MIDVALE CITY, UTAH
RESOLUTION NO. 2020-R-17

A RESOLUTION OF MIDVALE CITY ADOPTING THE 2019 SALT LAKE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS Midvale City recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Midvale City; and

WHEREAS the Midvale City has participated in the creation of a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the 2019 Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan in accordance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000; and

WHEREAS the 2019 Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Midvale City from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS adoption by Midvale City demonstrates their commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the 2019 Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY MIDVALE CITY, UTAH, THAT: that the City Council does hereby approve and adopt the 2019 Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan

This resolution shall be effective on the date it is adopted.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 21st day of April 2020.

Robert M. Hale, Mayor

Attest:

Rori L. Andreason, MMC
City Recorder

MIDVALE CITY STATE OF UTAH INCORPORATED JULY 1, 1909 CORPORATE SEAL

Voting by the City Council	Aye	Nay
Quinn Sperry	✓	
Paul Glover	✓	
Heidi Robinson	✓	
Bryant Brown	✓	
Dustin Gettel	✓	

2019 Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan

Jurisdictional Annex: Midvale City

MIDVALE
In the Middle of Everything

Hazard Mitigation Plan Point of Contact

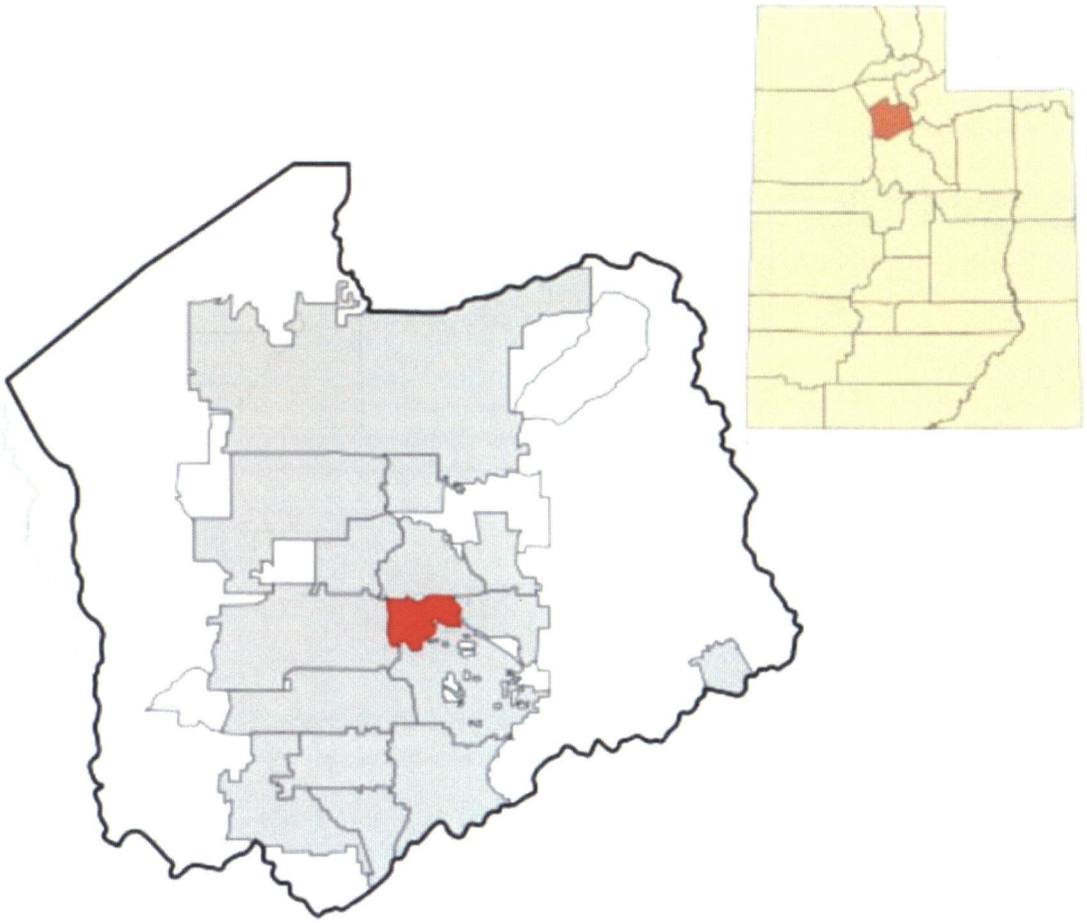
Primary Point of Contact	Alternate Point of Contact
Name: Bryce Haderlie Title: Assistant City Manager and Admin Director Municipal Emergency Management Planner Department: Midvale Address: 7505 S Holden St Midvale, UT 84047 Office Phone: 801-597-5160 Email Address: brycehaderlie@gmail.com Website: https://www.midvalecity.org/departments/emergency-management	Name: Julie Harvey Title: Municipal Emergency Management Planner Department: Unified Fire Address: 7505 S Holden St Midvale, UT 84047 Office Phone: 907-229-8284 Email Address: jharvey@unifiedfire.org Website: https://www.midvalecity.org/departments/emergency-management

Jurisdiction Profile

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

- **Current Population:** 33,636 (Census v 2018)
- **Population Growth:** The population grew 20.1% from April 1, 2010 (27,999) to July 1, 2018 (Census).
- **Location and Description:** Midvale City is located in the middle of the Salt Lake Urbanized Metropolitan Area comprising the Wasatch Front just twelve miles south of downtown Salt Lake City and some fifteen miles from four mountain resorts defined as Ski City.
- **Brief History:** The eastern part of the city started as an agricultural neighborhood, and the western areas formed mining and milling settlement, each relying on the other for sustenance, protection, social interaction, and commerce. The area was then known as Bingham Junction, and was an important midpoint along the rail between mining in Little Cottonwood Canyon to the east and Bingham Canyon to the west. With the discovery of silver in Little Cottonwood Canyon and in Bingham Canyon, new people rushed to be a part of the growing business and industry located in the middle valley in Midvale City. Along with industry came the hotels, boarding houses, saloons, schools, and the people who made Midvale City's Old Town a center of the community(Midvale).
- **Climate:** The average high temperature is 93 degrees and the average low temperature is 24 degrees. On average, Midvale receives 18 inches of rain and 42 inches of snow a year (Best Places).
- **Public Services:** Midvale City began the Community-Building-Community Initiative (CBC) in 1998 to improve the general well being of Midvale residents. The CBC is a collaborative effort that brings together the stakeholders in the Midvale community, including the residents, in the planning process.
- **Governing Body Format:** Midvale City operates under a traditional form of government and is a City of the third class as determined by Utah law. Hence, it is governed by a six-member Council comprised of five Council Members and a Mayor. The Mayor votes only to break a tie-vote of the Council. The Mayor serves as the Chief Executive Officer and the City Manager serves as Chief Administrative Officer overseeing the day-to-day administrative functions of the City.

- **Development Trends:** Midvale City is over 100 years old, but has experienced hundreds of millions of dollars in new investment these past few years. Within the six square miles comprising Midvale, there is a lot of activity. It's home to a growing population of over 33,000 residents, some 1,300 businesses, and a "day-time" population estimated around 25,000 workers. There are numerous retailers who take advantage of the strategic location that defines Midvale with its unparalleled access to the regional transportation system and its established trade areas. It's home to many top-performing locations, first in-state retailers, mom and pop shops, and one of kind locations (Midvale).



