

PARK CITY EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

NÚMEROS DE INFORMACIÓN EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA

Call 9-1-1 for Life Threatening Emergencies

STAY INFORMED DURING AN EMERGENCY

- BeReadyParkCity.org: This website will be updated regularly during an emergency.
- 435-615-5999: The community emergency hotline will have recorded emergency messages.
- KPCW 91.7: Tune into KPCW and Park City Highway Alert Radio 1700 AM.
- SummitCountyAlerts.org or Park City Alerts.org: Sign up and register to receive emergency notifications by text, cell phone, landline or app. either link takes you to the same place.
- eNotify Me (parkcity.org/how-do-i/enotify-me): Sign up and register to receive news and information about Park City Municipal.

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS, MONDAY-FRIDAY, 8 AM TO 5 PM

- City Hall Front Desk 435-615-5001
- Building Department 435-615-5100
- Emergency Hotline 435-615-5999
- Emergency Manager 435-615-5185
- Public Works 435-615-5301
- Public Utilities 435-615-5335

AFTER REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, NIGHTS, WEEKENDS & HOLIDAYS

Call Police Dispatch at 435-615-5500. They will contact the appropriate on-call staff.

Llaman a 9-1-1 para amenazas a la vida y otras emergencias graves

MANTÉNGASE INFORMADO DURANTE UN DESASTRE

- BeReadyParkCity.org: Este sitio web se mantendrá corriente durante un desastre.
- 435-615-5999: Esta línea directa tendrá grabados mensajes urgentes.
- KPCW 91.7: Escuché Ud. a la estación de radio, KPCW, o a Park City Highway Alert Radio 1700 AM.
- SummitCountyAlerts.org: Registrarse para recibir notificaciones urgentes por text, móvil, teléfono, o aplicación.
- eNotify Me (parkcity.org/how-do-i/enotify-me): Registrarse para recibir notificaciones y información sobre Park City Municipal

NÚMEROS DE EMERGENCIA: LUNES - VIERNES, ENTRE LAS HORAS 08:00AM A 5:00PM.

- Recepcionista de City Hall 435-615-5001
- Departamento de Construcción 435-615-5100
- Línea Directa de Emergencias 435-615-5999
- Gerente de Emergencias 435-615-5911
- Obras Públicas 435-615-5301
- Utilidades Públicas 435-615-5335

DESPUÉS DE LAS HORAS DE NEGOCIOS REGULARES, DURANTE LAS NOCHES, FINES DE SEMANAS, Y FERIADOS PÚBLICOS

llamen al despacho del Condado de Summit, 435-615-5500, el cual contactará al departamento apropiado.

Postal Patron

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445 MARSAC P.O. BOX 1480 PARK CITY, UTAH 84060 435-615-5001 BeReadyParkCity.org

BE READY PARK CITY! SUMMER 2021

And Here We Go...!

Because we live in the Wildland Urban Interface, the natural hazard posing the most likely threat to our community is wildfire. A wildfire impacting our resorts, trails, businesses, and homes would be devastating - not only in physical damages, but also in terms of long-lasting economic impacts -.

The 2020-21 winter produced a below-average snowpack throughout the State. With 90% of Utah experiencing extreme drought and 100% in the moderate drought category in March, Governor Cox declared a state of emergency. At the time:

All of Utah's 29 counties were experiencing some level of drought.

Four of Utah's top 42 reservoirs were less than 20% full.

Three of Utah's top 42 reservoirs were less than 5% full.

The NRCS annual outlook published January 1, 2021, indicates a high probability of a drier summer and fall in terms of regional water supply.

However, the Great Basin Coordination Center Predictive Services team is forecasting 1) a transition to neutral El Niño conditions this summer which is expected to impact local conditions, and 2) the monsoon season is expected to begin early this year. Therefore lightning may start increasing in Utah/ Nevada in June further increasing fire potential prior to the arrival of deeper moisture. July brings an above-normal risk of wildfire activity to our area. Three-month outlooks from the Great Basin Coordination Center are updated on the 1st of each month and can be found here: www.tinyurl.com/pkmjpbh6

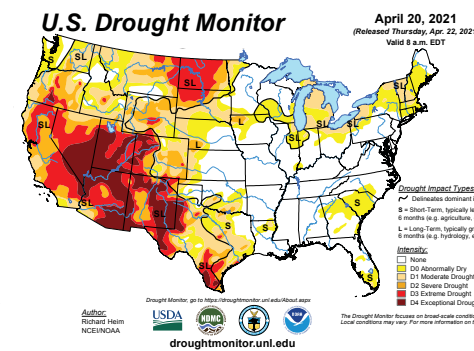
Despite the outlook for an above-normal risk of wildfires this summer, some good work is going on in and around the community to help reduce our risk. Those efforts are listed below!

