

2019 Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Jurisdictional Annex: **Draper City**

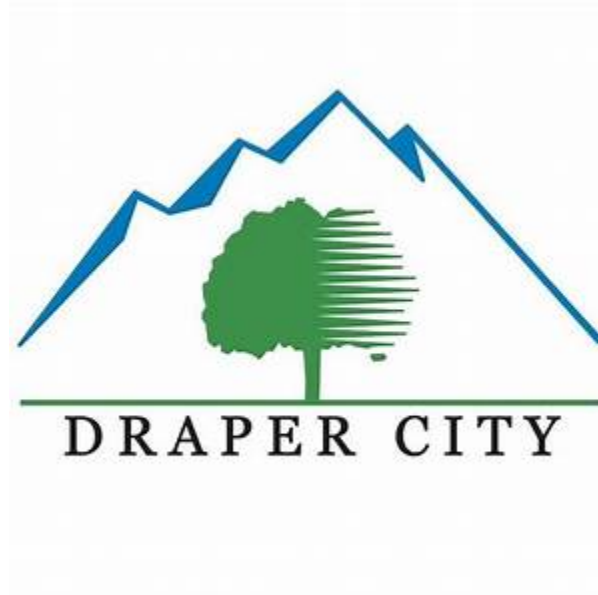


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Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
<p>Name: Robert Lambert Title: Battalion Chief/Emergency Manager Department: Draper Fire Department/Emergency Preparedness Address: 14324 S Firehouse Road Office Phone: 385-695-7199 Cell Phone: (801) 831-7366 Email Address: robert.lambert@draper.ut.us Website: https://www.draper.ut.us/451/Emergency-Preparedness</p>	<p>Name: Bart Vawdrey Title: Deputy Fire Chief Department: Draper Fire Department Address: 14324 S Firehouse Road Office Phone: (385) 557-2802 Cell Phone: Email Address: bart.vawdrey@draper.ut.us Website:</p>

Jurisdiction Profile

The following is a summary of key information about the jurisdiction and its history:

- **Date of Incorporation:** 1978
- **Current Population:** 48,319 ([Census v2018](#))
- **Population Growth:** The population grew 14.3% from April 1, 2010 (42,274) to July 1, 2018 ([Census](#)).
- **Location and Description:** Draper is located in the southeast quadrant of Salt Lake County and in the northeast quadrant of Utah County. Draper covers 30.3 square miles. Draper City is strategically located in the southeast corner of the Salt Lake Valley, with the Wasatch Mountain Range on the east and the Traverse Mountain Range on the south. The city is 18 miles south of Salt Lake City and 28 miles north of Provo. The Salt Lake International Airport is 21 miles north of the city. Draper is located 20 minutes from world-class skiing at Alta, Snowbird, Brighton and Solitude and 30 minutes to Park City and Deer Valley ski areas. The city owns more than 3,200 acres of open space in Corner Canyon and SunCrest. This pristine mountain land is located in the foothills and canyons of Draper and on top of the Traverse Ridge Mountain Range. Draper City has more than 90 miles of cycling, hiking and equestrian trails, with easy access trails from residential neighborhoods.
- **Brief History:** When incorporated in 1978 as a City, Draper was a small farming community of 4,500 residents situated on two square miles, but the area had been settled much earlier by Mormon pioneers under the direction of Brigham Young. In the fall of 1849, under the direction of Mormon Pioneer leader Brigham Young, Ebenezer Brown, the son of Scottish immigrants brought his cattle to graze the tall grass-fed by mountain streams in the unsettled area known as South Willow Creek. The following spring, Ebenezer brought his wife Phoebe and their large family. Together they raised and fattened cattle to sell to immigrants heading to the goldfields of California. That same year the Browns invited Phoebe's brother, William Draper III, his wife Elizabeth, a midwife/doctor, and their seven children to join in farming the area. The area grew rapidly and by the end of 1852, 20 families called South Willow Creek home. In 1854, the first post office was established. The town was named Draperville in honor of William Draper III, who was also the first presiding elder of the small Mormon congregation in town.
- **Climate:** Draper has an average annual temperature of 53.7°F and receives 15.69 inches of rain.

- **Public Services:** The City has organized a Draper City Emergency Preparedness Committee to look at long-range planning and preparedness.
- **Governing Body Format:** Draper City's form of government is a six-member Council. Draper has a part-time Mayor and five part-time City Council members. The City Manager is full-time and works under the direction of the Mayor and Council. In the state of Utah, Draper is currently classified as a third-class city.
- **Development Trends:** Draper is characterized by a mixture of land uses. Draper has commercial, industrial, residential, agricultural, vacant land and 4,500 acres of open space areas within its boundaries. The open space area is used for recreational purposes by residents of Draper and the surrounding communities and has many multi-use trails and areas within. Draper is home to the main customer service center and campus of eBay, the tech call center of PGP Corporation, the call center of Musician's Friend, and the headquarters of 1-800 Contacts. Draper is also home to Utah's first Ikea store located in the intermountain west, which opened in spring 2007. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) constructed a temple in Draper that was dedicated on March 20, 2009. The growth surge that Draper has experienced from 1990 to the present is the largest in volume and geographic extent the city has ever experienced. This growth period occurred when the city quickly changed from a rural, agricultural town into a full-fledged suburban city. During this time the city has experienced strong surges of relatively unrestrained growth. In terms of the geographic location of this growth, 75% of the new housing units have been built in the southeastern part of the city. Increasingly, the new housing is being built in the fringe areas as properties near central city are nearing build-out. A very large portion of this growth has been focused on a series of medium to large master planned developments spread across the southern parts of the city. The growth in business facilities (office, warehousing, retail, and manufacturing) has been concentrated in areas both east and west of the I-15 freeway and along the 123rd south corridor. This growth has included redevelopment, greater diversity in users and building types, more expensive construction and both the import of new businesses as well as the growth of existing businesses. The strongest future business growth areas are expected to be in the vicinity of the major north/south corridors (along the I-15 Freeway corridor from Sandy to the Point of the Mountain) and the major east/west corridors (114th South, 118th South State, and 123rd South and the Bangerter Highway), and the Town Center area. The mix of businesses will probably continue to diversify and the demand for more services to fulfill the needs of both the local population and business communities will increase.

Capability Assessment

The City maintains a full-time staff of 222 and part-time staff of 148 individuals. The Deputy Chief and Battalion Chief is the City's designated Emergency Manager. Hazard Mitigation Planning efforts are led by Battalion Chief position and supported by Deputy Fire Chief and City Manager positions.

The assessment of the jurisdiction's legal and regulatory capabilities is presented in the *Legal and Regulatory Capability Table* below. The assessment of the jurisdiction's fiscal capabilities is presented in the *Fiscal Capability Table* below. The assessment of the jurisdiction's administrative and technical capabilities is presented in the *Administrative and Technical Capability Table* below. Information on the community's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) compliance is presented in the *National Flood Insurance Program Compliance Table* below. Classifications under various community mitigation programs are presented in the *Community Classifications Table* below.

TABLE: LEGAL AND REGULATORY CAPABILITY					
	Local Authority Exists to Develop and Implement/ Enforce?	A Jurisdiction-Specific Code, Ordinance and/or Requirement Currently Exists?	Rely on the County's Codes, Ordinances & Requirements	State Mandated	Comments
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements					
Building Code Development and Enforcement	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Zonings Ordinance(s)	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance(s)	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Stormwater Management Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance(s)	Yes	Yes	Yes		Adopted 2005, Updated 2009
Post Disaster Recovery Program and Ordinance(s)					
Real Estate Disclosure Ordinance(s)			Yes	Yes	
Growth Management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Yes			
Planning Documents					
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	Yes			
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes			
Disaster Planning Documents					
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan/ Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes		Yes	Yes	
Specialized Hazard Plan(s) (e.g., Heavy Snow/Winter Storm Plan, Fire Management Plan, Extreme Temperature Plan): Insert the name of	Yes		Yes	Yes	

Plan(s) in the comments section					
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TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY

Financial Resources	Accessible or Eligible to Use?
Community Development Block Grants	
Capital Improvements Project Funding	Yes
Authority to Levy Taxes for Specific Purposes	Yes
User Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas or Electric Service	Yes
Incur Debt through General Obligation Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Special Tax Bonds	Yes
Incur Debt through Private Activity Bonds	
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State/Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes
Other	

TABLE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITY

Staff/Personnel Resources	Available?	Full Time/Part Time/Other	Department/Agency/Position
Planners or engineers with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Yes	Full Time	Draper Building-Zoning Draper Public Works-Engineering
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Full Time	Draper Building-Zoning Draper Public Works-Engineering
Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Full Time	Draper Building-Zoning Draper Public Works-Engineering
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Full Time	Draper GIS
Emergency manager	Yes	Full Time	Fire BC and Draper Fire
Grant writers	No	N/A	Capability-Additional Duties

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE

What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Draper Public Works-Engineering
Who is your jurisdiction’s floodplain administrator? (department/position)	City Engineer
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	No
Does your jurisdiction have any outstanding NFIP compliance violations that need to be addressed? If so, please state what they are.	No
Do your flood hazard maps adequately address the flood risk within your jurisdiction? (If no, please state why)	Yes
Does your floodplain management staff need any assistance or training to support its floodplain management program? If so, what type of assistance/training is needed?	TBD
Does your jurisdiction participate in the Community Rating System (CRS)? If so, is your jurisdiction seeking to improve its CRS Classification? If not, is your jurisdiction interested in joining the CRS program?	

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	Classification	Date Classified
Community Rating System (CRS)			
Public Protection/ISO	Yes	2	June 2019
NWS StormReady			

Jurisdiction-Specific Natural Hazard Event History

The *Natural Hazard Events Table* lists all past occurrences of natural hazards within the jurisdiction. Repetitive flood loss records are as follows:

- Number of FEMA-Identified Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of FEMA-Identified Severe Repetitive Loss Properties: 0
- Number of Repetitive Flood Loss/Severe Repetitive Loss Properties That Have Been Mitigated: 0
- As of 6/30/2019, 53 policies were in force with total coverage of \$15,355,000 and total written premium and FPF of \$23,543 ([FEMA, 2019](#)).
- Draper City does participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (CID # 490244) and the last FIRM map for the area was issued on 09/25/09 ([FEMA, 2019](#)).

TABLE: RECENT NATURAL HAZARD EVENTS
(NOAA Data with additions from the jurisdiction representatives)

Type of Event	Description	FEMA Disaster Number (if applicable)	Date	Preliminary Damage Assessment
Winter Storm	8 inches in Draper	-	1/21/2019	-
Winter Storm	13.5 inches in Draper	-	1/19/2018	-
High Wind	68 mph at Draper	-	3/5/2017	100,000 property damage.
Hail	quarter-sized hail	-	7/19/2016	-
High Wind	59 mph in Draper	-	3/13/2016	-
Winter Storm	widespread power outages	-	12/13/2015	-
High Wind	72 mph in Draper	-	4/22/2014	500,000 property damage.
Orson Smith Trailhead Fire		-	6/12/2014	-
Winter Storm	7 inches in Draper	-	12/19/2013	-
Winter Storm	6 inches of snow in Draper	-	3/22/2013	-
Winter Storm	8 inches in Draper	-	1/27/2013	-
High Wind	These winds caused damage at a shopping center in Draper, blowing	-	3/26/2012	20,000 in property damage

	out two large windows.			
Bell Canyon Fire	Not a huge fire	-	8/15/2011	-
Flooding		-	2011	-
Flood and Debris Flow		-	8/19/2010	-
Debris Flow		-	7/21/2009	-
High Wind	extensive roof damage to several homes in the Draper area was reported	-	3/29/2009	-
Corner Canyon Fire		-	8/8/2008	680 acres burned but no homes impacted.

