

Communities in Action

125 (+104) **249** (+43) **Education Events Active CWPP's Community** wildfire Preparednes plan

engage interested communities

220 (+22) **Chipping Events Home Owners** Dispose of slash piles

around homes

NORTH FORK GENERAL STORE

Our state crews spent a large amount of time

assisting the Moose fire in Idaho which was a human caused fire.

Wildland Urban Interface is the populated areas that border our forests and rangelands. As communities expand into wildfire-prone landscapses, fire suppression becomes complex, expensive, and dangerous. Our FFSL employees work to engage the communities at risk to become self resilient against future wildfire threats. Each approach varies and is specific to suit the area that we are trying to assist and help become more resilient and resistant to fires. The work must be done before wildfire comes to the area, it is a proactive approach and can save homes and lives.



Bear River Area Events by Chipping Events: 24 Area Education:: 1 (FFSL Areas) HOA Meetings: 7 Northeast Area Vasatch Front Area Chipping Events: 2 hipping Events: 150 Education:: 6 Education:: 50 HOA Meetings: 22 10A Meetings: 1)5 Central Area Chipping Events: 32 Southeast (Area Education:: 50 Chipping Events: 19 HOA Meetings: 44 Education 4 HOA Meetings: 3 Southwest Area

Chipping Events: 17

HOA Meetings: 10

Education:: 15



Interagency Wildfire Response

Most of Utah has a Federal. State, and/or local wildfire suppression resource assigned to it. Regardless of agency affiliation, when a fire is reported, the closest firefighting unit will respond and take appropriate action. All fires are fought aggressively having provided for safety and area objectives first. In cases where resources are spread thin, other firefighting personnel from around the country will respond and assist with suppression needs.



The Division of Forestry, Fire and State Lands (FFSL) embarked on its own aviation program in 2022 and contracted with Croman Corporation, adding two Type 1 helicopters to the state's wildfire suppression resources. The demand for aviation resources nationally found Utah needing aviation resources during the longer fire seasons.

The contract extends for 5 years and helicopters are managed by FFSL with full operational control, and not dispatched outside of Utah without FFSL approval. Each aircraft is under contract for 90 days each from June 1 thru the end of September. These aircraft deliver large amounts of water or retardant and assist ground crews and other aircraft.



Lone Peak Conservation Center

The Lone Peak Conservation Center (LPCC), is a State of Utah wildfire management program. Located in Draper, the LPCC is home to five different wildfire suppression resources including two Hotshot crews, two Initial Attack hand-crews, and two Heavy Engines. Each year, these crews are available for fire suppression, hazardous fuels reduction projects, and natural resource projects locally and nationally from April thru November.

Utah Wildfire Annual Report



Utah is using Fire Sense and cuts human caused fires in half since 2020 from 946 to 489

Director/State Forester



Another fire year is behind us, and just like previous years, 2022 had its own set of challenges that we had to face and overcome Our team did a fabulous job protecting the landscapes of the state of Utah. Unfortunately, the drought affecting Utah continues, and made conditions just right for wildfires. The summer

looked like it was going to be a busy one, with three large fires starting within just a few days of each other in early July. However, mother nature brought a much-needed monsoonal weather pattern which helped keep fire activity down.

Not only did the moisture reduce fire activity, but so did the citizens of Utah. Through our Fire Sense campaign, we continued to see a reduction in human-caused wildfires across the state. This year we again experienced an 18% reduction in human-caused wildfires, equating to a 60% reduction over the last two years. Nice work, Utah!

This year we also added two Type 1 helicopters to our firefighting toolbox, providing much-needed aerial assistance. These aircraft helped improve our success rate to 94 percent, meaning only 51 fires exceeded 10 acres this year. In addition, these two aircraft flew 216.8 hours in fire suppression this year and dropped 771,400 aallons of water.

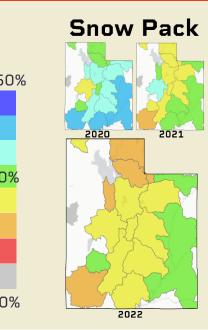
Our success couldn't have been achieved without the help of our cooperators throughout the state. Our federal, state and local partners are instrumental in the initial attack phase, and our success wouldn't be possible without their support and coordination. These men and women play a critical role in our wildfire efforts across the Western United States.