Capability Assessment

The Emergency Manager is the city's designated Emergency Manager. Hazard Mitigation Planning efforts are led by the Emergency Manager position and supported by the Planning 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?	**The Codes, Ordinances & Requirements Currently Exists?**	**Comments**
Codes, Ordinances, & Requirements			
Building Code Development and Enforcement	Yes	Yes	
Zonings Ordinance(s)	Yes	Yes	
Subdivision Ordinance(s)	Yes	Yes	
Stormwater Management Program	Yes	Yes	
Floodplain Ordinance(s)	Yes	Yes	
Post Disaster Recovery Program and Ordinance(s)	Yes	No	
Real Estate Disclosure Ordinance(s)	Yes	No	
Growth Management	Yes	Yes	Through Zoning Laws
Site Plan Review Requirements	Yes	Yes	Throughout the code
Public Health and Safety Program Requirements	Yes	Yes	Uses Salt Lake County
Environmental Protection Program and Requirements	Yes	Yes and No	Different ordinances address different aspects of protecting the environment; there isn't a code
Planning Documents			
General or Comprehensive Plan	Yes	Yes	
Capital Improvement Plan	Yes	No	
Habitat Conservation Plan	No	No	
Economic Development Plan	Yes	Yes	Addressed in the General Plan

Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan/ Local Emergency Operations Plan	Yes	Yes	Recently hired an EM who is working on it; 2016 plan still active
Post-Disaster Recovery Plan	Yes	No	
Continuity of Operations Plan	Yes	No	
Public Health Plans	Yes	Yes	The County Health department plans are used by Midvale City
Specialized Hazard Plan(s) (e.g., Heavy Snow/Winter Storm Plan, Fire Management Plan, Extreme Temperature Plan): Insert the name of Plan(s) in the comments section	Yes	Yes	Incorporated in the EOP

TABLE: FISCAL CAPABILITY	
Financial Resources	**Accessible or Eligible to Use?**
Community Development Block Grants	Yes
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	Yes
Withhold Public Expenditures in Hazard-Prone Areas	Yes
State/Federal Sponsored Grant Programs	Yes
Development Impact Fees for Homebuyers or Developers	Yes, but not eligible to use
Other	Not eligible for block grants according to planning

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	Engineering Department
Engineers or professionals trained in building or infrastructure construction practices	Yes	Full	Engineering Department

Planners or engineers with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	Full	Engineering Department
Surveyors	Yes	Contractor	
Personnel skilled or trained in GIS applications	Yes	Full	Engineering Department
Emergency manager	Yes	Part-time	City Manager contracted through UFA
Grant writers	Yes	Contractor	

TABLE: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM COMPLIANCE	
What department is responsible for floodplain management in your jurisdiction?	Engineering
Who is your jurisdiction's floodplain administrator? (department/position)	City Manager
Are any certified floodplain managers on staff in your jurisdiction?	Yes
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?	No
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?	No

TABLE: COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATIONS			
	Participating?	**Classification**	**Date Classified**
Community Rating System (CRS)	No	-	-
Public Protection/ISO	No	-	-
NWS StormReady	No (County participates)	-	-

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Risks

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, 11 policies were in force with total coverage of $2,767,000 and total written premium and FPF of $6,193 (FEMA, 2019).
- Midvale City does participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (CID # 490211) and the last FIRM map for the area was issued on 4 09/25/09 (FEMA, 2019).
- The city will continue to participate in the NFIP through various efforts including but not limited to floodplain management, ordinance development and review, technical assistance, compliance inspections, and community education on flood hazards.

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
Snow Storm	5 inches of snow	-	2/13/2019	-
High Wind	high winds knocked down power lines in Midvale, with over 2,000 customers losing power	-	10/20/2017	5,000 property damage.
Hail	dime-sized	-	8/13/2017	-
Hail	nickel-sized	-	6/23/2016	-
Flash Flood	Heavy rain over the Salt Lake Valley flooded six residential properties in Midvale and Sandy.		7/6/2013	$15,000 property damage
Flood	Damage was reported in homes, apartments and businesses		6/5/2010	$1,500,000 property damage

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	2,571
Members of the community under 18 years old	8,294
Members of the community that identify as having disability status	2,581
Members of the community that speak English less than "very well"	2,921
Members of the community living below the poverty line	5,471
The number of mobile homes in the community	95
Members of the community without health insurance	5,326
Occupied housing units with tenants without a vehicle	829
Housing units without heating fuel	32

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.

Flooding: Although located in a semi-arid region, Midvale is subject to cloudbursts and snowmelt floods. Little Cottonwood Creek is the primary source of running water that has flooded in the past and could breach the banks in the area of the Fort Union offices and retail spaces. Mitigation work has been done in this area and the creek is monitored each spring during the heavy run-off. The Jordan River could present unique challenges due to bridge collapse or inundation, bank collapse, flooding of the banks, etc. This could impact east/west traffic flow and flooding of homes and businesses in lower elevations. Little Cottonwood Creek is a potential source of stormwater flash flooding from the canyons and/or valley rain. Underpasses at I-15 are another source of flooding concern. Transportation routes can be cut-off due to this type of event and coordination needs to be enhanced to ensure that pumps owned and operated by UDOT can be quickly activated in these circumstances. Canals and other waterways that are impacted by stormwater may be inundated under extreme storm volumes.

Earthquake: Midvale has a large number of unreinforced brick residences that poses a large problem in the event of a major earthquake. An earthquake is one of the major threats to the city with a number of faults running along the Wasatch Front in close proximity to the eastern border of the city. Other hazards from a seismic event could include bridge and overpass failure on I-15, I-215, intersecting streets, the railroad system, building and road failure from soil liquefaction or ground movement, and similar impacts to utilities and underground infrastructure. Bridge and road failures could literally divide the city in half at I-15 and movement west of the Jordan River could also be impacted by bridge failure. Above ground hazardous material and fuel storage tanks, apartments, schools and areas of high-population are also high-risk properties that may require intense emergency service or rescue efforts. Collapsed structures, urban rescue, clear and open transportation routes, and debris containment and removal are the primary activities and concerns related to an earthquake that the city would need to address. The City will need to establish

adequate interlocal agreements to obtain adequate heavy equipment and operators to deal with debris management and removal. The City is home to the IHC medical warehouse that supplies resources to IHC hospitals and clinics throughout the valley. Ensuring adequate transportation routes in and out of that facility will be a critical obligation.

Winter Storms: Winter storms usually cause power outages that can last up to several days. Home heating becomes a major problem. Each year Midvale has several devastating fires from homeowners using unsafe heating units. The City provides snow removal operations on city-owned streets. Depending on the duration and frequency of a storm(s) the operations may become delayed or hampered. Primary and collector transportation routes will be the first focus on neighborhoods as a second priority. Overhead power lines can be damaged by snow or falling trees and branches which could impact building occupancy.

Drought: Midvale is prone to cyclical droughts. These droughts have been severe enough to require mandatory water rationing. A short- or long-term drought could affect Midvale either by impacting the limited wells that we have in the city or the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District where most of our water is purchased. Water rationing would be the first source of action that the city would take which would start with landscape water and could expand to other discretionary uses of culinary water. The city has ample water storage for fire-flows and daily fluctuations in demand but interruptions or failures in the water supply or system could prompt aggressive rationing in a local area or city-wide depending on the circumstances. Ensuring that the city has an adequate communication plan will be essential to ensuring that water is rationed correctly under these circumstances.

Problem Soils: Midvale is prone to areas of collapsible soil.

Avalanche: Midvale does not have any terrain within the city limits that would be conducive to avalanches. Avalanches in the Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons could impact local roads and businesses if they created long term shutdowns.

Dam Failure: There are no known hazards from dam failure that would impact Midvale directly.

Extreme Cold: Depending on the length of the cold and severity, heated shelters for citizens who lose heat may be necessary as well as having PPE's for city staff that are required to work outdoors. Power failure is also another impact from extreme cold when electrical distribution systems are and heating equipment is pushed to extremes and routinely fail.

Extreme Heat: High heat can create a variety of hazards ranging from heat-stroke and heat-related illnesses to at-risk citizens and pets, expansion control issues with roads, sidewalks and other transportation routes, air-conditioning system failure with buildings occupied by at-risk citizens as well as specialized equipment and mechanical devices that rely on regulated temperatures.

Landslide/Slope Failure: Midvale does not have terrain susceptible to large landslides or slope failure. Banks and slopes along waterways and lot excavations are the most likely to occur through an earthquake or saturated soils. No specific sites have been identified that require mitigation efforts. Banks along the Jordan River could fail if flooding occurs.

Severe Thunderstorm: Little Cottonwood Creek is a potential source of stormwater flash flooding from the canyons and/or valley rain. Underpasses at I-15 are another source of flooding concern.

Transportation routes can be cut-off due to this type of event and coordination needs to be enhanced to ensure that pumps owned and operated by UDOT can be quickly activated in these circumstances. Lightening can become a hazard to residents outdoors at pools and other gathering places, or to equipment and electronics susceptible to electrical surges.

Tornado/High Wlnd: While tornados in the Salt Lake valley are rare (Aug. 11, 1999), high winds can create large debris fields and block roads with downed trees and limbs. High profile vehicles blowing over on I-15 are another potential hazard that could impact city streets with diverted traffic.

Wildfire: There are not many urban interface areas in Midvale that would be susceptible to wildfires. The Jordan River corridor is the most likely area that a fire could occur. Firework regulations is the primary form of mitigation for this hazard and code enforcement will need to focus on controlling flammable material in urban interface sites.

Public Health: It is difficult to predict what type of public health hazard could impact Midvale. Working with schools and businesses will be necessary to limit the flow of people and contact between individuals that could spread disease and illness. The City will defer to the Salt Lake County Health Department and CDC for direction on these types of issues. Having sufficient PPE's and equipment for city staff will be necessary to ensure that they can continue to work and function as needed.

