss of these facilities would be \$1,301 per capita.

## 4.2 Key Issues

Wayne County has environmental and social factors that result in extensive- and high-wildfire danger, including:

- fire danger is incredibly high due to very dry fuels and this is likely to continue, and perhaps worsen, under the influence of anthropogenic climate change;
- neighboring BLM and NF lands contain heavy fuels and overstocked forest;
- high number of second homes and short-term rentals that generally do not receive proper wildfire mitigation measures;
- education regarding risk management techniques for second homeowners, tourists, and community members is inadequate;
- aging population;
- Insurance companies are increasingly raising rates or dropping coverage for homes in areas with high wildfire risk.

## 4.3 Insurance Rating

The Insurance Services Organization (ISO) rating for a community serves as an overall indicator of its fire protection capabilities. A moderate rating is 6 or lower; high is 7-9; and extreme is 10. Wayne county currently has an ISO rating of 5 – 5x.

## 4.4 Community Values at Risk

Community Values at Risk are community values that would be threatened by wildfire.

**Wildlife** – the lower elevations of neighboring National Forest land contain critical winter range for deer, elk, and turkeys. The higher elevations are critical summer range for the same wildlife. There is a sage grouse management area and other areas of critical habitat.

**Watershed** – areas above the communities are of concern because of the potential for flooding, debris flow and degradation of culinary and irrigation watershed water quality following a wildland fire.

**Cultural Resources** – the area contains one of the most concentrated areas of identifiable Fremont Indian remains anywhere, as well as a few prehistoric lithic scatters and historic camps.

**Outdoor Recreation Opportunities** – the area provides a wide opportunity for outdoor recreation and supports a growing tourist industry.

**Viewsheds** – important because of the increasing importance of tourism to the Wayne County economy.

## 4.5 Community Hazard Assessments

The purpose of the Community Hazard Assessments and subsequent ratings is to identify fire hazards and risks and to prioritize areas in the County requiring mitigation and more detailed planning. The Community Hazard Assessment support the recommendations for mitigation of structural ignitability, community preparedness, and public education. The assessment also helps to prioritize areas for fuels treatment based on the hazard rating. Each area was rated based on conditions within the community and immediately surrounding structures, including access, adjacent vegetation (fuels), defensible space, adjacent topography, roof and building characteristics, available fire protection, and placement of utilities.

Community Hazard Assessments for Wayne County were conducted in 2013 by FFSL. Four categories were scored from 1 (least) to 3 (most) and the resulting total score ranges from 0 (no risk) to 12 (extreme risk).

<b>Communities at Risk (CARs)</b>	<b>Fire Occurrence</b>	<b>Fuels Hazard</b>	<b>Values Protected</b>	<b>Fire Protection Capability</b>	<b>Overall Score</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Bicknell	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk
Black Ridge Interface	2	3	3	3	11	
Fremont	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk
Grover	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk
Happy Valley	2	3	3	3	11	
Loa	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk
Lyman	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk
Lyman/Horse Valley	2	3	2	3	10	
Notom	2	3	3	3	11	
Teasdale	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk
Torrey	2	3	3	3	11	Watershed at risk

A Wildfire Risk Assessment was conducted in 2015 by FFSL identifying and ranking Wayne County's high risk wildfire areas:

<b>Community</b>	<b>Watershed</b>	<b>WUI</b>	<b>Fuels</b>	<b>Treatment Area</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Loa					0	9
Torrey	X	X		X	3	3
Teasdale	X	X	X	X	4	2
Lyman	X				1	4
Bicknell	X				1	5
Grover	X	X	X	X	3	2
Fremont	X				1	8

Community	Watershed	WUI	Fuels	Treatment Area	Total	Rank
Hanksville	X				1	6
Fishlake Basin					0	7
Thousand Lake	X	X	X	X	4	1

Additional community assets at risk include the communication infrastructure located on Black Ridge, near Teasdale, and the single radial feed that distributes electric power into Wayne County located along SR 24. Power interruptions to Wayne County affects emergency communications and can result in an inability to dispatch or communicate with firefighters. Only three of the Wayne County fire stations have emergency power.

## 4.6 Lot Assessments aka Triage Assessments

It is recommended that additional neighborhood, subdivision, and/or parcel-level assessments be completed to develop localized action plans.

These assessments are impacted by the new Utah HB 48 legislation that was passed recently. There is likely to be a fee imposed on privately-owned properties in the WUI determined to be at high-risk. The goal is to ensure that residents in high-risk areas contribute proportionally to wildfire-related costs. Fees go into the Utah Wildfire Fund to cover property assessment costs and support mitigation efforts. The fees have yet to be defined, but during 2026 and 2027 there will be a flat fee based on square footage for all properties and from 2028 on, the fee will be based on the triage assessment and square footage of structures. Assessments are not legally required, but without them parcels will be assumed to be at the highest risk and will be charged the highest fee. These fees will not contribute to District revenue.

Owners can sign up to have their lot surveyed by FFSL by signing up at:

<https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/b794136fa153445b8f2368bd67053d6c>

Or, to have WCFD conduct their lot survey, owners should send an email to:

[wcf0601@gmail.com](mailto:wcf0601@gmail.com)

Emails should include their address and simple directions to their property, as well as permission for WCFD to come onto your property to conduct the assessment.

Note that surveys for the new HB 48 assessments are to be made by certain certified assessors only.

### 4.6.1 Utah Wildfire Risk Explorer

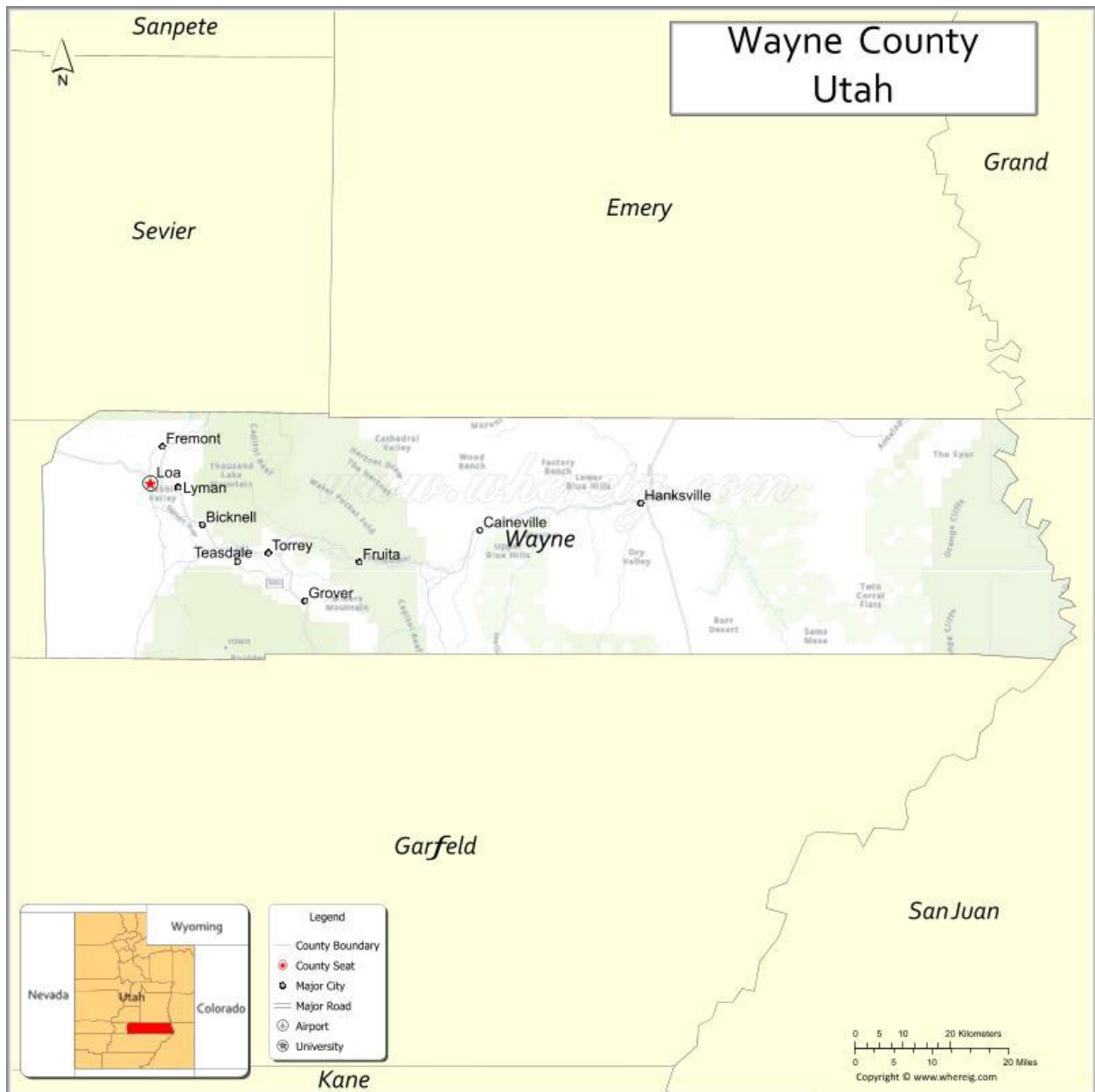
The [Utah Wildfire Risk Explorer](#) is the primary mechanism for FFSL to deploy wildfire risk information and create awareness about wildfire issues across the state. This application is tailored to support specific workflow and information requirements for the public, local community groups, private landowners,

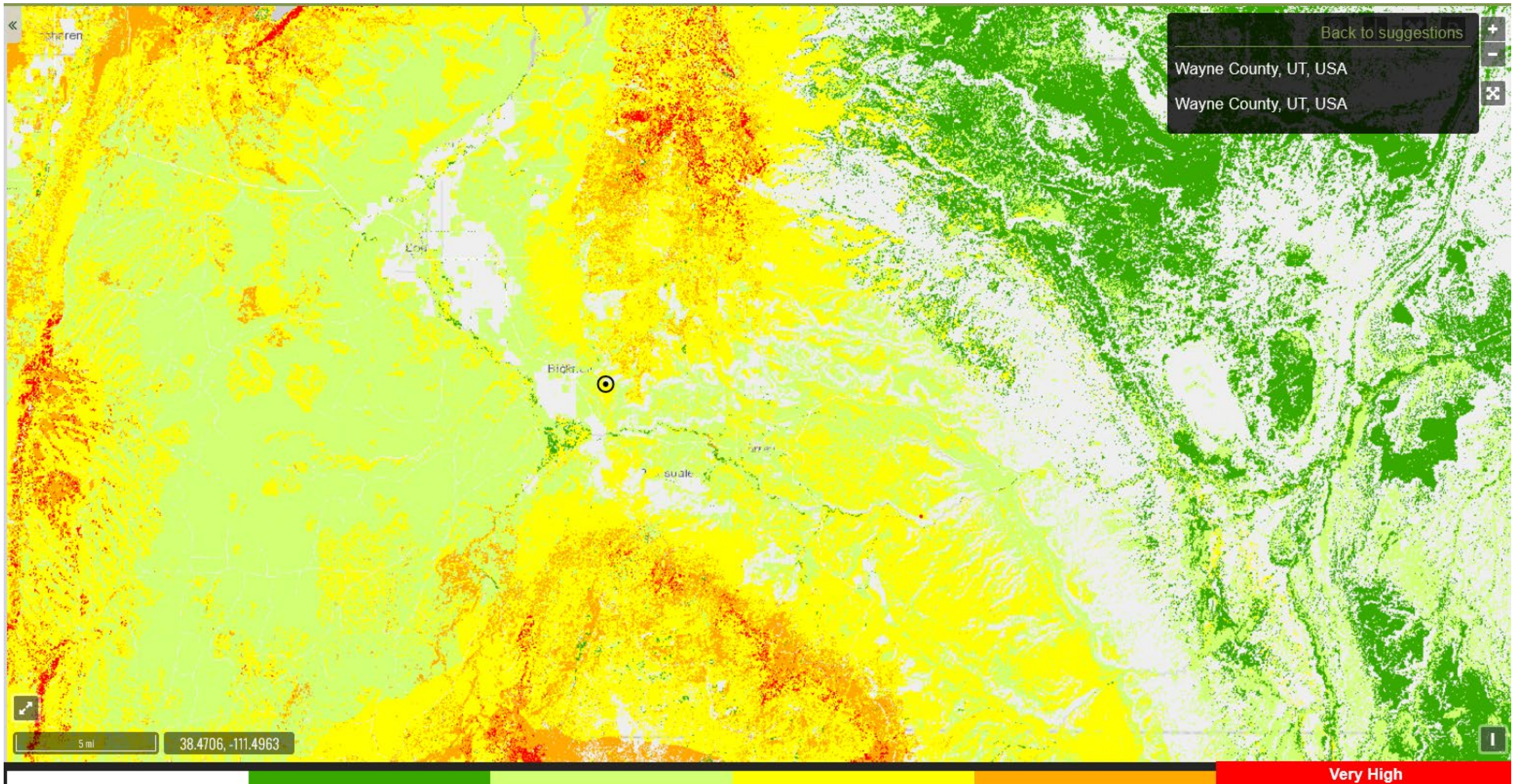
government officials, hazard-mitigation planners, and wildland fire managers. The application also provides the baseline information needed to support mitigation and prevention efforts across the state.

## 5 Planning Area

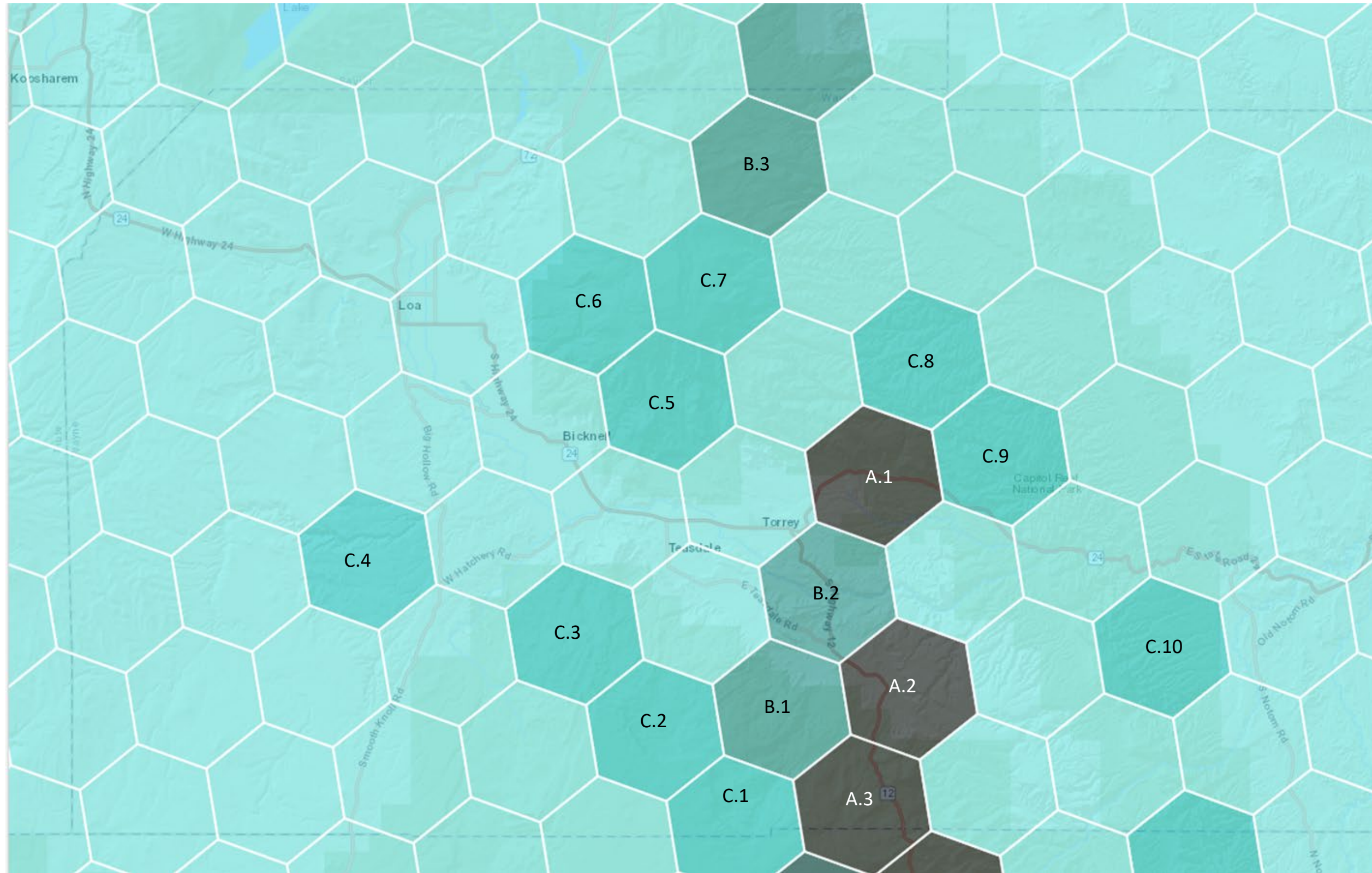
The **planning area** for the WC CWPP includes Wayne County as delineated by its geographic and political boundaries.

<<Need Adus Dorsey's help on all maps>>





<<insert better map of Wayne County wildfire risk assessment map [www.UtahWildfireRisk.com](http://www.UtahWildfireRisk.com)>>



A Utah Division of Natural Resources planning tool made to aid in prioritizing hazard fuel reduction and wildfire mitigation projects shows the density and distribution of highly valued resources and assets. This is the assessment of the west end of Wayne County. See the table on the next page for specifics. From <https://cpp.utah-ffsl.wildfiresuite.com/#/explorer/hvra> (from <https://utahwildfirerisk.com/>)

This table shows the density and distribution of highly valued resources and assets within the labeled hexagons of the map of the western portion of Wayne County on the previous page.

