TOWN OF HIDEOUT

Wasatch County, Utah

Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan

DRAFT



Prepared By

Hideout Wildfire Committee – Co-Chair, Josh Klein

Contact Information

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Collaborating Partners

- Wasatch Fire District
- Wasatch County Sheriff
- Wasatch County Public Works
- Wasatch County Emergency Management
- Hideout Public Works
- Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)
- Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)

This Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP) for the Town of Hideout was developed through a collaborative process involving local government, fire protection, state forestry, and county emergency management agencies. The undersigned parties declare their concurrence with the goals, objectives, and actions contained in this plan and commit to supporting its implementation.

Ralph Severini
Mayor / Town Administrator
Town of Hideout
Signature
Date

Eric Hales
Fire Chief
Wasatch Fire District
Signature
Date

Jennifer McBride
State Wildland-Urban Interface Program Coordinator
Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)
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Mike Eriksson
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Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)
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Ryan Lafontaine
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Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands
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Jeremy Hales
Emergency Manager
Wasatch County Emergency Management
Signature
Date

Max Covey
General Manager
Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)
Signature
Date

Troy Morgan
Wasatch County Fire Warden
Wasatch Fire District
Signature
Date

RESOURCES

The following agencies and organizations provide resources, guidance, and support for community wildfire preparedness planning in Utah:

Agency / Organization	Role
Wasatch Fire District	Fire suppression, prevention, and public education
Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)	State technical assistance, fuel treatment guidance, grant support, and CWPP concurrence
Utah State Fire Marshal (Dept. of Public Safety)	Building codes, fire safety enforcement, and WUI standards
Utah Division of Emergency Management	Statewide emergency planning, FEMA coordination, and mitigation grants
Utah Living w~~W~~ith Fire	Public education and community outreach resources
Wasatch County Emergency Management	County-level coordination and mass notification
USDA Forest Service	Federal fuel treatments, resource coordination on National Forest lands
U.S. Department of Interior Agencies	Land management on BLM and other Interior lands adjacent to community
Utah Resource Conservation Districts	Conservation planning and erosion control support
Utah Soil Conservation Districts	Technical assistance for land management and post-fire revegetation

STATEMENT OF LIABILITY

The activities suggested by this plan, associated checklists and guidance documents, the assessments and recommendations of fire officials, and the projects and actions outlined by the community wildfire committee are made in good faith according to information available at the time of plan development. The Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands and the Town of Hideout assume no liability and make no guarantees regarding the level of success users of this plan will experience.

Wildfire may still occur despite prevention and mitigation efforts. The intent of all decisions and actions made under this plan is to reduce the potential for, and the consequences of, wildfire. This plan does not constitute a guarantee of protection from wildfire loss.

SECTION 2 — INTRODUCTION

Wildfire is a serious and growing threat to Utah communities. More than 700 communities statewide are classified as “at risk,” a figure that grew from roughly 600 at the first statewide evaluation and was updated in the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands 2025 Communities at Risk re-evaluation. That growth reflects the spread of development into high-hazard areas, combined with dry conditions and dense fuels. Protecting residents, property, infrastructure, and natural resources is a shared responsibility — but primary accountability rests with local government and individual property owners.

This Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP) establishes a practical, community-driven framework to reduce wildfire risk and improve the resilience of the Town of Hideout. Specifically, the plan is designed to:

- Motivate local government, community organizations, and property owners to organize and act on wildfire safety.
- Improve fire and smoke resilience for residents, structures, and infrastructure.
- Identify wildfire threats within and adjacent to the community.
- Define strategies to protect structures and infrastructure during a wildfire event.
- Identify hazards, education needs, and mitigation actions to reduce risk.
- Build practical knowledge through collaboration among all stakeholders.

The plan is aligned with the three goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy:

- Resilient Landscapes
- Fire-Adapted Communities
- Safe and Effective Wildfire Response

This CWPP was developed using the Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) template (last revised November 2022). FFSL assumes no liability for wildfire outcomes — the intent of this plan is to reduce risk, not to guarantee results. Once completed, the plan will be submitted to the local FFSL Area Manager or Fire Management Officer for concurrence. It is a living document, subject to annual review and a full update every five years.

SECTION 3 — PLANNING OVERVIEW

3.1 Planning Timeline

The Hideout CWPP was developed through a coordinated, multi-agency process conducted between March and May 2026. Key milestones:

- March 2026: Town of Hideout initiated CWPP development in coordination with FFSL.
- March 2026: Initial planning meeting with Wasatch Fire District, FFSL, Town of Hideout, and Wasatch County Emergency Management.
- April 2026: Community stakeholder meetings to gather input on wildfire concerns, defensible space, and evacuation.
- April 2026: Interagency meeting to establish goals, objectives, and priority actions.
- May 2026: Draft CWPP prepared, reviewed, and refined based on partner and community feedback.

3.2 Participating Organizations

- Town of Hideout
- Wasatch Fire District
- Wasatch County Emergency Management
- Wasatch County Sheriff
- Wasatch County Public Works
- Hideout Public Works
- Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)
- Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)

3.3 Purpose and Initiation

This CWPP was initiated in direct response to the extreme wildfire risk facing Hideout. Property-level modeling by First Street indicates that 99% of properties in town carry a “severe” wildfire risk classification — the second-highest of the model’s six categories, corresponding to a 14–26% probability of wildfire exposure over a 30-year period — driven by steep south-facing terrain, continuous fuel beds, and dense residential development within the wildland-urban interface (WUI). This figure was presented at the Town of Hideout community wildfire meeting in February 2025. It is a modeled, property-level estimate produced by a private risk-analytics firm and is separate from the State of Utah’s wildfire hazard assessment.

Additional factors that prompted this planning effort include:

- Declining insurance availability and affordability
- Rapid residential growth into high-risk WUI areas
- Limited egress routes and evacuation constraints
- Presence of vulnerable populations with limited mobility or language access
- A recognized need for coordinated fuel reduction and public education

The CWPP provides a community-specific plan with practical, prioritized actions to reduce risk over the next five years and support eligibility for state and federal mitigation funding.

SECTION 4 — COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

4.1 Location and Geographic Setting

Hideout is located in Wasatch County on the eastern shore of Jordanelle Reservoir along SR-248, roughly 10 miles northeast of Heber City and 25 miles east of Park City. The town occupies steep, predominantly south-facing slopes ranging from about 5,700 to 6,850 feet in elevation. Residential development is intermixed with native oak brush, sagebrush, and cheatgrass, with the Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest bordering to the east.

This mix of steep topography, combustible fuels, and residential development within the WUI defines Hideout's elevated wildfire hazard.

4.2 Roads, Access, and Egress

SR-248 is the primary ingress and egress route for the entire community. Several neighborhoods have limited or dead-end road networks that constrain evacuation. Roads are maintained year-round, but some narrow streets may impede fire apparatus. Vegetation encroaches on roadways in multiple locations, reducing clearance and increasing the risk of fire spread along routes. Gated communities are equipped with access codes and keys held by Wasatch Fire District.

These conditions underscore the importance of robust evacuation planning and ongoing roadside vegetation management.

4.3 Structural Ignitability

Many structures in Hideout face elevated ignition risk due to:

- Homes built close to native oak brush and sagebrush with no setback
- Inadequate defensible space around structures
- Continuous fuel beds connecting vegetation to structures
- Common areas with little or no fuel management
- Patchy Firewise landscaping compliance across neighborhoods
- Older structures built with non-ignition-resistant materials

The Town is working with Wasatch Fire District to establish defensible space requirements and a public education program. Adoption of the 2006 Utah WUI Code will provide a consistent standard for new construction and retrofits.

Highest-risk areas include Hideout Canyon, Todd Hollow Apartments, properties along the SR-248 corridor, and the eastern hillside above Jordanelle Reservoir.