Community Data to Utilize to Enhance Whole Community Resilience

In order to prepare mitigation efforts that consider the whole community, jurisdiction-specific nuances must be understood, and key factors are highlighted below: (ACS 2017)

Factors	Number in Community
Members of the community over 65 years old	3,181
Members of the community under 18 years old	15,470
Members of the community that identify as having disability status	2,141
Members of the community that speak English less than "very well"	902
Members of the community living below the poverty line	2,368
The number of mobile homes in the community	60*
Members of the community without health insurance	2,869
Occupied housing units with tenants without a vehicle	176
Housing units without heating fuel	29

*The number of residents in mobile homes is likely higher. The primary mobile home park in the area is the Mountain Shadows Mobile Home Park.

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Impacts

Hazards that represent a county-wide risk are addressed in the Risk Assessment section of the 2019 Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan Update. This section only addresses the hazards and their associated impacts that are **relevant** and **unique** to the municipality.

Avalanche: The likelihood of avalanches impacting Draper City is limited. The area on the east side of the City is adjacent to the Wasatch Mountains and has slopes 25 degrees or greater, but there has been no historical avalanche activity in that area of the City. Small slides have occurred in unpopulated areas.

Dam Failure: The Draper Irrigation Company has a storage reservoir located at the mouth of Corner Canyon, which is classified as a dam by the State of Utah. The impacts of the failure of this storage reservoir could have an impact on residential areas within the City. Any dam failures

in other areas of Utah would have little impact on Draper, except for the potential impact on water supplies.

Drought: Draper City has large swings in temperature and in precipitation amounts during any year and is susceptible to drought.

Earthquake: Earthquake hazards are likely to include ground shaking, ground rupture, tectonic deformation, liquefaction, seismically induced slope failures and phenomena related to ground-water effects. Of significant concern, many high priority public and private buildings and many critical infrastructure facilities are located within or across the major fault zones in the region. These facilities include very large waterlines, large irrigation canals, utilities, railroads, and major transportation routes. However, the potential damage is not limited to fault zone areas. Fine-grained, lake-bottom sediments are common in western Draper and are susceptible to liquefaction-induced ground failure during a large earthquake. Each incident may require a unique response from Draper City and in the instance of a major earthquake outside assistance will be necessary. Utah's earthquake hazard is greatest within the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB), which extends 800 miles from Montana to Nevada and Arizona, and trends from north to south through the center of Utah (The Wasatch Fault, UGS PIS 40). The ISB contains the Wasatch fault; one of the longest and most active normal faults in the world, with a potential for an earthquake with a magnitude up to 7.5. The largest earthquakes in Utah occur in the ISB, where at least 35 earthquakes of magnitude 5.0 or greater have occurred since 1850 (UNHH 2008).

Severe Thunderstorms: Potential for severe weather is high in Draper and not specific to any one climatic season.

Tornado and High Winds: Wind speeds in Draper are annually higher than national averages and microburst winds are common. They are particularly high at the point of the mountain.

Flood: Areas that may be impacted by thunderstorm and snowmelt flooding include Bear Canyon Neighborhood, Springdale Way near the foothills, and Corner Canyon Creek. Additionally, while the potential is small, the Jordan River, which runs west of I-15 from North to South on the west side of Draper, could overtop due to thunderstorms, severe weather, and rapid snowmelt. The following Areas of Mitigation Interest were identified by the City of Draper and through FEMA's GIS flood exposure analysis:

- The Bear Canyon neighborhood encroaches into the natural floodplain. During high flows, certain parts of the neighborhood experience flooding along historic flow paths.
- In 2011, houses along Springdale Way near the foothills experienced mudflows, flooding, and debris flow from small drainages coming off the foothills.
- Along Corner Canyon Creek, downstream of I-15, there is planned commercial development in the SFHA. The City is considering flood detention and an irrigation facility as well as a culvert or channelization for Corner Canyon Creek at 1100 East.
- The Draper Elementary School is vulnerable to the 0.2% annual chance flood.

Landslide and Problem Soils: Numerous geologic hazards exist in Draper and throughout the Salt Lake Valley that could result in an emergency situation or disaster. Steep mountains adjacent to the city create a potential for landslides, debris flows, rock falls, and snow avalanches. Draper has experienced landslide-debris flow in the past. Steep slopes on the east and south side of Draper also lend to the high potential for landslides and slope failure. Buildings along the ridgetops of some areas increase the potential of slides due to added weight and hill disturbance.

Severe Weather: The potential for severe weather is a reality in Draper City and the surrounding region. These weather events are not isolated to any climatic season, but rather can occur at any time during the year. During the spring and summer months, heavy rains can fall upon soils in a desert climate that may not readily percolate creating surface runoff, mudslides, debris flow, flooding, and other water-related damage. During the winter months, heavy snowfall is possible, especially in higher elevations of the community. While Draper City is typically self-reliant in weather-related events, severe weather may require assistance from outside agencies.

Winter Storms: Corner Canyon and Suncrest Area receive large amounts of snow which can cause business interruption, including interrupting city services, such as Police, Fire, and Public Works tasks. Winter weather systems and snowstorms over northern Utah can have a dramatic effect on regional commerce, transportation, and daily activity and are a major forecast challenge for local meteorologists. This challenge is heightened in Draper City because of the wide variety of local climatic features, such as significant elevation changes, atypical wind patterns, and mountainous slopes located immediately adjacent to city boundaries. These local features can impact the severity of winter storms. Winter Storms additionally bring colder temperatures which can adversely impact the elderly population. Additionally, Draper has a number of community members without health insurance which would impact medical care.

Wildfire: Perhaps the most likely and significant hazard in Draper City is the potential for damage and loss of life and property through fire events. The terrain of steep slopes adds to the dangers and difficulties of wildfire suppression. Many homes on the east and south sides of Draper have a high potential of being impacted by wildfires. Fires can occur within the urban fabric of the community or as wildfires in the hillside areas of the community and mountainous areas adjacent to the city. Each incident may require a unique response from Draper City. The potential for structure and wildfires is increased by lightning events. Wildfires can remove necessary vegetation, which can result in unstable soils for extended periods of time. Utah's fire season typically occurs during the warmer and drier months between May and October. Although traditionally a majority of wildfires have been caused naturally, mostly by lightning, as development encroaches on the hillsides and lower slopes of the Wasatch Mountains, wildfires caused by humans will likely increase.

Public Health: The number of community members that believe in not vaccinating their kids (anti-vaxxers) is a troubling public health concern.

Radon: Draper is considered to be at moderate to high risk for Radon exposure.

Cyber Attack: Cyberattacks could interrupt government work, public safety, and critical infrastructure operation.

Hazardous Materials: While Draper City has minimal hazardous materials stored in the city, I-15 is the main Interstate for some large hazardous materials transportation.

Hazard Analysis

A disaster can occur at any time within Draper City. Rather than attempt to prepare for every potential disaster, the intent of Draper City is to identify the most likely situations and concentrate efforts and resources on the education, preparation, and mitigation for emergencies and disasters with a higher likelihood of occurrence. Numerous natural hazards exist in Draper City and surrounding communities. Active fault zones pose the threat of earthquakes, while steep

mountains adjacent to the city create a potential for landslides, debris flows, rock falls, and snow avalanches. The natural hazards identified for Draper City in this section are as follows:

- Avalanche
- Dam Failure
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide and Problem Soils
- Pandemic
- Radon
- Severe weather
- Wildfire

Avalanche

The likelihood of avalanches impacting Draper City is limited. The area on the east side of the City is adjacent to the Wasatch Mountains, but there has been no historical avalanche activity in that area of the City.

Dam Failure

The Draper Irrigation Company has a storage reservoir located at the mouth of Corner Canyon, which is classified as a dam by the State of Utah. The impacts of the failure of this storage reservoir could have impacts on residential areas within the City. Any dam failures in other areas of Utah would have little impact on Draper, except for the potential impact on water supplies.

Drought

Draper City has large swings in temperature and in precipitation amounts during any year and is susceptible to drought. The City encourages landscaping that is friendly to the desert climate of Utah and when drought conditions occur the City would restrict the use of water for outdoor landscaping. The table below shows average temperatures and precipitation amount for Draper City by month.

Table. Draper City Average Temperature Table

Month	Temp. (min)	Temp. (max)	Temp. (avg)	Precipitation
January	-2°F	58°F	29°F	1.3"
February	5°F	66°F	35°F	1.1"
March	15°F	74°F	43°F	1.9"
April	21°F	90°F	50°F	2.1"
May	30°F	93°F	61°F	1.3"
June	39°F	100°F	70°F	1.4"
July	54°F	105°F	82°F	0.2"
August	46°F	103°F	78°F	0.5"
September	35°F	96°F	66°F	1.2"
October	27°F	86°F	52°F	1.4"
November	4°F	75°F	42°F	0.9"
December	0°F	59°F	29°F	1.4"

Earthquake (Seismic Hazard)

Perhaps the most feared incident in Draper is the potential for a large earthquake. Reports indicate that thousands of deaths, billions of dollars of damage to private property, extended loss of utility services, overwhelmed medical facilities, and other catastrophic incidents will occur if a major earthquake occurs in the Salt Lake and/or Utah Valley.

Of significant concern, many high priority public and private buildings and many critical infrastructure facilities are located within or across the major fault zones in the region. These facilities include very large waterlines, large irrigation canals, utilities, railroads, and major transportation routes. However, potential damage is not limited to fault zone areas. Fine-grained, lake-bottom sediments are common in western Draper and are susceptible to liquefaction-induced ground failure during a large earthquake. Each incident may require a unique response from Draper City and in the instance of a major earthquake outside assistance will be necessary.

Utah's earthquake hazard is greatest within the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB), which extends 800 miles from Montana to Nevada and Arizona, and trends from north to south through the center of Utah (The Wasatch Fault, UGS PIS 40). The ISB contains the Wasatch fault; one of the longest and most active normal faults in the world, with a potential for earthquake with a magnitude up to 7.5. The largest earthquakes in Utah occur in the ISB, where at least 35 earthquakes of magnitude 5.0 or greater have occurred since 1850. (UNHH 2008)

Flooding

Although located in a semi-arid region, Draper City is subject to thunderstorms and snowmelt flooding. Significant flooding occurred in the Salt Lake Valley in 1983 and to a lesser extent in 1984, and again in 2011 resulted in the construction of some sediment basins, installation of stream-bank protection, and the cleaning of stream channels to reduce flood hazards. Flood plains along the Jordan River and its tributaries have been rated for expected flood heights by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and areas susceptible to flooding have been delineated on the Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). These maps are updated as development occurs and channel obstructions, culvert modifications, and other changes alter potential flood heights and velocities.