Radon: While radon is a known element in Utah and a hazard to human health, mitigation efforts will be addressed through the building codes adopted by the State and individual efforts of citizens.

Civil Disorder/Riot: Civil disorder and riots are possible but not viewed as a high probability in Midvale since there are no large-scale athletic venues, government buildings or similar locations where riots typically occur.

Cyber Attack: The threat of a cyber-attack against individual businesses and or government offices is always a potential threat. Adopting adequate safety processes and procedures, maintaining system security and developing policies and procedures are the first line of defense.

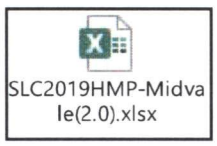
Hazardous Materials Release: Of all possible threats to Midvale, this is probably one of the most likely to impact the community. This is due to the fact that I-15 and US 89 (State Street) runs north to south through the city and I-215 runs east to west with tens of thousands of vehicles passing through the city daily. The railway system and switching yard that runs through the western half of the city, and a number of fuel and hazardous material storage facilities also pose possible threats. It is difficult to know what types of hazards may be released from a transportation vehicle so the city will focus on having a reliable and redundant communication system and an evacuation plan to safely move citizens away from a hazard as quickly as possible.

Terrorism: While an isolated incident of terrorism could impact any of the schools, businesses, or government offices in the city, the likelihood of mass terrorism is unlikely in Midvale due to the fact that there are no large scale athletic venues, government buildings or similar locations where an act of terrorism typically occurs. Terrorism activities towards the road, rail, and other transportation routes pose a threat. It is unclear if fuel and hazardous materials storage facilities could be a terrorist target but it should not be ruled out.

Hazard Risk Ranking

Hazard Event	Probability Factor	Sum of Weighted Impact Factors	Total (Probability x Impact)
Earthquake	2	30	60
Severe Winter Weather	3	16	48
Severe Weather	3	15	45
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	2	21	42
Hazardous Materials Incident	2	18	36
Cyber Attack	2	17	34
Flooding	2	14	28
Drought	2	14	28
Terrorism	1	25	25
Dam Failure	1	21	21
Radon	3	6	18
Tornado	1	12	12
Wildfire	1	10	10
Civil Disturbance	1	8	8
Landslide and Slope Failure	1	7	7
Avalanche	1	0	0

*To access the full probability and impact scores, please click the link below to download the Excel file. The excel file consists of two tabs. The first tab includes the variables and scores specific to the community based on best available data and subject-matter input; and the second tab provides the overall summary output based on the assessment.



Hazard Event	Probability (High, Medium, Low)	Probability Factor (Adjust Probability Factor to Change Scores)	Hazard Event	Population Exposed (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (3)
Avalanche	Low	1	Avalanche	No Impact	0	0
Dam Failure	Low	1	Dam Failure	Medium	2	6
Drought	Medium	2	Drought	High	3	9
Civil Disturbance	Low	1	Civil Disturbance	Low	1	3
Cyber Attack	Medium	2	Cyber Attack	High	3	9
Earthquake	Medium	2	Earthquake	High	3	9
Flooding	Medium	2	Flooding	Low	1	3
Hazardous Materials Incident	Medium	2	Hazardous Materials Incident	Medium	2	6
Landslide and Slope Failure	Low	1	Landslide and Slope Failure	Low	1	3
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	Medium	2	Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	High	3	9
Radon	High	3	Radon	Medium	2	6
Severe Weather	High	3	Severe Weather	High	3	9
Severe Winter Weather	High	3	Severe Winter Weather	High	3	9
Terrorism	Low	1	Terrorism	Medium	2	6
Tornado	Low	1	Tornado	Low	1	3
Wildfire	Low	1	Wildfire	Low	1	3

Probability [No Weighted Factor]
High—Significant hazard event is likely to occur annually (Probability Factor = 3)
Medium—Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 25 years (Probability Factor = 2)
Low—Significant hazard event is likely to occur within 100 years (Probability Factor = 1)
Unlikely—There is little to no probability of significant occurrence or the recurrence interval is greater than every 100 years (Probability Factor = 0)

People—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***population exposed*** to the hazard event. The degree of impact on individuals will vary and is not measurable, so the calculation assumes for simplicity and consistency that all people exposed to a hazard because they live in a hazard zone will be equally impacted when a hazard event occurs. It should be noted that planners can use an element of subjectivity when assigning values for impacts on people. Impact factors were assigned as follows: **[Weighted Factor: 3]**
High—30% or more of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
Medium—15% to 29% of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
Low—14% or less of the population is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
No impact—None of the population is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

Hazard Event	Property Exposed (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (1)
Avalanche	No Impact	0	0
Dam Failure	Low	1	1
Drought	No Impact	0	0
Civil Disturbance	Low	1	1
Cyber Attack	No Impact	0	0
Earthquake	High	3	3
Flooding	Low	1	1
Hazardous Materials Incident	Medium	2	2
Landslide and Slope Failure	Low	1	1
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	No Impact	0	0
Radon	No Impact	0	0
Severe Weather	High	3	3
Severe Winter Weather	High	3	3
Terrorism	Low	1	1
Tornado	Low	1	1
Wildfire	Low	1	1

Hazard Event	Property Damages from Major Event (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (2)
Avalanche	No Impact	0	0
Dam Failure	High	3	6
Drought	No Impact	0	0
Civil Disturbance	Low	1	2
Cyber Attack	No Impact	0	0
Earthquake	High	3	6
Flooding	High	3	6
Hazardous Materials Incident	Medium	2	4
Landslide and Slope Failure	Low	1	2
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	No Impact	0	0
Radon	No Impact	0	0
Severe Weather	Low	1	2
Severe Winter Weather	Low	1	2
Terrorism	High	3	6
Tornado	High	3	6
Wildfire	Low	1	2

Property Exposed—Values were assigned based on the percentage of the total ***property value exposed*** to the hazard event. **[Weighted Factor: 1]**
High—25% or more of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 3)
Medium—10% to 24% of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 2)
Low—9% or less of the total assessed property value is exposed to the hazard (Impact Factor = 1)
No impact—None of the total assessed property value is exposed to a hazard (Impact Factor = 0)

Property Damages—Values were assigned based on the expected total ***property damages incurred*** from the hazard event. It is important to note that values represent estimates of the loss from a **major event** of each hazard based on historical data for each event or probabilistic models/studies. **[Weighted Factor: 2]**
High—More than $5,000,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or damages are expected to occur to 15% or more of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 3)
Medium—More than $500,000, but less than $5,000,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or expected damages are expected to more than 5%, but less than 15% of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 2)
Low—Less than $500,000 in property damages is expected from a single major hazard event, or less than 5% of the property value within the jurisdiction (Impact Factor = 1)
No impact—Little to no property damage is expected from a single major hazard event (Impact Factor = 0)

Hazard Event	Impact on Economy (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (1)		Hazard Event	Potential for Catastrophy (High, Medium, Low)	Impact Factor (Adjust Impact Factor to Change Scores)	Multiplied by Weighting Factor (3)
Avalanche	No Impact	0	0		Avalanche	Unlikely	0	0
Dam Failure	Medium	2	2		Dam Failure	Medium	2	6
Drought	Medium	2	2		Drought	Low	1	3
Civil Disturbance	Medium	2	2		Civil Disturbance	Unlikely	0	0
Cyber Attack	Medium	2	2		Cyber Attack	Medium	2	6
Earthquake	High	3	3		Earthquake	High	3	9
Flooding	Low	1	1		Flooding	Low	1	3
Hazardous Materials Incident	High	3	3		Hazardous Materials Incident	Low	1	3
Landslide and Slope Failure	Low	1	1		Landslide and Slope Failure	Unlikely	0	0
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	High	3	3		Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	High	3	9
Radon	No Impact	0	0		Radon	Unlikely	0	0
Severe Weather	Low	1	1		Severe Weather	Unlikely	0	0
Severe Winter Weather	Medium	2	2		Severe Winter Weather	Unlikely	0	0
Terrorism	High	3	3		Terrorism	High	3	9
Tornado	Medium	2	2		Tornado	Unlikely	0	0
Wildfire	Low	1	1		Wildfire	Low	1	3

Economic Factor—An estimation of the impact, expressed in terms of dollars, on the local economy is based on a loss of business revenue, worker wages and local tax revenues or on the impact on the local gross domestic product (GDP). **[Weighted Factor: 1]**
High—Where the total economic impact is likely to be greater than $10 million (Impact Factor = 3)
Medium—Total economic impact is likely to be greater than $100,000, but less than or equal to $10 million (Impact Factor = 2)
Low—Total economic impact is not likely to be greater than $100,000 (Impact Factor = 1)
No Impact—Virtually no significant economic impact (Impact Factor = 0)

