RESOLUTION NO. 25-37

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF DRAPER ADOPTING THE SALT LAKE COUNTY MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN DATED JUNE 27, 2025

WHEREAS, the City of Draper recognizes the threat that natural hazards pose to people and property within Draper City; and

WHEREAS, the City of Draper has prepared a multi-hazard mitigation plan, hereby known as the Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan dated June 27, 2025 in accordance with federal laws, including the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended; the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended; and the National Dam Safety Program Act, as amended; and

WHEREAS, Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan dated June 27, 2025 identifies mitigation goals and actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property in Draper City from the impacts of future hazards and disasters; and

WHEREAS, adoption by the City of Draper demonstrates its commitment to hazard mitigation and achieving the goals outlined in the Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan dated June 27, 2025.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF DRAPER CITY:

Section 1. In accordance with Draper City Municipal Code 2-4-020, the City of Draper adopts the Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan dated June 27, 2025. While content related to Draper City may require revisions to meet the plan approval requirements, changes occurring after adoption will not require Draper City to re-adopt any further iterations of the plan. Subsequent plan updates following the approval period for this plan will require separate adoption resolutions.

(Signature page to follow)

PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNICL OF DRAPER CITY, STATE OF UTAH, ON THIS 1ST DAY OF JULY, 2025.

DRAPER CITY

Mayor Troy K. Walker

ATTEST:

Nicole Smedley, City Recorder

VOTE TAKEN:	YES	NO	ABSENT
Councilmember Green	✓		
Councilmember Johnson	✓		
Councilmember T. Lowery	✓		
Councilmember F. Lowry	✓		
Councilmember Vawdrey	✓		
Mayor Walker			

City of Draper

Jurisdictional Annex to the
Salt Lake County Hazard Mitigation Plan

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

City of Draper Annex

To participate in this multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plan (MJHMP) update for Salt Lake County (SLCo), the governing body of the city of Draper passed a formal resolution, a copy of which is maintained at the local government offices.

Planning Process Contact Information

Table 1 provides information on the point of contact during the updating of the MJHMP.

Table 1: Contact Information for the City of Draper

Name	Contact Information
Robert Lambert	**Phone:** 385-695-7199; **email:** Robert.lambert@draperutah.gov

The city of Draper has a fully integrated approach to hazard mitigation planning and program implementation. During the 2024 update process, the MJHMP participation roles in Table 2 were recorded.

Table 2: Participant List for the City of Draper

Name	Title	Jurisdiction
Robert Lambert	Battalion Chief	Draper City Fire Department
Don Buckley	Fire Marshall	Draper City Fire Department

Contact List

Table 3 lists the plan contacts and stakeholders.

Table 3: Contact and Stakeholder List for the City of Draper

Name	Title	Email	Phone	Stake-holder Type[1]	Should they receive meeting invites?	Should they complete a survey?	Should they review the draft plan?
Robert Lambert	Battalion Chief	Robert.lambert@draperutah.gov	385-695-7199	1	Y	Y	Y
Mike Barker	City Manager	Mike.barker@draperutah.gov	801-576-6322	1	N	Y	Y
Kellie Challburg	Assistant City Manager	Kellie.challburg@draperutah.gov	801-576-6513	1	Y	Y	Y
Karen Burnett	GIS Director	Karen.burnett@draperutah.gov	801-576-6552	1	Y	Y	Y
Clint Smith	Fire Chief	Clint.smith@draperutah.gov	801-824-3714	1	N	Y	Y
Steve Pearson	Deputy Fire Chief	Steve.pearson@draperutah.gov	385-296-5710	1	N	Y	Y
Rich Ferguson	Police Chief	Rich.ferguson@draperutah.gov	801-576-6338	1	N	Y	Y
Scott Cooley	Public Works Director	Scott.cooley@draperutah.gov	801-576-6565	1	N	Y	Y
Dustin Willie	Police Lieutenant	Dustin.willie@draperutah.gov	801-576-6395	1	Y	Y	Y
Robert Markle	Public Works Director	Robert.markle@draperutah.gov	801-576-6360	1	Y	Y	Y

[1] 1 – Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities; 2 – Agencies that have the authority to regulate development; 3 – Neighboring communities; 4 – Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations; 5 – Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations, that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations.

Jurisdiction Profile

Date of Incorporation

February 27, 1978

Location and Description

The city of Draper is located 25 minutes south from downtown Salt Lake City in the southeast corner of the Salt Lake Valley. The city is approximately 30.1 square miles in area and is approximately 4,500 feet above sea level. Draper offers a blend of suburban life and metropolitan amenities with a strong sense of community and high quality of life. The city is known for its extensive trail systems, parks, and recreational opportunities, making it a great place for outdoor enthusiasts.

Population

The 2022 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate from the U.S. Census Bureau records the population of the city of Draper as 50,635 people.

Demographics

Most of the 51,017 people are between the ages of 35 and 44, with a median age of 33.6; 26,525 are males (52.4%) and 24,110 are females (47.6%). English is the primary language in 83.2% of homes, with 7.6% Spanish, and 9.2% other languages.

Brief History

Initially known as South Willow Creek, the city of Draper was first settled in 1849 by Ebenezer Brown, his wife Phoebe, and their five children. Brown and his family cultivated the land and raised cattle to sell to those heading west for the gold rush. What was originally called Draper Fort was renamed Draperville Post Office around 1854 in honor of William Draper, the first Presiding Elder of the Mormon Church at the time. Settlers stayed in Draper Fort during the winter of 1855–1856, and they ventured out in the spring to build homes and irrigation systems. The city of Draper was officially incorporated on February 22, 1978.

Climate

The city of Draper experiences a humid continental climate (Dfb Köppen classification) characterized by warm summers and cold, snowy winters with significant temperature variations during the year. Average high temperatures are approximately 85.6°F in the summer and approximately 17.1°F in the winter. Rain each year is approximately 23.8 inches, and snowfall averages 34 inches annually.

Public Services

The city organized a Draper City Emergency Preparedness Committee to look at long-range planning and preparedness.

Governing Body

The city of Draper has a part-time Mayor and a City Council that act together as the Governing Body that adopts all ordinances and resolutions. They City Manager oversees operations day-to-day operations and programs of the city.

Development Trends

Draper has a mixture of land uses: commercial, industrial, residential, agricultural, and vacant land, with 4,500 acres of open space. The open space—which has many multi-use trails and areas—is used for recreational purposes by residents of Draper and the surrounding communities. 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 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. Since 1990, Draper has experienced its greatest growth in volume and geographic extent. During this time, the city changed quickly from a rural, agricultural town into a full-fledged suburban city. Its geographic growth has largely been in the southeastern part of the city, where 75% of the new housing units have been built.

New housing is increasingly built in the fringe areas, as the central city is nearing buildout. 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 space, warehousing, retail, and manufacturing) has been concentrated in areas east and west of the I-15 freeway and along the 123rd South corridor. This growth has included greater diversity in users and building types, more expensive construction, the import of new businesses, and the growth of existing businesses. The strongest areas for future business growth are expected to be near the major north–south corridors (along the I-15 freeway corridor from Sandy to the Point of the Mountain), the major east–west corridors (114th South, 118th South State, 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 meet the needs of the local population and business communities will increase.

Jurisdiction-Specific Hazards and Risk

The Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) is a comprehensive assessment tool for evaluating and prioritizing risks in a given context. It considers various factors, such as probability, impact, and urgency, to determine the level of risk associated with events or situations. The results for each hazard, including its risk factor (RF) value, are shown in Table 4. The results are based on the criteria in Table 5 and the equation that follows it. The CPRI helps organizations and individuals make informed decisions about risk management and mitigation strategies. It provides a systematic approach to identifying and addressing

potential issues, allowing for a more efficient allocation of resources and proactive risk prevention. With the CPRI, stakeholders can prioritize their focus on the most critical risks, leading to more effective risk management and, ultimately, better outcomes.

Table 4: Calculated Priority Risk Index Values for the City of Draper

Type of Hazard Event	Probability of Future Events	Spatial Extent	Severity of Life/ Property Impact	Warning Time	Duration	Response Capacity	Risk Factor Value
Avalanche	1	1	2	4	2	1	1.7
Drought	2	2	2	1	4	1	2
Earthquake	2	3	4	4	3	2	3
Extreme Heat	3	2	3	1	3	1	2.5
Extreme Cold	3	2	2	1	3	1	2.2
Flooding	2	2	3	3	3	1	2.4
Landslide/ Slope Failure	2	2	2	4	1	2	2.1
Radon	3	0	2	1	4	2	2.2
Heavy Rain	3	3	2	3	1	1	2.3
High Wind	2	2	3	3	2	1	2.3
Lightning	1	1	2	4	1	1	1.6
Heavy Snow/ Blizzard	4	3	2	2	2	1	2.6
Tornado	1	1	3	4	1	2	2
Wildfire	4	4	3	4	3	1	3.3
Dam Failure	1	3	3	2	2	3	2.2
Civil Disturbance	1	1	2	4	2	2	1.8
Cyberattack	2	2	3	4	3	2	2.6
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transporta-tion & Fixed Facility)	2	2	2	4	1	1	2
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	2	3	3	1	4	1	2.4
Terrorism	1	1	3	4	2	1	2

Table 5: Criteria for the Calculated Priority Risk Index

Risk Index Factor	Degree of Risk Level		Criteria	Factor Weight for Degree of Risk Level
Probability of Future Events	1	Unlikely	Less than 1 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of greater than every 100 years.	30%
	2	Occasional	1 to 10 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 11 to 100 years.	
	3	Likely	11 to 90 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years.	
	4	Highly Likely	91 to 100 percent probability of occurrence in the next year or a recurrence interval of less than 1 year.	
Spatial Extent	1	Limited	Less than 10% of the planning area could be impacted.	10%
	2	Small	10%–25% of the planning could be impacted	
	3	Significant	25%–50% of the planning area could be impacted.	
	4	Extensive	50%–100% of the planning area could be impacted.	
Severity of Life/Property Impact	1	Negligible	Less than 5% of the affected area's critical and non-critical facilities and structures are damaged/destroyed. Only minor property damage and minimal disruption of life. Temporary shutdown of critical facilities.	30%
	2	Limited	Greater than 5% and less than 25% percent of property in the affected area is damaged/destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for more than one day but less than one week.	
	3	Critical	Greater than 25%, but less than 50% of property in the affected area was damaged/destroyed. Complete shutdown of critical facilities for over a week but less than one month.	
	4	Catastrophic	Over 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructures in the affected area are damaged/destroyed. Complete	

			shutdown of critical facilities for more than one month.	
Warning Time	1	Self-defined	More than 24 hours	10%
	2	Self-defined	12 to 24 hours.	
	3	Self-defined	6 to 12 hours.	
	4	Self-defined	Less than 6 hours.	
Duration	1	Brief	Up to 6 hours.	10%
	2	Intermediate	Up to one day.	
	3	Extended	Up to one week.	
	4	Prolonged	More than one week.	
Response Capacity	1	High	Significant resources and capability to respond to this kind of event; staff are trained, experience, and ready.	10%
	2	Medium	Some resources and capability to respond to this kind of staff; some staff may be trained, experienced, and ready while others may need additional support.	
	3	Low	Limited resources and capability to respond to this kind of event; additional staff or staff training needed.	
	4	None	No resources and capability to respond this kind of event; additional outside support would be required.	