The development ordinances of the city require geotechnical studies to identify areas of shallow ground water, artesian wells, and other water hazards. During high snow and rain fall years, the groundwater table can move closer to the surface. Flooding can also result from leakage of unlined irrigation canals, flood irrigation practices, and septic tank drain fields.

Several streams run through the City of Draper and converge with the Jordan River that runs along the western border. Thirty-seven (37) structures are vulnerable to the 1% annual chance event and there is additional development planned in the 1% annual chance floodplain.

Figure. The City of Draper's Flood Zones

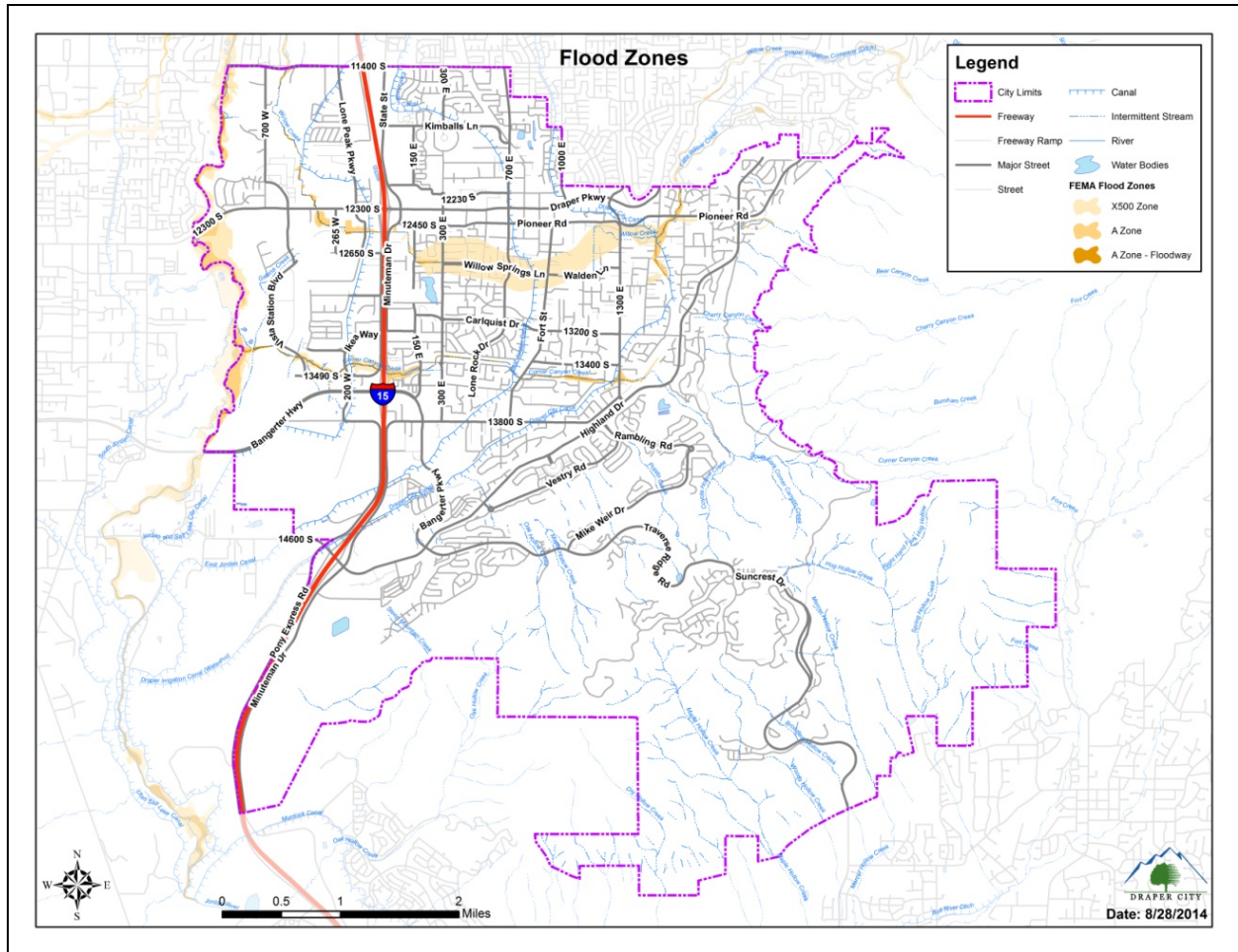
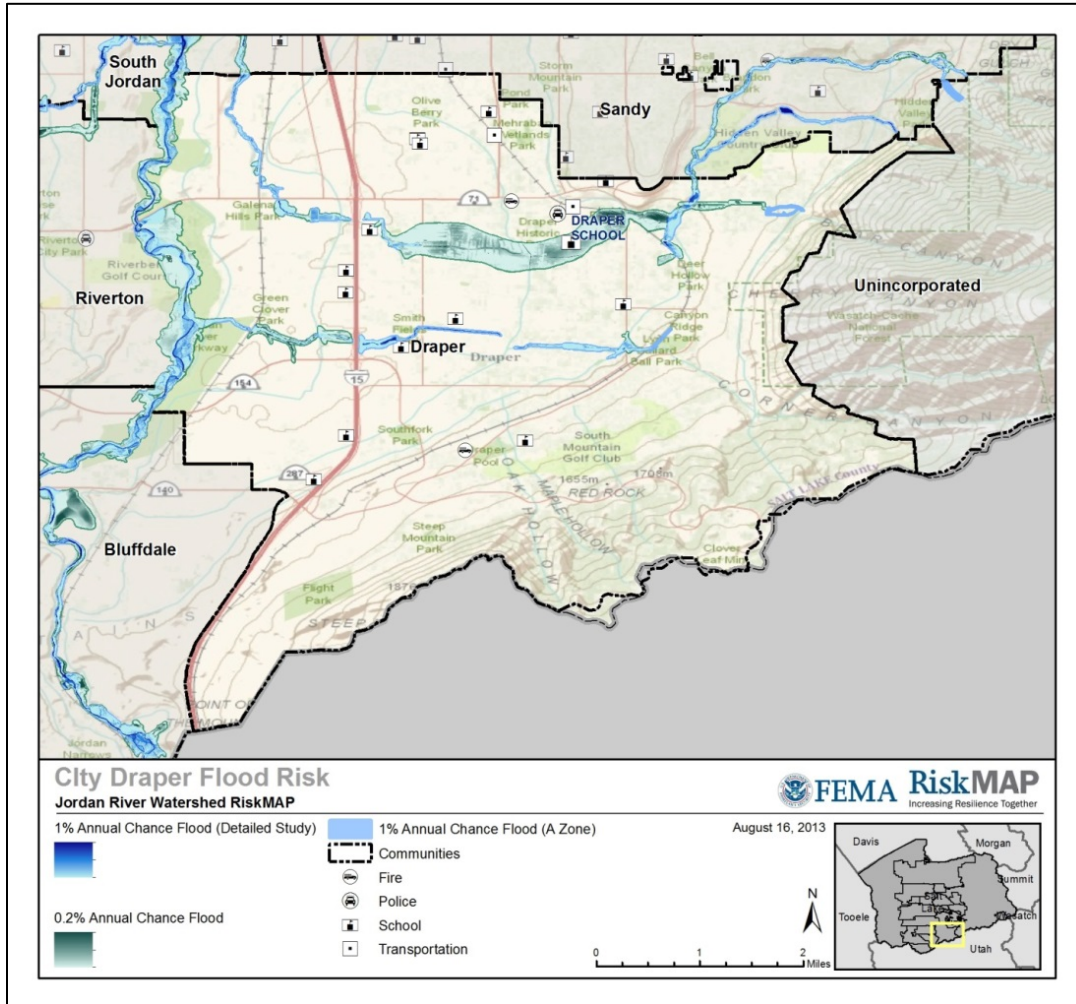


Figure. FEMA Risk Map: Draper City Flood Risk



Jordan Watershed

Salt Lake County created a Flood Risk Report for each city in the county in 2014. This report includes the flood risk assessment results of the Jordan Watershed Risk MAP Project. The Jordan River runs along the west border of Draper City. A flood risk is defined as an accumulation of water over normally dry areas. Floods become hazards to people and property by inundating developed areas. Flood losses range from damage to landscaping and debris generation to building damage and injury or death.

Table. City of Draper – Estimated Flood Loss Information

Structure Occupancy Type	1% Annual Chance Structure Exposure	1% Annual Chance Building and Contents Loss	0.2% Chance Structure Exposure	0.2% Chance Building and Contents Loss
Commercial	-	-	23	\$ 260,858
Residential	37	\$ 541,815	447	\$ 7,912,175
Total	37	\$ 541,815	470	\$ 8,173,033

Areas of Risk and Mitigation Interest

The following Areas of Mitigation Interest were identified by the City of Draper and through FEMA's GIS flood exposure analysis:

- The Bear Canyon neighborhood encroaches into the natural floodplain. During high flows, certain parts of the neighborhood experience flooding along historic flow paths.
- In 2011, houses along Springdale Way near the foothills experienced mudflows, flooding, and debris flow from small drainages coming off the foothills.
- Along Corner Canyon Creek, downstream of I-15, there is planned commercial development in the SFHA. The City is considering flood detention and an irrigation facility as well as a culvert or channelization for Corner Canyon Creek at 1100 East.
- The Draper School is vulnerable to the 0.2% annual chance flood.

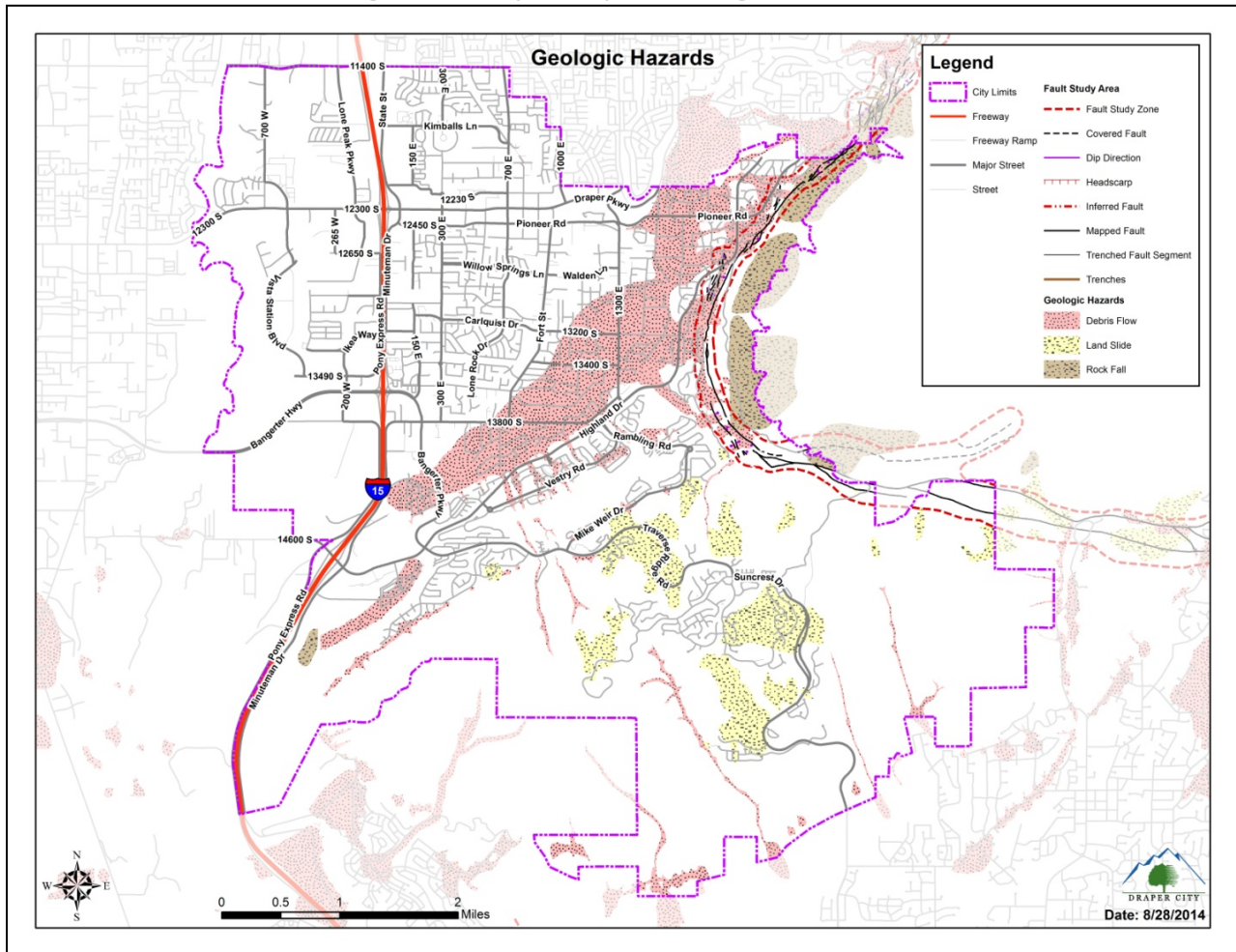
Draper does not have any repetitive loss properties identified under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

