

# Utah

## Area of Interest Summary Report

Castle Valley Fire District 0



Report was generated using <https://wildfirerisk.utah.gov>  
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# Introduction

## Utah Area of Interest Summary Report

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



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

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

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

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

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

- Identify areas that are most prone to wildfire.
- Plan and prioritize fuel treatment within programs.
- Allow agencies to work together to better define priorities and improve emergency response, particularly across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Increase communication with local residents and the public to address community priorities and needs.
- Identify areas where additional tactical planning may be desirable, specifically related to mitigation projects and Community Wildfire Protection Planning.
- Provide the information necessary to support resource, budget, and funding requests.
- Plan for response and wildfire suppression resource needs.

## Map Products and Descriptions

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

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

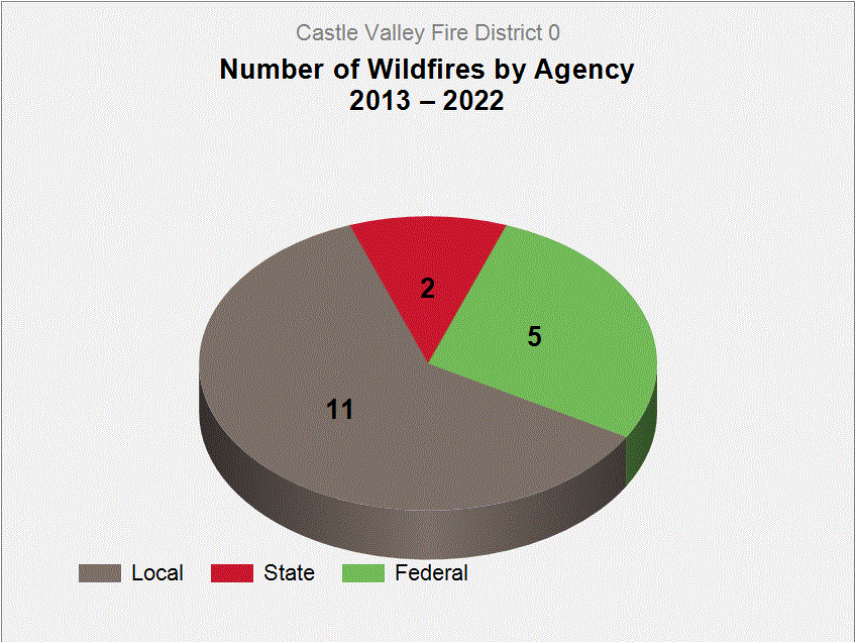
Utah WRAP Layer	Description
<b>Conditional Ember Production</b>	This dataset indicates where embers are originating when fires occur (so they could be targeted for treatment).
<b>Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings</b>	This dataset indicates where embers might land near buildings.
<b>Housing-Unit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

# Fire History Statistics

## Description

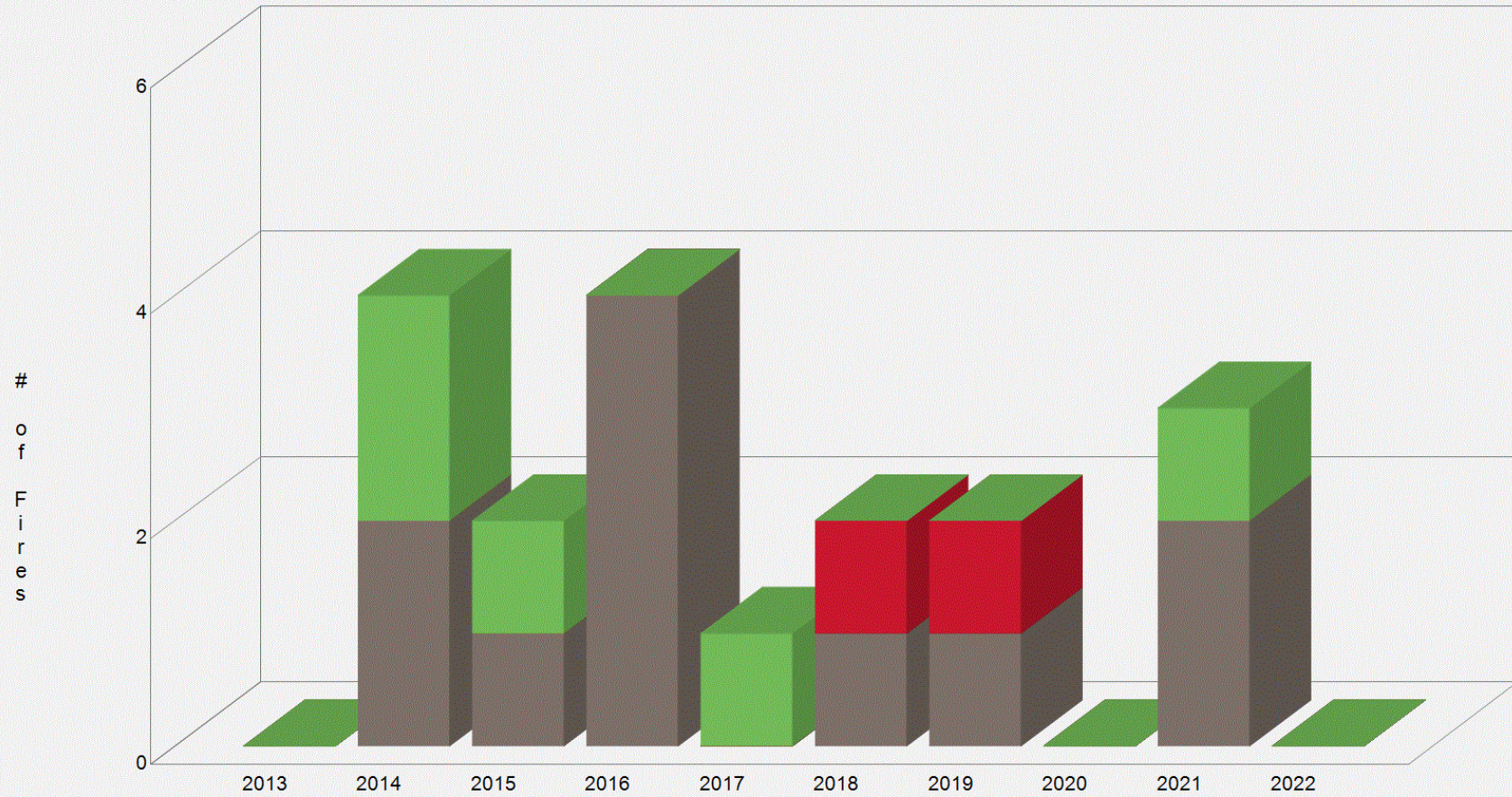
Fire history statistics provide insight into data related to reported wildfires in Utah. These statistics are useful for fire prevention and mitigation planning. They can be used to quantify the level of fire business, determine the time of year most fires typically occur and develop a fire prevention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

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



Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Number of Wildfires Reported by Agency  
2013 – 2022**

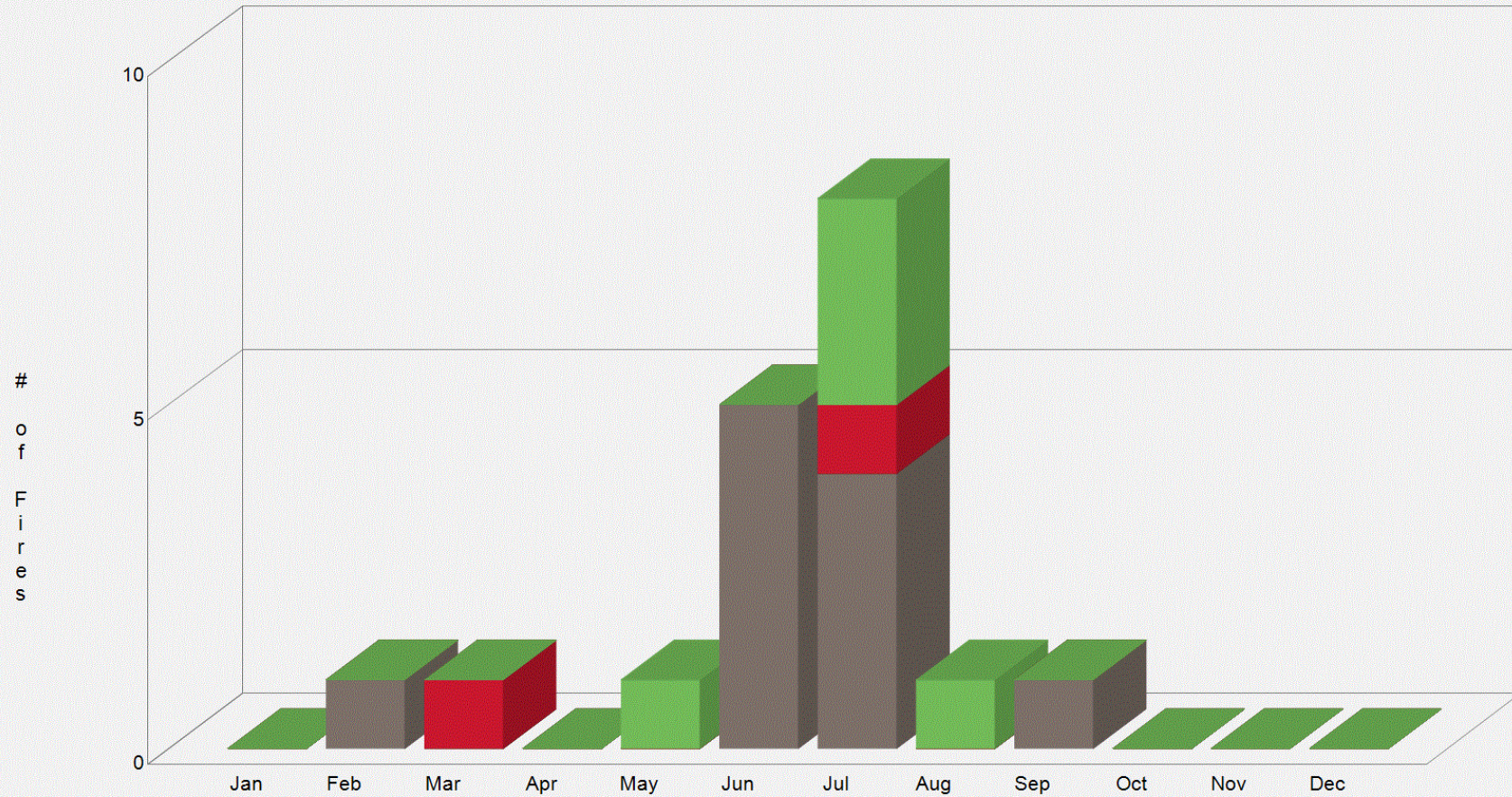


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local	0	2	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
State	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Federal	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0



Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Number of Wildfires Reported per Month by Agency  
2013 – 2022**



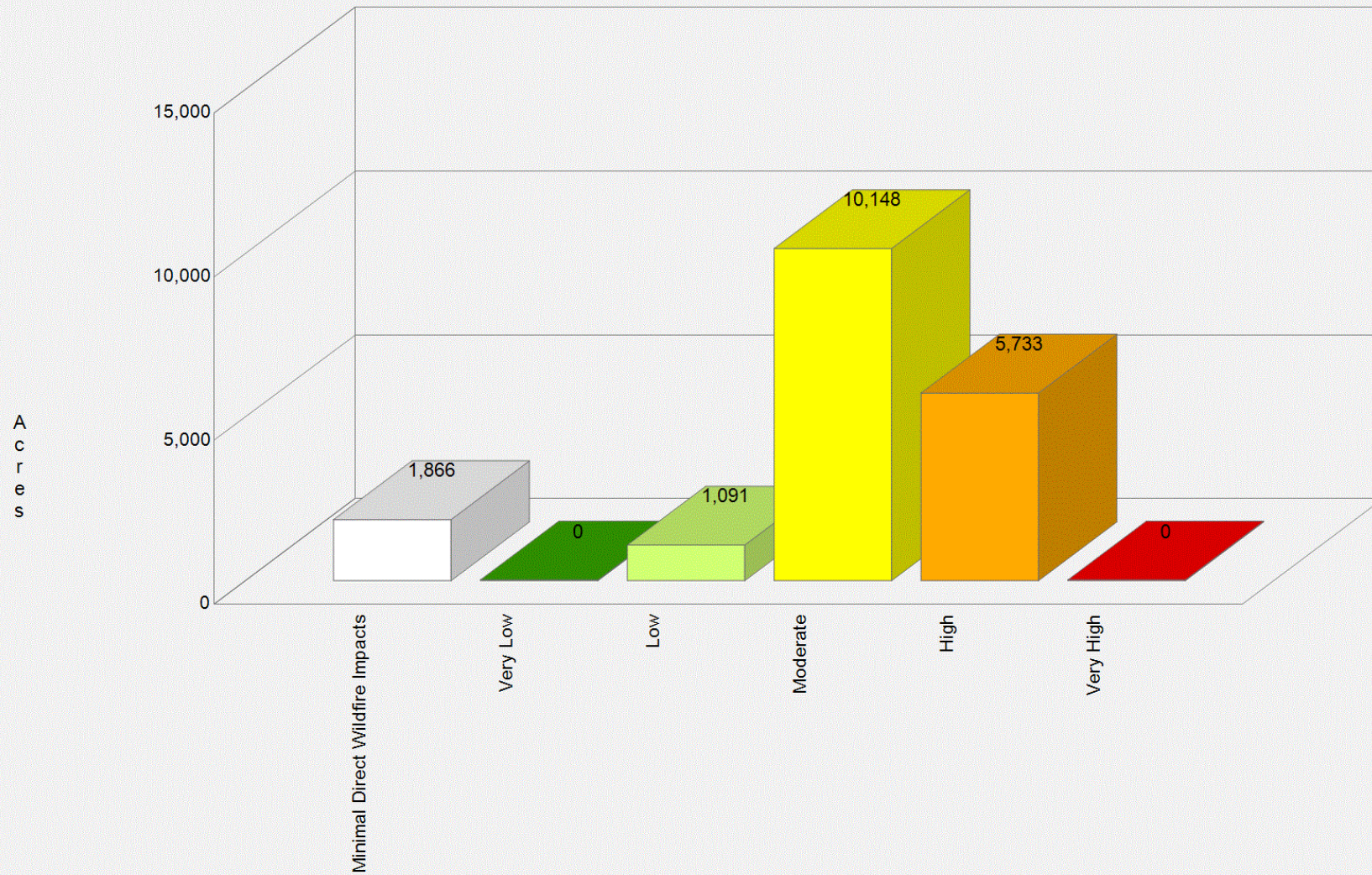
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Local	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
State	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Federal	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0

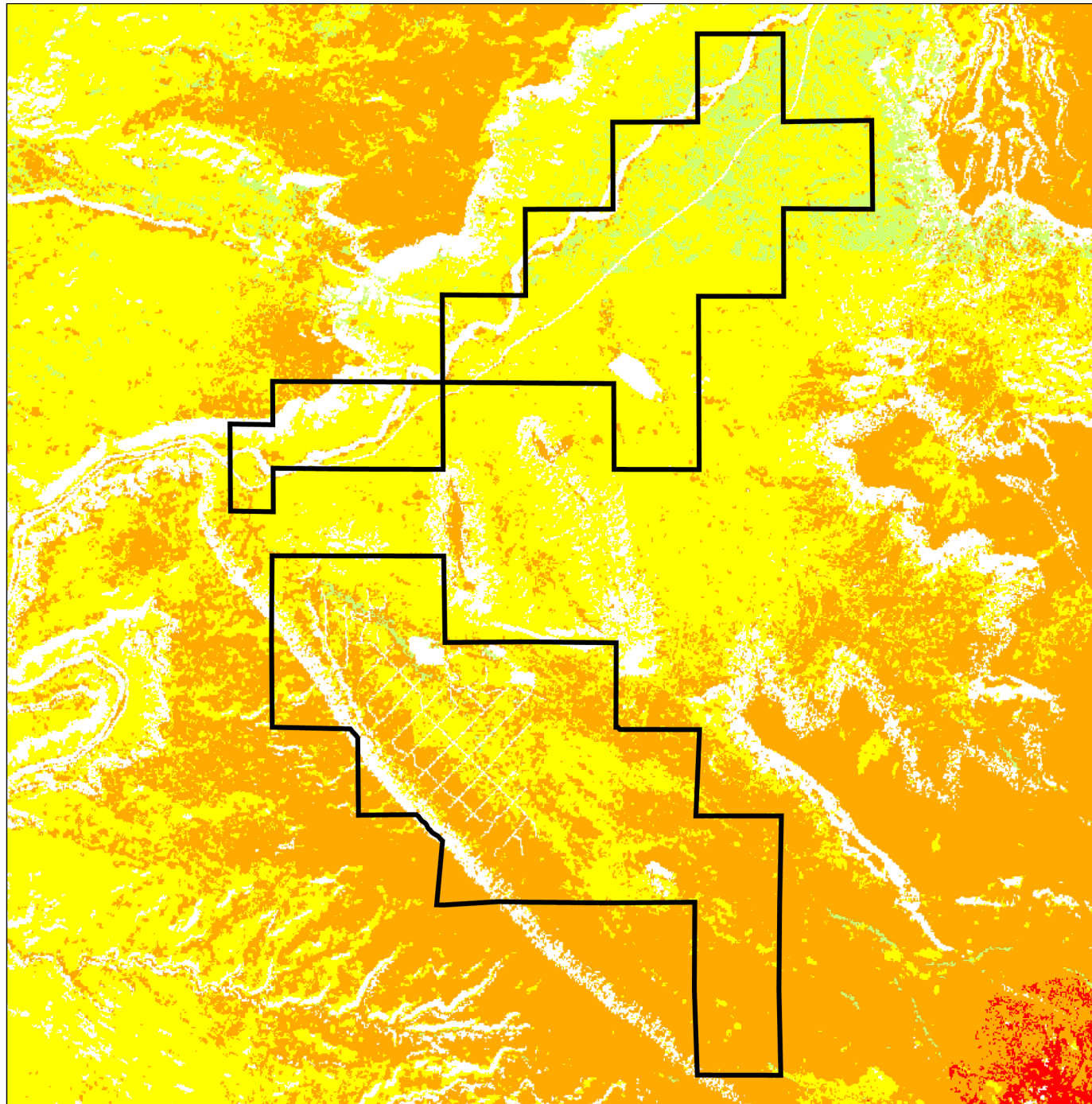
# Wildfire Hazard Potential

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

	Wildfire Hazard Potential Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	1,866	9.9 %
	Very Low	0	0.0 %
	Low	1,091	5.8 %
	Moderate	10,148	53.9 %
	High	5,733	30.4 %
	Very High	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Wildfire Hazard Potential

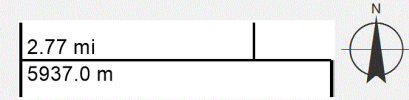




Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Wildfire Hazard Potential**

- Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts
- Very Low
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High



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# Risk to Drinking Watersheds and Population

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

	Risk to Drinking Watersheds and Population Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	219	1.2 %
	Very, Very Low	15,102	80.2 %
	Very Low	1,386	7.4 %
	Low	882	4.7 %
	Low-Moderate	1,133	6.0 %
	Moderate	115	0.6 %
	Moderate-High	2	0.0 %
	High	0	0.0 %
	Very High	0	0.0 %
	Extreme	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>