4.4 Community Demographics

Attribute	Estimate
Total housing units	~1,000 (Town of Hideout, 2026)
Total parcels	~2,500 (Wasatch County GIS)
Commercial establishments	0 (Town of Hideout, 2026)
Population (total)	~1,500 (Town of Hideout estimate)
Part-time / seasonal share	~65% of residents (Town of Hideout estimate)

4.5 Vulnerable Populations

Todd Hollow Apartments is the Town's highest-density residential site and warrants particular attention in evacuation planning. The complex concentrates a large number of households at a single location served by shared access, so some residents may need assistance to evacuate — including households without a vehicle available during the day and residents whose work schedules place them away from home when notice is issued. Some households at Todd Hollow speak languages other than English at home. The Town will therefore issue emergency notifications in both English and Spanish and will coordinate with property management and Wasatch County Emergency Management to confirm that alerts reach every unit. Elsewhere in the community, secondary homeowners with limited on-site presence and reduced insurance availability add further complexity to preparedness and recovery planning.

4.6 Community Legal Structure

Key governing entities include the Town of Hideout, Wasatch Fire District, Wasatch County Emergency Management, and the Jordanelle Special Service District. Regulatory authorities include the 2006 Utah WUI Code, the Town's municipal code (currently being updated), and individual HOA covenants.

4.7 Roads Assessment

Road Characteristic	None	Some	All	Adequate	Inadequate
Road signs present		X		X	
Will support normal flow of traffic			X	X	
Are loop roads		X		X	
Are dead-end roads		X		X	
Turnaround space at end of road for emergency equipment		X			X

Notes: SR-248 is the only primary access route. Several neighborhoods have dead-end roads with limited turnaround space for apparatus. Some narrow streets may constrain large equipment.

4.8 Structures Assessment

Structural Characteristic	None	Few	Some	Many	Most/All
Wood frame construction			X		
Have wood decks or porches				X	
Have wood, shake, or shingle roofs			X		
Adequate defensible space maintained			X		
Ignition-resistant construction materials		X			

Notes: Older structures pre-date current WUI code requirements. Newer construction in some neighborhoods incorporates ignition-resistant materials. High variability across the community.

4.9 Access — Bridges, Gates, and Culverts

Item	No	Some	All
Bridges support emergency equipment (weight/width)			X
Gates provide easy access for emergency equipment		X	
Culverts are easily crossed by emergency equipment			X

Notes: Gated communities require access codes/keys held by Wasatch Fire District. Emergency vehicle access protocols are maintained and updated regularly.

4.10 Utilities

Utility	Below Ground	Above Ground	Provided By	Phone
Water	X		Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)	(435) 654-9233
Electrical Service	X	X	Rocky Mountain Power	(888) 221-7070
Natural Gas	X		Enbridge	(877) 362-7434
Telephone / Broadband	X	X	Multiple Providers	Varies

4.11 Primary Water Sources

Item	Detail
Approx. % of homes using central water system	100%
Approx. % of homes using individual wells	0%
Water provided by	Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)
JSSD Contact	(435) 654-9233
Primary source	Provo River system and Jordanelle Reservoir
Jordanelle Reservoir coordinates	40.6099°N, 111.4164°W

SECTION 5 — RISK ASSESSMENT

5.1 Community Values at Risk

- Residential neighborhoods and multi-family housing
- SR-248 transportation corridor
- JSSD water infrastructure and culinary water supply
- Recreational assets and open space
- Natural resources, watershed functions, and Jordanelle Reservoir

5.2 Watershed and Drinking Water

Culinary water is supplied by JSSD from the Provo River system and Jordanelle Reservoir. A wildfire could destabilize soils, causing significant post-fire erosion and sedimentation that threatens reservoir capacity and water treatment operations. Riparian areas within the community carry moderate to high hazard.

5.3 Wildlife and Natural Resources

Hideout and surrounding lands support mule deer, elk, moose, wild turkey, raptors, and small mammals. Oak brush and sagebrush communities are ecologically important but also serve as primary fire fuels. Fuel management planning must balance risk reduction with habitat preservation.

5.4 Wildfire Hazard Potential

Key contributing factors to Hideout's wildfire hazard:

- South-facing slopes of 20–40% gradient that accelerate fire spread
- Fine fuels (cheatgrass) and woody fuels (oak brush, sagebrush) throughout the community
- Scattered juniper and mature trees that increase crown fire potential
- Few natural fire breaks within or adjacent to the community
- Homes integrated into continuous fuel beds with no buffer

5.5 Damage Potential and Structural Vulnerability

With 99% of properties rated “severe” under First Street’s property-level wildfire model (see Section 3.3), Hideout faces substantial risk of structural loss due to closely spaced development, high ember exposure, combustible decks and fencing, and widespread lack of defensible space. The golf course provides one significant central fuel break.

5.6 Estimated Values at Risk

Category	Estimated Value
Residential and commercial buildings	$750,000,000 (taxable assessed value, 2026)

5.7 ISO Fire Insurance Rating

Hideout's current ISO Public Protection Classification is 4. The temporary Fire Station 56 has already improved response times, and construction of a permanent station is scheduled for completion in 2026. The Town does not anticipate a further improvement in the ISO classification beyond its current level; the permanent station is expected primarily to sustain response performance and support continued insurance availability for residents. [Rating to be confirmed in writing with Wasatch Fire District / ISO before adoption.]

5.8 Area Fire History (2018–2026)

Fire Name	Month/Year	Ignition Source	Structures Damaged	Acres Burned
Ross Creek	Jul 2018	Human	0	8
Deer Valley	Aug 2020	Lightning	0	15
Jordanelle	Jun 2021	Human	0	2.3
SR-248 MM 10	Jul 2023	Human	0	0.5
Aug 2023 – Aug 2026	No recorded fire history	—	—	—

5.9 Wildfire Risk Summary

Overall wildfire risk in Hideout is classified as EXTREME. This classification reflects high ignition likelihood, potential for rapid fire spread across continuous fuels on steep terrain, suppression difficulty due to limited access and water infrastructure, and the high consequence of structure loss given property density and population vulnerability.

SECTION 6 — PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

6.1 Community Priorities

- Implement a comprehensive defensible space inspection and assistance program
- Reduce fuels along evacuation routes and in HOA common areas
- Develop and exercise multilingual evacuation and emergency communication protocols
- Build a fire-adapted community culture through ongoing education
- Improve water system capacity and hydrant coverage
- Incorporate and remain consistent with the Town of Hideout Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (August 2026)

6.2 Partner Agencies

Partner Agency	Primary Role
Town of Hideout	Lead agency for CWPP coordination, municipal code and defensible space ordinance updates, public education, and integration of CWPP priorities into planning and budgeting.
Hideout Public Works	Maintenance of town streets, signage, and emergency access at dead-ends and turnarounds; annual roadside vegetation management along town roads; green waste and chipping program operation; and snow removal to maintain year-round evacuation route access.
Wasatch Fire District	Fire suppression, defensible space inspections, public education, evacuation planning, and technical support for fuel treatment projects.
Wasatch County Emergency Management	County-level emergency coordination, mass notification and alerting, multilingual communication, and integration with county emergency operations.
Wasatch County Sheriff	Law enforcement support for evacuation operations, evacuation planning support, and public preparedness.
Wasatch County Public Works	Maintenance of county roads, bridges, culverts, lighting, and signage serving evacuation routes beyond town limits; snow removal for year-round access; noxious weed and right-of-way vegetation control; and provision of heavy equipment, materials, and traffic control devices in support of mitigation projects and incident operations.
Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)	Water infrastructure management, fire flow capacity, and coordination of hydrant placement and system improvements.
Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)	Technical assistance, fuel treatment guidance, grant support, coordination of state wildfire resources, and final concurrence on the CWPP.
Homeowner Associations (HOAs)	Vegetation management in common areas, resident education, and coordination with the Town and Fire District on mitigation priorities.