The City's Community Development Director oversees enforcement of floodplain management requirements adopted by the City, including regulating new construction in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs); floodplain identification and mapping, including any local requests for map updates; description of community assistance and monitoring activities.

Landslide and Problem Soils (Geologic Hazard)

Numerous geologic hazards exist in Draper and throughout the Salt Lake Valley that could result in an emergency situation or disaster. Steep mountains adjacent to the city create a potential for landslides, debris flows, rock falls, and snow avalanches. Earthquake hazards are likely to include ground shaking, ground rupture, tectonic deformation, liquefaction, seismically induced slope failures and phenomena related to ground-water effects. Wildfires can remove necessary vegetation, which can result in unstable soils for extended periods of time. The most proactive approach to minimizing geologic hazard is to avoid development in inappropriate areas. The potential for geologic events can be partially mitigated through proper placement of development. Each incident may require a unique response from Draper City, and in the instance of a major mudslide or debris flow, outside assistance will be necessary.

Figure. The City of Draper’s Geologic Hazards



Pandemic (Public Health Emergencies)

On a regular basis, potentially catastrophic public health issues are raised in the mainstream media and the possibility of a national pandemic, local epidemic such as the Hantavirus, or a wide array of other health-related matters is real. Planning for these events is well beyond the ability of Draper City, but if an outbreak were to occur, the City will be expected to provide accurate information in an immediate fashion. In the event of a public health emergency, the City Manager will determine the appropriate measure of municipal response. The City Manager may choose to activate the EOC and use all means necessary to inform residents and business owners.

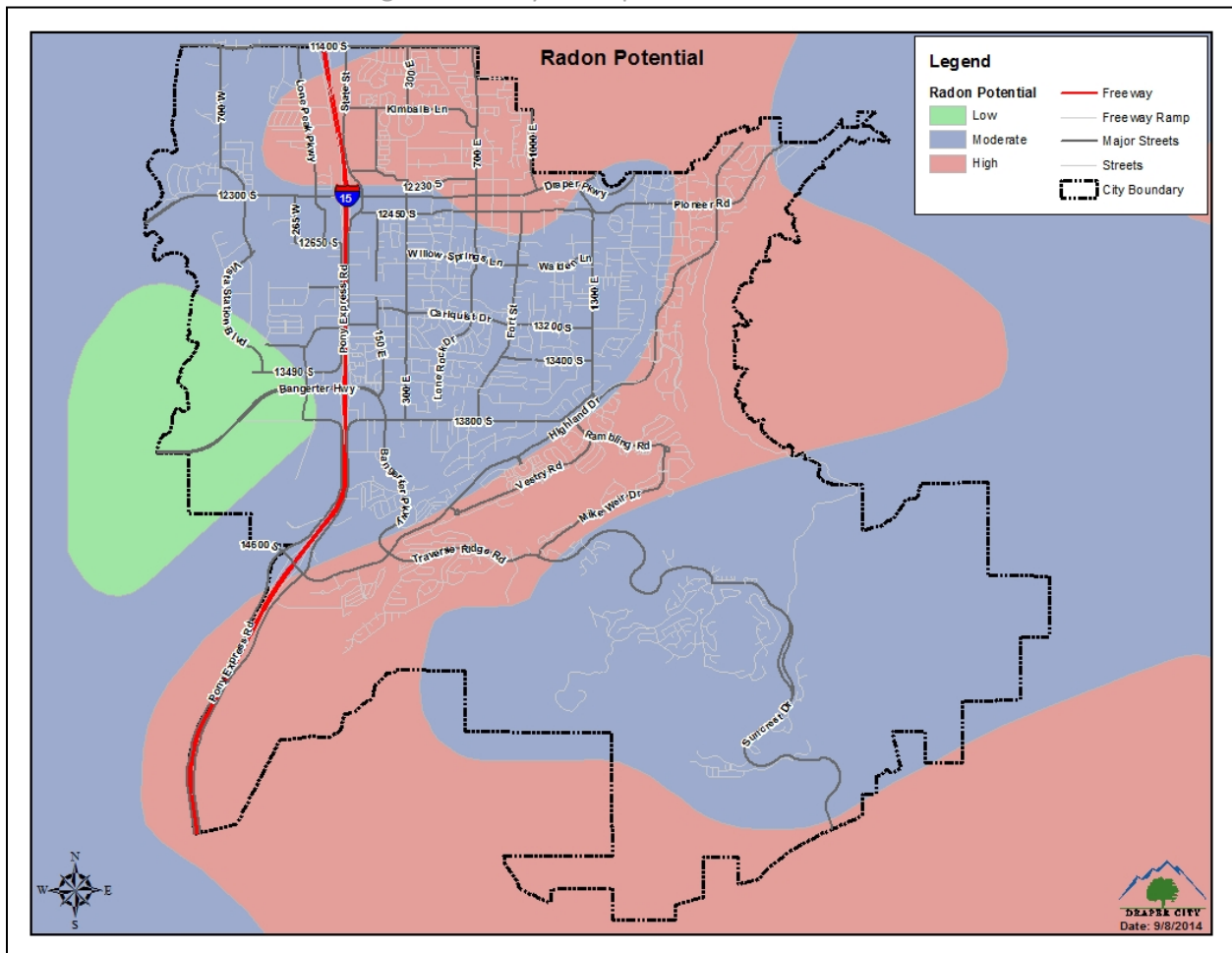
In partnership with local and state public health officials, other federal agencies, medical and public health professional associations, infectious disease experts from academia and clinical practice, and international and public service organizations, Draper City will incorporate all reasonable strategies to educate its residents and prepare for a measured response in the instance of a public health emergency.

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that has no smell, taste, or color. It comes from the natural decay of uranium that is found in nearly all rock and soil. When geologic conditions are favorable, the potential increases for high indoor levels of radon.

Outdoor radon levels never reach dangerous concentrations because air movement scatters radon into the atmosphere. Radon is a hazard in buildings because the gas collects in enclosed spaces. Radon decays into radioactive particles that can be trapped in the lungs when inhaled. These particles release small bursts of energy that damage lung tissue and may lead to lung cancer. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States.

Figure. The City of Draper’s Radon Potential



Severe Weather

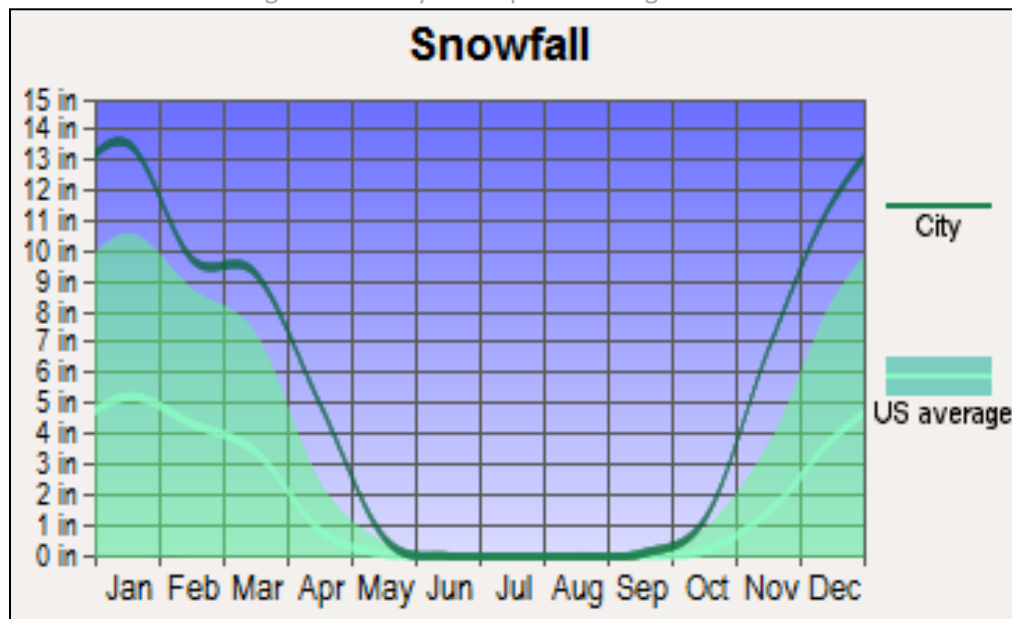
The potential for severe weather is a reality in Draper City and the surrounding region. These weather events are not isolated to any climatic season, but rather can occur at any time during the year. During the spring and summer months, heavy rains can fall upon soils in a desert climate that may not readily percolate creating surface runoff, mudslides, debris flow, flooding, and other water-related damage. During the winter months, heavy snowfall is possible, especially in higher

elevations of the community. While Draper City is typically self-reliant in weather-related events, severe weather may require assistance from outside agencies.

Winter weather systems and snowstorms over northern Utah can have a dramatic effect on regional commerce, transportation, and daily activity and are a major forecast challenge for local meteorologists. This challenge is heightened in Draper City because of the wide variety of local climatic features, such as significant elevation changes, atypical wind patterns, and mountainous slopes located immediately adjacent to city boundaries. These local features can impact the severity of winter storms. For example, the Salt Lake City International Airport receives an average annual snowfall of 65 inches, while just a few miles away, the Alta ski area receives more than 500 inches of snow annually. Snowfall is also influenced by the Great Salt Lake, which can produce localized snow bands or lake effect accumulations several times each winter.

