

State of Utah

Community Wildfire Protection Plan

For the Wildland – Urban Interface

Dammeron Valley

A Fire Special Service District in Washington County, Utah.



December 15, 2023



Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands
1594 W North Temple, PO Box 145703, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-5703

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Declaration and Concurrence Page

The signatures below represent those stakeholders that produced and supported this Dammeron Valley CWPP development and execution going forward. Although no approvals are represented by the signatories, signing the DV CWPP represents concurrence with the content, plans, programs, and strategies contained herein. Signatories include state, local fire department and local government representatives. All agencies represented collaborated in the content of this DV CWPP as part of the Dammeron Valley Community Fire Council (CFC).

<u>Robin Fulford</u> NAME	<u>Community Fire Council Representative</u> AFFILIATION
<u><i>Robin Fulford</i></u> Robin Fulford (Dec 26, 2023 14:41 MST) SIGNATURE	<u>12/26/2023</u> DATE
<u>Heber Heyder</u> NAME	<u>Washington County Fire Warden</u> AFFILIATION
<u><i>Heber Heyder</i></u> SIGNATURE	<u>12/26/2023</u> DATE
<u>John R. Hennessey</u> NAME	<u>Fire Chief, Dammeron Valley Fire & Rescue</u> AFFILIATION
<u><i>John R. Hennessey</i></u> John R. Hennessey (Dec 18, 2023 11:35 MST) SIGNATURE	<u>12/18/2023</u> DATE
<u>Mack Sorenson</u> NAME	<u>Chair, Dammeron Valley Fire Special Service District</u> AFFILIATION
<u><i>Mack Sorenson</i></u> Mack Sorenson (Jan 4, 2024 20:20 MST) SIGNATURE	<u>12/25/2023</u> DATE
<u>John Schmidt</u> NAME	<u>DNR Forestry, Fire and State Lands, Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator</u> AFFILIATION

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan


John Schmidt (Dec 18, 2023 14:55 MST)

12/18/2023

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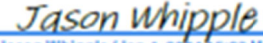
DATE

Jason Whipple

Washington County Emergency Services Director

NAME

AFFILIATION


Jason Whipple (Jan 4, 2024 15:03 MST)

01/04/2024

SIGNATURE

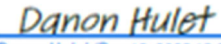
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Danon Hulet

DNR Southwest Area Coordinator

NAME

AFFILIATION


Danon Hulet (Dec 18, 2023 13:28 MST)

12/18/2023

SIGNATURE

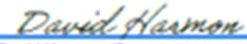
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David Harmon

Southwest Area Fire Management Officer, FFSL

NAME

AFFILIATION


David Harmon (Dec 26, 2023 08:47 MST)

12/26/2023

SIGNATURE

DATE

Tiffany Martineau

Washington County Community Wildfire Specialist

NAME

AFFILIATION


Tiffany Lynn Martineau

12/18/2023

SIGNATURE

DATE

Approved as to form. Tony Clinger, Assistant Attorney General. December 2022.

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Jennifer McBride	Statewide Wildfire Risk Reduction Coordinator
NAME	AFFILIATION
	01/09/2024
SIGNATURE	DATE

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

INTRODUCTION

Dammeron Valley is one of 600 Utah communities that has been classified “at risk” of wildfire. The safety of the citizens of any community and the protection of private property and community infrastructure is a shared responsibility between the citizens; the owner, developer or association; and the local, county, state and federal governments. The primary responsibility, however, remains with the local government and the citizen/property owner.

The purpose of this wildfire protection plan is to...

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

The following general problems contribute to the increase in wildland-urban interface wildfire risk for “at risk” communities:

- Desire to live in a secluded area surrounded by natural vegetation without defensible space
- Homes and outlying structures built of flammable materials (wood framework, wood siding, wood accessories)
- Fire equipment hampered from protecting an area because of long, narrow, winding, or steep driveways
- Limited ingress and egress roads into different subdivisions
- Fire department staffing, aging apparatus, and ineffective mutual aid plans/agreements
- Ineffective fire department dispatching, enroute and response times
- Misperception that fire protection in rural areas is equal to urban fire protection services
- Having adequate water supply
- Poor signage and access to residences
- No hazard planning for evacuation and no early warning system following problems have increased the wildland-urban interface wildfire risk

Outcomes of wildfire protection planning...

- Achieve the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy Goals :
1. Fire adapted communities 2. Resilient landscapes 3. Safe and effective fire response
- Improve community safety through:
 - ✓ Coordination and collaboration
 - ✓ Public awareness and education
 - ✓ Fuel modification
 - ✓ Improved fire response capabilities
 - ✓ Fire prevention
 - ✓ Development of long-term strategies

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Resources

To complete this wildfire protection plan for the Dammeron Valley community, the following functions and topic areas were considered:

- | | |
|--|--|
| ✓ Local / Primary fire protection provider | ✓ Local fire agencies |
| ✓ Local Resource, Conservation and Development Districts | ✓ Local emergency management services |
| ✓ Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands | ✓ USDA Forest Service |
| ✓ Utah State Fire Marshal (Dept. of Public Safety) | ✓ U.S. Department of Interior Agencies |
| ✓ Utah Division of Emergency Management | ✓ Utah Resource Conservation Districts |
| | ✓ Utah Soil Conservation Districts |

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY

This template provides the outline for, and specifies the information recommended to be included in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) based on information currently available.

Any associated checklists, guidance documents, assessments, activities and recommendations of fire officials, including the plans and projects outlined by the community wildfire council, are made in good faith. The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands assumes no liability and makes no guarantee regarding the level of wildfire protection resulting from completion and implementation of this plan. Wildfire may still occur despite efforts to prevent it or contain it. The intention of all decisions and actions made under this plan is to reduce the potential for, and the consequences of, wildfire.

Completed Community Wildfire Protection Plans should be submitted to the local Area Manager or Fire Management Officer with the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands for final concurrence.

Last revised November 2022

The Dammeron Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan should be updated regularly as it is meant to be a living document.

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

PLANNING OVERVIEW

Beginning in 2020, the newly formed Dammeron Valley Fire & Rescue (DVFR) organization began a journey to transform the old volunteer fire department into a professional, responsive Fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) organization to meet the needs of the Dammeron Valley (DV) community and surrounding neighbors. At the time this decision was made, the all-volunteer department had gone through several volunteer fire chiefs and with the release of the last volunteer fire chief the few remaining department members resigned. Change was needed, thus the decision by the Fire Special Service District Board of Directors to hire a paid fire chief. Shortly after hiring a paid, professional Fire Chief, and coupled with a severely constrained budget, the DVFR first initiated a SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) to ascertain the challenges that need to be addressed. Wildfire protection and preparedness was a key factor in the SWOT analysis driving the need for a Community Risk Assessment and the associated need for the development of trained and certified firefighters. At the time, the DVFR was responding to less than 200 incidents per year with the majority being emergency medical calls. The majority of fire calls remained wildfire calls. The DVFR has created a department of more than 50 firefighting and EMS personnel and has, for the first time, applied for and have been awarded numerous grants that would bolster the protection of DV and enable better fire prevention and community involvement.

In 2021, a group of concerned citizens began meeting to develop the content of the CWPP as it relates to DV and drafted a Community Risk Program Plan which took into account all risks associated with living in the wildland urban interface. A draft CWPP product was initially produced by this group of citizens that included support from the local church organization, concerned citizens, water agency, and local government. This CWPP completes the actions started in 2021. During 2021, the DVFR began a push to inform the residents of the risks of wildfires and began a campaign of property assessments and community fire prevention engagement. Throughout 2021, residents signed up for the property assessments and the DVFR began submitting Federal grants as part of the fire prevention and safety initiative. Most recently, in 2022 the DVFR senior leadership met with the Dammeron Valley Landowners Association (DVLA) which is the effective homeowner's association for the Pinion Hills area of DV, the highest risk area for wildfire. The DVLA had extremely risky Covenants, Codes, and Restrictions (CC&Rs) where removal of certain fuel was discouraged. As a result of a recent wildfire that encroached on DV, the DVLA realized that some flexibility would be required to make DV more fire adaptive. The FEMA Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S) grant applied for in 2021 was awarded in 2023 for fuels removal around homes. In 2022, the DVFR also continued its aggressive fuels assessment for homeowners wanting to participate in the process. And the first Community Wildfire Prevention Workshop was held on 22 April 2023 as a community wide discussion with DV residents. Participating in the workshop included the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Area Coordinator, the Washington County Fire Warden, the DVLA, the DVFR Fire Chief, and other members of the community. In addition, on 3 June 2023, the DNR/FFSL and the Local Fire Warden facilitated the annual Wildland Engine Workshop, bringing in seven local departments to conduct wildfire engine training at DV where structures were triaged, structure protection scenarios were implemented, and fire investigation, cause and determination training was conducted. This event alone resulted in many residents engaging with the fire crews as they volunteered their homes to be used as part of the training day triage and structure protection actions.