Hexagon	A.1	A.2	A.3	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10
Housing Unit Density <i>housing units/acre</i>	0.09	0.33		0.10	0.94								0.01				

INFRASTRUCTURE	A.1	A.2	A.3	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10
Electric Transmission Lines <i>miles</i>	4.57																
Substations	2																
Communications Towers										1							

DRINKING WATER	A.1	A.2	A.3	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10
Lakes/Ponds <i>acres</i>	2.71	2.34			0.08	2.42	3.07	115.35	61.25	7.78				19.94			
Points of Diversion	2	56	6	22	36	45	14	12	14	4	15	31	34				
Streams <i>miles</i>	5.56	10.77	23.23	11.99	11.26	9.24	5.19	6.38	5.61	5.36		4.63	2.12	3.05			
Surface Water Zone Area <i>acres</i>		435.03						64.93									
Safe Drinking Water Facilities			2		1					1		2	8	2			

WILDLIFE	A.1	A.2	A.3	B.1	B.2	B.3	B.4	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10
Sage Grouse Management Area <i>acres</i>											9833.48						
Critical Habitat <i>acres</i>															9418.17	9835.57	9433.09

## 6 The Wildland Urban Interface Areas

The planning area is further delineated by the WUI. These are the lines, areas or zones where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels where inhabited areas are at risk of catastrophic wildland fire. Common situations make things worse, including:

- our desire to live in a secluded area surrounded by natural vegetation without defensible space,
- homes that are built of flammable materials (wood siding, shakes and patios),
- fire equipment that is hampered from protecting an area because of long, narrow, winding, or steep driveways,
- distance from fire departments,
- one ingress and egress road in subdivisions and some communities,
- the misperception that fire protection in rural areas is equal to urban fire protection services,
- inadequate water supply,
- poor signage and access to residences,
- no hazard planning for evacuation and no early warning systems, and
- utility service lines and propane tanks.

In Wayne County, the WUI is present along

- the base of Boulder Mountain including all lands located from Highway 24 to the rim of the Aquarius Plateau and between Government Creek drainage and Capitol Reef National Park including the communities commonly referred to as Donkey Flats, Fish Creek Cove, Happy Valley, Grover, and Teasdale (other than Donkey Flats);
- the Caineville/Blue Valley riparian corridor along the Fremont River;
- a bit of the Fish Lake community just inside Wayne County;
- portions of the Fremont area;
- the Notom area; and
- the north and south edges of Torrey.

Often these WUI areas are neighbored by BLM and national forest lands containing heavy fuels and overstocked forests. There is also increasing human activity in the recreational areas surrounding the WUI and substantially more pinyon mortality from drought and insects, both increase ignition potential. Homes in the WUI are in unincorporated areas and are largely wooden structures with little signage and poor access. Few access routes exist or they are confusing; some bridges are inadequate for emergency equipment making firefighting especially dangerous. Watershed areas above communities are of concern because of flooding, debris flow, and degradation of culinary and irrigation watershed water quality following a wildland fire.

## 6.1 Land Ownership

Within the Project Areas, land ownership includes

**Green** – National forest lands are administered by the United States Forest Service (USFS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

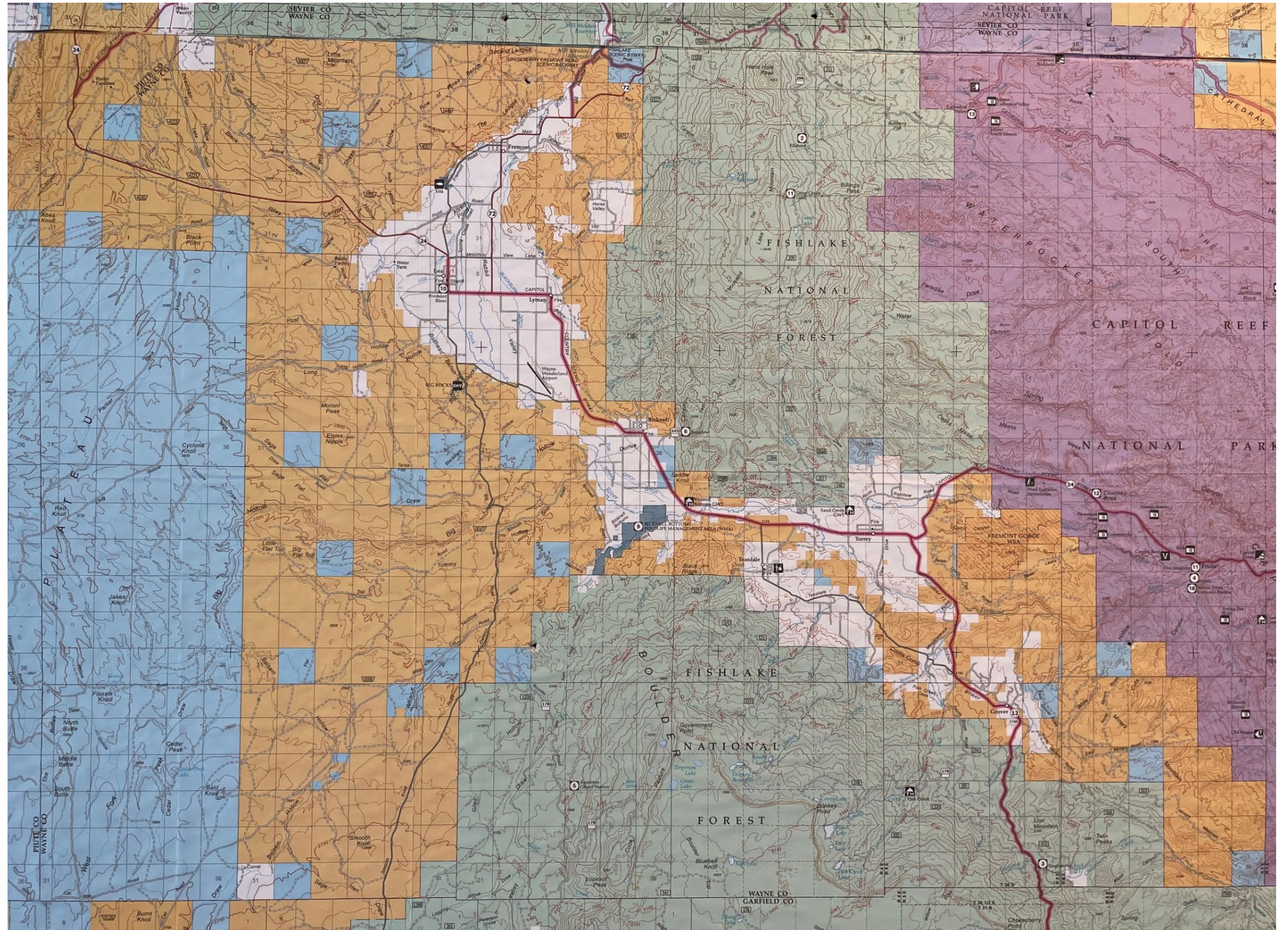
**Orange** – Public lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), who is charged with protecting natural, historical and cultural resources for future generations. BLM Utah also provides opportunities for responsible mineral and energy development and grazing.

**Violet** – Capitol Reef National Park is managed by the National Park Service and includes the historic town of Fruita.

**Blue** – State Lands are managed by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, SITLA. Unlike public lands, trust lands are not held in the public trust, rather, they are held in trust for 12 beneficiaries, defined and designated by Congress at statehood (higher and special education and other public institutions).

**White** – Privately-owned land is managed by individuals, trusts, associations, business entities, etc.

Western portion of Wayne County



**Green** – National forest lands are administered by the United States Forest Service (USFS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

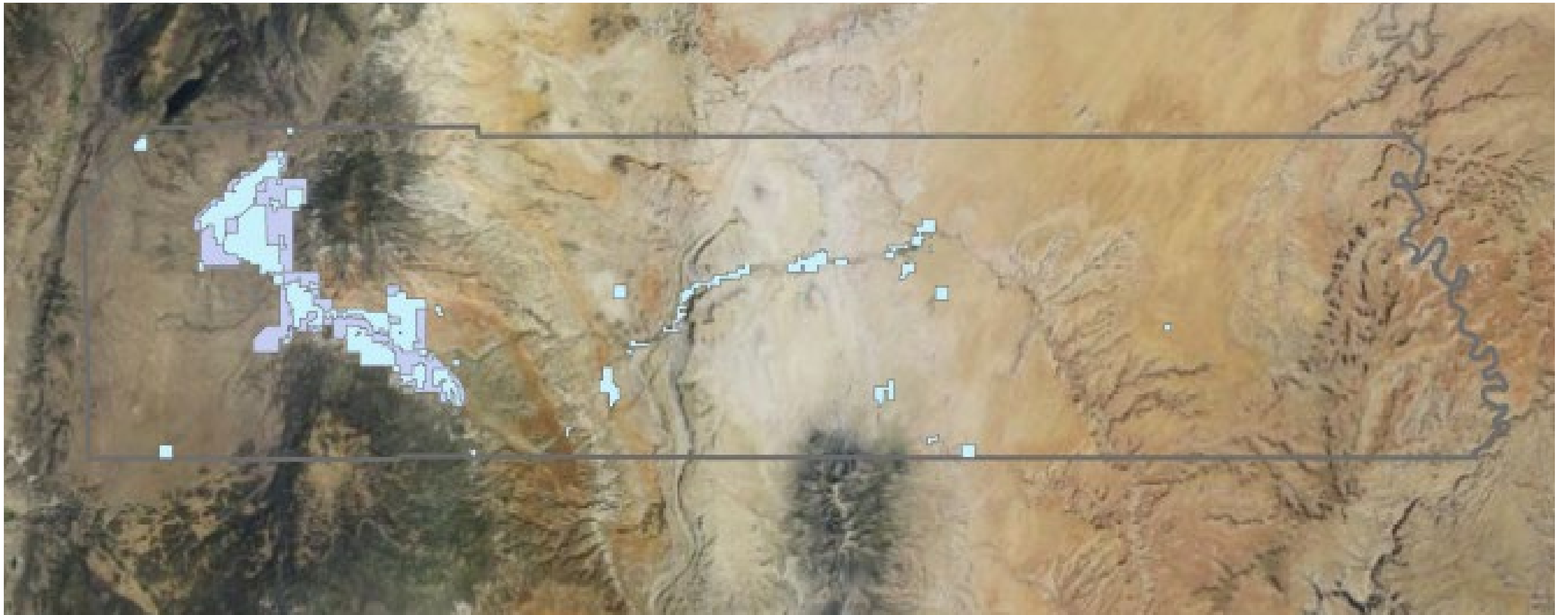
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**White** – Privately-owned land is managed by individuals, trusts, associations, business entities, etc.

<<Add: Eastern portion of Wayne County>>



Legend

Light blue – WUI areas

Violet – Fire Protection Service Areas

### 6.1.1 WUI Community Areas

Inhabited areas at-risk in the WUI include specific sections of these unincorporated communities:

- Bicknell Bottoms towards Torrey along SR 24
  - T29S, R3E, portions of Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, and 22
  - T29S, R4E, Sections 7 and 8
- Caineville/Blue Valley riparian corridor along the Fremont River
  - T28S, R8E, portions of Sections 25, 35, and 36
  - T28S, R9E, portions of Sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31
  - T28S, R10E, portions of Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23
  - T29S, R8E, portions of Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 15, and 16
- Donkey Flats including Boulder Heights subdivisions
  - T29S, R4E, Sections 25, 26, 27, and a portion of 36
- Fish Creek Cove
  - T29S, R5E, Sections 29 and 32, and a portion of 31
  - T30S, R5E, portions of Sections 5 and 6
- Fish Lake
  - T26S, R1E, portions of Section 2
- Fremont & Horse Valley
  - T27S, R3E, Section 16, and portions of 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 21, and 22
  - T27S, R3E, portions of Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, and 35
- Happy Valley
  - T30S, R6E, portions of Section 31.
- Grover
  - T29S, R5E, portions of Sections 26, 33 and 34
  - T30S, R5E, portions of Sections 2, 3, 4, 10, and 11.
- Notom
  - T29S, R7E, portion of Section 35
  - T30S, R7E, portions of Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12
- Teasdale, other than Donkey Flats
  - T29S, R4E, Sections 15, 16, 21, 22, and portions of 23 and 24
- Torrey, north and south edges
  - T28S, R4E, portion Section 36
  - T28S, R5E, portion Section 31
  - T29S, R4E, Section 1
  - T29S, R4E, portions of Section 7, 8, and 12 south of the 24
  - T29S, R5E, Section 6, and portions of Sections 3, 5, 10, and 11
  - T29S, R5E, portions of Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29

Township (T) Range (R)
---------------------------

Approximate Number of:	Bicknell Bottoms Area	Caineville - Blue Valley	Donkey Flats	Fish Creek Cove	Fremont	Happy Valley	Grover	Notom	Teasdale, other	Torrey, N & S
Acres										
Lots										
Homes										
Full-time Residents										
Part-time Residents										
Short-term Rentals										
Commercial Entities										
Lots Governed by CC&Rs										

<<Lou Ann to complete; ETA February 2026 >>

Community legal structures can be found in [Appendix C](#).

Restricting covenants, ordinances, etc., can be found in [Appendix D](#).

## 6.2 Vegetation and Land Cover

The elevations of the WUI between 4700 and 8600 feet are pinyon-juniper woodland characterized by trees less than 33 feet tall and comprise a closed or an open woodland and where there is commonly a significant shrub component.

Historically, pre-Euro-American settlement pinyon-juniper ecosystems had significantly lower tree densities than today, trees were present in scattered, open-canopy arrangements, and perennial grasses and shrubs dominated the understory and ecological processes. Pre-settlement densities were, on average, about one-fourth to one-tenth or less of the density present at the beginning of the twenty-first century. The increase in tree density since the mid-1800s is attributed to factors like fire exclusion and historic overgrazing, which reduced the fine fuels needed for frequent, low-intensity surface fires that historically maintained the more open structure.

With the absence of modern recurring stand regulating fires, pinyon-juniper cover has increased ten-fold over the past 130 years. These overly dense pinyon stands lead to reduced individual tree vigor and subsequently increased susceptibility to piñon ips, see below.

Above 8,000 are the mixed conifer forests with stands of Aspen of the Colorado Plateau, where fire suppression has also shifted from a fire regime of frequent, surface fires to one of stand-replacing, high-intensity fires.

### 6.3 Drought and the Pinyon Engraver Beetle

The [National Integrated Drought Information System](#) shows nearly all of Wayne County in “Severe Drought” to an “Exceptional Drought” area (D4) in late 2025 .

Current Conditions & Impacts:

- Extreme Dryness: Wayne County experienced near-zero precipitation in late 2025, with conditions drier than 98-100% of past records for the 1979-present period.
- Emergency Status: Governor Cox declared a drought emergency for Wayne and other Utah counties, unlocking aid and emphasizing conservation.
- Agricultural Impact: Significant crop and pasture losses are occurring due to drought as irrigation sources have dried up.
- Wildfire Risk: Drier fuels increase fire danger, requiring extreme caution with campfires, fireworks, and target shooting.

The residents of the unincorporated communities along Boulder Mountain are sure to have noticed the substantial pinyon die-off that is currently happening. Caused by the pinyon engraver beetle, *Ips confusus*, that kills trees stressed by disease, damage, over-population, or drought. In healthy pinyon forests, low levels of pinyon engraver beetle, in association with diseases, serve to remove weakened and stressed trees, thus thinning the forest and reducing competition for light, water, and nutrients.

Drought has been considered a predisposing agent for engraver beetle outbreaks for many years. Moisture stress may increase tree susceptibility in two ways. The first way is by reducing the production of sap. Vigorous trees can produce enough sap to push or ‘pitch’ attacking beetles out of entrance holes. Beetles become trapped in the sap, and they die. The second way is by increasing the nutritional quality of the tree for the beetles. Moisture stress has been found to increase soluble nitrogenous compounds and sugars in living cells of trees. Both of these substances are important for the development of beetles.

Infested trees may not be easy to detect, look for:

- foliage beginning to fade,
- frass in bark crevices or around the base of trees, and
- pitch tubes (frass mixed with sap) on the trunk.

To prevent further spread of the insect, infested tree(s) should be removed promptly and the material treated properly. This is especially critical from March to October during the beetle’s most active period.

If an active infestation is discovered in a tree and the tree will die, the tree should be removed immediately and treated to prevent further development and flight of beetles. A common mistake is to cut down an infested tree and then stack infested logs under a nearby host tree. Removing a tree does not kill the beetles and they can still develop under the bark and emerge to attack more trees.

After cutting an infested tree there are multiple techniques for killing beetles under the bark:

- Remove all bark from the tree.
- Use a labeled insecticide to treat the tree prior to removal or to logs after removal.
- Cut logs intended for firewood use should be stacked in an area of full sun and covered tightly with black plastic.
- Logs can be buried under soil or at the landfill or submerged in water.
- If no firewood is desired, cut logs can be chipped and used as mulch away from the base of live trees.
- Removal to a site at least one mile from pinyon pine
- Burning, where safe and legal.

Thinning offers the best long-term management strategy for the pinyon engraver beetle. Thinning reduces competition and lowers the likelihood of bark beetle outbreaks. Delay thinning until late Fall to reduce the potential for population build-ups, and since beetles will also infest fresh green material, including pruned branches and recently broken, uprooted, or downed trees, promptly burn or dispose of any logging slash. Material removed in the winter months should be treated or disposed of by the end of March, before the next beetle flight.

## 6.4 Fire History

This table lists multi-agency response fires of recent history.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Cause and Size</b>
5/6/2022	Carcass Creek	Human-caused, 9 acres
7/27/2018	Pole Canyon	213 acres
8/27/2015	Wide Hollow	Lightning, 0.1 acres
8/1/2015	Dump Road	Lightning, 0.1 acres
7/17/2015	Elkhorn	Lightning, 0.1 acres
8/1/2014	Donkey Flats	Lightning, 0.1 acres
7/23/2014	Bell Rock	Lightning, 33 acres
7/13/2014	Lost Donkey	Lightning, 0.1 acres
3/21/2014	Long Hollow	Miscellaneous, 0.1 acres
8/22/2012	Cow Hollow	Natural, 208 acres
6/3/2012	Lost Lake	Arson, 2,170 acres
4/14/2007	Bicknell Bottoms	Debris Burning, 19 acres
4/20/2004	Upheaval B	Campfire, 27 acres
5/30/2003	Lonesome Beaver	Natural, 4,547 acres
7/26/1996	Hens Peak	Lightning, 630 acres

The county has an overall moderate risk to wildfires. On average, the county will have about 5 wildfires per year, most of which will be naturally occurring and around 0.1 acres in size. In addition, the county has a 5% chance annually that a wildfire will be 500 acres or larger. Therefore, the probability of occurrence is high. Future development, especially in the Teasdale area and western side of the Thousand Lake Mountains would be impacted by a wildfire.

