

Assessment Report for Your Location

OakleyWildfire

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

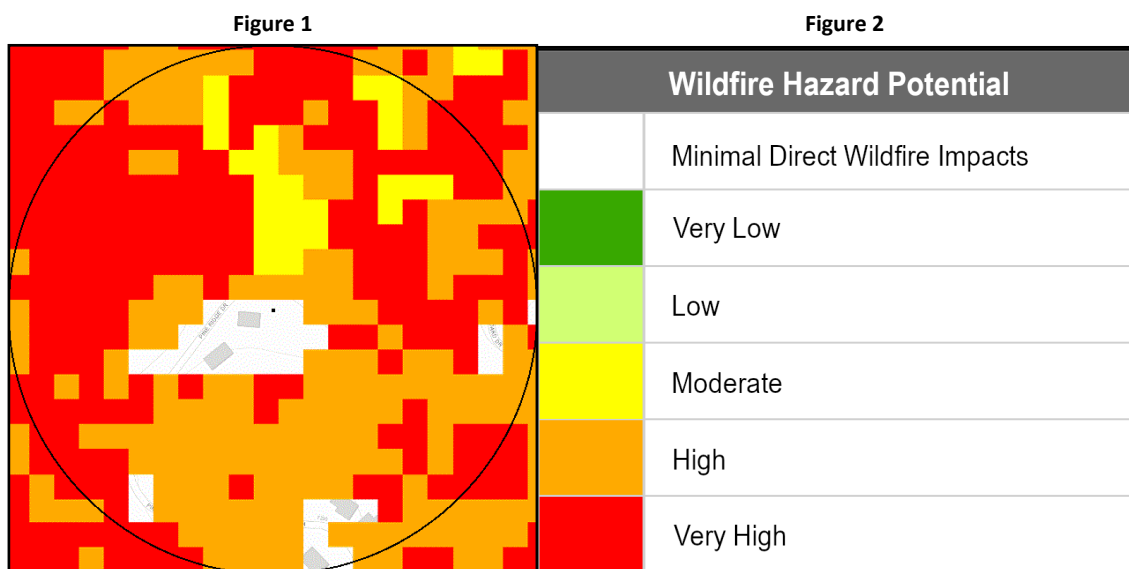
The information in this Assessment Report is based on an area that is approximately 45 acres in size centered at your location with the GPS coordinates of 40.7406° N 111.5934° W.

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.



The Wildfire Hazard Potential for your location is High.

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

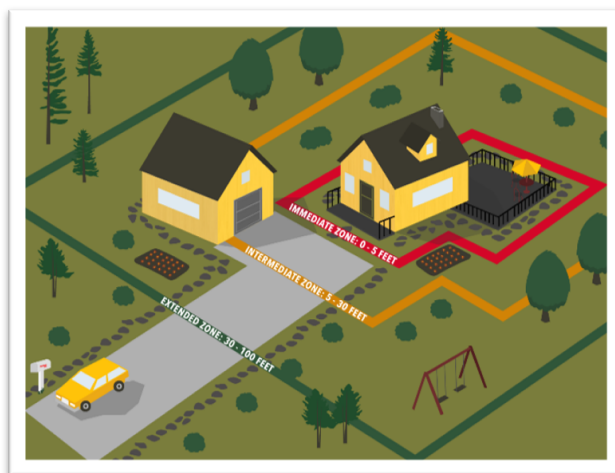


Figure 3

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.

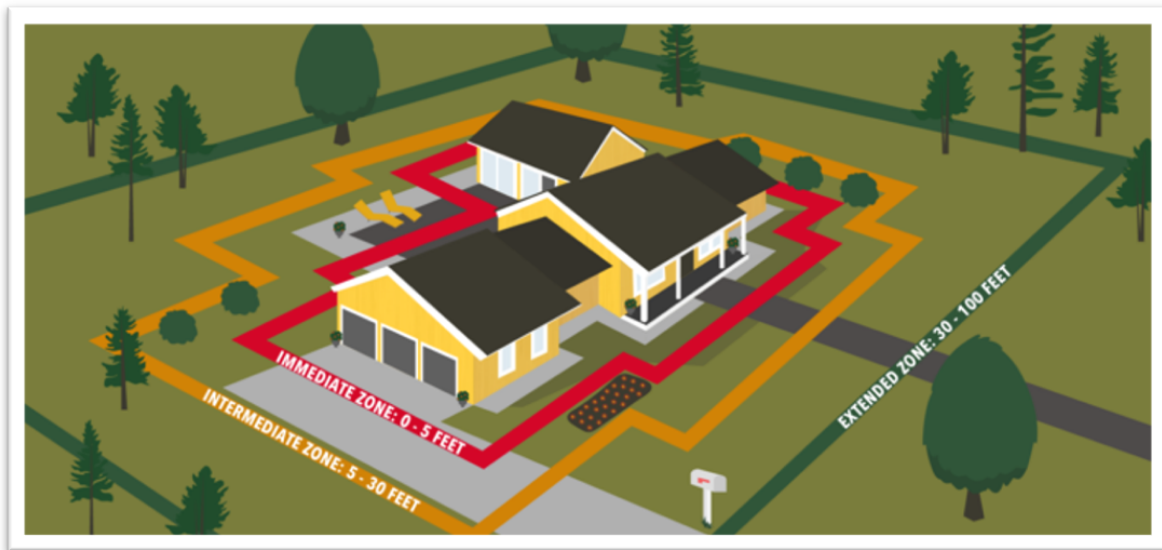


Figure 4

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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The High Risk WUI layer will be released on January 1, 2026. All of the risk layers in UWRAP are for informational purposes only and are not reflective of where the High Risk WUI boundary will be delineated for the purpose of assessing fees. To learn more please visit <https://ffsl.utah.gov/wuirisk/>.