This CWPP is the culmination of all of these activities and meetings, and it is considered a living document that will evolve over time as Dammeron Valley, and surrounding communities grow and expand in the future. In October 2023, the DV Community Fire Council (CFC) was established to continue the periodic maintenance of the CWPP, as well as to support completion of actions requiring input from the community. Dammeron Valley is well on its way to becoming a better fire adaptive community. The outcome of these planning efforts and active participation by the residents in the process of structure assessment and risk mitigation was a community

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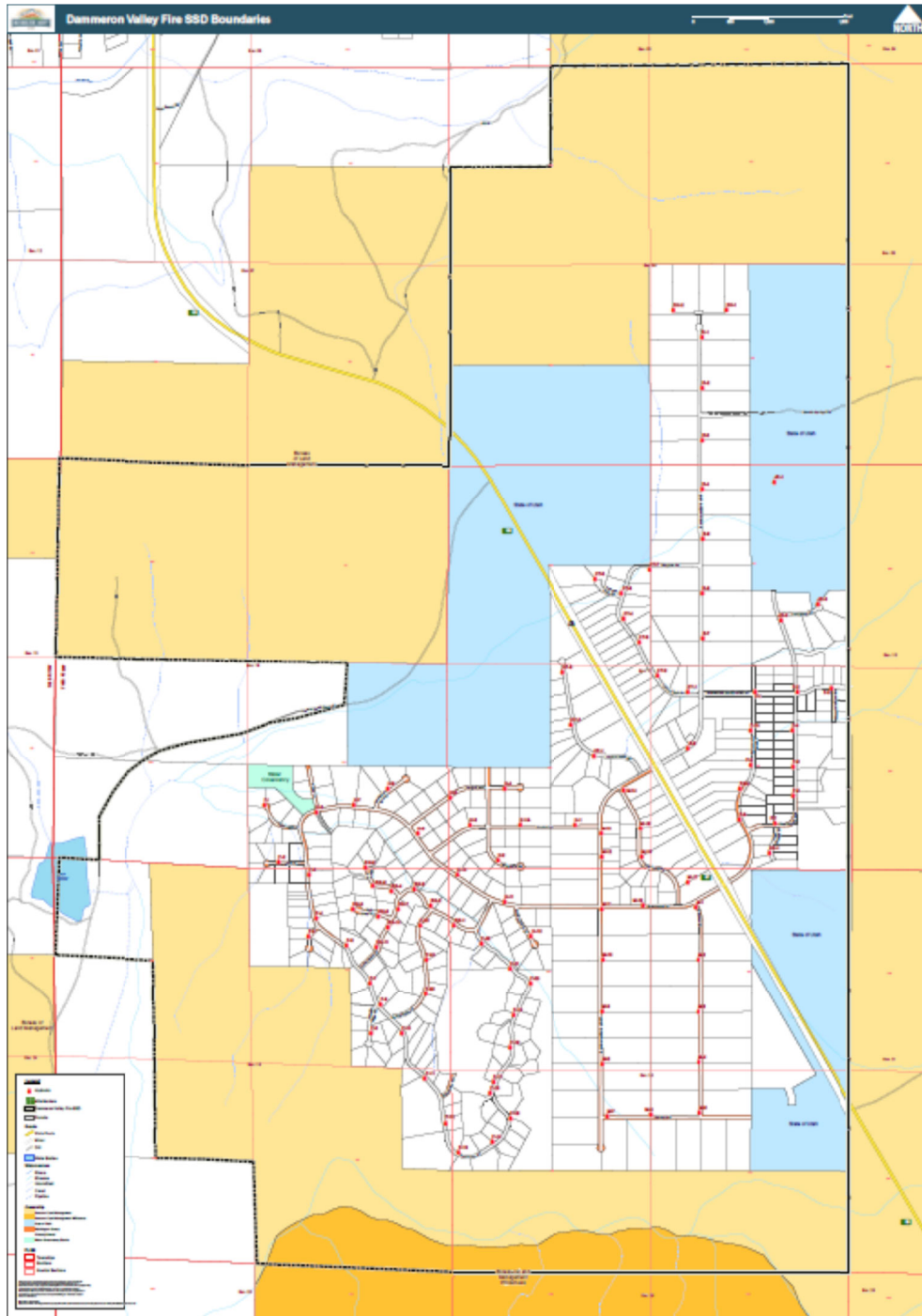
commitment to reducing overall risks of wildfire, increased efficacy and funding of a fire department that would quickly respond to wildfires and all hazards, and aggressive reduction of fuels in the highest risk areas of DV.

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PLAN OVERVIEW MAP

Area of Interest

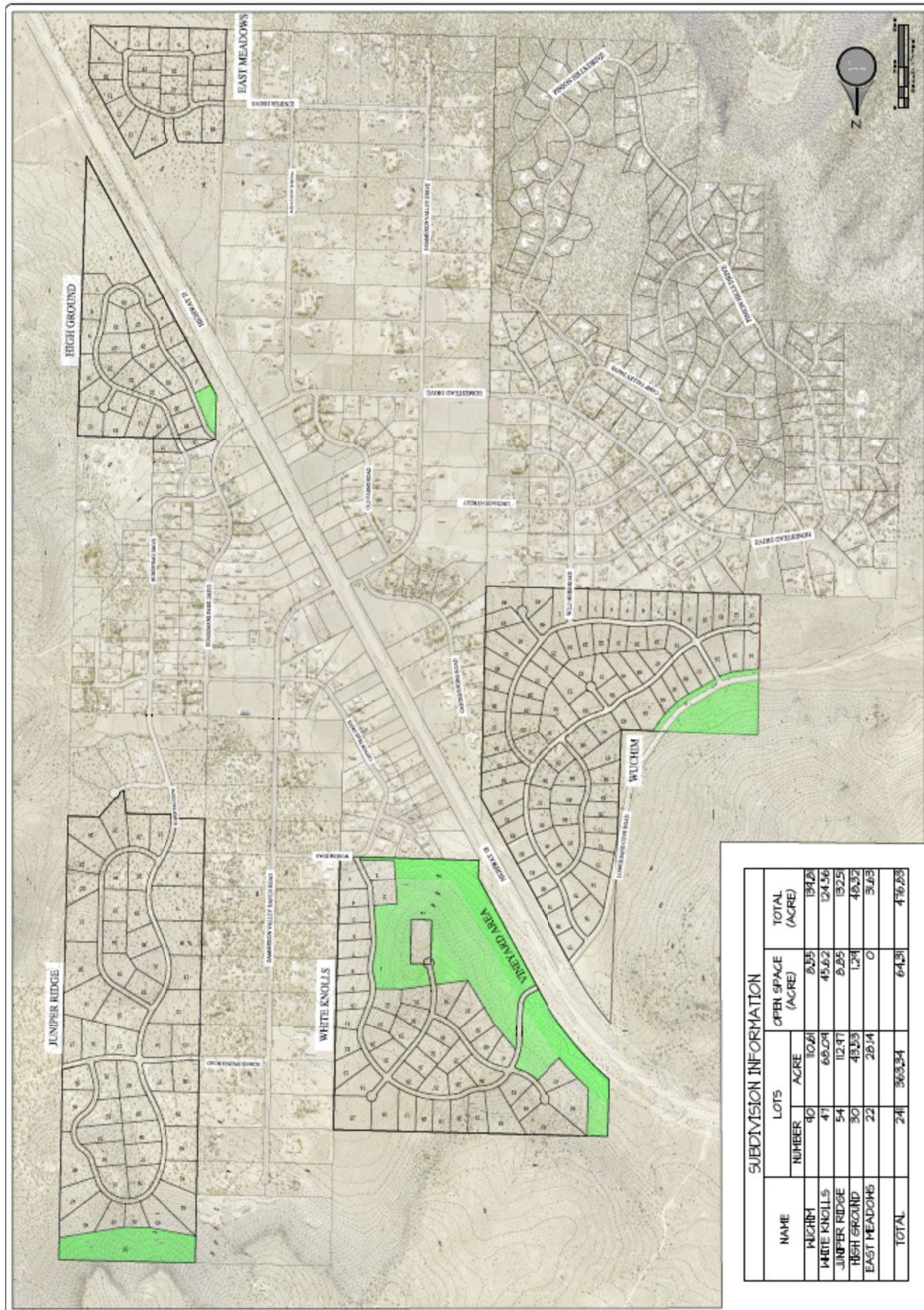
The below overview map of the area reflects Dammeron Valley's footprint and boundaries with Federal, State and local interfaces. To the direct south of Dammeron Valley west of SR-18, there is a wilderness protected area where no fuels mitigation is allowed. The areas shaded in blue are State lands where more than 290 new homes



will be constructed over the next 3-6 years. Although a 1,000-yard buffer does not exist around Dammeron Valley, significant fuel mitigation was completed by the Department of Natural Resources more than 10 years ago, and

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these areas need to be mitigated again due to growth and revised recommendations. Looking at the layout of the Dammeron Valley map, there are also no safety zones within the community, and the nearest safety zone is along SR-18. The below map provides a view of the location of the five new DV subdivisions and further encroachments into the wildland urban interface; today, these lands are State lands.