Historical fire records dating from 1970 through 2001 indicate the National Forest land has consistent fire activity with an average of 4.1 fires per year. Most of them are lightning caused, occur along the rim of the Aquarius Plateau and have the potential to grow very large. With most of the fires occurring annually adjacent to the largest WUI area in Wayne County, the unincorporated communities of Teasdale, Donkey Flats, Fish Creek Cove, Grover, and Happy Valley are areas of concern. This will be referred to as the “Teasdale Front”.

## 6.5 Fire Response

Wayne County is served by a single, under-funded, under-staffed fire district, the Wayne County Fire District (WCFD), with 6 stations, 70 volunteers, a part-time paid fire chief and deputy chief, and a part-time fire marshal in addition to a fire warden shared with Sevier and Piute counties.

Our district has seen an increase in number and variety of calls. As first responders, we have to train and equip our fire departments for various situations that may arise, such as vehicle extrication, various types of hazardous materials, and many other types of responses. Each added type of response increases the need for equipment and the time our volunteers need to spend in training. With the recent decrease in population in our district, volunteer retention and recruitment are concerns.

Certain conditions in the WUI make firefighting especially dangerous, including:

- homes that are largely wooden structures;
- little signage and poor access;
- few access routes exist or they are confusing or have only one outlet;
- bridges are inadequate for emergency equipment;
- limited defensible space surrounding communities; and
- limited communication to rural, seasonal populations.

Some of the WUI communities require 4-wheel drive vehicles to access, currently WCFD does not have this type of vehicle for structures and thus, limited ability to respond in those areas.

When fire exceeds the capability of local and area resources, additional regional and federal resources are ordered through the Richfield Interagency Fire Center, except for the far eastern portion of the county which is served by the Moab Fire Center.

Wayne County Fire District coordinates with various agencies. Locally these agencies include Wayne County Emergency Management, Wayne County Sheriff’s Department, local Public Works, and local Emergency Medical Services. Non-local agencies include the Utah State Fire Marshal and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Dixie National Forest, Fishlake National Forest, National Park Service,

the BLM and FFSL. Wayne County Fire District has mutual aid agreements through FFSL for assistance throughout the state.

## 6.5.1 Treatment Accomplishments

*Prevention* – Activities directed at reducing unplanned, human-caused fire ignitions, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact.

- Distributed fire extinguishers to WUI property owners at a community educational event where WCFD, local government, and FFSL participated.
- Specified mitigation equipment for WCFD to participate in mitigation activities.
- Specified mitigation equipment to enable homeowners in their efforts to build defensible space around their homes.
- Conducted a series of workshops and other educational events with FFSL, and other stakeholders, for private landowners to become Firewise.

*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 (home hardening), and creating survivable space.

- Created access for fire safety in Happy Valley where a narrow dirt road snakes down a steep slope to a subdivision bordered on all side with National Forest. If a fire were to occur and people tried to escape the road would only support one-way traffic for all of the steep sections. Escaping vehicles would block incoming fire units. Homeowners, with help from the Forest Service, installed culverts and some pullouts. Within the subdivision there are few areas that would be safe from a serious wildfire. For this project, the FFSL and WCFD cleared an area of brush to establish a safe-area and helicopter landing zone. Residents can assemble there while fire forces attack fire and evacuate in a coordinated way that will not hinder operations.
- Developing the use of signage at firehouses and other locales to display fire prevention information, safety messages, and fire danger ratings linked to safety actions.
- Designated short-term, temporary housing for those displaced during a catastrophic wildfire event at the new Torrey fire station.

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

- Improved the access road with turnouts and gravel in Happy Valley to improve access and flow of traffic in and around Happy Valley. Timeframe: 2010-2022; Funding Sources: Landowners, Wayne County, Cat Fire; Estimated Cost: \$75,000; Responsible Entity: Happy Valley HOA; Resources: USFS, Wayne County, FFSL
- Worked with FFSL to reduce wildfire risk in the Bicknell Bottoms by cooperating on a planned, controlled burn.
- Collaborated with FFSL on a free, on-going, annual chipping service for property owners.

*Maintenance* – The process of preserving actions that have occurred including fuel treatments and reduction.

- Worked with numerous property owners to safely maintain overgrown pastures by supervising permitted burns.
- Coordinated with Torrey Town to maintain overgrown irrigation ditches along State Route 24 that are surrounded by the town’s iconic cottonwood trees.

## 6.6 Regulatory Landscape

The responsibility for WUI fire prevention and protection lies with property owners, state, county, and town governments. Existing regulations include the 2006 Utah Wildland-urban Interface Code and the 15A-5-203 Amendments and additions to IFC related to fire safety, building and site requirements.

Recently, Utah passed additional significant legislation - H.B. 48: Wildland Urban Interface Modifications. This bill addresses efforts to oversee wildfire risks associated with wildland urban interface property and becomes law January 1, 2026. Utah’s new law shows a growing commitment to managing wildfire risk. In addition, the combination of mapping, funding, insurance regulation, and building codes offers a proactive path forward.

State officials have created a wildfire risk assessment mapping tool. This tool helps identify high-risk properties across Utah’s Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Properties will be evaluated and classified by wildfire coordinators using a new triage system. But, with the legislation comes implications for those who are classified with the worst risk. Counties must perform annual assessments on these high-risk areas. If a property falls into the highest risk category, the owner will be charged an annual mitigation fee. The money will go to a new fund supporting fire prevention and preparedness programs. Counties may also keep part of the fees to cover administrative costs.

Insurers must now use Utah’s wildfire risk mapping tool when setting rates or deciding coverage. They also need to explain cancellations, non-renewals, or premium increases above 20%. The Department of Insurance can require third-party reviews of insurer rate filings tied to wildfire risk.

In addition, counties and cities must adopt the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code. This includes stricter building and safety standards for homes in wildfire-prone areas. If a county or town refuses to comply, the state may limit its fire cost coverage.

Wayne County adheres to the Utah State Construction and Fire Codes, which are based on the International Code Council's 2021 editions, and all jurisdictions within the county enforce those codes. Specific amendments and additions to these codes, including those related to fire safety and building requirements, are outlined in Utah Code Title 15A, Chapter 5.

In order to ensure that residents in high-risk areas contribute proportionally to wildfire-related costs, HB 48 also brings fees on WUI property owners. During 2026 thru 2027 there will be a flat fee based on square footage of structures for all properties deemed high-risk. Then from 2028 onward, the fee will be based on triage assessment and square footage of structure size. Assessments are not legally required,

however homeowners opting out of the assessment will be charged the highest fee and considered to be at the highest risk. Fees go into the Utah Wildfire Fund to cover property assessment costs and support mitigation efforts.

## 7 Mitigation Strategies

Following the goals of the Cohesive Strategy, the WC CWPP has been structured around and makes recommendations for

- prioritized hazardous fuels-reduction projects,
- methods with which to carry out public education and measures to reduce structural ignitability, and
- recommendations for safe and effective wildfire response.

Many of the recommendations listed can be implemented at the homeowner or community level.

### 7.1 Cohesive Strategy Goal 1: Restore and Maintain Landscapes

**Goal 1** of the Cohesive Strategy and the Western Regional Action Plan is to restore and maintain landscapes. Fuels management of public and private land in the WUI is key to the survival of homes during a wildfire event. The areas of concern are areas where land managers should consider employing mitigation measures to protect life, property, and other values.

Fuels-reduction treatments can be implemented on both private and public land. Community members have the opportunity to actively apply the treatments on their properties, as well as recommend treatments on public land that they use or care about.

Treatment plans will be developed to execute mitigation measures in areas of concern. The emphasis of each of treatment type is unique. Proximate to structures, the recommendations focus on reducing fire intensity consistent with Firewise and International Fire Code standards. Further into open space areas, treatments tend to emphasize forest health and increasing resiliency to catastrophic wildfire and other disturbances.

Fuel treatment methodologies should be applied to

- first protect structures (defensible space, aka hazard ignition zone),
- then near community boundaries (fuel breaks, cleanup of adjacent open spaces), and
- finally in the wildlands beyond community boundaries (larger-scale forest health and restoration treatments).

The recommendations for fuels reduction projects are general in nature. Site-specific planning that addresses location, access, land ownership, topography, soils, and fuels would need to be employed upon implementation.

*Recommendations for Hazardous Fuel Reduction can be found in [Appendix E](#).*

## 7.2 Cohesive Strategy Goal 2: Fire-Adapted Communities

**Goal 2** of the Cohesive Strategy/Western Regional Action Plan is “Fire-Adapted Communities” where human populations and infrastructure can withstand a wildfire without loss of life and property. In this CWPP, recommendations for fire-adapted communities include public education and outreach actions and actions to reduce structural ignitability. If owners have failed to harden their homes and structures and provide mitigation efforts on their own land, the risk of home ignition remains high, and firefighter lives are put at risk when they are forced to carry out structural defense.

Reduction of structural ignitability depends largely on public education that provides homeowners the information they need to take responsibility for protecting their own properties. Recommendations for public outreach/education and structural ignitability include the following:

- Developing and promoting wildfire education
- Interagency and local government collaboration
- Defensible space development and maintenance
- Structural hardening improvements and codes
- Prioritizing the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged families
- Hosting community awareness events
- Evacuation routes, mitigation, and maintenance

The most important method of improving public education is improving communication between homeowners and local land management agencies to improve and build trust, particularly since the implementation of fuel treatments and better maintenance of existing treatments needs to occur in the interface between public and private land. Public education should also include significant involvement from town and local officials and civic groups. Other methods to improve public education could include:

- increasing awareness about home hardening;
- providing workshops at demonstration sites showing Firewise building and landscaping techniques or fuels treatment projects;
- organizing community cleanups to remove fuels; and,
- publicizing availability of government funds for treatments on private land.

The Wayne County Community Wildfire Council carry out education activities in the County, such as public engagement at farmers markets and open houses, workshops, barbeques, and youth events. The FFSL also maintains website pages containing useful information and contacts regarding wildfire mitigation and wildfire prevention.

Reducing structural ignitability and creating defensible space are key for minimizing potential loss and damage.

- Preparing for wildland fire by creating defensible space around the home is an effective strategy for reducing structural ignitability.

- Hardening the home to ignition from embers, including maintaining vent coverings and other openings, is also strongly advised to protect a home from structural ignitability.
- Managing the landscape around a structure by removing weeds and debris within a 30-foot radius and keeping the roof and gutters of a home clean are two maintenance measures proven to limit combustible materials that could provide an ember bed and ignite the structure.

*Community Evacuation Plans can be found in [Appendix F](#).*

*Recommendations for public education and structural ignitability can be found in [Appendix G](#).*

*Detailed information regarding defensible space practices can be found in [Appendix H](#).*

*A list of actions for homeowners to reducing structural ignitability can be found in [Appendix I](#).*

*Homeowner Resources can be found in [Appendix J](#).*

### 7.3 Cohesive Strategy Goal 3: Wildfire Response

**Goal 3** of the Cohesive Strategy/Western Regional Action Plan is Wildfire Response: All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing safe, effective, efficient risk-based wildfire management decisions. Recommendations for improving fire response capabilities include the following:

- Subdivision/HOA specific hazard assessments and action plans
- Water supply improvements
- Emergency notification improvements
- Evacuation route identification
- Interagency collaboration

*Recommendations for Safe and Effective Wildfire Response can be found in [Appendix K](#).*

Consideration should also be given to the many aspects of post-fire response recovery, including but not limited to:

- Coordinating and mobilizing a group of teams in the community to respond to emergencies
- Returning home and checking for hazards
- Prioritizing the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged communities during response and disaster recovery efforts
- Rebuilding communities and assessing economic needs—securing the financial resources necessary for communities to rebuild homes, business, and infrastructure
- Restoring the damaged landscape—restoration of watersheds, soil stabilization, and tree planting
- Evaluating and updating disaster recovery plans every 5 years to respond to changing needs and characteristics of the community

- Coordinating with planning, housing, health, and human services, and other local, regional, or state agencies to develop contingency plans for meeting short-term, temporary housing needs of those displaced during a catastrophic wildfire event.

## 7.4 Implementation

The CWPP does not require implementation of any of the recommendations, but the greatest fire mitigation could be achieved through the joint actions of individual homeowners, tribes, and town, county, state, and federal governments.

Implementation of the recommendations in the WC CWPP planning area will require developing an action plan and an assessment strategy that identifies roles and responsibilities, funding needs, and timetables for completing highest-priority projects.

The responsibility for implementing wildfire mitigation treatments on private land lies at the discretion of the landowner.

## 7.5 Funding

The Wildfire Management in Utah report notes that Utah's heavy reliance on federal funding for prevention resources, hazardous fuels reduction, WUI mitigation, and local fire department support creates uncertainty. Potential federal budget cuts, particularly to the USFS programs, jeopardize critical efforts and personnel. While the Utah legislature has been supportive and strategic in providing funds for these types of projects, the funding falls short in supporting large-scale projects, and the WUI program within FFSL is reliant on federal funding to support staff positions and projects. The funding of staff with federal dollars limits the availability of staff planning and the flexibility of staff.

*Funding Sources can be found in [Appendix L](#).*

## 7.6 Monitoring

It is important that project outcomes are monitored and evaluated as a regular practice. Furthermore, as the CWPP evolves over time, there may be a need to track changes in policy, requirements, stakeholder changes, and levels of preparedness. These can be significant for any future revisions and/or addendums to the CWPP.

There are many resources for designing and implementing community-based, multi-party monitoring that could support and further inform a basic monitoring program for the CWPP dependent on available funds and personnel to implement them.

Recommended monitoring strategies include:

- A Mitigation Tracking Form is available for homeowners at <https://utah-hmm-utahdnrhub.hub.arcgis.com/pages/landowner-mitigation?preview=true>. This form allows

homeowners to document the actions taken on their property and track their progress in reducing wildfire risks enhancing the ability of agencies to secure additional support through in-kind grant matches. Number and acres of home ignition zones/defensible space treated to reduce fuels. When conducting any of the following activities, homeowners should complete the tracking form.

- Vegetation Removal/Defensible Space Improvement
  - FFSL Community Chipping Event Day
  - Community Education or Meeting
  - Wildfire Prevention
  - Wildfire Mitigation
  - Prescribed Burn
- 
- A Core Team member will lead the effort to implement other monitoring strategies:
    - Photographic record (documents pre- and post-fuels reduction work, evacuation routes, workshops, classes, field trips, changes in open space, treatment type, etc.). Establish field GPS location; photo points of cardinal directions; keep photos protected in archival location. Moderate cost, repeatable over time; used for programs and tracking objectives.
    - Number of acres treated (by fuel type, treatment method). GPS/GIS/fire behavior prediction system – this can be monitored within the Project Tracking System. Evaluating costs, potential fire behavior.
    - Number and cost of home treatments to reduce ignitability. GPS – This can be monitored within the Project Tracking System. Fuels reduction and structure protection.
    - Number of residents/citizens participating in any CWPP projects and events. Meetings, media interviews, articles. Evaluate culture change objective, Annual lessons learned review encouraged among stakeholders.
    - Number of homeowner contacts (brochures, flyers, posters, etc.), Visits, phone. Evaluate objective. Annual lessons learned review encouraged among stakeholders.
    - Number of jobs created, contracts, grants. Project Tracking System. Evaluate local job growth.
    - Education outreach: number, kinds of involvement. Workshops, classes, field trips, signage; Project Tracking System. Evaluate objectives. Annual lessons learned review encouraged among stakeholders.

The monitoring of each fuels-reduction project would be site-specific, and decisions regarding the timeline for monitoring and the type of monitoring to be used would be determined by project. Monitoring schedules will be developed utilizing knowledge of past projects that employed best practices to achieve similar goals.

## 8 CWPP Evaluation

CWPPs are intended to reduce the risk from wildfire for a community and surrounding environment. However, over time, communities change and expand, vegetation grows back, and forests and wildlands evolve. As such, the risk of wildfire to communities is constantly changing. The plans and methods to reduce risk must be dynamic to keep pace with the changing environment. An evaluation of the CWPP will gather information and identify whether the plans and strategies are on course to meet the desired outcomes or if modifications are needed to meet expectations.

Four general steps can be used to evaluate the CWPP:

1. Identify objectives: What are the goals identified in the plan? How are they reached? Is the plan performing as intended?
  - a. Structural ignitability
  - b. Fuel treatments (landscape and home ignition zone)
  - c. Public education and outreach
  - d. Multi-agency collaboration
  - e. Emergency notifications/response
2. Assess the changing environment: How have population characteristics and the wildfire environment changed?
  - a. Population change
    - i. Increase or decrease
    - ii. Visitor levels
    - iii. Demographics
  - b. Population settlement patterns
    - i. Distribution
    - ii. Expansion into the WUI
  - c. Vegetation
    - i. Fuel quantity and type
    - ii. Drought and disease impacts
3. Review action items: Are actions consistent with the plan's objectives?
  - a. Check for status, i.e., completed/started/not started
  - b. Identify completed work and accomplishments
  - c. Identify lessons learned, challenges, and best practices
  - d. Identify next steps
4. Assess results: What are the outcomes of the action items?
  - a. Multi-agency collaboration
    - i. Who was involved in the development of the CWPP?
    - ii. Have partners involved in the development process remained involved in the implementation?
    - iii. How has the planning process promoted implementation of the CWPP?
    - iv. Have CWPP partnerships and collaboration had a beneficial impact to the community?

- b. Risk-hazard assessment
  - i. How is the risk-hazard assessment utilized to make decisions about fuel treatment priorities?
  - ii. Have there been new wildfire-related regulations?
  - iii. Are at-risk communities involved in mitigating wildfire risk?
- c. Hazardous fuels
  - i. How many acres have been treated?
  - ii. How many projects are cross-boundary?
  - iii. How many residents have participated in creating defensible space?
- d. Structural ignitability
  - i. Have there been updates to fire codes and ordinances?
  - ii. How many structures have been lost to wildfire?
  - iii. Has the CWPP increased public implementation of structural ignitability and hazard reduction strategies?

