

State of Utah

Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan

For the Wildland – Urban Interface
**Grand County Service Area for
Castle Valley Fire Protection
(Castle Valley Fire Protection District)**

Is a(n) Fire District in Grand County, Utah.



January, 2024



Department of Natural Resources

Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands

100 North Temple, PO Box 145703, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-5703

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Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Declaration and Concurrence Page

*This list needs to be customized to the individual plan. Provide the names and affiliations of all cooperators. Minimum allowable signatories include **one** each from **a state entity**, **a local fire department**, and **a local government representative**. Additional signatories are highly recommended to exhibit diverse collaboration. This page will then be signed by FFSL authorities after all cooperators have reviewed the plan and concur with its contents. If needed, an additional blank signature page is provided at the end of this template and should be included here.*

_____ Leta Vaughn NAME	_____ CVFD, Former Fire Commissioner, CV Resident AFFILIATION
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_____ SIGNATURE	_____ DATE
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_____ Ron Drake NAME	_____ CVFD Fire Chief AFFILIATION
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_____ SIGNATURE	_____ DATE
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_____ Trish Hedin NAME	_____ Grand County Council Member AFFILIATION
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_____ SIGNATURE	_____ DATE
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_____ Adrian Washington NAME	_____ FFSL Representative AFFILIATION
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_____ SIGNATURE	_____ DATE
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Approved as to form. Tony Clinger, Assistant Attorney General. August 2023.

Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

INTRODUCTION

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

The purpose of wildfire protection planning is to...

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

Outcomes of wildfire protection planning...

- Achieve the National Cohesive Wildfire Strategy Goals:

1. Resilient Landscapes 2. Fire Adapted Communities 3. Safe and Effective Wildfire Response

- Improve community safety through:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ✓ Coordination and collaboration | ✓ Fuel modification | ✓ Fire prevention |
| ✓ Public awareness and education | ✓ Improved fire response capabilities | ✓ Development of long-term strategies |

RESOURCES

To complete a wildfire protection plan for your community, consider involving the following:

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

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 or smoke 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.

Last revised November 2022

PLANNING OVERVIEW

The Community Fire Plan for Castle Valley was developed by the district Fire Commission over a 21-year period beginning in 2002, with significant and valuable assistance from Firewise USA, the Utah Dept. of Natural Resources (Div. of Forestry, Fire and State Lands, WUI Coordinator), and the Grand County Fire Warden. Many individuals, stakeholders and agencies were involved, and Fire Commissioners charged with development and oversight over the tenure of the CWPP included Ron Mengel, Bob Lippman, and Leta Vaughn. Other agencies consulted and represented included the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Utah School Institutional Trust Lands Administration, Grand County Sheriff's Office and Emergency Manager, Grand County Weed Supervisor, Town of Castle Valley, and Castle Valley Volunteer Fire Department.

The focus, goals and objectives of the planning process have included community wildfire education and resources, identification and marshaling of community resources, assistance to property owners in creating defensible space, interagency cooperation to create a community protection zone and shaded fuel break, cooperative efforts to implement fuels reduction projects that are also sensitive to ecological considerations and watershed protection, restoration of burned and impacted areas, community emergency planning, and support for development of the Castle Valley Volunteer Fire Department.

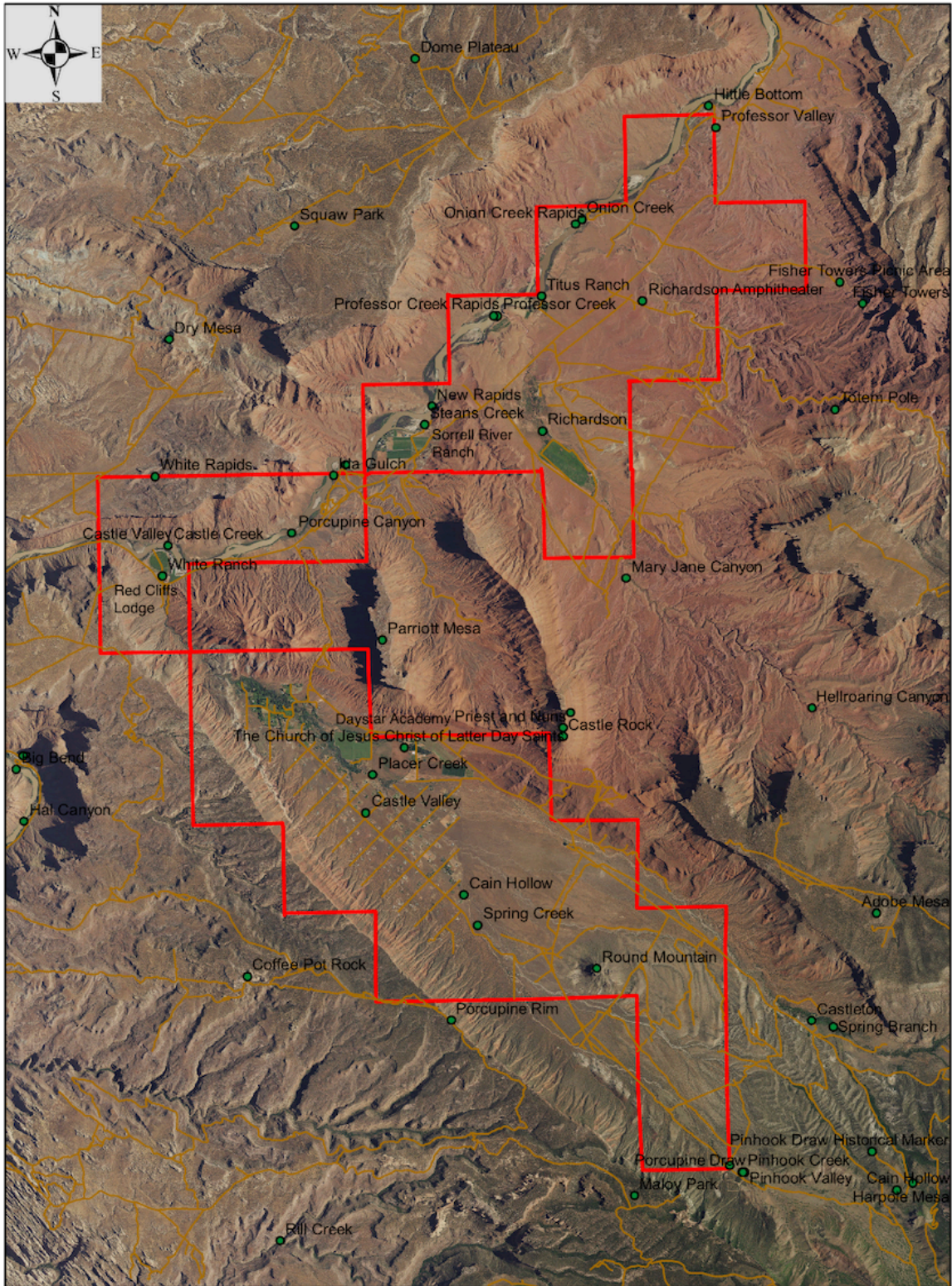
[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

PLAN OVERVIEW MAP

Area of Interest

Insert an overview map of the area of interest/community/municipality/county including a buffer of greater than 1,000 yards. Identify adjoining landowners: Federal, State or Private. Show defined WUI boundaries.