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PART I COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Community Attributes
Location of Community
Dammeron Valley is located on Utah State Highway SR-18 between mile-marker 17 and mile-marker 19. Dammeron Valley is adjacent to the Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness to the east, Red Mountain to the west, Diamond Valley community to the south, and Veyo community to the north. A portion of School & Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA) land is located immediately north, south, and east of Dammeron Valley boundaries. Dammeron Valley also borders Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land.
Roads, Bridges, Gates, and Culvert Conditions
<u>Roads:</u> The majority of the streets in Dammeron Valley are dead ends (one way in/one way out), with poor space in which to turn emergency equipment, and no secondary methods for homeowners or fire crews to retreat to the few main roads leading out of the community. Additionally, numerous driveways are gravel, long (e.g., 300+ feet), narrow, and/or quite steep, further worsening the ability for emergency equipment to quickly respond to and retreat from wildfires. Not all dead-end roads have adequate turn-around space thus requiring high, multi-point turns to egress, especially for larger Type 1/2 sized apparatus. There exist several roads in DV that are considered “one way in/one way out” roads. These roads include: Dammeron Valley Drive (East), Homestead Drive (East), Peregrine Circle, High Ground Drive, Canyon Trails Circle, Mountain View Drive, Carters Pond Road, Juniper Road, Morning Dove Lane, Meadow Lark Circle, Pinion Lane, Sand Cove Trail, Maze Circle, Sundial Ridge Circle, High Camp Circle, Clovis Circle, Dammeron Valley Drive (West), and Rock Valley Road. At the end of the majority of these roads are cul-de-sacs that allow for fire apparatus to quickly turn around and exit the area. Dammeron Valley is divided by Utah State Highway SR-18 into a West and East community. Each side has two entrances/exits; all four are along SR-18. There are no other paved exits out of DV except through these four ingress/egress locations. All roads are properly marked with signage and most homes are marked with address numbers at the street. <u>Bridges/Culverts:</u> Although there is only one bridge in DV (on N Canyon Trails Dr), there are multiple low lying road basins to help funnel water during rain or flood conditions that can be difficult to cross by large Type 1 fire apparatus. The deepest culvert is on Maze Circle on the West side of SR-18. <u>Gates/Ingress/Egress:</u> Numerous residents have privacy gates to enter their private property. In addition, there is a private gate on the East side of DV at the end of Homestead Rd. leading into SITLA lands. This gate is open with a combination lock and the DVFR has that combination from the owner. The owners at the end of Sand Cove Trail also blocked ingress/egress access between Sand Cove Trail and land on the northwest end of DV. <u>Weather:</u> DV has a typical semi-arid climate, with hot summers and mild winters. Summers are usually sunny and dry, with temperatures in the 90s during the hottest months of July and August. There are a few days in these months that may reach over 100 degrees. Winters tend to be mild, with temperatures ranging from the mid-40s to low-50s. Evening temperatures can be below freezing periodically during winter months. Precipitation is not common throughout the year, but it can come suddenly and heavily during monsoon season from July to September which can create flooding incidents in DV. Also during winter months, snow and wet conditions can cause icy and slick roads. Washington County public works may plow if conditions warrant but their focus is SR-18 before plowing inside the community.

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Wildlife: During the fall and winter months, deer migration presents a considerable hazard, especially on SR-18. Care should be taken to be aware of wildlife hazards especially during night operations when many deer are hit and cause significant vehicle damage or injury.

Structural Ignitability Concerns

The community, especially the Pinion Hills portion, suffers from indefensible space. Often the trees (Pinion Pine and Juniper) are dense on lots, with shrubs and grasses (especially scrub oak and invasive cheat grass) covering most of the ground right up to the houses and other structures, offering no buffer area. Steep terrain in the Pinion Hills portion would also slow firefighters while at the same time causing fires to burn quicker and hotter than on flatter ground. Vegetation in DV includes Pinion Pine trees, Juniper trees, a significant amount of scrub oak, sagebrush, agave, yucca and creosote bushes, in addition to the presence of various cacti species.

Previous DVFR leadership had conducted structure defensible space assessment in the distant past with the hope of becoming a recognized fire adapted community, which never happened. With the new paid Fire Chief on board in late 2020, this would begin to change. Defensible space assessments started in earnest in 2021 following guidance by the NFPA Firewise recommendations along with DNR/FFSL guidance. Many homes in DV, especially those in the Pinion Hills area on the West side of SR-18, do not have acceptable defensible space with many homeowners reluctant to remove fuels. To date, 9% of the homes in the community have requested a property fuels assessment; the DVFR has conducted 100% assessments for those that requested them. <1% have requested a second assessment after the homeowner attempted to create defensible space. Through a campaign of aggressive community information exchange, property protection publication handouts, and community outreach events, DV residents throughout the community have embraced the need for defensible space to better protect their homes.

In its campaign to educate the public regarding wildfire prevention and risk mitigation, the DVFR has focused on ensuring DV residents have a comprehensive understanding of Defensible Space. In general, Defensible Space is the area around the structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure. It also reduces the chance of a structure fire moving from the building to the surrounding forest. Defensible space provides room for firefighters to do their jobs, but it is recognized that there are no Safety Zones in the residential areas of DV. A structure is more likely to withstand a wildfire if grasses, brush, trees and other common forest fuels are managed to reduce a fire's intensity. This messaging is readily provided to the DV residents by the DVFR. The measure of fuel hazard refers to its continuity, both horizontal (across the ground) and vertical (from the ground up into the vegetation crown). Fuels with a high degree of both vertical and horizontal continuity are the most hazardous, particularly when they occur on slopes. Heavier fuels (brush and trees) are more hazardous (i.e. produce a more intense fire) than light fuels such as grass. The DVFR has been focusing on these fuel hazards and they are discussed with the residents during all fuels assessments. Mitigation of wildfire hazards focuses on breaking up the continuity of horizontal and vertical fuels. Additional distance between fuels is required on slopes which are primarily in the Pinion Hills area. Creating an effective defensible space involves developing a series of management zones in which different treatment techniques are used.

Our focus has always been to ensure that residents clearly understand the risk associated with the ignitability of the fuels surrounding their home and other structural out-buildings. The intent is to get the residents to make informed decisions regarding how much fuel to remove, where to remove it from, and to maintain it once removed.

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Community Demographics	
Approximate number of homes	488
Approximate number of lots	490
Approximate number of commercial entities	2
Approximate number of full-time residents	912
Approximated number of part-time residents	110
Notes/comments: 1. Parcel information based on Washington County totals as of 05/15/2023. Resident information estimated from 2020 census data	

Community Legal Structure			
Below are the government entities associated with DV			
Organization	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail
Dammeron Valley Fire Special Service District (DVFSSD)	Mack Sorensen	435-668-7269	mack.dvfssd@gmail.com
Washington County Commission	Vic Iverson	435-632-5700	victor.iverson@washco.utah.gov
Washington County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff Nate Brooksby	435-634-5730	comment@washeriff.net
Dammeron Valley Landowners Association	Kim Doster	503-580-3276	kmb6@me.com

Restricting Covenants, Ordinances etc. (Attached as Appendix B)	
In DV there are two primary organizations whose bylaws and codes/ordinances have requirements regarding building construction materials or vegetation removal.	
Source	Details
Dammeron Valley Landowners Association	The Pinion Hills section of Dammeron Valley falls under the DVLA restrictive covenants that must be considered in any fuel management project. The remainder of Dammeron Valley does not fall under the DVLA and has no restrictive covenants.
Washington County Building Department	Dammeron Valley building codes fall under WASHCO code enforcement and application for all structures built. (Not included in Appendix B.)

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PART II: RISK ASSESSMENT

Community Values at Risk

Values at risk in Dammeron Valley include almost \$335M in property values, a watershed to the East where Dammeron Valley is prone to flooding, state and federal lands that are forested, a state highway where a natural gas pipeline flows, and various wildlife that make their home in Dammeron Valley year-round. In addition, each year additional residential structures are built, driving up the overall total value of residential structures. Furthermore, DV is surrounded by SITLA and BLM lands along with wilderness protection areas.

Dammeron Valley borders lands close to Snow Canyon State Park and many maintained and unmaintained trails. As a result, watershed, wildlife, and recreation tourism are all critical elements to Dammeron Valley and surrounding areas. Moreover, the area is home to wildlife species such as mule deer, bobcat, mountain lion, grey fox, coyote, Gamble's quail, rabbits, roadrunners, ground squirrels, chipmunks, ring-tailed cats and other species of birds, trees, shrubs, and vegetation typical of the pinion-juniper ecosystem.

While many homes in DV are well constructed and hardened to wildfire, the vast majority of homes still require extensive fuels removal and treatment. Defensible space, coupled with home hardening, is essential to improving structure survivability due to wildfire. There are a moderate number of older homes that provide little to no protection against wildfire in DV and a very small number of homes that still have wooden siding with shake-shingle roofs.

A major consideration is the lack of egress that exists in DV, especially on the West side of SR-18. Without adequate escape routes, and DV having no real safety zones for fire crews, these crews will likely make the hard decision to withdraw since extreme fire conditions could result in the inability to prepare and hold structures. While these decisions are predicated on many factors, they will be assessed by fire crew leadership. Therefore, the actions to mitigate fuels around DV homes increases the probability fire crews can hold and protect structures.