6.3 Coordination Approach

Partners meet regularly through interagency coordination calls and participate in county-wide emergency planning. HOAs are engaged directly on common-area fuel management. CWPP actions are integrated into regional wildfire planning frameworks coordinated through FFSL.

6.4 Past Accomplishments

Prior work includes construction of temporary Fire Station 56, water system infrastructure improvements, establishment of the golf course that acts as a natural fuel break, and initial vegetation and defensible space assessments conducted in partnership with Wasatch Fire District.

SECTION 7 — RISK REDUCTION GOALS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

7.1 Plan Goals

All actions in this section align with the three goals of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy: Resilient Landscapes, Fire-Adapted Communities, and Safe and Effective Wildfire Response.

7.2 Past Accomplishments

Category	Completed Actions
Prevention	Fire prevention awareness distributed through Town communications. Hideout Wildfire Committee established in 2025 to coordinate community wildfire preparedness. Hideout Wildfire Committee website established as a central resource for residents on defensible space, evacuation readiness, and committee activities. Initial coordination with Wasatch Fire District on education programs. Participation in county-level fire restriction enforcement.
Preparedness	Temporary Fire Station 56 constructed and operational. Initial coordination with Wasatch County EM on evacuation planning framework. Wasatch Fire District maintains emergency access codes for all gated communities.
Mitigation	Golf course established as a central fuel break. Water system improvements completed through JSSD. Initial vegetation and defensible space assessments conducted in partnership with Wasatch Fire District.
Maintenance	Annual roadside vegetation management conducted along key routes. Golf course fuel break maintained. Ongoing coordination with HOAs on common area vegetation standards.

7.3 Prevention

Reducing unplanned, human-caused ignitions.

Action	Timeline	Lead Agency	Target Date
Develop and implement a public education program on fire prevention.	2026–2027	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Create bilingual (English/Spanish) fire prevention materials.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Dec 2026
Host annual community wildfire awareness events.	Annually	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Install fire restriction signage and enforce during high-danger periods.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Jun 2026
Adopt the Utah WUI Code into municipal code.	2026	Town of Hideout	Dec 2026
Develop ordinances governing outdoor	2026–2027	Town of Hideout	Jun 2027

burning and equipment use.			
Partner with recreation users and Jordanelle managers on prevention outreach.	Ongoing	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing

7.4 Preparedness

Building capacity to respond safely and effectively.

Action	Timeline	Lead Agency	Target Date
Complete construction of permanent fire station.	2026–2027	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Dec 2027
Develop a comprehensive evacuation plan.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District / Wasatch County EM	Sep 2026
Establish a multilingual emergency notification system.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch County EM	Dec 2026
Conduct annual evacuation drills.	Annually	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Create an evacuation assistance program for vulnerable populations.	2026–2027	Town of Hideout / Wasatch County EM	Jun 2027
Establish and maintain mutual aid agreements.	2026	Wasatch Fire District	Dec 2026
Implement a defensible space inspection program.	2026–2028	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Educate property owners on defensible space requirements.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Dec 2026
Work with HOAs to adopt Firewise community standards.	2026–2028	Town of Hideout / HOAs / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Improve water system capacity and hydrant coverage.	2026–2028	JSSD / Town of Hideout	Ongoing
Ensure emergency access at gated communities and dead-ends.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Dec 2026
Establish a community Firewise committee.	2026	Town of Hideout	Jun 2026

7.5 Mitigation

Reducing hazardous fuels and structural vulnerability.

Action	Timeline	Lead Agency	Target Date
Conduct vegetation and fuel load assessments in high-priority areas.	2026	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District / FFSL	Dec 2026
Implement fuel reduction along primary and secondary evacuation routes.	2026–2028	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Establish shaded fuel breaks in strategic locations.	2026–2029	Town of Hideout / FFSL	Ongoing
Remove ladder fuels and reduce dense oak brush and sagebrush in priority zones.	2026–2029	Town of Hideout / HOAs / FFSL	Ongoing
Implement cheatgrass reduction and invasive species control.	2026–2028	Town of Hideout / FFSL	Ongoing
Develop a green waste disposal program.	2026	Town of Hideout	Dec 2026
Require ignition-resistant materials for new construction and major remodels.	2026	Town of Hideout	Dec 2026
Establish a voluntary retrofit program for existing homes.	2026–2029	Town of Hideout / Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Implement vegetation management in HOA common areas.	2026–2028	HOAs	Ongoing
Implement erosion control in post-fire risk areas as needed.	As needed	Town of Hideout / Wasatch County EM	Ongoing

7.6 Maintenance

Sustaining the effectiveness of completed mitigation work.

Action	Timeline	Lead Agency	Target Date
Conduct annual roadside vegetation management.	Annually	Town of Hideout	Ongoing
Maintain golf course fire break.	Annually	Hideout Golf Course	Ongoing
Maintain fuel breaks on a 3–5 year cycle.	2026–2031	Town of Hideout / FFSL	Ongoing
Conduct annual defensible space inspections.	Annually	Wasatch Fire District	Ongoing
Review and update CWPP annually; full update every 5 years.	Annually / Every 5 Years	Town of Hideout	Ongoing

SECTION 8 — IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

8.1 Implementation Approach

Implementation will be led by the Town of Hideout in coordination with Wasatch Fire District, FFSL, Wasatch County Sheriff, HOAs, and JSSD. Priorities will be set based on risk level, feasibility, and available funding. CWPP actions will be integrated into municipal planning, capital improvement budgeting, and grant applications.

8.2 Roles and Responsibilities

Town of Hideout

Lead agency for CWPP coordination. Responsible for municipal code updates, defensible space ordinances, public education, and integration of CWPP priorities into planning and budgeting processes.

Wasatch Fire District

Provides technical expertise on defensible space, structural ignitability, and fire behavior. Conducts inspections, public education, and evacuation planning. Supports mitigation projects and Firewise initiatives.

Wasatch County Emergency Management

Provides county-level emergency coordination and mass notification. Operates the county-wide alert system, supports multilingual communication, and integrates Hideout into county emergency operations.

Wasatch County Sheriff

Provides law enforcement support for evacuation operations and assists with evacuation planning and public preparedness. Coordinates with the Town and Wasatch County Emergency Management during incidents.

Wasatch County Public Works

Maintains the county road network serving Hideout beyond the town limits, including bridges, culverts, lighting, and signage, and provides snow removal to keep those routes passable year-round. Conducts noxious weed and right-of-way vegetation control on county roads, supporting the cheatgrass suppression and roadside fuel reduction priorities. Supplies heavy equipment, operators, and materials for fuel break construction, emergency road repair, and dozer line support under a pre-established mutual aid agreement. During an incident, places barricades, cones, and portable message boards and implements road closures at the direction of the Wasatch County Sheriff and the Incident Commander.

Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)

Maintains water infrastructure and fire flow capacity. Coordinates hydrant placement and system improvements.

Utah Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL)

Provides technical assistance, fuel treatment guidance, grant support, and final CWPP concurrence. Coordinates state wildfire resources and supports mitigation planning.

Homeowner Associations (HOAs)

Implement defensible space and vegetation management in common areas. Support resident education and coordination with the Town and Fire District.

8.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

The Town of Hideout will conduct annual reviews of CWPP actions, update completion logs, evaluate project effectiveness, and document emerging needs to inform future grant applications and planning decisions.

8.4 Annual Review Process

Each year, the review will cover: completed actions across all four categories (Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Maintenance); new development or infrastructure changes; fire incidents and lessons learned; updates to evacuation plans and communication protocols; and grant funding status. A summary will be shared with all partner agencies.

8.5 Five-Year Update

The CWPP will be fully updated every five years in accordance with FFSL guidance. This includes a comprehensive review of all sections, updated risk assessment and mitigation priorities, stakeholder re-engagement, and formal resubmission to FFSL for concurrence. The next full update is due in 2031, unless a significant wildfire event or major development change requires earlier revision.