RISK FACTOR (RF) EQUATION

RF Value = [(Probability x 0.30) + (Spatial Extent x 0.10) + (Severity of Life/Property Impact x 0.30) + (Warning Time x 0.10) + (Duration x 0.10) + (Response Capacity x 0.10)]

Hazards with an RF value greater than or equal to 2.5 are considered high risk. Those with RF values of 2.0 to 2.4 are considered moderate risk hazards, and those with an RF value less than 2.0 are considered low risk. The highest possible RF value is 4.

Hazard Event History

Examining hazard event histories provides valuable insights to inform decision making and help prioritize resources for risk prevention and response efforts. Table 6 lists the hazard events impacting the city of Draper since the 2019 plan update, as recorded in the Storm Events Database from the National Centers for Environmental Information.

Table 6: History of Hazard Events in the City of Draper

Type of Hazard Event	FEMA Disaster #	Date(s)	Damage or Impacts	Description
Avalanche		N/A		
Drought		N/A	Drought is a recurring problem in the region	Air quality issues, water restrictions
Earthquake	DR-4548-UT	03/18/2020	No notable significant damage within Draper	5.7 magnitude
Extreme Heat		N/A	Summers of 2020-2024	Reported 9 deaths in Northern Utah, an upward trend in heat exposure and heat-related deaths since 2015. Excessive heat can also affect infrastructure. General impacts include increased risk for heat related illness and increased power demand for cooling systems.
Extreme Cold		N/A	Winter of 2022 and 2023	2022: 5 people experiencing homelessness died from cold-related exposure in Salt Lake City, but this threat could impact neighboring jurisdictions. Extreme cold can contribute to hypothermia and other cold related illness/injury. Increased demand for heating systems. Potential for frozen pipes or other service disruptions.
Flooding		08/03/2023	Significant damage to drainage, creating several landslides. Heavy flooding in multiple residential communities. Undercutting of roadway leading to road collapse. Estimated $5,500,000 in city, plus residential damage.	Massive storm cell sat over Draper dropping 2+ inches of rain in approximately one hour.
Landslide/ Slope Failure		04/22/2023	Two homes slid in landslide. Two homes nearby were evacuated.	Heavy winter snow and water, and failure of retaining wall.

Radon		N/A	52% of homes in Draper are at or above the WHO's mitigation threshold.	
Heavy Rain		08/03/2023	Significant damage to drainage, creating several landslides. Heavy flooding in multiple residential communities. Undercutting of roadway leading to road collapse. Estimated $5,500,000 in city, plus residential damage.	Massive storm cell sat over Draper dropping 2+ inches of rain in approximately one hour.
High Wind		03/5/2017	$100,000 property damage.	68 mph winds
		03/13/2016	$500,000 property damage	59 mph winds
		04/22/2014		72 mph winds
		03/26/2012	Damage at shopping center. Large commercial windows blown out Extensive roof damage to several homes	$20,000 in property damage
Lightning		N/A		
Heavy Snow/ Blizzard		01/21/2019	8 inches	
		01/19/2018	13.5 inches	
		12/13/2015	Widespread power outages	
		12/19/2013	7 inches	
		3/22/2013	6 inches	
		01/27/2013	8 inches	
Tornado		N/A		
Wildfire		6/12/2014	Orson Smith Trailhead fire	
		8/15/2011	Bell Canyon Fire	
		8/8/2008	Corner Canyon Fire	680 acres burned, but no homes impacted
Dam Failure			4 dams in Draper, one rated as high hazard	
Civil Disturbance		N/A		
Cyberattack		N/A		

Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportation & Fixed Facility)		N/A		
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	DR-4525-UT	03/2019	COVID-19	Temporary business closures, economic impacts
Terrorism		N/A		

National Flood Insurance Program Summary

The city of Draper participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Table 7 displays statistics related to the NFIP. The city of Draper will continue to adopt and enforce floodplain management requirements, including regulating new construction of Special Flood Hazard Areas, making substantial improvement and/or damage determinations, or determining the permits required of owners to bring a substantially improved or damaged structure back into compliance. The city of Draper does not participate in the Community Rating System (CRS).

Table 7: National Flood Insurance Program Status for the City of Draper[2]

Initial FHBM Identified	Initial FIRM Identified	Current Effective Map Date	Adopted Date	Date Joined NFIP	Tribal
	12/18/85	11/19/21	2021	12/18/85	No

Table : National Flood Insurance Overview for the City of Draper

Community ID	Number of Losses	Total Net Payment	Active Policies	Total Coverage
490244	0	$0	5	Unknown

Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities

Table 8 provides information on the vulnerable assets in the city of Draper, including its critical facilities, highlighting the city's vulnerability to identified hazards. By understanding the risks associated with these assets, local authorities can develop proactive strategies to mitigate vulnerabilities and ensure that the safety and functionality of these important assets during hazard events. These data are invaluable for decision-making and prioritizing resources for emergency response and preparedness efforts, ultimately contributing to more effective risk management and greater resilience in the community.

Table 8: Jurisdiction-Specific Vulnerabilities of the City of Draper

Hazard	Vulnerable Asset	What makes this group/asset vulnerable to this hazard? Have there ever been issues with recovery after an event?
Avalanche	People	Several families reside in the foothills where avalanche is a possibility, although low.
	Structures	Several homes are built and continue to be built in the foothills where avalanche is a possibility.
	Economic Assets	Homes could suffer structural damage or total loss, road closures and necessary repairs can be expensive.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Avalanches can destroy forests, wildlife habitats, and watershed areas.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Power lines, gas lines, and water supply systems can be damaged, leading to outages that affects and businesses.
	Community Activities	Mountain bike riding, snow shoeing, cross country skiing
Drought	People	Drought may lead to water restrictions for residents and increased costs for water. Hundreds to thousands of residents and recreationists live and explore the foothills of Draper. High drought seasons pose high risks of wildfires in these areas.
	Structures	Drought increases risk of wildfire. Hundreds of homes sit in the foothills of Draper, with estimated values in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Drought can cause contraction of soils that may cause damage to walls or foundations of buildings.
	Economic Assets	The Draper foothills/Corner Canyon is a big draw for building residential structures and vacationing for outdoor activities.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Drought stresses trees and other vegetation, which may increase the risk of wildfire in the foothills or river bottoms. Several water runoffs and retention basins surround the area.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Drought can reduce reservoir and groundwater levels, straining water supplies for homes, businesses, and emergency services. Prolonged drought can lead to soil shrinkage and cracking, causing damage to roads, bridges, and pipelines.
	Community Activities	Hiking, mountain biking, running, cross country skiing
Earthquake	People	Approximately 50,000 residents, and thousands of patrons could be affected if an earthquake of 7+ M hits. People can be injured by falling objects or trapped under collapsed structures.
	Structures	The 5.8 M earthquake in Magna on March 18, 2020, created minor damage to several city buildings and residential structures. Unreinforced masonry and other older structures are more susceptible to damage. In a large earthquake, structural damage could be widespread and may require costly repairs that can take months to years to complete.

	Economic Assets	Large commercial shopping centers and restaurants are located in Draper. Many businesses may experience losses from building damage or damage to equipment or inventory. Business may be closed due to interruptions of power, utility or other services.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Potential disruption of the Draper river bottom and its ecosystems.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Most city facilities would be affected. City hall, fire stations, public works. school facilities in Draper would most likely be affected as well. An earthquake is likely to cause physical damage to multiple critical facilities, damage infrastructure such as power, transportation, and utilities systems.
	Community Activities	Day-to-day activities, education, recreational outdoor activities would be disrupted.
Extreme Heat	People	Approximate numbers. 3200 residents over 65, 16,000 under the age of 18, 2200 with disability status, and 2400 living below the poverty line. These groups of people may find it extremely difficult to find alternative means of cooling during times of extreme heat.
	Structures	Prolonged heat exposure can weaken building materials, causing cracks in concrete, warping of wood, and deterioration of roofing materials.
	Economic Assets	Businesses may face increased energy costs and reduced worker productivity due to heat-related stress.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Extreme heat can dry out vegetation, increasing wildfire risks that can destroy forests, parks, and historic sites. Outdoor events and supporting events may need to be postponed or relocated inside due to heat risks.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Increased use of air conditioning can overload the power grid, extreme heat can also cause roads to soften and crack, buckle, creating transportation hazards. Prolonged extreme heat can also increase water demand while leading water reservoirs to evaporate faster, straining and putting pressure on our water systems.
	Community Activities	Outdoor activities may become more dangerous due to heat exhaustion, heatstroke, and risk of dehydration. Parks, hiking trails, and outdoor facilities may see decreased activity.
Extreme Cold	People	Approximate numbers. 3200 residents over 65, 16,000 under the age of 18, 2200 with disability status, and 2400 living below the poverty line. These groups of people may find it extremely difficult to find alternative means of heating during times of extreme cold.
	Structures	Water in pipes can freeze and expand leading to pipes to burst, heavy snow accumulation can also collapse roofs especially on older/weaker structures. Freeze-thaw cycles can also weaken building foundations and cause cracks in roads, bridges, and sidewalks.
	Economic Assets	Extreme cold can lead to temporary closures of businesses/community activities. High heating demand can also raise energy costs for businesses and residents.