Risks are assessed in three ways:

- Insurance Services Office (ISO) which is an independent assessment on the adequacy of how well the local fire department is able to serve the community. The rating is from 1 to 10 with lower numbers being a better score. The rating is used by approximately 75% of home insurance companies to determine the cost of homeowner's insurance. The better the capabilities, response, and equipped the local fire department is, the lower the score and lower the insurance cost.
- Communities at Risk (CAR) score is a rating provided in Utah for the community area being assessed. In 2005, Utah initially identified almost 600 communities and their surrounding natural resources as "at risk" from wildland fire. Communities considered "At Risk" from wildland fire are listed alphabetically within each county. The rating score represents the sum of multiple risk factors analyzed for each community and ranges from 0 (No risk) to 12 (Extreme risk).
- The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Risk Index (NRI) is a rating relative to a community risk to wildfire when compared to the rest of the country. Within the NRI, a community's risk may be Very High but when compared to similar communities within the state, the NRI may be higher, such as, Extreme.

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For DV, the CAR and NRI scores are representative of significant risk of wildfire and property loss due to wildfire. But the low ISO rating is representative of the capability of the DVFR to respond to any fire rapidly primarily due to its 24/7 staffing, aggressive training program, and available infrastructure. The below tables show the DV ratings.

Estimated Values at Risk	
Estimated values at risk of commercial and residential property	\$ 334,334,152
Year	2023

Insurance Rating	
Protection Capabilities: Insurance Services Organization (ISO) rating for the community will serve as an overall indicator of its fire protection capabilities: 1 - Moderate - ISO Rating of 6 or lower. 2 - High - ISO Rating of 7-9. 3 - Extreme - ISO Rating of 10 <i>You can contact your local fire department to find your ISO rating</i>	
ISO Fire Insurance Rating:	1 (ISO Classification Rating "2" Received in June 2023)

DV ISO Classification Rating of 2 received in 2023 is excellent for a community in our area. Ratings of other communities such as the Northwest Fire District (NWD) are a "6" and are a reflection of the challenges they face regarding NWD fire department equipment, apparatus, training, infrastructure, and availability of personnel.

The Communities At Risk (CARs) list and relative wildfire risk score was developed cooperatively at the local and state level to assist land management agencies and other stakeholders in determining the scope of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) challenge and to monitor progress in mitigating the hazards in these areas. The CARs list and score is updated annually through the interagency fuel groups. Input fields that are rated include Fire Occurrence, Fuels Hazard, Values Protected, and Fire Protection Capability. For DV, the CAR rating is a "10" based on highest scoring in Fire Occurrence and Fuels Hazards. The frequency of fires in the SR-18 corridor place DV in a vulnerable state when coupled with the CAR ratings of adjacent communities and state and federal lands. Other communities along SR-18 have the same CAR rating as DV.

Community Name	County	Lat	Long	Fire Occurrence	Fuels Hazard	Values Protected	Fire Protection Capability	Overall Score
Dammeron Valley	Washington	37.313483	-113.6706752	3	3	2	2	10

Communities At Risk Score	
Score:	10

Area Fire History				
Fire Name	Month/Year of fire	Ignition point	Ignition source	Acres burned
Red Mountain	6/15/2021	37.277130 x -113.649900	Human Cause	18
Veyo Road	9/27/2020	37.328100 x -113.694200	Human Cause	2,263

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Night Fire	11/1/2020	37.303740 x -113.630800	Human Cause	14
Veyo West	7/13/2020	37.329090 x -113.719300	Human Cause	2,885
Turkey Farm Road	7/13/2020	37.156670 x -113.566100	Human Cause	11,993
Blake Gubler	5/29/2021	37.294490 x -113.576100	Human Cause	59
Volcano	6/28/2020	37.239340 x -113.636500	Human Cause	234
Snow Canyon	11/6/2020	37.219860 x -113.624800	Human Cause	799
Sand Cove	7/11/2021	37.286500 x -113.751500	Lightning	21

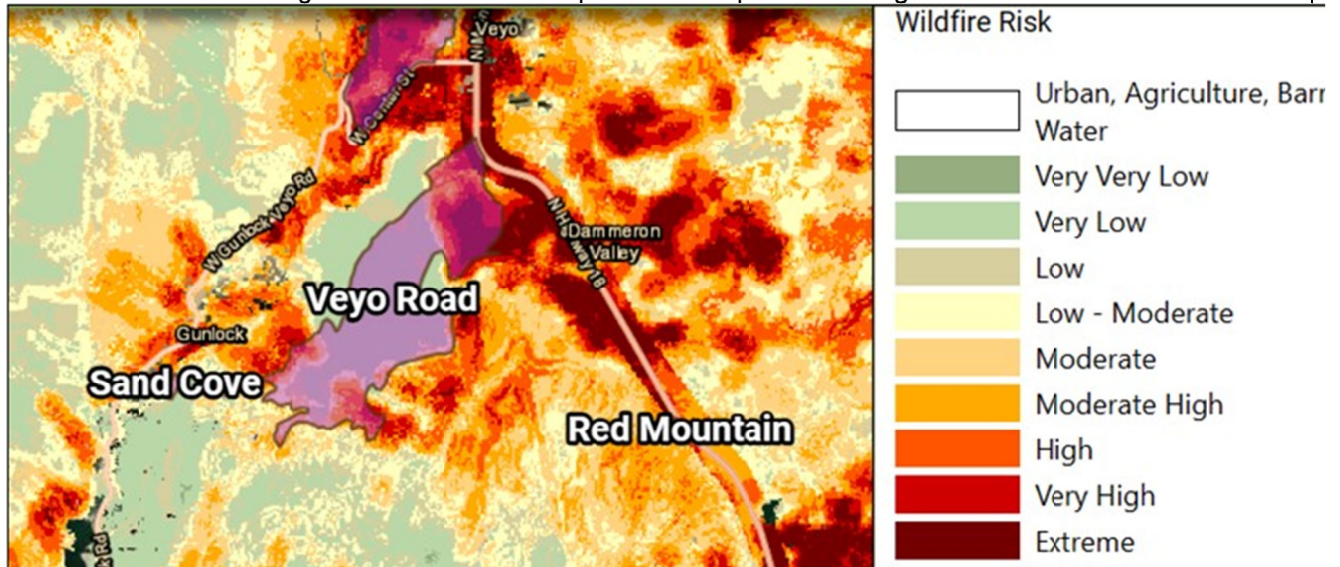
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Wildfire Risk

Wildfire Risk is a combined assessment of the likelihood of a fire occurring (Threat) and the values of most concern potentially adversely impacted by fire (Fire Effects). Fire Effects consist of the Impacts on Values and Suppression Difficulty. The Wildfire Threat Index is derived from historical fire occurrence, landscape characteristics including surface fuels and canopy fuels, percentile weather derived from historical weather observations and terrain conditions.

[UWRAP Wildfire Threat](#)

The “Overall Score” represents the sum of multiple risk factors analyzed for each community. Examples of some risk factors are fire history, local vegetation, and firefighting capabilities. The Overall Score can range from 0 (No risk) to 12 (Extreme risk). This score allows Utah’s fire prevention program officials to assess relative risk and create opportunities for communication with those communities on the list. The wildfire threat in DV is significant. As shown in the figure below, much of DV is in the Very High to Extreme Wildfire Risk areas of the SR-18 corridor. The DVFR has begun a direct and aggressive campaign to educate the public, increase wildfire response to less than two-minutes, remove fuels in highest risk areas such as Pinion Hills, and build automatic aid agreements with other capable and responsive fire agencies.



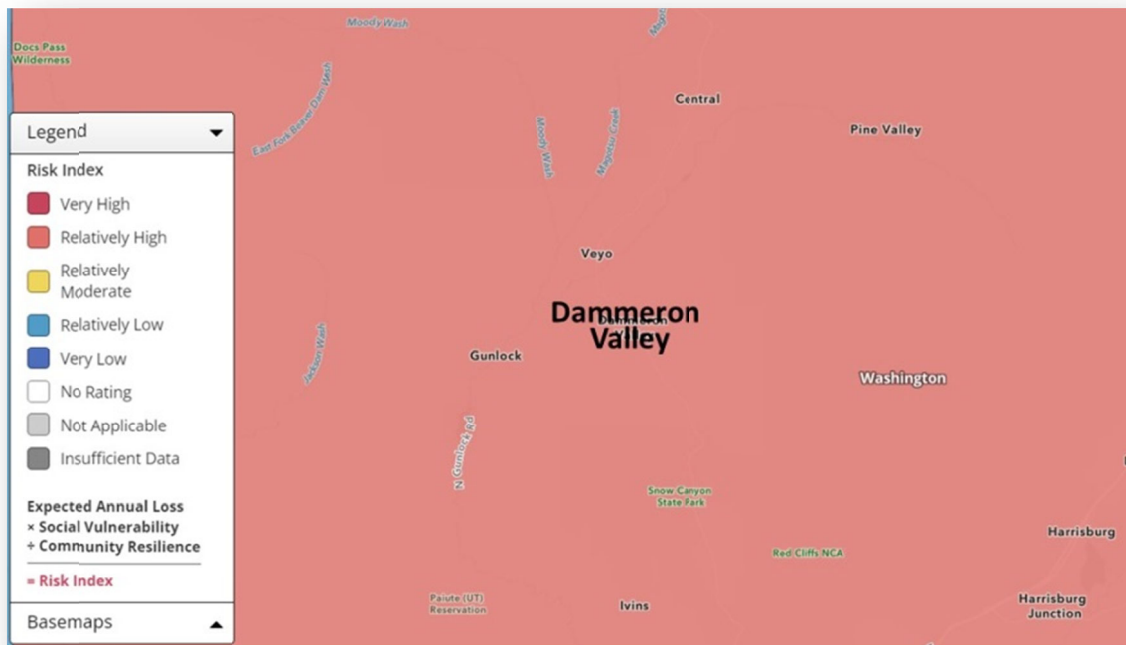
[UWRAP User Manual](#)

The Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (UWRAP) lists the Wildfire Hazard Potential for our location as “High” risk. Refer to Appendix C for the UWRAP report for additional details.