## Appendix A. References

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[Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, Six County Association of Governments](#)

[Emergency Operations Plan \(EOP\) Wayne County, Utah \(not online\)](#)

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[Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands. 2013. Catastrophic Wildfire Reduction Strategy: Protecting the health and welfare of Utahns and our lands.](#)

## Appendix B. List of Participants

Name	Organization	Notes	Contact
Jayne Lebeda	USDA Forest Service	Fish Lake National Forest Works w/cabin owners in Fish Lake. Unknown interest.	<a href="mailto:jayne.lebeda@usda.gov">jayne.lebeda@usda.gov</a> 435-896-1093
Andrew Fitzgerald	Dept of Interior National Park Service	Park Ranger, Capitol Reef National Park	<a href="mailto:andrew_p_fitzgerald@nps.gov">andrew_p_fitzgerald@nps.gov</a> 435-332-9030
David Mortensen	Bureau of Land Management Carrie Stevenson 380 E 100 N, Hanksville, UT 84734 (435) 542-3461	Field Manager Richfield Field Office	<a href="mailto:dnmortensen@blm.gov">dnmortensen@blm.gov</a>
Josh Winker		Asst Field Manager Richfield Field Office	<a href="mailto:jwinkler@blm.gov">jwinkler@blm.gov</a>
			<a href="mailto:sfivecoa@blm.gov">sfivecoa@blm.gov</a>
Nickolas Howell		Fire Mitigation & Education Specialist	<a href="mailto:nhowell@blm.gov">nhowell@blm.gov</a> 435-865-3026
Brion Terry	Utah Division of Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL)	District Fire Warden Sevier, Piute, Wayne	<a href="mailto:bterry@utah.gov">bterry@utah.gov</a> 435-201-9722
<b>Nicholas Niemann</b>		Asst. District Fire Warden Sevier, Piute, Wayne	<a href="mailto:nniemann@utah.gov">nniemann@utah.gov</a> 435-201-3839 435-896-2558
Justin Short		Central Area Forester	<a href="mailto:justinshort@utah.gov">justinshort@utah.gov</a> 435-633-5992
Thomas Peterson		Central Area Manager	<a href="mailto:thomaspeterson@utah.gov">thomaspeterson@utah.gov</a> 435-668-2068
<b>Mindy Hardy</b>			<a href="mailto:mindyhardy@utah.gov">mindyhardy@utah.gov</a> 702-277-9512
MaLyssa Hart		Forestry Program Specialist	<a href="mailto:malyssahart@utah.gov">malyssahart@utah.gov</a> 435-287-7901
<b>Breanne Liston</b>		Area WUI Tech	<a href="mailto:bliston@utah.gov">bliston@utah.gov</a> 385-245-4579
Nicholas Dastrup		Natural Resources Conservation Service—Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands	Forestry Program Coordinator – assists the public in private forestry work, we can set them up with the right people or help them figure out what work needs to be done.

<b>Stephanie Graham</b>	SWCA	Senior Ecologist and Facilitator	<a href="mailto:Stephanie.Graham@swca.com">Stephanie.Graham@swca.com</a> 801-322-1272
<b>Samantha Mello</b>		Sustainability Specialist	<a href="mailto:Jack.Schille@swca.com">Jack.Schille@swca.com</a> 978-395-5213
Katelyn Cary		Project Ecologist	<a href="mailto:Katelyn.Cary@swca.com">Katelyn.Cary@swca.com</a> 801-322-4307
Kate Chappell	Utah State University Extension Wayne County	Extension Assistant Professor	<a href="mailto:kate.chappell@usu.edu">kate.chappell@usu.edu</a> 439-979-2956
Nadia Harris		Program Assistant	<a href="mailto:nadia.harris@usu.edu">nadia.harris@usu.edu</a> 801-259-3835
<b>Dennis Blackburn</b>	Wayne County	Commissioner WCFD Board Member	<a href="mailto:dennisgblackburn@gmail.com">dennisgblackburn@gmail.com</a> 435-691-5296
Roger Brian		Commissioner	<a href="mailto:roger@wayne.utah.gov">roger@wayne.utah.gov</a> 435-836-1300
Teresa Brian		Emergency Manager	<a href="mailto:tbrian@wayne.utah.gov">tbrian@wayne.utah.gov</a> 435-836-1348
<b>Colleen Allen</b>		Recorder	<a href="mailto:colleen@wayne.utah.gov">colleen@wayne.utah.gov</a> 435-836-1303
Tiffany Martineau		EMS Supervisor	<a href="mailto:tiffany@wayne.utah.gov">tiffany@wayne.utah.gov</a> 435-351-9464
<b>Eric Torgerson</b>		<b>Building Inspector</b>	<a href="mailto:torgerson95@hotmail.com">torgerson95@hotmail.com</a> 435-979-1279
<b>Steve Lutz</b>	Wayne County Fire District	Chief WCFD Board Chair	<a href="mailto:dobrosteve90@gmail.com">dobrosteve90@gmail.com</a> 801-376-2027
<b>Duane Dasse</b>		Deputy Fire Chief	<a href="mailto:wcf0601@gmail.com">wcf0601@gmail.com</a> 307-699-7376
<b>Don Adams</b>		<b>County Fire Marshall</b>	<a href="mailto:waynefiremarshall@gmail.com">waynefiremarshall@gmail.com</a> 435-691-2845
James Austin		Volunteer Battalion Chief, Torrey	<a href="mailto:aero10099@yahoo.com">aero10099@yahoo.com</a> 435-491-0877
Carson Grundy		Volunteer Battalion Chief, Loa	<a href="mailto:carson.grundy@yahoo.com">carson.grundy@yahoo.com</a> 435-558-5403
John Lee		Volunteer	<a href="mailto:thudhead@gmail.com">thudhead@gmail.com</a>
<b>Sushiel Keswani</b>		Volunteer WUI Homeowner, Donkey Flats	<a href="mailto:sushielkeswani@gmail.com">sushielkeswani@gmail.com</a> 435-491-0494
Amy Grogan	Wayne County WUI Community		<a href="mailto:amyagrogan@gmail.com">amyagrogan@gmail.com</a> 970-795-2468
Tom Berggren Linda Berggren		WUI Homeowner	<a href="mailto:tberggrenslc@protonmail.com">tberggrenslc@protonmail.com</a> 801-860-3203
Joanne Stenten Bob Emrich		WUI Homeowner	<a href="mailto:jobodan01@gmail.com">jobodan01@gmail.com</a>
Paul Allen <b>Lou Ann Barton</b>		WUI Homeowner	<a href="mailto:paulallen57@hotmail.com">paulallen57@hotmail.com</a> 801-803-1953 <a href="mailto:louann.barton@gmail.com">louann.barton@gmail.com</a>

<b>Fred Swanson</b>		WUI Homeowner	<a href="mailto:Fbswan32@msn.com">Fbswan32@msn.com</a>
J Buschman			<a href="mailto:jbuschman77@gmail.com">jbuschman77@gmail.com</a>
Sandy Borthwick			<a href="mailto:robinwick10@gmail.com">robinwick10@gmail.com</a> 435-491-0158
Stanley Wood			<a href="mailto:2woodranch@gmail.com">2woodranch@gmail.com</a>
Nanny Talcott-luty			<a href="mailto:ntalcott@hotmail.com">ntalcott@hotmail.com</a> 310/717-2529
Christoff Luty			<a href="mailto:lutys@earthlink.net">lutys@earthlink.net</a> 310-941-3571
			<a href="mailto:hrbj@hotmail.com">hrbj@hotmail.com</a>
Andrew Bartold			<a href="mailto:jake.morrill3270@gmail.com">jake.morrill3270@gmail.com</a> 801-404-1951
John Benson			<a href="mailto:bensonkingsland@gmail.com">bensonkingsland@gmail.com</a> 801-403-5177
Niles Hagemann			<a href="mailto:nileshagemann@yahoo.com">nileshagemann@yahoo.com</a> 801-664-1743
Salamasina Brown			<a href="mailto:salamasina.brown@gmail.com">salamasina.brown@gmail.com</a>
Virginia Maris			<a href="mailto:vrgmaris@gmail.com">vrgmaris@gmail.com</a>
Larry Harper			<a href="mailto:larryharper363@gmail.com">larryharper363@gmail.com</a> 801-434-544?
Golden Durfey			<a href="mailto:durfeytyrel@gmail.com">durfeytyrel@gmail.com</a>
Dennis Green			<a href="mailto:dagreen1@cox.net">dagreen1@cox.net</a> 602-501-6649
Lonnell Griffith			<a href="mailto:lonnellgriffith@gmail.com">lonnellgriffith@gmail.com</a> 801-699-2329
Julie Oldroyd			<a href="mailto:frenziedfarms7@yahoo.com">frenziedfarms7@yahoo.com</a> 435-633-3557
Lori Sanders			<a href="mailto:lori.saunders@gmail.com">lori.saunders@gmail.com</a> 435-491-0243
Bernie Wuestefeld			<a href="mailto:bernieskydrummer@gmail.com">bernieskydrummer@gmail.com</a> 435-491-0909
Tom Chapman Heather Skola			<a href="mailto:heather.baker@att.net">heather.baker@att.net</a> 801-243-3190
Amiee Maxwell	The Insider	Journalist/editor	<a href="mailto:Amaxwell79@gmail.com">Amaxwell79@gmail.com</a>
Justin Jensen			435-896-7796
Mike Popejoy	Grand Canyon Trust	Land Conservation Director	<a href="mailto:m.a.popejoy@gmail.com">m.a.popejoy@gmail.com</a>
Neal Brown		Marketing & Member Service Manager	<a href="mailto:neal.brown@garkane.com">neal.brown@garkane.com</a>
Gerry Hoyt	Garkane Energy Cooperative	Operations/Safety Manager	<a href="mailto:Gary.Hoyt@garkane.com">Gary.Hoyt@garkane.com</a> ? 1802 South Highway 89A Kanab, UT 84741

\*Names in Bold are members of the Core Team

## Appendix C. Community Legal Structures

These are the entities associated with the community – county, town, unincorporated community, special service district, homeowner associations, others.

### County

- [Wayne](#) is a county in the U.S. state of Utah. As of the 2020 United States census, the population was 2,486, making it the fourth-least populous county in Utah. It is governed by a Board of Commissioners:
  - Commission Chair – Dennis Blackburn, [dennis@wayne.utah.gov](mailto:dennis@wayne.utah.gov)
  - Commissioner – Roger Brian, [roger@wayne.utah.gov](mailto:roger@wayne.utah.gov)
  - Commissioner – Kerry Cook, [kerry@wayne.utah.gov](mailto:kerry@wayne.utah.gov)

18 S Main, PO Box 189, Loa, Utah 84747  
435-836-2765

### Special Service District

- Wayne County Special Service District #3
  - [Wayne County Fire District](#) is governed by a board appointed by the Wayne County commissioners:
    - Board Chair – Steve Lutz, [dobrosteve90@gmail.com](mailto:dobrosteve90@gmail.com)
    - Board Member – Dennis Blackburn, [dennis@wayne.utah.gov](mailto:dennis@wayne.utah.gov)
    - Board Member – Josh Brown, [wolfy1133@yahoo.com](mailto:wolfy1133@yahoo.com)

PO Box 189, Loa, UT 84747

### Towns

- [Bicknell](#) is a town along State Route 24 in Wayne County. As of the 2023, the town population was 328. Governed by the Bicknell Town Council. Contact Kelsey Brinkerhoff, [kelseybicknellutah@gmail.com](mailto:kelseybicknellutah@gmail.com), 435-425-2215, 64 West 100 North, Bicknell, UT 84715.
- [Hanksville](#) is a small town in Wayne County, at the junction of State Routes 24 and 95. The population was 170 at the 2023 census. The mayor, along with the Town Council members, act on its behalf. Town Mayor is Jeffren T. Pei, [jeffren@hanksvilleutah.gov](mailto:jeffren@hanksvilleutah.gov), PO Box 127, 30 South Hwy. 95, Hanksville, UT 84734.
- [Loa](#) is a town in, and the county seat of, Wayne County, along State Route 24. The town was incorporated in 1919 and today has a population of 514. Although relatively small, Loa is the county's banking, shopping and education center.
- [Lyman](#) is a town along State Route 24 in Wayne County. The population was 214 in 2023. Lyman was originally known as East Loa; it became a distinct place from Loa in 1893. Lyman is governed by a Town Council and led by a mayor. The current Mayor is Jed Bartholomew?

- [Torrey](#) is a town located on State Route 24 in Wayne County, 8 miles from Capitol Reef National Park. As of the 2023 census, the town had a population of 257. The mayor is Mickey Wright; Town Hall (435) 425-3600; P.O. Box 750027, 75 East 100 North, Torrey, Utah 84775

### **Unincorporated communities**

- [Fremont](#) is a census-designated place in northwestern Wayne County. It lies along State Route 72 just northeast of the town of Loa, the county seat of Wayne County. To the north is Fishlake National Forest. Fremont's elevation is 7,218 feet. The population was 145 at the 2010 census.
- [Teasdale](#) is a census-designated place in south central Wayne County, between the Dixie and Fishlake National Forests and near Capitol Reef National Park. The population was 191 at the 2010 census. At 7,146 feet elevation, Teasdale Utah lies at the foothills of the northern slope of Boulder Mountain, overlooking the colorful ridges of Capitol Reef National Park.
- [Caineville](#) is a community in central Wayne County located east of Capitol Reef National Park and west of Hanksville, along the Fremont River and Utah State Route 24. Population 24.
- [Fruita](#) is the best-known settlement in Capitol Reef National Park. It is located at the confluence of Fremont River and Sulphur Creek. Despite its status as ghost town, it is the location of the National Park Service's employee residences.
- [Grover](#) is a community in south central Wayne County. Originally known as Carcass Creek, it lies some 7 miles southeast of Torrey, on State Route 12 just outside Dixie National Forest on the northeastern flank of Boulder Mountain.
- [Notom](#) is a hamlet 4 miles south of Highway 24, just outside of Capitol Reef National Park).
- Happy Valley is a small hamlet off State Route 12 near the Garfield County line on Boulder Mountain.

Wayne County Fire District has fire stations operating in Loa, Lyman, Bicknell, Teasdale, Torrey, and Hanksville.

## Appendix D. Restricting Covenants, Ordinances, etc.

Home association bylaws may have requirements regarding building construction materials or vegetation removal, or regarding access in a gated community. <<to be developed, if desired>>

Source	Details

# Appendix E. Recommendations for Hazardous Fuels Reduction

The WC CWPP recommendations to restore and maintain landscapes focuses on vegetation management and hazardous fuel reduction. The treatment list is by no means exhaustive and should be considered purely a sample of required projects for the future management of the planning area. Many projects may be eligible for grant funds available from federal and/or state sources.

Projects include:

- [Project G1-1](#) – Private Land
- [Project G1-2](#) – Landscape-level
- [Project G1-3](#) – Fire District Driven
- [Project G1-4](#) – Open Canopies

Types of Projects:	Caineville - Blue Valley	Donkey Flats w/Three Creeks*	Fish Creek Cove*	Fremont	Happy Valley*	Grover*	Notom	Teasdale, other*	Torrey, N & S
Defensible Space	X	XX	XX	X	XXX	XXX	X	XX	XX
Road Access		XXX	XXX		XXX	?			
Safe Zone			XXX		XXX				
Damaged Trees		XX	?			XXX		XX	X

*\*Part of the Teasdale Front*

### **Project G1-1 – Private Land**

**Description:** Mitigate wildfire hazards on private land.

**Location:** Highest risk communities identified in the assessments, prioritized for areas of concern and along egress routes.

**Timeline:** 0-5 years

**Approach:** Strategic placement of fuel breaks on private lands will help to limit the spread of wildland fire and increase access to difficult areas. Fuel break prescriptions should be site specific depending on the fuel type, topography, soils, adjacent land management practices and environmental regulations.

- Provide incentives for private landowners to engage in fuel reduction projects
- Collaborate with local, state, and federal land management agencies, communities, and private landowners to link fuel treatments to increase effectiveness on a landscape scale
- Reduce fuel continuity where appropriate
- Break down plans into high-risk communities
- Utilize mechanical and manual methods
- Aim for 300-foot shaded fuel breaks around communities
- Implement and maintain shaded fuel breaks and reduce ladder fuels
- Utilize the Good Neighbor Authority, as appropriate, to facilitate cross-boundary actions.
- Target vacant lots with accumulating vegetation

**Serves to:** Create resilient landscapes and address potential for extreme wildfire behavior in and around the WUI.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Frequent communication, collaboration, and cooperation with landowners.
- Regular maintenance to ensure the fuel breaks remain clear of vegetation.
- Follow up with post-treatment stabilization practices.
- Monitor for invasive species, and treat as needed.
- Continued management of fire breaks maintained by grazing, brush breaking, controlled burns.

**G1-1.1 Teasdale Front Hazardous Fuel Reduction**

Building defensible space around homes along the Teasdale Front. Reduction of high-density fuels from WUI lands further away from the home ignition zone, including damage from recent heavy snow and engraver beetles.

**G1-1.2 Donkey Flats Road Access**

Improve access road to Donkey Flats. Create turnouts and place gravel in appropriate areas.

- Priority and Justification: High. Improve ingress and egress to certain areas of Donkey Flats, approximately 1/2 mile from the intersection of Pinyon Jay Road.
- Timeframe: 2026-8
- Funding Source(s): Landowners, Wayne County, Cat Fire
- Estimated Cost: \$xx,000
- Responsible Entity:
- Resources: Wayne County

### G1-1.3 Three Creeks Road Access

Improve access road to Three Creeks subdivisions. Create turnouts and place gravel in appropriate areas.