Catastrophic Factor—The potential that an occurrence of this hazard could be catastrophic. **[Weighted Factor: 3]**
High—High potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 3)
Medium—Medium potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 2)
Low—Low potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 1)
Unlikely—Virtually no potential that this hazard could be catastrophic (Impact Factor = 0)

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
Ensure that city emergency communication systems (radios, signal boosters, etc.) are functioning and ready for use.	2019	Goal 3: Enhance and protect the communication and warning/notification systems in the County.	All-Hazards	IT	Public Works, UPD, UFA	High	Low ($6,000)	General Fund	High	2020	Functional communication system in an emergency
Gather and update GIS data on city infrastructure to ensure smooth operations during emergency operations.	2019	Goal 6: Advocate, support, and promote the continued coordination and integration of disaster planning efforts throughout the County.	All-Hazards	Engineering/GIS	Midvale Public Works and Community Development	High	High ($154,000)	General Fund	High	Ongoing	Educated and prepared staff and public
Update and ensure that mutual aid agreements and contacts are in place for emergency response operations. This includes other government agencies, private	2019	Goal 5: Ensure and promote ways to increase government and private sector continuity of services during and after a disaster.	All-Hazards	City Manager	City Attorney	Medium	Low ($5,000)	General Fund	Medium	Ongoing	Mutual Aid Agreements and Contracts

businesses, etc. so that resources are available and ready when needed.											
SCADA system for water and sewer system readings and backup generator systems for sewer lift stations.	2019	Goal 1: Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster. Goal 2: Protect and eliminate and/or reduce damages and disruptions to critical facilities, structures, and infrastructure during disasters.	All-Hazards	Midvale Public Works Dept	Midvale IT	High	High ($240,000)	Utility Funds	High	2020	Monitoring and Control of water and sewer utilities and backup power for sewer lift stations
Separate storm water from irrigation ditches.	2019	Goal 1: Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster. Goal 2: Protect and eliminate and/or reduce damages and disruptions to critical facilities, structures, and infrastructure during disasters.	Flooding, Hazardous Materials	City Engineer	Public Works	High	High ($300,000)	Storm Water Utility Fee	High	3-5 years	
Develop a robust cyber security program, incorporating components of the NIST	2019	Goal 2: Protect and eliminate and/or reduce damages and disruptions to critical facilities, structures, and infrastructure during disasters.	Cyber Attack	IT		High	Medium	Local	High	2 years	

Cybersecurity Framework		Goal 5: Ensure and promote ways to increase government and private sector continuity of services during and after a disaster.									
Increase adult influenza vaccination rates to the Healthy Salt Lake target rate. Currently the rate is 70%	2019	Goal 1: Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster. Goal 4: Promote education and awareness programs, campaigns, and efforts designed to encourage citizens, private and public entities to mitigate and become more resilient to disasters.	Cyber Attack Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	EM	SLCo Public Health	High	Medium	Federal or CDC grants, local budget	High	2 years	

Mitigation Table - Ongoing Actions

Action	Year Initiated	Goal/ Objective	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Benefit	Cost	Funding Source	Priority	Timeframe	Comment
Establish redundancy for dispatch centers and other critical communications	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations. 1.2 – Maintain communications	All Hazards	Midvale EM	Medium	High	Local, State, HMA and other Federal Grants	Medium	Ongoing	

		capabilities for critical facilities.								
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	Midvale EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	
Incorporate information about cascading effects of hazards in education programs	2009	5 – Increase citizen safety through improved hazard awareness. 5.1 – establish a comprehensive public education program.	All Hazards	Midvale EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	
Develop education programs to target specific groups including homeowners, developers, schools and people with special needs	2009	5 – Increase citizen safety through improved hazard awareness. 5.1 – establish a comprehensive public education program.	All Hazards	Midvale EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	
Utilize maps and similar products on County EM website and other media to educate public	2009	5 – Increase citizen safety through improved hazard awareness. 5.1 – establish a comprehensive	All Hazards	Midvale EM, GIS, and Engineering					Ongoing	

on areas at risk to hazards		public education program.								
Coordinate with existing public education programs such as the American Red Cross, Utah Living with Fire, be Ready Utah, the National Weather Service, etc.	2009	5 – Increase citizen safety through improved hazard awareness. 5.1 – establish a comprehensive public education program.	All Hazards	Midvale EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Revising Plan
Establish and enforce appropriate planning, zoning, and building code ordinances	2009	6 – Improve public safety through preventative regulations 6.1 – Minimize hazard impacts through the adoption of appropriate prevention measures	All Hazards	Midvale EM and Zoning/Code	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Revising Plan
Utilize inundation maps to identify potential evacuation areas and routes	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County	Dam Failure	Midvale EM and GIS	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Emergency Manager

Continue to encourage water conservation utilizing and promoting outreach material from all water districts in the County	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts. 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County.	Drought	Midvale EM and Water Department	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Water Department
Emergency Managers will coordinate with local water districts/public utilities to support ongoing conservation efforts	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts. 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County.	Drought	Midvale EM and Public Works	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Revising Plan
Investigate feasibility of implementing an incentive program to encourage the use of low-flow appliances and fixtures in homes and businesses	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts. 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County.	Drought	Midvale EM and Water Department	Medium	Medium	HMA and other federal grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Implement water-saving devices and practices in public facilities	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts. 1.1 – Review current State dam safety	Drought	Midvale EM and Water Department	Medium	High	Federal grants	Medium	Ongoing	Water Department

		information on all identified high hazard dams in the County.								
Repair, maintain and improve water distribution infrastructure to prevent loss from leakage, breaks, etc.	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts. 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County.	Drought	Midvale EM, Sewer Department, and Water Department	High	Medium	Local and HMA funds	Medium	Ongoing	
Coordinate public safety water use, such as hydrant testing	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts. 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County.	Drought	Midvale EM and Water Department	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Working on Public Education campaign
Provide information on landscaping alternatives for persons subject to green area requirements	2009	1 – Reduce and prevent hardships associated with water shortages 1.1 – Limit unnecessary consumption of water throughout the County	Drought	Midvale EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Coordinate with City mission

Provide educational materials to unreinforced masonry home and business owners	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.2 – Improve public education regarding earthquake risks to unreinforced masonry buildings	Earthquake	Midvale EM and Building Department	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Develop information to educate businesses and home owners
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	Engineering	Medium	High	Federal and state grants	Medium	Ongoing	
Assist Cities with NFIP application	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event 1.1 – Provide 100% availability of the National Flood Insurance Program	Flood	Engineering/State	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	
Encourage Communities to actively participate in NFIP	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event 1.1 – Provide 100% availability of the National Flood Insurance Program	Flood	Engineering/State	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	

Identify and assess structures for deficiencies	2009	2 – Reduce threat of unstable or inadequate flood control structures 2.1 – Reduce potential for failure of flood control structures	Flood	Engineering	High	High	Local and federal funds	High	Ongoing	
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	Building Dept.	High	High	HMA and other federal funds	High	Ongoing	
Maintain Hazardous Weather Operations Plan according to StormReady requirements	2009	1 – Reduce threat of loss of life or property due to extreme weather events 1.1 – Maintain status as a StormReady Community	Severe Weather	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	Revisions ongoing
Maintain Contact with NWS prior to re-application	2009	1 – Reduce threat of loss of life or property due to extreme weather events 1.1 – Maintain status as a StormReady Community	Severe Weather	Midvale EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	Revising Plan
Meet with NWS representative on an annual	2009	1 – Reduce threat of loss of life or property due to	Severe Weather	Midvale EM	High	Medium	Local, County,	High	Ongoing	Revising Plan

basis to receive information on new services and alerts available		extreme weather events 1.2 – Increase awareness of information services provided by NWS					and State			
Assist NWS in making other agencies and departments aware of available resources	2009	1 – Reduce threat of loss of life or property due to extreme weather events 1.2 – Increase awareness of information services provided by NWS	Severe Weather	Engineering, Water, and City EM	Medium	Low	Local	Medium	Ongoing	
Work with NWS to develop large event venue weather safety and evacuation procedures	2009	1 – Reduce threat of loss of life or property due to extreme weather events 1.4 – Examine the vulnerability of patrons at large event venues to extreme weather events	Severe Weather	Engineering, Water, and City EM	High	Medium	Local, County, State and HMA funds	High	Ongoing	
Midvale will implement the "Firewise" program in conjunction with the UFA.	2014	Goal 1 Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster.	Wildland Fire	EM and Fire	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	
Midvale has a large number of	2014	Goal 1	Earthquake	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	Midvale Emergency Management will