	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Extreme cold can impact local wildlife by reducing food sources.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Increased demand for electricity and natural gas for heating can overload systems. Transportation can also be disrupted due to secondary hazards leading to closures, accidents, and delays. Colder temperatures can also freeze water infrastructure, leading to supply disruptions and costly repairs.
	Community Activities	Extreme cold can cause schools and offices to close or delay start, extreme cold can also reduce participation in outdoor sports/events and activities.
Flooding	People	4000 residents might be affected during natural flooding, not including failure of storm drains and waterlines. Fast moving flood waters are dangerous and can sweep people away. Flood waters can also spread waterborne contaminants.
	Structures	Hundreds of residential homes and some commercial and schools could be affected. Flooding can cause extensive damage to foundations, walls, and contents of buildings, and in some cases complete destruction of structures.
	Economic Assets	School and commercial buildings can be damaged and require costly repairs. Closures during the initial incident and during the recovery phase can contribute to lost revenue.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Excessive water can erode soil, destabilize hillsides and increasing the risks of landslides in mountainous and foothill areas.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	School and commercial buildings. Storm drains could be overwhelmed. Flood water could damage roads and utilities, and disrupt emergency response from police, fire and EMS.
	Community Activities	Areas that may be impacted by thunderstorm and snowmelt flooding include the Bear Canyon Neighborhood, Springdale Way near the foothills, and Corner Canyon Creek. In addition, 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, or 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, commercial development in the Special Flood Hazard Area is planned. The city is considering flood detention and an irrigation facility and 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/ Slope Failure	People	Hundreds of potential residents affected. Outdoor recreation would be impacted, especially in the canyons.
	Structures	Hundreds of residential structures as well as commercial and public buildings in the foothills.
	Economic Assets	Numerous geologic hazards exist in Draper and throughout the Salt Lake Valley that could create an emergency situation or disaster. Steep mountains adjacent to the city create the 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 sides of Draper also have a high potential for landslides and slope failure. Buildings along the ridgetops of some areas increase the potential for slides due to added weight and hill disturbance. Repairs to structures and roadways, and stabilization of slopes can be costly.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Landslides could block access to hiking and biking trails.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Roadways, drainages, retention basin and catch basins could be damaged or blocked. Major roadways such as Traverse Ridge Rd could make access to other smaller roads in the southeast are of the city difficult.
	Community Activities	Corner Canyon activities, mountain biking, hiking, cross-country skiing could be inaccessible.
Radon	People	Draper is considered to be at moderate to high risk of radon exposure. Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking. Higher risk for certain populations such as children, the elderly, and those with respiratory conditions are more vulnerable
	Structures	Radon enters buildings and homes through cracks in foundations, basements, and crawl spaces.
	Economic Assets	Long-term exposure can lead to increased medical expenses for lung cancer treatment and respiratory issues.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Older structures may lack modern radon resistant designs making mitigation more difficult and expensive.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Radon can dissolve into groundwater potentially affecting well water sources.
	Community Activities	People may choose to recreate in other areas or avoid investing in the local economy, especially indoor activities in buildings with high radon levels.
Heavy Rain	People	Hopefully, few people are affected by heavy rains. The ones most likely to be affected are those in flood zones and the ones without economical means to recover.
	Structures	Several residential structures and commercial buildings have been affected by heavy rain in Draper.
	Economic Assets	Flooding or water damage may close businesses leading to financial losses.

	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Heavy rains can wash away topsoil, destabilize slopes, and damage local ecosystems in the foothills.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Heavy rains have damaged roadways, retention and catch basins, and storm drains, leading to significant recovery costs.
	Community Activities	Hiking, biking, and other outdoor activities could be dangerous due to muddy trails, landslides, or flash floods. Sport games and other outdoor events/activities may be postponed or canceled.
High Wind	People	Wind speeds in Draper are higher than national averages, and microburst winds are common. They are particularly high at the point of the mountain.
	Structures	High winds can damage houses and commercial buildings, flying debris can shatter windows, sheds, fences, and older homes are more vulnerable to wind damage.
	Economic Assets	Wind damage to businesses can lead to closures, financial losses, and repair costs. Homeowners and businesses may face higher insurance claims due to repeated wind damage.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	High winds can uproot trees, damage trails, and erode soil affecting parks and wildlife habitats.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	High winds can damage power lines and transformers leading to power outages. Windstorms can overturn trucks, disrupt flights, and cause road closures.
	Community Activities	Community events and activities may be postponed or canceled
Lightning	People	Direct lightning strikes on people can cause severe burns, cardiac arrest, or cause neurological damage. Strikes hitting trees, metal structures, or ground currents can also injure people.
	Structures	Lightning strikes can ignite house fires, barns, sheds, and outdoor storage buildings are also vulnerable.
	Economic Assets	Business disruptions occur due to power outages leading to financial losses or damage.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Lightning can split trees and ignite dry brush.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Lightning can strike power lines, substations, and transformers causing power outages. Cell towers and other internet/communications infrastructure can be damaged by lightning strikes delaying emergency services if systems fail.
	Community Activities	Community activities/events outside could be delayed, postponed or canceled due to lightning strikes.
Heavy Snow/ Blizzard	People	Corner Canyon and the Suncrest Area receive large amounts of snow, which can interrupt business, including 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 the city of Draper 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 lower temperatures which can adversely impact the elderly. Additionally. Draper has a number of community members without health insurance which would impact medical care.
	Structures	Heavy snow loads can cause roofs to collapse, especially for older buildings, barns, or poorly maintained structures. Prolonged freezing temperatures can cause pipes to burst, leading to water damage. Freeze-thaw cycles can crack foundations, driveways, and roads.
	Economic Assets	Severe winter weather may shut down businesses and schools. Retail and tourism industries may see fewer customers during extreme winter weather. There will also be an increased demand for heating and electricity raising energy costs for homes and businesses. Severe winter weather can also delay or halt deliveries, affecting grocery stores, fuel, and other essential goods.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Heavy snow can break tree branches, damage parks and trails.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Heavy snow can weigh down power lines, causing widespread outages leaving homes without heat. Roads might be impassable due to snowdrifts or accidents. Buses, trains, and flights may be delayed or canceled. Emergency services may be delayed due to road conditions.
	Community Activities	Severe winter weather may force schools to close, outdoor activities like skiing, snow shoeing, may be too hazardous. Recreational facilities and city parks may close. Homeless shelters and warming centers may see increased demand as people seek protection from the extreme cold.
Tornado	People	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. Flying debris, falling trees, and collapsing structures can cause injuries or death.
	Structures	High winds can rip roofs off houses, shatter windows, and collapse walls. Tornadoes can flatten shopping centers, businesses, restaurants, leading to long-term closures.
	Economic Assets	Damage to businesses can lead to closures, layoffs, and financial losses. Industries like retail, hospitality, and manufacturing may be disrupted for weeks or months.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Tornadoes can uproot trees, destroy parks, and damage local ecosystems.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Tornadoes can knock down power lines and damage substations, leaving residents and businesses without power for days or weeks depending on the severity of damage. Highways like I-15 could be blocked by debris. Traffic signals and streetlights may be damaged as well as schools and public facilities, and communication infrastructure.

	Community Activities	Schools may close for repairs temporarily as well as public facilities.
Wildfire	People	Perhaps the most likely and significant hazard in the city of Draper 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 for being impacted by wildfires. Fires can occur in 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 the city of Draper. The potential for structure and wildfires is increased by lightning events. Wildfires can remove necessary vegetation, which can make soils unstable for extended periods. 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. Residents could be displaced by evacuations. Individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs may have more difficulty evacuating and more at risk to injury from wildfire. Wildfire smoke impacts air quality which has negative health effects for individuals not in close proximity to the fire, particularly people with other respiratory or cardiac health conditions.
	Structures	Wildfires can burn entire neighborhoods, especially those near Corner Canyon, Suncrest, or other wooded areas. Homes without defensible space are most vulnerable.
	Economic Assets	Stores, restaurants, and offices may be forced to shut down due to fire damage, evacuations, or power outages.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Wildfires can burn thousands of acres of forests, grasslands, and habitats, displacing wildlife. Loss of vegetation can lead to erosion, landslides, and long-term environmental damage.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Fire can damage electrical grids, transformers, and transmission lines. Roads may be closed due to flames, smoke, or fallen trees. If the water supply systems are damaged, firefighting efforts become more difficult. Emergency services and hospitals may be overwhelmed.
	Community Activities	Community events/activities may be canceled or postponed. Schools may close due to damage. Workplaces may remain closed for days or weeks due to evacuation and/or damage.
Dam Failure	People	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 failure of this storage reservoir could have an impact on residential areas in the city.
	Structures	Homes and buildings can be damaged, basements and lower floors of buildings may be completely submerged or filled with mud or debris
	Economic Assets	Homeowners, businesses and the city may face millions in damage, leading to rising insurance premiums.
	Natural, Historic, and	Floodwaters can wash away soil, trees, and plant life, damaging local ecosystems.

