

SUMMIT PARK - WILDLAND / URBAN INTERFACE

QUICK ACCESS PREPLAN FORM

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

- 1.1 **Subdivision Name:** Summit Park
- 1.2 **County/Fire District:** Summit County / Park City Fire District
- 1.3 **Subdivision Description:** Approx. 360 homes – moderate to steep north facing aspect, heavy fuels, most homes have wood siding and wood shake roofs.
- 1.4 **Units/Stations Responding:**
 - 1.4.1 Initial response - PCFD - Stations 35, 36, 37, BC-3.
 - 1.4.2 Additional response – 31, 34, Salt Lake County Fire Dept (SLCoFD), North Summit Fire District (NSFD) and South Summit Fire District (SSFD) Wasatch County Fire Dept.
- 1.5 **Adequate Water Supply Available:** Yes
 - 1.5.1 Water System
 - 1.5.2 Tender Shuttle
 - 1.5.3 Water Carried in Engines
 - 1.5.4 Draft Options (ponds, streams, tanks)
- 1.6 **Fire Behavior Prediction:** Surface fire possibilities with a high likelihood of ladder fuels leading to a crowning fire. Pre-heating of fuels (steep topography) is likely to cause spotting and torching. Rapid rate of spread with topography influencing most of the fire behavior.

1.7 **Strategy:**

- 1.7.1 Spot or Surface Fire - Offensive Attack
- 1.7.2 Crowning Fire - Defensive Attack
- 1.7.3 Life Safety
- 1.7.4 Stabilization
- 1.7.5 Property Conservation - protect structures & stay mobile

1.8 **Anticipated Problems:**

- 1.8.1 Evacuation
- 1.8.2 Numerous structures involved
- 1.8.3 Traffic Congestion - limited egress and access
- 1.8.4 Inadequate Resources

1.9 **Hazards to Personnel:**

- 1.9.1 Lack of Adequate Safety Zones
- 1.9.2 Overhead Power Lines
- 1.9.3 Congested Escape Routes:
 - 1.9.3.1 Public Panic
 - 1.9.3.2 Snags
 - 1.9.3.3 Low Visibility
 - 1.9.3.4 Heavy Smoke

2. **COMMAND AND CONTROL**

2.1 **Attack Modes:**

- 2.1.1 Offensive - approaching fire from Parleys Canyon (West), backing fire from the south, spot fire or surface fire originating from within the subdivision.
- 2.1.2 Defensive - wind or topography driven crown fire at any location within the Summit Park Subdivision.
- 2.1.3 Combination - possible use of an air attack followed by an aggressive direct attack from ground suppression personnel.

2.2 **Strategic Goals:**

- 2.2.1 Insure Life Safety (public and responder).
- 2.2.2 Contain fire to specific geographical areas or redirect fire away from populated areas.
- 2.2.3 Protect Structures.
- 2.2.4 Protect Exposures.
- 2.2.5 Extinguish Fire.

2.3 **Tactical Objectives:**

- 2.3.1 Establish Traffic Control.
- 2.3.2 Evacuate or Shelter Residents (use Summit County EPN system).
- 2.3.3 Manage Utilities (contact utility companies).
- 2.3.4 Brief Fire Crews on Safety and Hazards.
- 2.3.5 Engine Company Placement.
- 2.3.6 Place Necessary Hose Lines.

2.3.7 Coordinate Air Operations (if requested).

2.3.8 Prepare Structures

2.3.9 Establish control lines

2.4 Any wildland fire of significance in Summit Park will likely require a “bump and run” defensive structure protection operation. Air support will be crucial to the overall fire suppression effort. Depending on the density of the canopy, fix wing aircraft may have limited effectiveness. Helicopters (Type I) may prove most effective for suppression efforts. Any request or use of aircraft should be coordinated through the Summit County Fire Warden.

2.5 **Geographic Divisions:**

2.5.1 See Attached Map

2.5.2 The Division breakdown can easily be expanded into Branches if warranted by the amount of resources assigned.

2.6 **Alarm Response:**

2.6.1 **1st Alarm - Report to Fire**

Fire Agency	Travel Distance	Response Time	Unit / Type
PCFD	3-Miles	6-minutes	E-35 /Type 1 with CAFS
PCFD	3-Miles	6-minutes	BE-35 /Type 3 with CAFS
PCFD	10-Miles	12-minutes	E-37 / Type 1
PCFD	10-Miles	12-minutes	BE-37 / Type 6
PCFD	10-Miles	12-minutes	WT-37 / Type 3
PCFD	8-Miles	12-minutes	E-36 / Type 3
PCFD	8-miles	12-minutes	BC-3
SC			3 Alpha 41

2.6.2 2nd Alarm - Report to Staging

Fire Agency	Travel Distance	Response Time	Unit / Type
PCFD	14 Miles	20-minutes	E-31 / Type 1 BE-31 / Type 6
PCFD	18-miles	25-minutes	E-34 / Type 1 BE-34 / Type 6
NSFD	20 + Miles	30 + minutes	E- / Type 1 BE - / Type 6 WT- / Type 2 WT - / Type 3
SSFD	20 + Miles	30 + minutes	E- / Type 1 BE - Type 6 WT- / Type 2 WT - / Type 3
S�CoFD	30 + Miles	30 + minutes	BC-2 E-4 / Type 1 Aux-4 / Type 6 E-12 / Type 1 Aux-12 / Type 6