- Priority and Justification: High. Improve ingress and egress to Three Creeks subdivisions.
- Timeframe: 2026-8
- Funding Source(s): Landowners, Wayne County, Cat Fire
- Estimated Cost: \$xx,000
- Responsible Entity: Three Creeks HOAs
- Resources: Wayne County

### G1-1.4 Fish Creek Cove Road Access

Improve access road along Fish Creek Road from Teasdale Road to end of Fish Creek Road. Create turnouts and place gravel in appropriate areas.

- Priority and Justification: High. Improve ingress and egress to Fish Creek Cove because the current road is narrow and overgrown with vegetation.
- Timeframe: 2021-2022
- Funding Source(s): Landowners, Wayne County, Cat Fire
- Estimated Cost: \$75,000
- Responsible Entity: Fish Creek Cove HOA
- Resources: USFS, Wayne County, FFSL

### G1-1.5 Fish Creek Cove Refuge Area

With landowner cooperation, clear and establish a refuge area/landing zone where residents could safely assemble while fire forces arrive, make fire attack, and arrange safe evacuation.

- Priority and Justification: High. Fish Creek Cove has a single, narrow access road with heavy brush on both sides. Some stretches of road within the subdivision are deep sand, which has caused the ambulance service to refuse to enter and instead to arrange to transport victims out to the highway to a waiting ambulance. If a fire were to occur and people tried to escape the narrow road only supports on-way traffic on most sections. Escaping residents could block access to incoming fire units.
- Timeframe: 2020
- Funding Source: Cat Fire
- Estimated Cost: \$10,000
- Responsible Entities: WCFD, FFSL
- Resources: Local, FFSL

### G1-1.6 The Aspens Subdivision Thinning

The Aspens Subdivision: <<ask Colleen>> Reduce fire hazards by thinning the vegetation using a lop and scatter method to prevent unnecessary disturbance.

- Priority and Justification: Medium
- Timeframe: 2025
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: Low
- Responsible Entity: FFSL
- Resources:

### ***Project G1-2 – Landscape-level***

**Description:** Collaborate between private, state, and federal partners (especially the BLM, USFS and the NPS) to plan and conduct landscape-level fuel treatments. A focus should be to treat areas along egress routes.

**Location:** County (private and local) and adjacent state and federally managed lands (i.e., public and private lands). This should be prioritized in areas of concern.

**Timeline:** 0-5+ years

#### **Approach:**

- Locate parcels on private and public lands where targeted fuel treatments can be performed that will connect pre-existing treatments.
- Collaboratively identify vegetation and fuels management needs based on the risk/hazard assessment and input from local officials and land managers.
- Develop equipment needs to accomplish work (including maintenance) and seek funding for purchase.
- Create an educational tool/handout for land/property owners focused on various methods, techniques, and cost for various fuel treatments.
- Cultivate and support partnerships with NGOs and volunteer groups to support implementation of projects.
- Buffer roads, natural fuel breaks (rivers, creeks, and ridgelines), and designated ROWs to increase fuel break effectiveness.
- Consider fuel breaks around the boundaries of federally owned land.
- Create and maintain buffers around critical infrastructure.
- Develop long-term maintenance plan with each project, including funding sources.

**Serves to:** Create resilient landscapes and address potential for extreme wildfire behavior in and around the WUI.

#### **Monitoring guidelines:**

- Arrange a standing multi-agency meeting each year to review accomplishments and address future needs.
- Consider the use of timber sales.
- Survey for regeneration annually.
- Perform defensible space inspections.
- Monitor and treat for invasive species annually.

### G1-2.1 The Ledges Fuel Break

Reduce the fire risk to watershed by using a combination of mechanical and lop and scatter methods to create a fuel break along The Ledges from Mill Meadow Reservoir to unincorporated Fremont.

- Priority and Justification: Medium. Due to growth of fuels within the Fremont River watershed downstream from Mill Meadow Reservoir there is a concern for impacts to the watershed in the event of a wildfire.
- Timeframe: 2023
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: Low
- Responsible Entity: FFSL
- Resources:

### G1-2.2 Horse Valley Fuel Breaks

Reduce wildfire risk in Horse Valley by adding fuel breaks in vegetation and buffers along roadways and escape routes. Provide defensible space around scattered developments.

- Priority and Justification: Low. Overgrowth of vegetation along roads and housing.
- Timeframe: 2022
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: Low
- Responsible Entity: FFSL

### G1-2.3 County Road North of Torrey

Reduce fire risks by adding fuel breaks in vegetation and buffers along County Road north of Torrey. Provide defensible space around scattered developments. Improve access roads to improve efficiency of escape routes and ensure resources can respond effectively.

- Priority and Justification: Medium, Overgrowth of vegetation along roads and housing in dispersed residential area north of Torrey.
- Timeframe: 2022
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: Low
- Responsible Entity: FFSL
- Resources: Town of Torrey

### G1-2.4 Cocks Comb to Birch Creek

Improve existing fuel breaks between Cocks Comb and Birch Creek southeast of unincorporated Teasdale by constructed and creating additional breaks along the existing fuel break in appropriate locations using a combination of mechanical and lop and scatter methods.

- Priority and Justification: Medium
- Timeframe: 2022
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: Medium
- Responsible Entity: FFSL
- Resources:

#### G1-2.5 Lower Fremont River Corridor

Create a fuel break and reduce invasive species along U.S. Route 24 from Notom Bullfrog Road to U.S. Route 95, and along U.S. Route 95 from Hanksville to Garfield County line by providing a chipper and prescribed burns.

- Priority and Justification: Medium, Vegetation along U.S. Route 24 and 95 are high risk for ignition.
- Timeframe: 2022
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: Medium
- Responsible Entity: FFSL
- Resources:

#### ***Project G1-3 – Fire District Driven***

**Description:** WCFD to design, implement, and prioritize local fuel reduction projects within the WUI.

**Location:** County-wide. This should be prioritized in areas of concern.

**Timeline:** 0–5 years

#### **Approach:**

- Implement prescribed fire program.
- Utilize either fuel pile burning or broadcast prescribed burns – implementation and methods should consider fire regimes, fuels, hazards, and community concerns.
- Design “hybrid projects” that remove fuel from critical areas and prescribed burns to clean out interior fuels. Implement mechanical fuel reduction projects.
- Utilize woodchippers, saw crews, selective timber harvests, and timber stand improvement projects to obtain goals.
- Utilize mechanical and chemical means (e.g., mowing and/or herbicide) to control problematic invasive species, which contribute to hazardous fine fuel loading.

**Serves to:** Reduce wildfire risk in WUI. Provide local input in fuel treatments.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Yearly maintenance and monitoring of post-treatment conditions

### G1-3.1 Hanksville Airport

Reduce fire risks around Hanksville Airport by adding fuel breaks in vegetation and buffers along roadways and escape routes. Provide defensible space around infrastructure.

- Funding Sources: BLM, USDA
- Estimated Cost: Low
- Responsible Entity: FFSL

### G1-3.2 Black Ridge

Reduce fire risks around the Black Ridge Communication Infrastructure by adding fuel breaks in vegetation and buffers along roadways and escape routes. Provide defensible space around infrastructure.

- Funding Sources: BLM, USFS
- Estimated Cost: Low
- Responsible Entity: FFSL

### ***Project G1-4 – Open Canopies***

**Description:** Create more open canopies in forests and utilize prescriptions and treatments to clear out downed timber.

**Location:** Private and federal lands. This should be prioritized in areas of concern.

**Timeline:** 0–10 years

**Approach:**

- Utilize mechanical treatments and prescribed fires
- Treatments should have dual purpose (e.g., they can be used to widen ingress/egress for all non-county roads)
- Look at mapped Potential Operational Delineations (PODs) and map out areas with needed prescription burns.

**Serves to:** Create resilient landscapes, maintain/restore forest and rangeland health, and address potential for extreme wildfire behavior. Decrease wildfire risk to communities

**Monitoring guidelines:** Set up a standing multi-agency meeting every fall to review accomplishments and address future needs.

## Appendix F. Community Evacuation Plans

<<To-be developed>>

*Bicknell Bottoms towards Torrey along SR 24*

*Caineville/Blue Valley*

*Donkey Flats, including Three Creeks*

*Fish Creek Cove*

*Fish Lake*

*Fremont*

*Grover*

*Happy Valley*

*Notom*

*Teasdale, other than Donkey Flats*

*Torrey, North and South Edges*

# Appendix G. Recommendations for Public Education and Structural Ignitability

Projects supporting recommendations for Public Education and Structural Ignitability include:

- [Project G2-1](#) – Public Awareness
- [Project G2-2](#) – Funding
- [Project G2-3](#) – Recreational Ignitions
- [Project G2-4](#) – Code Updates
- [Project G2-5](#) – Real Estate Transactions
- [Project G2-6](#) – Wildfire Council
- [Project G2-7](#) – Defensible Space
- [Project G2-8](#) – Evacuation Routes
- [Project G2-9](#) – Enforcement
- [Project G2-10](#) – Ignition Reduction
- [Project G2-11](#) – Staffing & Funding
- [Project G2-12](#) – Firewise (USA)
- [Project G2-13](#) – Community Lifelines
- [Project G2-14](#) – Signage

### **Project G2-1 – Public Awareness**

**Description:** Public education for exurban communities in fire prone environments

**Location:** any other community located in high to extreme risk areas

**Timeline:** 0-10 years

**Approach:** Increase public awareness of the fire environment:

- Increase education and assistance for homeowners on home hardening, defensible space, and hazardous fuel treatments.
- Communicate the inherent risk to homes/property situated on steep slopes in fire prone landscapes.
- Communicate the fast rates of spread that can occur in grass-shrub and shrub fuels.
- Communicate that tall flame lengths can occur in timber-understory and timber-litter and fuels (i.e., forested areas).
- Develop and encourage adoption of model HOA covenants and architectural guidelines that support WUI risk reduction.
- Enact and enforce a Wildland-Urban Interface Code for development in high-risk landscapes as noted in the risk-hazard assessment.
- Enact a county-wide requirement for a real estate transfer WUI disclosure, inspection checklist, and local WCFD contacts.
- Create opportunities for landowners/mangers to address wildfire risk reduction.
- Increase awareness that many residents live within an environment that historically experienced regular wildfire.
- Create mailers and flyers with simple fire safety practices and resources to distribute to visitors and short-term rental properties.
- Issue press releases in the spring and fall to local papers including fire-safe information for the public and Firewise resources.
- Develop a Wayne County consumer recommendation for homeowner insurance.

**Serves to:** Create and maintain accountability with local landowners and real estate developers. Improve public knowledge about wildfire risk for the environment they live in.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Regular public outreach and communications with HOAs, landowners, real estate agents, developers and architects.

#### **G1-1.1 WUI Residents Education**

Educate private landowners on the overall situation in the Wayne County WUI, as well as the current effects of drought, the ips pinyon beetle, and the forthcoming effects of HB 48

- Priority and Justification: High.
- Timeframe: Spring 2026
- Funding Source(s): FFSL, local non-profit
- Estimated Cost: \$2,000

- Responsible Entities: FFSL, SWCA, WCFD, CWC
- Resources: FFSL, SWCA

#### G1-1.5 WUI Residents Defensible Space Education

Encourage establishment of defensible space in and around the Teasdale Front, and other areas, by training residents in Firewise practices, provide a chipper for slash disposal.

- Priority and Justification: High. Increased fuels in and around the Teasdale Front has increased the area's wildfire threat.
- Timeframe: 2020 and **ongoing**
- Funding Source(s):
- Estimated Cost: \$2,000
- Responsible Entities: HOAs, WCFD
- Resources: FFSL

#### G2-1.2 Ready-Set-Go

Institute Ready-Set-Go program

- Priority and Justification: High. Life Safety in rural Wayne County Subdivisions is hampered by the lack of ability to communicate with rural, largely seasonal populations in the interface. Access is limited and communications poor. There are no local radio or TV stations and limited cell data or voice communications.
- Timeframe: 2020
- Funding Sources: WCFD, FFSL
- Estimated Cost: \$1,000
- Responsible Entity: WCFD
- Resources: Insider Newspaper, social media, FFSL

#### G2-1.3 Cell Coverage; Reverse 911

Encourage cell providers to improve coverage and encourage residents to sign up for reverse 911 in the county. (Preparedness Action)

- Priority and Justification: Medium. To improve the fire communication in the county.
- Timeframe: 2020
- Funding Source: Cell providers
- Estimated Cost: Unknown
- Responsible Entities: WCFD, WCSD
- Resources: Six County AOG, FFSL

#### G2-1.4 Firewise Programming and Education

Provide Firewise programming and education, countywide, first targeting areas that have experienced fires and those with highest risk. Use existing public events as platforms for information. Provide Biannual chipping sessions.

- Priority and Justification: High. Areas east of Capitol Reef National Park, especially interface areas with riparian components have large areas of invasive species such as Tamarisk, Russian thistle, etc. that ignite easily from agricultural burns and threaten structures, farming infrastructure, etc. Areas near Fremont, Grover, Teasdale and others have similar conditions, though fuels differ that must be addressed.
- Timeframe: 2020 and ongoing
- Funding Source: WCFD
- Estimated Cost: \$3,500 yearly
- Responsible Entities: WCFD, FFSL, Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP) Committee
- Resources: WCFD, FFSL, volunteer community members

#### ***Project G2-2 – Funding***

**Description:** Identify funding sources for underserved homeowners and vulnerable populations

**Location:** County wide. Prioritize high risk areas.

**Timeline:** 0–5 years

**Approach:**

- Identify vulnerable populations (elderly, disabled, low income) and underserved homeowners who may need additional help to mitigate home hazards and to evacuate during a wildfire.
- Seek grant opportunities to support assistance for relevant populations.
- Consider a cost-sharing approach.

**Serves to:** Protect life and property of the most vulnerable members of the community

**Monitoring guidelines:** Annual review of number of actions taken to address vulnerable populations and underserved homeowners.

#### ***Project G2-3 – Recreational Ignitions***

**Description:** Reduce potential for human caused wildfire ignitions along recreational trails.

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Consider targeted restrictions (e.g., use of gates) on recreational trails use during periods of heightened wildfire risk, especially on backcountry trails with high fuel loads.
- Communicate heightened wildfire ignition risk when motorized vehicles travel off trail, especially during dry periods of the year (e.g., utilize flyers at trailheads).
- Communicate safe parking practices to reduce wildfire ignition risk (e.g., don't park in tall, dry grass or use a ground tarp when parking).
- Communicate and enforce campfire restrictions.
- Utilize temporary and/or permanent trail closures in high-to extreme- fire risk areas.
- Implement geofenced messaging for areas with high tourist densities.

**Serves to:** Reduce recreation caused wildfire ignitions. Encourage responsible recreation.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Regular monitoring of recreational trail conditions. Regular public outreach.

***Project G2-4 – Code Updates***

**Description:** Update current fire and building codes. Develop, enact, and enforce WUI codes. Focus on land use plans, existing building codes, and subdivision codes.

**Location:** County and local municipalities

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Strengthen municipal and county codes for home and structures located within the WUI
- Provide list, examples, and costs of acceptable building materials.
- Continue to develop and adopt the latest building standards and codes.
- Clearly define the WUI in the county code.
- Consider county-wide adoption of International WUI code.
- Provide HOA model covenants and architectural guidelines
- Public (esp. builders, agency staff, architects, realtors) education.

**Serves to:** Reduce wildfire risk and loss of structures through effective regulation

**Monitoring guidelines:** Annual updates to codes as necessary. Perform regular inspections to ensure codes are being adhered to.

***Project G2-5 – Real Estate Transactions***

**Description:** Communicate fire risk to real estate agents, developers, architects, insurance agents, and potential sellers/buyers.

**Location:** County and local municipalities

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Develop and distribute information regarding how topography, slope, and vegetation all impact a home's risk level and defensible space needs.
- Have wildfire risk and WUI delineation for listed properties included as an element of the Master Listing Service (MLS) – the master listings for sale utilized by the real estate industry.
- Include Firewise assessments and recommendations to potential buyers
- Provide link to county CWPP on real estate websites
- Provide link to Wayne County Wildfire Council assessment program page on real-estate websites.
- Encourage realtor associations to include wildfire risk areas and WUI in maps.

**Serves to:** Increase pre-purchase knowledge of fire environment and post purchase action by new homeowner. Educate property owners. Reduce threats to life and property.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Assess and improve communication between real estate sellers/buyers and county emergency planning.

***Project G2-6 – Wildfire Council***

**Description:** Expand the capacity of the Wayne County Wildfire Council

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Develop local, sustainable funding sources
- Engage additional groups with vested interest in wildfire risk reduction, e.g., builders, suppliers, realtors, insurance agents.
- Continue to develop and distribute information regarding how topography, slope, and vegetation all impact a home's risk level and defensible space needs.
- Continue efforts bolstering Firewise programs, education, and training; grant writing capabilities; improved public outreach; and community chipping days.
- Continue to build collaboration with state and federal agencies – focus on joint fuel reduction projects.
- Provide more opportunities for community chipping days (i.e., chipping hazardous fuels).
- Continue and expand property wildfire assessment program.
- Fund and implement cost share programs for homeowners, focusing on HIZ areas and vulnerable households.
- Coordinate with non-profit efforts ongoing in Wayne County.

**Serves to:** Improve local government and community ownership of reducing wildfire risk. Strengthen ties between federal and private landowners. Reduce wildfire risk throughout the County.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Assess capacity needs and acquire funding to support.
- Review/tracking of goals and projects.
- Assessment of wildfire council advancements in wildfire risk reduction using the project tracker and pivot based off lessons-learned annually.

***Project G2-7 – Defensible Space***

**Description:** Monitor and enforce defensible space standards. Encourage home hardening. Improve homeowner mitigation efforts and opportunities.

**Location:** WUI, county-wide, high-risk areas as identified in the risk assessment.

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

Strongly promote defensible space:

- Consider adhering to recommended defensible space standards (e.g., enforce 100 feet of defensible space).
- Clean and maintain fuel buffers in ingress/egress routes.
- Ensure there are two ways out of a community.
- Consider landscaping methods across multiple properties that reduces fire potential (e.g., connect fuel treatments across different properties).
- Develop staffing plan to support enforcement and seek funding to implement the plan.
- Provide tax incentives for defensible space actions.
- Work with insurance commission and companies to determine the potential to provide incentives for defensible space associated with reduced insurance premiums.
- Consider fuels pickup/disposal options.
- Require notice in real transfer of home location in WUI, assessment checklist, and FPD contacts.
- Promote education of the reduction of structural ignitability and enact WUI codes.
- Educate homeowners on methods and resources to reduce their home’s risk through defensible space improvements and structure hardening.
- Train home repair contractors to assess and harden homes to build local capacity and capability.