	Cultural Resources	
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Flooding could damage electrical grids, substations, and transformers leading to power outages. Gas lines could be damaged increasing the risk of fires and explosions, roads could be impassable, emergency services may struggle to reach people due to impassable roads and may become overwhelmed.
	Community Activities	Community events and activities may be postponed or canceled
Civil Disturbance	People	If demonstrations escalate people could suffer injuries from physical altercations, tear gas, and projectiles.
	Structures	Businesses, government buildings, and public spaces could be targeted for graffiti, broken windows, arson, or other damage.
	Economic Assets	Civil unrest can force store closures, reducing revenue. Tourists and shoppers may avoid certain areas affecting local businesses and restaurants. Businesses may struggle with costly repairs.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Demonstrations in parks or streets may result in environmental damage.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Protestors may block access to roads delaying emergency response.
	Community Activities	Large community gatherings or activities may be postponed or canceled due to safety concerns.
Cyberattack	People	Cyberattacks could interrupt government work, public safety, and critical infrastructure operation. A data breach could result in cybercriminals stealing personal information, tax documents, and other critical records.
	Structures	Cyberattacks on government or private businesses could disable security systems, HVAC controls and other infrastructure management systems potentially causing significant damage
	Economic Assets	Cyberattacks can disrupt financial systems, causing delays in payroll and payment processing, licensing and permitting, as well as other essential services and record management.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	A cyber attack on Draper's water supply or power grid could disrupt irrigation systems, impacting parks and other natural areas.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	A cyber attack on Rocky Mountain Power our Enbridge gas could lead to power outages, gas shortages, and water system failures. A breach at Intermountain Healthcare could compromise patient records, delay medical treatment, and disrupt emergency services. Attacks on 911 dispatch systems could day emergency response times.
	Community Activities	Cyberattacks can disrupt school and education, delay government services, and spread misinformation which can lead to public distrust
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transportat	People	Exposure to toxic chemicals, fumes, or radiation can cause burns, respiratory issues, poisoning, and long-term diseases (cancer or organ damage). Immediate health effects that could occur include nausea, dizziness, difficulty breathing, and skin irritation. Residents and

ion & Fixed Facility)		businesses near the spill or explosion site may need to evacuate and people may need to temporarily shelter somewhere.
	Structures	A hazardous materials explosion at a gas station, industrial site, or along a transportation route could destroy nearby homes, businesses, and other critical infrastructure.
	Economic Assets	Businesses within hazard zones may be forced to close for weeks or months for cleanup. Road closures due to a spill on I-15, Bangerter or nearby railways could delay supply chain and daily commute. Government agencies and businesses may face millions of dollars in cleanup expenses and legal claims from affected residents.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Chemicals could seep into groundwater, rivers, and wetland areas impacting Draper's water supply and local ecosystems
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Firefighters, police, and local hospitals could be overwhelmed, delaying response times for other emergencies as well. Powerlines could be damaged causing power outages, if a train derailment or truck accident involved hazardous chemicals transportation roads could be closed.
	Community Activities	Community events and activities may be postponed or canceled due to air quality concerns or evacuation orders.
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	People	A public health epidemic/pandemic could infect thousands of residents with elderly individuals, children, and immunocompromised people at higher risk. Fear of infection could cause panic, distrust, and social unrest. Isolation from quarantines, lockdowns, and social distancing can lead to depression, anxiety, stress.
	Structures	Public buildings, public transportation systems, and shared public spaces may require frequent cleanings and modifications to prevent the spread of disease.
	Economic Assets	Retail stores, restaurants, and small businesses may suffer from reduced foot traffic, workforce shortages, or mandatory shutdowns. Increased demand for hospital care, medications, and vaccines could become costly.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	Parks and natural hiking trails and events may close or limit access to prevent gatherings and disease spread.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Hospitals and urgent care clinics may become overwhelmed, leading to long wait times and shortages of medical staff. Fewer people may utilize public transportation systems, if utility workers and emergency service providers get sick, critical services may slow down leading to delayed response times.
	Community Activities	Large gatherings like sports games, religious services, and community events may be canceled or restricted. Schools and workplaces may implement virtual classes and remote work.
Terrorism	People	A terrorist attack in a public area (such as a shopping center, school, or public event) could result in mass casualties and injuries.
	Structures	A terrorist attack could damage businesses, schools, government buildings, transportation hubs, and other public facilities.

	Economic Assets	Attacks on business, districts, or commercial centers could result in closures and loss of revenue. Tourism and local businesses may suffer if people avoid public places out of fear. Businesses, schools, and government/public buildings may need to invest in security upgrades increasing operational costs. Property and business owners may have higher insurance premiums and expensive rebuilding costs after an attack.
	Natural, Historic, and Cultural Resources	If an attack targeted churches / monuments, it would be devastating for the community. A biological, chemical, or radiological attack could cause environmental damage.
	Critical Facilities and Infrastructure	Physical attacks on substations, transformers, water treatment facilities, could cause long-term power outages and water shortages. Disruptions in communication systems could delay emergency response efforts. A terrorist attack on a major highway like 1-15 or public transit could shut down travel and delay supply chain. Hospitals and ERs can become overwhelmed delaying care for other medical emergencies that don't just stop.
	Community Activities	Schools, shopping centers, and office buildings may close temporarily or indefinitely after an attack. Large community gatherings and events may be postponed or canceled due to safety concerns.

Jurisdiction-Specific Impacts and Changes in Development

Hazard events can impact communities, infrastructures, and ecosystems. The severity of these impacts can be influenced by climate change, population patterns, and land use developments. Understanding these factors is crucial for the city of Draper to develop a resilient community and minimize the impacts of hazards. Table 9 displays the impacts each identified hazard has had on the city of Draper.

Table 9: Jurisdiction-Specific Impacts of Hazards on the City of Draper

Type of Hazard Event	Description of Potential Impacts	Effects of Climate Change	Changes in Population Patterns	Changes in Land Use and Development	Overall Vulnerability
Avalanche	The likelihood of avalanches impacting the city of Draper 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. Avalanches pose a threat to outdoor enthusiasts, leading to injuries and fatalities.	More-extreme winter storms and changes in temperature may increase the risk of avalanche in new areas or larger avalanches in expected areas. Unknown if risk is greater in the city due to climate change.	Development may continue in the city, and may expand into the foothills, but no known avalanche paths are mapped in the area and risk is not expected to increase.	Areas at high risk may face restrictions on new construction and require costly safety measures, which can deter development and shift growth to safer locations. Increased awareness of avalanche hazards may lead local governments to implement stricter zoning laws, affecting recreational and tourism opportunities in mountainous regions.	Stayed the Same
Drought	The city of Draper 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. Recreational activities may decline, harming tourism, while the risk of wildfires increases, threatening safety and property. In addition, lower water levels can lead to water quality issues and public health concerns.	Climate change affects drought incidents by altering precipitation patterns and increasing temperatures. Warmer weather can lead to longer dry periods and more severe droughts, while changes in rainfall can reduce snowpack in nearby mountains, crucial for summer water supply. Higher temperatures also	Drought can significantly influence population patterns by impacting economic opportunities and the quality of life. Water scarcity often leads to reduced agricultural productivity, prompting residents to migrate to areas with more stable job prospects. Increased water costs can make living less affordable, driving some residents away. Conversely, efforts to address	Drought can significantly impact land use and development by reducing water availability, leading to shifts in agricultural practices. Farmers may switch to drought-resistant crops or repurpose land for more profitable ventures, prompting urban development as people seek water-secure areas. This increased demand may drive local governments to adjust zoning laws and promote sustainable practices in new projects. As a result, prolonged drought conditions can reshape the area's landscape and	Increased

		increase evaporation rates, further straining local water resources.	drought, such as sustainable development or improved water management, may attract newcomers, resulting in changes in the community's demographic composition over time.	influence future development trends.	
Earthquake	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. 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 the city of Draper and in the instance of a major earthquake outside assistance will be necessary.	Increased rainfall and flooding can erode soils, weakening structural integrity and heightening vulnerability during earthquakes. Although the direct links between climate change and earthquakes are still under investigation, environmental effects may impact the region's seismic risk.	Earthquakes can significantly alter population patterns by prompting residents to leave for safer areas after a seismic event. This migration can lead to changes in population density and attract new residents and businesses during the rebuilding process. The perception of the area as a safe place to live may shift, impacting long-term demographics, as some residents return to rebuild while others relocate permanently.	Of significant concern, many high priority public and private buildings and many critical infrastructure facilities are located in 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. Earthquakes can alter land use and development by leading to changes in zoning and building codes. After an earthquake, damaged areas might be rezoned for different uses, and development may accelerate in certain neighborhoods.	Stayed the Same
Extreme Heat	Extreme heat can significantly affect public health, increasing the risk of heat-related illnesses, especially among	Climate change significantly impacts extreme heat by increasing	By causing residents to relocate due to damaged homes or safety concerns.	Rising temperatures may lead urban planners to adopt heat mitigation strategies, such as	Unknown

	vulnerable populations. It also strains energy resources due to the higher demand for air-conditioning, potentially leading to power outages. In addition, extreme temperatures worsen air quality by raising ozone levels, which poses respiratory risks. Urban infrastructure may also suffer damage, leading to increased maintenance costs and safety concerns.	the frequency and intensity of heatwaves. Rising global temperatures lead to longer and hotter summers, affecting residents and local infrastructure while heightening health risks, especially for vulnerable populations. Urban heat islands resulting from reduced vegetation and extensive pavement further amplify these effects.	Some may move to areas perceived as safer or seek better job opportunities elsewhere. The economic impact and infrastructure damage can also make certain neighborhoods less desirable, leading to shifts in demographics and the socioeconomic landscape as new residents with different backgrounds move in.	increasing green spaces and using reflective materials. Zoning regulations might shift to promote mixed-use developments that enhance walkability and reduce vehicle reliance during peak heat. As concerns about heat-related health risks grow, there may be greater demand for improvements like shaded sidewalks and cooling centers, influencing future development toward resilience and sustainability.	
Extreme Cold	Extreme cold can lead to health risks such as frostbite and hypothermia, especially among vulnerable populations. Transportation may be disrupted due to icy conditions, affecting commutes and emergency services. Infrastructure is at risk, with water pipes potentially freezing and bursting, resulting in costly repairs. In addition, energy demands surge as residents rely on heating, straining the electrical grid and increasing utility costs. Cold temperatures	By increasing the intensity of winter storms. Higher atmospheric temperatures allow for more moisture, resulting in heavier snowfall and potentially lower temperatures during these events. In addition, fluctuations in weather patterns may disrupt	By driving some residents to relocate to warmer areas. Harsh winters can hinder economic activities and deter new residents and businesses, influencing housing demand and the attractiveness of certain neighborhoods. This may disproportionately affect lower-income families, leading to	Extreme cold can impact land use and development by shifting priorities toward indoor facilities like shopping centers and community spaces, as outdoor activities are curtailed. Developers may focus on energy-efficient designs to cope with harsh winter conditions, which can lead to increased construction costs and adjusted project timelines.	Unknown

	can also impact local agriculture and wildlife.	seasonal cycles, leading to unpredictable periods of extreme cold mixed with warmer spells.	changes in demographics and socioeconomic stratification in the community.		
Flooding	The city of Draper 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.	Higher temperatures increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and alter precipitation patterns. They lead to more intense rainstorms and accelerated snowmelt from nearby mountains, raising water levels in rivers and streams. This combination raises the risk of flooding, especially in areas with inadequate drainage and urban development in flood-prone zones, heightening the potential for damage to homes and infrastructure.	Flooding can significantly alter population patterns by displacing residents from affected areas, leading them to seek shelter elsewhere. This may cause a population decline where flooding occurs, as individuals might hesitate to return due to ongoing risks or property damage. As neighborhoods become less desirable, people may migrate to safer areas, changing demographic trends and putting pressure on housing in those regions. Over time, these shifts can influence urban planning and development, as local governments address flooding risks and changing population needs.	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.	Increased