# Burn Probability

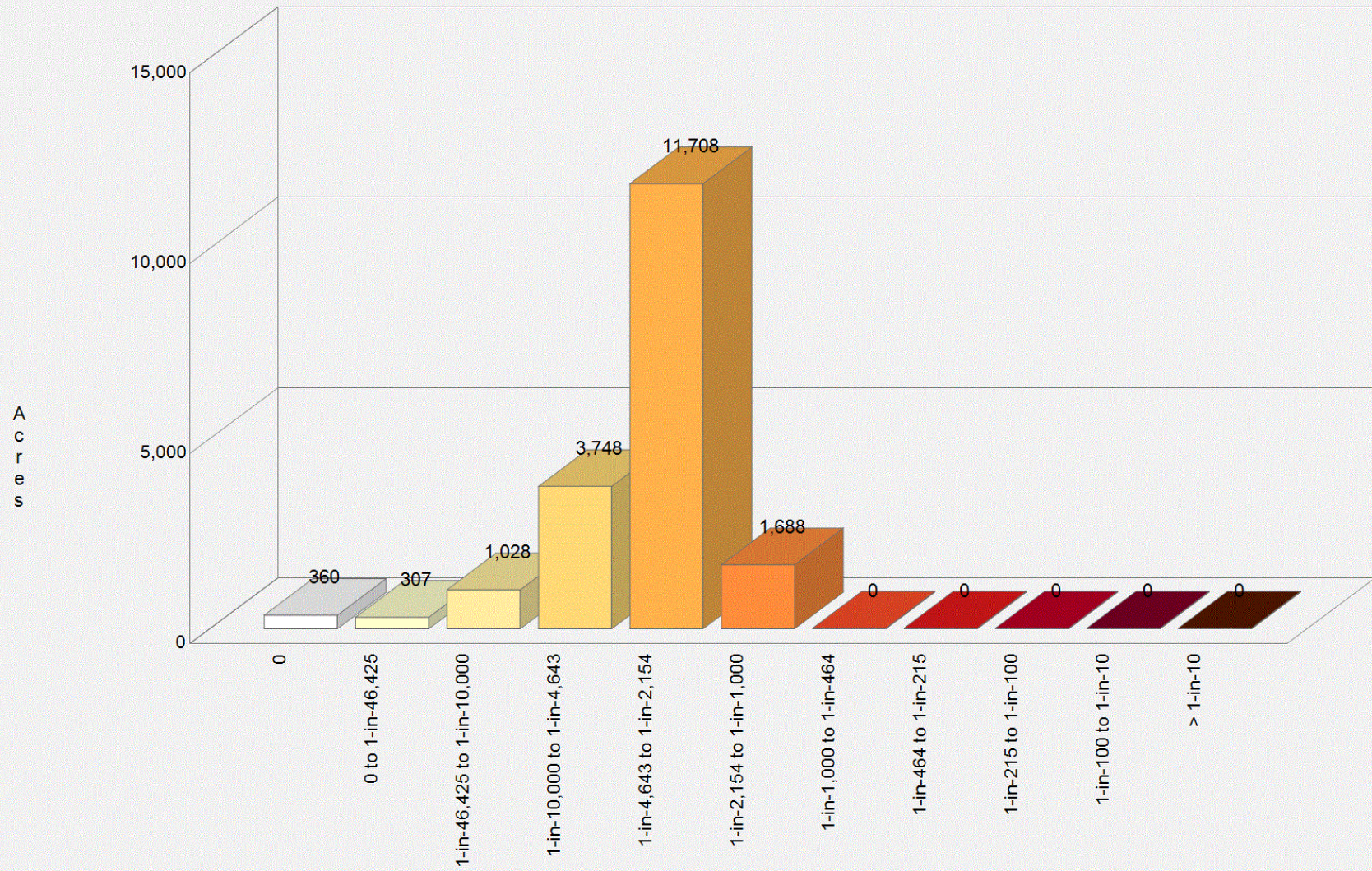
Burn probability is the annual probability of wildfire burning in a specific location. At the community level, burn probability or wildfire likelihood is averaged where housing units occur. Burn Probability is based on fire behavior modeling across thousands of simulations of possible fire seasons. In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

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

	Burn Probability Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	360	1.9 %
	0 to 1-in-46,425	307	1.6 %
	1-in-46,425 to 1-in-10,000	1,028	5.5 %
	1-in-10,000 to 1-in-4,643	3,748	19.9 %
	1-in-4,643 to 1-in-2,154	11,708	62.1 %
	1-in-2,154 to 1-in-1,000	1,688	9.0 %
	1-in-1,000 to 1-in-464	0	0.0 %
	1-in-464 to 1-in-215	0	0.0 %
	1-in-215 to 1-in-100	0	0.0 %
	1-in-100 to 1-in-10	0	0.0 %
	> 1-in-10	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Burn Probability





# Damage Potential

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

	Damage Potential Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	0	0.0 %
	Very Low	1,402	7.4 %
	Low	5,779	30.7 %
	Moderate	10,935	58.1 %
	High	721	3.8 %
	Very High	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,837</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