Castle Valley Fire Protection District



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Enter Area GPS Coordinates (4 points, in Decimal Degrees)

PART I COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Community Attributes
Location of Community
<p>From Moab, Utah, travel north on route 191 to route 128. Turn east (right) on 128 and drive approximately 17 miles to LaSal Mt. Loop Road/Castleton Rd. Turn South (right), onto Castleton (Loop) Road and drive approximately 1.25 miles to Castle Valley Dr.</p> <p>1. To enter Castle Valley, turn right on Castle Valley Dr., at the mailbox hub, and enter the town of Castle Valley</p> <p>2. To enter the area referred to as Castleton; continue on the Castleton (Loop) Rd. for approximately 5 miles. Castleton has no formal entrance but is the collection of homes along the Castleton Rd. A turnoff to the Porcupine Ranch area is to the right, at mp 8.1. The Castleton Road continues up the mountain, to Gateway, Colorado. The LaSal Mountain Loop Road turnoff is to the right, at map 10.4, and continues appr. 41 miles to route 191.</p> <p>.</p>
Roads, Bridges, Gates, and Culvert Conditions
<p>List problem areas and consider labeling them on an attached map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there at least two separate ways out of the community? Are roads properly marked with signs and are those signs metal and reflective? Are roads only seasonally accessible? Are there dead ends? Is there space available to turn emergency equipment around? Also examine the condition of the vegetation along the roads to improve evacuation needs.• Are bridges rated to support emergency equipment?• Do gates provide easy access? What gates do you need to open with a key and at what times of the year is the gate locked?• Can culverts be easily crossed by emergency equipment. <p>1. The Town of Castle Valley has 3 exits (see map 1a) two of which cross private property and one that is locked but can be opened for emergencies via a Fire Department code. None of these roads have signage.</p> <p>2. It is believed that all public culverts adequately support emergency/heavy equipment, although some private culverts may be inadequate. Most will support a weight of 40,000 lbs.</p> <p>3. Most (95%) roads branch from Castle Valley Drive and dead end. There is generally insufficient turn-around space for heavy equipment at the ends of these roads (based on turning radius listed above). The roads that branch west (towards Porcupine Rim) are often steep and difficult to access with emergency equipment, especially in winter as roads within a designated rim zone are unmaintained/unplowed during winter (see Appendix A).</p> <p>4. The Town of Castle Valley is currently installing 45' radius cul-de-sacs at ends of side roads at a rate of 2 per year.</p> <p>5. The district road outside of The Town of Castle Valley is highway 128 and evacuations would be either east or west.</p> <p><i>Notes/comments:</i></p> <p>1. The width, height clearance, road grade and vegetation appearance for most private driveways are generally adequate for emergency equipment, although some lots on steep grades (west rim area) or within drainage areas present compromised access for large equipment.</p> <p>2. Homeowners have been encouraged to post their name and lot numbers on their driveways, but compliance is</p>

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incomplete.

Structural Ignitability Concerns

Provide a comprehensive description of existing conditions that contribute to home ignition due to wildfire:

- *Defensible space is the buffer area established between structures and the grass, trees, shrubs, and the surrounding wildland area.*
- *Defensible space slows or stops the spread of wildfire and helps protect homes from catching fire—either from embers, direct flame contact or radiant heat.*
- *Proper defensible space provides firefighters a safe area to work in, to defend your home.*
- *Defensible space, coupled with home hardening, is essential to improving structure survivability due to wildfire.*

Description, condition, and general location of at-risk structures:

What percentage of structures have created adequate defensible space? What percentage of structures have received a property assessment

The Grand County Service Area for Castle Valley Fire Protection is located at the foot of the La Sal Mountains, 17 miles east of the City of Moab. The area includes most of the physiographic landform of Castle Valley, the incorporated town of Castle Valley, and area within the Colorado River corridor.

The fire district includes lands administered by the BLM, US Forest Service, Utah Trust Lands Administration (Formerly known as SITLA), private landowners and a non-profit land trust (Utah Open Lands). Castle Valley, at 4400 ft to 6000 ft. elevation, is high desert with typical desert vegetation consisting of sagebrush, rabbit brush, black brush, piñon pine and juniper trees, cottonwoods, and various cultivated trees and shrubs. Invasive fuels such as cheatgrass, tamarisk, Russian olive, and Russian thistle are present in most areas of the district. The valley is narrow and deep, being approximately twelve miles long and one- and one-half miles wide and is drained by Castle Creek (and its intermittent tributaries) and Placer Creek (intermittent). The west edge of the valley is extremely steep sloped, abutting the 2000 foot escarpment of Porcupine Rim. The head or south end of the Valley is defined by heavy fuel loading, increasing slope and no natural or man-made fire breaks. The east edge of the valley is bounded by cliffs, and also traversed by the Castleton/LaSal Mt. Loop Road which handles significant tourist and recreational traffic. The foot or north end of the valley is bounded by cliffs and defined as the green belt due to the dense vegetation growth adjacent to Castle Creek and around several natural water sources.

Red Cliffs Lodge, Sorrel River Ranch Resort are two commercial entities that reside within the Fire District. Both provide overnight lodging and food for visiting tourists. Red Cliffs Lodge has its own water hydrant system which the Castle Valley Fire Department will use for fighting fires within the ranch boundaries. Sorrel River Ranch has two large water tanks that hold 25,000 gallons of water. These are connected to hydrant system at the resort across the highway. They have hydrants located all over the ranch, especially near the housing that could be used for fire suppression. The CVFD carry cam lock adapters that transitions to our couplings in some of the engines. The resort irrigates their fields from pumps located in the river.

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An Under Canvas luxury tent resort with up to 100 tents and support buildings is proposed just south of Castleton. Specific development plans are not available currently, but the developer has indicated a 2025 opening. Currently, there is no specified fire coverage for this site, despite it being planned for an area listed by the state of Utah as “high” risk of wildfires.

It is a District, Department and communities’ concern that such a development poses an extreme wildfire risk and threat to the the Town of Castle Valley, land owners in Castleton and Mineral Bottom. A fire at or near the proposed Under Canvas site could not be timely responded to, managed, suppressed or contained given the site conditions and response logistics.

Homes in the Town of Castle Valley are very diverse in setting, value, and architecture. The Castle Valley River Ranchos subdivided area of the fire district was originally platted with approximately 443 five-acre lots, zoned for single family residences. These lots are not entirely built out as of this writing. Lots on which homes have been built, frequently have multiple structures and a number lack defensible space. Access to homes is often difficult due to narrow gravel and dirt roads, crossroad drainages prone to intermittent flooding, steep grades and limited or tight cul-de-sacs at the ends of most roads. These conditions can create challenges for firefighting equipment to access properties safely. The singular and steep public road ingress/egress to and from Castle Valley also presents a potential challenge to access for emergency services, public safety, and evacuation. The community is also challenged by the historic, non-topographic layout of lots, the unpaved roads that access the lots, steep western slopes, and significant drainage and flooding issues. The town does not provide municipal water or a water supply for fire protection; however, the fire district owns and maintains a well, and has access to other water sources. About 20 percent of lots have had formal Firewise assessments. Another 30-40 percent of lots have done clearing without a formal Firewise assessment.

There have been few fires within the fire district in recent years; in 2023 there were no fires. The fire district credits the work of the district and the Town of Castle Valley in promoting for many years with private landowners the clearing of defensive able space around structures and beyond.