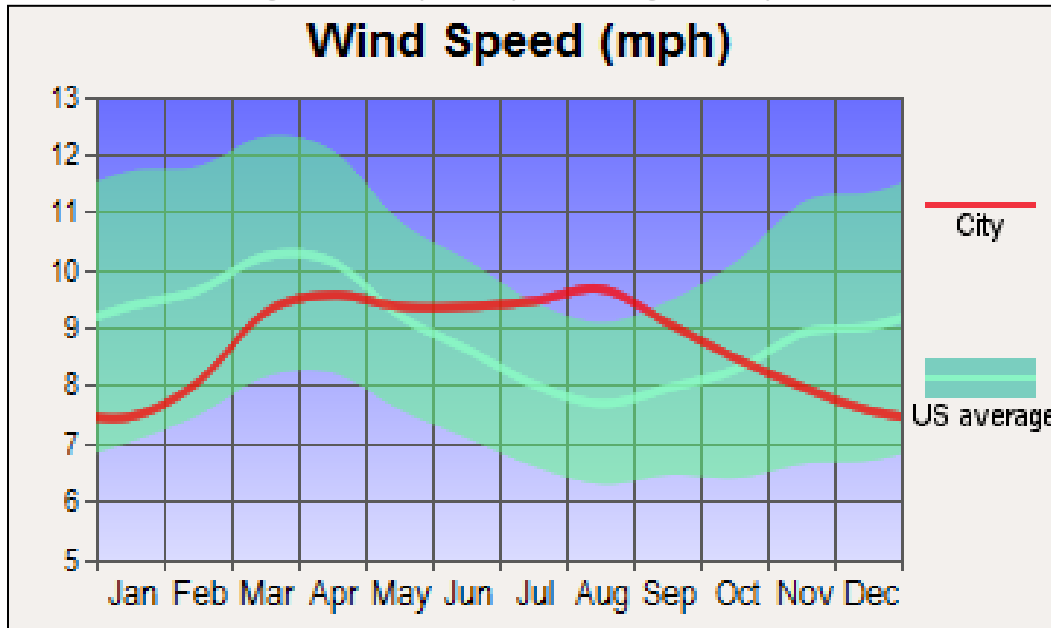
Draper City will continue to identify new methods to minimize the impact of winter storms, but it is not possible to prepare for all winter storm events.

Figure. The City of Draper's Average Snowfall



Although infrequent, Draper City is subject to severe damage resulting from tornadoes and extremely high winds often called microburst winds. As recent as August 11, 1999, a category F2 tornado touched down in the downtown Salt Lake City area, killing one person and injuring at least 100 people. The tornado caused widespread power outages as well as large-scale debris mainly from downed tree limbs. The community needs to be prepared and ready to respond to wind-related weather.

Figure. The City of Draper’s Average Wind Speed



Wildfire (Fire Hazard)

Perhaps the most likely hazard in Draper City is the potential for damage and loss of life and property through fire events. Fires can occur within the urban fabric of the community or as wildfires in the hillside areas of the community and mountainous areas adjacent to the city. Each incident may require a unique response from Draper City.

The potential for structure and wildfires is increased by lightning events. When severe electrical storms are anticipated, the City Manager may request a heightened level of observation by city personnel.

Utah’s fire season typically occurs during the warmer and drier months between May and October. Although traditionally a majority of wildfires have been caused naturally, mostly by lightning, as development encroaches on the hillsides and lower slopes of the Wasatch Mountains, wildfires caused by humans will likely increase. Education and careful preparation are necessary to protect life and personal property in vulnerable areas. Draper City will work with the Unified Fire Authority to complete a fire policy referred to as a Wildland Interface Zone. Other programs, such as the Firewise Communities program, will be used to educate residents about the dangers of wildfire and help them prepare for these types of disasters.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Hazard Event	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Total (Probability x Impact)
Earthquake	2	30	60
Wildfire	3	19	57
Severe Winter Weather	3	16	48
Severe Weather	3	15	45

Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	2	21	42
Flooding	2	17	34
Cyber Attack	2	17	34
Hazardous Materials Incident	2	14	28
Drought	2	14	28
Radon	3	9	27
Terrorism	1	25	25
Landslide and Slope Failure	2	11	22
Dam Failure	1	22	22
Tornado	1	11	11
Civil Disturbance	1	11	11
Avalanche	1	3	3

*To access full probability and impact scores, please click this [link](#) to download the Excel file.

Mitigation Strategies and Actions

2019 Mitigation Strategies Progress & Summary

The heart of the mitigation plan is the mitigation strategy, which serves as the long-term blueprint for reducing the potential losses identified in the risk assessment. The mitigation strategy describes how the community will accomplish the overall purpose, or mission, of the planning process. In this section, mitigation actions/projects were updated/amended, identified, evaluated, and prioritized. This section is organized as follows:

- New Mitigation Actions - New actions identified during this 2019 update process
- Ongoing Mitigation Actions - Ongoing actions with no definitive end or that are still in progress. During the 2019 update, these "ongoing" mitigation actions and projects were modified and/or amended as needed.
- Completed Mitigation Actions - An archive of all identified and completed projects, including completed actions since 2014.

Mitigation Table - New Actions

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Supporting Agency(ies)	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
Conduct Seismic Retrofitting	2019	Goal 2: Protect and eliminate and/or reduce damages and disruptions to critical facilities, structures, and infrastructure during disasters.	Earthquake	Draper Emergency Management	Public Works	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	2030	
Design Wildfire Evacuation Plan and Route designations	2019	Goal 1: Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster.	All Hazards	Draper Emergency Management		Medium	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	High	2025	
Install Notification System to Alert the Public	2019	Goal 1: Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster. Goal 3: Enhance and protect the communication and warning/notification systems in the County.	All Hazards	Draper Emergency Management		High	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	High	2025	
Bury Powerlines	2019	Goal 2: Protect and eliminate and/or reduce damages and disruptions to critical facilities, structures, and infrastructure during disasters.	All Hazards	Draper Emergency Management	Public Works	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	2030	
Increase Defensible Space and Wildfire Mitigation	2019	Goal 2: Protect and eliminate and/or reduce damages and disruptions to critical facilities, structures, and infrastructure during disasters.	Flood (Riverine) and Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding)	Draper Emergency Management	Fire Department	Medium	High	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	2030	

Mitigation Table - Ongoing Actions

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
Assess critical facilities for hazard exposure, structural weaknesses, power, communications and equipment resources and redundancy, and adequate emergency procedures	2009	3 – Ensure critical facilities can sustain operations for emergency response and recovery 3.1 – Prevent damage to critical facilities and infrastructure	All Hazards	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Compile inventory of mutual-aid agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOU) and identify deficiencies	2009	4 – Improve response capabilities through mutual-aid agreements 4.1 – Utilize mutual-aid agreements in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements	All Hazards	City of Draper	Medium	Low	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Pursue and implement needed mutual-aid agreements	2009	4 – Improve response capabilities through	All Hazards	City of Draper	Medium	Low	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
		mutual-aid agreements 4.1 – Utilize mutual-aid agreements in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements								
Provide education regarding all-natural hazards through live trainings, as well as web-based, print and broadcast media	2009	5 – Increase citizen safety through improved hazard awareness 5.1 – establish a comprehensive public education program	All Hazards	City of Draper	Medium	Low	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Repair, maintain, and improve water distribution infrastructure to prevent loss from leakage, breaks, etc.	2009	1 – Reduce and prevent hardships associated with water shortages 1.1 – Limit unnecessary consumption	Drought	City of Draper	Medium	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
		of water throughout the County								
Identify structures at risk to earthquake damage	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.1 – Encourage retrofit and rehabilitation of highly susceptible infrastructure	Earthquake	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Complete seismic rehabilitation/ retrofitting projects of public buildings at risk	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.1 – Encourage retrofit and rehabilitation of highly susceptible infrastructure	Earthquake	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Provide educational materials to unreinforced masonry home and business owners	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.2 – Improve public education regarding	Earthquake	City of Draper	High	Low	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
		earthquake risks to unreinforced masonry buildings								
Procure Engineering Consultant to perform the nonstructural design and geotechnical assessment and review.	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.3 – Improve Seismic Hazard understanding and seismic resistance of CUWCD Red Butte Dam in Salt Lake County.	Earthquake	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Determine potential flood impacts and identify areas in need of additional flood control structures	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event 1.2 – Encourage appropriate flood control measures, particularly in new developments	Flood	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
Address identified problems through construction of debris basins, flood retention ponds, energy dissipaters or other flood control structures	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event 1.2 – Encourage appropriate flood control measures, particularly in new developments	Flood	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Establish maintenance and repair programs to remove debris, improve resistance and otherwise maintain effectiveness of stormwater and flood control systems	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event 1.3 – Provide maintenance, repairs and improvements to drainage structures, stormwater systems, and flood control structures	Flood	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Identify and assess structures for deficiencies	2009	2 – Reduce threat of unstable or inadequate	Flood	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
		flood control structures 2.1 – Reduce potential for failure of flood control structures								
Modify structures as needed to address deficiencies	2009	2 – Reduce threat of unstable or inadequate flood control structures 2.1 – Reduce potential for failure of flood control structures	Flood	City of Draper	High	High	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Coordinate with the Utah Geological Survey and other agencies to understand current slope failure threats/potential	2009	1 – Reduce or eliminate the threat of slope failure damage 1.2 – Monitor historic landslide areas	Slope Failure	City of Draper	Medium	Low	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Increase public awareness through “Firewise” program	2009	1 – Community education on wildfire hazard	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	High	Low	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
		1.1 – Reduce risk from wildfire through education programs								
Educate homeowners on the need to create defensible space near structures in WUI	2009	1 – Community education on wildfire hazard 1.1 – Reduce risk from wildfire through education programs	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	High	Low	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Work with experts and communities to develop or update evacuation plans	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions, and improved fire response capabilities 2.2 – Improve evacuation capabilities for WUI areas	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	High	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	
Evaluate transportation network and	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	High	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	High	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
address needed improvements to facilitate evacuation and emergency response		hazards through planning, protective actions, and improved fire response capabilities 2.2 – Improve evacuation capabilities for WUI areas								
Reduce fuels around publicly owned structures	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions, and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	Medium	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Assess existing water flow capabilities, both public and private, and	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning,	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	Medium	Medium	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
address deficiencies		protective actions, and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects								
Assist communities in developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans or similar plans	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions, and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects	Wildland Fire	City of Draper	Medium	Low	Local Funds, Grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Establish Firewise Community Program for SunCrest and the entire East Bench.	2014 [Modified in 2019]		Wildland Fire	Draper City Emergency Preparedness, Draper City Public Works, Unified Fire Authority and State of Utah	High This will prevent the loss of human life and economic	Medium \$200,000 to \$250,000	\$216,000 Grant from the State of Utah	High	Ongoing	The SunCrest residential community area located on Traverse Ridge, which divides Utah and Salt Lake County and is a Wildland Interface Zone, has a high potential for