Community Wildfire Preparedness Plan (CWPP): Park City's CWPP was originally completed in 2013. An extensive update to the plan commenced in August 2020. This plan includes input from multiple community stakeholders including Summit County Fire Warden; Snyderville Basin Recreation District; Park City Visitors Bureau/Chamber of Commerce; Historic Park City Alliance; U.S. Forest Service; Utah Forestry, Fire & State Lands; Summit County Emergency Management; Dominion Energy; Rocky Mountain Power; Mountain Regional Water; Park City Fire District; Deer Valley Resort; Park City Mountain Resort (Vail); and others.

Evacuation Plan: A Citywide evacuation plan was completed with the help of numerous external agencies who met with City departments nearly every two weeks from the end of November 2020 through late February 2021, and tested during a virtual tabletop exercise in April. The finalized evacuation plan is designed with the objective of being scalable, flexible, and adaptable and will become part of the City's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. A full-scale exercise of the plan with community involvement is anticipated later this year!

Evacuation plans for a specific community take into account the various considerations specific to that neighborhood - road layouts, private roads, means of ingress/egress, etc. - so, if there is not an existing plan for your HOA or neighborhood, it may be that one needs to be developed, especially if there are significantly differing ways to exit or other complicating factors. A single entry/exit point to your neighborhood may be worth a discussion regarding development of an alternate means of egress.

Once a neighborhood plan is developed, it needs to be communicated to residents, and at least discussed, if not exercised, so that people



will know what actions to take in an emergency situation. Please contact Emergency Management if your neighborhood needs assistance developing a plan!

Adoption of the Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code and Updated Land Management Code: In July 2020, City Council adopted revisions to the Municipal Code, including the adoption of the 2006 Utah Wildland Urban Interface Code, as amended; implementing Wildland Urban Interface standards; and adding Firewise designations to the Title 14-1-5 plant list; revisions to the Land Management Code defining Defensible Space and Firewise Landscapes/Landscaping; and implementing Wildland Urban Interface standards for the Sensitive Lands Overlay, Annexations, and Master Planned Developments.

Park City Fire District (PCFD) Chipping Program: PCFD operates a seasonal chipping program available at no cost to residents. The program allows homeowners to create defensible space on their property, as well as maintain vegetation within Firewise-recommended parameters. More information on the PCFD chipping program can be found on their website, www.pcfcd.org

Wildfire Fuels Committee Formed! In mid-April, a group of organizational stakeholders met to discuss the formation of a local Wildfire Fuels Committee to identify candidate fuels reduction project areas which would be the most mutually beneficial to stakeholders. Going forward the intent is to invite HOAs and members of the community to participate.

There is meaningful work you can do to contribute! Inside this newsletter, we provide information for creating defensible spaces to protect your home and property by reducing the risk of wildfire exposure. There are likely some additional measures you can take now in and around your home to help reduce the wildfire risk, and protect not only yourself and your family, but also your property, neighbors, and community. Of all the measures you can take, being prepared is the #1 most important.

Thank you for being part of the solution, loving where you live, and we hope you find this information useful. Wishing you a safe, healthy, and happy summer!

Mike McComb
Emergency Manager
Park City Municipal Corporation

FAMILY EMERGENCY TOUCHPOINTS

Early summer is a good time to make sure your family emergency kits are prepared and easy to access. Disasters can strike quickly and without warning, forcing your family to evacuate or remain sheltered in-place until local officials and emergency workers can provide relief. Waiting until the last minute to plan your evacuation or stock up on emergency supplies will not meet with success.

In disasters there will not be enough emergency responders to go around. It may take 3-7 days or even more for help to arrive so we need your help in caring for your family, your neighborhood, and your business. Be prepared, build a kit!

100-HOUR EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT

- 1 gallon of water per person, per day + pets + cooking + sanitation
- Non-perishable food and can opener
- Battery-powered radio
- Flashlight with extra batteries or a crank flashlight
- Matches in waterproof container
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Cell phones and chargers
- First Aid Kit with extra prescription medicine
- Eye glasses
- Sleeping bags or warm blankets
- Spare clothing: pants, long-sleeved shirt and sturdy shoes for everyone
- Mess kit, paper cups, plates and utensils
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and ties

For more information, visit utah.gov/beready/family/get-a-kit.html



HOME HARDENING

Preparing and maintaining adequate defensible space will guard against flame contact and radiant exposures from nearby vegetation—but because of the likely ember exposure to your home during a wildfire, you cannot ignore building material and design considerations. Similarly, if you ignore your defensible space (i.e., you do not have it or do not maintain it), the wildfire will produce maximum ember, flame, and radiant exposures to your home. It is very unlikely that even hardened buildings can survive such exposure, as a weak link will likely exist somewhere in the building enclosure.