Castleton and Willow Basin residential communities are located up Castle Creek drainage, in the south end of the valley. Castleton sits at 5,800ft elevation and Willow Basin sits at 8,500ft respectively. There are approximately 35 homes, the majority being vacation cabins. The Castleton and Willow Basin residential areas are bordered by BLM and USFS lands. Willow Basin completed a Community Wildfire Protection Plan in February 2010, which outlines the challenges and needs of the community. The vegetation type surrounding these communities include ponderosa pines, dense oak underbrush, dense pinyon and juniper stands, and mixed mountain shrub communities. Pinyon/juniper, gambel oak and mountain shrub woodlands have proven susceptible to fast moving and intense fire due to live fuel layers (gambel oak and other shrub species) that have increased with lack of natural fire activity. The access routes are narrow and overgrown by very flammable vegetation, which poses a significant risk to the public, residents and firefighters. There are few homes that have defensible space, and the fuel break that was created by the State of Utah is in need of maintenance. The communities of Castleton and Willow Basin have opted not to be annexed by the Castle Valley fire district, but the fire department currently exercises discretionary responses to these areas. As of this date Castle Valley Fire plans to initiate an annexation process for Castleton and Moab Valley Fire has plans to annex all of Grand County outside of Castle Valley Fire Protection District in 2024.

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Castle and Placer Creeks have been identified as major recharge sources for the unconsolidated aquifer that provides domestic water, via private wells, to the residents of Castle Valley; the water supply has been officially designated as a Sole Source Aquifer by the US EPA. In 2008, The Porcupine Ranch Fire severely burned 17% of the Placer Creek Watershed (see Castle Valley Watershed map in appendix C). The post-fire effects on the watershed have yet to be realized, however, such an event is known to be detrimental to water quality and quantity. A resulting debris flow did occur the following year, which had significant surface impacts on the community. Currently, the Castle Creek Watershed is also at risk because it shares similar vegetation conditions and types, topography and weather patterns that promoted the Porcupine Ranch Fire into a fast moving, high-intensity fire. The fire district has included the Placer Creek and Castle Creek Watersheds within its CWPP boundary. This has been done primarily for two reasons: (1) firefighter safety (as the Castle Valley VFD is the first to respond to fires in these watershed areas and in the Castleton and Willow Basin residential areas), and (2) watershed health (as Castle Valley has a high, vested interest in these two watersheds by including them in the CWPP, thus allowing funding to become more available for creating defensible space around homes, and to reduce hazardous fuels on the public lands.

Services in the community are extremely limited. The district fire department is a volunteer unit under County authority, and must address both structural and wildland fires, in a wildland-urban interface (WUI). The fire department presently has eight engines (2 structural, 4 wildland, and 1 tender) capable of carrying approximately 8,500 gallons of water to many areas of the valley. These vehicles range from one (2007) structural engine to former military vehicles converted to fire service. The fire department has access to several reliable water sources including a well at the centrally located, Fire Station 1, and a hydrant valve on a high-pressure pipeline owned and maintained by the adjacent Castle Valley Academy. Also, a well in close vicinity to Station 2 within the Town. There are no local police or County emergency medical services within the valley and residents must rely on services provided by Grand County, BLM, or US Forest Service to obtain assistance. In 2014, an emergency first responder network was developed and activated for Castle Valley, under the authority of Grand County EMS but it is no longer in service.

Several projects have been identified by the CWPP planning committee as priorities for the community and the various adjacent land management agencies and entities. These include a maintained, shaded fuel break that follows the existing fence line roads along the south and east boundaries of the Castle Valley River Ranchos development within the Town of Castle Valley, to be coordinated with private landowners along the boundary, for various thinning options. When grant funding allows, hand crews, mechanical treatments and fuels chipping will also be made available to private landowners within the valley for creating and maintaining defensible space. Fuels reduction and thinning options will also be pursued for the Greenbelt area within and adjacent to Castle Creek, in the lower valley. Several lots encompassing the Greenbelt are owned by the Town of Castle Valley. Private land owners outside of the Town of Castle Valley but in the fire district will be contacted to encourage them having a Firewise assessment on their properties and to use other prevention and mitigation measures.

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[Wildland Urban Interface Mitigation Desk Guide](#)

Community Demographics

Approximate number of homes	204
Approximate number of lots	443 within the Town of Castle Valley
Approximate number of commercial entities	3 with the 632 possible overnight residents
Approximate number of full-time residents	354
Approximated number of part-time residents	68 homes are part time (no resident amount)
<i>Notes/comments: visitor population is based on people visiting properties/people in the Castle Valley area. Casual tourists passing through the area are not included in the visitor estimate:</i>	

Population Concerns

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

Enter a description or general information of potentially vulnerable population, including those who may have difficulty with evacuation, are at greater risk during a prolonged smoke episode, etc.

[Wildfire Risk to Communities Portal](#) - click on Explore - Enter community name - click on Vulnerable Population Tab

Community Evacuation Plan should be attached as Appendix A

The Town of Castle Valley has a large population of people over age 65 and people who may have difficulty with evacuation and are at greater risk during a prolonged smoke episode. Cell service is spotty and generally works with wifi only. Land line phone service generally goes down whenever the power goes down. Communications in the event of a widespread emergency will be through neighbors, the CV Fire Department emergency siren, and assistance of the Grand County Sheriff's office.

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Community Legal Structure

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

Organization	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail
CVFD	Chief Ron Drake	435-259-8588	rimshadow35@gmail.com cvfpa@frontiernet.net
Bureau of Land Management	Jason Kirks	435-259-5194	jkirks@blm.gov
State of Utah, Div. Forestry Fire and State Lands	Ben Huntsman	801-538-5413	benhuntsman@utah.gov
Grand County Fire Warden	Bruce Jenkins	435-220-0179	bjenkins@utah.gov
US Forest Service, Manti-LaSal N.F., Moab Ranger District	Michael Diem	435-259-7155	mdiem@fs.fed.us
US Forest Service, South Zone AFMO/Fuels	Mark Atwood	435-669-4666	matwood02@fs.fed.us
Utah Trust Lands Administration	Brian Torgerson	435-259-7417	bryantorgerson@utah.gov
TCV Emergency Manager	Les Bolton	<u>360-929-6997</u>	lrb_1991@hotmail.com
Grand County Emergency Manager	Cora Phillips	435-260-8711	cphillips@grandcountysheriff.org
Grand County Council	Trish Hedin	435-259-1342	thedin@grandcountyutah.net
Executive Director, Utah Open Lands	Wendy Fisher	801-463-6156	wendy@utahopenlands.org
Moab Fire Chief, MFD	TJ Brewer	435- 259-5557	moabfire1@gmail.com
Grand County Weed Supervisor	Tim Higgs	435-259-1369	twhiggs@grandcountyutah.net
Town of Castle Valley Mayor	Jazmine Duncan	435-259-1064	jazmined@castlevalleyutah.com
Plateau Restoration	Tamsin McCormick	435-259-7733	tamsin@frontiernet.net
Grand County Sheriff	Jamison Higgins	435-259-8115	jwiggins@grandcountysheriff.org
State of Utah, Div. Forestry, Fire and State Lands	Adrian Washington	435-210-4578	abwashington@utah.gov

Restricting Covenants, Ordinances etc. (Attach as Appendix C)

For example, home association bylaws may have requirements regarding building construction materials or vegetation removal, or regarding access in a gated community.

Source	Details
Town of Castle Valley	The Town of Castle Valley has created an ordinance restricting open fires (see appendix C)

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TCV, CVFD	The Town of Castle Valley and CVFD highly encourage new residents who are building to follow all Firewise building guidelines.