FEMA NATIONAL RISK INDEX

In the National Risk Index (NRI), a Wildfire Risk Index score and rating represent a community's relative risk for Wildfires when compared to the rest of the United States. A Wildfire Expected Annual Loss score and rating represent a community's relative level of expected building and population loss each year due to Wildfires when compared to the rest of the United States. The NRI rating is Relatively High for Washington County, UT when compared to the rest of the U.S. at 95.7. When compared to the rest of Washington County, Dammeron Valley's Risk Rating jumps to 99.9. Other communities along SR-18 have a similar FEMA NRI rating of Relatively High per the map below.

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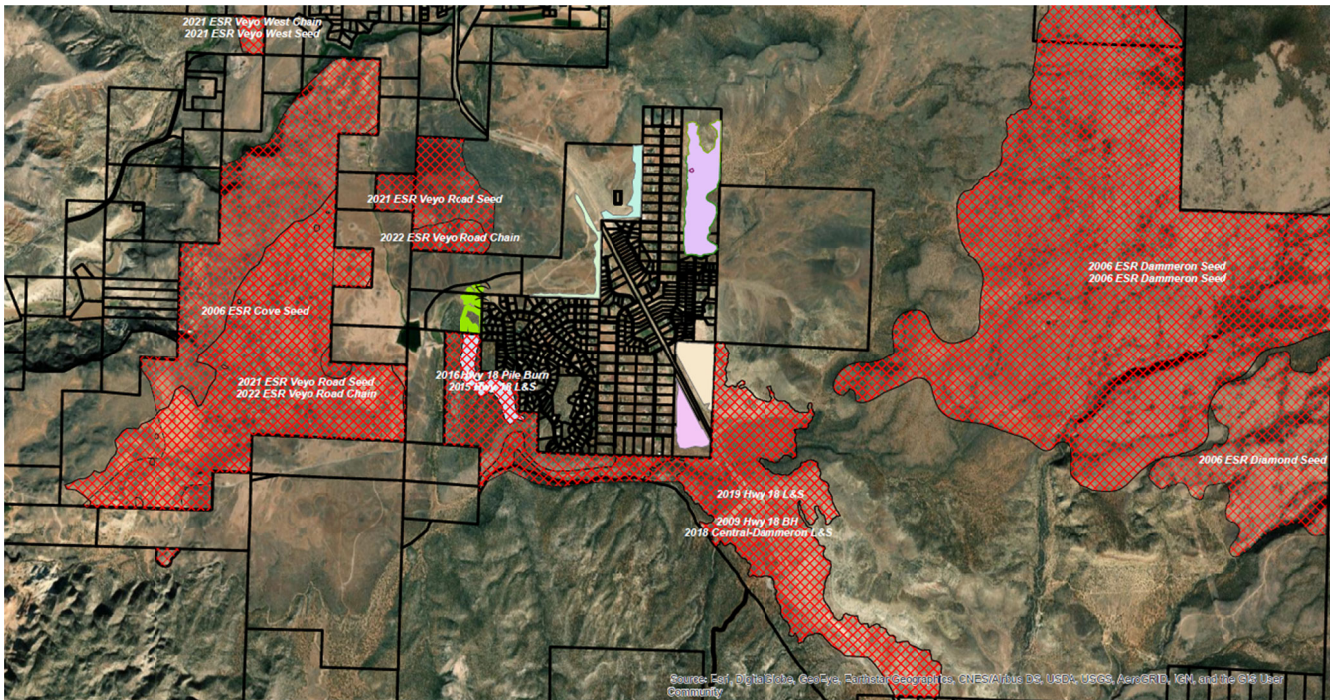
As a result of these risk ratings, Dammeron Valley must look to become as fire adaptive as possible while retaining the rural essence of why many residents moved here in the first place.

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

The primary wildfire mitigation priority for our community is to create defensible space around structures. The DVFR and DVLA are collaborating to increase awareness of the need to remove fuels (such as cheat grass) and offer residents assistance (such as free chipping and volunteer help), to remove those fuels. A secondary priority is to ensure the existing trees are healthy. During recent years of drought, Dammeron Valley Water Works has offered additional water at a reduced rate for the summer months to encourage residents to water trees on their property.

The DVFR is working in coordination with the DNR/FFSL Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator, the Washington County Fire Warden and other state and federal agencies. Over the last 17 years, fuels mitigation work has been conducted around the Dammeron Valley community to reduce the fuel load. The below map reflects the historical work that has been done. Many of these areas require additional mitigation since there has been significant regrowth in these areas. The one area where no work has been allowed is the declared wilderness area west of SR-18 and just south of Dammeron Valley.



In addition, DVFR has initiated dialogue with the Utah Division of Wildlife to discuss SR-18 wildlife vs. vehicle impacts which may result in additional fuel mitigation resulting in increased open spaces being established to reduce accidents.

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

Past Accomplishments	
Prevention- Activities directed at reducing unplanned, human caused, fire ignitions, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact.	• DVFR Public Information Officer created public education posts on social media about fire risks • DVLA conducted public education during meetings and through written communications, with input from the DVFR • DVFR Chiefs conducted public education through fire department open house community events • Dammeron Valley Water Works offered additional water at a reduced rate for summer months to residents • Increased structure fuels assessments and recommendations conducted by the DVFR • Awarded fire prevention and safety grants to remove fuels from the community with Federal funding • Use of open burn season encouraging residents to burn slash and other fuels when allowed • Worked with Fire Warden and DNR/FFSL to host annual Wildland Engine Workshop at DV; first event held 2023
Preparedness- Activities that lead to a state of response readiness to contain the effects of wildfire to minimize loss of life, injury, and damage to property. Including access to home/community, combustibility of homes/structures and creating survivable space.	• DVFR staffed fire house 24x7 for quicker response to fire incidents • DVFR Chiefs distributed pamphlets and other information about dangers of wildfires to residents • Residents signed up to have the DVFR Fire Chief conduct fire mitigation checks on homeowner properties to better understand and improve their specific risks and needed improvements to survivable space • DVFR performed flow tests and pressure checks on all fire hydrants, and Dammeron Valley Water Works corrected deficiencies. This is an annual requirement. • DVFR and DVLA encouraged residents to sign up for reverse 911 system • Established automatic aid agreements with other surrounding fire departments to mitigate the risk of inadequate volunteer mutual aid • Track incident response metrics to ensure data driven decision making drive down risks of response delays • Obtained agreement with Dammeron Valley Water Works that they would include in every other water bill a reminder that people sign up for the reverse 911 system, or to check that their information is still included and accurate.

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Mitigation- Actions that are implemented to reduce or eliminate risks to persons, property or natural resources including fuel treatments and reduction.	• DVFR conducted residence fuels risk assessment promoting NFPA Firewise adaptation • Residents cleared fuel from properties decreasing fire load around structures • Encourage residents to acquire available over the counter products such as fire gels (e.g. Barricade Gel) • Residents installed fire mitigation systems, such as sprinkler systems • DVFR secured a chipping company to perform chipping of tree limbs, etc., cleared by property owners to reduce fuel; DVLA also funded these events
Maintenance- The process of preserving actions that have occurred including fuel treatments and reduction.	• DVFR revised the CWPP • DVFR conducted training of new wildland firefighters; force strength of wildland firefighters with Red Cards now at 40 personnel • DVLA documented recommendations for fire prevention measures to clarify their bylaws regarding removal of trees and other plants • Conducted several follow-up fire prevention discussions with residents

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PART III: RISK REDUCTION GOALS/PROPOSED ACTIONS

PREVENTION			
The below Prevention activities and action are directed at reducing unplanned, human caused, fire ignitions, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact in Dammeron Valley.			
Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Annual Community Wildfire Prevention Workshops	Annual	DVFR	April 2024
Host DNR/FFSL Sponsored Wildland Engine Workshop	Annual	DNR/FFSL	March 2024
Submit for FEMA Fire Prevention & Safety Grant	Annual	DVFR	March 2024
Use the Dammeron Valley Water contact list to send 1-page prevention communications	Ongoing	DVFR/DV Water	Ongoing
Send an “annual fire prevention/mitigation mailing” with the DVFSSD fee bill	2024	DVFR/DVFSSD	2024
Create a “Welcome Package” for new residents, with fire-wise/evacuation information	2024	DV CFC	April 2024
Use grant to provide positive re-enforcement for homes that have taken fire-wise steps.	2023	DVFR	Dec 2023
Involve news organizations and social media to promote the Community Fire Council itself, what it is trying to accomplish, and encourage people to take appropriate fire-wise actions.	2024	DV CFC/DVFR	2024
Update the Ned Cordery video available from the DVFR website with current information.	2024	DVFR	2024
Create posters and handouts for future community events to better inform new members of the community, and snowbirds that are not here year-round, of actions they should be taking as well as available resources.	2025	DVFR	2025