Some steps you can take to “harden” your home against wildfire:

Roof

The roof is the most vulnerable part of your home. Homes with wood or shingle roofs are at high risk of being destroyed during a wildfire.

Build your roof or re-roof with materials such as composition, metal or tile.

Block any spaces between roof decking and covering to prevent embers from catching.

Eaves and Soffits

Eaves and soffits should be protected with ignition-resistant or non-combustible materials.

Rain Gutters

Screen or enclose rain gutters to prevent accumulation of plant debris

Vents

Vents on homes create openings for flying embers.

Cover all vent openings with 1/16” to 1/8” metal mesh as a minimum. Traditional 1/4” wire mesh openings are too large, and allow embers to pass. Vents with wire mesh AND baffles are best, or use vents marketed specifically as ember resistant and approved by the Fire Marshal. Do not use fiberglass or plastic mesh.

Protect vents in eaves or cornices with baffles to block embers. Mesh is not enough!

Windows

Heat from a wildfire can cause windows to break even before the home ignites. This allows burning embers to enter and start fires inside. Single-paned and large windows are particularly vulnerable.

Install dual-paned windows with one pane of tempered glass to reduce the chance of breakage in a fire. Consider limiting the size and number of windows that face large areas of vegetation.

Walls and Siding

Wood products, such as boards, panels or shingles, are common siding materials. However, they are combustible and not good choices for fire-prone areas. Build or remodel your walls with ignition resistant* building materials, such as stucco, fiber cement, wall siding, fire retardant, treated wood, or other approved materials. Be sure to extend materials from the foundation to the roof. Learn more about fire resistant siding

Decks

Surfaces within 10 feet of the building should be built with ignition-resistant, non-combustible, or other approved materials. Ensure that all combustible items are removed from underneath your deck.

Patios

Patio surfaces should be made from noncombustible “hardscape” materials such as stone, tile, concrete, or decomposed granite.

Credit: Adapted from Firewise Communities. For more information on creating defensible space on your land, visit firewise.org/wildfire-preparedness.

Consider fire resistant patio furniture made from metal like iron or cast aluminum instead of wood, teak, wicker, or other combustible materials.

Chimneys

Cover your chimney and stovepipe outlets with a non-combustible screen. Use metal screen material with openings no smaller than 3/8 inch and no larger than 1/2 inch to prevent embers from escaping and igniting a fire.

Garage

Install weather stripping around and under the garage door to prevent embers from blowing in.

Store all combustible and flammable liquids away from ignition sources.

Install a battery backup to your garage door opener to ensure you can open and CLOSE it when evacuating, especially in the dark. Practice opening the door manually if you do not have a battery backup, since the power may be out when a wildfire approaches.

Have a fire extinguisher and tools such as a shovel, rake, bucket, and hoe available for fire emergencies in your garage.

Fences

Consider using ignition resistant or non-combustible fence materials to protect your home during a wildfire.

Separate wood fences from buildings with a 3'-5' section of metal fence, or a metal gate, where they attach to the house.

Driveways and Access Roads

Driveways should be built and maintained in accordance with state and local codes to allow fire and emergency vehicles to reach your home. Consider maintaining access roads with a minimum of 10 feet of clearance on either side, allowing for two way traffic.

Ensure that all gates open inward and are wide enough to accommodate emergency equipment.

Trim trees and shrubs overhanging the road to allow emergency vehicles to pass. 10' of horizontal clearance, using the same standards as the immediate zone of defensible space, are required along driveways and roadways adjacent to your property.

Property owners are responsible for maintaining vegetation on their property, even if it is in the “right of way.”

Address Numbers

Make sure your address is clearly visible from the road.

Brass or bronze numbers will oxidize, and become difficult to read against a weathered wood background. Use white, stainless steel, or reflective numbers.

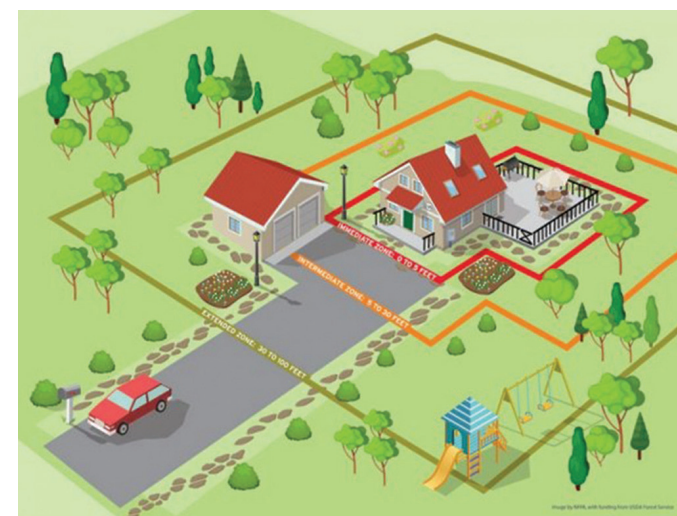
Remember that firefighters may need to locate your home quickly at night, during storms, or in smoky conditions.