PART II:

RISK ASSESSMENT

Community Values at Risk
<p><i>Define community values that would be threatened by wildfire, (infrastructure, watershed, forest, wildlife, and other values) and the conditions of the infrastructure/homes at a broad scale. It is highly encouraged that you consult a local, federal, or state entity and/or a wildfire mitigation specialist to assist you.</i></p> <p>Water Quality: Castle and Placer Creeks have been identified as major recharge sources for the unconsolidated aquifer that provides domestic water, via private wells to the residents of Castle Valley; the water supply has been officially designated as a Sole Source Aquifer by the US EPA.</p> <p>Wildlife: The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has identified areas within the municipal boundaries of the Town of Castle Valley as critical winter habitat for the La Sal Mountain Mule Deer herd. Land within the Town boundaries has been identified by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources as critical calving grounds for the La Sal Mountain Mule Deer here. Safeguarding these areas as open lands is essential for protection of wildlife and for the preservation of our rural atmosphere. Natural resources at risk from wildfire in the Castle Valley planning area vary based on area. Resources at risk and potential fire impacts vary based on the location: Castle Valley Town, the talus slopes, Castle Creek bottom and the Colorado River bottom. On the flats in Castle Valley where most of the homes are located the primary risk is to life and property. In this highly modified environment, there are also natural resources that can be impacted by fire. The patches of trees and shrubs scattered between the homes provide important hiding cover for small animals and nesting and perching sites for birds. Some species like Tamarisk or Russian Olive would re-sprout after fire but other species that reproduce by seed could take a long time to reestablish. Cheatgrass can be found in a number of areas around the valley and can be expected to increase with repeated fire. As cheatgrass increases it displaces native forbs and bunchgrasses and reduces the value of the grasslands to wildlife and other grazers. Increasing cheatgrass also encourages more fire, perpetuating the cycle. Another possible consequence of fire in this area is water contamination. If fire burns through settled areas with storage sheds, trash and debris piles, parked or abandoned vehicles, and other equipment, subsequent rains can carry contamination and contaminate wells and surface waters. Talus slopes: The talus slopes on either side of the valley are covered with pinyon-juniper forest, sagebrush, and mountain shrubs. The forest provides important hiding cover for deer and other wildlife, as well as nesting and foraging space habitat for birds. Fire in this area could have detrimental effects for soil and slope stability by exposing the soil to the effects of heavy summer rainstorms. In some areas the effect could be positive if small shrubs, grasses, and forbs are released by the removal of the pinyon-juniper overstory. Generally, these plants are better at conserving and protecting the soil than pinyon and juniper because these trees are aggressive competitors for soil moisture and as they increase tend to crowd out understory species. As in the main part of the valley, cheatgrass is present on the talus slopes and could increase with fire.</p> <p>Creek Bottom: The Castle Creek bottom represents the richest wildlife habitat in the Castle Valley planning area. There is a great diversity of plant life – forbs, reeds, grasses, shrubs and trees of many species. A wide variety of wildlife also uses the creek bottom: Deer, turkey, squirrels, ducks, and a wide variety of perching birds are frequently seen. It is not uncommon to see signs of beavers and a variety of predators including bobcats, coyotes, and even mountain lion. In many areas there are dense fuels that could easily allow fire spread. A primary result of fire in the creek bottom could be a loss of wildlife habitat. Other risks include a possible loss of bank stability leading to increased meandering and soil erosion. Such loss could also lead to increased head cutting upstream. Post-fire many of the species in the creek bottom would re-sprout fairly</p>

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quickly, including many native shrubs, grasses, sedges, and reeds. The tree component could be negatively affected because non-native invasives like Russian olive and Tamarisk would be expected to re-sprout quickly while native trees like cottonwood and box elder would need to regrow from seed or be planted and protected from browsing deer. River bottom: The river bottoms along the Colorado River have many of the species and risks found in the Castle Creek River bottom. Similarly, we would expect fire in this area to lead to a loss of wildlife habitat and an increase in soil erosion. Heavy recreational use may inhibit a rapid recovery in some areas along the river. In addition, the river corridor has additional invasive species, including knapweed, whitetop, and various thistles that are not common in Castle Creek. All of these could increase their ranges after fire. Air quality is also affected by fire. Large, long duration fires can negatively impact the health and quality of life for visitors and residents. Because of the closed valley setting Castle Valley is vulnerable to fire in the La Sal mountains. [Forestry, Fire and State Lands contact information](#)

Estimated Values at Risk

Provide an approximation of the estimated current values of residential and commercial property in the area. The County Assessor should be able to assist with this information.

Estimated values at risk of commercial and residential property	\$165,870,892
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

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

ISO Fire Insurance Rating:	8b
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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 WUI challenge and to monitor progress in mitigating the hazards in these areas. The CARs list and score is updated through the interagency fuel groups. Input the fields that are reflected on the state list found on our website.

[Communities at Risk Score](#)

Communities At Risk Score (CARS)

Score:	8
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Area Fire History

Month/Year of fire	Ignition point	Ignition source	Acres burned
5/2002	Lat. 38-40-03 Long. 109-17-09	Lightning	600
6/2003	Lat. 38-35-32 Long. 109-17-27	Lightning	4

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6/2003	Lat. 38-35-40 Long. 109-18-31	Lightning	2
5/2003	Lat. 38-49-6 Long. 109-17-03	Human	44
7/2003	Lat. 38-36-5 Long. 109-19-46	Lightning	.1
6/2006	Lat. 38-37-55 Long. 109-22-01	Lightning	220
8/2007	Lot 43 Lazaris Lane CV	Lightning	Structure
8/2008	Lat. 38-34-45 Long. 109-19-57	Lightning	3277
2/2012	Highway 128 mile 9	Trailer Wheels Overheated	0
4/2012	Sorrel River Ranch	Mechanical (dryer)	0
5/2012	413 Cliffview & beyond CV	Unknown/weather	20 acres Structure WUI
7/2012	Castleton Road #1	Lightning	Not known
7/2012	Castleton Road #2	Lightning	Not known
7/2012	Porcupine Ranch Road	Lightning	4 trees
7/2012	Upper 80 CV	Lightning	1 tree
8/2012	Creekside Lane CV	Human	Not known
9/2012	Adobe Mesa (assist usfs)	Lightning	Not known
9/2013	Upper 80 BLM	Lightning	Juniper trees
5/2014	South Round Mountain	Lightning	.25 Acre
6/15/2014	Highway 128 mile 13	Arson	Not known
7/2014	Castleton Road	Lightning	Tree
7/2014	272 Pope Lane/350 Taylor Lane	Lightning	Single Trees
8/2014	Castleton Gravel pit	Lightning	Tree
9/2014	Sorrel River Ranch	Human	Structure/Dryer
1/2015	399 Cliffview Lane	Mechanical	Power Pole
7/2015	Daystar Academy	Human	.25 Acre
7/2015	Daystar Academy	Human	Not known
8/2015	Round Mountain Area	Lightning	.25 Acre
9/2015	Dewey Bridge Area	Lightning	Tree
2/2016	Castleton Road	Power Line	Not known
3/2016	Hittle Bottom Off SR128	Not known	tree
4/2016	Daystar Academy	Human	Not known