8.6 Implementation Tracking

The Town will maintain a CWPP Implementation Log documenting completed actions and dates, ongoing project status, funding sources and expenditures, measured outcomes (acres treated, homes inspected, residents reached), and notes from annual reviews.

8.7 Integration with Other Plans

This CWPP will be coordinated with the Town of Hideout Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (August 2026), the Town of Hideout Emergency Operations Plan, the Wasatch County Emergency Operations Plan, municipal land-use and development plans, JSSD water infrastructure and capital improvement plans, HOA vegetation management plans, and regional wildfire mitigation strategies. Actions under this CWPP will be implemented ~~so as to~~to remain consistent with the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

SECTION 9 — CONTACTS

The tables below identify key contacts for CWPP implementation, coordination, and emergency response.

9.1 Planning Committee and Partner Agencies

Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Ralph Severini	Town of Hideout — Mayor	(435) 776-6066	hideoututah@hideoututah.gov
Daniel Allen	Hideout Public Works — Director	(435) 300-0801	hideoututah@hideoututah.gov
Eric Hales	Wasatch Fire District — Fire Chief	(435) 940-9636	admin@wasatchfire.gov
Travis Wright	Utah FFSL — Area Manager / WUI Coordinator	(385) 505-4030	tdwright@utah.gov
Jennifer McBride	Utah FFSL — State Wildland-Urban Interface Program Coordinator	(801) 560-1072	jomcbride@utah.gov
Jeremy Hales	Wasatch County Emergency Management — Director	(435) 654-1411	Jhales@wasatchcounty.gov
Jared Rigby	Wasatch County Sheriff	(435) 654-1098	sheriff@wasatch.utah.gov
Max Covey	Jordanelle Special Service District (JSSD)	(435) 654-9233	dana@jssd.us
Terry Ekker	Wasatch County Public Works	(435) 654-1661	publicworks@wasatch.utah.gov

9.2 Equipment and Mutual Aid Resources

Type of Equipment / Resource	Organization	Phone	Notes
Fire suppression — structural and wildland	Wasatch Fire District	(435) 940-9636	Primary response agency
Wildland fire resources and air support	Utah FFSL	(385) 505-4030	State resources via dispatch

Heavy equipment (earth moving)	Various		Pre-identify and establish MOU
Water tender / tanker	Wasatch Fire District	(435) 940-9636	Confirm capacity with WFD
Emergency notification system	Wasatch County EM	(435) 654-1411	County-wide alert system

SECTION 10 — APPENDICES

Appendix A — Evacuation Plan
Appendix B — Restricting Covenants and Ordinances
Appendix C — Ready, Set, Go Program
Appendix D — Maps
Appendix E — Fuel Treatment Priority Areas
Appendix F — Maintenance Cycle

APPENDIX A — EVACUATION PLAN

This appendix outlines Hideout's evacuation framework, including zones, routes, assembly areas, communication protocols, and support for vulnerable populations.

A.1 Purpose

- Provide a structured framework for safe, coordinated evacuation
- Establish clear roles among responding agencies
- Define multilingual communication protocols
- Identify assembly areas for residents requiring assistance

A.2 Evacuation Zones

1. Zone 1 — Hideout Canyon
2. Zone 2 — Todd Hollow Apartments
3. Zone 3 — Shoreline and Lakeside
4. Zone 4 — Eastern Hillside
5. Zone 5 — SR-248 Corridor

A.3 Evacuation Routes

Primary route: SR-248. Secondary routes utilize local streets and emergency access gates where available. Traffic management will be coordinated by law enforcement.

A.4 Assembly Areas

- Town Hall
- Public Works Building
- Fire Station 56
- Jordanelle Fire Station 52

A.5 Communication Protocols

- Wasatch County Emergency Alerts
- Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)
- Town website and social media
- Bilingual (English/Spanish) text and email alerts
- Door-to-door notification when safe to do so

A.6 Evacuation Assistance

A voluntary registry will be maintained for residents needing evacuation assistance, including elderly or disabled individuals, non-drivers, and limited-English-proficiency households.

A.7 Evacuation Decision Points

Evacuation orders are based on fire location and progression, weather conditions, road status, and direction from the Incident Commander.

A.8 Re-Entry Procedures

Re-entry will be authorized by the Incident Commander. Phased re-entry is possible depending on conditions.

A.9 Annual Review

The evacuation plan will be reviewed and updated each year to reflect new development, lessons from drills or incidents, and changes in population.

APPENDIX B — RESTRICTING COVENANTS AND ORDINANCES

This appendix summarizes the legal and regulatory framework governing wildfire safety in Hideout.

B.1 Applicable State Code

The 2006 Utah WUI Code establishes minimum standards for ignition-resistant construction, defensible space, fuel modification, emergency access, and water supply in the wildland-urban interface.

B.2 Town of Hideout Municipal Code

The Town is currently updating its municipal code to incorporate:

- Adoption of the 2006 Utah WUI Code
- Mandatory defensible space requirements
- Vegetation management standards for developed lots
- Outdoor burning restrictions
- Emergency access requirements for new development

B.3 HOA Covenants

Several HOA covenants contain landscaping and architectural standards that may conflict with defensible space best practices. Coordination between HOAs, the Town, and Wasatch Fire District is needed to align these standards with current fire safety guidance.

B.4 Enforcement and Compliance

Enforcement responsibilities are shared among the Town, Wasatch Fire District, and individual HOAs.

B.5 Future Ordinance Development

Potential future additions include retrofit requirements for existing homes, vegetation management standards for vacant lots, and restrictions on combustible fencing materials in high-risk zones.

APPENDIX C — READY, SET, GO PROGRAM

The Ready, Set, Go! program provides a simple, three-phase model to help residents prepare for and respond to wildfire. The Town and Wasatch Fire District will use this framework as the foundation for community outreach.

C.1 READY

Year-round preparation actions:

- Maintain defensible space around structures
- Harden the home (vents, eaves, decks, siding)
- Create and practice a family evacuation plan
- Prepare a Go Kit with essentials for 72+ hours
- Ensure outreach materials are available in English and Spanish

C.2 SET

Actions when fire conditions escalate:

- Monitor local alerts and stay situationally aware
- Prepare your vehicle and have keys ready
- Arrange pet transportation in advance
- Remove flammable items from decks and porches

C.3 GO

Actions upon evacuation order:

- Leave immediately when ordered — do not wait
- Follow designated evacuation routes
- Do not stop or return for belongings