**Serves to:** Reduce loss of life and structures through defensible space and home hardening.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Annual program evaluation and updates as necessary.
- Update the building code.

### ***Project G2-8 – Evacuation Routes***

**Description:** Improve evacuation zone and route education and outreach to the public.

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:** 0–5 years

**Approach:**

- Work with communities to establish evacuation routes within neighborhoods. Ensure that there are primary and secondary ingress and egress options.
- Publish primary and secondary evacuation route maps.
- Include evacuation zone and route info in required info packages.
- Understand the demographics of the population in the community to include those with vulnerabilities (elderly, access and functional needs, etc.) and those with pets/animals for which additional plans may need to be considered.
- Develop, promote, and exercise clear plans for alerting and communicating with communities that might face an evacuation due to wildfire. Beyond the initial alert, ongoing public information will be crucial to keep the community informed.
- Convey information regarding shelter location for those who are evacuated, including considerations for animals.

**Serves to:** Ensure public and first responder safety in the event of a wildfire or other emergency.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Develop and distribute a survey to understand and adapt best practices for communication and teaching.
- Assess and adapt methodologies and current information annually to ensure information is up to date.

#### **G2-8.1 Cell Coverage; Reverse 911**

Encourage cell providers to improve coverage and encourage residents to sign up for reverse 911 in the county. (*Preparedness Action*)

- **Priority and Justification:** High. Online map application, such as Google Maps, Apple Maps, MapQuest, etc. are very inaccurate in the Wayne County area. This could lead to delayed response if either reporting parties or responders. Lack of back road and street signs, and single access areas complicate the issue. Temporary residents and visitors likely don't know the way out of rural subdivisions and could become lost if evacuating.
- **Timeframe:** 2021
- **Funding Source:** Cat Fire
- **Estimated Cost:** \$8,000
- **Responsible Entities:** WCFD, Wayne County Emergency Management (WCEM)
- **Resources:** FEMA, Cat Fire

### ***Project G2-9 – Enforcement***

**Description:** Public education and law enforcement of local ordinances and regulations that reduce the occurrence of human-caused wildfire

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:** 0–5 years

**Approach:** Inform and educate public about ordinances concerning wildfire and structure fire.

- Enact and education recreators on ordinance changes regarding campfire structure design.
- Communicate campfire regulations to common recreationist (e.g., distribute flyers at shops/agencies that sell hunting and fishing licenses or areas that give out backcountry/camping permits).
- Continue effective communication of fire bans and restrictions.
- Communicate regulations concerning county burn permits. Include pile burning, agricultural burning, ditch burning, and garbage burning.
- Enforce dispersed campfire regulations, especially on BLM and USFS lands.

If federal law enforcement is understaffed/unavailable, consider an agreement with Sheriff’s department and local law enforcement.

- Implement geofenced messaging.

**Serves to:** Reduce risk of human-caused wildfire ignitions. Educate citizens about wildfire hazards. Empower local communities and visitors.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Conduct regular review of County ordinances and update outreach materials and efforts as needed.
- Maintain working relationship with local businesses and land management/wildlife agencies so materials can be disseminated to the public.

### ***Project G2-10 – Ignition Reduction***

**Description:** Public outreach and education aimed at reducing human-caused wildfire

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:** Inform and educate the public about methods to reduce human-caused wildfire ignitions.

- Educate around sources of human-caused wildfire ignitions (e.g., target practice, driving through or parking in tall, dry vegetation; discarded cigarette butts; fireworks; campfires, etc.).
- Communicate hazardous conditions surrounding homes/structures (e.g., exposed propane tanks, electrical hazards, hazard trees, limited defensible place, etc.)
- Provide materials with resources for the public to understand how and with what funding they can take action to reduce risks.

- Integrate with tourism and STR advertising.
- Utilize Appendix J of the CWPP: Homeowner Resources

**Serves to:** Reduce risk of human-caused wildfire ignitions. Educate citizens about wildfire hazards. Empower local communities and visitors.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Track successes and learnings from outreach campaigns and enact changes with each wildfire season.
- Assess and utilize current popular information sources such as Nextdoor, social media, news outlets, and more.

***Project G2-11 – Staffing & Funding***

**Description:** Dedicate staff, funding, and other resources to administer projects.

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:** Inform and educate partners, agencies, and the public on the progress being made to reduce wildfire risk and hazard in the County.

Ensure mitigation efforts and the associated metrics and data are tracked collaboratively and often.

**Serves to:**

- Educate citizens about wildfire hazards and mitigation.
- Empower local communities and visitors.
- Ensure collaboration towards goals by all agencies in the County.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Review and update data on project progress biannually.

***Project G2-12 – Firewise (USA)***

**Description:** Increase Firewise (USA) support to communities throughout the County

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:** Improve education and knowledge of Firewise practices

- Continue current Firewise practices.
- Include Firewise information in short-term rental contracts.
- Conduct Firewise/Ready, Set, GO! Workshops. Offer hands-on workshops to highlight individual home vulnerabilities and how-to techniques to reduce ignitability of common structural elements.
- Conduct more public meetings to educate citizens about Firewise.
- Provide free neighborhood and property assessments and mitigation planning; website sign-ups.

- Provide wildfire assessor training.
- Provide home hardening resource lists/ examples/cost estimates.
- Provide links to Firewise websites, downloadable forms, and other resources on any relevant materials distributed (flyers, emails, and/or texts) at meetings or workshops.
- Consider direct mailers.
- Distribute Firewise information to school children during Fire Prevention Week.
- Establish a Firewise coordinator in the county, possible within WCWC

**Serves to:** Reduce wildfire risk through greater adoption of Firewise and structure hardening measures.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Annual review of number of events implemented.
- Conduct regular surveys to assess effectiveness.

Firewise:

- number of recognized communities, percentage of subdivisions in Wayne County
- number of Firewise homes,
- percentage of homes in Wayne County
- Total cost and hours spent by Firewise communities

**G2-12.1 Happy Valley - Firewise**

Provide defensible space in and around Happy Valley by training residents in Firewise practices, provide a chipper for slash disposal.

- Priority and Justification: High. To reduce wildfire risk to residence in Happy Valley.
- Timeframe: 2020 and ongoing
- Funding Source: FFSL
- Estimated Cost: \$2,000
- Responsible Entities: Happy Valley HOA, WCFD
- Resources: FFSL

***Project G2-13 – Community Lifelines***

**Description:** Mitigate risk to Community Lifelines through contingency planning and consideration of the risk-hazard assessment.

**Location:** County-wide, local municipalities, state, and federal agencies

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Consider adopting recommend strategies to protect community lifelines

- Wayne County emergency planners should consider contingency response solutions should lifelines become threatened during a wildfire event.
- Primary lifelines are communication, food, water, shelter, health, medical, energy, community, transportation, and safety and security.

**Serves to:** Protect essential infrastructure, resources, and emergency services during a large and extreme wildfire.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Assess and improve contingency planning and the current wildfire risk to community lifelines.

### ***Project G2-14 – Signage***

**Description:** Utilize and improve existing wildfire risk signage; Install 911-reflective address signage in WUI areas.

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Continue to spread seasonally adjusted fire prevention messages along highways and in public open space areas to reduce human ignitions and promote defensible space.
- Customize fire prevention messages according to audience, i.e. private landowners, recreational visitors.
- Establish and continue the use of signage at firehouses and other locales to display fire prevention information, safety messages, and fire danger ratings linked to safety actions.
- Install reflective 911 address signs throughout WUI areas

**Serves to:**

- Reduce wildfire risk through public education and outreach.
- Reduce threats to life and property.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

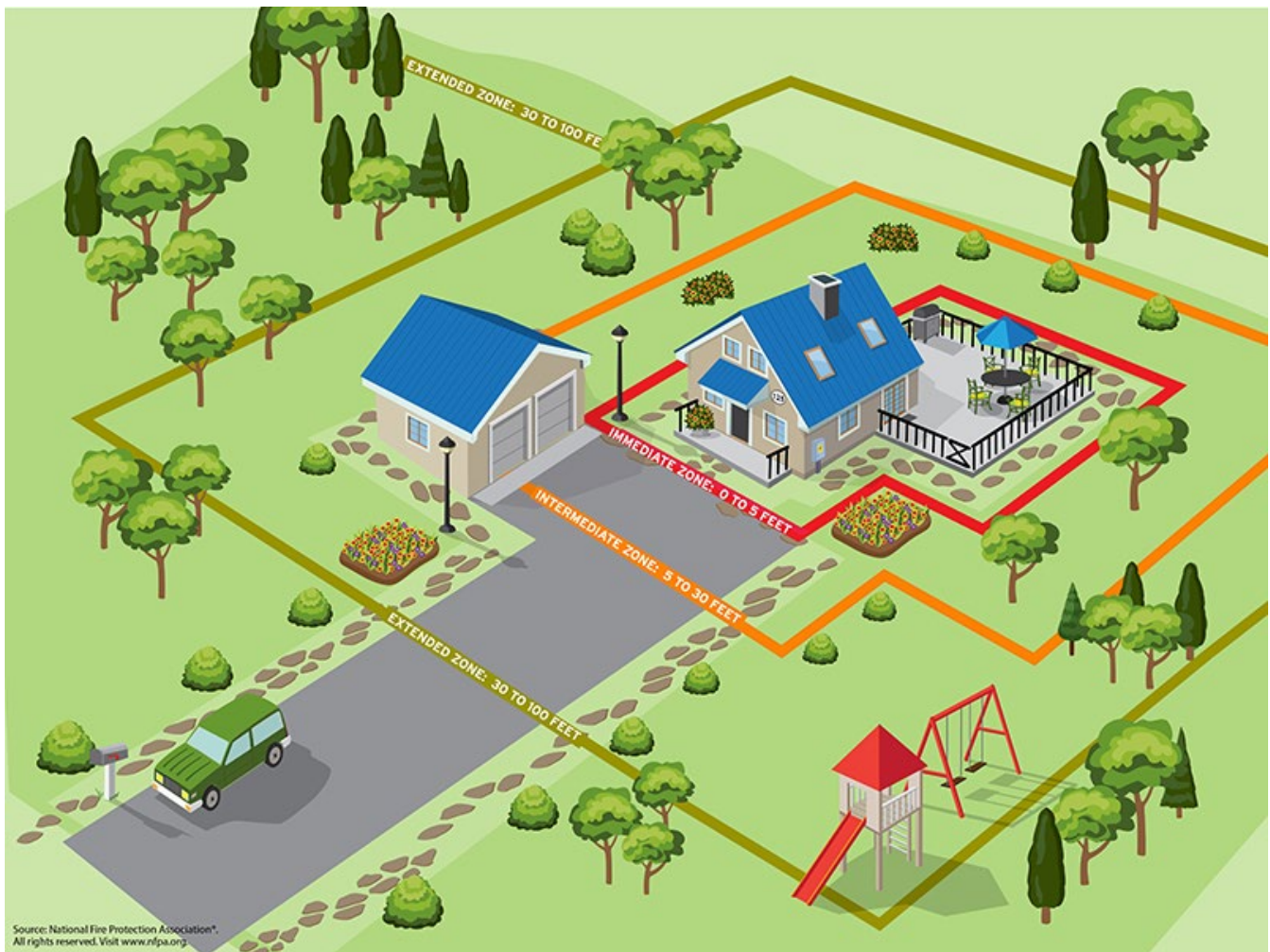
- Assess current situation and determine where signage can be improved (e.g., increasingly popular recreation areas). <<*install signage in the new camping area being developed in CRNP*>>
- Provide information on pertinent county webpages and webpages of local businesses.
- Assess and utilize current popular information sources

# Appendix H. Preparing Homes for Wildfire

Research around home destruction vs. home survival in wildfires point to embers and small flames as the main way that the majority of homes ignite in wildfires. Embers are burning pieces of airborne wood and/or vegetation that can be carried more than a mile through the wind can cause spot fires and ignite homes, debris and other objects.

There are methods for homeowners to prepare their homes to withstand ember attacks and minimize the likelihood of flames or surface fire touching the home or any attachments. Experiments, models and post-fire studies have shown homes ignite due to the condition of the home and everything around it, up to 200' from the foundation. This is called the Home Ignition Zone (HIZ).

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



## Immediate zone

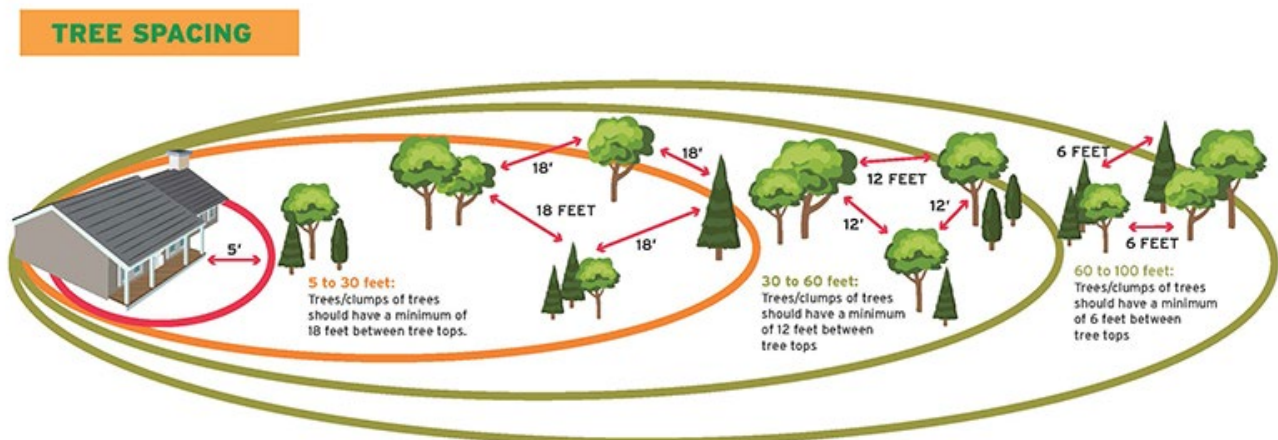
The home and the area 0-5' from the furthest attached exterior point of the home; defined as a non-combustible area. Science tells us this is the most important zone to take immediate action on as it is the most vulnerable to embers. START WITH THE HOUSE ITSELF then move into the landscaping section of the Immediate Zone.

- Clean roofs and gutters of dead leaves, debris and pine needles that could catch embers.
- Replace or repair any loose or missing shingles or roof tiles to prevent ember penetration.
- Reduce embers that could pass through vents in the eaves by installing 1/8-inch metal mesh screening.
- Clean debris from exterior attic vents and install 1/8-inch metal mesh screening to reduce embers.
- Repair or replace damaged or loose window screens and any broken windows Screen or box-in areas below patios and decks with wire mesh to prevent debris and combustible materials from accumulating.
- Move any flammable material away from wall exteriors – mulch, flammable plants, leaves and needles, firewood piles – anything that can burn. Remove anything stored underneath decks or porches.

## Intermediate zone

5-30' from the furthest exterior point of the home. Landscaping/hardscaping- employing careful landscaping or creating breaks that can help influence and decrease fire behavior:

- Clear vegetation from under large stationary propane tanks.
- Create fuel breaks with driveways, walkways/paths, patios, and decks.
- Keep lawns and native grasses mowed to a height of four inches.
- Remove ladder fuels (vegetation under trees) so a surface fire cannot reach the crowns. Prune trees up to six to ten feet from the ground; for shorter trees do not exceed 1/3 of the overall tree height.
- Space trees to have a minimum of eighteen feet between crowns with the distance increasing with the percentage of slope.
- Tree placement should be planned to ensure the mature canopy is no closer than ten feet to the edge of the structure.
- Tree and shrubs in this zone should be limited to small clusters of a few each to break up the continuity of the vegetation across the landscape.



## Extended zone

30-100 feet, out to 200 feet. Landscaping – the goal here is not to eliminate fire but to interrupt fire’s path and keep flames smaller and on the ground.

- Dispose of heavy accumulations of ground litter/debris.
- Remove dead plant and tree material.
- Remove small conifers growing between mature trees.
- Remove vegetation adjacent to storage sheds or other outbuildings within this area.
- Trees 30 to 60 feet from the home should have at least 12 feet between canopy tops. \*
- Trees 60 to 100 feet from the home should have at least 6 feet between the canopy tops. \*

*\*The distances listed for crown spacing are suggested based on NFPA 1144. However, the crown spacing needed to reduce/prevent crown fire potential could be significantly greater due to slope, the species of trees involved and other site-specific conditions. Check with your local forestry professional to get advice on what is appropriate for your property.*

# Appendix I. Actions for Homeowners to Reduce Structural Ignitability and other Best Practices

## Limited Investment (<\$250)

- Regularly check fire extinguishers and have a 100-foot hose available to wet perimeter of home.
- Maintain defensible space within 30ft around home. Collaborate with neighbors to provide adequate fuels mitigation in the event of overlapping property boundaries.
- Ensure that reflective 4-inch house numbers are easily readable from the street.
- Keep wooden fence perimeters free of combustible materials. If possible, 5 feet of non-combustible material should link the house and fence.
- Store combustible materials (liquid fuels, propane, grills, firewood) away from the house.
- Remove flammable material from around propane tanks.
- Clear out materials from under decks and near structures.
- Stack firewood at least 30ft away from the house.
- Reduce your workload by considering local weather conditions. First, mitigate hazards on the side of your property that faces the prevailing wind direction. Then work around to cover the whole property.
- Keep gutters free of combustible material. Gutters can act as collection points for embers.
- Maintain roofs by flashing, fixing holes, replacing shingles, and closing gaps.  
Purchase or use a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather alert radio to hear fire weather announcements.