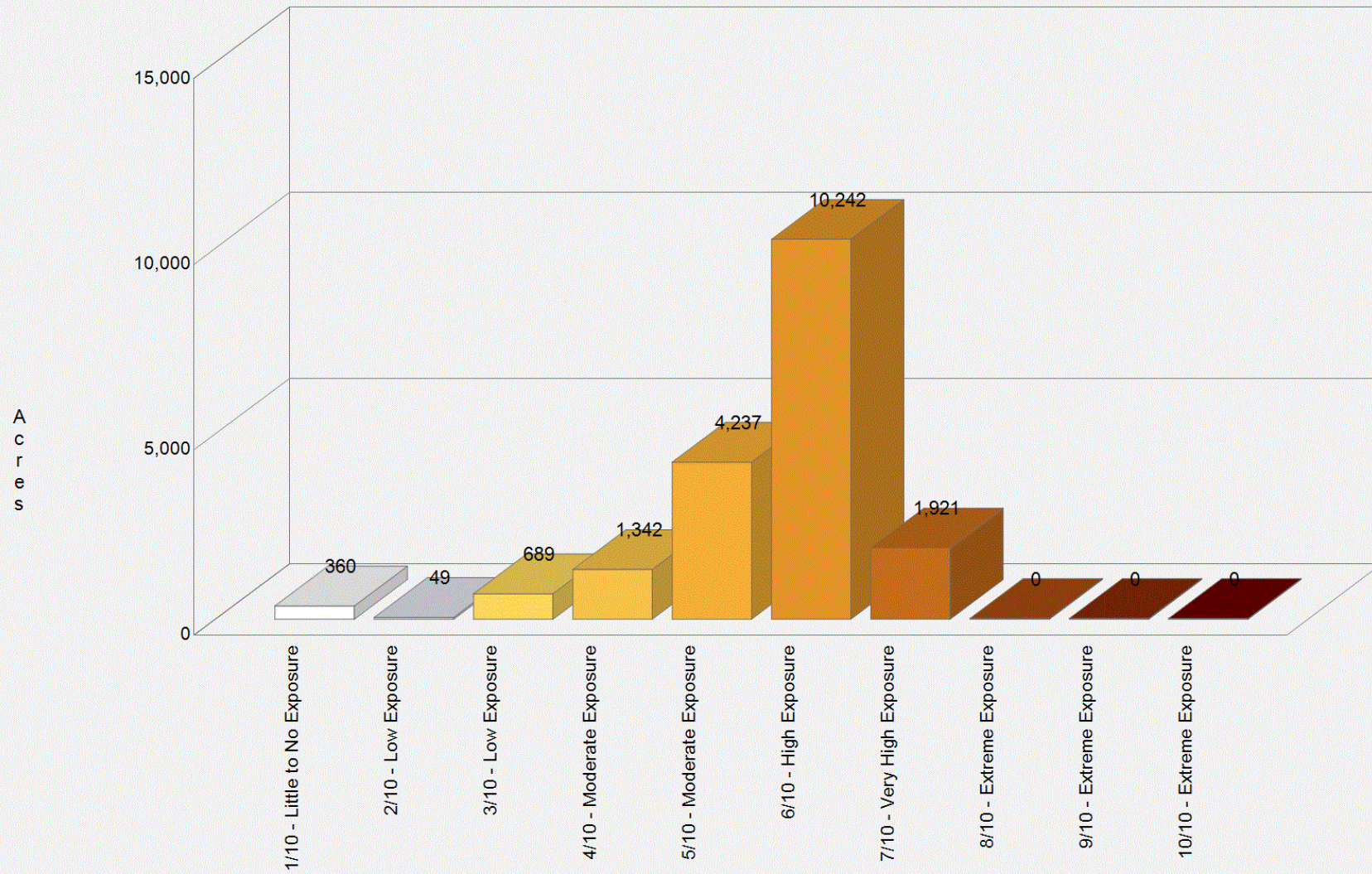


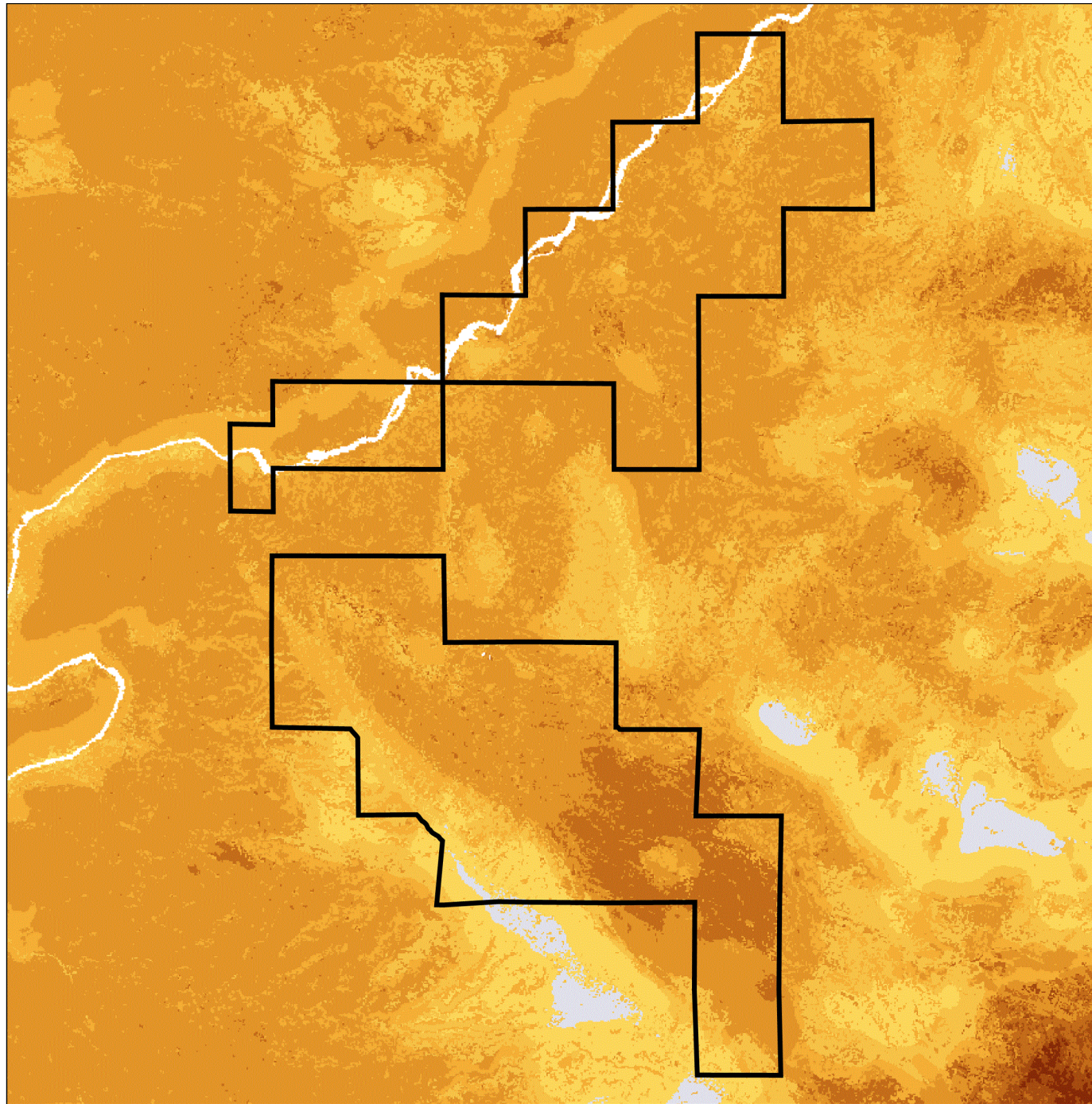
## Structure Exposure Score

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

	Structure Exposure Score Category	Acres	Percent
	1/10 - Little to No Exposure	360	1.9 %
	2/10 - Low Exposure	49	0.3 %
	3/10 - Low Exposure	689	3.7 %
	4/10 - Moderate Exposure	1,342	7.1 %
	5/10 - Moderate Exposure	4,237	22.5 %
	6/10 - High Exposure	10,242	54.4 %
	7/10 - Very High Exposure	1,921	10.2 %
	8/10 - Extreme Exposure	0	0.0 %
	9/10 - Extreme Exposure	0	0.0 %
	10/10 - Extreme Exposure	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,840</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Structure Exposure Score

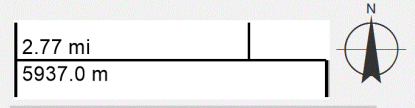




Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Structure Exposure Score**

- 1/10 - Little to No Exposure
- 2/10 - Low Exposure
- 3/10 - Low Exposure
- 4/10 - Moderate Exposure
- 5/10 - Moderate Exposure
- 6/10 - High Exposure
- 7/10 - Very High Exposure
- 8/10 - Extreme Exposure
- 9/10 - Extreme Exposure
- 10/10 - Extreme Exposure



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# Conditional Risk to Potential Structures

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

	Conditional Risk to Potential Structures Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	360	1.9 %
	Very Low	0	0.0 %
	Low	4,382	23.3 %
	Moderate	12,275	65.2 %
	High	1,745	9.3 %
	Very High	77	0.4 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>





# Risk to Potential Structures

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

	Risk to Potential Structures Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	360	1.9 %
	1-Low	9,093	48.3 %
	2	9,386	49.8 %
	3	0	0.0 %
	4	0	0.0 %
	5	0	0.0 %
	6-High	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



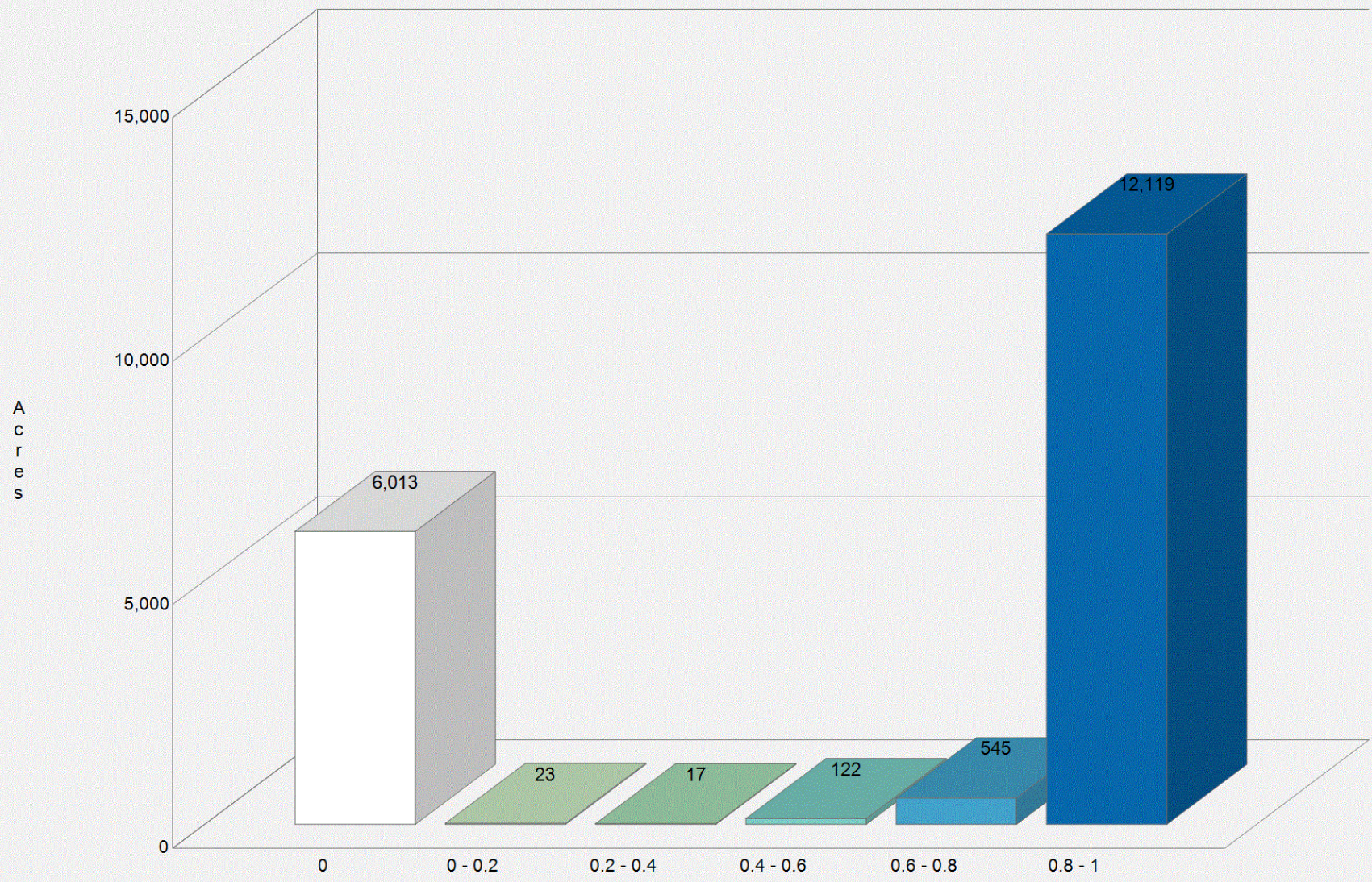


# Probability of Exceeding Manual Control

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

	Probability of Exceeding Manual Control Category	Acres	Percent
	0	6,013	31.9 %
	0 - 0.2	23	0.1 %
	0.2 - 0.4	17	0.1 %
	0.4 - 0.6	122	0.6 %
	0.6 - 0.8	545	2.9 %
	0.8 - 1	12,119	64.3 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Probability of Exceeding Manual Control







# Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control

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

	Probability of Exceeding Mechanical Control Category	Acres	Percent
	0	6,020	32.0 %
	0 - 0.2	1,452	7.7 %
	0.2 - 0.4	5,660	30.0 %
	0.4 - 0.6	4,803	25.5 %
	0.6 - 0.8	403	2.1 %
	0.8 - 1	500	2.7 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