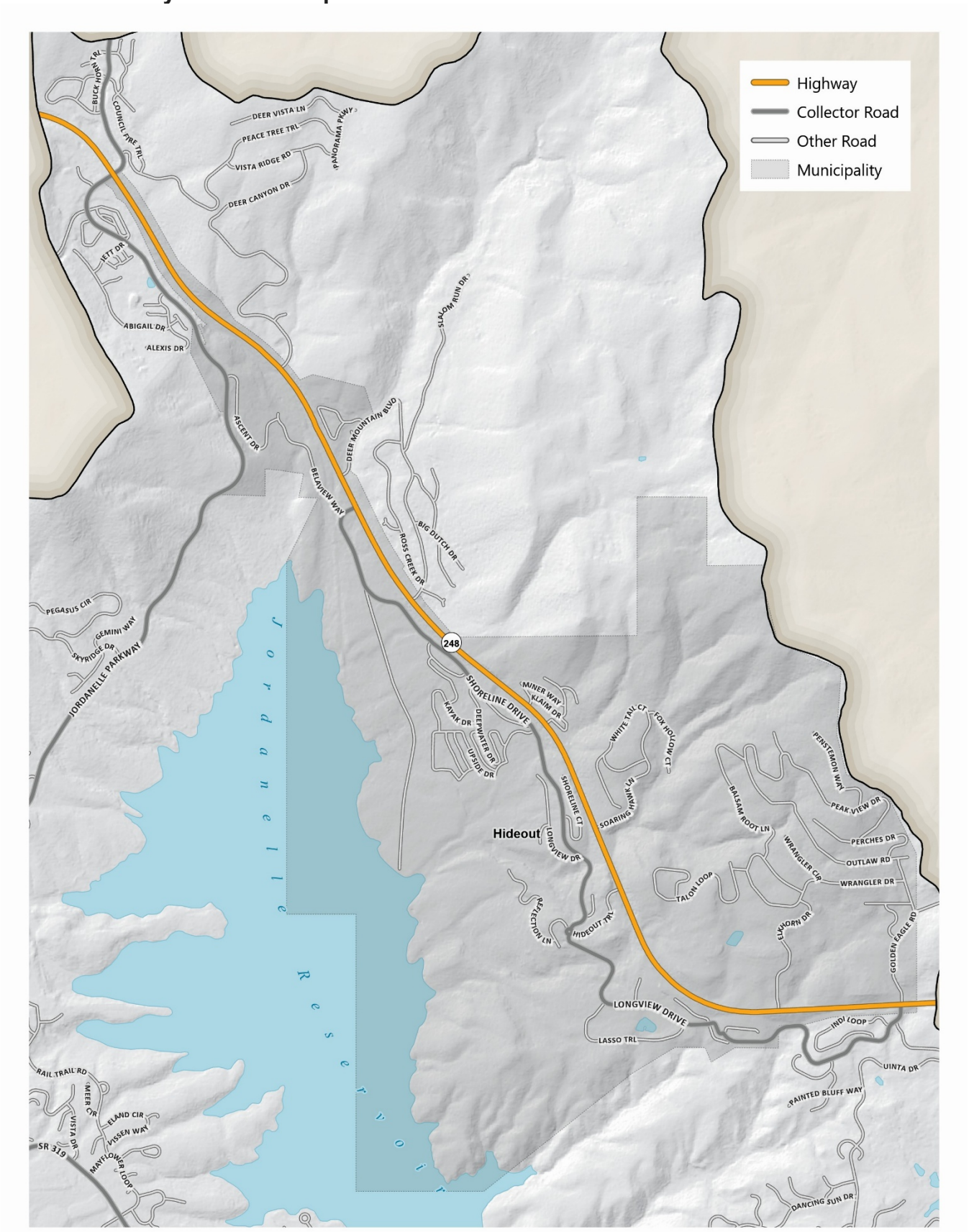
C.4 Community Responsibilities

The Town and Wasatch Fire District will coordinate annual education events, neighborhood drills, and multilingual outreach to reinforce Ready, Set, Go! principles.

APPENDIX D — MAPS

This appendix contains the six primary maps supporting the Hideout CWPP.

D.1 Community Overview Map

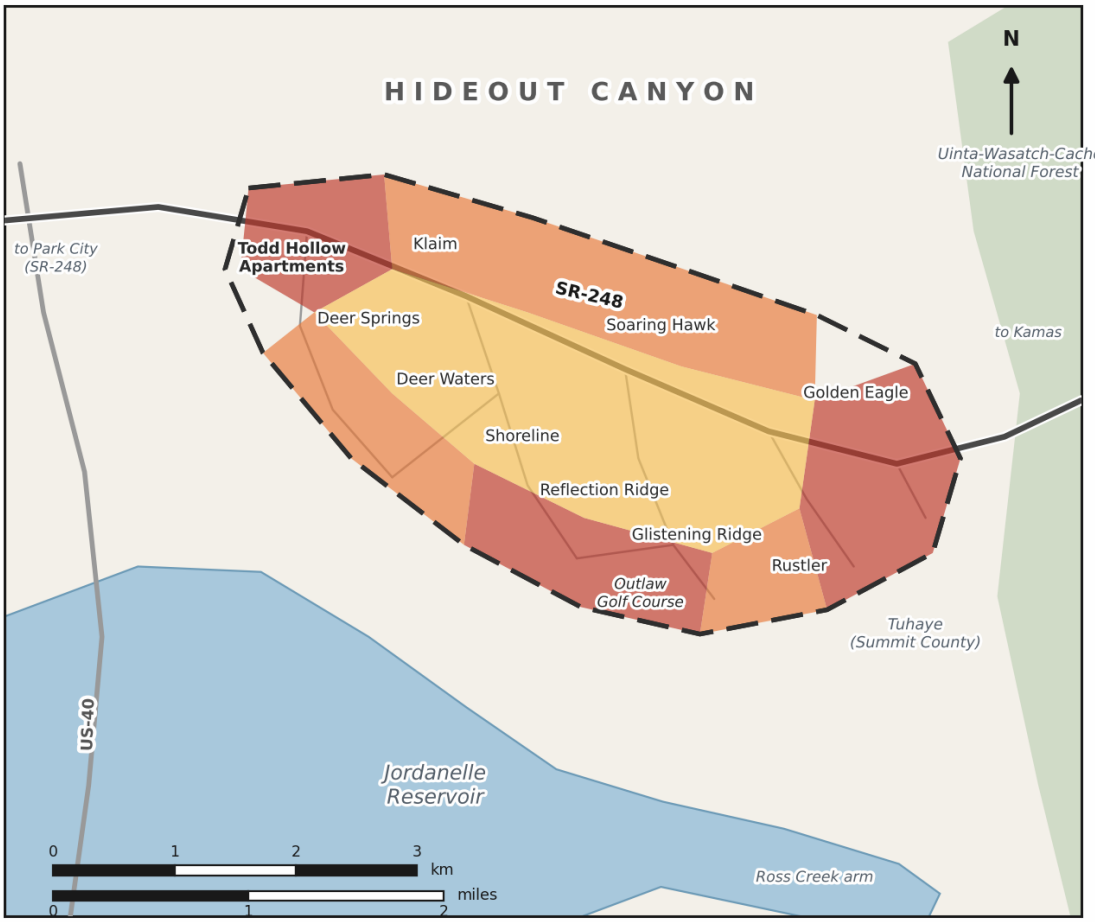


D.2 Wildfire Hazard Potential Map

TOWN OF HIDEOUT, UTAH
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN · APPENDIX D: MAPS

MAP D.2 Wildfire Hazard Potential

Generalized wildfire hazard potential — Town of Hideout and immediate WUI, Wasatch County, Utah



WILDFIRE HAZARD POTENTIAL

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Very Low
- Non-burnable / water

Class scheme follows UWRAP / USFS Wildfire Hazard Potential (2023).

REFERENCE FEATURES

- Town of Hideout corporate limits
- SR-248 (primary evacuation route)
- Other roads
- Jordanelle Reservoir
- Uinta-Wasatch-Cache Nat'l Forest

DATA SOURCES: Hazard classes generalized by the CWPP planning team from CWPP Section 5.4 (slope, aspect, fuel continuity) pending export of the Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (UWRAP) Wildfire Hazard Potential layer, Utah DNR–FFSL, 2023 assessment. Base features digitized from published Town of Hideout descriptions and Tc review.

Projection: geographic (WGS 84). Scale approximate. Prepared for the Town of Hideout Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan, 2026.