unreinforced brick residences poses a large problem in the event of a major earthquake.		Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster.								present the "Fix the Bricks" program. This program is part of the Salt Lake City and State of Utah effort to mitigate the effects of a large-scale earthquake by minimizing post earthquake personal injury and requirement for outside assistance
Canal Mapping will be discussed at the yearly Emergency Managers Meeting and a subcommittee will be formed on earthquake impacts.	2014	Goal 1 Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster.	Flood	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	Midvale Emergency Management will apply for grants for flood mitigation assistance. As each jurisdiction has already identified their flood prone areas through HAZUS and RiskMAP we will utilize existing reports to help prepare plans for mitigation and application for funding.
Our jurisdiction will implement the "Fire is everyone's Fight" program through community outreach.	2014	Goal 4 Promote education and awareness programs, campaigns, and efforts designed to encourage citizens, private and public entities to mitigate and become more resilient to disasters.	Severe Weather	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	Severe weather is inevitable. The best mitigation practice is the timely communication of the event and actions that can be taken to minimize the effects. The biggest threat of severe weather is winter storms. Winter storms usually cause power outages that can last

										up to several days. Home heating becomes a major problem. Each year Midvale has several devastating fires from homeowners using unsafe heating units.
Midvale Emergency Management will work with the County Health Department to assist them in designing their mitigation programs for dealing with pandemics.	2014	Goal 1 Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before, during, and after a disaster.	Pandemic	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	"The Salt Lake County Health Department (SLCo HD) continues to improve its emergency response capacity by planning, training, exercising and working with partners and municipalities throughout the county. The SLCoHD Emergency Management Bureau takes the lead within the department and involves all health department staff through planning, training, drills and exercises. The health department follows the principles of Emergency Management: to plan for, respond to, recover from, and mitigate natural and manmade emergencies and disasters. Our goal is

										to do the most good for the most people in the shortest amount of time. "
Emergency Management will conduct a special presentation on "Slow the Flow" to encourage residents to take advantage of the free "Water Check" program.	2014	Goal 4 Promote education and awareness programs, campaigns, and efforts designed to encourage citizens, private and public entities to mitigate and become more resilient to disasters.	Drought	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	Midvale is prone to cyclical droughts. These droughts have been severe enough to require mandatory water rationing.
Midvale Emergency Management will conduct a half day seminar to educate citizens in procuring radon testing kits. A presentation from the Health department will be made.	2014	Goal 4 Promote education and awareness programs, campaigns, and efforts designed to encourage citizens, private and public entities to mitigate and become more resilient to disasters.	Radon	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	When radon becomes trapped in buildings and homes, people breath the radon into their lungs and the gas becomes trapped. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that a level of 4.0 piC/L action level of radon is dangerous for human health. Utah Radon Levels are at or above this level on average.
Midvale Emergency Management will participate in a half-day seminar with the authors of	2014	Goal 1 Protect the lives, health, and safety of the citizens of Salt Lake County before,	Earthquake	Midvale EM	High	Low	Local	High	Ongoing	Midvale is prone to areas of collapsible soil.

the book Geologic Hazards of the Magna Quadrangle, Utah, authored Jessica J. Castleton, Ashley Elliott, Greg N. McDonald to determine testing and mitigation techniques that can be implemented.		during, and after a disaster.								

Mitigation Table - Completed and Removed Actions

Category	Year Initiated	Goal / Objective	Action	Status	Comments
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations 1.1 – Improve communication capabilities	1 – Conduct an inventory and assessment of communications equipment and systems and identify needs	Complete	
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations 1.1 – Improve communication capabilities	2 – Conduct Training and awareness activities on communication equipment, tools, and systems	Complete	
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations	3 – Establish agreements to share communications equipment between agencies involved in emergency operations	Complete	

		1.1 – Improve communication capabilities			
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations 1.1 – Improve communication capabilities	4 – Establish notification capabilities and procedures for emergency personnel	Complete	Revising
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations 1.2 – Maintain communications capabilities for critical facilities	1 – Evaluate vulnerability of critical communications systems	Complete	Revising
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations 1.3 – Conduct communications Strategic Planning	1 – Establish a coordinating group to address long-term communication needs and implementation strategies	Complete	
All Hazards	2009	1 – Improve and maintain communications capabilities for emergency operations 1.3 – Conduct communications Strategic Planning	2 – Acquire, upgrade, and/or integrate communications equipment and systems as determined by coordinating group	Incomplete	Seeking new revenue & Funding
All Hazards	2009	2 – Improve awareness and analysis of hazards 2.1 – Improved Quality and Access to digital geographic (GIS) hazards data	1 – Establish a coordinating group to address geographic data issues	Complete	Contract Company
All Hazards	2009	2 – Improve awareness and analysis of hazards 2.1 – Improved Quality and Access to digital geographic (GIS) hazards data	2 – Examine current data availability and sharing capabilities, evaluate needs, and identify shortcomings	Complete	

All Hazards	2009	2 – Improve awareness and analysis of hazards 2.1 – Improved Quality and Access to digital geographic (GIS) hazards data	3 – Update and expand data on hazards, critical facilities, and critical infrastructure according to assessed needs	Complete	"
All Hazards	2009	2 – Improve awareness and analysis of hazards 2.1 – Improved Quality and Access to digital geographic (GIS) hazards data	4 – Provide centralized access to geographic data to emergency planners and responders	Complete	"
All Hazards	2009	2 – Improve awareness and analysis of hazards 2.2 – Improve and expand hazard monitoring capabilities	1 – Integrate existing hazard monitoring networks in emergency operations centers. Utilize sensors such as weather stations, stream gages, seismograph stations, road conditions, etc.	Complete	Revisions
All Hazards	2009	2 – Improve awareness and analysis of hazards 2.2 – Improve and expand hazard monitoring capabilities	2 – Identify and implement additional hazard monitoring capabilities.	Complete	Revisions
All Hazards	2009	3 – Ensure critical facilities can sustain operations for emergency response and recovery 3.1 – Prevent damage to critical facilities and infrastructure	1 – Utilize GIS to identify facilities and infrastructure at risk	Complete	Contract company
All Hazards	2009	3 – Ensure critical facilities can sustain operations for emergency response and recovery 3.1 – Prevent damage to critical facilities and infrastructure	2 – Assess critical facilities for hazard exposure, structural weaknesses, power, communications and equipment resources and redundancy, and adequate emergency procedures	Complete	Contract company

All Hazards	2009	3 – Ensure critical facilities can sustain operations for emergency response and recovery 3.1 – Prevent damage to critical facilities and infrastructure	3 – Implement improvements to address identified in assessment	Complete	Contract company
All Hazards	2009	4 – Improve response capabilities through mutual-aid agreements 4.1 – Utilize mutual-aid agreements in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements	1 – Compile inventory of mutual-aid agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOU) and identify deficiencies	Complete	Contract company
All Hazards	2009	4 – Improve response capabilities through mutual-aid agreements 4.1 – Utilize mutual-aid agreements in accordance with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements	2 – Pursue and implement needed mutual-aid agreements	Complete	Contract company
All Hazards	2009	6 – Improve public safety through preventative regulations 6.1 – Minimize hazard impacts through the adoption of appropriate prevention measures	2 – Ensure current hazard ordinances are available for viewing online	Incomplete	Revising
Dam Failure	2009	1 – Include dam failure inundation in future County and City planning efforts 1.1 – Review current State dam safety information on all identified high hazard dams in the County	1 – Include dam inundation maps in current County, City and Special Service District Emergency Operations Plans	Not relevant	
Drought	2009	1 – Reduce and prevent hardships associated with water shortages	1 – Set up livestock water rotation in areas of agricultural use	Not relevant	

		1.2 – Address agricultural water shortages in the County			
Drought	2009	1 – Reduce and prevent hardships associated with water shortages 1.3 – Encourage development of secondary water systems	1 – Coordinate with water districts to plan for, develop and/or expand secondary water	Complete	Water Districts MOU
Earthquake	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.1 – Encourage retrofit and rehabilitation of highly susceptible infrastructure	1 – Identify structures at risk to earthquake damage	Complete	Building department
Earthquake	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.1 – Encourage retrofit and rehabilitation of highly susceptible infrastructure	2 – Research feasibility of an incentive program for retrofitting privately-owned buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry	Incomplete	Redevelopment planning
Earthquake	2009	1 – Reduce earthquakes losses to infrastructure 1.1 – Encourage retrofit and rehabilitation of highly susceptible infrastructure	3 – Complete seismic rehabilitation/retrofitting projects of public buildings at risk	Incomplete	Planning on going
Flooding	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	1 – Determine potential flood impacts and identify areas in need of additional flood control structures	Complete	Revisions on going with the State
Flooding	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event	2 – Address identified problems through construction of debris basins, flood retention ponds, energy	Complete	SLCo. Public Works/ City PW