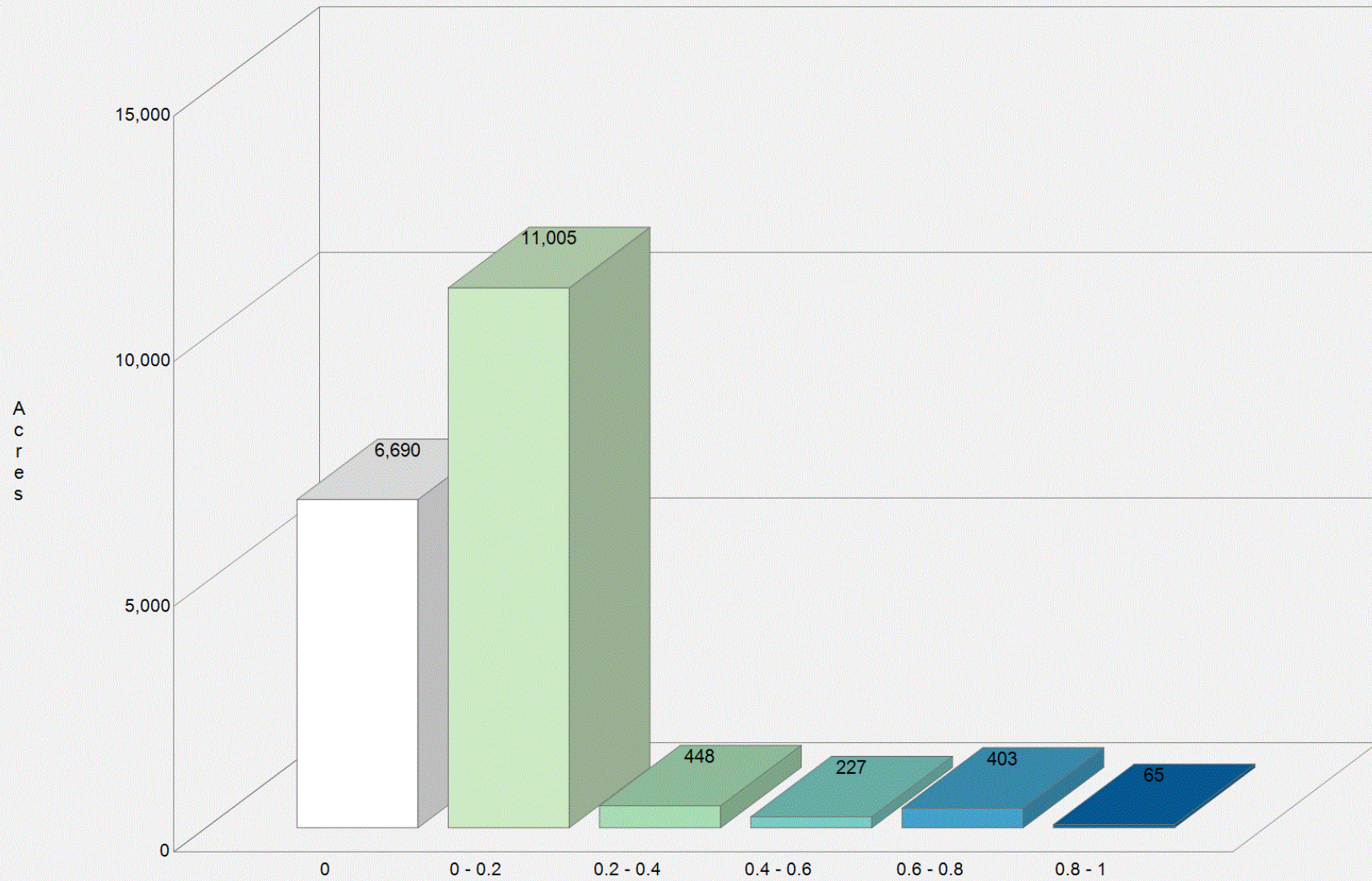


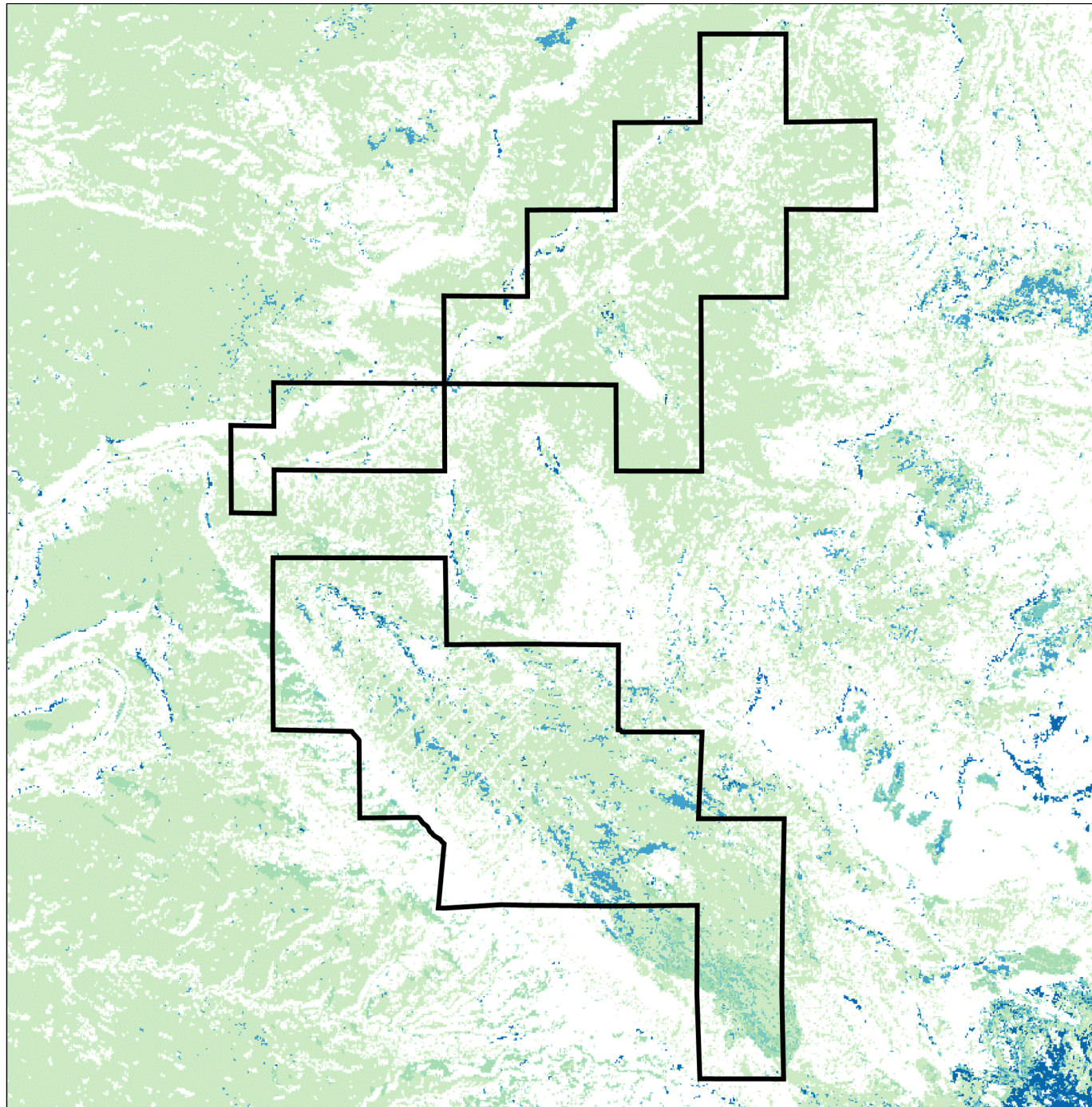
# Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior

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

	Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior Category	Acres	Percent
	0	6,690	35.5 %
	0 - 0.2	11,005	58.4 %
	0.2 - 0.4	448	2.4 %
	0.4 - 0.6	227	1.2 %
	0.6 - 0.8	403	2.1 %
	0.8 - 1	65	0.3 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior

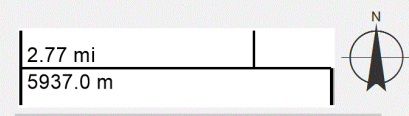




Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Probability of Extreme Fire Behavior**

- 0
- 0 - 0.2
- 0.2 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 0.6
- 0.6 - 0.8
- 0.8 - 1