## Moderate Investment (<\$1,500)

- When landscaping in the home ignition zone (HIZ) (approximately 30 feet around the property), select non-combustible plants, decks, lawn furniture, and landscaping material. Combustible plant material like ornamental conifers should be pruned and kept away from siding. If possible, trees should be planted in groups and no closer than 10 feet to the house. Tree crowns should have a spacing of at least 18 feet when within the HIZ. Vegetation at the greatest distance from the structure and closest to wildland fuels should be carefully trimmed and pruned to reduce ladder fuels, and density should be reduced with approximately 6-foot spacing between trees and crowns.
- Work on mitigating hazards on adjoining structures. Sheds, garages, barns, etc. These can act as ignition points to your home.
- Clear and thin vegetation along driveways and access roads so they can act as a safe evacuation route and allow emergency responders access to the home to at least 14 ft clear width and 14 ft height clearance
- Construct a gravel turnaround in your driveway to improve access and mobilization of fire responders. (e.g., 100-foot-diameter cul-de-sac or T-shape with 28-foot radius)
- Install a roof irrigation system.

## High Investment (\$1,500+)

- Install an environmentally friendly and fire-resistant xeriscape yard. \$5 - \$20 sq ft.
- Install screen vents with non-combustible meshing. Mesh openings should not exceed nominal 1/8 - 1/16-inch size. \$2.50 sq ft. Average cost per home approximately \$5,000.
- Enclose open space
- underneath decks or permanently located manufactured homes using noncombustible skirting and ember resistant skirting vents.

- Install fire resistant Soffits and under eave vents to protect your home from heat and embers that can be trapped beneath roof overhangs.
- Replace exterior windows and skylights with tempered glass or multilayered glazed panels.
- Update your roof to a non-combustible construction. Look for materials that have been treated and given a fire-resistant roof classification of Class A.
- Upgrade exterior walls with fire resistant siding materials.
- Relocate propane tanks underground.

### Other Homeowner Best Practices

1. Document all efforts and track time – the county gets credit on grant applications for every hour *(and \$?)* of our efforts.
  - A Mitigation Tracking Form is available for homeowners at <https://utah-hmm-utahdnrhub.hub.arcgis.com/pages/landowner-mitigation?preview=true>. This form allows homeowners to document the actions taken on their property and track their progress in reducing wildfire risks enhancing the ability of agencies to secure additional support through in-kind grant matches.

When conducting any of the following activities, homeowners should complete the tracking form.

- Vegetation Removal/Defensible Space Improvement
  - FFSL Community Chipping Event Day
  - Community Education or Meeting
  - Wildfire Prevention
  - Wildfire Mitigation
  - Prescribed Burn
2. Request a courtesy site risk assessment  
Wayne County Fire District will conduct home risk assessments to facilitate a ‘personal mitigation plan’ focusing on mitigation work within the home ignition zone to improve structure survivability. Receive detailed individual reports identifying recommended actions.
  3. Collaborate with Wayne County Wildfire Council to develop evacuate plans in your community with clearly marked routes and designated assembly points.

## Appendix J. Homeowner Resources

### ***Courtesy Lot Assessments***

WUI property owners can sign up to have their lot surveyed by FFSL at:

<https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/b794136fa153445b8f2368bd67053d6c>

**Alternatively**, to have WCFD conduct your lot survey, send an email to:

[wcf0601@gmail.com](mailto:wcf0601@gmail.com)

Include your address and simple directions to your property, as well as permission for WCFD to come onto your property to conduct the assessment.

### ***Courtesy Wood Chipping***

WUI property owners can sign up to have their slash piles chipped by FFSL at NO COST. To have your pile chipped, contact Chance Christensen by email at:

[chancechristensen@utah.gov](mailto:chancechristensen@utah.gov):

**Or**, to have WCFD conduct your chipping, send an email to:

[wcf0601@gmail.com](mailto:wcf0601@gmail.com)

Include your address and simple directions to your property, as well as permission for WCFD to come onto your property to conduct the chipping.

### ***Courtesy Fire Extinguishers***

WUI property owners receive free fire extinguishers (5#, ABC) for attending educational events.

### ***Courtesy Reflective Address Signs <<under consideration>>***

WUI property owners can sign up for free reflective address signs....

### ***Cost-sharing Programs <<under consideration>>***

WUI property owners will be eligible to receive matching funds on a portion of their mitigation expenses...

### ***List of Local Service Providers***

WUI property owners may want to engage a local service provider to conduct their mitigation efforts. Wayne County Fire District compiles this list for the convenience of homeowners and in support of local economy. The list is posted on the district [website](#).

## Wayne County, Utah

### FIRE MITIGATION CONTRACTORS

**This list is not an endorsement of any contractor and is provided only as a service to home and property owners in Wayne County. Homeowners are advised to compare services, prices, and reliability to find the contractor best suited for their particular needs. Homeowners should also be aware of and follow Wayne County regulations for open burning.**

Contractors who want to be added to, or removed from, this list should email [wcf0601@gmail.com](mailto:wcf0601@gmail.com).

<b>Name Company</b>	<b>Phone Email</b>	<b>Services</b>
Duane Dasse Wayne County Fire District	435-558-5570 wcf0601@gmail.com	Site risk assessments, fire mitigation plans
Casey Stewart	435-691-3738	Ladder fuel removal, general tree cutting, slash stacking, chipping, log removal, pile burning....
Jamie Pace	435-491-0033 Aero10099@yahoo.com	Ladder fuel removal, general tree cutting, slash stacking, chipping, log removal, pile burning....
Wayne Hanks	435-491-0499	Ladder fuel removal, general tree cutting, slash stacking, chipping, log removal, pile burning....
Michael Pace	michaelpace68@hotmail.com	Ladder fuel removal, general tree cutting, slash stacking, chipping, log removal, pile burning....
Doug Wells All Wells Drilling	435-201-1520	Water pumps, pressure perimeter stationary fire nozzles, water storage tanks

## LOCAL RESOURCES

### Wayne County Office of Emergency Management

- Main page: <https://www.>
- Fire Restrictions List:
- Sign Up for Emergency Alerts:
- County-wide evacuation map:
- Mitigation and Preparedness:
- Fire and Watershed Recovery:
- Fire Recovery Resources:

## STATE RESOURCES

### Text

- Text
  - <https://>
- Text
  - <https://>
- Text
  - <https://>

## NATIONAL RESOURCES

### National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

#### Protecting Your Home

- Understanding the Wildfire Threat to Homes:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Publications-and-media/Blogs-Landing-Page/Fire-Break/Blog-Posts/2020/12/08/Interactiveonline-resource-helps-build-understanding-of-wildfire-risks>
- Preparing Homes for Wildfire:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-andrisks/>

#### Wildfire/Preparing-homes-for-wildfire

- If your Home Doesn't Ignite, It Can't Burn:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RqKFDDBGd5o>
- How do Homes Burn in a Wildfire?
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3QthynXyml>

- Wildfire Community Preparedness Day Toolkit:
  - <https://go.nfpa.org/l/14662/2022-01-11/8j6nqh>
- 5 Key Areas Around the Home You Must Examine When Assessing Wildfire Risk:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MIUQVL3BvVg>
- Your Home and Wildfire, Choices That Make a Difference:
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pfbEcMeYFFA>
- Home Hardening Fact Sheets:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-andrisks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA/Firewise-USA-Resources/Research-Fact-Sheet-Series>

## Preparation and Evacuation

- Wildfire Preparedness Tips:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-andrisks/Wildfire/Wildfire-safety-tips>
- Wildfire Preparedness for Household Pets:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Public-Education/Campaigns/TakeAction/TakeActionPetsChecklist.pdf>
- Wildfire Preparedness for Horses and Livestock:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Public-Education/Campaigns/TakeAction/TakeActionHorseChecklist.ashx>
- Backpack Emergency GO! Kit:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Public-Education/Campaigns/TakeAction/TakeActionBackPackGoKit.ashx>
- Outthink a Wildfire; Wildfire Action Policies:
  - <https://www.nfpa.org/wildfirepolicy>

## FEMA

- Protective Actions for Wildfires FEMA:
  - <https://community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/article/Wildfire>
- Flood Insurance Information:
  - <https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance>
- Explore FEMA’s National Risk Index by County for risk, expected annual loss, social vulnerability, and community resilience:
  - <https://hazards.fema.gov/nri/map>

## RED CROSS

- Red Cross – How to Prepare for Emergencies:
  - <https://www.redcross.org/get-help/how-to-prepare-for-emergencies.html>
- Red Cross – Colorado Wildfire Handbook:
  - <https://sheriff.mesacounty.us/globalassets/divisions/emergency-services/arc-brochure.pdf>
- Red Cross – Wildfire Checklist (English):
  - <https://sheriff.mesacounty.us/globalassets/divisions/emergency-services/arc-wildfire.pdf>

- Red Cross – Wildfire Checklist (Spanish):
  - [https://sheriff.mesacounty.us/globalassets/divisions/emergency-services/arc-wildfire\\_spn.pdf](https://sheriff.mesacounty.us/globalassets/divisions/emergency-services/arc-wildfire_spn.pdf)
- Red Cross – Preparing for Disaster for People with Disabilities and Other Special Needs:
  - <https://sheriff.mesacounty.us/globalassets/divisions/emergency-services/arc-special-needs.pdf>

## EPA

- Smoke Ready Toolbox for Wildfires EPA:
  - <https://www.epa.gov/smoke-ready-toolbox-wildfires>
- Airnow:
  - <https://www.airnow.gov/>
- Airnow Fire and Smoke Map:
  - <https://fire.airnow.gov/>
- Smoke Advisories:
  - <https://www.airnow.gov/air-quality-and-health/fires/smoke-advisories/>
- Fires and Your Health:
  - <https://www.epa.gov/pm-pollution/fires-and-your-health>
- Wildfires and Indoor Air Quality:
  - <https://www.epa.gov/indoor-air-quality-iaq/wildfires-and-indoorair-quality-iaq>
- Frequent Questions About Wildfire Smoke:
  - [https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/airnow?id=kb\\_search&kb\\_knowledge\\_base=798f5d172fa050102be2d2172799b6d8&spa=1&kb\\_category=23bbbd9f1b681c104614ddb6bc4bcb70](https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/airnow?id=kb_search&kb_knowledge_base=798f5d172fa050102be2d2172799b6d8&spa=1&kb_category=23bbbd9f1b681c104614ddb6bc4bcb70)
- Smoke Sense App:
  - <https://www.epa.gov/air-research/smoke-sense-study-citizen-science-projectusing-mobile-app>
- mobile-app
  - Prepare For Natural Disasters and Recovery: <https://www.epa.gov/natural-disasters>

## READY.GOV

- Wildfires Ready.gov: <https://www.ready.gov/wildfires>
- Family Disaster Readiness: <https://www.ready.gov/kids>
- Kids: <https://www.ready.gov/kids/be-ready-kids>
- Teens: <https://www.ready.gov/kids/teens>
- Families: <https://www.ready.gov/kids/prepare-your-family>
- Educators and Organizations: <https://www.ready.gov/kids/educators-organizations>
- Wildfire Information Sheet: [https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/ready\\_wildfire\\_info-sheet.pdf](https://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/2021-12/ready_wildfire_info-sheet.pdf)

## MISC.

- Climate Mapping for Resilience and Adaptation (CMRA) portal which provides a live dashboard to help communities see extreme weather and other hazards from climate change: <https://resilience.climate.gov/#real-time-data>

- Community Planning for Wildfire Assistance Program (CPAW) – Assists the GCWC with wildfire risk-reduction communications, increasing land use planning capacity, and collaborating with agencies to identify overlaps in scopes of work: <https://cpaw.headwaterseconomics.org/>
- Instructor Guide; The ability to identifying, analyzing, and using relevant situational information about topographic features can help predict wildland fire behavior is the responsibility of everyone on the fireline: <https://www.nwcg.gov/sites/default/files/training/docs/s-190-ig04.pdf>
- WiRē – Wildfire Research, an interdisciplinary collaboration on community adaptability to wildland fire: <https://wildfireresearchcenter.org/>
- Wildfire Ready App:
  - App Store: <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/wildfire-ready-virtual/id1540773278?msclkid=4eac0069a71411ecb26fa03c0b08eba2>
  - Google Play: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.BaltiVirtual.Wildfire&gl=US&msclkid=4eabc8f6a71411ecbfe27aa64cd6d835>

## Appendix K. Recommendations for Safe and Effective Wildfire Response

Projects supporting recommendations for Public Education and Structural Ignitability include:

- [Project G3-1](#) – Improve Local Response
- [Project G3-2](#) – Increase Wildfire Personnel
- [Project G3-3](#) – Evacuation Routes
- [Project G3-4](#) – Roadway Access

### **Project G3-1 – Improve Local Response**

We plan to:

- Explore training options to cover the expanding variety of responses in our district.
- Look into recruitment

**Description:** Improve local wildfire response capabilities

**Location:** Local, state, and federal lands

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Increase number of persons on seasonal severity crew; increase number of local firefighters
- Ensure local FPDs have a paid wildland division (jointly) ?
- Obtain more equipment for wildfire mitigation (e.g., water tenders and woodchippers)
- Leverage grants/funding opportunities to increase seasonal firefighting capacity (e.g., hire more seasonal employees and provide red card opportunities for volunteers)
- Provide more NWCG based training/qualification/certification opportunities for county firefighters and county staff (e.g., provide year-round training, hire/retain training officers and instructors, obtain more NWCG task books)
- Collaborate with \_\_\_\_\_ to identify opportunities for funding and hiring
- Prioritize funding, hiring, and mitigation work in local FPDs.
- Apply for and obtain funding to increase number of water resources for suppression in more rural areas of the County.
- Increase airport and helipad capacity for air assets during a wildfire.
- Utilize mapped dead and downed fuel to focus fuel treatments to improve response time.

**Serves to:** Enhance public and firefighter safety and mitigate wildfire risk within the county; improve local ability and self-reliance of County to address its own wildfire concerns.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Convene annually to assess and document status of county-specific firefighting capabilities.
- Maintain list of trained personnel and volunteers that can be utilized across all field and incident command positions.
- Regularly update the Incident Qualification Plan (IQP).
- Track career advancement of wildland firefighting personnel.

#### **G3-1.1 Replace Torrey Fire Station**

Replace Torrey Fire Station with a new larger station that will serve present and future needs and serve as a shelter during community disasters.

- Priority and Justification: High. Limited water supplies for firefighting in dry subdivisions. Torrey and Bicknell water tenders are first in on many critical areas. Tenders in both stations are not up to safety standards or hold the volume that is needed. Torrey station will not hold a tender big enough (4,000 gal) to provide needed fireflow to interface structures.
- Timeframe: 2021
- Funding Sources: CIB, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Estimated Cost: \$775,000
- Responsible Entities: WCFD, Wayne County
- Resources: Six County AOG

### G3-1.2 Replace Torrey and Bicknell Tenders

Replace Torrey and Bicknell tenders

- Priority and Justification: High. Limited water supplies for firefighting in dry subdivisions. Torrey and Bicknell water tenders are first in on many critical areas. Tenders in both stations are not up to safety standards or hold the volume that is needed. Torrey station will not hold a tender big enough (4,000 gal) to provide needed fireflow to interface structures.
- Timeframe: 2022-2023
- Funding Sources: USDA, FFSL, WCFD, CDBG
- Estimated Cost: \$100,000
- Responsible Entities: WCFD
- Resources: USDA, FFSL, WCFD, Six County AOG

### G3-1.3 Replace Teasdale Brush Truck

Replace Teasdale brush truck with new or used 1-ton brush truck. (Preparedness Action)

- Priority and Justification: High. Teasdale is the closest station to some of the most at risk areas of interface development and yet it has a 1982 half-ton brush truck that is underpowered and overloaded.
- Timeframe: 2020
- Funding Sources: USDA, FFSL
- Estimated Cost: \$45,000-\$85,000
- Responsible Entities: WCFD
- Resources: USDA, FFSL

### G3-1.4 Equipment Funding

Seek funding outside of the district for additional equipment that will improve the effectiveness of our responses as well as increase the margin of safety for our volunteers.

- Priority and Justification: High. Some of the WUI communities require 4-wheel drive vehicles to access, currently WCFD does not have this type of vehicle and thus, limited ability to respond in those areas.
- Timeframe: 2026
- Funding Sources: Coalitions & Collaborations,
- Estimated Cost: \$
- Responsible Entity: WCFD

- Resources: FFSL

### G3-1.5 New Firefighters

Recruit and training 12 new firefighters to Firefighter I certification in Wayne County. (*Preparedness Action*)

- Priority and Justification: High. Wayne County Fire District lacks sufficient certified firefighters to cover local risks and to share resources via mutual aid.
- Timeframe: 2020
- Funding Sources: WCFD, FFSL
- Estimated Cost: \$15,000
- Responsible Entity: WCFD
- Resources: FFSL

### ***Project G3-2 – Increase Wildfire Personnel***

**Description:** Increase direct and ancillary wildfire personnel. Provide inhouse and online personnel training.

**Location:** Local FPD, state fire responders, and federal agencies

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Increase number of firefighting jobs available and associated funding for these salaries.
- Increase volunteer firefighting opportunities and associated necessary funding.
- Improve collaboration/cooperation capabilities between firefighting agencies.
- Train physically capable workers from other departments to fight fire on fire lines (e.g., roads, train workers from vegetation, wildlife, and weed crews)
- Achieve funding through fundraising/grant applications (e.g., federal, state, local, and independent grants and private donations).

**Serves to:** Enhance public safety, improve wildfire response, and limit size of wildfires Increase capacity to address growth of new residential areas in the WUI.

**Monitoring guidelines:**

- Provide annual red card training/refresher/pack test events before start of fire season.
- Provide annual online wildfire training classes/refresher courses.
- Annual assessment of personnel and equipment capacity.