While there is success to celebrate this year, we must be proactive and stay focused. Other states in our region didn't fare as well as we did this year. We must remain vigilant.

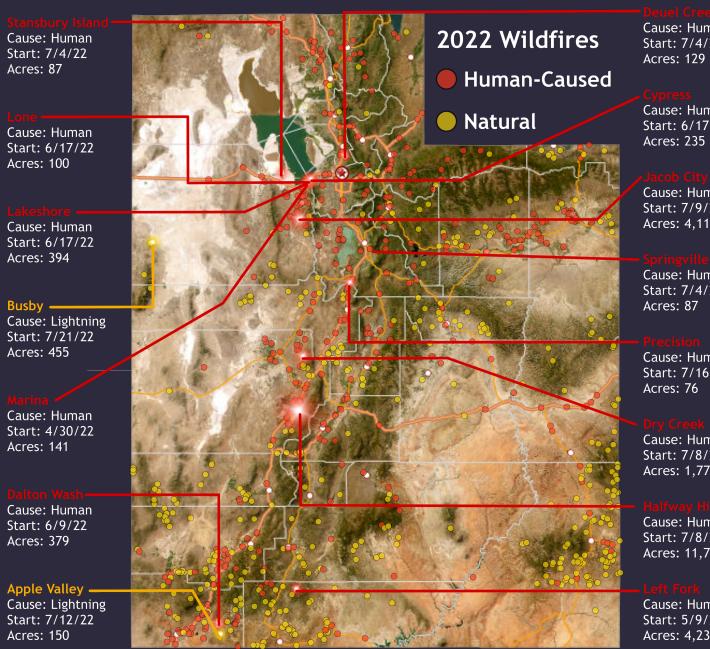
JAMIE BARNES Director/State Forester

Weather Summary

The 2022 fire season was preceded by an extremely dry spring and winter set high potential for an early and severe fire season in Utah. $^{\uparrow}150\%$ Fire season began in late May, two weeks earlier than normal in southern Utah with initial attack increasing but "Large Fires" were limited due to sparse fine fuels. In early June, lightning events and dry breezy conditions increased large fire activity in the southern area. In Mid-June, an extremely early monsoon season began 2-3 weeks earlier than normal. It was a long and wet season with southern areas receiving 120%-200% of normal rain. In Mid-July a widespread lightning event occurred, with new large fires in western Utah. A fairly warm and dry late summer and early fall kept existing large fire active into early October. From early August onwards, fire activity never reached July levels.



TOP 15 Largest Wildfires in 2022



Cause: Human

Start: 7/4/22 Acres: 129

Cause: Human Start: 6/17/22

Cause: Human

Start: 7/9/22 Acres: 4,114

Cause: Human Start: 7/4/22 Acres: 87

Cause: Human

Start: 7/16/22 Acres: 76

Cause: Human Start: 7/8/22 Acres: 1,772

Cause: Human Start: 7/8/22 Acres: 11,702

Cause: Human Start: 5/9/22 Acres: 4,231

2022 Fire Season SUMMARY

Total Wildfire Reports 963

Total Acres Burned

25,551 **Total Human-Caused** Acres

24,447 **Human-Caused Starts** 489

51 fires larger than **10** acres for 94% **CATCH RATE**

457 fewer human caused fires **2020 vs 2022**



49% of fires were human caused

Top Three Human-Caused Starts







#2 Debris/Open #3 Campfires #1 Motor





DROUGHT

Start: 7/4/22

Cause: Human

Start: 6/17/22

Cause: Human

Start: 6/17/22

Acres: 394

Acres: 455

Cause: Human

Start: 4/30/22

Cause: Human

Start: 6/9/22

Start: 7/12/22

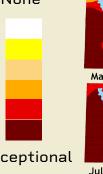
Acres: 150

Acres: 379

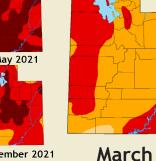
Acres: 141

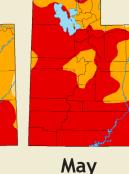
Acres: 100

Acres: 87



July 2021 September 2021

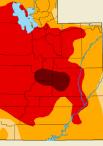


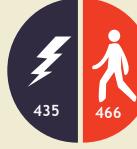






September







Acres Burned

Only 1,104 acres burned were natural caused.