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
					and property losses.					wildland fires. The City has worked with the community, Unified Fire Authority and the State of Utah in putting a program in place to educate residents and measures to reduce wildland fires in the area. Potential natural hazards covered by this mitigation action are wildfires and drought.
Continue to Enforce Master Drainage Plan Requirements	2014		Flood	Draper City Engineering Division and Draper City Public Works Department	High This will prevent the loss of human life and economic and property losses.	Medium Developer-based funding under specific plan requirements	Developer-based funding under specific plan requirements	Medium	Ongoing	The Draper City requires drainage plans as part of the approval process for all specific plans and large development projects, as determined by the City's Public Works Director and City Engineer. The master drainage plan should consider cumulative regional drainage and flooding mitigation. The intent of a master drainage plan is to ensure that the overall rate of runoff from a project does not exceed pre-development levels. If necessary, this objective shall be achieved by incorporating run-off control measures to

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
										minimize peak flows and/or assistance in financing or otherwise implementing comprehensive drainage plans. Potential natural hazard covered by this mitigation action is flooding.
Continue Utah Shakeout Activities to Promote Earthquake Awareness	2014		Earthquake	Emergency Manager, Police Department, and the City's Emergency Preparedness Committee	High This will help to prevent the loss of human life and property losses when a major earthquake event occurs.	Low \$5,000 to \$10,000 annually	City budget	High	Ongoing	Draper City participates in the Utah Shakeout activities annually. This event promotes earthquake awareness of the residents, businesses, and City employees. This annual event allows the City to practice setting up its Emergency Operation Center and its process of communicating with neighborhoods and businesses throughout the City for other hazard events such as a dam failure, infestation, pandemic, floods, and severe weather conditions. Potential natural hazards covered by this mitigation action are earthquakes, a dam failure, infestation, pandemic, floods and

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
										severe weather conditions.
Purchase Hazard Public Notification Boards	2014		All Hazards	Draper City Public Works Department and Police Department	Medium	Medium 1 signs @ \$35,000 each = \$35,000	Departmental operational budgets or grant funding	Low	Fiscal year 2015/ 2016	<p>Consider purchase additional mobile, self-contained changeable message signs to pre-alert motorists to avoid "real-time" traffic, weather, fire or other hazard events. Potential natural hazards covered by this mitigation action are severe weather conditions, wildfires, flooding, avalanche and landslides.</p> <p>The City currently has one mobile sign that has been beneficial in notifying the public of potential hazards. These mobile signs provide the ability for City forces to aid emergency response crews by dispatching mobile sign units to be stationed at critical locations to alert motorists and citizens of potential hazard areas. Purchasing an additional sign will allow for better routing of nonessential vehicle traffic that may impede the delivery of</p>

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
										critical health and safety services and ultimately result in quicker overall response delivery times. This will prevent the loss of human life and economic and property losses.
Educate Residents and Businesses through the Draper City Website and Twitter	2014		All Hazards	Public Relation Officer, Emergency Manager, Draper City Building Inspection Division and Draper City Community Development Department		Low \$5,000 annually	City budget	High	Ongoing	Draper City's website is an excellent tool to educate and notify residents, businesses, and the general public of potential natural hazards and how to mitigate them. The City's twitter account is also a tool that can be used to inform residents, businesses and the general public of hazard events in progress. The City will update its website as needed with documents, maps and information regarding potential natural hazards that could impact Draper City. Potential natural hazards covered by this mitigation action are avalanche, dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, infestation, landslide, problem soils,

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comments
										pandemic, radon, severe weather conditions and wildfires.

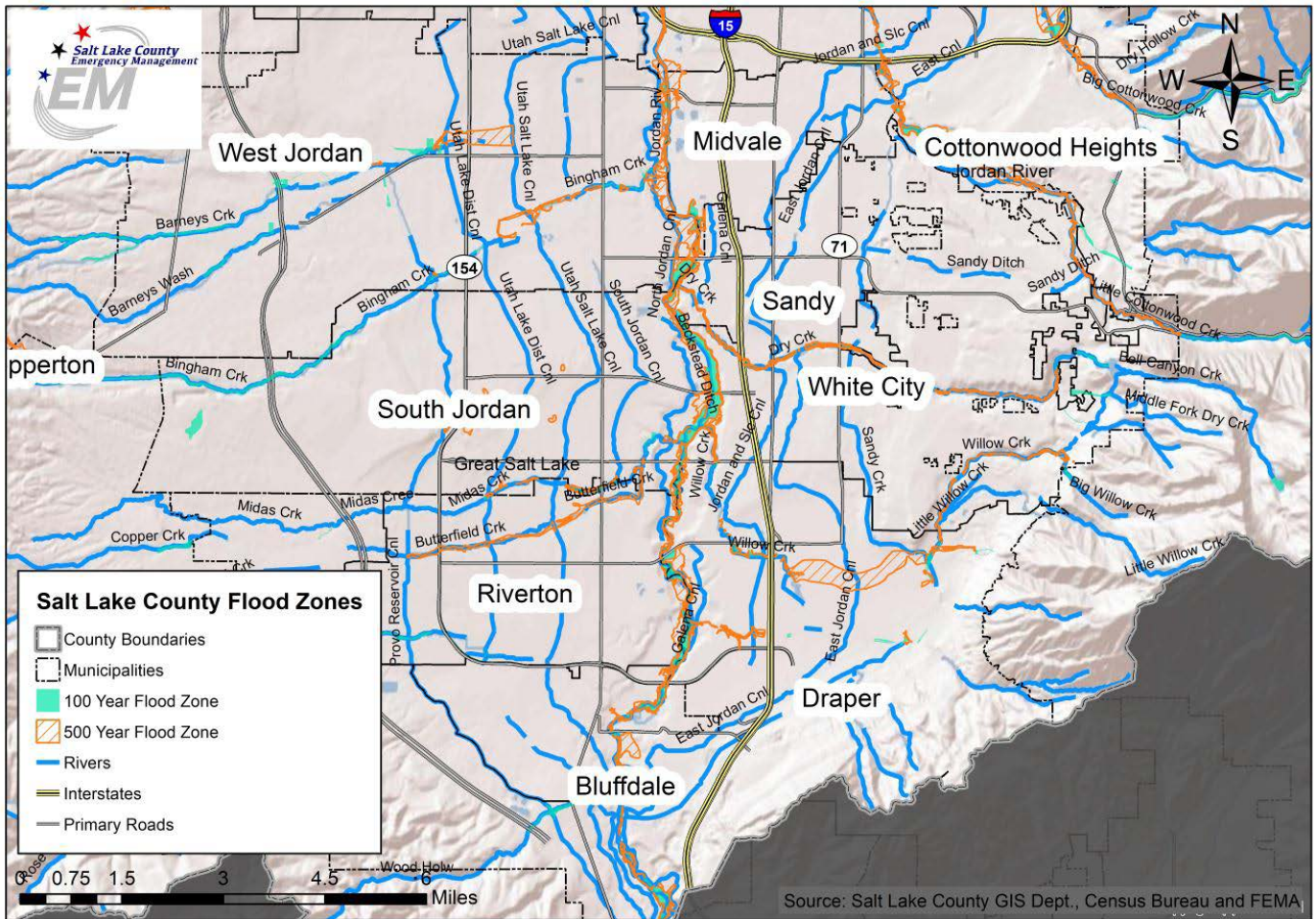
Mitigation Table - Completed and Removed Actions

Category	Year Initiated	Action	Status	Comments
All Hazards	2009	2 – Acquire, upgrade, and/or integrate communications equipment and systems as determined by coordinating group	Not completed	
All Hazards	2009	1 – Establish a coordinating group to address geographic data issues	Not applicable	
All Hazards	2009	1 – Integrate existing hazard monitoring networks in emergency operations centers. Utilize sensors such as weather stations, stream gauges, seismograph stations, road conditions, etc.	Not completed	
All Hazards	2009	2 – Identify and implement additional hazard monitoring capabilities.	Not completed	
All Hazards	2009	2 – Incorporate information about cascading effects of hazards in education programs	Not completed	
All Hazards	2009	3 – Develop education programs to target specific groups including homeowners, developers, schools and people with special needs	Not completed	
Dam Failure	2009	1 – Include dam inundation maps in current County, City, and Special Service District Emergency Operations Plans	Not completed	
Dam Failure	2009	2 – Utilize inundation maps to identify potential evacuation areas and routes	Not completed	
Drought	2009	2 – Emergency Managers will coordinate with local water districts/public utilities to support ongoing conservation efforts	Not completed	
Drought	2009	3 – Investigate feasibility of implementing an incentive program to encourage the use of low-flow appliances and fixtures in homes and businesses	Completed	
Drought	2009	4 – Implement water-saving devices and practices in public facilities	Not completed	
Drought	2009	7 – Provide information on landscaping alternatives for persons subject to green area requirements	Completed / Ongoing	
Drought	2009	1 – Set up livestock water rotation in areas of agricultural use	Not applicable	
Drought	2009	1 – Coordinate with water districts to plan for, develop and/or expand secondary water	Not Completed	
Earthquake	2009	2 – Research feasibility of an incentive program for retrofitting privately-owned buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry	Not completed	
Flooding	2009	1 – Assist Cities with NFIP application	Not applicable	
Flooding	2009	2 – Encourage Communities to actively participate in NFIP	Not applicable	