		1.2 – Encourage appropriate flood control measures, particularly in new developments	dissipaters or other flood control structures		
Flooding	2009	1 – Protection of life and property before, during and after a flooding event 1.3 – Provide maintenance, repairs and improvements to drainage structures, storm water systems and flood control structures	1 – Establish maintenance and repair programs to remove debris, improve resistance and otherwise maintain effectiveness of storm water and flood control systems	Complete	City PW
Severe Weather	2009	1 – Reduce threat of loss of life or property due to extreme weather events 1.3 – Encourage safe practices in avalanche prone areas	1 – Assist Forest Service Utah Avalanche Forecast Center and other organizations in promoting avalanche hazard awareness for backcountry users	Not Relevant	
Slope Failure	2009	1 – Reduce or eliminate the threat of slope failure damage 1.1 – Reduce the threat of slope failures following wildfires	1 – Develop protocol for working with State and Federal agencies in reducing the impact of post-fire debris flow hazard	Not Relevant	
Slope Failure	2009	1 – Reduce or eliminate the threat of slope failure damage 1.2 – Monitor historic landslide areas	1 – Coordinate with the Utah Geological Survey and other agencies to understand current slope failure threats/potential	Not Relevant	
Slope Failure	2009	1 – Reduce or eliminate the threat of slope failure damage 1.3 – Address landslide hazards in new sub-divisions	1 – Utilize recommendations provided by the State Geological Hazards Working Group to address land-use and planning for new developments	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	1 – Community education on wildfire hazard 1.1 – Reduce risk from wildfire through education programs	1 – Increase public awareness through "Firewise" program	Not Relevant	

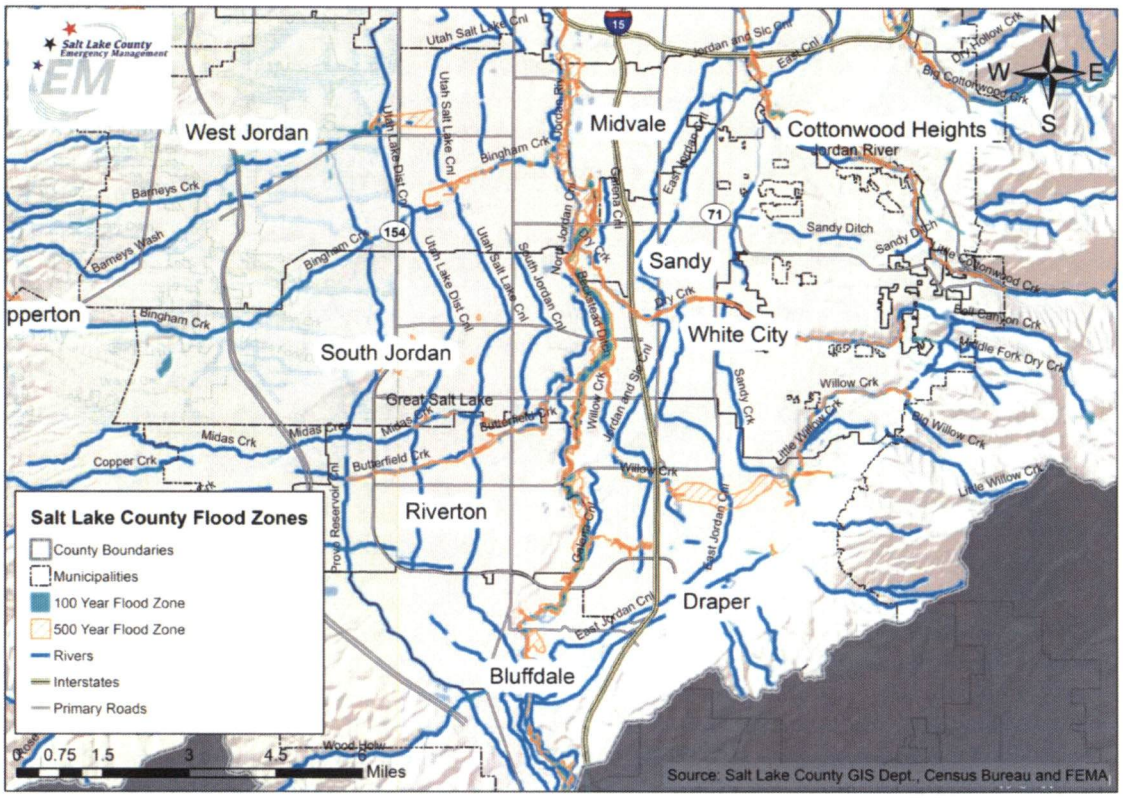
Wildland Fire	2009	1 – Community education on wildfire hazard 1.1 – Reduce risk from wildfire through education programs	2 – Educate homeowners on the need to create defensible space near structures in WUI	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.1 – Assist homeowners with creating defensible space near structures in WUI areas	1 – Designate and promote county-wide annual initiative for clearing fuels	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.1 – Assist homeowners with creating defensible space near structures in WUI areas	2 – Provide waste removal, such as chipping of green waste by public works, following designated fuel clearing day/week	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.2 – Improve evacuation capabilities for WUI areas	1 – Work with experts and communities to develop or update evacuation plans	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.2 – Improve evacuation capabilities for WUI areas	2 – Evaluate transportation network and address needed improvements to facilitate evacuation and emergency response	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning,	1 – Identify all facilities, businesses, and residences, particularly in the canyons, and assign addresses	Not Relevant	

		protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.3 – Improve addressing system in WUI areas to facilitate emergency response	according to current county addressing standards		
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.3 – Improve addressing system in WUI areas to facilitate emergency response	2 – Incorporate improved addresses in fire-dispatch and other databases	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects	1 – Reduce fuels around publically owned structures	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects	2 – Implement fire breaks and other protective measures	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects	3 – Assess existing water flow capabilities, both public and private, and address deficiencies	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning,	4 – Assist communities in developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans or similar plans	Not relevant	

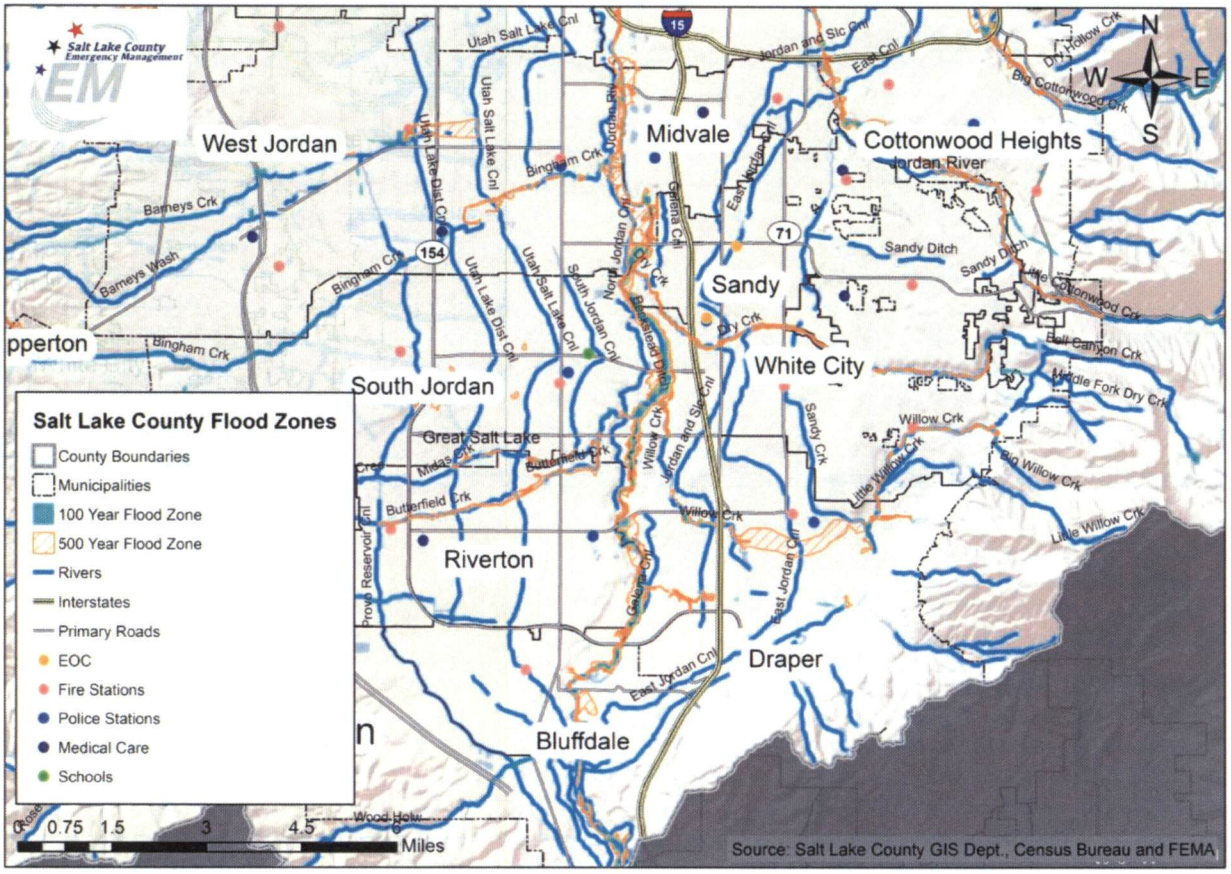
		protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.4 – Complete wildfire protection projects			
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.5 – Encourage proper development practices in the WUI	1 – Adopt the Utah Wildland-Urban Interface Code	Not Relevant	
Wildland Fire	2009	2 – Improve safety from wildfire hazards through planning, protective actions and improved fire response capabilities 2.5 – Encourage proper development practices in the WUI	2 – Define wildland-urban interface and develop digital maps of the WUI	Not Relevant	