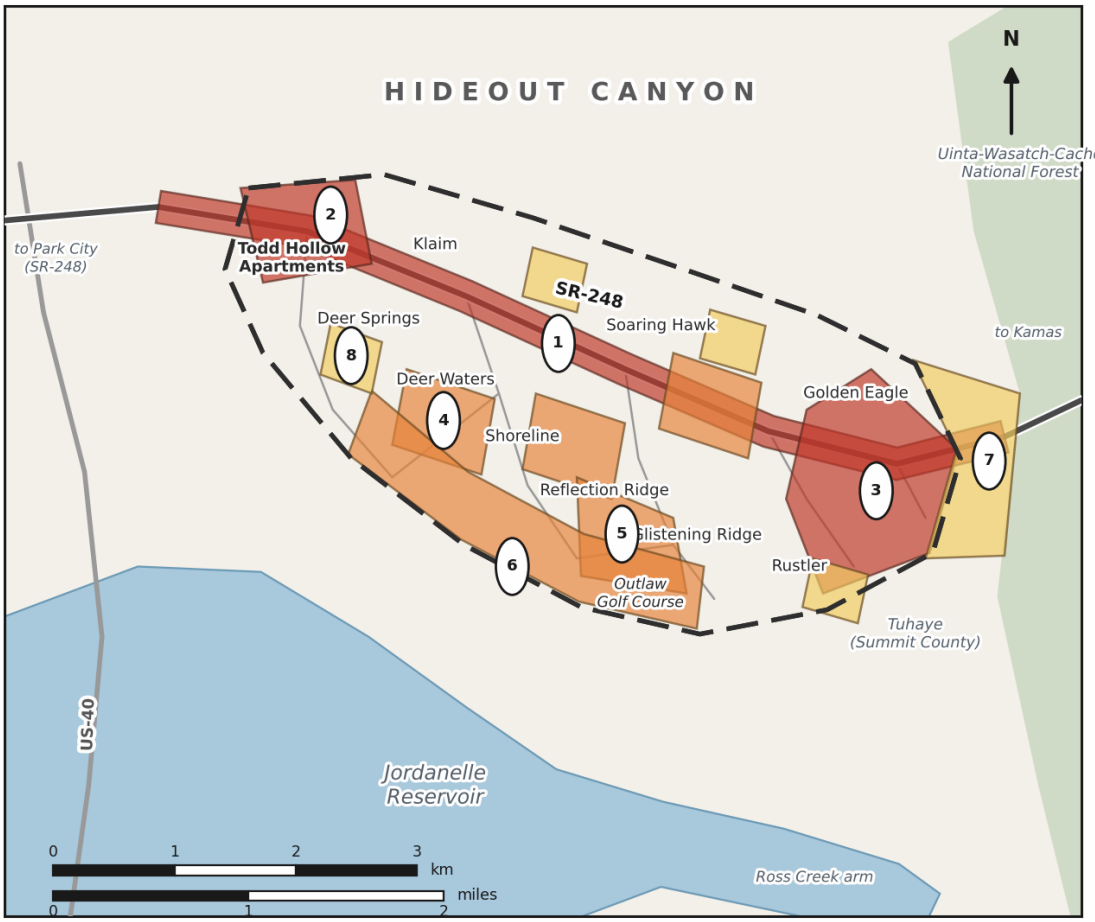
Map D.2 Wildfire Hazard Potential — Town of Hideout and immediate WUI. Note: hazard classes are generalized pending export of the UWRAP Wildfire Hazard Potential layer. Source: CWPP Section 5.4; Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (UWRAP), Utah DNR–FFSL, 2023 assessment.

D.3 Fuel Treatment Priority Area Map

TOWN OF HIDEOUT, UTAH
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN · APPENDIX D: MAPS

MAP D.3 Fuel Treatment Priority Areas

Tier 1–3 vegetation management priorities identified in CWPP Appendix E



TREATMENT PRIORITY (APPENDIX E)

- Tier 1 — Highest priority (areas 1–3)
- Tier 2 — High priority (areas 4–6)
- Tier 3 — Moderate priority (areas 7–8)
- Town of Hideout corporate limits
- SR-248 (primary evacuation route)

Numbered circles correspond to the treatment area numbering in CWPP Appendix E, Sections E.1–E.3.

TREATMENT AREA INDEX

1. SR-248 corridor, both sides
2. Todd Hollow Apartments perimeter
3. Eastern hillside above residences
4. HOA common areas
5. Open space at golf course break
6. Shoreline / Lakeside slopes
7. Eastern ridgeline & open space
8. Scattered juniper / tree stands

DATA SOURCES: Treatment priority areas delineated by the CWPP planning team from Appendix E (Fuel Treatment Priority Areas). Hazard context: Utah Wildfire Risk Assessment Portal (UWRAP), Utah DNR–FFSL, 2023 assessment. Base features digitized from published Town of Hideout descriptions and Town review. Treatment boundari conceptual and require field verification.

Projection: geographic (WGS 84). Scale approximate. Prepared for the Town of Hideout Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan, 2026.

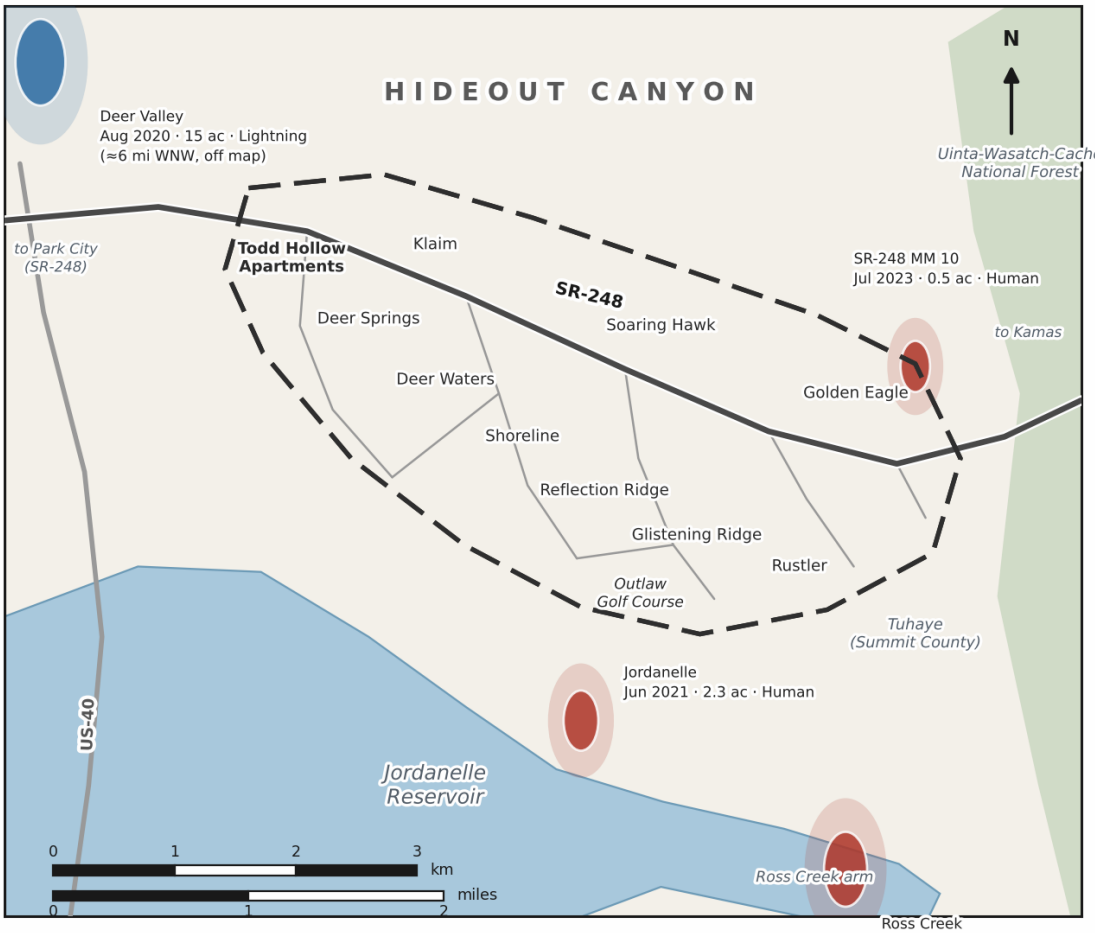
Map D.3 Fuel Treatment Priority Areas — Tier 1–3 vegetation management priorities. Note: treatment boundaries are conceptual and require field verification. Source: CWPP Appendix E; UWRAP, Utah DNR–FFSL, 2023 assessment.