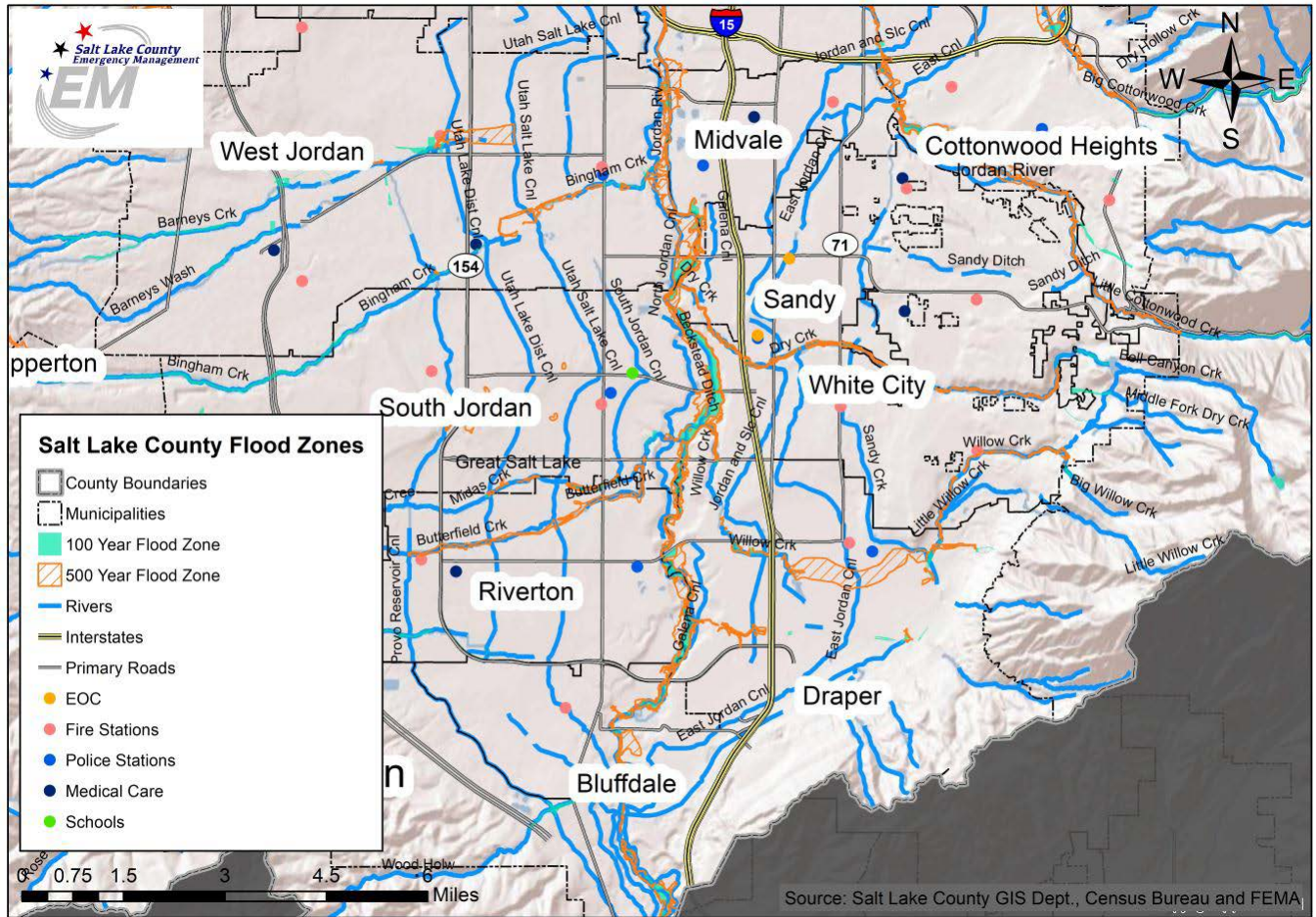
Category	Year Initiated	Action	Status	Comments
Severe Weather	2009	1 – Maintain Hazardous Weather Operations Plan according to StormReady requirements	Not completed	
Severe Weather	2009	2 – Maintain Contact with NWS prior to re-application in 2010	Not applicable	
Severe Weather	2009	1 – Meet with NWS representative on an annual basis to receive information on new services and alerts available	Not completed	
Severe Weather	2009	2 – Assist NWS in making other agencies and departments aware of available resources	Not Completed	
Severe Weather	2009	1 – Assist Forest Service Utah Avalanche Forecast Center and other organizations in promoting avalanche hazard awareness for backcountry users	Not Applicable	
Severe Weather	2009	1 – Work with NWS to develop large event venue weather safety and evacuation procedures	Not Completed	
Wildland Fire	2009	1 – Designate and promote county-wide annual initiative for clearing fuels	Not applicable	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Provide waste removal, such as chipping of green waste by public works, following designated fuel clearing day/week	Not completed	
Wildland Fire	2009	1 – Identify all facilities, businesses, and residences, particularly in the canyons, and assign addresses according to current county addressing standards	Not applicable	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Incorporate improved addresses in fire-dispatch and other databases	Not applicable	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Implement fire breaks and other protective measures	Not completed	
Wildland Fire	2009	1 – Adopt the Utah Wildland-Urban Interface Code	Not completed	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Define wildland-urban interface and develop digital maps of the WUI	Not completed	

Jurisdiction Maps

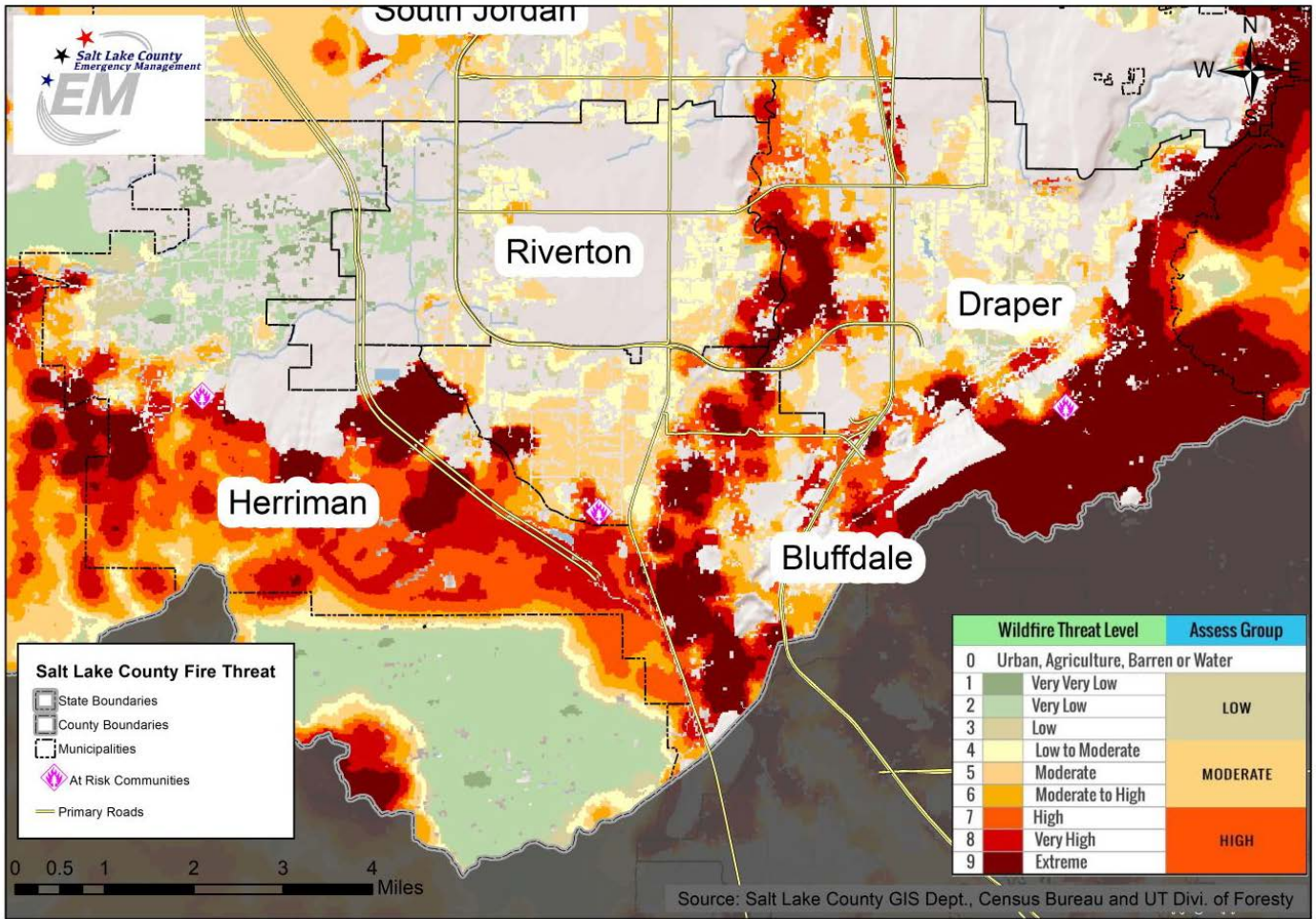
Map: 100 Year and 500 Year Flood Zone



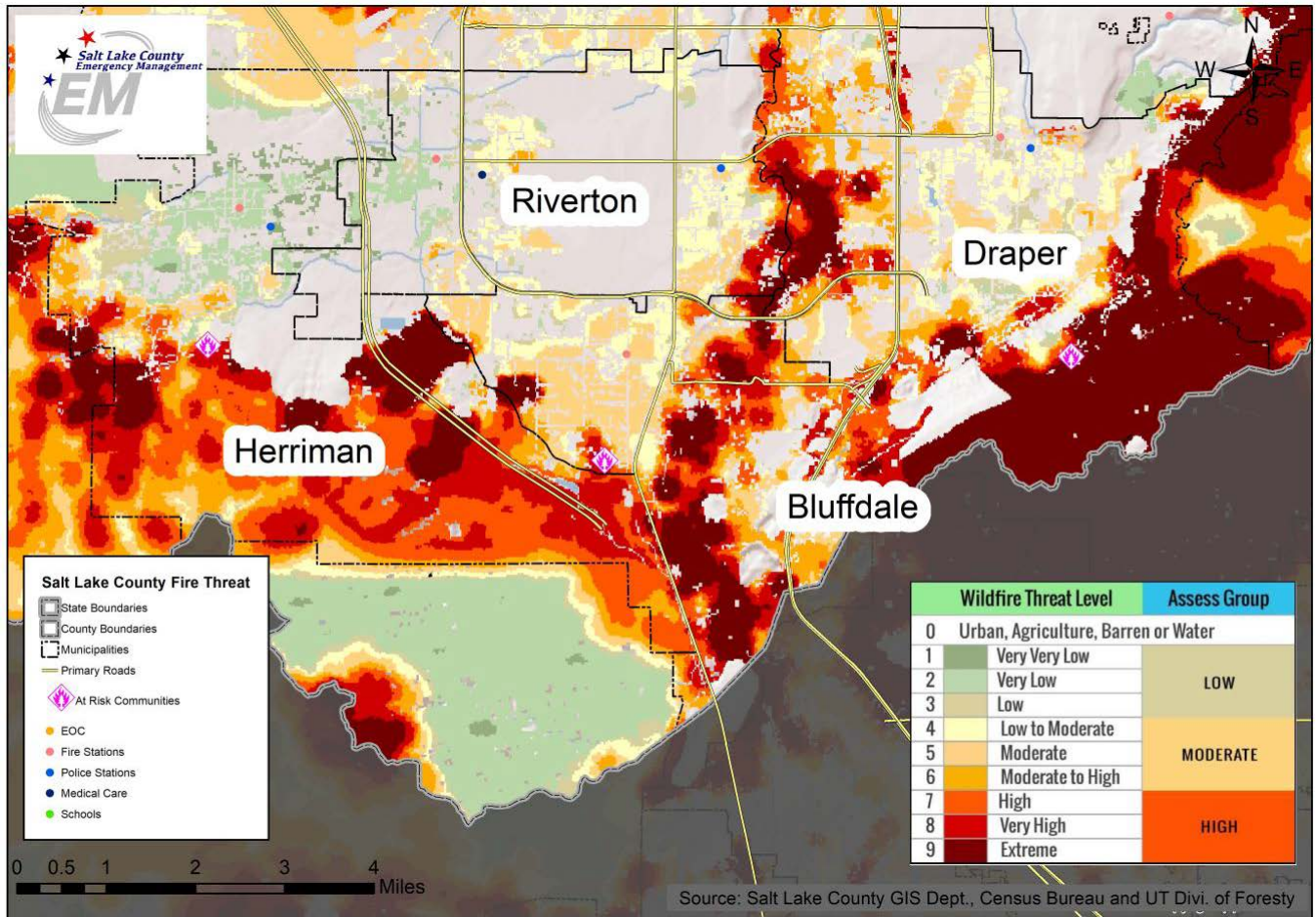
Map: 100 Year and 500 Year Flood Zone with Critical Facilities