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

PREPAREDNESS

The following activities will lead to a state of response readiness in DV to contain the effects of wildfire to minimize loss of life, injury, and damage to property. They include access to DV structures for assessments, combustibility analysis of homes/structures, wildfire warning systems, and creating survivable space.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Conduct Structure Fuels Assessment throughout the year	Monthly	DVFR	Ongoing
Provide Wildfire Preparedness/Ready Set Go Handout to 100% Community	10 Months	DVFR	Fall 2024
DVFR Engagement With DVLA and Non-DVLA Members through community outreach programs	Annually	DVFR	Ongoing
Work with Engineering agency responsible for five (5) new subdivisions to consider fire adaptive measure are planned in the design of the new lots	2023-2025	DVFR	2025
Design & Install "Fire Danger" signs for Dammeron Valley	9 Months	DVFR	April 2024
Establish "neighborhood response teams" to assist in emergency evacuation accountability, 72-hour kit prep development, first aid training, etc.	12 months	DVLA, Community Members, DVFR, DVFSSD	September 2024
Contact the BLM about more fire breaks with the newer guidelines and clean up the "old" break work	2025	FFSL/DVFR	2025
Reinstall the siren as an alternative form of communicating that there is an emergency	2025	DVFR	2025
Recommend when/why the siren would be used, and the expected actions the community would take when hearing it	2025	DV CFC	2025
Add reflective posts at intersections to improve visibility for evacuations if the valley has a lot of smoke	2025	DVFR	2025
Establish a basic flow and contact list for evacuating animals (e.g., livestock and pets)	2024	DV CFC	May 2024
Identify an alternative for communication to residents if cell towers and power are down.	2025	DVFR	2025
Include in the next CWPP update a contact list of heavy equipment resources that might be available and useful in emergencies.	2024	Council/DVFR	2024

Notes:

1. New Dammeron Valley subdivisions of Wuchim, White Knolls, Juniper Ridge, High Ground, and East Meadows. During the development, we request that consideration be given to fire adaptive compliance in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Firewise Program. DVFR reserves the right to

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

review any new construction in excess of 1000 square feet for incorporation of fire adaptive design features, especially for those properties that border BLM or other open space adjacent to the community.

MITIGATION

The following are actions that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate risks to persons, property or natural resources including fuel treatments and reduction.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Hire a company to perform chipping of tree limbs, etc. for DVLA members	Annual	DVLA	Annual/May
Annual Resident Fuels Mitigation	Annual	Residents	Ongoing
Implement awarded FEMA Fire, Prevention & Safety grant as applicable to support fuels mitigation and fire prevention goals	Annual	DVFR	Annual
Conduct Dammeron Valley Evacuation Drill	Annual	DVFR	April 2024
Clear/reduce trees/brush along evacuation corridors to allow better clearance for emergency vehicles and horse trailers to pass each other	Annual	Residents	Annual/May

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MAINTENANCE

The below actions provide the process of preserving actions that will occur including fuel treatments and reduction.

Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Community Perimeter Fuels Mitigation and Projects Implementation	Annual	DNR	Spring (Annual)
Maintain updated ingress/egress maps that includes five (5) new subdivisions	Ongoing	DVFR	Ongoing

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PART IV: CONTACTS

Community Planning Committee - Member List			
The contacts in this table identify DV community resources that can be used to complete the goals of the plan.			
Name	Affiliation	Phone Number	E-mail
John R. Hennessey	DVFR Fire Chief	435-599-2946	John.hennessey@dvfirerescue.org
Kim Doster	DVLA Board President	503-580-3276	kmb6@me.com
Mack Sorenson	DVFSSD Board Chair	435-668-7269	mack.dvfssd@gmail.com
Robin Fulford	DV Community Fire Council	602-361-9458	RobinFUL4D@gmail.com

Key Stakeholder Contacts				
Organization	Title	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail
Utah Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands	Fire Warden	Heber Heyder	435-668-5088	heberheyder@utah.gov
Washington County Emergency Services	Community Wildfire Planner	Tiffany Martineau	435-301-7360	eoc@washco.utah.gov
Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands	Wildland Urban Interface Coordinator	John Schmidt	435-586-4408	johnschmidt@utah.gov
Dammeron Valley Water Works	Administration	Lisa Chauvin	435-574-2295	water@dammeronvalley.com
Color Country Interagency Dispatch Center			435-865-4611	
Bureau of Land Management	Supervisory Fuels Specialist	Shawn Peterson	435-590-5391	speterso@blm.gov

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Utilities				
Organization	Title	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail
Rocky Mountain Power	Outages/ Emergencies		877-508-5088	rockymountainpower.net
Questar Gas	Emergency Line	Scott Houghton	1-800-767-1689	Scott.Houghton@questar.com
Centurylink	Troubleshoot/ Repairs		1-877-348-9005	
TDS	Repair		1-888-273-2295 or 1-855-696-8368	
Amerigas	Emergency		1-800-805-0659	
Blackburn			1-435-586-8931	

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Appendices

Appendix A: Community Wildfire Evacuation Plan

Appendix B: Restricting Covenants and Ordinances

Appendix C: UWRAP Report



COMMUNITY EVACUATION PLAN

DAMMERON VALLEY, UTAH

VERSION 2.0



NOVEMBER 2023

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

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Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

Purpose:

The purpose of this Community Evacuation Plan (CEP) is to ensure that, in the event of an emergency within Dammeron Valley requiring an evacuation order by the DVFR or Washington County Sheriff's Office (WCSO), all residents evacuate in accordance with the guidance contained herein and are accounted for at established checkpoints.

Authority:

This CEP is developed and managed by the DVFR, as part of its duties as a recognized emergency response agency within Washington County, Utah and in accordance with the "Dammeron Valley Community Wildfire Protection Plan" and the "Community Wildfire Protection Plan for Unincorporated Washington County". In the event an evacuation order is determined as being necessary by the Fire Chief or Incident Command, that request will be made to the Washington County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and initiated by the WCSO and Saint George Dispatch Center. Enforcement of the evacuation shall be the responsibility of the WCSO until terminated.

Community Overview:

Dammeron Valley is a 3.8 square mile community set along Utah State Highway-18 (SR-18) 17-miles north of Saint George, Utah. It is located on the USGS Pine Valley Quadrangle with its approximate center point at 37.30020141 latitude and -113.67299652 longitude. Dammeron Valley occupies parts of sections 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, and 19 of the quadrangle. The elevation varies from about 4,500 to 5,000 feet above sea level. Dammeron

Valley is split by SR-18 with the majority of homes on the west side. As of May 2023 data from Washington County, Dammeron Valley had 488 residences, and 490 total lots, with additional sites being developed each year. There are approximately 30 miles of roadway in Dammeron Valley that are maintained year-round. Primary roads for accessing and leaving Dammeron Valley include Dammeron Valley Drive East, Dammeron Valley Drive West, Homestead Drive West and North Horseman's Park Drive. All roads in Dammeron Valley are paved roads with several being used for "one way in/one way out" ingress and egress. Some of Dammeron Valley's



secondary roads are one way in/one way out with few having adequate "turnaround" area for responding emergency resources at the cul-de-sac. There are several tertiary dirt roads that allow for alternative egress that is primarily into undeveloped areas with significant fuel load. The greatest danger facing the Dammeron Valley community is wildfire. Dammeron Valley's fire mitigation and protection response approach is two-fold: 1) Conducting a robust and aggressive fire prevention and mitigation initiative that transforms Dammeron Valley into a fire adapted community, and 2) Dammeron Valley Fire & Rescue provides rapid and responsive fire protection, suppression and incident response.

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Although rare, evacuation of Dammeron Valley has happened and this Community Evacuation Plan provides information that will help residents in the event an evacuation is ordered by an Incident Commander, Fire Chief or County. For any incident in Dammeron Valley, the Incident Commander may be from another emergency response agency that is first on scene or has assumed the Incident Commander role.

Contact Information:

As always, for any emergency in Dammeron Valley, dial 911 immediately. Important contact information is in the table below. In the event of an evacuation order has been initiated, information exchange regarding the evacuation and condition that led to the evacuation order is critical. Residents evacuated should go to the Dammeron Valley Fire & Rescue website for information as it becomes available (www.dvfirerescue.org). The DVFR will make every attempt to ensure the information is updated regularly. The DVFR will also make every attempt to establish an "Information Center" for residents to call for up to date incident information, but this will need to not conflict with Incident Command information distribution organizations established. Once the Incident Commander establishes an Information Center, that center will be the official center for residents to go to for ongoing information.

EMERGENCY	Call 911	Always First
Dammeron Valley Fire & Rescue	435.236.7445	Chief John Hennessey
Station 13 Duty Officer	435.599.2946	Station Phone

Communications and Reverse 911:

The DVFR utilizes 800MHz radio communications with local, county and state emergency organizations and has additional VHF radio communications equipment to be used as part of an organized wildfire suppression force, if needed. These radios are for official DVFR use only and are authorized and controlled by the Washington County Fire Dispatch Radio System. With the DVFR in communication with official organizations, Dammeron Valley residents also require communications. There are two ways to ensure residents are in communication with response organizations and each other. Residents should ensure that they do not rely on any single method as each has limitations and constraints.