D.4 Fire History Map

TOWN OF HIDEOUT, UTAH
COMMUNITY WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS PLAN · APPENDIX D: MAPS

MAP D.4 Fire History

Recorded wildfire ignitions in and near the Town of Hideout, 2018–2026



IGNITION SOURCE

- Human-caused ignition
- Lightning-caused ignition
- Town of Hideout corporate limits
- SR-248 (primary evacuation route)
- Jordanelle Reservoir

Symbol size is proportional to reported acreage.
Symbols are NOT mapped fire perimeters.

RECORDED INCIDENTS, 2018–2026

Fire name	Date	Cause	Struct.	Acres
Ross Creek	Jul 2018	Human	0	8
Deer Valley	Aug 2020	Lightning	0	15
Jordanelle	Jun 2021	Human	0	2.3
SR-248 MM 10	Jul 2023	Human	0	0.5

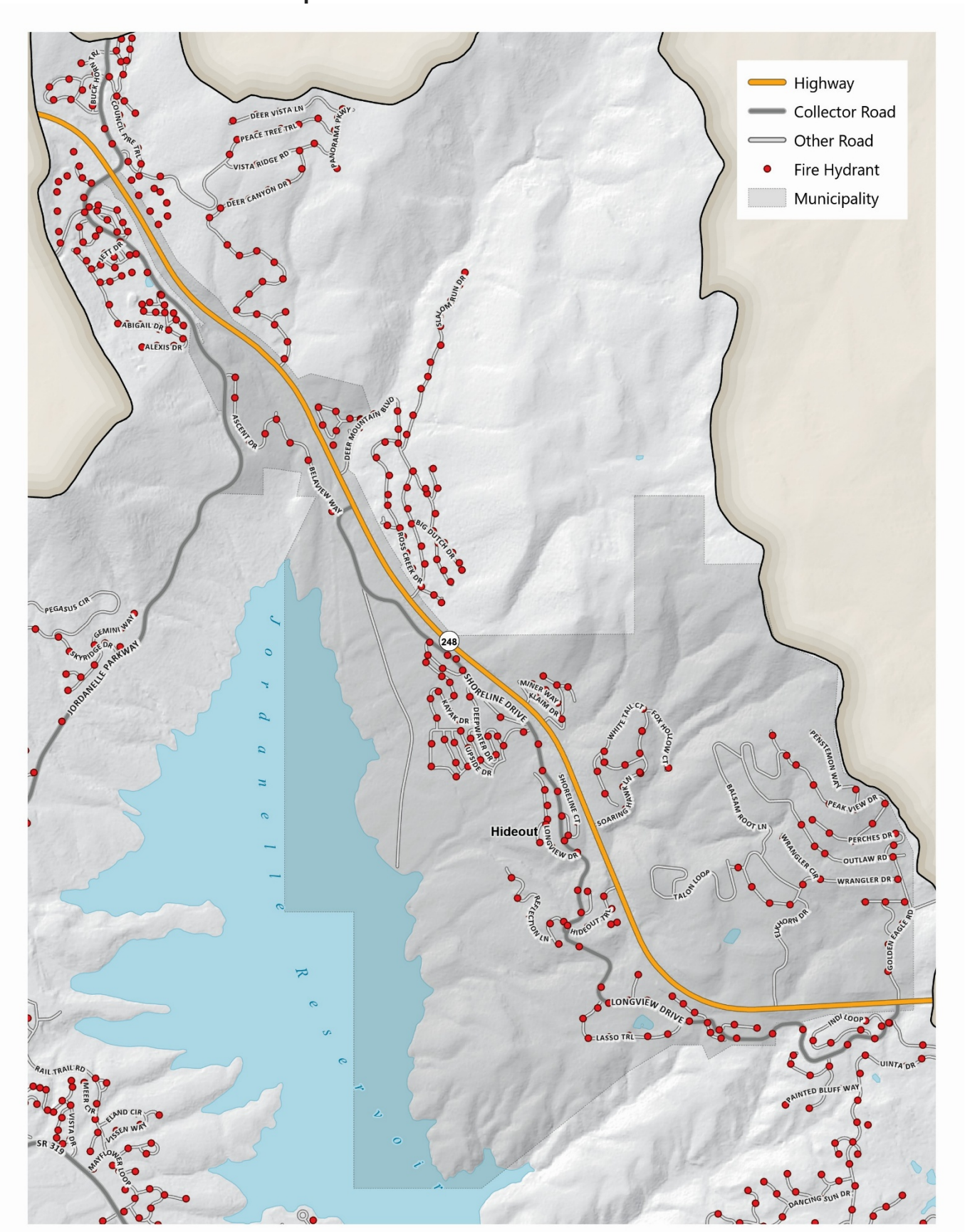
Aug 2023–Aug 2026 No recorded fire history

On record 2018–Jul 2023: 4 incidents · 25.8 ac · 0 structures lost
3 of 4 recorded ignitions (75%) were human-caused.

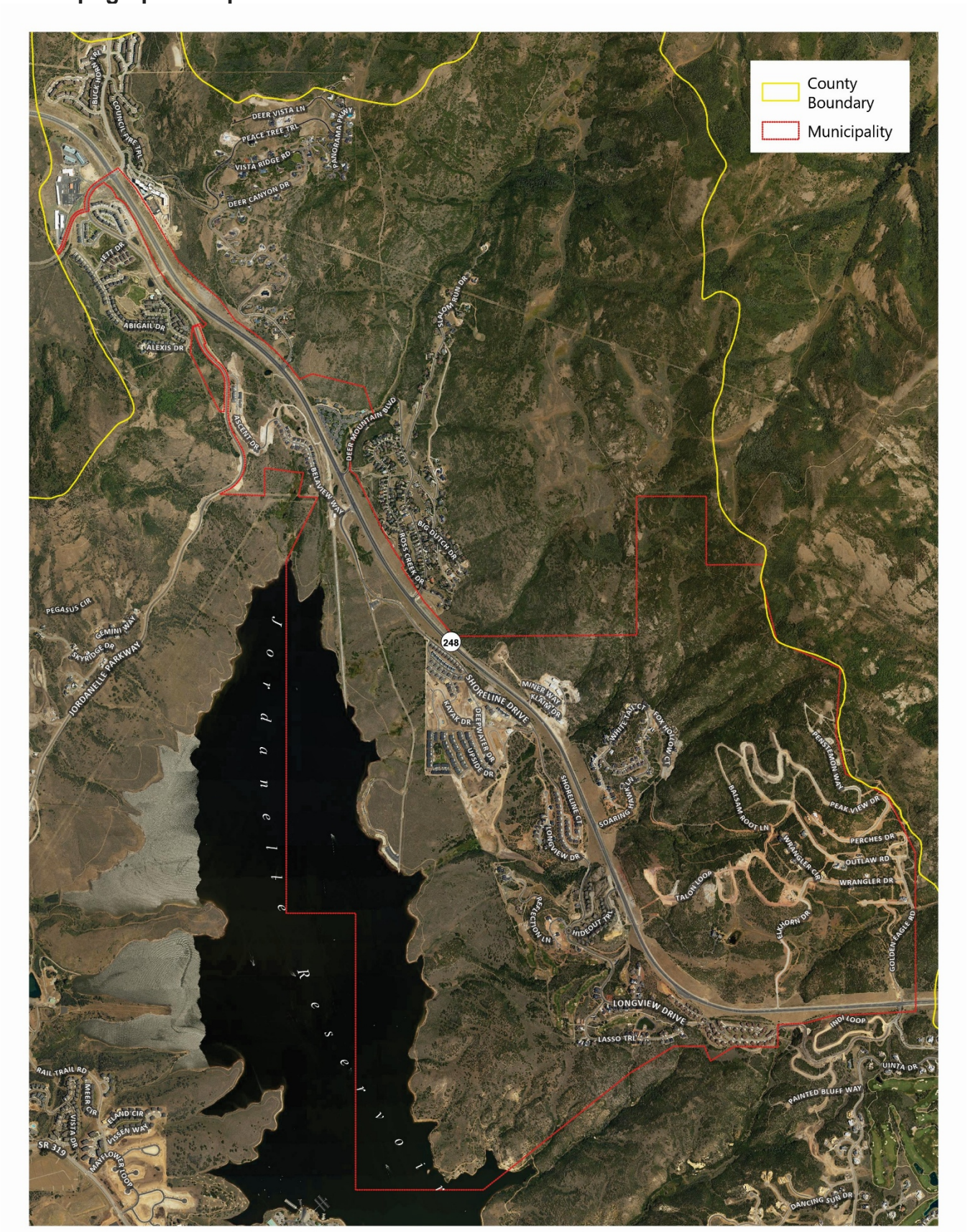
DATA SOURCES: Incident records from CWPP Section 5.8 (Area Fire History). Ignition locations are approximate, inferred from incident names, and must be verified against the National Interagency Fire Occurrence dataset (WFIGS), Utah DNR–FFSL incident records, and Wasatch Fire District run logs. No ignitions within or adjacent to Hideout were identified in public reporting for Aug 2023–Aug 2026. Base features digitized from published Town of Hideout descriptions and Town review.