### **Project G3-3 – Evacuation Routes**

**Description:** Pre-evacuation planning and evacuation planning

**Location:** County-wide

**Timeline:**

**Approach:**

- Identify evacuation routes. Fuel treatments adjacent to roads can reduce fire behavior along important travel routes used for ingress by emergency vehicles and egress by residents.
- Identify parcel-owners along primary evacuation routes.
- Seek grant opportunities to support priority project implementation.
- Evacuation Planning
- Have emergency responders/planners practice IPAWS, the Emergency Alert System (EAS), and CodeRED (e.g., drills and test notifications)
- Provide handouts to visitors, STRs, and residents on preparing “Go Bags” – an emergency supply bag that can be accessed in cases of evacuation
- Construct a livestock and pet evacuation and sheltering plan
- Consider a comprehensive evacuation plan for the county that includes a road risk analysis, traffic control, re-routing, and risk mitigation.
- Consider adopting evacuation modeling and planning into the County Emergency Operations Plan or other hazard mitigation planning documents.
- Define emergency evacuation center and medical treatment support options.
- Identify vulnerable individuals and processes for their evacuation support.

**Serves to:** Protect life by reducing high-risk fire behavior along important roads. Protect public and first responder life and safety.

**Monitoring guidelines:** Annual maintenance; yearly updates to materials

#### **G3-3.1 Cell Coverage, Reverse 911**

Encourage cell providers to improve coverage and encourage residents to sign up for reverse 911 in the county. (*Preparedness Action*)

- **Priority and Justification:** High. Online map application, such as Google Maps, Apple Maps, MapQuest, etc. are very inaccurate in the Wayne County area. This could lead to delayed response if either reporting parties or responders. Lack of back road and street signs, and single access areas complicate the issue. Temporary residents and visitors likely don’t know the way out of rural subdivisions and could become lost if evacuating.
- **Timeframe:** 2021
- **Funding Source:** Cat Fire
- **Estimated Cost:** \$8,000
- **Responsible Entities:** WCFD, Wayne County Emergency Management (WCEM)
- **Resources:** FEMA, Cat Fire

### G3-3.2 Correct County GIS Maps

Field check and correct County GIS Maps and provide to dispatch and responders.  
(*Preparedness Action*)

- Priority and Justification: Medium. Potential for delayed response for incident due to accuracy of mapping services.
- Timeframe: 2020
- Funding Sources: FFSL, Wayne County
- Estimated Cost: \$1,000
- Responsible Entities: WCFD, WCEM, Wayne County GIS
- Resources FEMA, FFSL

### G3-3.3 Coordinate Use of Corrected County GIS Maps

Request electronic map providers use corrected County GIS maps. (*Preparedness Action*)

- Priority and Justification: Low. Potential for delayed response for incident due to accuracy of mapping services.
- Timeframe: 2021
- Funding Source: WCFD
- Estimated Cost: Unknown
- Responsible Entities: WCEM, Wayne County Search and Rescue, WCFD, map providers
- Resources: Map providers

### ***Project G3-4 – Roadway Access***

**Description:** Identify and improve roadway access to WUI areas. Reduce risk in areas identified as high risk or high likelihood of road entrapment in roads and evacuation analysis.

**Location:** County-wide. Primary transportation corridors, bypass routes, and community specific egress routes. This should be prioritized in areas of concern.

**Timeline:**

**Approach:** Roadway improvements:

- While increasing roadway width may not be feasible in many locations, creation of passing areas where possible should be prioritized
- Consider roadway improvements that increase ingress/egress in popular recreation areas in case of emergency
- Grade and maintain roads to reduce hazards to emergency apparatus (potholes and poor surfacing)
- Install proper signage and turn around points where appropriate.
  - Install reflective address numbers
- Perform roadside fuels treatments to reduce wildfire behavior along major ingress and egress routes.

**Serves to:**

- Provides for safe and effective wildfire response capabilities
- Provides safe and effective means of evacuation in case of emergencies

**Monitoring guidelines:** Regular monitoring and maintenance to ensure roads are drivable for emergency response vehicles.

## Appendix L. Funding Sources

<<The community wildfire defense grant (CWDG) is the main grant funding - requires CWPPs. Some other states have also been able to fund through FEMA grants. >>

### FUNDING SOURCES

Information on federal, state, and private funding opportunities for conducting wildfire mitigation projects. It should be noted that matched funding can be an excellent funding strategy, when possible.

#### ***Federal Funding Information***

Source: **2022 Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act**

Agency: Multiple

Website: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/3684>

Description: The Infrastructure Investments and Jobs act allocated funding through various departments for infrastructure projects including, but not limited to roads, bridges, and major projects; passenger and freight rail; highway and pedestrian safety; public transit; broadband; ports and waterways; airports; water infrastructure; power and grid reliability and resiliency; resiliency, including funding for coastal resiliency, ecosystem restoration, and weatherization; clean school buses and ferries; electric vehicle charging; addressing legacy pollution by cleaning up Brownfield and Superfund sites and reclaiming abandoned mines; and Western Water Infrastructure.

Specifically, the Community Wildfire Defense Grant Program is a \$1 billion program where the Department of Agriculture will provide grants to communities at risk from wildfire to develop or revise their community wildfire protection plans and carry out projects described within those plans. It will include a mix of formula and competitive funds. Applications are expected to open early in 2023.

Section 40803 addresses wildfire risk reduction, section 40804 deals with ecosystem restoration, section 40806 handles the establishment of fuel breaks in forests and other wildland vegetation, and section 70302 addresses reforestation. To learn more about the Act, please see guidebook located here <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/BUILDING-A-BETTER-AMERICA-V2.pdf>

Source: **Community Wildfire Defense Grant**

Agency: U.S. Forest Service

Website: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/fire/grants>

Description: The Community Wildfire Defense Grant is intended to help communities with a high wildfire risk plan and implement the goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy. These goals include restoring and maintaining landscapes, creating fire adapted communities, and improving wildfire response. Funds are available to develop or update community wildfire protection plans and to implement projects listed

in CWPPs that are less than 10 years old. At-risk communities are those positioned in fire prone areas, low-income communities, and those that have been impacted by a severe disaster.

Source: **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Grant Program**

Agency: Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>

Description: BRIC will support states, local communities, tribes, and territories as they undertake hazard mitigation projects, reducing the risks they face from disasters and natural hazards. The BRIC program guiding principles are supporting communities through capability- and capacity-building; encouraging and enabling innovation; promoting partnerships; enabling large projects; maintaining flexibility; and providing consistency. You can find more information on the BRIC program here: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/building-resilient-infrastructure-communities>

Source: **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**

Agency: FEMA

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>

Description: The HMGP provides funding to state, local, tribal, or territorial governments (and individuals or businesses if the community applies on their behalf) to rebuild with the intentions to mitigate future losses due to potential disasters. This grant program is available after a presidentially declared disaster.

Source: **Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) – Post Fire**

Agency: FEMA

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/post-fire>

Description: The HMGP Post Fire grant program provides assistance to communities for the purpose of implementing hazard mitigation measures following a wildfire. Mitigation measures may include:

- Soil stabilization
- Flood diversion
- Reforestation

Source: **America the Beautiful Challenge**

Agency: National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

Website: <https://www.nfwf.org/programs/america-beautiful-challenge>

Description: The America the Beautiful Challenge is an annual initiative to streamline funding for conservation and restoration work to build watershed and forest resilience. The program emphasizes restoration of rivers, coasts, wetlands, grasslands, and forests to protect from drought, flooding, and wildfire. ATBC encourages public-private partnerships to benefit landscape scale conservation and resilience efforts.

Source: **Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP)**

Agency: USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Website: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/disaster-assistance-program/emergency-forest-restoration/index>

Description: The Emergency Forest Restoration Program (EFRP) helps the owners of non-industrial private forests restore forest health damaged by natural disasters. The EFRP does this by authorizing payments to owners of private forests to restore disaster damaged forests. The local FSA County Committee implements EFRP for all disasters with the exceptions of drought and insect infestations. Eligible practices may include debris removal, such as down or damaged trees; site preparation, planting materials, and labor to replant forest stand; restoration of forestland roads, fire lanes, fuel breaks, or erosion-control structures; fencing, tree shelters; wildlife enhancement.

To be eligible for EFRP, the land must have existing tree cover; and be owned by any nonindustrial private individual, group, association, corporation, or other private legal entity.

Source: **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP)**

Agency: USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Website: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-services/conservation-programs/emergency-conservation/index>

Description: The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) helps farmers and ranchers to repair damage to farmlands caused by natural disasters and to help put in place methods for water conservation during severe drought. The ECP does this by giving ranchers and farmers funding and assistance to repair the damaged farmland or to install methods for water conservation. The grant could be used for restoring conservation structures (waterways, diversion ditches, buried irrigation mainlines, and permanently installed ditching system).

Source: **Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program**

Agency: National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)

Website: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/programs/landscape/ewpp/>

Description: The program offers technical and financial assistance to help local communities relieve imminent threats to life and property caused by floods, fires, windstorms, and other natural disasters that impair a watershed.

Eligible sponsors include cities, counties, towns, conservation districts, or any federally recognized Native American tribe or tribal organization. Interested public and private landowners can apply for EWP Program recovery assistance through one of those sponsors.

EWP Program covers the following activities.

- Debris removal from stream channels, road culverts, and bridges
- Reshape and protect eroded streambanks
- Correct damaged drainage facilities
- Establish vegetative cover on critically eroded lands
- Repair levees and structures
- Repair conservation practices

Source: **Funding for Fire Departments and First Responders**

Agency: DHS, U.S. Fire Administration

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters/assistance-grants>

Description: Includes grants and general information on financial assistance for fire departments and first responders. Programs include the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program, Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property, State Fire Training Systems Grants, and National Fire Academy Training Assistance.

Source: **Urban and Community Forestry Program, National Urban and Community Forestry Challenge Cost Share Grant Program**

Agency: U.S. Forest Service

Website: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/managing-land/urban-forests/ucf>

Description: U.S. Forest Service funding will provide for Urban and Community Forestry Programs that work with local communities to establish climate-resilient tree species to promote long-term forest health. The other initiative behind this program is to promote and carry out disaster risk mitigation activities, with priority given to environmental justice communities. For more information, contact a Forest Service Regional Program Manager.

Source: **Catalog of Federal Funding Sources; Land Resources**

Agency: Multiple

Website: <https://ordspub.epa.gov/ords/wfc/f?p=165:512:16627993499812:::512::>

Description: The Land Finance Clearing House is a catalogue of federal funding sources for all things land related.

Examples of the types of grants found at this site are:

- Forest and Woodlands Resource Management Grant: [https://sam.gov/fal/a798ad78cac749639b48270db3e86fdc/view?index=cfda&page=2&organization\\_id=100011100](https://sam.gov/fal/a798ad78cac749639b48270db3e86fdc/view?index=cfda&page=2&organization_id=100011100)
- Environmental Education Grant: <https://www.epa.gov/education/grants>
- Public Assistance Grant Program: <https://www.fema.gov/assistance/public>
- Hazard Mitigation Grant: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/hazard-mitigation>

Source: **Catalog of Federal Funding Sources; Water Resources**

Agency: Multiple

Website: <https://ordspub.epa.gov/ords/wfc/f?p=165:12:16627993499812:::12::>

Description: The Water Finance Clearing House is a catalogue of federal funding sources for all things water related.

Examples of the types of grants found at this site are:

- Water Conservation Field Services Program: <https://www.usbr.gov/waterconservation/>
- Community Development Block Grant?
- State Water Quality Grants?

Source: **Firewise Communities**

Agency: Multiple

Website: <https://www.nfpa.org/about-nfpa/awards>

Description: Many different Firewise Communities activities are available to help homes and whole neighborhoods become safer from wildfire without significant expense. Community cleanup days, awareness events, and other cooperative activities can often be successfully accomplished through partnerships among neighbors, local businesses, and local fire departments at little or no cost.

The kind of help you need will depend on who you are, where you are, and what you want to do. Among the different activities that individuals and neighborhoods can undertake, the following often benefit from seed funding or additional assistance from an outside source:

- Thinning/pruning/tree removal/clearing on private property—particularly on very large, densely wooded properties

- Retrofit of home roofing or siding to non-combustible materials
- Managing private forest
- Community slash pickup or chipping
- Creation or improvement of access/egress roads
- Improvement of water supply for firefighting
- Public education activities throughout the community or region

Source: **The National Fire Plan (NFP)**

Agency: DOI & USDA

Website: <http://www.forestsandrangelands.gov/>

Description: Many states are using funds from the NFP to provide funds through a cost-share with residents to help them reduce the wildfire risk to their private property. These actions are usually in the form of thinning or pruning trees, shrubs, and other vegetation and/or clearing the slash and debris from this kind of work.

Opportunities are available for rural, state, and volunteer fire assistance.

Source: **Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER)**

Agency: FEMA

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters/safer>

Description: The purpose of SAFER grants is to help fire departments increase the number of frontline firefighters. The goal is for fire departments to increase their staffing and deployment capabilities and ultimately attain 24-hour staffing, thus ensuring that their communities have adequate protection from fire and fire-related hazards. The SAFER grants support two specific activities: (1) hiring of firefighters and (2) recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters. The hiring of firefighters activity provides grants to pay for part of the salaries of newly hired firefighters over the five-year program.

Source: **GSA-Federal Excess Personal Property**

Agency: USFS

Website: <https://gsaccess.gov/>

Description: The Federal Excess Personal Property (FEPP) program refers to Forest Service-owned property that is on loan to State Foresters for the purpose of wildland and rural firefighting. Most of the property originally belonged to the Department of Defense (DoD). Once acquired by the Forest Service, it is loaned to State Cooperators for firefighting purposes. The property is then loaned to the State Forester, who may then place it with local departments to improve local fire programs. State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service have mutually participated in the FEPP program since 1956.

Source: **Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)**

Agency: FEMA

Website: <https://www.fema.gov/grants/preparedness/firefighters>.

Description: The AFG program provides resources to assist fire departments in attaining critical resources such as training and equipment.

### ***State Funding Information***

Source: **Utah's Watershed Restoration Initiative**

Agency:

Website:

Description:

Source: **Catastrophic Fire Reduction Initiative (CAT Fire)**

Agency:

Website:

Description:

Source: **Wildland Urban Interface Prevention, Preparedness, and Mitigation Fund (WUIPPM)**

Agency:

Website:

Description:

Source: **Comprehensive Watershed Restoration Fund (CWR)**

Agency:

Website:

Description:

Source: **Utah Wildfire Fund (UWF) *future***

Agency:

Website:

Description:

***Private Funding Information***

Source: **AIM Grant**

Agency: Coalitions and Collaboratives, Inc

Website: <https://co-co.org/aim-program/>

Description: Action, Implementation, and Mitigation (AIM) Grants – \$75K awards supporting local wildfire mitigation projects. Founded in 2014, Coalitions and Collaboratives (COCO) partners with nonprofits, corporations, foundations, Tribes, universities, and federal and state agencies to foster collaborative conservation. COCO’s mission is to advance healthy, resilient communities through conservation and restoration.

Source: **State Farm Good Neighbor Citizenship (GNC) Grants**

Agency: State Farm

Website: <https://www.statefarm.com/about-us/corporate-responsibility/community-grants/good-neighbor-citizenship-grants>

Description: State Farm funding is directed at:

- Auto and roadway safety
- Teen Driver Education
- Home safety and fire prevention
- Disaster preparedness
- Disaster recovery

Source: **Matching Awards Program**

Agency: National Forest Foundation (NFF)

Website: <https://www.nationalforests.org/grant-programs/map>

Description: The NFF is soliciting proposals for its Matching Awards Program (MAP) to provide funds for direct on-the-ground projects benefitting America’s National Forests and Grasslands. By pairing federal funds provided through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service with non-federal dollars raised by award recipients, MAP measurably multiplies the resources available to implement stewardship projects that benefit the National Forest System.

Source: **Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation Grants** <<Sage Grouse?>>

Agency: Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation

Website: <https://www.rewild.org/>

Description: The foundation supports projects around the world that build climate resiliency, protect vulnerable wildlife, and restore balance to threatened ecosystems and communities.

Source: **U.S. Endowment for Forestry and Communities**

Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Defense, U.S. Economic Development Agency

Website: <https://www.usendowment.org/>

Description: As the nation's largest public charity dedicated to keeping our working forests working and ensuring their bounty for current and future generations, the Endowment deploys the creativity and power of markets to advance their mission: The Endowment works collaboratively with partners in the public and private sectors to advance systemic, transformative and sustainable change for the health and vitality of the nation's working forests and forest-reliant communities.

### ***Other Funding Information***

The following resources may also provide helpful information for funding opportunities:

Western Forestry Leadership Coalition: <https://www.thewflc.org/>

USDA Information Center: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/main/information-centers>

Forest Service Fire Management website: <https://www.fs.usda.gov/science-technology/fire>

Insurance Services Office Mitigation Online (town fire ratings): <http://www.isomitigation.com/>

National Fire Protection Association: <http://www.nfpa.org>

National Interagency Fire Center, Wildland Fire Prevention/Education: <https://www.nifc.gov/fire-information/fire-prevention-education-mitigation>

Department of Homeland Security U.S. Fire Administration: <https://www.usfa.fema.gov/index.html>

Coalitions & Collaboratives, AIM Program: <https://co-co.org/aim-program/>

### ***Funding Sources for Homeowners***

#### **Source: Forest Ag Program**

Agency:

Website:

Description:

#### **Source: Forest Legacy Program**

Agency:

Website:

The Forest Legacy Program is a federally funded initiative to assist in the acquisition or designation of conservation easements on privately owned forest land. Funds are primarily provided by the federal government with matching funds required by state funders or conservation organizations to purchase or secure forested lands. Conserved lands can be kept under private ownership or opened to public access through this easement program.

#### **Source: Forest Stewardship Program**

Agency:

Website:

The Forest Stewardship Program is a voluntary initiative intended to broaden resource availability and technical assistance for privately owned forest land. The program connects landowners with professional foresters to identify property goals and develop a Stewardship Management Plan to improve overall forest health and landowner knowledge. The program goal is to expand forest stewardship principles to ensure proper management and connectivity of private forestland. Financial assistance may be available for landowners with a Forest Stewardship Plan.

#### **Source: Homesite Assessments**

Agency:

Website:

Description: FFSL foresters are available to assist homeowners and landowners through homesite assessments. A forester will visit your land and examine your trees for disease, wildland fire defensible space, and overall health. They can make recommendations for disposing of diseased trees, safeguarding your trees, keeping your trees healthy and reducing their risk of disease, and mitigating the risk of catastrophic wildfire. For more information or to schedule a homesite assessment, contact a local FFSL Field Office.