Landslide/ Slope Failure	Steep mountains adjacent to the city create a potential for landslides, debris flows, rock falls, and snow avalanches. The town's steep terrain is vulnerable, especially during heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt. Properties on slopes may suffer damage, resulting in displacement and economic losses. Transportation networks can be disrupted, complicating emergency responses. In addition, landslides can harm local ecosystems by displacing vegetation.	Climate change increases the risk of landslides through heavier rainfall and temperature fluctuations. Intense rain saturates soil, destabilizing slopes, while freeze–thaw cycles weaken the ground. Changes in vegetation can also reduce stability, leading to a higher potential for landslides.	Landslides and slope failures can impact population patterns by making some areas unsafe, leading to displacement and lower property values. This prompts residents to move to safer regions, thereby increasing density in more stable areas. Concerns about future landslides may also deter newcomers from high-risk zones, shaping long-term demographic trends.	Landslides and slope failures can impact land use and development by rendering certain areas unsafe for construction. This often results in stricter zoning laws, pushing developers to focus on more stable regions. Consequently, property values may decline in affected areas, and infrastructure investments shift to increase safety, ultimately guiding growth toward safer locations.	Stayed the Same
Radon	Radon poses significant health risks, particularly lung cancer, as it can enter homes through foundation cracks. Many residents may not test for radon, making them unaware of dangerous levels. Increased awareness and public health initiatives are vital for protection, especially with regard to population growth. Incorporating radon-resistant construction in new developments is also essential for safety.	Climate change can affect radon levels by altering soil temperatures and moisture conditions. Higher temperatures may increase radon emissions from the ground, while heavy rainfall can change groundwater and soil saturation, impacting radon migration into buildings.	Radon exposure can influence population patterns as increased health awareness may drive families to move away from areas with high radon levels. This shift could particularly affect vulnerable groups, changing demographics and demand in the housing market. Homes with lower radon levels may become more sought after, and public health campaigns can encourage	Radon can impact land use and development by necessitating site assessments and mitigation, which can increase costs. Developers might prioritize areas with lower radon risks and adopt designs that reduce gas infiltration. This awareness may prompt stricter building codes and zoning regulations, influencing where new projects are located and shaping community planning.	Unknown

			community action, making previously undesirable areas more attractive once mitigation measures are implemented.		
Heavy Rain	Heavy rain can cause flash floods, particularly in low-lying areas, disrupting traffic and emergency services. It may also lead to soil erosion, infrastructure damage, and increased landslide risk in hilly regions. In addition, heavy rainfall can overwhelm waterways, resulting in water quality issues from runoff, impacting public safety, local businesses, and agriculture.	Climate change increases the frequency and intensity of heavy rain, as higher temperatures allow the atmosphere to hold more moisture. This leads to stronger storms, flash flooding, and overwhelmed drainage systems.	Heavy rain can shift population patterns by pushing residents out of flood-prone areas and attracting them to safer neighborhoods. Frequent flooding may lead to evacuations and economic disruptions, prompting relocations. Over time, ongoing heavy rains can affect housing demand and community stability, altering the town's population distribution.	Need for adequate stormwater systems in new areas. Heavy rain can impact land use and development by altering zoning regulations to address flood risks. Previously safe areas might be deemed unsuitable for development, pushing growth to higher ground. There may also be a shift toward green infrastructure and improved drainage systems, ultimately transforming the urban landscape to enhance flood resilience.	Unknown
High Wind	High winds can cause property damage to roofs and windows, topple trees and power lines, and lead to power outages. They pose hazards for pedestrians and drivers and can worsen air quality by stirring up dust and pollutants, affecting residents' health.	Climate change affects high winds by altering atmospheric patterns and increasing extreme weather events. Rising temperatures may lead to more substantial, unpredictable	High winds can alter population patterns by making certain areas less desirable. Frequent damage may drive residents to safer neighborhoods, deter newcomers, and slow growth in affected regions.	Buildings need to meet building code standards to withstand expected wind events. High winds can affect land use and development by necessitating stronger building codes and wind-resistant designs, which may raise construction costs. Areas prone to wind damage might see	

		winds and more frequent thunderstorms, posing risks to infrastructure and air quality.		decreased property values, leading to reduced investment. In addition, high winds can cause erosion and harm vegetation, prompting town planners to prioritize open spaces and green infrastructure, ultimately altering development strategies.	
Lightning	Lightning can have several impacts, primarily posing risks to public safety with the potential for injuries or fatalities. It can spark wildfires in nearby areas, threatening property and the environment. In addition, lightning strikes can damage infrastructure, leading to electrical surges that cause power outages and service disruptions. This phenomenon also affects outdoor activities and tourism, while the economic burden includes increased insurance claims and repair costs.	Climate change increases temperatures and alters precipitation, leading to more intense thunderstorms and frequent lightning strikes. Urbanization can enhance this effect, posing risks to public safety and infrastructure.	Lightning can influence population patterns by causing property damage and wildfires, leading some residents to relocate. Areas with higher lightning activity may deter new residents, while safer locations could increase migration as people seek protection from severe weather.	Lightning can impact land use and development by increasing risks that require careful planning. Higher insurance costs may deter developers, while infrastructure must include safety measures, such as lightning rods. As climate change causes more intense storms, urban planners may adapt zoning and building codes to enhance resilience, thereby influencing the town's growth.	
Heavy Snow/ Blizzard	Heavy snow or blizzards can disrupt transportation, hinder emergency services, and cause infrastructure damage, such as roof collapses. These conditions can lead to increased municipal costs for snow removal and have a substantial economic impact on businesses, particularly in retail and tourism. Power outages	Climate change impacts heavy snow and blizzards by altering precipitation patterns. Higher temperatures can lead to more rain than snow, affecting snowpack	Increased population equals an increased number of people needing to get to work and quicker snow removal. Heavy snow or blizzards can impact population patterns by influencing where people live and work. Transportation	Need to maintain the capacity to plow current and future town roads. Heavy snow and blizzards can influence land use and development by necessitating infrastructure improvements, such as enhanced snow removal and drainage. Planners may prioritize areas more affected by snow for	

	may also occur, affecting heating during cold months.	levels—additionally, increased storm intensity results in heavier, more unpredictable snowfall.	disruptions may lead residents to seek housing closer to jobs, increasing density in some areas while depopulating others. Families might also avoid regions with frequent heavy snowfall, shifting demand to milder areas. Over time, these trends can alter community demographics and economic activity, prompting adjustments in town planning and resource allocation.	development, while frequent blizzards could deter growth in certain neighborhoods, pushing developers to seek safer locations. Over time, these changes can alter population density and reshape the urban landscape.	
Tornado	Tornadoes can cause serious damage to property and infrastructure, leading to injuries and economic challenges. Urban areas are especially vulnerable, complicating emergency responses and disrupting essential services. The psychological impact can affect community well-being, potentially leading to changes in demographics and land use as residents seek safer locations.	Climate change may increase the frequency and intensity of tornadoes. Higher temperatures lead to more moisture in the air, creating conditions for severe thunderstorms. Changes in wind patterns and precipitation can also heighten tornado risks, resulting in more destructive storms and greater	Tornadoes can influence population patterns by prompting residents to move to safer areas after damage occurs. This can decrease density in affected neighborhoods while increasing the demand for housing in safer regions. New residents may also move in for recovery opportunities, altering demographics. Over time, repeated tornado threats might	Tornadoes can significantly alter land use and development by leading to stricter construction codes and zoning laws for resilience. Communities may invest in tornado shelters, relocate critical facilities away from high-risk areas, and create open spaces for emergency response, all while promoting economic development through sustainable practices.	

		threats to infrastructure and communities.	push long-term residents to areas with better disaster preparedness, reshaping the town's population distribution.		
Wildfire	Wildfires pose serious risks, including habitat damage, degraded air quality, and health issues for vulnerable populations. They can also lead to economic losses, property damage, and increased erosion that affects water quality.	By raising temperatures and creating drier conditions, prolonged droughts lead to more dry vegetation, which serves as fuel for fires. Erratic seasons extend the growing period, while more lightning strikes can ignite wildfires. These factors heighten the threat to ecosystems and community safety.	Displaced individuals often seek safer areas, shifting demographics, while declining property values might deter newcomers. Conversely, some may be drawn to rebuilding efforts, impacting long-term growth and community dynamics.	Recovery efforts often focus on resilient infrastructure and green spaces, leading to stricter building codes and encouraging development in safer areas. As wildfires increase with climate change, adapting land use is vital for community resilience.	
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 in the city. Any dam failures in other areas of Utah would have little impact on	Climate change raises the risk of dam failure by causing heavier rainfall and rapid snowmelt. These changes can overwhelm dams and compromise their integrity, highlighting the need for urgent	Dam failure tornadoes can impact population patterns by displacing residents and altering demographics. Evacuations can lead to an influx in safer areas, while destruction may deter new residents and contribute to a	Dam failure can reshape land use and development by making areas prone to flooding unsuitable for growth. This may lead planners to focus on safer regions and implement stricter zoning laws to enhance resilience. The emphasis on sustainable practices and flood mitigation can ultimately	Stayed the Same