Projection: geographic (WGS 84). Scale approximate. Prepared for the Town of Hideout Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan, 2026.

D.5 Water Infrastructure Map



D.6 Topographic Map



APPENDIX E — FUEL TREATMENT PRIORITY AREAS

This appendix identifies the areas within Hideout where vegetation management and fuel reduction will have the greatest impact on reducing wildfire risk. Areas are ranked by tier based on hazard potential, proximity to structures, evacuation constraints, fuel continuity, and terrain.

E.1 Tier 1 — Highest Priority

Immediate and severe risk to life safety, structures, or evacuation routes.

1. SR-248 Corridor (Both Sides)

The SR-248 corridor is Hideout's only primary evacuation route. Dense cheatgrass and brush directly adjacent to the roadway, combined with high ignition likelihood from vehicles and recreation, make this the top treatment priority.

Recommended treatments: roadside vegetation reduction (30–100 ft), ladder fuel and oak brush removal, shaded fuel break establishment, annual cheatgrass suppression.

2. Todd Hollow Apartments Perimeter

Todd Hollow is the highest-density residential area in town and houses the greatest concentration of residents requiring evacuation assistance. Limited defensible space around multi-family structures creates direct exposure.

Recommended treatments: perimeter fuel reduction (50–100 ft), ladder fuel and brush removal, defensible space zones around all buildings, annual maintenance.

3. Eastern Hillside Above Residential Areas

Steep slopes (20–40%) with continuous oak brush and sagebrush aligned with prevailing winds present the most serious landscape-level threat to structures below.

Recommended treatments: strategic shaded fuel breaks, ladder fuel removal, brush thinning and spacing, invasive species control.

E.2 Tier 2 — High Priority

Significant reduction in structure loss potential and fire behavior outcomes.

4. HOA Common Areas (Hideout Canyon, Shoreline, Lakeside)

Large contiguous fuel beds between homes create high ember exposure potential. HOA-led mitigation is feasible and impactful.

Recommended treatments: brush thinning and spacing, dead and down fuel removal, fuel break establishment where feasible, annual maintenance.

5. Open Space Adjacent to Golf Course Fuel Break

Untreated vegetation adjacent to the golf course fuel break reduces its effectiveness. Coordinated treatment would extend the protected corridor.

Recommended treatments: brush reduction along perimeter, ladder fuel removal, defensible space maintenance along course edges.

6. Shoreline and Lakeside Slopes Above Jordanelle Reservoir

Steep brushy slopes present rapid upslope fire spread potential toward homes. Treatment methods must account for erosion sensitivity.

Recommended treatments: slope-appropriate thinning, brush spacing and removal, erosion-sensitive treatment practices.

E.3 Tier 3 — Moderate Priority

Long-term resilience and landscape-scale fire intensity reduction.

7. Eastern Ridgeline and Adjacent Open Space

Functions as a potential fire corridor from the east. Strategic treatment here supports landscape-scale mitigation.

Recommended treatments: strategic thinning, fuel break expansion, invasive species control.

8. Scattered Juniper and Tree Stands Throughout Community

Isolated juniper and tree stands create ember-casting hazards and increase crown fire potential across the community.

Recommended treatments: selective juniper removal, pruning of retained trees, ladder fuel removal beneath canopies.

E.4 Treatment Methods

- Mechanical thinning
- Hand-cutting and chipping
- Mastication (where terrain and conditions allow)
- Prescribed pile burning (in coordination with FFSL)
- Herbicide application for cheatgrass control
- Reseeding with fire-resistant native species

E.5 Maintenance Requirements

- Roadside treatments: annually
- Shaded fuel breaks: every 3–5 years
- HOA common areas: annually
- Cheatgrass suppression: annually
- Slope treatments: every 3–7 years depending on regrowth rates

Final GIS-based maps of priority treatment areas are included in Appendix D, Map D.3 (Fuel Treatment Priority Area Map).

APPENDIX F — MAINTENANCE CYCLE

Completed fuel treatments and defensible space improvements require ongoing maintenance to remain effective as vegetation regrows and conditions change. This appendix establishes the maintenance schedule, responsibilities, and tracking approach for Hideout.

F.1 Maintenance Responsibilities

Town of Hideout

- Annual roadside vegetation management
- Maintenance of town-owned open space
- Defensible space ordinance enforcement
- Lead the annual CWPP review and update

Wasatch Fire District

- Annual defensible space inspections
- Public education and outreach
- Technical review of vegetation management projects

Homeowner Associations

- Common area and open space vegetation maintenance
- Enforcement of HOA landscaping and fuel standards
- Coordination with the Town and Fire District

Property Owners

- Maintain defensible space around all structures
- Remove dead vegetation and fire debris
- Comply with applicable WUI Code requirements

F.2 Maintenance Schedule

Activity	Frequency	Responsible Entity
Roadside vegetation management	Annually	Town of Hideout
Defensible space inspections	Annually	Wasatch Fire District
HOA common area vegetation management	Annually	HOAs
Shaded fuel break maintenance	Every 3–5 years	Town of Hideout / FFSL
Cheatgrass suppression	Annually	Town of Hideout / FFSL
Tree pruning and ladder fuel removal	Every 2–4 years	Property Owners / HOAs
Fuel break re-treatment	Every 3–7 years	Town of Hideout / FFSL

Evacuation plan review	Annually	Town of Hideout / Wasatch County EM
CWPP annual review	Annually	Town of Hideout
Full CWPP update	Every 5 years	Town of Hideout / FFSL

F.3 Vegetation Regrowth Considerations

Regrowth rates vary by species and site conditions. Oak brush typically requires retreatment every 3–5 years; cheatgrass requires annual suppression; sagebrush may need retreatment every 5–7 years; juniper removal is longer-lasting but requires monitoring for seedling re-establishment.

F.4 Documentation

The Town will maintain a Maintenance Log documenting completed treatment dates and areas, inspection results, identified hazards or deficiencies, required follow-up, and notes from annual CWPP reviews. This log supports grant compliance and long-term planning.

F.5 Adaptive Management

The maintenance schedule will be adjusted as needed based on observed changes in vegetation conditions, new development, lessons from fire events, updated scientific guidance, and available funding. Flexibility ensures the CWPP remains effective and current.

F.6 Funding Alignment

Maintenance activities will be timed to align with municipal budgeting cycles, HOA annual budgets, and state and federal grant timelines — including FFSL cost-share opportunities — to ensure sustainable long-term funding.