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5/2016	Gateway Road, Willow Basin	Mechanical	car
5/2016	Highway 128 Mile 10	Not known	.64 acre
6/2016	Miller Lane CV	Mechanical	Power Pole
6/2016	Daystar Academy	Human	.5 Acre
6/2016	Chamisa Lane & CV Drive CV	Not known	.01 Acre
10/2016	Amber Lane CV	Human	3 Acres
6/2017	Castleton Road	Power Line	3.4 Acres
8/2017	240 Miller Lane CV	Lightning	3 Acres
9/2017	Shafer Lane CV	Lightning	Tree
12/2017	Willow Basin	Chimney Fire	Structure
7/2018	395 CV Drive CV	Human	.125 Acre
7/2018	331 Keogh Lane CV	Lightning	Not known
7/2018	End of CV Drive CV	Lightning	Not known
7/2018	Porcupine Rim	Lightning	Not known
7/2018	Base of Adobe Mesa	Lightning	Not known
4/2019	Castle Creek Lane CV	Lightning	Tree
2/2020	325 Keogh Lane CV	Chimney Fire	Structure
7/2020	Creekside Lane CV		Structure
7/2020	Round Mountain Area	Lightning	Not known
7/2020	35 Rim Shadow Lane CV	Mechanical	Motorhome
8/2020	395 CV Drive CV	Mechanical	Power line/tree
9/2020	Gateway Road	Mechanical	Vehicle
1/2021	446 CV Drive CV	Human	Not known
3/2021	320 Castleton Road CVA	Human	Not known
3/2021	229 Miller Lane CV	Mechanical	Power Pole
6/2021	Castleton Road	Mechanical	Vehicle
6/2021	390 Castle Creek Lane	Human	Not known

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.

See Appendix D for full District Risk Assessment Summary

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

In detail, what are the wildfire mitigation priorities for your community? Describe how the community is coordinating with partners and adjoining agencies identified in this document. (This section can be added to as new projects and partners are developed. Community buy-in, and desires to support and move these projects forward, is critical to overall success.)

Several projects have been identified by the CWPP planning committee as priorities for the community and the various adjacent land management agencies and entities. These include a maintained, shaded fuel break that follows the existing fence line roads along the south and east boundaries of the Castle Valley River Ranchos development within the Town of Castle Valley, to be coordinated with private landowners along the boundary, for various thinning options. When grant funding allows, hand crews, mechanical treatments and fuels chipping will also be made available to private landowners within the valley for creating and maintaining defensible space. Fuels reduction and thinning options will also be pursued for the Greenbelt area within and adjacent to Castle Creek, in the lower valley. Several lots encompassing the Greenbelt are owned by the Town of Castle Valley.

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Describe how you have coordinated with partners/adjoining agencies on past projects and fuels treatments (What you have accomplished and who performed the work.)

Past Accomplishments	
<p>Prevention- Activities directed at reducing unplanned, human caused, fire ignitions, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognized nationally as a Firewise Community (2004). • Formed an active CWPP committee that met once a month, composed of residents, Mayor and Fire Dept. (2014) • Publish a quarterly newsletter that is distributed to residents 8/2016 to present. Contains tips and info about preventing wildfire. • Created a Castle Valley Fire Department website in 2015 to present. • Started an annual 4th of July event to help provide education on preventing fires in 2018 to present. • Started providing community conversations about defensible spaces around homes 2019 • Private property – Implement ‘The Defensible Space Checklist’ from Utah Living with Fire Homeowner Guide; (See Appendix M) Creation of a property assessment team with firefighters and community members being trained to perform property firewise assessments. •
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed a community wildfire protection plan (CWPP) in 2011; updated in 2019. • FEPP acquisition for fire department including a five-ton truck was converted to a wildland fire engine in 2016 • Fundraised and purchased a new brush truck in 2022 • Training in wildland firefighting including S-190, S-130 • Annual Refresher course for firefighters by Fire Warden (RT-130) • Completed a 4-season improvement on Shafer Lane egress road • Town provided radio communications to members of Road Crew and Staff • CVFD Installed large generator for backup power on FD lot 13 Chamisa Lane • CVFD improved Station 1 building to facilitate training and provide and evacuation space • CVFD created a helicopter landing zone at Station 1

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

<p>Mitigation- Actions that are implemented to reduce or eliminate risks to persons, property or natural resources including fuel treatments and reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secured a \$300,000 Western States Fire Assistance (SFA) grant in 2013 for mitigation and education purposes. Funds were directed towards vegetation projects; nearly 40 acres have been treated so far. Grant targets a total of 236 acres. • Community contributes approximately \$50,000 of in-kind service yearly. • Bi-annual community Chipper Day participation with roughly 40 properties participating annually. • Town of Castle Valley Hazard Mitigation Plan completed in 2015 • Town of Castle Valley Evacuation plan completed in 2019 • Town of Castle Valley acquired an easement at the bottom of Rim Shadow Lane for fuel mitigation work
<p>Maintenance- The process of preserving actions that have occurred including fuel treatments and reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <input type="checkbox"/> Provide Chipper day bi-annually for residents to maintain their defensible spaces.

PART III: RISK REDUCTION GOALS/PROPOSED ACTIONS

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

Identification of Actions: *Provide detailed project information. These projects/actions should be listed in order of priority, can be mapped/tracked in the Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment (UWRAP) portal <https://wildfirerisk.utah.gov/> and should be consistent with a Cooperative Agreement in compliance with the Wildfire Policy if applicable.*

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

PREVENTION			
<i>Activities directed at reducing unplanned, human caused, fire ignitions, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact.</i>			
Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Update current SOG to require update of CWPP every 5 years	2024	Fire Commission	2024
Encourage through education Firewise landscaping, vegetation and grasses into green spaces and private property where possible (with ecological emphasis on native vegetation).	now	CVFD, TCV	Ongoing
Smokey Sign showing degrees of fire danger within Town limits	now	CVFD	Ongoing
Acquire Community Wildfire Defense Grant for implementation of the above actions	now	FFSL, CV Fire Commission (CVFC)	Ongoing
Provide new signage at Town Lot about fire prevention	2024	TCV, Fire Commission	2024
<i>Notes, updates, measured outcomes, and monitoring</i>			

PREPAREDNESS			
<i>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.</i>			
Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Create hammer head or cul-de-sac turnarounds for all side roads (4) Completed and have surveys ready for more	2 per year	TCV	Ongoing
Annual RT130 refresher course for firefighters	Annually	Fire Warden	Ongoing
Provide community events such as Gourd Festival, July 4th to learn about Firewise, emergency evacuation procedures etc...	Annually	CVFD, Fire Commission	Ongoing
Provide outreach and discussions on Emergency Evacuation Procedures for Town and District	2024	CVFD, TCV	Ongoing
Send out cards focusing on Firewise with Evacuation procedures on other side	2024	Fire Commission	2024

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Acquire funding to improve Siren evacuation warning system	2024	CVFD, Fire Commission	2024
Educate public about the siren evacuation warning system	2024	CVFD, TCV, Fire Commission	2024
Encourage home owners to install backup generators	2024	CVFD, TCV, Fire Commission	2024
Research and implement better communications to public regarding evacuation during an emergency event.	2024	CVFD, TCV, Fire Commission	2024
Designate and educate evacuation center locations	2024	CVFD, TCV, Fire Commission	2024
Educate community members of wildland fire smoke risk on how community members can prepare for low air quality days e.g.: Creating a clean room in the house where air is filtered, having N95 masks ready during a smoke event.	2024	Fire Commission	2024
Increase outreach to private property owners withing the district but outside of the town of Castle Valley	2024	Fire Commission	2024
When a new development is proposed outside of the district that will impact the district, the Fire Commission will work with local authorities to assure the site limits its fire risks and is accessible by fire emergency vehicles and has access to sufficient water supplies.	2024	Fire Commission	2024
<i>Notes, updates, measured outcomes, and monitoring</i>			

