



Salt Lake County Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Plan Update





Hazard Mitigation

- **Hazard Mitigation** is any sustained action to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.



EVERY \$1 SPENT ON
MITIGATION SAVES
\$6 ON FUTURE
DISASTER LOSSES

WWW.NIBS.ORG - NATURAL HAZARD
MITIGATION SAVES REPORT 2019



Hazard Mitigation Planning

- Local plans are the foundation of a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repetitive damage.
- Opportunity to promote partnerships and sustainable communities and reduce disaster-related costs.
- Based on Disaster Mitigation Action (DMA) 2000, which amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (the Stafford Act), creating the framework for state, local, tribal and territorial hazard mitigation planning.



Types of Mitigation Actions

- Local Plans and Regulations
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects
- Natural Systems Protection – nature-based solutions
- Education and Awareness Programs



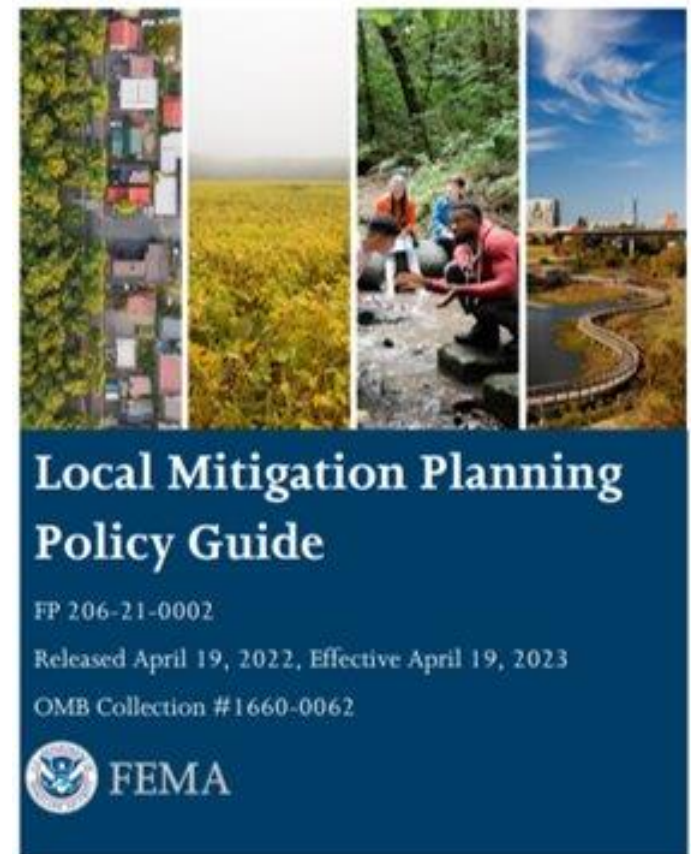
Why Update the Plan?

- States, tribes, and local jurisdictions (including special districts) are required to have a FEMA-approved and adopted hazard mitigation plan to receive funding through grant programs, such as:
 - Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)
 - Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
 - Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA)
- Plan must be updated every 5 years.
- Plan must meet state and federal planning requirements.



NEW Local Mitigation Planning Guidance

- New guidance as of April 2023
- Some big changes include:
 - Emphasis on partnerships
 - Requires addressing future conditions/climate change
 - Increased discussion of the National Flood Insurance Program
 - Recognizes importance of building codes/land use ordinances
 - High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) element





The Structure of the Plan





Planning Process

- Assemble a planning team and identify stakeholders
- Document opportunities to be involved in the plan update (team meetings, data and information provided, surveys, etc.)
- Public outreach and engagement





Plan Participants

■ Planning Participants

- Salt Lake County
- Alta
- Brighton
- Bluffdale
- Copperton
- Cottonwood Heights
- Draper
- Emigration Canyon
- Herriman City
- Holladay
- Kearns
- Magna
- Midvale
- Millcreek
- Murray
- Riverton
- Salt Lake City
- Sandy
- South Jordan
- South Salt Lake
- Taylorsville
- West Jordan
- White City
- West Valley
- University of Utah
- Salt Lake Community College
- Canyons School District
- Granite School District
- Jordan School District
- UTA
- Stakeholders and public participants



Stakeholder Engagement

- The plan must provide an opportunity for stakeholders to be involved, including:
 - Local and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities
 - Agencies that have the authority to implement mitigation actions
 - Neighboring communities
 - Representatives of businesses, academia, and other private organizations
 - Representatives of nonprofit organizations, including community-based organizations that work directly with and/or provide support to underserved communities and socially vulnerable populations





Public Outreach

- “Whole Community” Approach
- The plan must document an opportunity for the public to participate.
 - Digital surveys
 - Public workshops
 - Public plan review





Hazard Profiles

- Avalanche
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Extreme Heat/Extreme Cold
- Flooding
- Landslide/Slope Failure
- Radon
- Severe Weather
 - Heavy Rain, High Wind, Lightning
- Severe Winter Weather
 - Heavy Snow, Blizzard
- Tornado
- Wildfire
- Dam Failure
- Civil Disturbance
- Cyber Attack
- Hazardous Materials Incident
 - Transportation & Fixed Facility
- Public Health Epidemic/Pandemic
- Terrorism

*One mitigation action required for **each** hazard for **each** jurisdiction.*



Questions?