Method One: Dammeron Valley residents are encouraged to ensure that their telephone numbers, including cell phone numbers, are up to date. The DVFR maintains a copy of the Dammeron Valley Telephone Directory and may use these numbers to contact residents, as required.

Method Two: All residents of Dammeron Valley are highly encouraged to register their cell phone numbers with the Washington County Reverse 911 system. In the event of an emergency, this system may be used by the Washington County E-911 officials to notify residents of an emergency that affects them. To sign up for the Reverse 911 system, go to <http://911register.com>.

Privacy Policy:

All DVFR employees and volunteers are responsible for the security and confidentiality of Personal Identifiable Information (PII) provided to the DVFR for the purposes of executing this plan. The unauthorized disclosure or use of, or access to, PPI data is strictly prohibited and will subject you to disciplinary action, up to and including termination and up to and including prosecution to the fullest extent permitted by law.

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You acknowledge and understand that applicable law and DVFR policy requires that you: (a) maintain the security and confidentiality of such data during and after your employment with DVFR, and (b) exercise due caution in the storage and disposal of documents and reports containing such data, including those stored electronically. Specifically, you are prohibited from:

- personally benefiting or allowing others to benefit by knowledge of any information gained by virtue of your work assignments or system access privileges; and
- exhibiting or divulging the contents of any record or report containing such information to any person, except in the execution of assigned duties and responsibilities.

Egress (Evacuation) Routes:

Dammeron Valley's primary evacuation route out of Dammeron Valley is the paved State Route 18; primary roads for accessing the highway include Dammeron Valley Drive East, Dammeron Valley Drive West, Homestead Drive West and North Horseman's Park Drive. For the purposes of this CEP, Dammeron Valley is divided into two (2) geographical sections with one being the West side and the other the East side where the dividing boundary is Highway-18. Past evacuations follow a counter-clockwise route as shown on the map, however, for any evacuation, residents should proceed to the closest egress route that safely gets them to Highway-18 or to Station 13 (DV Staging Area/Shelter-in-place). This route may be an alternative to the physically closest/shortest route if that one is unsafe to access as a result of an emergency. In all cases where an evacuation order is given, proceed in a safe manner and stop at a checkpoint to ensure accountability of all residents is provided.

Non-paved roads should *only* be used as a possible means of evacuation if people are unable to exit on paved roads. Since many in the community have 4-wheel drive vehicles and/or horses, these non-paved roads are a potential alternative, but only if viable exit via paved roads is blocked.

During an evacuation, it is highly likely Highway-18 will be closed to all incoming traffic (including Dammeron Valley residents outside Dammeron Valley when evacuation orders are given), except for emergency response vehicles.

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WARNING

Unless directed by emergency response personnel, do not attempt to hike (walk) out of Dammeron Valley. This will prevent accounting for all residents and may put emergency personnel in danger who are attempting to reach you.

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Responding Emergency Apparatus:

All residents evacuating from Upper or Lower areas of Dammeron Valley are required to obey all posted traffic speed limits due to the likelihood of encountering responding emergency apparatus or Dammeron Valley heavy equipment. It is vital that responding emergency apparatus have unobstructed access to those areas in Dammeron Valley that are established for official purpose such as Incident Command Posts, Incident Staging Areas, or initial wildfire attack access areas.

Helicopter Landing Zones:

Dammeron Valley operates two (2) Helicopter Landing Zones (LZ). Both LZs are located in the Community Park and Hwy SR-18. During all helicopter operations, vehicle traffic in the area will be stopped to ensure safe ground operations. All movement of residents to the LZs will be controlled by DVFR or other emergency personnel to ensure residents are not injured.

LZ Park: Located just north of Station 13 at the community park. Staging for use of LZ Park will be located at the fire station.

LZ Hwy 18: Located directly on Highway 18. The highway will be shut down by law enforcement as necessary to facilitate safe landing and takeoff operations.



Staging Areas, Check Points and Shelters-in-Place:

The following describes Staging Areas and Check Points that may be used during an evacuation of Dammeron Valley:

Staging Area: In the event Dammeron Valley is evacuated due to a wildfire, primary staging areas are the church in Veyo and the church in Diamond Valley. Residents will stage at these primary areas until such time as they are directed to return home. The DVFR will make every attempt to account for residents at each staging location. In the event that the SR-18 is cut off, the tertiary evacuation staging location will be the DVFR Fire Station on Dammeron Valley Dr. East. While it is unclear just how long an evacuation will last, residents should ensure they have all important papers, pictures, medications, clothing, and other items with them, including having put into motion the care for their animals.

Check Points: There are four check points that will be used to ensure accountability of all residents that are evacuating to the south or to the north. These check points are located at the intersection of Highway-18 and Homestead Drive, Dammeron Valley Drive West, Dammeron Valley Drive East and Horseman's Park Drive. As residents leave, they should provide their name and number of family members evacuating to check point personnel. Also, information regarding pets or livestock will also be collected to ascertain animals left behind. A consolidated list will be managed at the Station 13 emergency operations center.

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Emergency Shelter-In-Place (SIP): The SIP allows residents a place to safely muster should there be an evacuation order given for their residential area. In the event of a wildfire, the fire behavior will dictate the appropriate action required. The SIP is located at 1261 Dammeron Valley Drive, East.

Resident Accountability Procedures:

As residents are evacuated, a series of check points may be established by the Incident Commander to ensure that residents are accounted for at various intervals. This may seem redundant, but our mission objective is 100% accountability throughout Dammeron Valley's evacuation process. For example, checkpoints are established at the four entrances into and out of Dammeron Valley. The DVFR will execute an evacuation of the District following 3 methods: 1) Reverse 911 via the County's Reverse 911 system, 2) Telephone recalls of the entire District, and 3) Door-to-door for those residents we cannot contact. For those residents that refuse to leave under a mandatory evacuation order, we maintain a record of who (and how many) occupants that will be, and ensure the residents understand responding forces may not be able to respond to their location at a later time and that they fully understand the circumstances in which they are making this decision. In addition, once an evacuation is initiated, the Incident Commander or Fire Chief will request Washington County Sheriff's Office Deputies to enforce the evacuation which means no evacuee will be able to return until the evacuation is terminated.

Washington County Citizen Alert ([WashCo Citizen Alert - Overview \(everbridge.net\)](http://everbridge.net))

Revisions/Updates:

The Dammeron Valley Evacuation Plan will be reviewed annually by the DVFR and should be reviewed routinely by residents to ensure they understand the details of the plan. In the event changes to the CEP are made, the version number will change, and date will be updated.

How to Prepare:

The DVFR website at <https://www.dvfirerescue.org> has valuable information (such as a form to request a property assessment) and links related FEMA information to how Dammeron Valley residents can be prepared and Ready to evacuate in a moment's notice. We recommend you visit this site and tailor it for your needs.

- http://www.ready.gov/sites/default/files/documents/files/Family_Emergency_Plan.pdf
- <http://www.ready.gov/evacuating-yourself-and-your-family>
- <http://www.ready.gov/build-a-kit>
- <http://www.ready.gov/are-you-ready-guide>



The DVFR is a "Ready, Set, Go!" Fire Department. The Ready, Set, Go! (RSG) Program, managed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), seeks to develop and improve the dialogue between fire departments and the residents they serve. Now in its second year nationally, the program has over 500 member departments and agencies representative of 46 states. It continues to work in complimentary and collaborative fashion with existing wildland fire public education efforts, like Firewise, and amplifies their messages to individuals to better achieve the common goal we all share of Fire Adapted Communities. DV residents can obtain a defensible space assessment by contacting the DVFR Public Information Officer or the Fire Chief. Also, information regarding creating defensible space can be obtained by logging onto the DVFR website at [WILDFIRE | DVFR \(dvfirerescue.org\)](http://WILDFIRE|DVFR(dvfirerescue.org)).

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Ready – Be ready, be Firewise. Take personal responsibility and prepare long before the threat of a wildland fire so your home is ready in case of a fire. Create defensible space by clearing brush away from your home. Use fire-resistant landscaping, use pre-emergents to reduce growth of light flashy fuels, have available fire gel products to use on the most vulnerable areas of the home, and consider hardening your home with fire-safe construction measures. Assemble emergency supplies and belongings in a safe place. Plan escape routes and make sure all those residing within the home know the plan of action.

Set – Situational awareness. Pack your emergency items. Stay aware of the latest news and information on the fire from local media, your local fire department and public safety.

Go – Act early! Follow your personal wildland fire action plan. Doing so will not only support your safety, but will allow firefighters to best maneuver resources to combat the fire.

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Appendix B: Restricting Covenants and Ordinances

The following are the key articles within the CC&Rs pertaining to landscape within the DVLA section of Dammeron Valley as applicable to each phase (PHS).