MITIGATION			
<i>Actions that are implemented to reduce or eliminate risks to persons, property or natural resources including fuel treatments and reduction.</i>			
Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Bi-annual Chipper day for residents to reduce fuels on their property	Now	CVFD, FFSL	Ongoing
Provide standby presence for private land owners to burn weeds etc... in spring and fall	Now	CVFD	Ongoing

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Provide complete mowing of lot 13 owned by Fire District	Now	CVFD	Ongoing
Collaborate with private landowners and other agencies to maintain and expand shaded fuel breaks and “brush outs” along existing roadways, fence lines, and natural and existing fuel breaks	2024	CVFD, TCV, Private land owners, Other agencies	Ongoing
Implement a weed mitigation/control program	2024	TCV, CVFD	Ongoing
Recruit staff for greenbelt maintenance and wider mitigation initiatives	2024	FFSL, TCV, CVFD, Private Land Owners	2024
Reach out to greater district areas outside of Town boundaries	2024	CVFD, Fire Commission, TCV	2024
Acquire masticators to reduce fuels without fire danger	2024	CVFD, Fire Commission	2024
BLM Fuel reduction project in Round Mountain Area	Now	BLM	Ongoing
BLM Mowing of Town/BLM Boundaries	Now	BLM, TCV	Ongoing
Acquire Dry Hydrants at side roads	2024	CVFD, Fire Commission	2024
Develop MOU’s with Private land owners to improve greenbelt fuel reduction	2024	TCV, Private Land Owners	2024
<i>Notes, updates, measured outcomes, and monitoring</i>			

MAINTENANCE			
<i>The process of preserving actions that have occurred including fuel treatments and reduction.</i>			
Action(s):	Timeline:	Entity or Community Lead:	Completion Date:
Review all mitigation projects and reassess	2024	CVFD, TCV	
Maintain work in greenbelt	2024	Volunteer	Ongoing
Pursue access to other side of greenbelt	2024	TCV	

Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Notes, updates, measured outcomes, and monitoring

Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

PART IV: CONTACTS

Community Planning Committee - Member List			
The contacts in this part identify community resources that can be used to complete the goals of the plan.			
Name	Affiliation	Phone Number	E-mail
Leta Vaughn	Fire Fighter, Town Resident	435-260-1172	letalvaughn@gmail.com
Mitch Stock	Fire Fighter, Fire Commissioner, Town Resident	435-259-8508	redrock88@gmail.com
Bill Rau	Fire Fighter, Fire Commissioner, Town Resident	435-259-7986	brau30@gmail.com
Ron Drake	Fire Fighter, Fire Chief, Town Resident	435-259-8588	rimshadow35@gmail.com
Bob Russell	Fire Fighter, Fire Commissioner, Town Resident	435-259-4561	vanya1@frontiernet.net
Jazmine Duncan	Fire Fighter, TCV Mayor, Town Resident	435-259-9998	jazmined1017@gmail.com
Adrian Washington	FFSL Area Manager	435-210-4578	abwashington@utah.gov

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Key Stakeholder Contacts				
Individuals who live/work in the community, tribe(s), entities that manage infrastructure, schools and other public facilities, those who provide emergency response (fire/police, etc.), land managers (federal, such as U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), and state and local representatives, etc.), 4-H groups, faith-based groups, resource conservation districts, media and anyone who is interested/or would be affected by a wildfire emergency.				
Organization	Title	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail
CVFD	Fire Chief	Ron Drake	435-259-8588	rimshadow35@gmail.com cvfpa@frontiernet.net
Bureau of Land Management		Jason Kirks	435-259-2194	jkirks@blm.gov
State of Utah, Div. Forestry Fire and State Lands		Ben Huntsman	801-538-5413	benhuntsman@utah.gov
Grand County Fire Warden		Bruce Jenkins	435-220-0179	bjenkins@utah.gov
US Forest Service, Manti-LaSal N.F., Moab Ranger District		Mike Diem	435-259-7155	mdiem@fs.fed.us
US Forest Service, South Zone AFMO/Fuels		Mark Atwood	435-669-4666	matwood02@fs.fed.us
Grand County Emergency Manager		Cora Phillips	435-260-8711	cphillips@grandcountysheriff.org
SITLA		Brian Torgerson	435-259-7417	bryantorgerson@utah.gov
Grand County Sheriff		Jamison Wiggins	435-259-8115	jwiggins@grandcountysheriff.org
Grand County Council		Trish Hedin	<u>435-259-1342</u>	thedin@grandcountyutah.net
Executive Director, Utah Open Lands		Wendy Fisher	801-463-6156	Wendy@UtahOpenLands.org
Moab Fire	Fire Chief	TJ Brewer	435- 259-5557	moabfire1@gmail.com
Grand County Weed Supervisor		Tim Higgs	435-259-1369	twhiggs@grandcountyutah.net
Town of Castle Valley Mayor		Jazmine Duncan	435-259-9998	jazmined1017@gmail.com
Plateau Restoration		Tamsin McCormick	435-259-7733	tamsin@frontiernet.net
Grand County Sheriff		Jamison Higgins	435-259-8115	
State of Utah, Div. Forestry, Fire and State Lands	Area Manager	Adrian Washington	435-210-4578	abwashington@utah.gov
Red Cliffs Lodge	Bryan Hunnings		435-259-2002	?
Sorrel River Ranch	Leta Finlasyn		435-210-4278	
Mayberry Preserve	Owner	Kara Dowerend	435-259-6670	info@reveg.org
CV Bed and Breakfast	Owner	Scott Osumi	435-259-6012	info@castlevallyinn.com
Castle Valley Academy/ Community Farm	Manager	Randy Ward	435-259-7719	https://www.cva.school/

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Castle Valley Water Company (Greenbelt)		Ken Drogin	435-259-4838	
LDS Church		Ron Drake	435-259-8588	
Grand County Library/C Branch		Chelsea Jensen	435-259-9828	
Moab Times Independent		Doug McMurdo	435-259-2575	editor@moabtimes.com
Moab Sun News		Maggie McGuire	435-259-1372	maggie@moabsunnews.com
KZMU Radio		Barbro Rakos	435-259-8824	barbro@kzmu.org
KCYN Radio		Office	435-259-1035	Bubba@kcynfm.com
Town of CV Road Dept.		Dorje Honer	435-258-9203	dorje@castlevalleyutah.com
Grand County Road Dept.		Bill Jackson	435-259-4308	bjackson@grandcountyutah.net
UDOT		Chet Johnson	801-965-4000	cejohnson@utah.gov

Utilities				
Those who manage utilities: power, gas and phone services (cell towers).				
Organization	Title	Contact Person	Phone Number	E-mail
Rocky Mountain Power			888-221-7070	
Emery Telcom			888-749-1090	
Frontier Communications			800-921-8101	
River Canyon Wireless			435-259-8319	
Ferrell Gas			800-258-7466	
Amerigas			800-805-0659	
Diamond Gas			435-678-2010	
Blackburn Propane			435-619-2769	

Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

APPENDIX

Appendix A: Community Wildfire Evacuation Plan

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

Evacuation Routes for the Town of Castle Valley 2019

Fire Cliff Lane Route: Exit to Castle Valley Drive, if N.CVD is blocked exit to S.CVD and exit E. Shafer Lane to the Loop Rd. If both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to the Green Gate Road or to a safety zone. If Fire Cliff is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

Rim Rock Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S.CVD to E. Shafer and exit to the Loop Rd. If both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or to a safety zone. If RR is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone

Castle Creek Lane and Lot 372 Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer lane and exit to the Loop Rd. If CCL is blocked E. of Cliffview exit Meadow lane to CVD. If CCL is blocked W of Cliffview exit on foot to safety zone. If both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or to safety zone.