Jurisdiction Maps

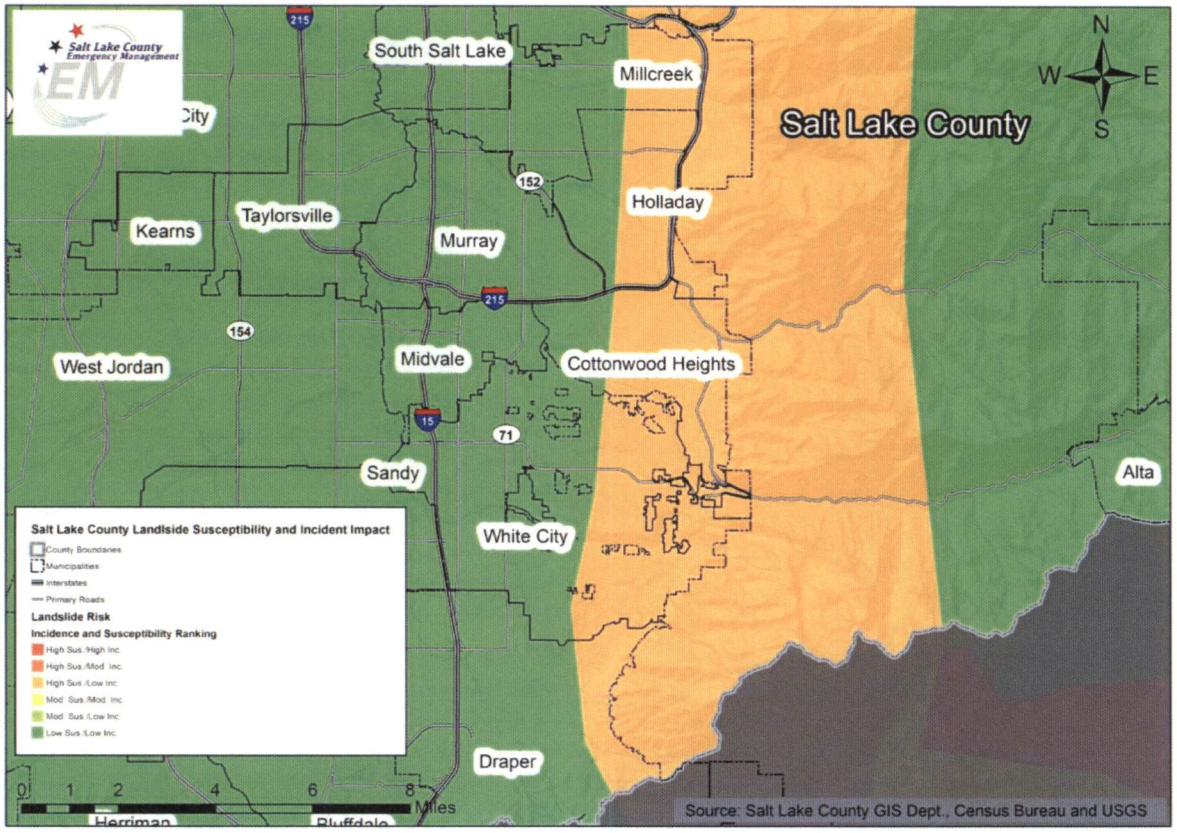
Map: 100 Year and 500 Year Flood Zone



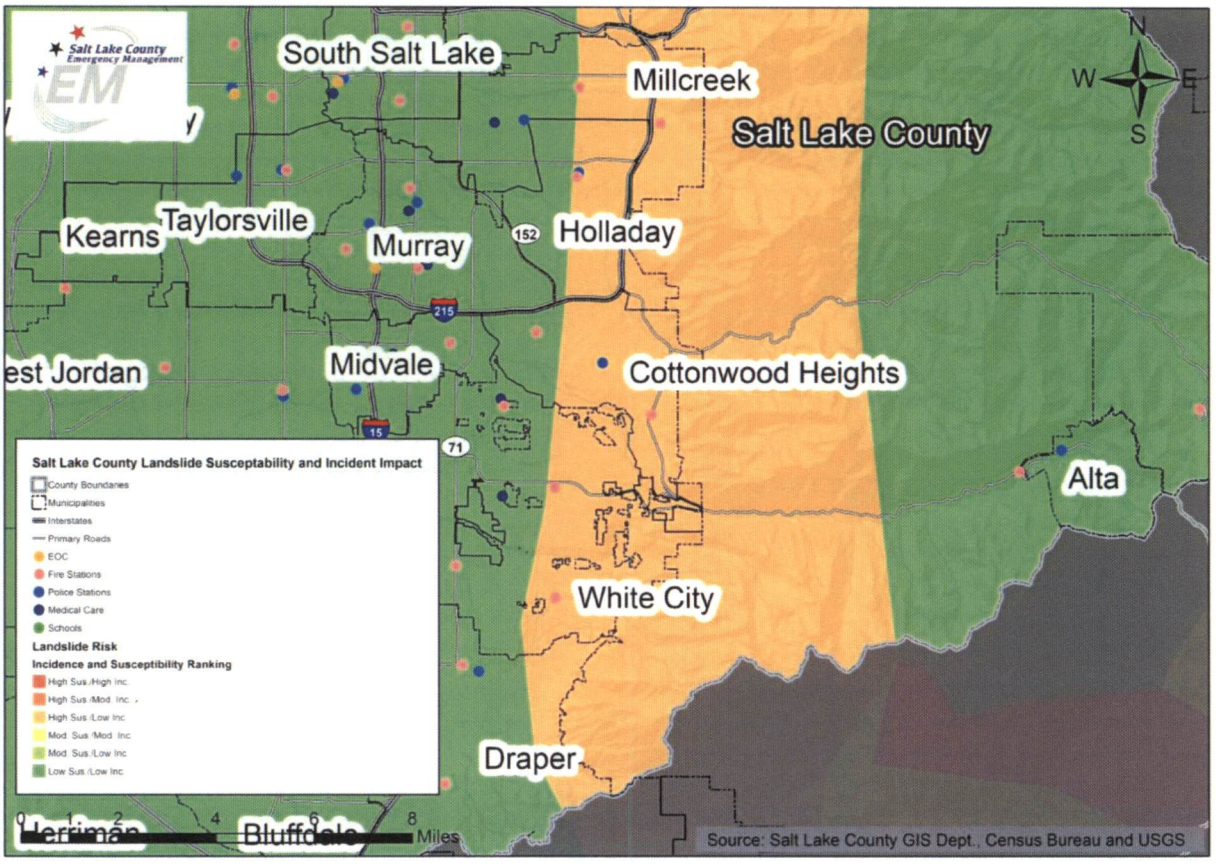
Map: 100 Year and 500 Year Flood Zone with Critical Facilities