- PHS-1 & 2, Article 2, 1 – No natural vegetation or ground cover shall be removed without the immediate replacement of same with roads, buildings, landscaping, gardens, or other ground cover.
- PHS-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Article 2, 1 – No natural vegetation or ground cover shall be removed without the replacement of same with roads, buildings, landscaping, gardens or native ground cover within a one-year period.
- PHS-1 & 2, Article 2, 4 and PHS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Article 2, 5. – Each lot and its abutting street are to be kept free of trash, weeds, and other refuse by the landowner.
- PHS-1 & 2, Article 4, 3. – Each lot owner is required to totally eradicate any weeds on his lot or around his lot on roadways or easements.
- PHS-8, Article 2, 1. - Clearing of lots or removal of any natural vegetation or ground cover shall be kept to a minimum and shall not be allowed except as part of a Dammeron Valley Landowner's Association approved project. Gardens and other agricultural uses are encouraged but must fit into the existing topography. Any alteration of the Lot to accommodate such uses must be approved by the DVLA. Any disturbed or modified area shall be replaced with roads, buildings, landscaping, gardens or native ground cover within a one-year period. The removal of trees not required by the Wildland Fire Ordinance is strictly prohibited unless approved by the Developer and the DVLA. Unless otherwise approved by the DVLA, landscaping that is planted in the ground must be species native to the area. The intent is to restore the look and feel of the natural terrain following all construction projects. At all times, any weeds that are introduced to or grow on the property must be promptly and completely removed.

The remainder of DV is not bound to these CC&Rs, and is highly encouraged to be as aggressive as possible in mitigating fuels around structures.

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Appendix C: UWRAP Report

Assessment Report for Your Location DAMMERON VALLEY

Introduction

Thank you for using the Utah Wildfire Risk Explorer. The following report provides the wildfire hazard potential for the location you have selected and mitigation activities that are recommended based upon the generalized hazard level at the location.

Location

The information in this Assessment Report is based on an area that is approximately 45 acres in size centered at your location with the GPS coordinates of 37.3049° N 113.6702° W.

How to Read Your Assessment

Assess Your Location is derived from the Wildfire Hazard Potential layer. More information on each part of the assessment is detailed below.

Wildfire Hazard Potential

Wildfire Hazard Potential (WHP) is an index that quantifies the relative potential for wildfire that may be difficult to control. WHP can be used as a measure to help prioritize where fuel treatments may be needed to reduce the intensity of future wildfires. To aid in the use of WHP for planning activities, the output values are categorized into six (6) categories. These are given general descriptions from Lowest to Highest WHP. There are also areas of the map with no data available (labeled as Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts), which include waterbodies and urban areas. The potential WHP values are summarized in Figure 2 below.

Figure 1

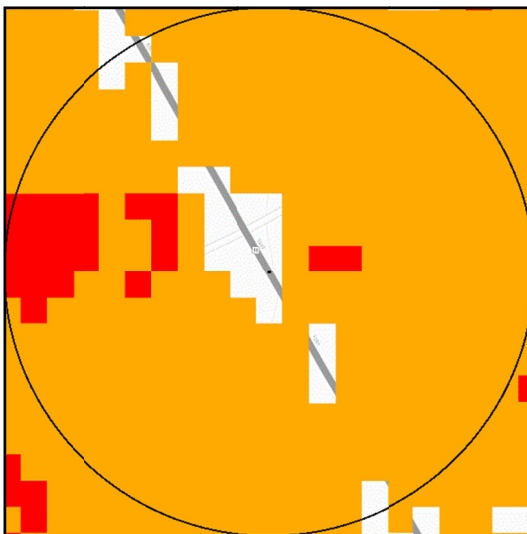


Figure 2

Wildfire Hazard Potential	
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts
	Very Low
	Low
	Moderate
	High
	Very High

The Wildfire Hazard Potential for your location is High.

Dammeron Valley Wildfire Protection Plan

Due to the complex nature of the mapping models, it is recommended that you do an on-the-ground assessment to truly evaluate your exposure level to the negative effects of wildfires.

Precautions and Preparations

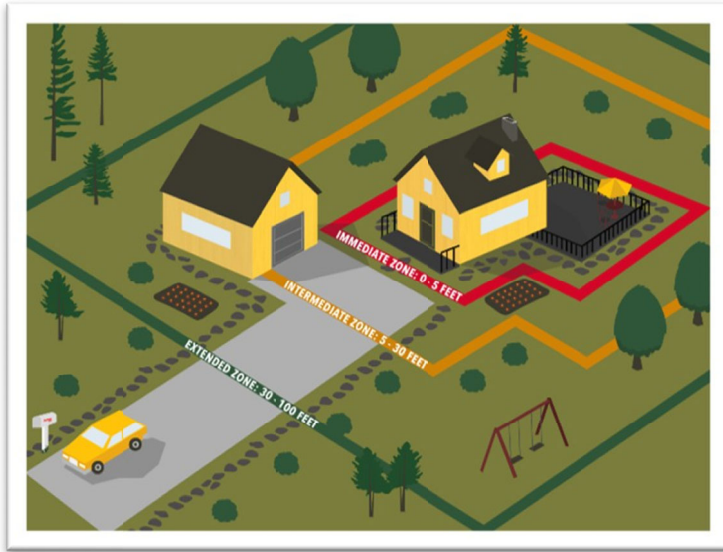


Figure 3 – Home and Structure Defensible Space Zones

Basic preparedness measures are an important step in better protecting your home and property. Additionally, it is an important consideration in areas where sufficient firefighting resources may not be readily available to protect lives or property.

To be aware of the potential occurrence of wildfire, the Utah Forestry, Fire, and State Lands recommends utilizing the Firewise model. This means homeowners are encouraged to create at least a 100-foot Defensible Space Zone around homes and structures (Figure 3).

This Defensible Space Zone allows for reduced fire intensity near homes and structures, allowing firefighters to safely

implement fire protection measures in the area. Remember, firefighters can only implement fire protection measures if their personal safety can be assured.

Your Goal

Create a Defensible Space Zone

Immediate Zone 1: 0-5 feet

From your home to 5' from the foundation (including decks, fences, and other attached structures), keep fuels away from the foundation of your house. Clear all debris (including firewood) and remove all other flammable material out of the Defensible Zone. Remove plants containing resins, oils, and waxes. Do not forget to clean gutters and keep your roof clear of debris.

Intermediate Zone 2: 5-30 feet

From 5' to 30 feet around your home and structures, create an area with a lower risk of ignition. Remove all flammable vegetation and any dead or dying plants within 30 feet of each building or structure. It is acceptable to keep single trees or other vegetation that are trimmed of all dead and dying foliage and are well pruned and maintained. Green grass and vegetation that is low to the ground are acceptable in this area. Remove branches from trees that overhang your roof.

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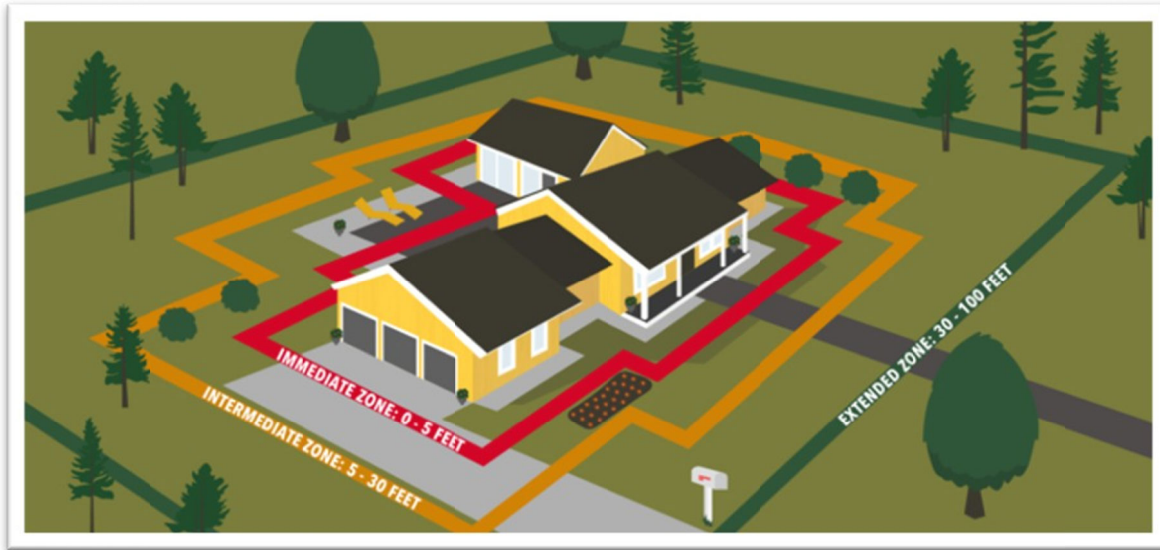


Figure 4 – Defensible Space Zones

Extended Zone: 30-100 feet

The goal in this zone is not to eliminate fire but to interrupt the fire's path and keep flames small and on the ground (Figure 4). Remove loose surface litter so it does not exceed a depth of three inches. Surface litter consists of fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, pods, small branches, etc. All logs and stumps should be removed unless they are embedded in the soil. If the embedded log is kept, remove nearby vegetation.

Ideally, grass should not exceed four inches in height. Take care to stabilize soil in which case grasses and forbs may reach a height of 18 inches. Clear shrubs so that fire cannot spread from one shrub to another or from the ground to the crown of trees. Low branches create "ladders" that can carry fire from the ground to the tops of trees. Prune tree limbs so that the vertical distance from the top of the ground vegetation (grasses and shrub) to the lowest tree limb is three times the height of the ground vegetation. Conifer trees and other vegetation can be pruned to 50% of the total tree height or up to 16'.

For additional information, contact your local forester or Forestry, Fire, and State Lands (FFSL).

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