Homestead Lane Route: Exit to CCL and then to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S.CVD to E. Shafer and exit the Loop Rd. If CCL is blocked E. of Cliffview exit Cliffview to Meadow to CVD. If CCL is blocked W of Cliffview exit on foot to safety zone. If both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit GGR to Loop Rd. or to a safety zone.

S. Cliffview Drive Route: Exit Meadow to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit to E. Shafer and to Loop Rd. If both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit GGR to Loop Rd. If S. Cliffview is blocked to Meadow exit on foot to safety zone.

N. Cliffview Drive Route: Exit either CCL or Meadow to CVD, if N. CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer Lane and to the Loop Rd, same as S. Cliffview for if these routes are blocked, if CCL and Meadow are blocked exit on foot to safety zone.

Meadow Lane and lots 1, 2 Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S.CVD to E. Shafer and to Loop Rd. If N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or to safety zone

Amber Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S.CVD to E. Shafer and to the Loop Rd. If Amber is blocked to CVD exit on foot to CV Inn green space as a safety zone. If N.CVD and E Shafer are blocked exit to the GGR or to a safety zone.

E. and W. Chamisa Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N. CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer to Loop RD. If N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit GGR or to safety zone. If E. or W. Chamisa is blocked to CVD exit on foot to safety zone.

E. and W. Rim Shadow Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N. CVD is blocked exit S.CVD to E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or safety zone. If E. Or W. Rim Shadow are blocked to CVD exit on foot to safety zone.

E. and W. Lazaris Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N. CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer to Loop Rd. if both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or a safety zone. If E. or W Lazaris are blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

E. and W. Bailey Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer to Loop Rd. if both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or a safety zone. If E. or W Bailey is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

E. and W. Pace Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N. CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer to Loop Rd. if both N.CVD and E. Shafer are blocked exit to GGR or a safety zone. If E. or W. Pace is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone

E. and W. Buchannan Lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked exit S. CVD to E. Shafer to loop Rd. if both N.CVD and E Shafer are blocked exit to GGR to loop Rd. or a safety zone. If E or W Buch. Is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

Hooley lane route: Exit to Buchannan and to CV Drive, if N.CVD is blocked exit S.CVD to E. Shafer lane to Loop Rd. If both N.CVD and E Shafer are blocked exit to GGR to Loop Rd. or a safety zone. If Buch. Is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone

[Castle Valley Fire Protection District] Wildfire Preparedness Plan

E. and W. Shafer Lane Route: Exit to CVD, If N.CVD is blocked exit E.Shafer to the Loop Rd. If N. CVD and E. Shafer is blocked exit S. CVD to the GGR to Loop Rd. If W. Shafer is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone. If E.Shafer is blocked to CVD exit E.Shafer to Loop Rd., if blocked both ways exit on foot to a safety zone.

E. and W. Miller lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked N of E. Shafer take E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If N.CVD is blocked S of E. Shafer take SCVD to GGR to Loop Rd. or safety zone. If E. or W is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

E. and W. Pope lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked N of E. Shafer take E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If N.CVD is blocked S of E. Shafer take SCVD to GGR to Loop Rd. or safety zone. If E. or W is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

E. and W. Holyoak lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked N of E. Shafer take E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If N.CVD is blocked S of E. Shafer take SCVD to GGR to Loop Rd. or safety zone. If E. or W is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

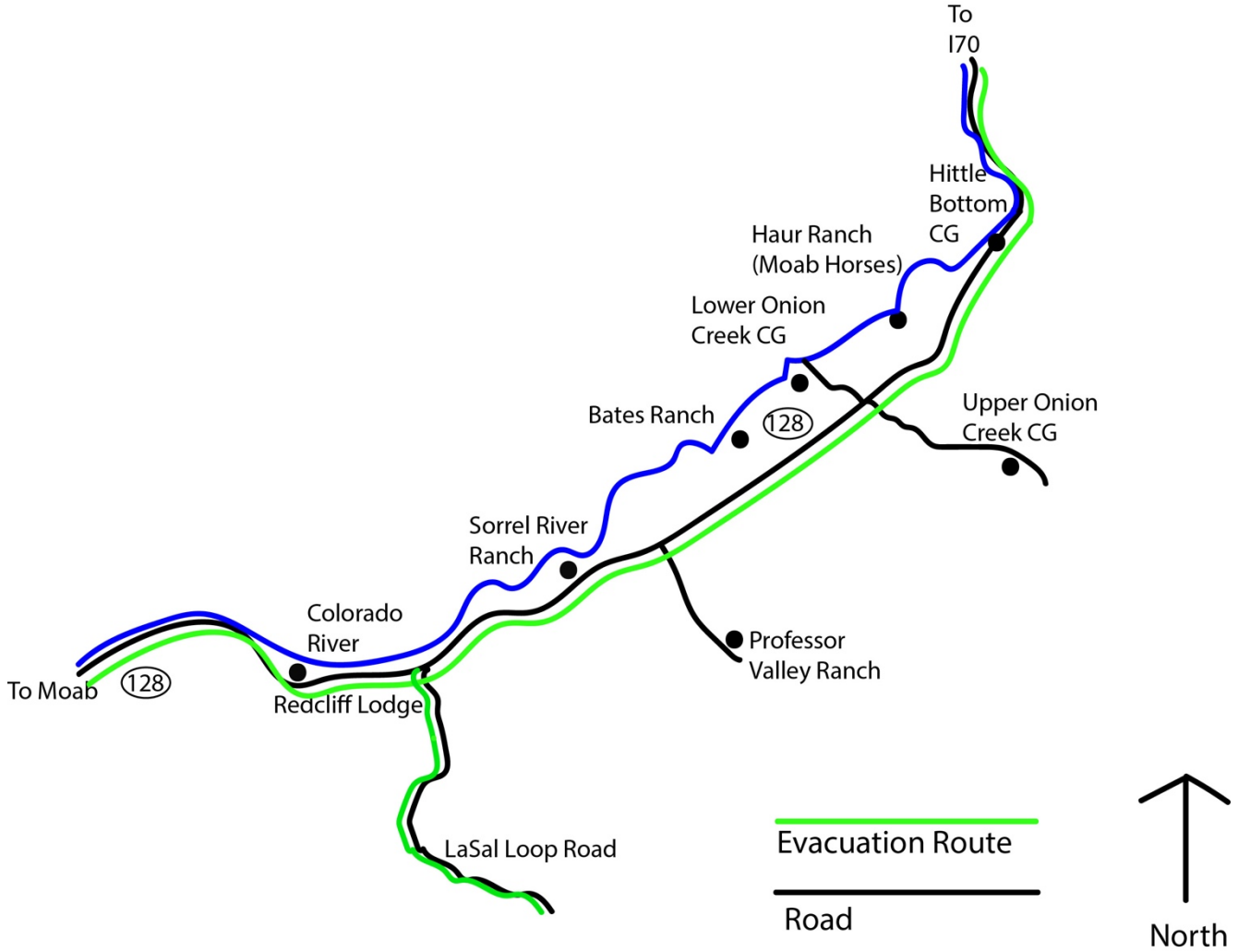
Keogh lane Route: Exit to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked N of E. Shafer take E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If N.CVD is blocked S of E. Shafer take SCVD to GGR to Loop Rd. or safety zone. If Keogh is blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

Taylor lane Route: Exit to Keogh and to CVD, if N.CVD is blocked N of E. Shafer take E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If N.CVD is blocked S of E. Shafer take SCVD to GGR to Loop Rd. or safety zone. If Keogh or Taylor are blocked to CVD exit on foot to a safety zone.