	Draper, except for the potential impact on water supplies. Dam failure could lead to severe flooding, damaging homes and infrastructure, isolating communities, and hindering emergency responses. This may cause loss of life, especially among vulnerable groups, and trigger economic losses for local businesses and property values. Long-term effects could affect community stability and public health, while floodwaters may contaminate local waterways and disrupt ecosystems.	safety assessments and upgrades to protect communities downstream.	population decline. Fear of future disasters may also prompt remaining individuals to relocate, changing the community's composition and affecting population density and economic activity.	transform the urban landscape, prioritizing disaster preparedness in future developments.	
Civil Disturbance	Civil disturbances can cause economic losses for businesses, create social divisions, and increase tensions among community groups. They may overwhelm law enforcement, leading to fear and mistrust among residents. Essential services could be disrupted, affecting quality of life, while long-term impacts may include changes in community dynamics and public policy.	Climate change can increase civil disturbances by intensifying environmental stresses and social tensions. Rising temperatures may lead to droughts, wildfires, and poor air quality, particularly affecting vulnerable communities. Resource scarcity, especially water, can spark conflicts and protests. In addition, an influx of migrants from	By encouraging residents to move for safety, leading to outflows and new arrivals. These events can reveal social issues, impacting community dynamics, employment, and property values, ultimately reshaping demographics, and social cohesion.	By shifting community priorities toward safety and stability. Developers may hesitate to invest in troubled areas, leading to a focus on public spaces and community centers. Residents might also push for zoning changes favoring low-density housing and community-oriented efforts, prompting a reevaluation of land use strategies.	Increased

		harder-hit areas may strain local resources, further escalating tensions. This cycle of unrest is driven by the impacts of climate change on the environment and community dynamics.			
Cyberattack	Cyberattacks can disrupt critical infrastructure like power and water services, complicating emergency responses. Businesses may face financial losses from downtime and data breaches, eroding consumer trust. The public sector's essential services, including law enforcement and public health, could be compromised, leading to fear and reduced community confidence.	Possible attack on the industry, which is seen as producing large amounts of greenhouse gases and burning fossil fuels. Climate change can heighten cyberattack risk by increasing vulnerabilities during extreme weather. Disruptions like power outages offer cybercriminals opportunities but focusing on emergency responses can weaken cybersecurity measures. As organizations adopt new	Cyber-attacks can change population patterns by eroding trust in essential services. Compromised systems may cause residents to leave due to safety concerns, while high-profile incidents can deter businesses, leading to job losses. This perception of vulnerability may also make the town less appealing to newcomers, resulting in demographic shifts and affecting local development.	Cyber-attacks can impact land use and development by undermining confidence in public infrastructure. If essential systems are compromised, investors may be discouraged, slowing economic activity. Local governments might also redirect funds to increase cybersecurity rather than new infrastructure, altering development timelines and urban planning priorities. This can significantly reshape the town's growth and land use.	Increased

		technologies to cope with climate impacts, they may unintentionally introduce additional vulnerabilities.			
Hazardous Materials Incident (Transporta-tion & Fixed Facility)	Hazardous materials incidents can severely impact public health, the environment, and the economy. Health risks include serious illnesses from exposure, while environmental damage may lead to soil and water contamination. Economically, incidents can cause property damage, lower property values, and disrupt businesses. The community also faces stress from evacuations and anxiety over safety.	Climate change elevates the risk of hazardous materials incidents by increasing extreme weather events like heavy rain and wildfires. These events can breach storage tanks and heighten material volatility. Vulnerable infrastructure can lead to more spills or accidents, while climate shifts may also introduce new challenges for managing hazardous substances and public health.	By causing evacuations and temporary declines in density. In the long run, unsafe areas may deter new residents, affecting growth and diversity. In addition, negative perceptions can lower property values and economic prospects, leading families to relocate, which impacts local demographics.	Contaminated areas may be designated as hazardous sites, limiting their residential or commercial use and decreasing property values. This can drive developers to seek safer locations, altering growth patterns. Over time, such incidents may lead to new zoning regulations focused on public safety and environmental protection.	Increased
Public Health Epidemic/ Pandemic	Epidemics and pandemics can disrupt healthcare by overwhelming facilities and leading to resource shortages, diminishing care for all patients. Economic impacts may include business closures	By increasing the spread of vector-borne diseases and raising the risk of waterborne illnesses due to flooding or	By prompting migration for safety and better healthcare. Vulnerable groups may move to areas with improved	By increasing the demand for healthcare facilities like hospitals and clinics. Communities may prioritize green spaces for well-being, leading to adjustments in zoning regulations and	Increased

	and job losses, particularly in hospitality and retail. The strain on public health services can affect routine care, while mental health issues may arise due to isolation and uncertainty. Shifts to remote learning can hinder student development, and vulnerable populations face heightened risks. Erosion of public trust in health authorities might reduce compliance with guidelines.	drought. Worsening air quality can also exacerbate respiratory conditions like asthma, especially in vulnerable populations.	services, while economic instability can drive people to seek new employment opportunities. In addition, restrictions like quarantine measures can limit movement and social interactions, reshaping the community's demographics and impacting local economies.	potentially fostering higher-density housing near essential services for better access during health crises.	
Terrorism	Terrorism incidents can have significant impacts, including loss of life and emotional trauma for the community. Economically, they disrupt local businesses and tourism while creating fear and anxiety that affect social cohesion. Emergency services might be overwhelmed, requiring additional support, and increased security measures can alter daily life and raise concerns about civil liberties. Damage to critical infrastructure necessitates long-term repairs, and such incidents may deepen social divisions and prompt changes in security policies, highlighting the need for effective preparedness and response strategies.	Terroristic activity is sometimes centered around climate change. Climate change impacts terrorism incidents by creating conditions of resource scarcity and social unrest. Increased competition for essential resources, such as water, can fuel tensions, making communities more vulnerable to extremist ideologies. Extreme weather events may disrupt social	Terrorism incidents can alter population patterns by instilling fear and prompting residents to relocate to perceived safer areas, resulting in demographic shifts and potential declines in property values. Some neighborhoods may see an outflow of residents, while others could experience an influx of people seeking refuge from violence. In addition, increased security measures may deter businesses and residents from certain locations, leading to	Terrorism incidents can lead to significant changes in land use and development by shifting perceptions of safety. Following an attack, areas deemed high risk may see a decline in investment as businesses and residents seek safer locations. This could prompt urban planners to focus on enhancing security features in public and commercial spaces, potentially revising zoning regulations to create buffer zones around critical infrastructure. In addition, fear of future attacks may drive suburbanization, creating more security-conscious communities.	Increased

		order and infrastructure, offering terrorist groups opportunities to exploit crises. In addition, climate-driven population displacement can heighten tensions in receiving areas, raising the risk of domestic terrorism. Law enforcement's focus on climate-related challenges can also limit its capacity to address terrorism threats.	long-term changes in population density and urban development patterns.		

Additional Public Involvement

The city of Draper provided several opportunities for public participation. Draper City Instagram and Facebook social media pages shared links to the SLCo EM Public Outreach materials. These links were also shared in the Draper Forward newsletter. In addition, Public Comment was made available to all that attended any City Council meeting for two consecutive meetings.

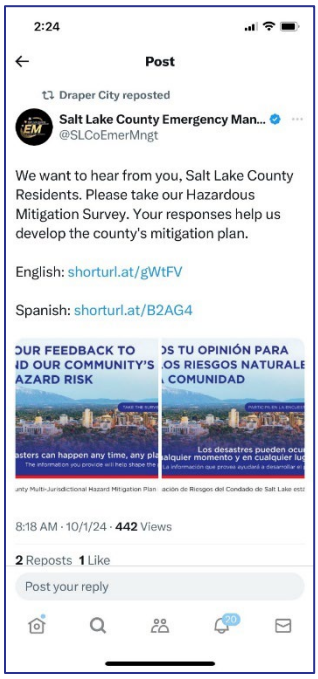

Figure 1: Social Media Post for Public Participation

Plan Integration

Incorporating the underlying principles of the Hazard Mitigation Plan and its recommendations into other plans is a highly effective and low-cost way to expand their influence. All plan participants will use existing methods and programs to implement hazard mitigation actions where possible. As previously stated, mitigation is most successful when it is incorporated into the day-to-day functions and priorities of government and public service. This plan builds on the momentum developed through previous and related planning efforts and mitigation programs, and it recommends implementing actions where possible through these other program mechanisms. These existing mechanisms include the following:

- Regularity Capabilities
- Administrative Capabilities
- Fiscal Capabilities

Respective planning stakeholders will conduct implementation and incorporation into existing planning mechanisms and will be done through the routine actions of:

- Monitoring other planning/program agendas
- Attending other planning/program meetings
- Participating in other planning processes; and
- Monitoring community budget meetings for other community program opportunities.

The successful implementation of this plan will require constant and vigilant review of existing plans and programs for coordination and multi-objective opportunities that promote a safe, sustainable community. Regular efforts should be made to monitor the progress of mitigation actions implemented through other planning mechanisms. Where appropriate, priority actions should be incorporated into planning updates. Table 9 lists existing planning mechanisms in which the Hazard Mitigation Plan has been integrated.

Table 9: Integration of Previous Plans by the City of Draper

Plan	Description
CEMP	Framework for how the city will respond, recover, and mitigate hazards

Table 10: Opportunities to Integrate into Future Plans of the City of Draper

Plan	Description
General Plan	Overview of the city's long-term goals and strategies

Capability Assessment

Planning and Regulatory Capabilities

Local mitigation capabilities are existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources that reduce hazard impacts or could help carry out hazard mitigation activities.

Table 10: Assessment of the Planning Capabilities of the City of Draper

Plan	Does it address hazards? (Y/N)	How can it be used to implement mitigation actions?	When was the last update? When is the next update?
General Plan	Y	Inform mitigation strategies base on long-term goals	2024
Capital Improvement Plan	Y	Can inform funding sources for mitigation actions	2025
Climate Change Adaptation Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Wildfire Protection Plan	Y	Can inform wildfire mitigation actions	2023

Economic Development Plan	Y – referenced in General Plan	Can inform funding sources for mitigation actions	2024
Land Use Plan	Y	Can inform any land use-related mitigation actions and responsible parties	2016
Local Emergency Operations Plan	Y	Can inform priorities for mitigation actions	2017
Stormwater Management Plan	Y	Can inform flood mitigation actions	2012
Transportation Plan	Y	The transportation plan can provide information on known transportation challenges to inform mitigation actions.	2023
Substantial Damage Plan	Y	Can inform mitigation actions concerning clean up or damage assessments	Unknown
Other? (Describe)			

Table 11: Assessment of the Regulations and Ordinances of the City of Draper

Regulation/Ordinance	Does it effectively reduce hazard impacts?	Is it adequately administered and enforced?	When was the last update? When is the next update?
Building Code	Y	Y	2021
Flood Insurance Rate Maps	Y	Y	2024
Floodplain Ordinance	Y	Y	2009
Subdivision Ordinance	Y	Y	2019
Zoning Ordinance	Y	Y	2020
Natural Hazard Specific Ordinance (Stormwater, Steep Slope, Wildfire)	Y	Y	2023
Acquisition of Land for Open Space and Public Recreation Use	Y	Y	2022
Prohibition of Building in At-Risk Areas	Y	Y	2023
Other? (Describe)			

Administrative and Technical Capabilities

Administrative and technical capabilities include staff and their skills. They also include tools that can help you carry out mitigation actions. If you do not have local staff, consider how state and regional partners can help.