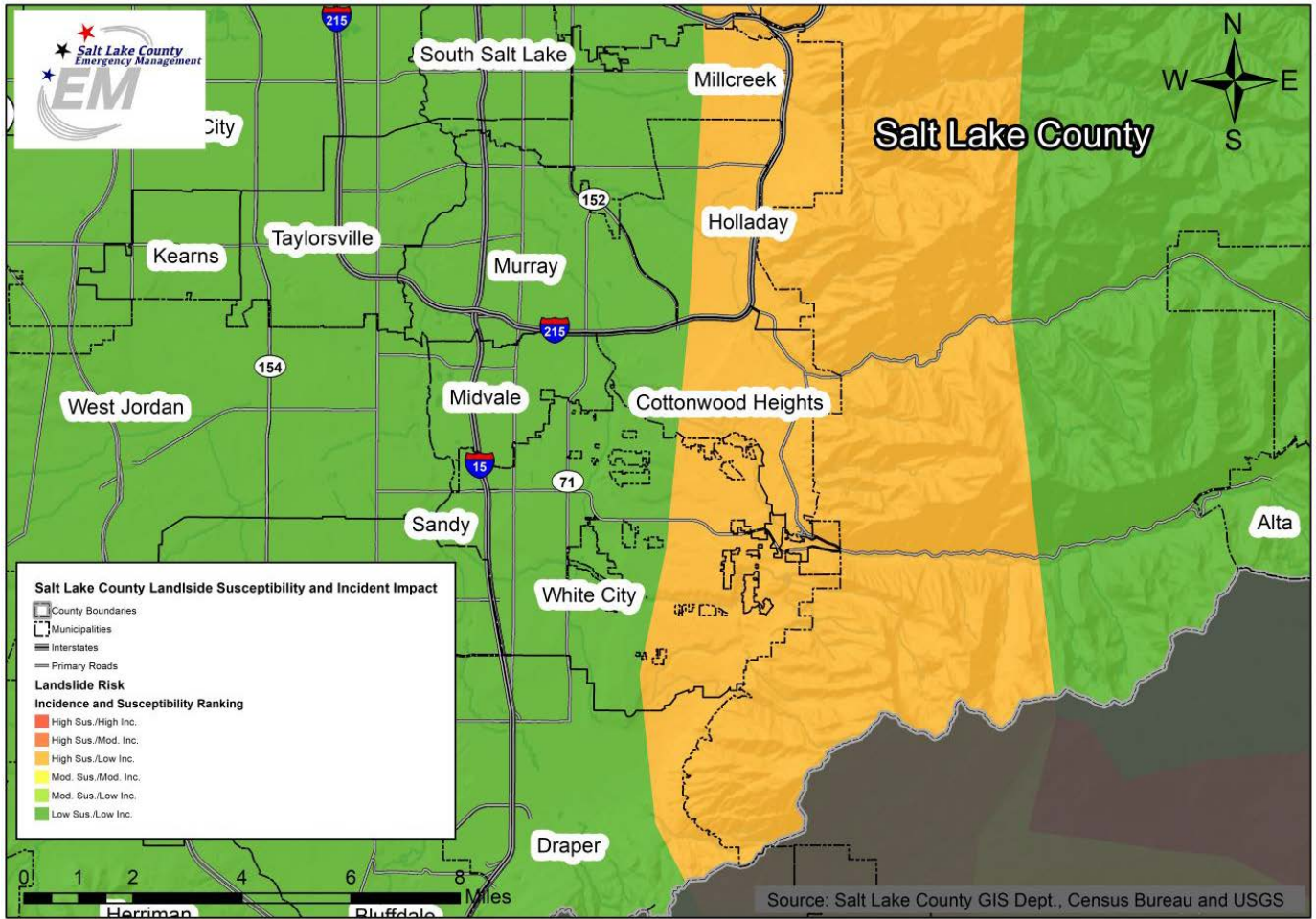
Map: Wildfire Threat Level



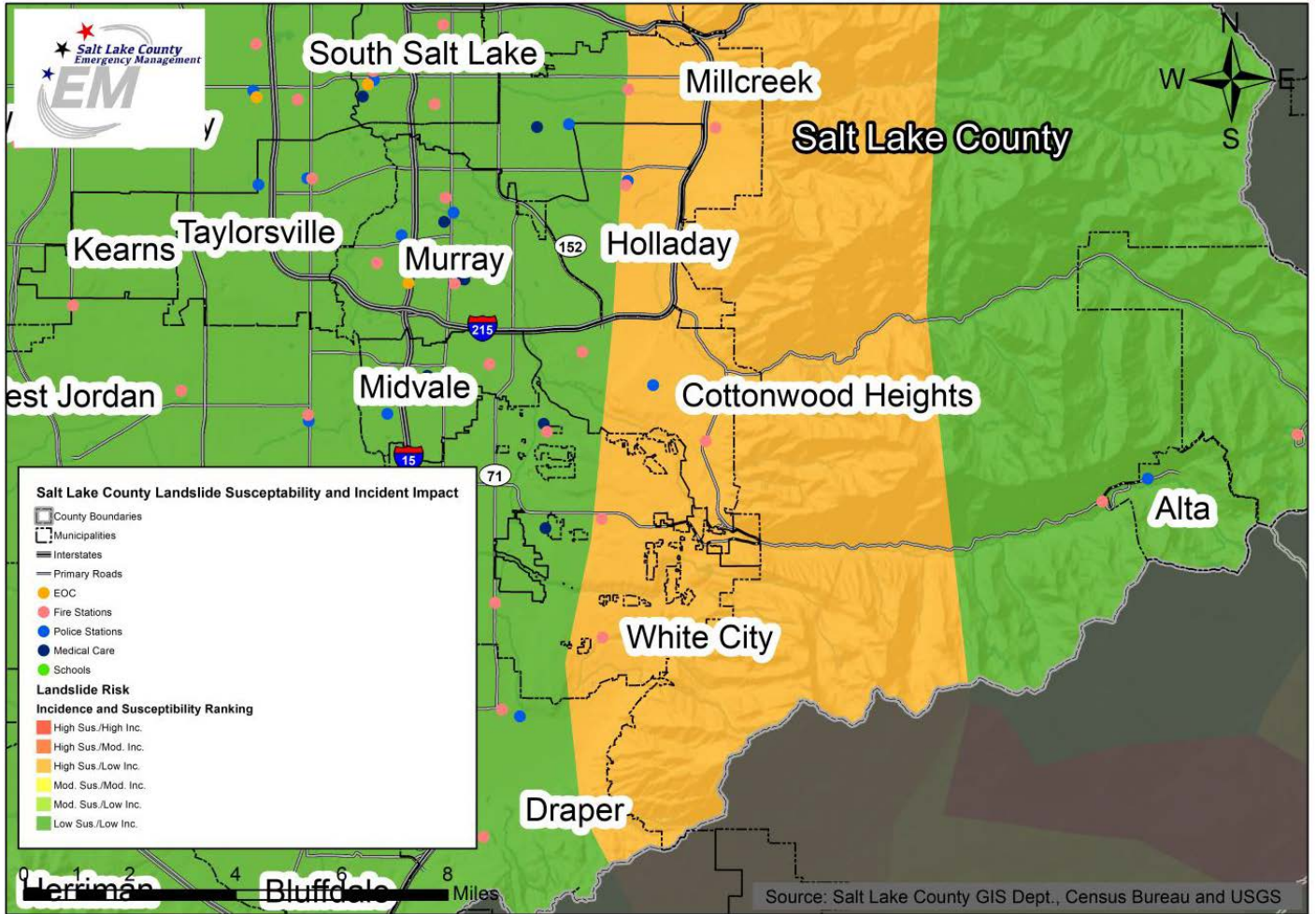
Map: Wildfire Threat Level with Critical Facilities



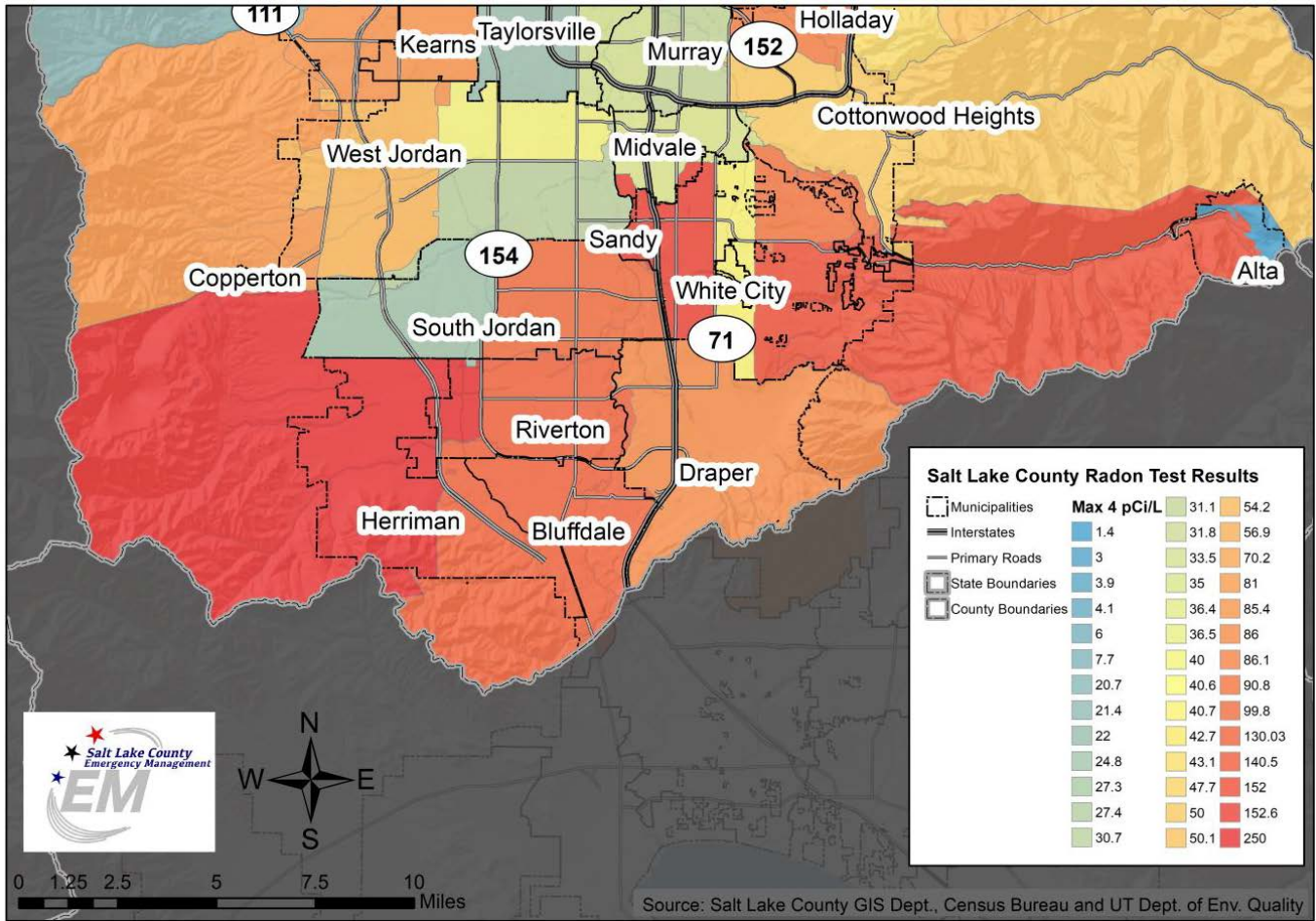
Map: Landslide Susceptibility and Incident Impact Potential



Map: Landslide Susceptibility and Incident Impact Potential with Critical Facilities



Map: Radon



Map: Radon with Critical Facilities