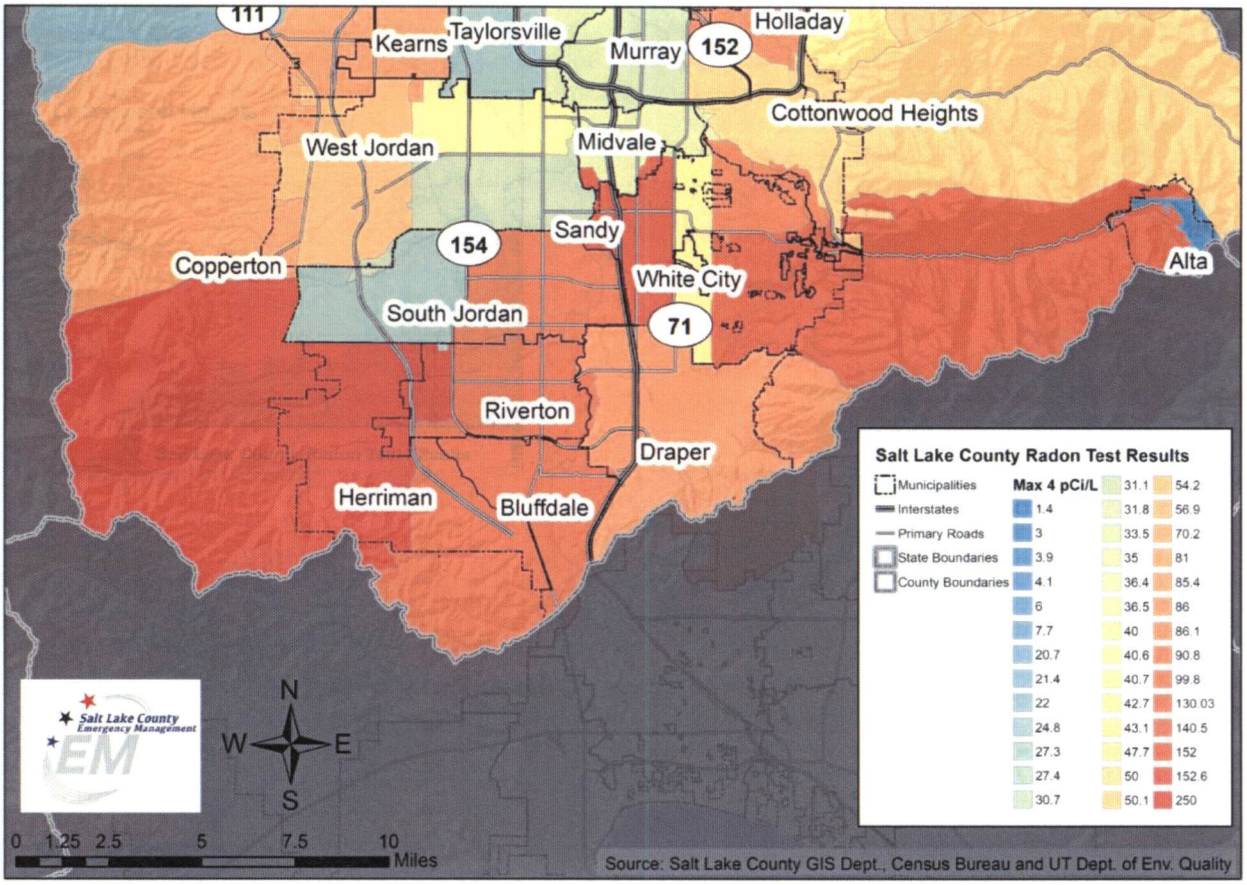
Map: Landslide Susceptibility and Incident Impact Potential



Map: Landslide Susceptibility and Incident Impact Potential with Critical Facilities



Map: Radon


111
Kearns
Taylorsville
Murray
152
Holladay
Cottonwood Heights
West Jordan
Midvale
Sandy
154
Copperton
White City
Alta
South Jordan
71
Riverton
Draper
Herriman
Bluffdale
Salt Lake County Radon Test Results
Municipalities
Interstates
Primary Roads
State Boundaries
County Boundaries
Max 4 pCi/L
1.4
3
3.9
4.1
6
7.7
20.7
21.4
22
24.8
27.3
27.4
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36.4
36.5
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40.6
40.7
42.7
43.1
47.7
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54.2
56.9
70.2
81
85.4
86
86.1
90.8
99.8
130.03
140.5
152
152.6
250
Salt Lake County Emergency Management
EM
N
W
E
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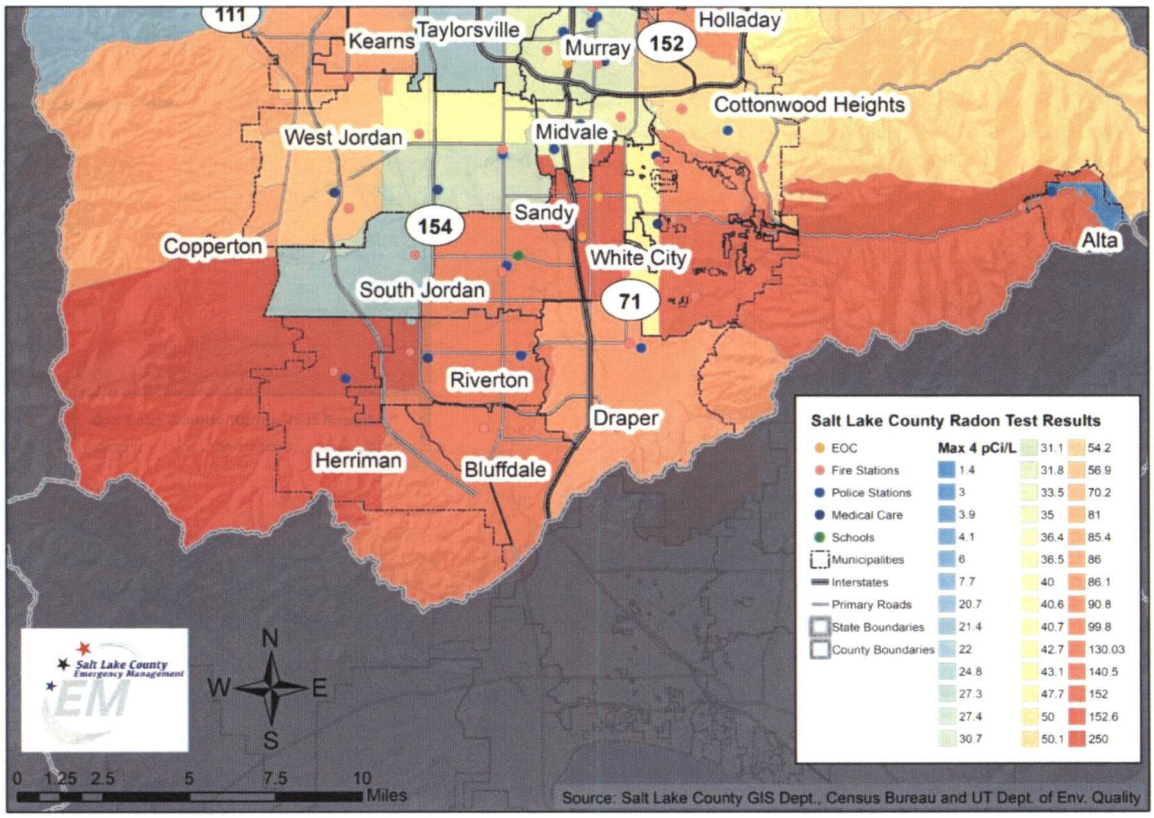
0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10
Miles
Source: Salt Lake County GIS Dept., Census Bureau and UT Dept. of Env. Quality

Map: Radon with Critical Facilities



MIDVALE CITY COUNCIL SUMMARY REPORT

Meeting Date: April 21, 2020

ITEM TYPE: Action

SUBJECT: Consider Resolution No. 2020-R-18 Resolution Adopting The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

SUBMITTED BY: Julie Harvey, Municipal Emergency Management Planner

SUMMARY:

Propose adoption of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as the standard for the jurisdiction's official all-hazards incident response and incident management system. in compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, (HSPD-5) of 2003.

HSPD-5 requires Federal departments and agencies to make adoption of the NIMS a requirement, to the extent permitted by law, for providing Federal preparedness assistance through grants, contracts, or other activities.

A resolution by adopting NIMS by the City Council is not able to be located.

PLAN COMPLIANCE: Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5, of 2003

FISCAL IMPACT: If the plan is not adopted by Midvale City then the jurisdiction will not be eligible for the Federal grants, contracts, or other activities.

STAFF'S RECOMMENDATION AND MOTION: I MOVE to suspend the rules and adopt Resolution No. 2020-R-18 adopting the National Incident Management System (NIMS)

Attachments: **Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5**
Utah Governor's Executive Order 2004-0012
Resolution