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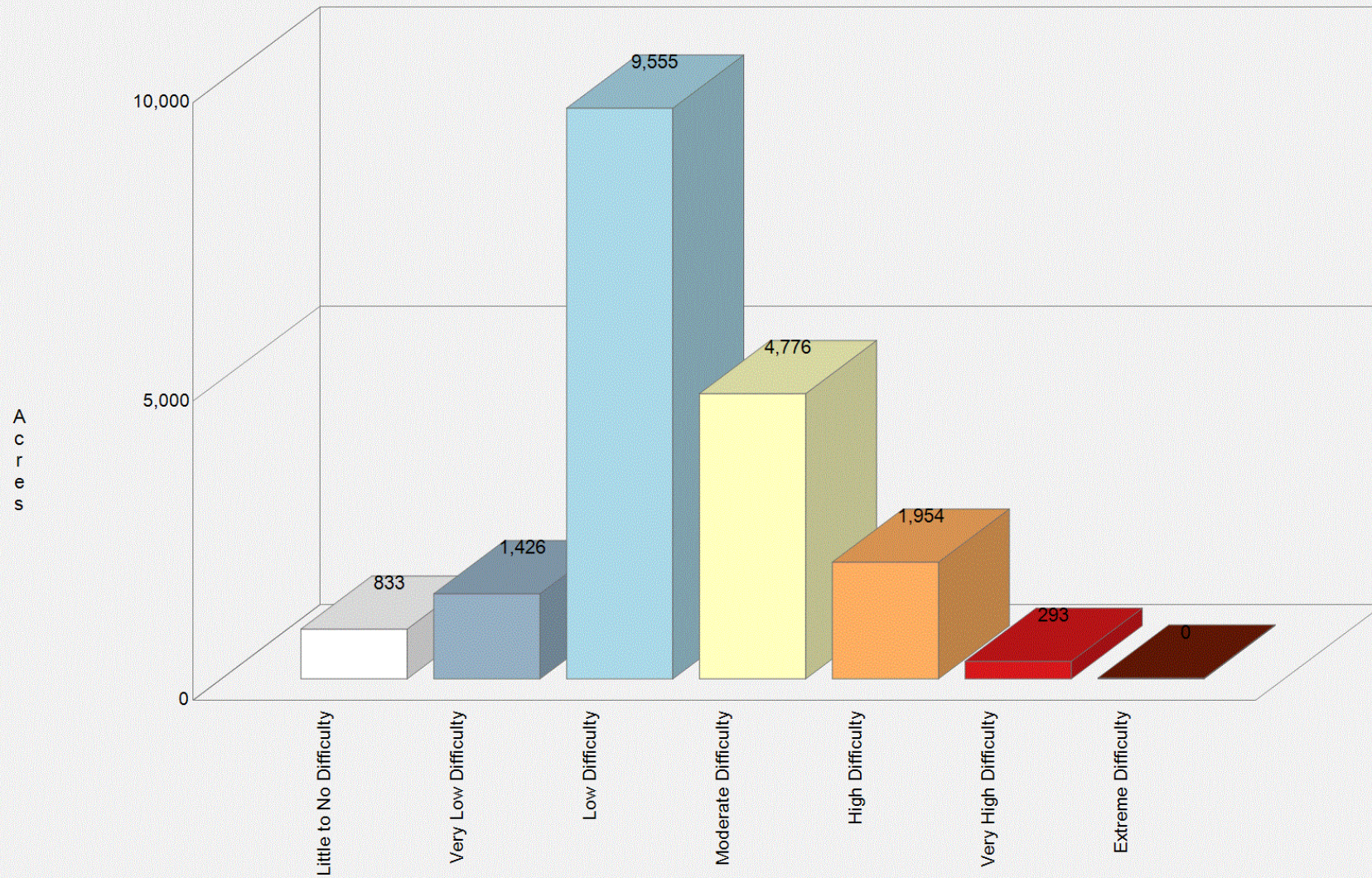
# Suppression Difficulty Index

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

	Suppression Difficulty Index Category	Acres	Percent
	Little to No Difficulty	833	4.4 %
	Very Low Difficulty	1,426	7.6 %
	Low Difficulty	9,555	50.7 %
	Moderate Difficulty	4,776	25.4 %
	High Difficulty	1,954	10.4 %
	Very High Difficulty	293	1.6 %
	Extreme Difficulty	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,837</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Suppression Difficulty Index





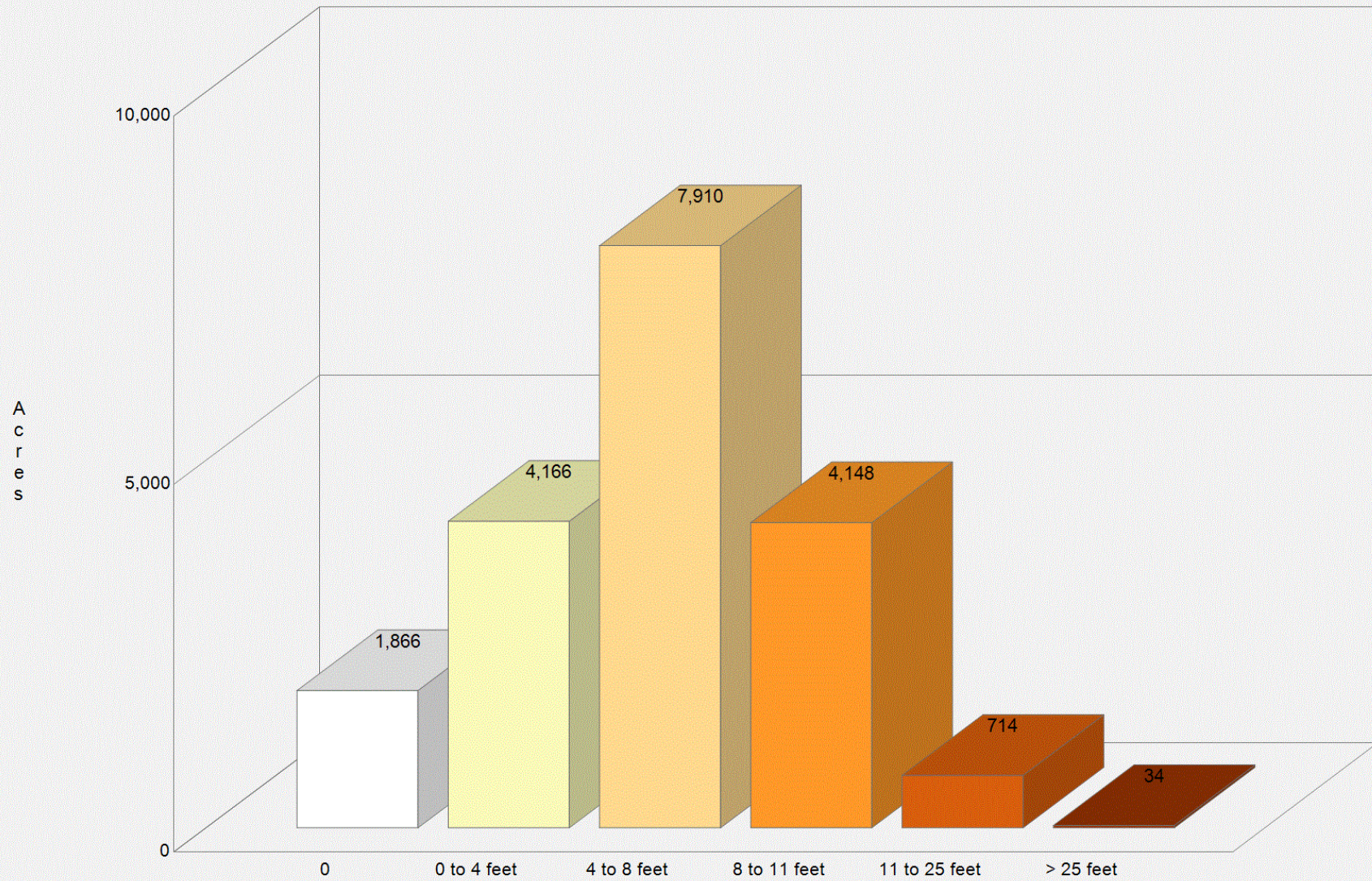
# Flame Length

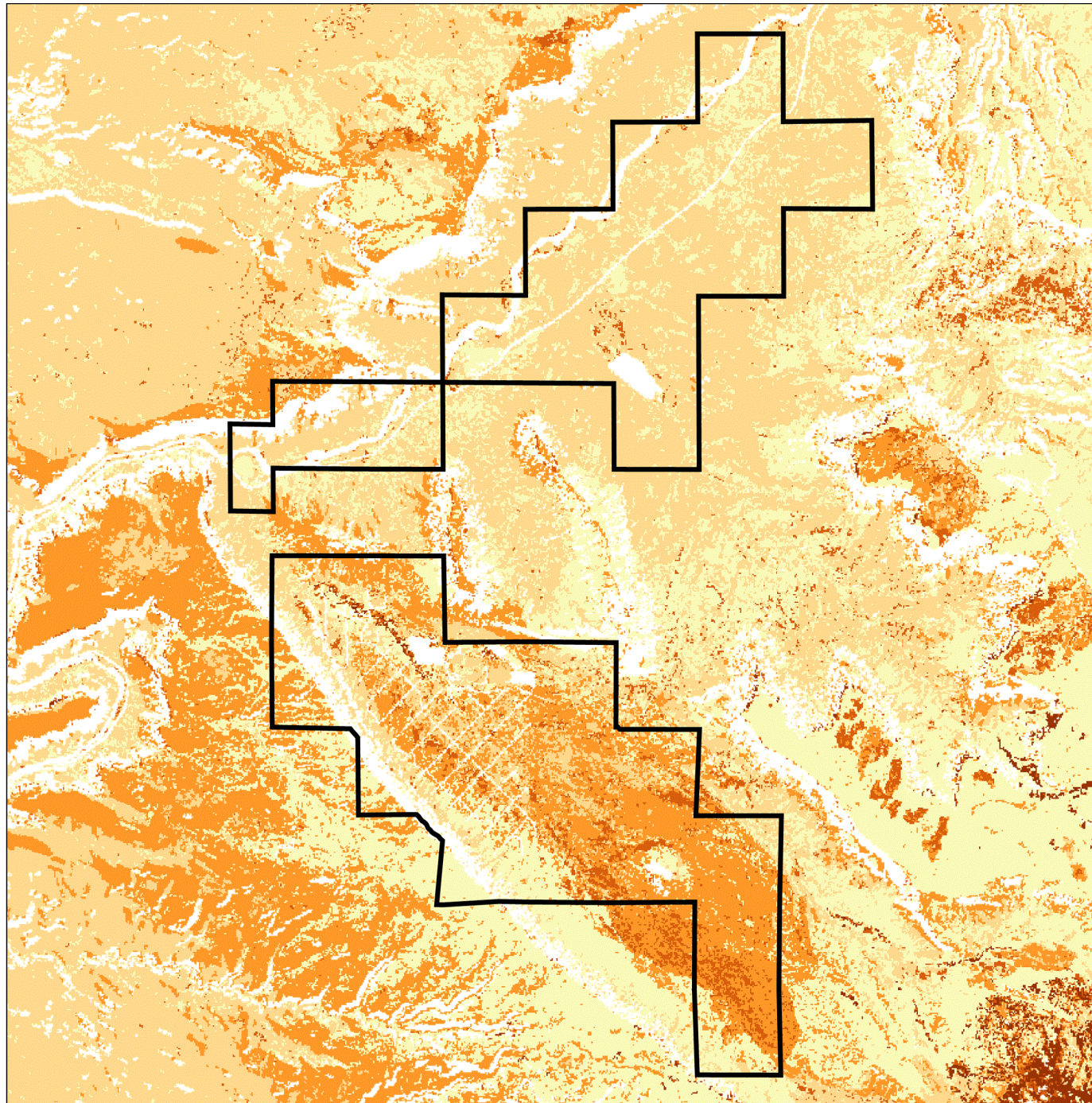
This dataset represents the weighted-average flame length (FL) in feet for a given pixel in the fuelscape (including any contribution of crown fuel). Flame length is the distance (in feet) between the flame tip and the midpoint of the flame depth at the base (generally the ground surface). This is a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