Table 12: Assessment of the Administrative Capabilities of the City of Draper

Administrative Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Is staffing adequate?	Are staff trained on hazards and mitigation?	Is coordination between agencies and staff effective?
Chief Building Official	Y	N	Y	Y
Civil Engineer	Y	Y	Y	Y
Community Planner	Y	Y	N	Y
Emergency Manager	Y	N	Y	Y
Floodplain Administrator	Y	Y	Y	Y
Geographic Information System (GIS) Coordinator	Y	Y	N	Y
Planning Commission	Y	Y	N	Y
Fire Safe Council	Y	Y	Y	Y
CERT (Community Emergency Response Team)	Y	N	N	Somewhat
Active VOAD (Voluntary Agencies Active in Disasters)	Y	N	N	Somewhat
Other? (Please describe.)				

Table 13: Assessment of the Technical Capabilities of the City of Draper

Technical Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	How has it been used to assess/mitigate risk in the past?	How can it be used to assess/mitigate risk in the future?
Mitigation Grant Writing	Y	Wildfire mitigation	Can be used to mitigation actions
Hazard Data and Information	Y	Identify at risk areas	Identify at risk areas and determine priority of mitigation projects
GIS	Y	Used to map and track mitigation efforts	Can be used to track mitigation projects over time
Mutual Aid Agreements	Y	Used to complete mitigation projects	Established agreements in place to assist in completing mitigation actions over time
Other? (Please describe.)			

Financial Capabilities

Financial capabilities are the resources to fund mitigation actions. Talking about funding and financial capabilities is important to determine what kinds of projects are feasible, given their cost. Mitigation actions like outreach programs are lower cost and often use staff time and existing budgets. Other actions, such as earthquake retrofits, could require substantial funding from local, state, and federal partners. Partnerships, including those willing to donate land, supplies, in-kind matches, and cash, can be included.

Table 14: Assessment of the Financial Capabilities of the City of Draper

Funding Resource	In Place? (Y/N)	Has it been used in the past and for what types of activities?	Could it be used to fund future mitigation actions?	Can it be used as the local cost match for a federal grant?
Capital Improvement Project Funding	Y	Construction projects, road/trail maintenance	Y	Y
General Funds	Y	Operations	Y	Y
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP/404)	Y	Fuels mitigation work, additional staffing	Y	N
Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC)	Y	Has not been used yet	Y	N
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)	Y	Has not been used yet	Y	N
Public Assistance Mitigation (PA Mitigation/406)	Y	Used for flooding mitigation	Y	N
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	Y	Entered into an interlocal agreement with SLCo	Y	N
Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Programs	Y	Has not been used yet	Y	N
U.S. Army Corps (USACE) Programs	Y - Only dealing with wetlands	Wetlands management	Y	N
Property, Sales, Income, or Special Purpose Taxes	Y	City salary increases, park development/maintenance, operations, public safety	Y	Y
Stormwater Utility Fee	Y	Stormwater maintenance	Y	Y
Fees for Water, Sewer, Gas, or Electric Services	Y	Utility and stormwater maintenance	Y	Y

Impact Fees from New Development and Redevelopment	Y - Not adequate	Operations, stormwater maintenance, emergency services	Y	Y
General Obligation or Special Purpose Bonds	Y	Public infrastructure repair	Y	Y
Federal-funded Programs (Please describe)	Y	Grants for infrastructure maintenance	Y	N
Private Sector or Nonprofit Programs	N	Has not been used yet	Y	Y
Other?				

Education and Outreach Capabilities

Education and outreach capabilities are programs and methods that could communicate about and encourage risk reduction. These programs may be run by a participant or a community-based partner. Partners, especially those who work with underserved communities, can help identify additional education and outreach capabilities.

Table 15: Assessment of the Education and Outreach Capabilities of the City of Draper

Education and Outreach Capability	In Place? (Y/N)	Does it currently incorporate hazard mitigation?	Could it be used to support mitigation in the future?
Community Newsletter(s)	Y	Y	Y
Hazard Awareness Campaigns (such as Firewise, Storm Ready, Severe Weather Awareness Week, School Programs)	Y	Y	Y
Public Meetings/Events (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Emergency Management Listserv	Y	Y	Y
Local News	Y	Y	Y
Distributing Hard Copies of Notices (e.g., public libraries, door-to-door outreach)	Y	Y	Y
Insurance Disclosures/ Outreach	Y	Y	Y
Organizations that Represent, Advocate for, or Interact with Underserved and Vulnerable Communities (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Social Media (Please describe.)	Y	Y	Y
Other? (Please describe.)			

Opportunities to Expand and/or Improve Capabilities

Actions that can expand and improve existing authorities, plans, policies, and resources for mitigation include budgeting for mitigation actions, passing policies and procedures for mitigation actions, adopting and implementing stricter mitigation regulations, approving mitigation updates, and making additions to existing plans as new needs are recognized. Table 16 lists the opportunities for the city of Draper.

Table 16: Opportunities to Expand or Improve the Capabilities of the City of Draper

Capability	Opportunity to Expand and/or Improve
Planning and Regulation	A comprehensive assessment of existing authorities, policies, programs, and resources is essential. This involves evaluating the effectiveness of current plans, such as the General Plan, Capital Improvement Plan, Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and Economic Development Plan, in addressing hazard mitigation. Identifying gaps and areas for improvement will help ensure that these plans are effectively used to implement mitigation actions. In addition, reviewing and updating regulations and ordinances, such as building codes, floodplain ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and zoning ordinances, will enhance their capacity to reduce hazard impacts. By addressing these unknowns, the community can strengthen its planning and regulatory framework, ensuring better preparedness and effective hazard mitigation. Regular evaluations and updates will maintain the relevance and effectiveness of these capabilities.
Administrative and Technical	A thorough assessment of current staffing levels and their effectiveness in various roles, such as Chief Building Official, Civil Engineer, Community Planner, Emergency Manager, Floodplain Administrator, and GIS Coordinator is essential. In addition, providing ongoing training on hazards and mitigation for all relevant staff members will enhance their expertise and ability to implement effective mitigation strategies. Improving coordination between agencies and staff can be achieved by establishing regular interagency meetings, communication channels, and collaborative projects. Evaluating the use of technical capabilities, such as mitigation grant writing, hazard data and information, GIS, and mutual aid agreements will help identify gaps and optimize these tools for future risk assessment and mitigation efforts. By addressing these unknowns, the community can significantly enhance its administrative and technical capabilities, ensuring better preparedness and effective mitigation actions. Regular reviews and updates will maintain the relevance and effectiveness of these capabilities.
Financial	It is essential to conduct a comprehensive assessment of existing funding resources and their past use. This will provide clarity regarding the resources used for specific activities and their potential to fund future mitigation actions. For instance, evaluating the use of Capital Improvement Project Funding and General Funds will help determine their effectiveness and how they can be leveraged for future efforts. In addition, exploring opportunities to apply for grant programs, such as the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP/404), Building Resilient Infrastructure & Communities (BRIC), Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Public Assistance Mitigation (PA Mitigation/406), and Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), can significantly enhance financial capabilities. Engaging with state and federal partners and private sector and nonprofit organizations can open doors to additional funding resources. Evaluating revenue-generating options like property, sales, income, or special purpose taxes, and fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services is crucial for planning and allocating budgets effectively. By addressing these

	unknowns, the community can strengthen its financial capabilities and ensure that a wide range of mitigation actions are feasible, ultimately enhancing overall resilience to hazards.
Education and Outreach	A thorough assessment of current resources is essential. Evaluating the incorporation of hazard mitigation into existing programs, such as community newsletters, hazard awareness campaigns, public meetings, and emergency management listservs, will help identify gaps and areas for improvement. Collaborating with local news outlets and using various methods for distributing information, such as hard copies and social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and X, can enhance outreach efforts. In addition, partnerships with insurance companies and organizations representing underserved communities can ensure that hazard mitigation messages reach a broader audience. By addressing these unknowns, the community can enhance its education and outreach capabilities, effectively communicating risk reduction strategies and improving overall preparedness.

Mitigation Strategy

Mitigation strategies provide proactive measures that are designed to minimize the impacts of hazards on the city of Draper. Table 17 shows mitigation action alternatives, and Table 18 shows the status of previous mitigation activities. Table 19 is the 2025 mitigation action plan for the city of Draper

Table 17: Mitigation Action Alternatives for the City of Draper

Action	Type of Action	Selected for inclusion in the plan?	If not selected, why not?
Wildfire Mitigation	Thinning of overgrown fuels to create defensible space around critical infrastructure and open spaces of recreation	Y	
Addition of retention and catch basins in new developments	Reduce the strain on existing basins.	Y	

Table 18: Status of Prior Mitigation Actions of the City of Draper

Action	Hazard(s)	Agency Lead	Support Agency(ies)	Status Update
Conduct seismic retrofitting.	Earthquake	Draper Emergency Management	Public Works	Ongoing.
Design Wildfire Evacuation Plan and route designations.	All Hazards	Draper Emergency Management	GIS Fire Police SLCo EM	Ongoing.