Illuminate your numbers if possible and place them where they can be seen from the road by emergency vehicles travelling in both directions.

Water Supply

Consider having multiple garden hoses that are long enough to reach all areas of your home and other structures on your property. Hoses should reach around building corners. If you have a swimming pool, hot tub, or well, consider installing a pump and a back-up generator.

HARDENING YOUR HOME AGAINST WILDFIRE



Homes ignite from contact with flames or embers. Flying embers can destroy homes up to a mile ahead of a wildfire. Homeowners should “harden” their homes long before a fire starts.

A wildfire-safe home must be resistant to ignition from wind-blown embers. Even if the flames never reach your home, it must be able to withstand exposure to millions of tiny embers that can be carried a mile or more in front of a wildfire.

In order to have a wildfire-safe home, two equally important steps must be implemented: 1) the selection of building materials and designs that will help the home resist the wildfire, discussed in the Home Hardening section of this newsletter; and 2) the creation of adequate defensible space, based on the selection, placement, and maintenance of vegetation within 100’ of all structures.

Defensible Space Zones:

Zone 1. 0-5 feet This is the highest priority zone. Start with the house and work outwards by creating a 5-foot wide noncombustible zone around the entire house (and under the deck) to reduce the potential for an ignition by wind-blown embers. If ignited, these materials will result in a direct flame contact to the house. Use hardscape (pavers or crushed rock), maintained lawn, or low-cut grass. Cut tree branches that overhang the house.

Zone 2. 5-30 feet Lean and green zone. The goal is to reduce the intensity of the fire and potential for ember generation from the landscape. Trees and taller vegetation should be well-maintained separated from the house and each other. Remove vegetation under trees to prevent fire from climbing to the top of the trees. Prune mature trees up to 6-10 feet from the ground. Landscaping in this area should include low growing, open structured, less resinous, higher moisture content plants.

Zone 3. 30-100 feet or property line Reduced fuel zone. The goal is to interrupt the fire and keep flames on the ground. Remove or dispose of tree needles or leaves, remove dead trees, thin out small trees and shrubs creating islands of vegetation, limb and prune mature trees up to 6-10 feet. Thin mature trees so that canopies do not touch.

Credit: Adapted from Firewise Communities. For more information on creating defensible space on your land, visit firewise.org/wildfire-preparedness.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC SAFETY POWER SHUTOFF?

Rocky Mountain Power, which supplies our power here in Summit County, has identified areas in their service territory which are at higher risk of fast-spreading, catastrophic fires. In identifying these areas, they followed a systematic tested process and used historical data and wildfire risk analysis.

In order to protect these areas against a devastating wildfire, the company has or is installing modified insulated conductors and non-spark equipment such as fuses and lightning arrestors. During the year, Rocky

Assessment factors include:

- Fuel presence
- Historic weather data
- Topography
- Fire Suppression Response
- Fire History
- Spatial isolation / fire breaks

Mountain Power manages vegetation in and around power lines, and conducts enhanced inspections of lines. During extreme risk days (high temperatures, high winds, low fuel-moisture content, low humidity, for example) additional Rocky Mountain Power staff are deployed to the area for assessment and local condition monitoring. Weather conditions and forecasts are monitored through additional weather stations. Finally, as a last line of defense, a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) may be implemented.

A PSPS is not a step taken lightly - Rocky Mountain Power is, after all, in the business of providing electrical service to its customers - but not at the risk of causing a devastating fire. The PSPS measure focuses on areas where there is fire spread risk, presence of people and property, and weather patterns which could have catastrophic impacts to those populations. Based on historic weather data, this public safety measure would occur when key trigger conditions are forecast. While worsening conditions may require swift action, advance notice will be provided to public safety officials and communicated to customers whenever and wherever possible. Once the danger has passed, based on local conditions, power will be restored. And while it may pose a temporary inconvenience for most, the tradeoff in terms of wildfire risk is incomparable.

Rocky Mountain Power provides an online wildfire safety resource center, where customers can access an interactive map to view the PSPS areas, get a detailed look at boundaries and view the 7-day status forecasts in these designated zones. These tools help customers stay informed and provide actionable information so they can be prepared in a PSPS event should occur and are available at rockymountainpower.net/psps

More information is available at www.rockymountainpower.net/wildfiresafety.