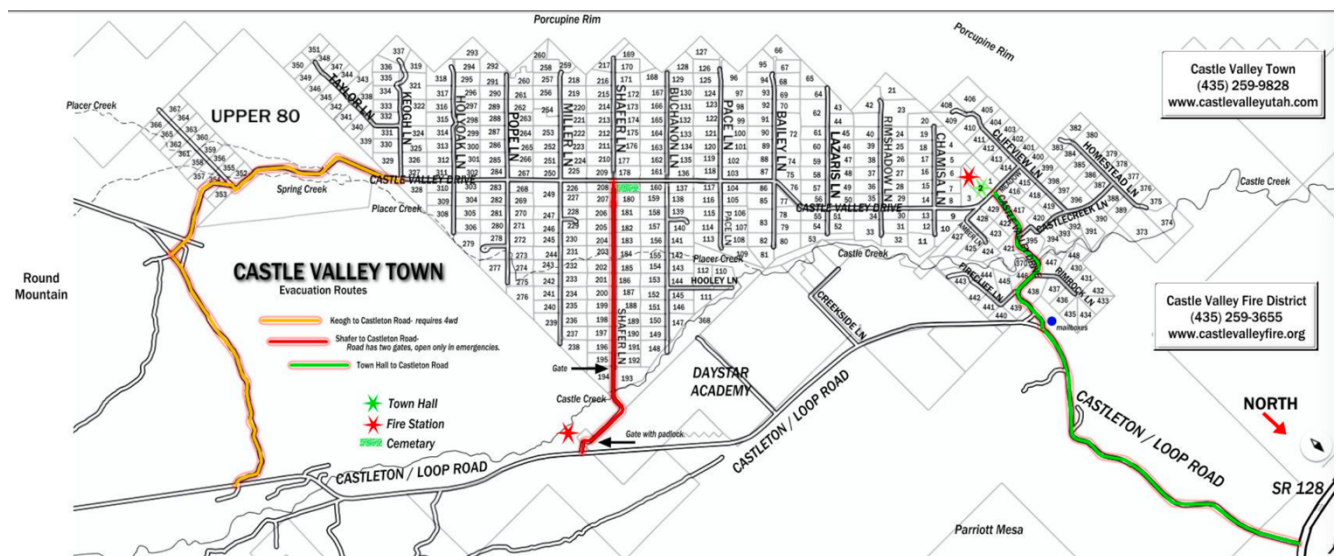
Upper 80 Route: Exit to CVD, if blocked to CVD exit to GGR to Loop Rd. If N.CVD is blocked N. of E. Shafer exit E. Shafer to Loop Rd. If N.CVD, E. Shafer and GGR are blocked exit on foot to a safety zone.

For evacuation of areas outside of Castle Valley Town see map below.

Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan



Evacuation Map For District Outside of Castle Valley Town



Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Appendix B: (*Optional) Community Smoke Mitigation Plan

Educate community members of wildland fire smoke risk on how community members can prepare for low air quality days e.g.: Creating a clean room in the house where air is filtered, having N95 masks ready during a smoke event.

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Appendix C: Restricting Covenants and Ordinances

Narrative: TOWN OF CASTLE VALLEY, UTAH ORDINANCE 2021-4

(This Ordinance Supersedes Ordinance 2007-6) AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING OPEN FIRES, THE USE OF FIREWORKS, AND OTHER FIRE HAZARDS DURING PERIODS OF HIGH FIRE DANGER IN THE TOWN OF CASTLE VALLEY WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Castle Valley finds that there can exist within the Town a high degree of fire hazard which creates a significant danger to persons and to property, and WHEREAS, there is a limited ability to fight fires and contain fires in the Valley, and WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management has posted a Smokey the Bear sign at the entrance to the Town, and the Castle Valley Fire Department posts by 9:00 A.M. daily the degree of fire danger in Castle Valley, therefore BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF CASTLE VALLEY, UTAH: SECTION 1: Period of Prohibition/Restriction: At any time that the Fire District sign posts a fire hazard at a "High", "Very High" or "Extreme" level, the activities listed in Section 2 are strictly prohibited. This includes periods when, according to Utah State officials, the "burn window" is open. SECTION 2: Prohibited and restricted hazards: A) Open fires are prohibited. The burning of trash, garbage or refuse in any manner is prohibited. Fires for recreational purposes are prohibited. Charcoal outdoor cooking may be used if it is done in a metal or masonry cooking device and is done in a manner such that no airborne sparks are produced. B) The use of all types of fireworks is prohibited except in the case of approval in writing from the Castle Valley Fire Department Chief. The use of any aerial fireworks such as "bottle" or "penny rockets", or any other combustion-propelled device shall be a class B misdemeanor. C) Smoking materials must be disposed of safely. D) Welding, metal grinding or other processes known to produce sparks and other fire hazards must be conducted indoors or with means to extinguish a fire located at the site of the activity. SECTION 3: Cost Responsibility and restitution A) Any individual(s) causing a fire in the Town of Castle Valley shall pay for any costs incurred in extinguishing such fire and shall pay full restitution for any property damaged by such fire, insofar as permitted by State law B) If any fire is started by any child under the age of legal accountability, the parents, guardians, or other adults legally responsible for that child shall pay for the costs of extinguishing the fire and shall pay for any damage caused by the fire, insofar as permitted by State law. SECTION 4: LEGAL SANCTION: It shall be a class B misdemeanor to violate any provisions of this ordinance. The Grand County Sheriff is hereby authorized by the Town of Castle Valley to enforce the provisions of this ordinance. SECTION 5: SEVERABILITY: If any provision of this ordinance or any application thereof to any person(s), entity, or circumstance is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this ordinance and applications thereof to other person(s), entities, or circumstances shall not be affected thereby. SECTION 6: EFFECTIVE DATE: To protect the safety of the residents of the Town of Castle Valley, this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon passage by the Town Council. PASSED, ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Town Council of the Town of Castle Valley, Utah in open session on the 17th day of November 2021 by the following vote: Those voting AYE: M Duncan, Council Members: Gibson, Hill, Holland and O'Brien Those voting NAY: None Those ABSTAINING: None Jazmine Duncan, Mayor ATTEST: 64:2 Jocelyn Buck, Town Clerk

Appendix D: UWRAP Report

Narrative:

Castle Valley Fire Protection District Wildfire Preparedness Plan

Additional signature page (Insert after page 3 if needed)

Jazmine Duncan

Mayor of Town of Castle Valley

Signature

Date

Les Bolton

Town of Castle Valley Emergency Manager

Signature

Date

Jamison Wiggins

Grand County Sheriff

Signature

Date

Cora Phillips

Grand County Emergency Manager

Signature

Date

Randy Ward

Manager of Castle Valley Academy

Signature

Date