	Flame Length Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,866	9.9 %
	0 to 4 feet	4,166	22.1 %
	4 to 8 feet	7,910	42.0 %
	8 to 11 feet	4,148	22.0 %
	11 to 25 feet	714	3.8 %
	> 25 feet	34	0.2 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Flame Length

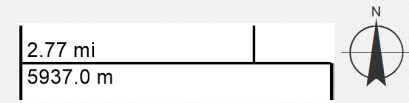




Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Flame Length**

- 0
- 0 to 4 feet
- 4 to 8 feet
- 8 to 11 feet
- 11 to 25 feet
- > 25 feet



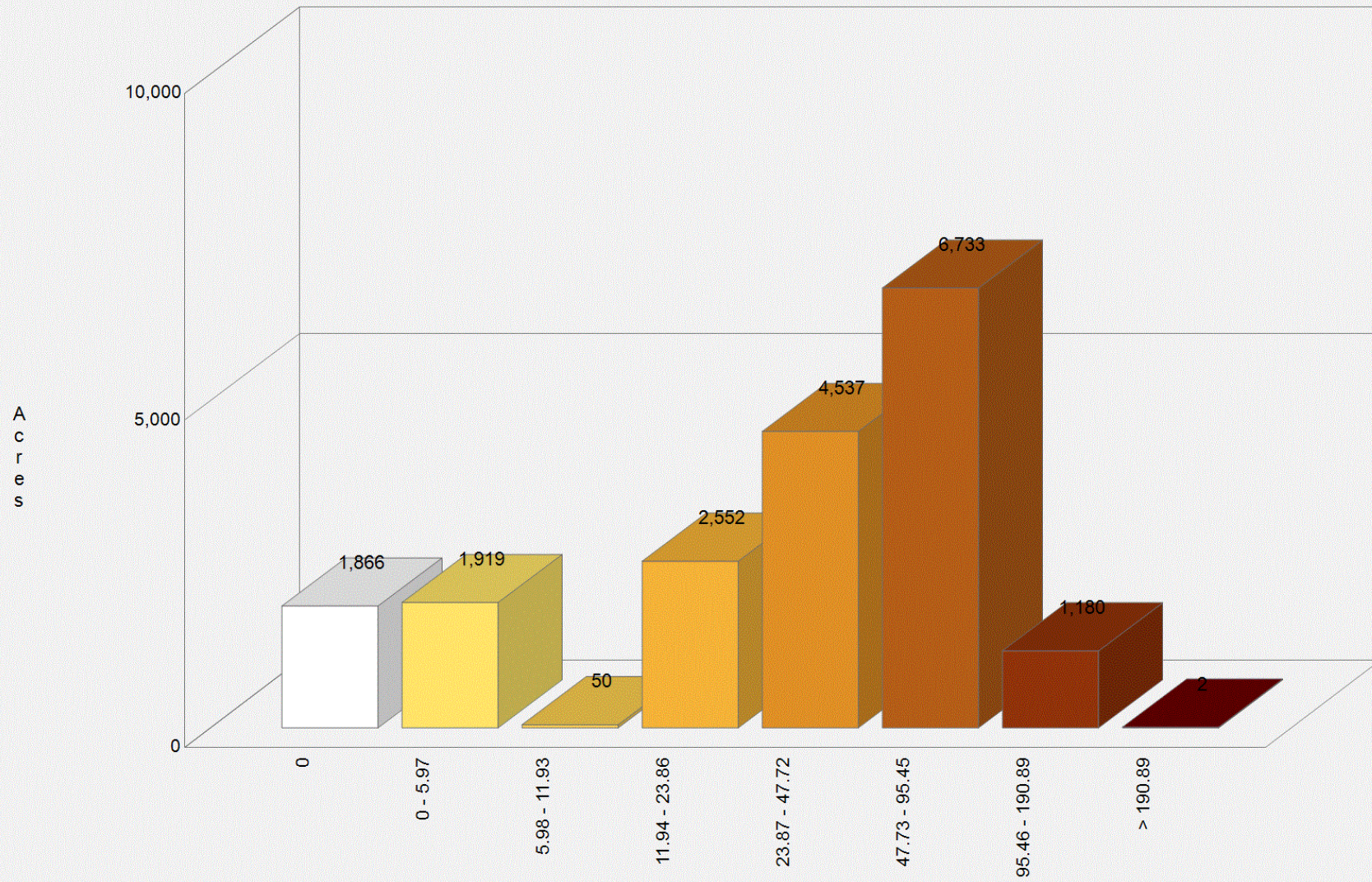
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# Rate of Spread (chains/hr)

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

	Rate of Spread Category (chains/hr)	Acres	Percent
	0	1,866	9.9 %
	0 - 5.97	1,919	10.2 %
	5.98 - 11.93	50	0.3 %
	11.94 - 23.86	2,552	13.5 %
	23.87 - 47.72	4,537	24.1 %
	47.73 - 95.45	6,733	35.7 %
	95.46 - 190.89	1,180	6.3 %
	> 190.89	2	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Rate of Spread





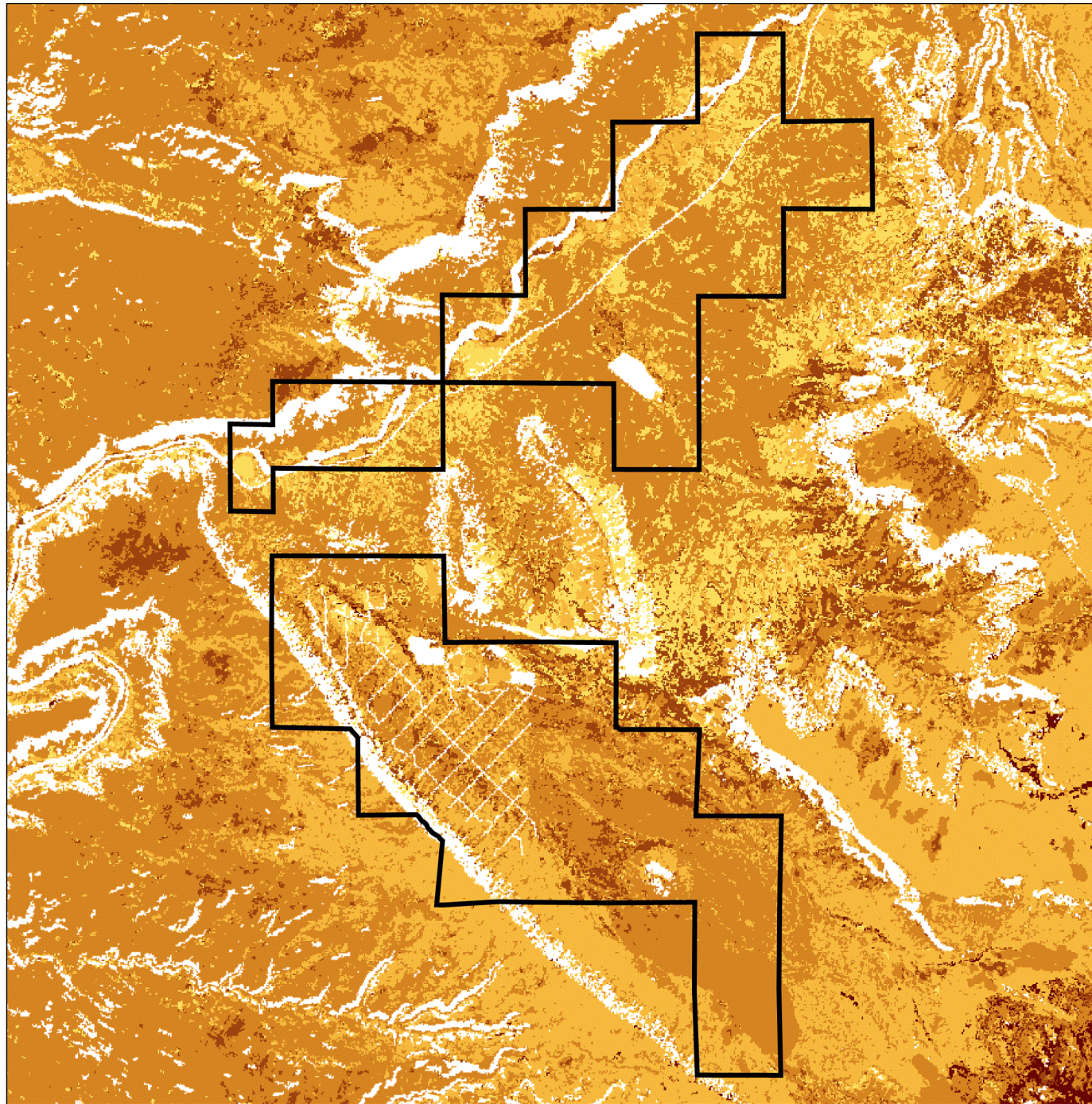


# Heat per Unit Area

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

	Heat per Unit Area Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,866	9.9 %
	0 – 1,000	2,042	10.8 %
	1,000 – 3,162	3,946	20.9 %
	3,162 – 10,000	10,038	53.3 %
	10,000 – 31,623	929	4.9 %
	31,623 – 500,000	17	0.1 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