			FFSL	
Install notification system to alert the public.	All Hazards	Draper Emergency Management	Draper Communications SLCo EM Fire Police	Ongoing. Civic Ready alerting/notification system. (Must sign up or be in a geographical range of tower for cell phones) SLCo IPAWS.
Bury powerlines.	All Hazards	Public Works	Emergency Management	Ongoing.
Increase defensible space and wildfire mitigation.	Flood (Riverine) and Flood (Urban/Flash Flooding)	Draper Emergency Management	Fire Department-Wildland Fuels Crew SLCo EM FFSL	Ongoing. Large Project in the WUI areas.
Assess critical facilities for hazard exposure, structural weaknesses, power, communications and equipment resources and redundancy, and adequate emergency procedures.	All Hazards	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering Building Planning and Zoning Fire	Ongoing.
Compile inventory of mutual-aid agreements and memoranda of understanding (MOU) and identify deficiencies.	All Hazards	City EM	Fire, Police, SLCo EM, Public Works	In progress.
Pursue and implement needed mutual-aid agreements.	All Hazards	City EM	Police, Fire, SLCo EM, Public Works	In progress.
Provide education regarding all natural hazards through live trainings and web-based, print, and broadcast media.	All Hazards	City of Draper EM	Fire, Police, Public Works, Draper PIO, SLCo EM	Ongoing. Completed on as needed basis and seasonally.
Repair, maintain, and improve water distribution infrastructure to prevent loss from leakage, breaks, etc.	Drought	City of Draper Public Works	EM, water districts, local utilities	Ongoing. Scheduled projects.

Identify structures at risk of earthquake damage.	Earthquake	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering, EM, Public Works	Ongoing.
Complete seismic rehabilitation/ retrofitting projects at public buildings at risk.	Earthquake	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering, EM, Public Works	Ongoing.
Provide educational materials to unreinforced masonry home and business owners.	Earthquake	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering, Public Works, EM, SLCo EM, Fire	Ongoing.
Procure engineering consultant to perform the nonstructural design and geotechnical assessment and review of city owned structures and land	Earthquake	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering, EM, Public Works	Ongoing.
Determine potential flood impacts and identify areas in need of additional flood control structures.	Flooding	City of Draper Public Works	Engineering EM	Not completed.
Address identified problems through construction of debris basins, flood retention ponds, energy dissipaters, or other flood control structures.	Flooding	City of Draper Public Works	EM Engineering	Ongoing.
Establish maintenance and repair programs to remove debris, improve resistance, and otherwise maintain effectiveness of stormwater and flood control systems.	Flood	City of Draper Public Works	EM	Ongoing.
Identify and assess structures for deficiencies.	Flood	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering, EM	Ongoing.
Modify structures as needed to address deficiencies.	Flood	City of Draper Building Division	Engineering/, EM	Ongoing.
Coordinate with the Utah Geological Survey and other agencies to understand current slope failure threats/potential.	Landslide/Slope Failure	Draper EM	Engineering Public Works GIS SLCo EM	Not completed.

Increase public awareness through "Firewise" program.	Wildfire	Draper Fire	SLCo EM, FFSL	Ongoing annually.
Educate homeowners on the need to create defensible space near structures in wildland–urban interface (WUI).	Wildfire	Draper Fire	SLCo EM, FFSL	Ongoing annually.
Work with experts and communities to develop or update evacuation plans.	Wildfire	Draper Fire	Salt Lake County Emergency Management School Districts Local Hospitals FFSL Draper Public Works	Ongoing.
Reduce fuels around publicly owned structures.	Wildland Fire	City of Draper Fire	Parks/Rec, Public Works	Ongoing as needed.
Assess existing water flow capabilities, both public and private, and address deficiencies.	Wildland Fire	City of Draper Public Works	Draper Water Water Pro, SLCo Public Works, local utility companies	Ongoing.
Assist communities in developing Community Wildfire Protection Plans or similar plans.	Wildland Fire	Draper Emergency Management	Fire Department, SLCo EM, FFSL	Ongoing.
Establish Firewise Community Program for SunCrest and the entire East Bench.	Wildland Fire	Draper Emergency Management	Draper City Emergency Preparedness, Draper City Public Works, Fire Department, SLCo EM, FFSL	Ongoing.
Continue to enforce master drainage plan requirements.	Flood	Draper City Engineering Division and Draper City Public Works Department	Draper EM	Ongoing.
Continue Utah Shakeout activities to promote earthquake awareness.	Earthquake	Emergency Manager, Police Department, and the City's Emergency	SLCo EM, State DEM	Annually.

		Preparedness Committee		
Purchase hazard public notification boards.	All Hazards	Draper City Public Works Department and Police Department	Draper EM, Draper Fire	2 boards purchased and in use. Additional boards needed.
Educate residents and businesses through the city of Draper website and Twitter.	All Hazards	Public Relation Officer, Emergency Manager, Draper City Building Inspection Division, and Draper City Community Development Department	Draper PIO, SLCo EM	Continual updates.

Table 19: 2025 Mitigation Action Plan for the City of Draper[3]

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
1	Develop an enhanced emergency notification communications system.	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Draper PIO	Draper EM, SLCo EM, Draper Fire, Draper Police, Civic Plus/Ready	Early notification of impending disasters to decrease loss of life. Improved relationships with the public and stakeholders. Faster delivery of information with plans ready to go.	Medium	Draper City general fund	1–3 years	Medium	
2	Design wildfire evacuation plan and route designations.	Wildfire	Draper Fire Department	Draper Emergency Management, Police, GIS, SLCo EM, FFSL	Improve fire safety in the WUI areas, Cut fire breaks into the mountain side also functioning as trails	Medium	Draper City, CWDG grant, WUIPPM	3–5 years	High	Currently working on and completing a prior 3-year grant commitment.
3	Enhance security at critical infrastructure locations to prevent potential for terrorist acts.	Terrorism (including cyberattacks)	Draper EM	Draper IT, Draper Police, Draper Public Works, SIAC, SLCo EM	Increased security protocols (both in technology and policy) for staff/first responders, clear expectations/understanding for the public.	Medium	Draper City, Draper EM, SHSP Grant	1–3 years	Medium	
4	Promote the Firewise initiative and regularly review/ update the Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP) for at-risk communities.	Wildfire	Draper Fire	Draper EM, Draper Fuels Crew, SLCo EM, FFSL	Increased awareness of plans (for the public and stakeholders), improved eligibility for grants/other funding sources, regular review of CWPP	Medium	Draper City, Draper EM, CWDG grant	1–3 years	Medium	
5	Partner with SLCo EM to develop a city-wide single source of information sharing/ gathering for intelligence.	Civil Disturbance, Terrorism	Draper EM	Other Draper City departments, SLCo EM, Draper PD, SLCo Sheriff's Office, SIAC, local jurisdictions	Improve communication and coordination between Draper City agencies and SLCo.	Medium	Draper City, SHSP grant	1–3 years	Medium	One platform to report and share information.
6	Install xeriscaping on government-owned buildings.	Drought	Draper Facilities	Draper Water, Water Pro, State of Utah, SLCo EM, local utility companies	Decrease the cost of landscape irrigation, decrease water use	Low	Water districts, Draper Facilities, Draper Parks and Rec	1–3 years	Low	
7	Conduct seismic retrofitting for critical facilities and other community assets.	Earthquake	Draper City Building and Engineering	Draper City Public Works, MSD, Draper EM	Decrease the potential for building collapse and catastrophic injury to occupants	High	Draper City, BRIC grant, HMGP grant	3–5 years	Low	
8	Improve communication to the public and stakeholders on resources available when Code Blue is in effect during severe winter weather.	Severe Winter Weather, Extreme Cold	Draper EM	Draper City PIO, Draper EM, SLCo EM, The Office of Homeless and Criminal Justice Reform	Prevents further damage to critical infrastructure, ensures that homeless individuals have warming resources available, offloads some of the pressure on local homeless resource providers with standard	Low	Draper City, Draper EM	1–3 years	Low	

[3] Add footnote to identify acronyms.

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
					protocols to follow with Code Blue.					
9	Reinforce or rebuild existing culverts and bridges, add new culverts and bridges in newly identified hazard areas Determine potential flood impacts and identify areas in need of additional flood control structures. Establish maintenance and repair programs to remove debris, improve resistance, and otherwise maintain effectiveness of stormwater and flood control systems.	Flooding	Draper Public Works	Draper City, Draper EM, SLCo Flood Control Engineering, water districts	Allow for greater handling of spring melt runoff and decrease potential debris buildup.	High	Draper City, Draper Public Works, SLCo. FMA, HMGP grant, EMPG grant	5 years	Medium	
10	Conduct public awareness campaign on Tier 2 reporting software for chemical reporting.	Hazardous materials incident	Draper Fire Marshal	Draper Fire, Draper EM, Draper Police, SLCo EM, LEPC	Improved understanding of tier 2 reporting and how local agencies/jurisdictions can find and submit information. A common operating platform for hazardous materials reporting.	Low	Draper City LEPC	5 years	Medium	
11	Enact city regulations and codes for development to reduce damage to critical infrastructure and buildings from landslides and slope failure.	Landslide and slope failure	SLCo Office of Regional Development	Draper Building and Engineering, MSD, SLCo EM	Reduce the likelihood of landslides and critical infrastructure/building damage. Ensures that future development is up to code and follows policy to avoid repetitive loss properties.	Low	Draper City	5 years	Medium	
12	Develop and implement public education programs on disaster awareness and mitigation.	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Draper EM	Draper City, Draper Fire, Draper Police Draper Public Works, SLCo EM, NWS, State DEM	Improve understanding of local resources, improve relationships with the public and stakeholders. Outlined plans/SOPs for programs.	Low	Draper City general fund	1–3 years	Medium	
13	Enhance and promote the implementation of CERT and SAFE Hubs.	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Draper EM	Draper City, Draper Fire, Draper PD, SLCo EM	Improved awareness of local resources.	Low	Draper City, Draper EM, SLCo EM	1–3 years	Medium	

#	Action	Hazard(s)	Lead Agency	Potential Partners	Benefits (Losses Avoided)	Cost Estimate	Funding Source(s)	Timeframe	Priority	Comments
14	Provide education regarding all natural hazards through live trainings and web-based, print, and broadcast media.	Avalanche, Civil Disturbance, Dam Failure, Drought, Wildfire, Earthquake, Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Flooding, Hazardous Materials Incident, Heavy Rain, High Wind, Landslide, Lightning, Public Health Epidemic, Radon, Severe Winter Weather Terrorism, Tornado, Wildfire	Draper EM	Draper City, Draper Fire, Draper Police, Draper Public Works, Draper PIO, SLCo EM, NWS, State DEM	Improved awareness of potential natural hazards affecting the City of Draper.	Low	Draper City general fund, BRIC grant HMGP grant	1–3 years	Low	