2.7 Staging Locations:

2.7.1 Sinclair Gas Station - Aspen Drive @ Parleys Summit.

2.7.2 Extended operation - Jeremy Ranch Elementary School.

2.8 Command Post:

2.8.1 Parleys Summit - Frontage Road on North Side of I-80.

2.8.2 Extended Operation - Jeremy Ranch Elementary School.

3. STRUCTURAL FIRE PROTECTION ANALYSIS

3.1 Site Assessment:

- 3.1.1 The structure protection assessment will be based upon a 1 through 4 grading scale.
 - 3.1.1.1 No Protection Required - 1.
 - 3.1.1.2 Little Effort Required - 2.
 - 3.1.1.3 Maximum Effort Required - 3.
 - 3.1.1.4 Non-Defensible Structure - 4.
- 3.1.2 When the wildfire danger index is “High” or above, the slope, topography, fuels and accessibility to structures place most of the Summit Park homes in the 3 or 4 category. A maximum effort will be required and the success rate will be poor at best.
- 3.1.3 The homes on the east, west and north perimeter fall into the category 3 range with most of the interior and southern border homes in category 4.
- 3.1.4 It is important to note that there are no fuel breaks within Summit Park.
- 3.1.5 A fire in Summit Park will spread quickly with extraordinary flame lengths. Structures that will take a direct hit from the head of the fire shall be considered non-defensible.
- 3.1.6 Structural protection on category 3 homes will be done only on the flanks of the fire.

3.2 **Fire Fighter Safety:** The slope, fuels, topography and lack of adequate exits will create a high danger for structural protection crews. Because of the confusing layout of the Summit Park subdivision it would be beneficial to group PCFD units with outside agency resources. Escape routes and safety zones are practically nonexistent in Summit Park. All structure protection crews shall have full PPE and will be briefed on the safety problems before being assigned into the subdivision.

3.2.1 **Safety Zones:** NONE

3.2.2 **Deployment Zones:** Area where fire units may survive a burn over situation with the protection of a fire shelter and vehicle.

3.2.2.1 Parkview Drive & Upper Evergreen Drive - Intersection

3.2.2.2 St. Moritz Terrace & St. Moritz Circle - Intersection

3.2.2.3 St. Moritz Way - Cul-de-sac

3.3 **Fuel Conditions:**

- 3.3.1 The predominate fuel within this subdivision is fuel model 9 and 10.
- 3.3.2 Trees are tall and close together posing considerable potential for crowning and torching.
- 3.3.3 The majority of the homes have wood shake roofs and wood siding.
- 3.3.4 There is little, if any, defensible space near most homes where firefighters can make a stand to protect structures.

3.4 **Evacuation:**

- 3.4.1 Evacuation should be started as soon as possible.
- 3.4.2 Evacuation will be difficult due to the width of the roads and the attempt of fire suppression crews to enter the subdivision.
- 3.4.3 The primary evacuation route is Parkview Drive.
- 3.4.4 There are emergency exits at Matterhorn Drive and Woodland Place, which could be used for foot traffic or 4x4 vehicles.
- 3.4.5 Exit signs have been placed throughout the subdivision to assist residents in evacuation under emergency conditions.
- 3.4.6 The Summit County EPN / Reverse 911 phone system is the best way to notify residents of an imminent evacuation. The system can be accessed through the Summit County Dispatch.

3.5 **Utilities:**

- 3.5.1 Electrical - Utah Power and Light - Notify through SC Dispatch. Services are above ground throughout the subdivision.
- 3.5.2 Gas - Questar - Notify through SC Dispatch. This area is serviced with a combination of underground natural gas and above ground propane tanks.
- 3.5.3 Water - Mountain Regional - Notify through SC Dispatch. See section 4 - Water Systems.

4. WATER SYSTEM

- 4.1 The Summit Park subdivision has a strong water system capable of supplying the necessary fire flows for an extended fire attack situation. The system is a combination gravity/pump supply that will automatically switch from domestic flow supply levels to fire flow levels when needed.

- 4.2 **Fire Hydrants:**
 - 4.2.1 Threads - National Standard Thread (NTS)
 - 4.2.2 Operating Pressures: 45 p.s.i. to 190 p.s.i.
 - 4.2.3 Outlet Sizes:
 - 4.2.3.1 Two - 2-1/2 inch outlets
 - 4.2.3.2 One - 4 inch outlet.

- 4.3 **Water Tanks:**
 - 4.3.1 Tanks are maintained at 80% capacity.
 - 4.3.2 Tank Locations:
 - 4.3.2.1 Matterhorn Drive & Parkview Drive - 700,000 gallons.
 - 4.3.2.2 Crestview Drive - 100,000 gallons.
 - 4.3.2.3 Innsbruck Drive - 100,000 gallons

- 4.4 **Management Agency:** Mountain Regional - (435) 940-1916.

- 4.5 **Disruption of Electrical Supply to Area:** Disruption of electrical supply to the area will prevent the refilling of the storage tanks. There is no auxiliary generator supply for pumps to re-fill the tanks.

4.6 Ponds / Creeks / Other Natural Water Sources:

Water Source: Ponds	Location and GPS Coordinates	Status: Perm / Interm	Helicopter Access?	Pump Required	# Gallons or CFS*
Gorgoza	Lat 40_ - 45' - 18.5" Long III_ - 34' - 58.3" Berg 330_	Permanent	Yes	Drafting	?
Jeremy Ranch I (Rasmussen Rd)	Lat 40_ - 45' - 25.1" Long III_ - 34' - 47.4" Berg 330_	Permanent	Yes	Drafting	?
Jeremy Ranch 2 (Jeremy Ranch Rd)	Lat 40_ - 45' - 51.4" Long III_ - 34' - 50.7" Berg 332_	Permanent	Yes	Drafting	?
Hi Ute Ranch (Kilby Rd)	Lat 40_ - 44' - 11.8" Long III_ - 33' - 21.6" Berg 330_	Permanent	Yes	Drafting	?