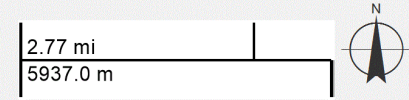




Castle Valley Fire District 0

Heat per Unit Area

- 0
- 0 – 1,000
- 1,000 – 3,162
- 3,162 – 10,000
- 10,000 – 31,623
- 31,623 – 500,000



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# Conditional Ember Production

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

	Conditional Ember Production Category	Acres	Percent
	0	1,866	9.9 %
	> 0 - 10	4,102	21.8 %
	10 - 20	998	5.3 %
	20 - 30	6,236	33.1 %
	30 - 40	4,841	25.7 %
	40 - 50	262	1.4 %
	50 - 60	20	0.1 %
	60 - 70	89	0.5 %
	70 - 80	345	1.8 %
	80 - 90	53	0.3 %
	> 90	26	0.1 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>



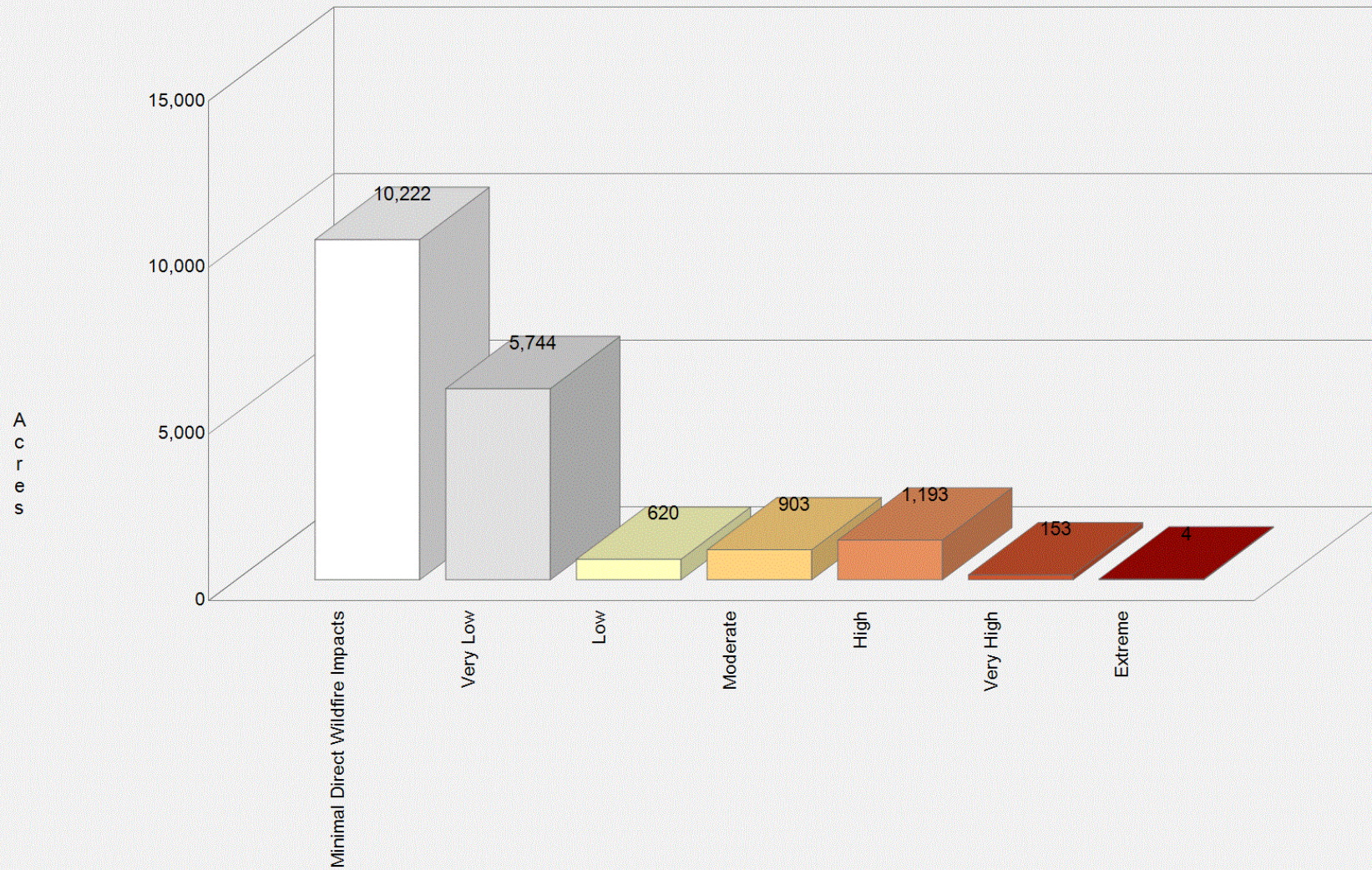


# Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings

This dataset indicates where embers might land near buildings.

	Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings Category	Acres	Percent
	Minimal Direct Wildfire Impacts	10,222	54.3 %
	Very Low	5,744	30.5 %
	Low	620	3.3 %
	Moderate	903	4.8 %
	High	1,193	6.3 %
	Very High	153	0.8 %
	Extreme	4	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,839</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

Castle Valley Fire District 0  
Conditional Sources of Ember Load to Buildings





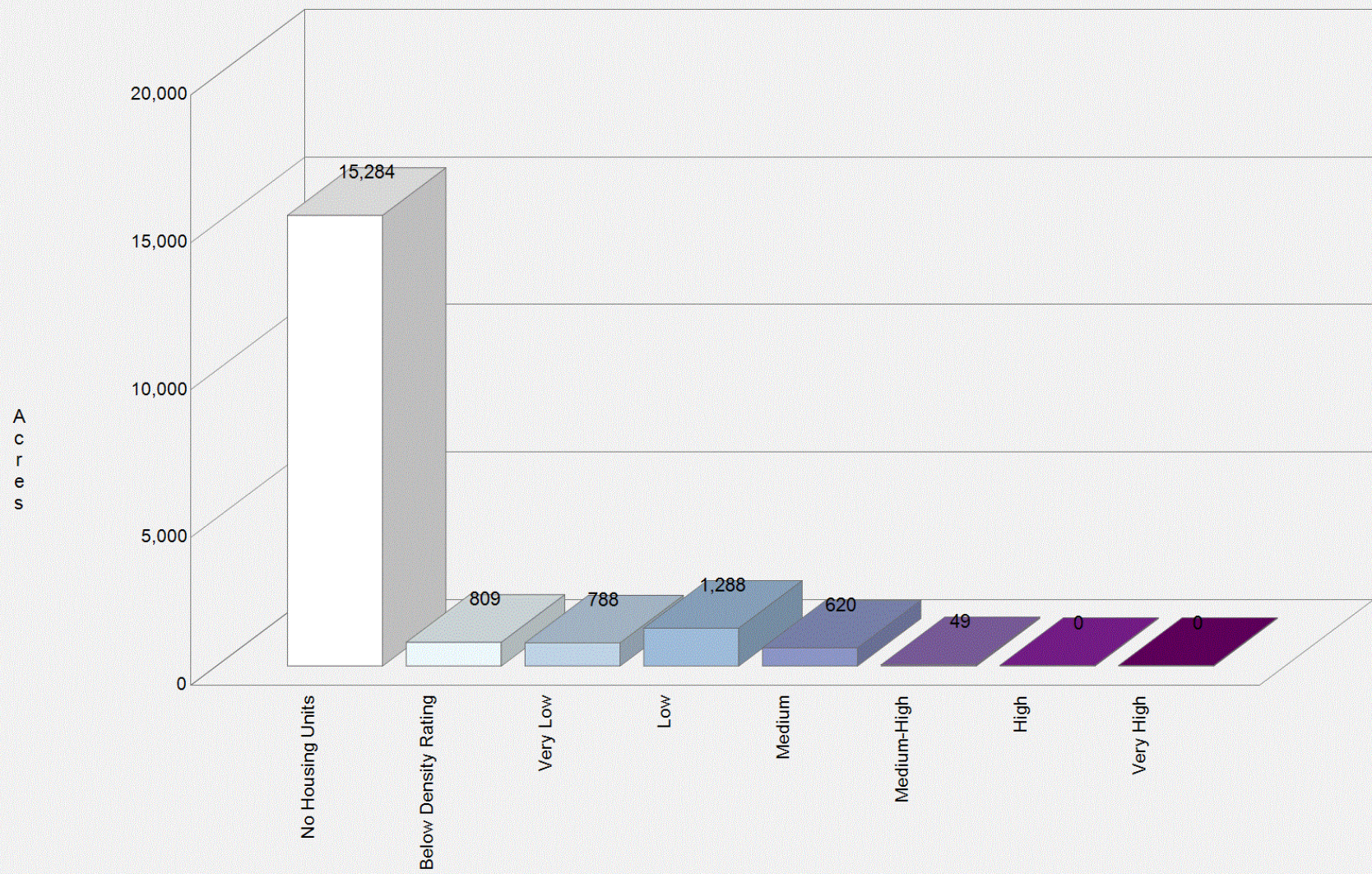


# Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN)

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

	Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN) Category	Acres	Percent
	No Housing Units	15,284	81.1 %
	Below Density Rating	809	4.3 %
	Very Low	788	4.2 %
	Low	1,288	6.8 %
	Medium	620	3.3 %
	Medium-High	49	0.3 %
	High	0	0.0 %
	Very High	0	0.0 %
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

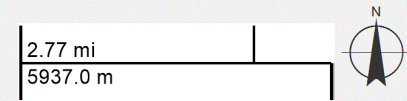
### Castle Valley Fire District 0 Housing-Unit Density (HUDEN)



Castle Valley Fire District 0

**Housing-Unit Density  
(HUDEN)**

- No Housing Units
- Below Density Rating
- Very Low
- Medium
- Medium-High
- High
- Very High



Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment  
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